

# Cisco

## Exam Questions 350-401

Implementing and Operating Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies



#### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 4)

Which two security features are available when implementing NTP? (Choose two.)

- A. symmetric server passwords
- B. dock offset authentication
- C. broadcast association mode
- D. encrypted authentication mechanism
- E. access list-based restriction scheme

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 4)

What are two benefits of implementing a traditional WAN instead of an SD-WAN solution? (Choose two.)

- A. comprehensive configuration standardization
- B. lower control plane abstraction
- C. simplify troubleshooting
- D. faster fault detection
- E. lower data plane overhead

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 4)

A switch is attached to router R1 on its gig 0/0 interface. For security reasons, you want to prevent R1 from sending OSPF hellos to the switch. Which command should be enabled to accomplish this?

- A. R1(config-router)#ip ospf hello disable
- B. R1(config-router)#ip ospf hello-interval 0
- C. R1(config)#passive-interface Gig 0/0
- D. R1(config-router)#passive-interface Gig 0/0

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 4)

Which Cisco DNA Center application is responsible for group-based access control permissions?

- A. Provision
- B. Design
- C. Policy
- D. Assurance

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 4)

A network administrator wants to install new VoIP switches in a small network closet but is concerned about the current heat level of the room. Which of the following should the administrator take into consideration before installing the new equipment?

- A. The power load of the switches
- B. The humidity in the room
- C. The fire suppression system
- D. The direction of airflow within the switches

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

This is because the direction of airflow within the switches can affect the heat level of the room, as the switches can either exhaust or intake hot air from the environment. The network administrator should take into consideration the direction of airflow within the switches before installing the new equipment, and ensure that the switches are aligned in the same direction and have enough space for ventilation. The network administrator should also avoid mixing switches with different airflow directions, as this can create a hot spot and reduce the cooling efficiency. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 2, lesson 2.1: Implementing Device Hardening.

#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
vlan 222
  remote-span
!
vlan 223
  remote-span
!
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/1 tx
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/2 rx
monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 5
monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 222
!
```

These commands have been added to the configuration of a switch Which command flags an error if it is added to this configuration?

- A. monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 6
- B. monitor session 1 source vlan 10
- C. monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/1 x
- D. monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 7,port-channel8

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

| General                     | Security                                    | QoS | Policy-Mapping | Advanced  |
|-----------------------------|---|-----|----------------|-----------|
| Allow AAA Override          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled |     |                |           |
| Coverage Hole Detection     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled |     |                |           |
| Enable Session Timeout      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800    |     |                |           |
|                             | Session Timeout (secs)                      |     |                |           |
| Aironet IE                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled |     |                |           |
| Diagnostic Channel          | <input type="checkbox"/> Enabled            |     |                |           |
| Override Interface ACL      | IPv4 Guest_Permit                           |     |                | IPv6 None |
| Layer2 Ad                   | None  |     |                |           |
| URL ACL                     | None  |     |                |           |
| P2P Blocking Action         | Disabled                                    |     |                |           |
| Client Exclusion            | <input type="checkbox"/> Enabled            |     |                | 180       |
|                             | Timeout Value (secs)                        |     |                |           |
| Maximum Allowed Clients     | 0   |     |                |           |
| Static IP Tunneling         | <input type="checkbox"/> Enabled            |     |                |           |
| Wi-Fi Direct Clients Policy | Disabled                                    |     |                |           |

An engineer configures a new WLAN that will be used for secure communications; however, wireless clients report that they are able to communicate with each other. Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Enable Client Exclusions.
- B. Disable Aironet IE
- C. Enable Wi-Fi Direct Client Policy
- D. Enable P2P Blocking.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 4)

A customer has 20 stores located throughout a city. Each store has a single Cisco access point managed by a central WLC. The customer wants to gather analysis for users in each store. Which technique supports these requirements?

- A. angle of arrival
- B. hyperlocation
- C. trilateration

D. presence

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

|            |      |                                     |                |                         |
|------------|------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Port       |      | 13 (FastEthernet1/0/11)             |                |                         |
| Hello Time |      | 2 sec                               | Max Age 20 sec | Forward Delay 15 sec    |
| Bridge ID  |      | 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1) |                |                         |
| Address    |      | 001b.0d8e.e080                      |                |                         |
| Hello Time |      | 2 sec                               | Max Age 20 sec | Forward Delay 15 sec    |
| Interface  | Role | Sts                                 | Cost           | Prio.Nbr Type           |
| Fast0/7    | Desg | FWD                                 | 2              | 128.9 P2p Bound (PVST)  |
| Fast0/10   | Desg | FWD                                 | 2              | 128.12 P2p Bound (PVST) |
| Fast0/11   | Root | FWD                                 | 2              | 128.13 P2p              |
| Fast0/12   | Altn | BLK                                 | 2              | 128.14 P2p              |

DSW1#sh spanning-tree mst

#### MST1

vlan mapped: 10,20

Bridge address 001b.0d8e.e080 priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)

Root address 0018.7363.4300 priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)

port Fast0/11 cost 2 rsn hops 19

! ... output omitted !

Which two commands ensure that DSW1 becomes the root bridge for VLAN 10 and 20? (Choose two.)

- A. spanning-tree mst 1 priority 1
- B. spanning-tree mstp vlan 10,20 root primary
- C. spanning-tree mst 1 root primary
- D. spanning-tree mst 1 priority 4096
- E. spanning-tree mst vlan 10,20 priority root

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 10

DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the switching architectures on the right.

- It optimizes the switching process to handle larger packet volumes.
- It is referred to as "software switching."
- The general-purpose CPU is in charge of packet switching.

Process Switching

Cisco Express Forwarding

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

- It optimizes the switching process to handle larger packet volumes.
- It is referred to as "software switching."
- The general-purpose CPU is in charge of packet switching.

Process Switching

It optimizes the switching process to handle larger packet volumes.

The general-purpose CPU is in charge of packet switching.

Cisco Express Forwarding

It is referred to as "software switching."

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
from ncclient import manager

netconf_host = manager.connect(host='ios-xe-example.com',
                               port=22,
                               username='cisco',
                               password='cisco',
                               hostkey_verify=False,
                               device_params={'name': 'iosxe'})

print (netconf_host.get_config('running'))
netconf_host.close_session()
```

An engineer deploys a script to retrieve the running configuration from a NETCONF- capable Cisco IOS XE device that is configured with default settings. The script fails. Which configuration must be applied to retrieve the configurauon using NETCONF?

- A. Print (netconf\_host.get\_config('show running!'))
- B. hostkey\_verify=True,
- C. device\_params={name:'ios-xe'})
- D. port=830

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 15**

- (Topic 4)

Which Python code snippet must be added to the script to store the changed interface configuration to a local JSON-formatted file?

```
import json
import requests
```

```
Creds = ("user", "Z#418208328$mnV")
Headers = { "Content-Type" : "application/yang-data+json",
            "Accept" : "application/yang-data+json" }
```

```
BaseURL = https://cpe/restconf/data"
URL = BaseURL + "/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface"
```

```
Response = requests.get(URL, auth = Creds, headers = Headers, verify = False)
UpdatedConfig = Response.text.replace("2001:db8:1:", "2001:db8:café:")
```

- ☐ **OutFile = open("ifaces.json", "w")**  
**json.dump(UpdatedConfig, OutFile)**  
**OutFile.close()**
- ☐ **OutFile = open("ifaces.json", "w")**  
**OutFile.write(UpdatedConfig)**  
**OutFile.close()**
- ☐ **OutFile = open("ifaces.json", "w")**  
**OutFile.write(Response.text)**  
**OutFile.close()**
- ☐ **OutFile = open("ifaces.json", "w")**  
**OutFile.write(Response.json())**  
**OutFile.close()**

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 17**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)

Drag and drop the automation characteristics from the left onto the corresponding tools on the right. Not all options are used.

based on Python

proprietary syntax in configuration files based on Ruby

high availability offered through a multi-primary architecture

Ruby syntax in configuration files

Puppet

Chef

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

based on Python

proprietary syntax in configuration files based on Ruby

high availability offered through a multi-primary architecture

Ruby syntax in configuration files

Puppet

proprietary syntax in configuration files based on Ruby

high availability offered through a multi-primary architecture

Chef

Ruby syntax in configuration files

NEW QUESTION 22  
- (Topic 4)

```
ip access-list extended ACL-CoPP-Management
permit udp any eq ntp any
permit udp any any eq snmp
permit tcp any any eq 22
permit tcp any eq 22 any established

class-map match-all CLASS-CoPP-Management
match access-group name ACL-CoPP-Management
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must protect the CPU of the router from high rates of NTP, SNMP, and SSH traffic. Which two configurations must be applied to drop these types of traffic when it continuously exceeds 320 kbps? (Choose two)

- ☐ R1(config)#policy-map POLICY-CoPP  
R1(config-pmap)#class CLASS-CoPP-Management  
R1(config-pmap-c)#police 320000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit violate-action drop
- ☐ R1(config)#control-plane  
R1(config-cp)# service-policy input POLICY-CoPP
- ☐ R1(config-pmap)#class CLASS-CoPP-Management  
R1(config-pmap-c)#police 32 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop violate-action transmit
- ☐ R1(config)#control-plane  
R1(config-cp)# service-policy output POLICY-CoPP
- ☐ R1(config)#policy-map POLICY-CoPP  
R1(config-pmap)#class CLASS-CoPP-Management  
R1(config-pmap-c)#police 320000 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop violate-action drop

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 25  
- (Topic 4)

What is the rose of the vSmart controller in a Cisco SD-WN environment?

- A. it performs authentication and authorization
- B. it manages the control plane.
- C. it is the centralized network management system
- D. it manages the data plane

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 28

- (Topic 4)

Which DNS lookup does an access point perform when attempting CAPWAP discovery?

- A. CISCO-DNA-CONTROLLER local
- B. CAPWAP-CONTROLLER local
- C. CISCO-CONTROLLER local
- D. CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER local

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 33

- (Topic 4)

A wireless administrator must create a new web authentication corporate SSID that will be using ISE as the external RADIUS server. The guest VLAN must be specified after the authentication completes. Which action must be performed to allow the ISE server to specify the guest VLAN?

- A. Set AAA Policy name.
- B. Enable AAA Override
- C. Set RADIUS Profiling
- D. Enable Network Access Control State.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 4)

When does a Cisco StackWise primary switch lose its role?

- A. when a stack member fails
- B. when the stack primary is reset
- C. when a switch with a higher priority is added to the stack
- D. when the priority value of a stack member is changed to a higher value

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 4)

In a Cisco StackWise Virtual environment, which planes are virtually combined in the common logical switch?

- A. control, and forwarding
- B. management and data
- C. control and management
- D. control and data

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 46

- (Topic 4)

How is a data modelling language used?

- A. To enable data to be easily structured, grouped, validated, and replicated.
- B. To represent finite and well-defined network elements that cannot be changed.
- C. To model the flows of unstructured data within the infrastructure
- D. To provide human readability to scripting languages

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 48

- (Topic 4)

How does SSO work with HSRP to minimize network disruptions?

- A. It enables HSRP to elect another switch in the group as the active HSRP switch.
- B. It ensures fast failover in the case of link failure.
- C. It enables data forwarding along known routes following a switchover, while the routing protocol reconverges.
- D. It enables HSRP to failover to the standby RP on the same device.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 49

- (Topic 4)

Which TLV value must be added to Option 43 when DHCP is used to ensure that APs join the WLC?

- A. 0x77
- B. AAA
- C. 0xf1
- D. 642

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 50

- (Topic 4)

Which function does a Cisco SD-Access extended node perform?

- A. provides fabric extension to nonfabric devices through remote registration and configuration
- B. performs tunneling between fabric and nonfabric devices to route traffic over unknown networks
- C. used to extend the fabric connecting to downstream nonfabric enabled Layer 2 switches
- D. in charge of establishing Layer 3 adjacencies with nonfabric unmanaged node

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

<https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/emea/docs/2020/pdf/BRKCRS-2832.pdf>

#### NEW QUESTION 53

- (Topic 4)


How does Protocol Independent Multicast function?

- A. In sparse mode, it establishes neighbor adjacencies and sends hello messages at 5- second intervals.
- B. It uses the multicast routing table to perform the multicast forwarding function.
- C. It uses unicast routing information to perform the multicast forwarding function.
- D. It uses broadcast routing information to perform the multicast forwarding function.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 57

- (Topic 4)



```

Switch1#show ip int br
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status      Protocol
GigabitEthernet1   192.168.1.1     YES manual up          up
GigabitEthernet2   172.16.40.10    YES manual administratively down down
Loopback0          172.16.10.10    YES manual up          up

Switch2#show ip int br
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status      Protocol
GigabitEthernet1   192.168.1.2     YES manual up          up
GigabitEthernet2   172.16.20.10    YES manual up          up
Loopback0          10.10.10.10     YES manual up          up

Switch1(config)#monitor session 1 type erspan-source
Switch1(config-mon-erspan-src)#source interface gigabitethernet1
Switch1(config-mon-erspan-src)#destination
Switch1(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#erspan-id 110
Switch1(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#ip address 10.10.10.10
Switch1(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#origin ip address 172.16.10.10

Switch2(config)#monitor session 1 type erspan-destination
Switch2(config-mon-erspan-dst)#destination interface GigabitEthernet2
Switch2(config-mon-erspan-dst)#source
Switch2(config-mon-erspan-dst-src)#
Switch2(config-mon-erspan-dst-src)#ip address 10.10.10.10
  
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure an ERSPAN tunnel that mirrors traffic from linux1 on Switch1 to Linux2 on Switch2. Which command must be added to the destination configuration to enable the ERSPAN tunnel?

- A. (config-mon-erspan-dst-src)# origin ip address 172.16.10.10
- B. (config-mon-erspan-dst-src)# erspan-id 172.16.10.10
- C. (config-mon-erspan-dst-src)# no shut
- D. (config-mon-erspan-dst-src)# erspan-id 110

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 4)

```
R1#show ip ospf interface Gi0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 172.20.0.1/24, Area 0, Attached via
Network Statement
Process ID 1, RouterID 172.20.0.1, Network Type
BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Topology-MTID      Cost      Disabled      Shutdown
Topology Name
0                  1         no           no
Base
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 172.20.0.1, Interface address
172.20.0.1
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured,Hello 10,Dead 40, Wait 40,
Retransmit 5
oob-resync timeout 40
No Hellos (Passive interface)
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
Cisco NSF helper support enabled

R2#show ip ospf interface Gi0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 172.20.0.2/24, Area 0, Attached via
Network Statement
Process ID 1, RouterID 172.20.0.2, Network Type
BROADCAST, Cost: 5
Topology-MTID      Cost      Disabled      Shutdown
Topology Name
0                  5         no           no
Base
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 172.20.0.2, Interface address
172.20.0.2
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured,Hello 10,Dead 40, Wait 40,
Retransmit 5
oob-resync timeout 40
Hello due in 00:00:01
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
Cisco NSF helper support enabled
IETF NSF helper support enabled
```

Refer to the exhibit. Cisco IOS routers R1 and R2 are interconnected using interface Gi0/0. Which configuration allows R1 and R2 to form an OSPF neighborship on interface Gi0/0?

- ☐ R2(config)#router ospf 1  
R2(config-router)#passive-interface Gi0/0
- ☐ R2(config)#interface Gi0/0  
R2(config-if)#ip ospf cost 1
- ☐ R1(config)#router ospf 1  
R1(config-router)#no passive-interface Gi0/0
- ☐ R1(config)#router ospf 1  
R1(config-if)#network 172.20.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 1

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 64

DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)

Drag the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.

uses virtual links to link an area that does not have a connection to the backbone

hello packets are sent by default every 5 seconds on high-bandwidth links

default cost is based on interface bandwidth only

metric is calculated using bandwidth and delay by default

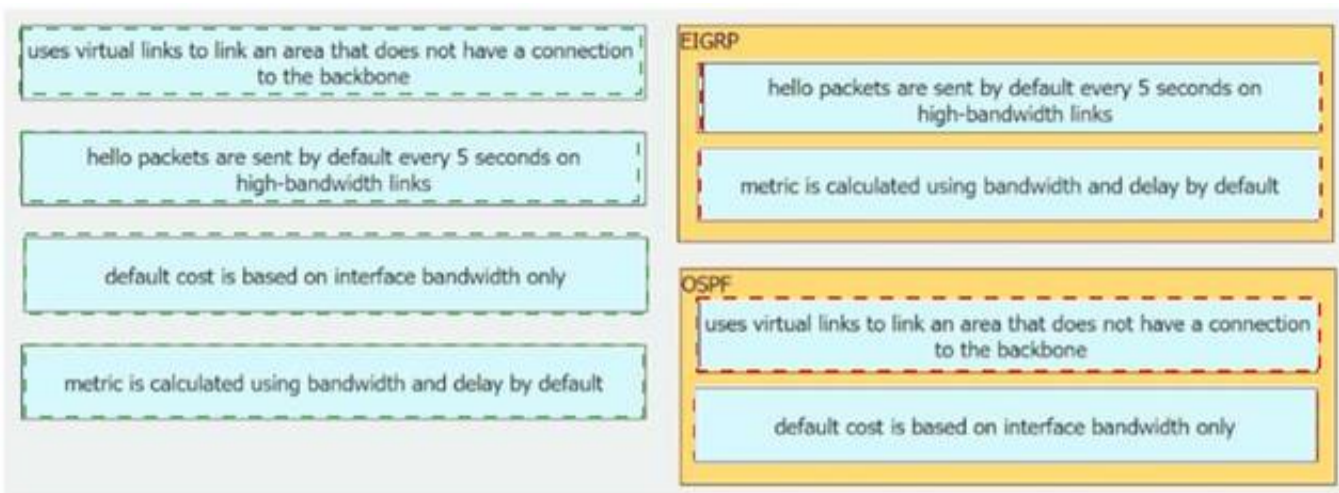
EIGRP

OSPF

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



#### NEW QUESTION 67

- (Topic 4)

Based on the router's API output in JSON format below, which Python code will display the value of the "hostname" key?

```
{
  "response": [{
    "family": "Switches",
    "macAddress": "00:42:50:62:99:00",
    "hostname": "SwitchIDF14",
    "upTime": "352 days, 6:17:26:10",
    "lastUpdated": "2020-07-12 21:15:29"
  }]
}
```

- ☐ json\_data = json.loads(response.text)  
print(json\_data[response][0][hostname])
- ☐ json\_data = json.loads(response.text)  
print(json\_data["response"]["family"]["hostname"])
- ☐ json\_data = response.json()  
print(json\_data["response"][0]["hostname"])
- ☐ json\_data = response.json()  
print(json\_data["response"][family][hostname])

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 71

- (Topic 4)

Which behavior can be expected when the HSRP versions is changed from 1 to 2?

- A. Each HSRP group reinitializes because the virtual MAC address has changed.
- B. No changes occur because version 1 and 2 use the same virtual MAC OUI.
- C. Each HSRP group reinitializes because the multicast address has changed.
- D. No changes occur because the standby router is upgraded before the active router.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 75

- (Topic 4)

An engineer must configure a new WLAN that allows a user to enter a passphrase and provides forward secrecy as a security measure. Which Layer 2 WLAN configuration is required on the Cisco WLC?

- A. WPA2 Personal
- B. WPA3 Enterprise
- C. WPA3 Personal
- D. WPA2 Enterprise

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 78

- (Topic 1)

What is used to perform OoS packet classification?

- A. the Options field in the Layer 3 header
- B. the Type field in the Layer 2 frame
- C. the Flags field in the Layer 3 header
- D. the TOS field in the Layer 3 header

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Type of service, when we talk about PACKET, means layer 3

#### NEW QUESTION 81

- (Topic 1)

What is the function of a VTEP in VXLAN?

- A. provide the routing underlay and overlay for VXLAN headers
- B. dynamically discover the location of end hosts in a VXLAN fabric
- C. encapsulate and de-encapsulate traffic into and out of the VXLAN fabric
- D. statically point to end host locations of the VXLAN fabric

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 84

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

```
{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:GigabitEthernet": {
    "name": "1",
    "vrf": {
      "forwarding": "MANAGEMENT"
    },
    "ip": {
      "address": {
        "primary": {
          "address": "10.0.0.151",
          "mask": "255.255.255.0"
        }
      }
    },
    "mop": {
      "enabled": false
    },
    "Cisco-IOS-XE-ethernet:negotiation": {
      "auto": true
    }
  }
}
```

Refer to the exhibit Drag and drop the snippets into the RESTCONF request to form the request that returns this response Not all options are used

URL - http://10.10.10.10/restconf/api/running/native/

HTTP Verb-

Body- N/A

Headers-

-application/vnd.yang.data+json

Authentication-privileged level 15 credentials

POST

Accept

Cisco-IOS-XE

interface/GigabitEthernet/1/

GET

PUT

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

URL - http://10.10.10.10/restconf/api/running/native/

interface/GigabitEthernet/1/

HTTP Verb-

GET

Body- N/A

Headers-

Accept

-application/vnd.yang.data+json

Authentication-privileged level 15 credentials

POST

Accept

Cisco-IOS-XE

interface/GigabitEthernet/1/

GET

PUT

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Topic 2)  
An engineer must export the contents of the devices object in JSON format. Which statement must be used?

```
from json import dumps, loads

Devices=[
{
    'name' : 'distsw1',
    'ip' : '192.168.255.1',
    'type' : 'Catalyst C9407R',
    'user' : 'netadmin',
    'pass' : '66674431c3577d399739655c0bfb6fe5'
}]
```

- A. json.repr(Devices)
- B. json.dumps(Devices)
- C. json.prints(Devices)
- D. json.loads(Devices)

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Topic 2)  
Refer to the exhibit.

```
DSW1#sh spanning-tree vlan 20
```

| VLAN0020                            |            |                         |                                |          |                      |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee |            |                         |                                |          |                      |
| Root ID                             | Priority   | 24596                   |                                |          |                      |
|                                     | Address    | 0018.7363.4300          |                                |          |                      |
|                                     | Cost       | 2                       |                                |          |                      |
|                                     | Port       | 13 (FastEthernet1/0/11) |                                |          |                      |
|                                     | Hello Time | 2 sec                   | Max Age                        | 20 sec   | Forward Delay 15 sec |
|                                     |            |                         |                                |          |                      |
| Bridge ID                           | Priority   | 28692                   | (priority 28672 sys-id-ext 20) |          |                      |
|                                     | Address    | 001b.0d8e.e080          |                                |          |                      |
|                                     | Hello Time | 2 sec                   | Max Age                        | 20 sec   | Forward Delay 15 sec |
|                                     | Aging Time | 300                     |                                |          |                      |
|                                     |            |                         |                                |          |                      |
| Interface                           | Role       | Sts                     | Cost                           | Prio.Nbr | Type                 |
| -----                               |            |                         |                                |          |                      |
| Fal/0/7                             | Desg       | FWD                     | 2                              | 128.9    | P2p                  |
| Fal/0/10                            | Desg       | FWD                     | 2                              | 128.12   | P2p                  |
| Fal/0/11                            | Root       | FWD                     | 2                              | 128.13   | P2p                  |
| Fal/0/12                            | Altn       | BLK                     | 2                              | 128.14   | P2p                  |

What does the output confirm about the switch's spanning tree configuration?

- A. The spanning-tree mode stp ieee command was entered on this switch
- B. The spanning-tree operation mode for this switch is IEEE.
- C. The spanning-tree operation mode for this switch is PVST+.
- D. The spanning-tree operation mode for this switch is PVST

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 93

- (Topic 2)

Which NGFW mode block flows crossing the firewall?

- A. Passive
- B. Tap
- C. Inline tap
- D. Inline

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Firepower Threat Defense (FTD) provides six interface modes which are: Routed, Switched, Inline Pair, Inline Pair with Tap, Passive, Passive (ERSPAN). When Inline Pair Mode is in use, packets can be blocked since they are processed inline. When you use Inline Pair mode, the packet goes mainly through the FTD Snort engine. When Tap Mode is enabled, a copy of the packet is inspected and dropped internally while the actual traffic goes through FTD unmodified.

#### NEW QUESTION 98

- (Topic 2)

What does a northbound API accomplish?

- A. programmatic control of abstracted network resources through a centralized controller
- B. access to controlled network resources from a centralized node
- C. communication between SDN controllers and physical switches
- D. controlled access to switches from automated security applications

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 102

- (Topic 2)

When is the Design workflow used in Cisco DNA Center?

- A. in a greenfield deployment, with no existing infrastructure
- B. in a greenfield or brownfield deployment, to wipe out existing data
- C. in a brownfield deployment, to modify configuration of existing devices in the network
- D. in a brownfield deployment, to provision and onboard new network devices

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

The Design area is where you create the structure and framework of your network, including the physical topology, network settings, and device type profiles that you can apply to devices throughout your network. Use the Design workflow if you do not already have an existing infrastructure. If you have an existing infrastructure, use the Discovery feature.

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center/2-1-2/user\\_guide/b\\_cisco\\_dna\\_center\\_ug\\_2\\_1\\_2/b\\_cisco\\_dna\\_center\\_ug\\_2\\_1\\_1\\_chapter\\_011\\_0.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center/2-1-2/user_guide/b_cisco_dna_center_ug_2_1_2/b_cisco_dna_center_ug_2_1_1_chapter_011_0.html)

Reference: <https://synoptek.com/insights/it-blogs/greenfield-vs-brownfield-software-development/> "Greenfield development refers to developing a system for a totally new environment and requires development from a clean slate – no legacy code around. It is an approach used when you're starting fresh and with no restrictions or dependencies."

### NEW QUESTION 103

- (Topic 2)

What is the difference between a RIB and a FIB?

- A. The RIB is used to make IP source prefix-based switching decisions
- B. The FIB is where all IP routing information is stored
- C. The RIB maintains a mirror image of the FIB
- D. The FIB is populated based on RIB content

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

CEF uses a Forwarding Information Base (FIB) to make IP destination prefix-based switching decisions. The FIB is conceptually similar to a routing table or information base. It maintains a mirror image of the forwarding information contained in the IP routing table. When routing or topology changes occur in the network, the IP routing table is updated, and those changes are reflected in the FIB. The FIB maintains next-hop address information based on the information in the IP routing table. Because there is a one-to-one correlation between FIB entries and routing table entries, the FIB contains all known routes and eliminates the need for route cache maintenance that is associated with earlier switching paths such as fast switching and optimum switching.

Note: In order to view the Routing information base (RIB) table, use the "show ip route" command. To view the Forwarding Information Base (FIB), use the "show ip cef" command. RIB is in Control plane while FIB is in Data plane.

### NEW QUESTION 107

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
0 packets, 0 bytes
5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
Match: access-group name SNMP
police:
  cir 8000 bps, bc 1500 bytes
  conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
    transmit
  exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
    drop
  conformed 0000 bps, exceeded 0000 bps
```

```
Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  13858 packets, 1378745 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
  Match: any
```

How does the router handle traffic after the CoPP policy is configured on the router?

- A. Traffic coming to R1 that does not match access list SNMP is dropped.
- B. Traffic coming to R1 that matches access list SNMP is policed.
- C. Traffic passing through R1 that matches access list SNMP is policed.
- D. Traffic generated by R1 that matches access list SNMP is policed.

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION 112

- (Topic 2)

A customer wants to provide wireless access to contractors using a guest portal on Cisco ISE. The portal is also used by employees. A solution is implemented, but contractors receive a certificate error when they attempt to access the portal. Employees can access the portal without any errors. Which change must be implemented to allow the contractors and employees to access the portal?

- A. Install a trusted third-party certificate on the Cisco ISE.
- B. Install an Internal CA signed certificate on the contractor devices.
- C. Install an internal CA signed certificate on the Cisco ISE.
- D. Install a trusted third-party certificate on the contractor devices.

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION 115

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit:

```
R1#show running-config interface fa0/0
Building configuration...

Current configuration: 192 bytes
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.68.3.5 255.255.255.0
 duplex full
 vrrp 1 ip 192.168.3.1
 vrrp 1 priority 110
 vrrp 1 authentication text cisco
 vrrp 1 track 20 decrement 20
end

R1#show running-config | include track 20
track 20 ip route 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.255 reachability
```

```
R2#show running-config interface fa0/0
Building configuration...

Current configuration: 141 bytes
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.68.3.2 255.255.255.0
 duplex full
 vrrp 1 ip 192.168.3.1
 vrrp 1 authentication text cisco
end
```

An engineer configures VRRP and issues the show commands to verify operation. What does the engineer confirm about VRRP group 1 from the output?

- A. There is no route to 10.10.1.1/32 in R2's routing table
- B. If R1 reboots, R2 becomes the master virtual router until R2 reboots
- C. Communication between VRRP members is encrypted using MD5
- D. R1 is primary if 10.10.1.1/32 is in its routing table

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 118

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router1#
Router1#show run int tunnel 0
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 95 bytes
!
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel destination 192.168.10.2
end

Router1#show ip int br
Interface                IP-Address      OK? Method Status      Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0       192.168.1.1     YES manual up          up
GigabitEthernet0/1       unassigned      YES unset   administratively down down
GigabitEthernet0/2       unassigned      YES unset   administratively down down
GigabitEthernet0/3       unassigned      YES unset   administratively down down
Loopback0                192.168.10.1    YES manual up          up
Tunnel0                  172.16.1.1      YES manual up          down
Router1#
```

Which command must be applied to Router 1 to bring the GRE tunnel to an up/up state?

- A. Routed (config-if) tunnel mode gre multipoint
- B. Router1(config-if)#tunnel source Loopback0
- C. Router1(config-if)#tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1
- D. Router1 (config)#interface tunnel0

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

|  |   |       |         |         |        |     |      |          |              |  |
|--|---|-------|---------|---------|--------|-----|------|----------|--------------|--|
| R1#show ip bgp sum                                   |   |       |         |         |        |     |      |          |              |  |
| BGP router identifier 1.1.1.1, local AS number 65001 |   |       |         |         |        |     |      |          |              |  |
| <output omitted>                                     |   |       |         |         |        |     |      |          |              |  |
| Neighbor   | V | AS    | MsgRcvd | MsgSent | TblVer | InQ | OutQ | Up/Down  | State/PfxRcd |  |
| 192.168.50.2   | 4 | 65002 | 0       | 0       | 1      | 0   | 0    | 00:00:46 | Idle (Admin) |  |

Which command set changes the neighbor state from Idle (Admin) to Active?

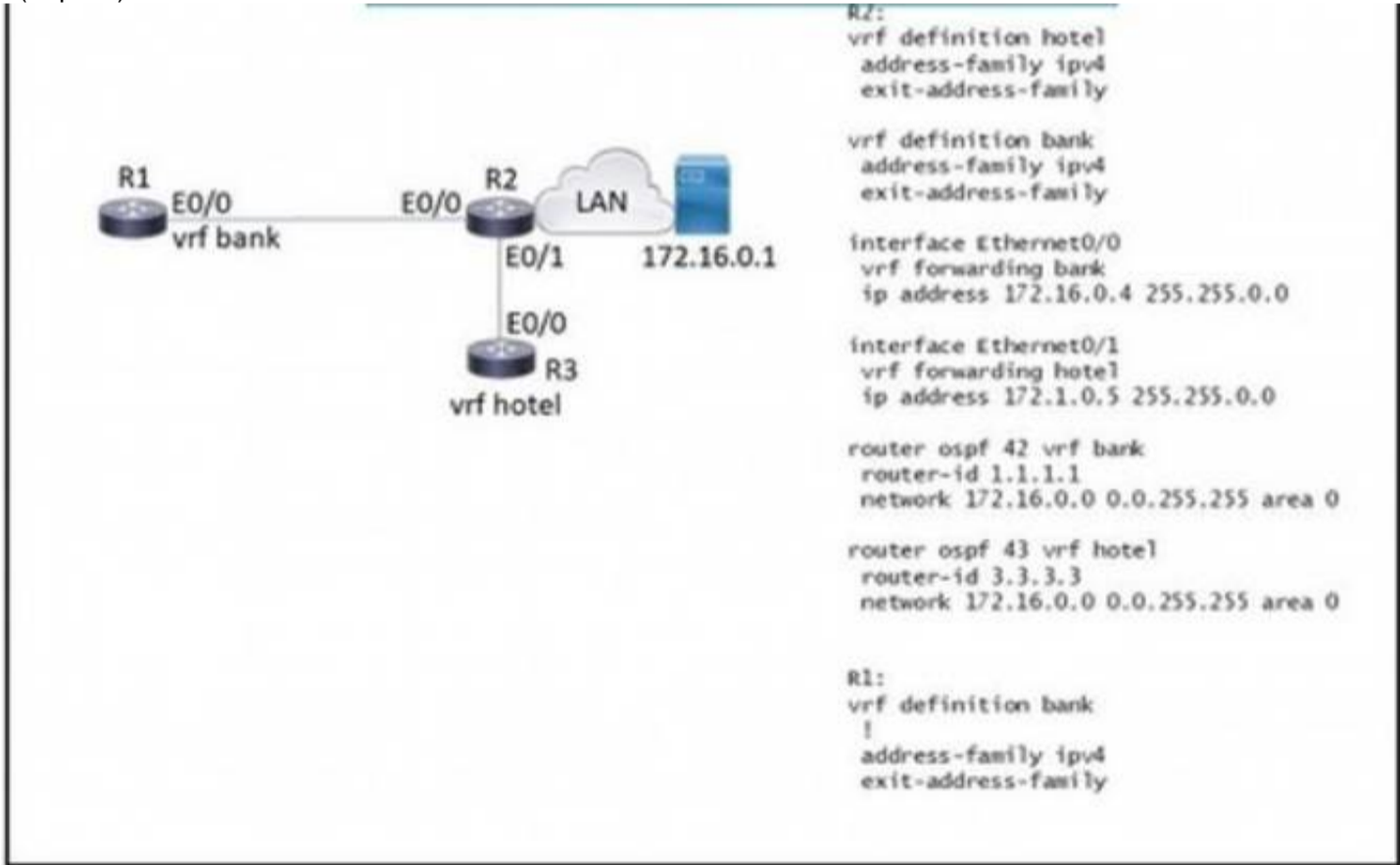
- A)
- ```
R1(config)#router bgp 65002
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.50.2 activate
```
- B)
- ```
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.50.2 activate
```
- C)
- ```
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#no neighbor 192.168.50.2 shutdown
```
- D)
- ```
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.50.2 remote-as 65001
```

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 2)



Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration must be applied to R1 to enable R1 to reach the server at 172.16.0.1?

- ☐ interface Ethernet0/0  
vrf forwarding hotel  
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0  
  
router ospf 44 vrf Hotel  
network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
- ☐ interface Ethernet0/0  
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0  
  
router ospf 44 vrf hotel  
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
- ☐ interface Ethernet0/0  
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0  
  
router ospf 44 vrf bank  
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
- ☐ interface Ethernet0/0  
vrf forwarding bank  
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0  
  
router ospf 44 vrf bank  
network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 130

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the infrastructure deployment models they describe on the right.

easy to scale the capacity up and down

infrastructure requires large and regular investments

highly agile

highly customizable

On-Premises

Cloud

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

easy to scale the capacity up and down

infrastructure requires large and regular investments

highly agile

highly customizable

On-Premises

infrastructure requires large and regular investments

highly customizable

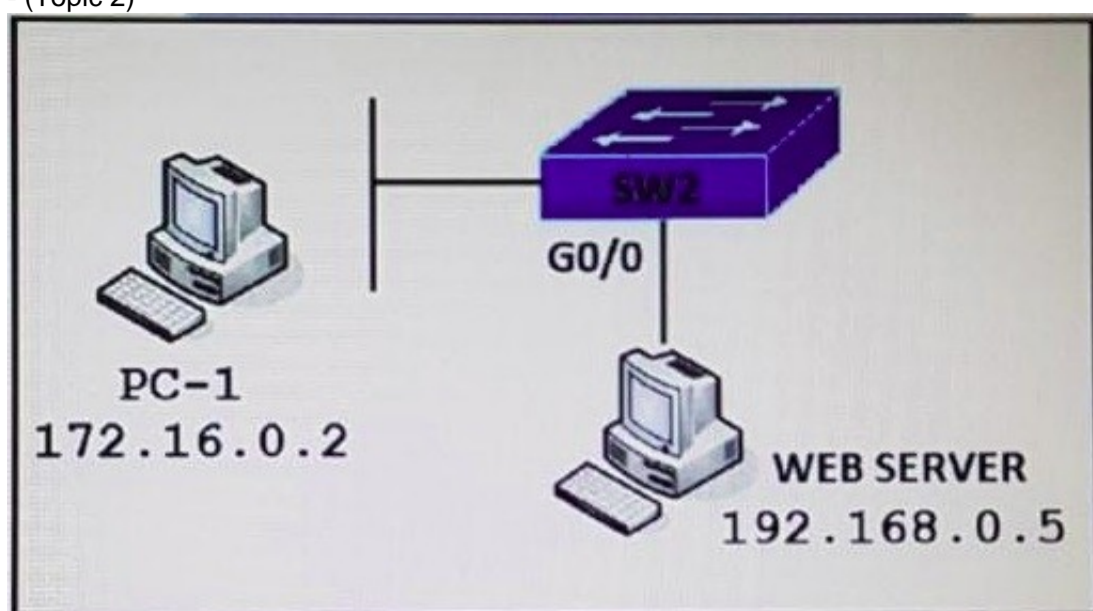
Cloud

easy to scale the capacity up and down

highly agile

# NEW QUESTION 131

- (Topic 2)



Refer to the exhibit. PC-1 must access the web server on port 8080. To allow this traffic, which statement must be added to an access control list that is applied on SW2 port G0/0 in the inbound direction?

- A. permit host 172.16.0.2 host 192.168.0.5 eq 8080
- B. permit host 192.168.0.5 host 172.16.0.2 eq 8080
- C. permit host 192.168.0.5 eq 8080 host 172.16.0.2
- D. permit host 192.168.0.5 it 8080 host 172.16.0.2

**Answer: C**

## Explanation:

The inbound direction of G0/0 of SW2 only filter traffic from Web Server to PC-1 so the source IP address and port is of the Web Server.

# NEW QUESTION 135

- (Topic 2)

An engineer must create an EEM applet that sends a syslog message in the event a change happens in the network due to trouble with an OSPF process. Which action should the engineer use?

```

event manager applet LogMessage
event routing network 172.30.197.0/24 type all
  
```

- A. action 1 syslog msg "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"
- B. action 1 syslog send "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"
- C. action 1 syslog pattern "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"
- D. action 1syslog write "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"

**Answer: C**

# NEW QUESTION 138

- (Topic 2)

What is a characteristic of Cisco DNA Northbound APIs?

- A. They simplify the management of network infrastructure devices.
- B. They enable automation of network infrastructure based on intent.
- C. They utilize RESTCONF.
- D. They utilize multivendor support APIs.

**Answer: C**

# NEW QUESTION 139

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the QoS components they describe on the right.

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| applied on traffic to convey information to a downstream device            | shaping        |
| distinguishes traffic types  | marking        |
| process used to buffer traffic that exceeds a predefined rate              | trust          |
| permits traffic to pass through the device while retaining DSCP/COS values | classification |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| applied on traffic to convey information to a downstream device            | process used to buffer traffic that exceeds a predefined rate              |
| distinguishes traffic types  | applied on traffic to convey information to a downstream device            |
| process used to buffer traffic that exceeds a predefined rate              | permits traffic to pass through the device while retaining DSCP/COS values |
| permits traffic to pass through the device while retaining DSCP/COS values | distinguishes traffic types  |

NEW QUESTION 144

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

Drag and drop the REST API authentication methods from the left onto their descriptions on the right.

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| HTTP basic authentication | public API resource                        |
| OAuth                     | username and password in an encoded string |
| secure vault              | authorization through identity provider    |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

|                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| HTTP basic authentication | OAuth                     |
| OAuth                     | HTTP basic authentication |
| secure vault              | secure vault              |

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Topic 2)

Which two GRE features are configured to prevent fragmentation? (Choose two.)

- A. TCP MSS
- B. PMTUD
- C. DF bit Clear
- D. MTU ignore
- E. IP MTU
- F. TCP window size

Answer: AE

Explanation:

The **ip tcp adjust-mss** only affects TCP streams. Other kinds of IP traffic - UDP, SCTP, DCCP, ICMP, ESP, AH, to name just a few - won't be influenced by the **ip tcp adjust-mss** command, and so their datagrams must be fragmented at the IP layer. That's why it is necessary to properly **configure the ip mtu** command to let the router know how large the fragments of non-TCP-carrying IP packets can be.

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# sh run | begin line con
line con 0
  exec-timeout 0 0
  privilege level 15
  logging synchronous
  stopbits 1
line aux 0
  exec-timeout 0 0
  privilege level 15
  logging synchronous
  stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
  password 7 045802150C2E
  login
line vty 5 15
  password 7 045802150C2E
  login
!
end

R1# sh run | include aaa | enable
no aaa new-model
R1#
```

Which privilege level is assigned to VTY users?

- A. 1
- B. 7
- C. 13
- D. 15

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Lines (CON, AUX, VTY) default to level 1 privileges.

**NEW QUESTION 151**

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
headers = {
    'Accept': 'application/yang-data+json',
    'Content-Type': 'application/yang-data+json'
},
data = json.dumps({
    'Cisco-IOS-XE-native:GigabitEthernet': {
        'ip': {
            'address': {
                'primary': {
                    'address': '10.10.10.1',
                    'mask': '255.255.255.0'
                }
            }
        }
    }
}),
verify = False)

# Print the HTTP response code
print('Response Code: ' + str(response.status_code))
```

After the code is run on a Cisco IOS-XE router, the response code is 204. What is the result of the script?

- A. The configuration fails because another interface is already configured with IP address 10.10.10.1/24.

- B. The configuration fails because interface GigabitEthernet2 is missing on the target device.  
 C. The configuration is successfully sent to the device in cleartext.  
 D. Interface GigabitEthernet2 is configured with IP address 10.10.10.1/24

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 155

- (Topic 2)

Which HTTP status code is the correct response for a request with an incorrect password applied to a REST API session?

- A. HTTP Status Code 200  
 B. HTTP Status Code 302  
 C. HTTP Status Code 401  
 D. HTTP Status Code: 504

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

A 401 error response indicates that the client tried to operate on a protected resource without providing the proper authorization. It may have provided the wrong credentials or none at all.

Note: answer 'HTTP Status Code 200' 4xx code indicates a "client error" while a 5xx code indicates a "server error".

Reference: <https://restfulapi.net/http-status-codes/>

#### NEW QUESTION 156

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch1#show lacp internal
```

Flags: S - Device is requesting Slow LACPDUs  
 F - Device is requesting Fast LACPDUs  
 A - Device is in Active mode P - Device is in Passive mode

Channel group 1

| Port  | Flags | State   | LACP port<br>Priority | Admin<br>Key | Oper<br>Key | Port<br>Number | Port<br>State |
|-------|-------|---------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| Gi0/0 | SP    | hot-sby | 20                    | 0x1          | 0x1         | 0x1            | 0x5           |
| Gi0/1 | SA    | bndl    | 15                    | 0x1          | 0x1         | 0x2            | 0x3C          |

An engineer attempts to bundle interface Gi0/0 into the port channel, but it does not function as expected. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure channel-group 1 mode active on interface Gi0/0.  
 B. Configure no shutdown on interface Gi0/0  
 C. Enable fast LACP PDUs on interface Gi0/0.  
 D. Set LACP max-bundle to 2 on interface Port-channelM

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 2)

Which two items are found in YANG data models? (Choose two.)

- A. HTTP return codes  
 B. rpc statements  
 C. JSON schema  
 D. container statements  
 E. XML schema

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 160

- (Topic 2)

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# netconf ssh acl 1
Device(config)# netconf lock-time 100
Device(config)# netconf max-sessions 1
Device(config)# netconf max-message 10
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must configure NETCONF. After creating the configuration, the engineer gets output from the command show line, but not

from show running-config. Which command completes the configuration?

- ☐ Device(config)# netconf lock-time 500
- ☐ Device(config)# netconf max-message 1000
- ☐ Device(config)# no netconf ssh acl 1
- ☐ Device(config)# netconf max-sessions 100

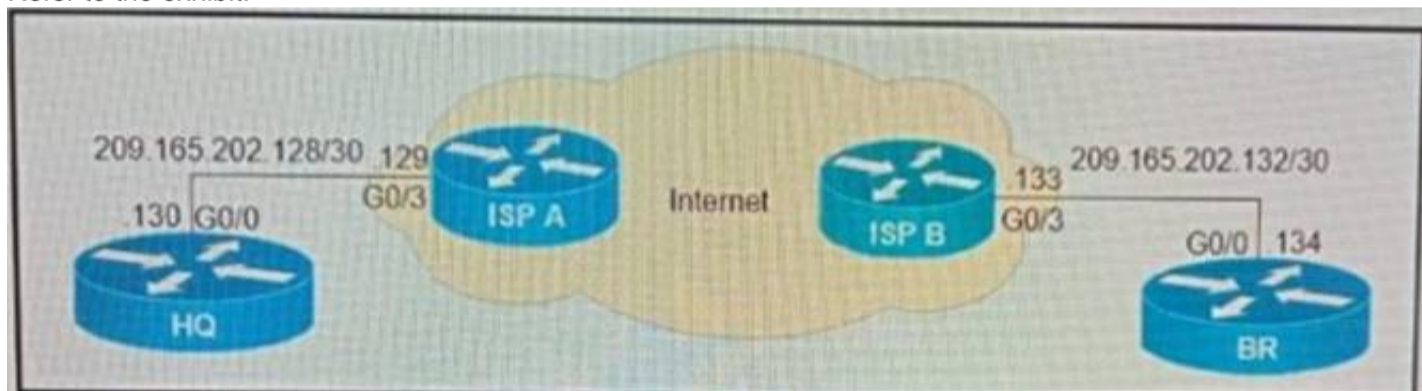
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 162

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the effect of these commands on the BR and HQ tunnel interfaces?

```
BR(config)#interface tunnel1
BR(config-if)#keepalive 5 3

HQ(config)#interface tunnel1
HQ(config-if)#keepalive 5 3
```

- A. The tunnel line protocol goes down when the keepalive counter reaches 6
- B. The keepalives are sent every 5 seconds and 3 retries
- C. The keepalives are sent every 3 seconds and 5 retries
- D. The tunnel line protocol goes down when the keepalive counter reaches 5

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 166

- (Topic 2)

What is the process for moving a virtual machine from one host machine to another with no downtime?

- A. high availability
- B. disaster recovery
- C. live migration
- D. multisite replication

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 170

- (Topic 2)

Which DHCP option provides the CAPWAP APs with the address of the wireless controller(s)?

- A. 43
- B. 66
- C. 69
- D. 150

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

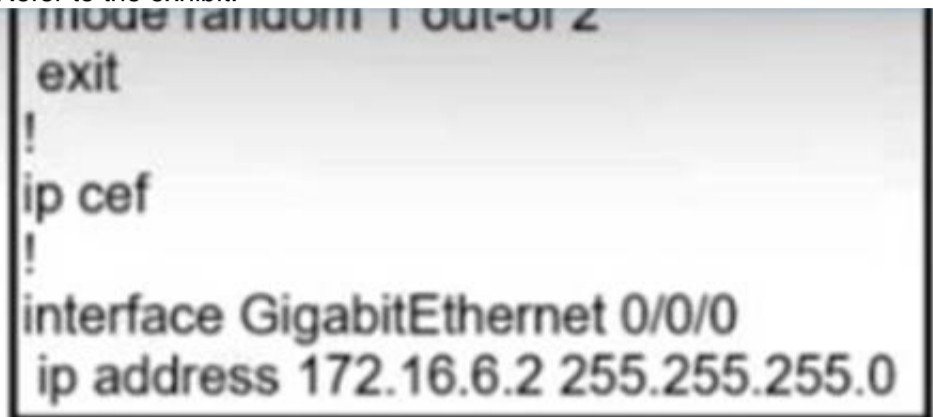
### DHCP Option 43

DHCP option 43 is an option used for providing Wireless LAN Controller IP addresses to the AP. The DHCP option 43 is used to notify the AP to convert into CAPWAP AP.

### NEW QUESTION 173

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



```
exit
!
ip cef
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0
```

Which command set must be added to the configuration to analyze 50 packets out of every 100?

A)

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input
```

B)

```
sampler SAMPLER-1
no mode random 1-out-of 2
mode percent 50
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input
```

C)

```
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
record v4_r1
sampler SAMPLER-1

interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input
```

D)

```
sampler SAMPLER-1
mode random 1-out-of 2
flow FLOW-MONITOR-1

interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor SAMPLER-1 input
```

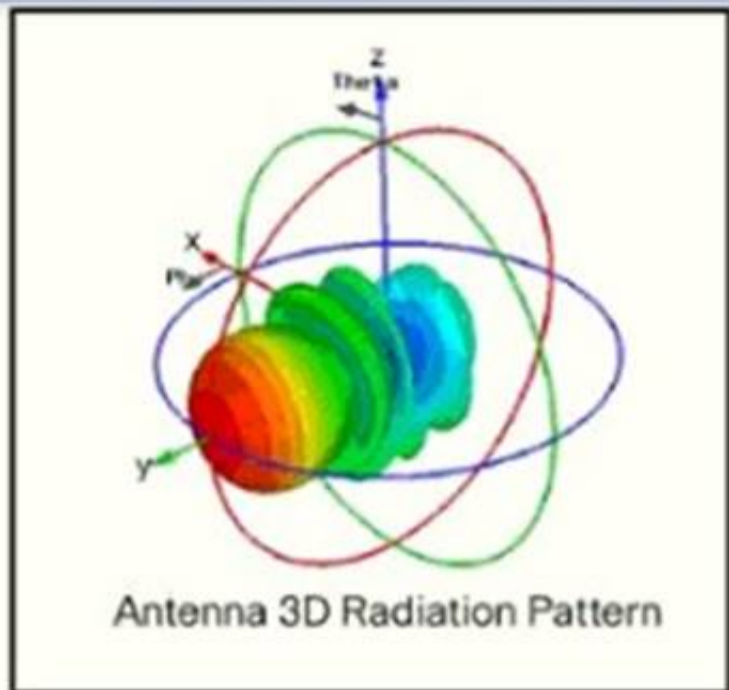
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION 174

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of antenna does the radiation pattern represent?

- A. Yagi
- B. multidirectional
- C. directional patch
- D. omnidirectional

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 178

- (Topic 2)

Which technology is used as the basis for the cisco sd-access data plane?

- A. IPsec
- B. LISP
- C. VXLAN
- D. 802.1Q

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

A virtual network identifier (VNI) is a value that identifies a specific virtual network in the data plane.

#### NEW QUESTION 179

- (Topic 1)

What is the function of a fabric border node in a Cisco SD-Access environment?

- A. To collect traffic flow information toward external networks
- B. To connect the Cisco SD-Access fabric to another fabric or external Layer 3 networks
- C. To attach and register clients to the fabric
- D. To handle an ordered list of IP addresses and locations for endpoints in the fabric.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 183

- (Topic 1)

What is a consideration when designing a Cisco SD-Access underlay network?

- A. End user subnets and endpoints are part of the underlay network.
- B. The underlay switches provide endpoint physical connectivity for users.
- C. Static routing is a requirement,
- D. It must support IPv4 and IPv6 underlay networks

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/Campus/cisco-sda-design-guide.html#Underlay>

#### NEW QUESTION 186

- (Topic 1)

Which measurement is used from a post wireless survey to depict the cell edge of the access points?

- A. SNR
- B. Noise
- C. RSSI
- D. CCI

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Coverage defines the ability of wireless clients to connect to a wireless AP with a signal strength and quality high enough to overcome the effects of RF interference. The edge of the coverage for an AP is based on the signal strength and SNR measured as the client device moves away from the AP. The signal strength required for good coverage varies dependent on the specific type of client devices and applications on the network. To accommodate the requirement to support wireless Voice over IP (VoIP), refer to the RF guidelines specified in the Cisco 7925G Wireless IP Phone Deployment Guide. The minimum recommended wireless signal strength for voice applications is -67 dBm and the minimum SNR is 25 dB. The first step in the analysis of a post site survey is to verify the 'Signal Coverage'. The signal coverage is measured in dBm. You can adjust the color-coded signal gauge to your minimum-allowed signal level to view areas where there are sufficient and insufficient coverage. The example in Figure 8 shows blue, green, and yellow areas in the map have signal coverage at -67 dBm or better. The areas in grey on the coverage maps have deficient coverage. Source from Cisco [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/vowlan/troubleshooting/vowlan\\_troubleshoot/8\\_Site\\_Survey\\_RF\\_Design\\_Valid.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/vowlan/troubleshooting/vowlan_troubleshoot/8_Site_Survey_RF_Design_Valid.html)

**NEW QUESTION 188**

- (Topic 1)

What does Call Admission Control require the client to send in order to reserve the bandwidth?

- A. SIP flow information
- B. Wi-Fi multimedia
- C. traffic specification
- D. VoIP media session awareness

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 192**

- (Topic 1)

which entity is a Type 1 hypervisor?

- A. Oracle VM VirtualBox
- B. VMware server
- C. Citrix XenServer
- D. Microsoft Virtual PC

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 195**

- (Topic 1)

An engineer configures HSRP group 37. The configuration does not modify the default virtual MAC address. Which virtual MAC address does the group use?

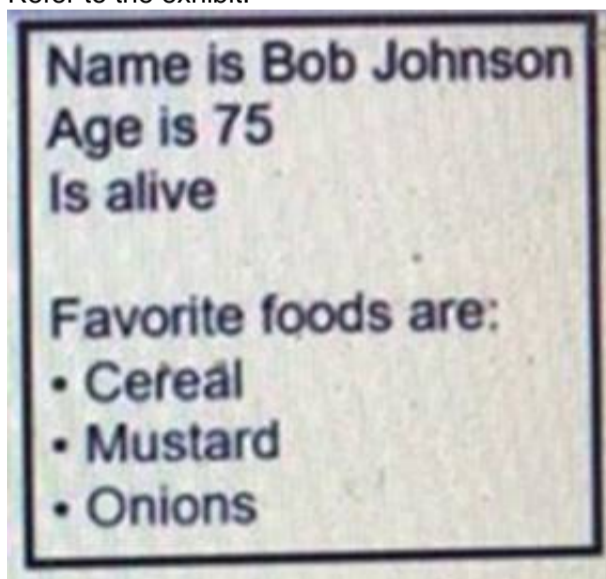
- A. C0:00:00:25:00:00
- B. 00:00:0c:07:ac:37
- C. C0:39:83:25:258:5
- D. 00:00:0c:07:ac:25

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 200**

- (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the Json syntax that is formed from the data?

- A. {Name: Bob Johnson, Age: 75, Alive: true, Favorite Foods: [Cereal, Mustard, Onions]}
- B. {"Name": "Bob Johnson", "Age": 75, "Alive": true, "Favorite Foods": ["Cereal", "Mustard", "Onions"]}
- C. {"~Name": "~Bob Johnson", "~Age": 75, "~Alive": True, "~Favorite Foods": "~Cereal", "~Mustard", "~Onions"}
- D. {"Name": "Bob Johnson", "Age": Seventyfive, "Alive": true, "Favorite Foods": ["Cereal", "Mustard", "Onions"]}

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 205**

- (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#sh run | b vty  
  
line vty 0 4  
  
    session-timeout 30  
  
    exec-timeout 120 0  
  
    session-limit 30  
  
    login local  
  
line vty 5 15  
  
    session-timeout 30  
  
    exec-timeout 30 0  
  
    session-limit 30  
  
    login local
```

Security policy requires all idle-exec sessions to be terminated in 600 seconds. Which configuration achieves this goal?

- A. line vty 0 15absolute-timeout 600
- B. line vty 0 15 exec-timeout
- C. line vty 01 5exec-timeout 10 0
- D. line vty 0 4exec-timeout 600

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 208

- (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1  
interface GigabitEthernet0/0  
ip address 192.168.250.2 255.255.255.0  
standby 20 ip 192.168.250.1  
standby 20 priority 120  
  
R2  
interface GigabitEthernet0/0  
ip address 192.168.250.3 255.255.255.0  
standby 20 ip 192.168.250.1  
standby 20 priority 110
```

What are two effects of this configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. R1 becomes the active router.
- B. R1 becomes the standby router.
- C. If R2 goes down, R1 becomes active but reverts to standby when R2 comes back online.
- D. If R1 goes down
- E. R2 becomes active and remains the active device when R1 comes back online.
- F. If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active but reverts to standby when R1 comes backonline.

**Answer: AD**

#### NEW QUESTION 212

- (Topic 1)

When configuration WPA2 Enterprise on a WLAN, which additional security component configuration is required?

- A. NTP server
- B. PKI server
- C. RADIUS server
- D. TACACS server

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 215

- (Topic 1)

Which statement about TLS is accurate when using RESTCONF to write configurations on network devices?

- A. It requires certificates for authentication
- B. It is provided using NGINX acting as a proxy web server
- C. It is used for HTTP and HTTPS requests
- D. It is not supported on Cisco devices

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 218

- (Topic 1)

Which two network problems indicate a need to implement QoS in a campus network? (Choose two.)

- A. port flapping
- B. excess jitter
- C. misrouted network packets
- D. duplicate IP addresses
- E. bandwidth-related packet loss

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 221

- (Topic 1)

A network engineer is configuring Flexible Netflow and enters these commands  
 Sampler Netflow1  
 Mode random one-out-of 100 Interface fastethernet 1/0 Flow-sampler netflow1

Which are two results of implementing this feature instead of traditional Netflow? (Choose two.)

- A. CPU and memory utilization are reduced.
- B. Only the flows of top 100 talkers are exported
- C. The data export flow is more secure.
- D. The number of packets to be analyzed are reduced
- E. The accuracy of the data to be analyzed is improved

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 226

- (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW1#sh monitor session all
Session 1
-----
Type                               : Remote Destination Session
Source RSPAN VLAN                  : 50

Session 2
-----
Type                               : Local Session
Source Ports                       :
  Both                             : Fa0/14
Destination Ports                  : Fa0/15
Encapsulation                      : Native
Ingress                           : Disables
```

An engineer configures monitoring on SW1 and enters the show command to verify operation. What does the output confirm?

- A. SPAN session 1 monitors activity on VLAN 50 of a remote switch
- B. SPAN session 2 only monitors egress traffic exiting port FastEthernet 0/14.
- C. SPAN session 2 monitors all traffic entering and exiting port FastEthernet 0/15.
- D. RSPAN session 1 is incompletely configured for monitoring

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

SW1 has been configured with the following commands: SW1(config)#monitor session 1 source remote vlan 50 SW1(config)#monitor session 2 source interface fa0/14 SW1(config)#monitor session 2 destination interface fa0/15

The session 1 on SW1 was configured for Remote SPAN (RSPAN) while session 2 was configured for local SPAN. For RSPAN we need to configure the destination port to complete the configuration.

Note: In fact we cannot create such a session like session 1 because if we only configure Source RSPAN VLAN 50 (with the command monitor session 1 source remote vlan 50) then we will receive a Type: Remote Source Session (not Remote Destination Session).

NEW QUESTION 231

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the protocols they apply to on the right?

uses Dijkstra's Shortest Path First algorithm

uses Diffused Update Algorithm

uses bandwidth, delay, reliability, and load for routing metric

uses an election process

OSPF

EIGRP

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

uses Dijkstra's Shortest Path First algorithm

uses Diffused Update Algorithm

uses bandwidth, delay, reliability, and load for routing metric

uses an election process

OSPF

uses Dijkstra's Shortest Path First algorithm

uses an election process

EIGRP

uses Diffused Update Algorithm

uses bandwidth, delay, reliability, and load for routing metric

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Topic 1)

A network administrator applies the following configuration to an IOS device.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local group tacacs+
```

What is the process of password checks when a login attempt is made to the device?

- A. A TACACS+server is checked firs
- B. If that check fail, a database is checked?
- C. A TACACS+server is checked firs
- D. If that check fail, a RADIUS server is checke
- E. If that check fai
- F. a local database is checked.
- G. A local database is checked firs
- H. If that fails, a TACACS+server is checked, if that check fails, a RADUIS server is checked.
- I. A local database is checked firs
- J. If that check fails, a TACACS+server is checked.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 237

- (Topic 1)

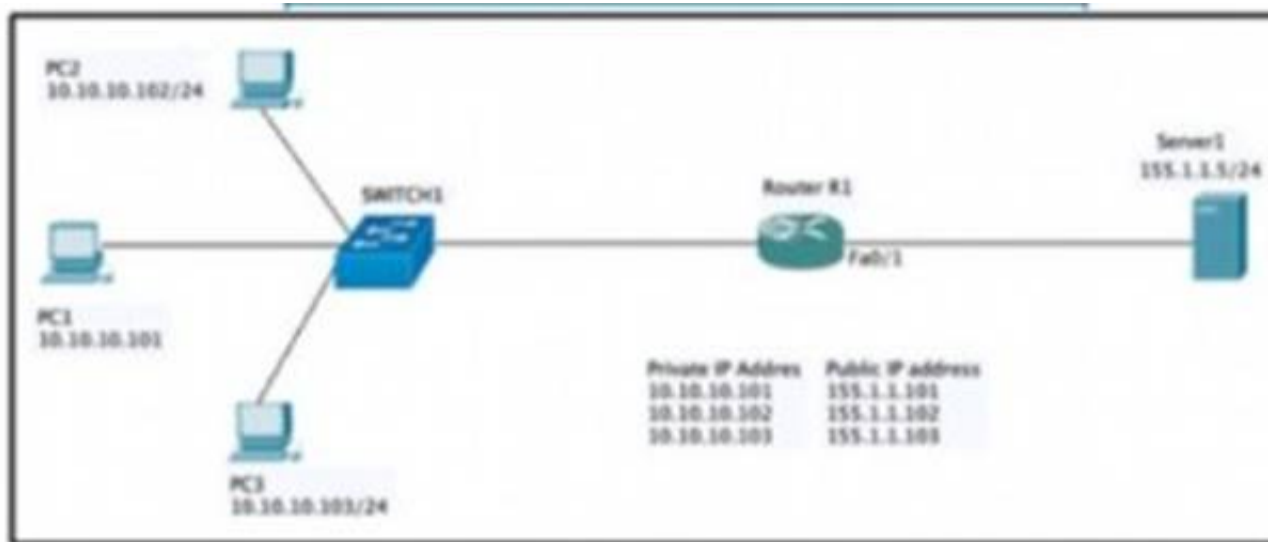
Which device makes the decision for a wireless client to roam?

- A. wireless client
- B. wireless LAN controller
- C. access point
- D. WCS location server

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 238

- (Topic 1)



Refer to the exhibit. Which set of commands on router r R1 Allow deterministic translation of private hosts PC1, PC2, and PC3 to addresses in the public space?  
A)

```
RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.101 155.1.1.101
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.102 155.1.1.102
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.103 155.1.1.103
```

B)

```
RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.101 155.1.1.101
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.102 155.1.1.102
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.103 155.1.1.103
```

C)

```
RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#access-list 1 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
RouterR1(config)#ip nat pool POOL 155.1.1.101 155.1.1.103 netmask 255.255.255.0
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool POOL
```

D)

```
RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#access-list 1 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface f0/1 overload
```

A. Option A  
B. Option B

- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 241

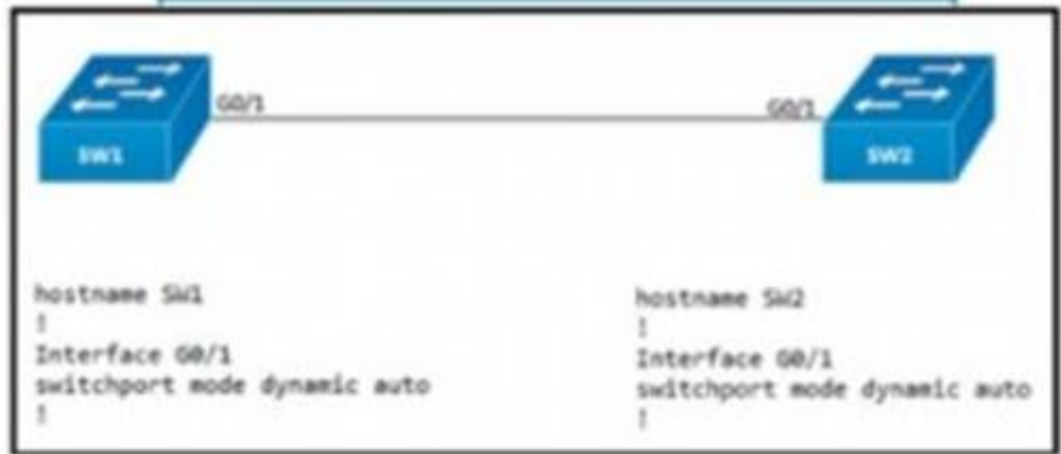
- (Topic 1)  
 What is a fact about Cisco EAP-FAST?

- A. It does not require a RADIUS server certificate.
- B. It requires a client certificate.
- C. It is an IETF standard.
- D. It operates in transparent mode.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 243

- (Topic 1)



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to configure a trunk between switch sw1 and switch SW2 using DTP, but the trunk does not form. Which command should the engineer apply to switch SW2 to resolve this issue?

- A. switchport mode dynamic desirable
- B. switchport nonegotiate
- C. no switchport
- D. switchport mode access

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 245

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)  
 Drag and drop the DHCP messages that are exchanged between a client and an AP into the order they are exchanged on the right.

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| DHCP request  | Step 1 |
| DHCP offer    | Step 2 |
| DHCP discover | Step 3 |
| DHCP ack      | Step 4 |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

There are four messages sent between the DHCP Client and DHCP Server: DHCPD ISCOVER, DHCPOFFER, DHCPREQUEST and DHCPACKNOWLEDGEMENT.  
 This process is often abbreviated as DORA (for Discover, Offer, Request, Acknowledgement).

NEW QUESTION 248

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)  
 Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| supports virtual links                                 | EIGRP |
| can automatically summarize networks at the boundary   |       |
| requires manual configuration of network summarization | OSPF  |
|  |       |
|  |       |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| supports virtual links                                 | EIGRP  |
| can automatically summarize networks at the boundary   | can automatically summarize networks at the boundary   |
| requires manual configuration of network summarization | OSPF   |
|  | supports virtual links                                 |
|  | requires manual configuration of network summarization |

NEW QUESTION 249

- (Topic 1)  
Which characteristic distinguishes Ansible from Chef?

- A. Ansible lacs redundancy support for the master serve
- B. Chef runs two masters in an active/active mode.
- C. Ansible uses Ruby to manage configuration
- D. Chef uses YAML to manage configurations.
- E. Ansible pushes the configuration to the clien
- F. Chef client pulls the configuration from the server.
- G. The Ansible server can run on Linux, Unix or Window
- H. The Chef server must run on Linux or Unix.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 253

- (Topic 1)

## Router2# show policy-map control-plane

### Control Plane

Service-policy input: CISCO

Class-map: CISCO (match-all)

20 packets, 11280 bytes

5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps

Match: access-group 120

police:

8000 bps, 1500 limit, 1500 extended limit

conformed 15 packets, 6210 bytes; action: transmit

exceeded 5 packets, 5070 bytes; action: drop

violated 0 packets, 0 bytes; action: drop

conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps, violate 0 bps

Class-map: class-default (match-any)

105325 packets, 11415151 bytes

5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps

Match: any

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures CoPP and enters the show command to verify the implementation. What is the result of the configuration?

- A. All traffic will be policed based on access-list 120.
- B. If traffic exceeds the specified rate, it will be transmitted and remarked.
- C. Class-default traffic will be dropped.
- D. ICMP will be denied based on this configuration.

Answer: A

### NEW QUESTION 256

- (Topic 1)

What are two benefits of virtual switching when compared to hardware switching? (Choose two.)

- A. increased MTU size
- B. hardware independence
- C. VM-level isolation
- D. increased flexibility
- E. extended 802.1Q VLAN range

Answer: CD

### NEW QUESTION 261

- (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
with manager.connect(host=192.168.0.1, port=22,
                    username='admin', password='password1', hostkey_verify=True,
                    device_params={'name': 'nexus'}) as m:
```

What does the snippet of code achieve?

- A. It creates a temporary connection to a Cisco Nexus device and retrieves a token to be used for API calls.
- B. It opens a tunnel and encapsulates the login information, if the host key is correct.
- C. It opens an ncclient connection to a Cisco Nexus device and maintains it for the duration of the context.
- D. It creates an SSH connection using the SSH key that is stored, and the password is ignored.

Answer: C

### Explanation:

ncclient is a Python library that facilitates client-side scripting and application development around the NETCONF protocol.

The above Python snippet uses the ncclient to connect and establish a NETCONF session to a Nexus device (which is also a NETCONF server).

### NEW QUESTION 266

- (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local-case enable
aaa authentication login ADMIN local-case
username CCNP secret Str0ngP@ssw0rd!
line 0 4
  login authentication ADMIN
```

An engineer must create a configuration that executes the show run command and then terminates the session when user CCNP logs in. Which configuration change is required?

- A. Add the access-class keyword to the username command
- B. Add the access-class keyword to the aaa authentication command
- C. Add the autocommand keyword to the username command
- D. Add the autocommand keyword to the aaa authentication command

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The autocommand causes the specified command to be issued automatically after the user logs in. When the command is complete, the session is terminated. Because the command can be any length and can contain embedded spaces, commands using the autocommand keyword must be the last option on the line. In this specific question, we have to enter this line username CCNP autocommand show running-config.

**NEW QUESTION 270**

- (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer has configured Cisco ISE to assign VLANs to clients based on their method of authentication, but this is not working as expected. Which action will resolve this issue?

- A. require a DHCP address assignment
- B. utilize RADIUS profiling
- C. set a NAC state
- D. enable AAA override

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 274**

- (Topic 1)

```
R2#show standby
FastEthernet1/0 - Group 50
  State is Active
    2 state changes, last state change 00:04:02
  Virtual IP address is 10.10.1.1
  Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac32 (MAC In Use)
  Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac32 (v1 default)
  Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
  Next hello sent in 1.504 secs
  Preemption enabled, delay reload 90 secs
  Active router is local
  Standby router is unknown
  Priority 200 (configured 200)
  Track interface FastEthernet0/0 state Up decrement 20
  Group name is "herp-Fal/0-50" (default)
R2#
%IP-4-DUPADDR: Duplicate address 10.10.1.1 on FastEthernet1/0, sourced by 0000.0c07.ac28
R2#
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures a new HSRP group. While reviewing the HSRP status, the engineer sees the logging message generated on R2. Which is the cause of the message?

- A. The same virtual IP address has been configured for two HSRP groups
- B. The HSRP configuration has caused a spanning-tree loop
- C. The HSRP configuration has caused a routing loop
- D. A PC is on the network using the IP address 10.10.1.1

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 278

- (Topic 1)

What is a benefit of a virtual machine when compared with a physical server?

- A. Multiple virtual servers can be deployed on the same physical server without having to buy additional hardware.
- B. Virtual machines increase server processing performance.
- C. The CPU and RAM resources on a virtual machine cannot be affected by other virtual machines.
- D. Deploying a virtual machine is technically less complex than deploying a physical server.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 279

- (Topic 1)

A network administrator has designed a network with two multilayer switches on the distribution layer, which act as default gateways for the end hosts. Which two technologies allow every end host in a VLAN to use both gateways? (Choose two)

- A. GLBP
- B. HSRP
- C. MHSRP
- D. VSS
- E. VRRP

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 280

- (Topic 1)

Under which network conditions is an outbound QoS policy that is applied on a router WAN interface most beneficial?

- A. under interface saturation condition
- B. under network convergence condition
- C. under all network condition
- D. under traffic classification and marking conditions.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 281

- (Topic 1)

What is the output of this code?

```
def get_credentials():
    creds={'username': 'cisco', 'password': 'c3577dc8ae4e36c0bfb6fe5398614245'}
    return (creds.get('username'))

print(get_credentials())
```

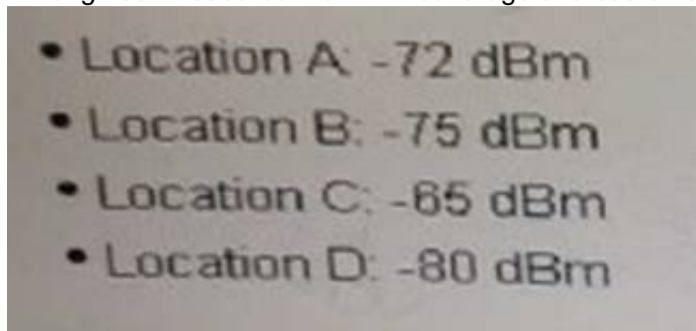
- A. username Cisco
- B. get\_credentials
- C. username
- D. CISCO

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 283

- (Topic 1)

An engineer measures the Wi-Fi coverage at a customer site. The RSSI values are recorded as follows:



Which two statements does the engineer use to explain these values to the customer? (Choose two)

- A. The signal strength at location C is too weak to support web surfing
- B. Location D has the strongest RF signal strength
- C. The RF signal strength at location B is 50% weaker than location A
- D. The signal strength at location B is 10 dB better than location C
- E. The RF signal strength at location C is 10 times stronger than location B

Answer: CE

#### NEW QUESTION 285

- (Topic 1)

"HTTP/1.1 204 content" is returned when `curl -I -x delete` command is issued. Which situation has occurred?

- A. The object could not be located at the URI path.
- B. The command succeeded in deleting the object
- C. The object was located at the URI, but it could not be deleted.
- D. The URI was invalid

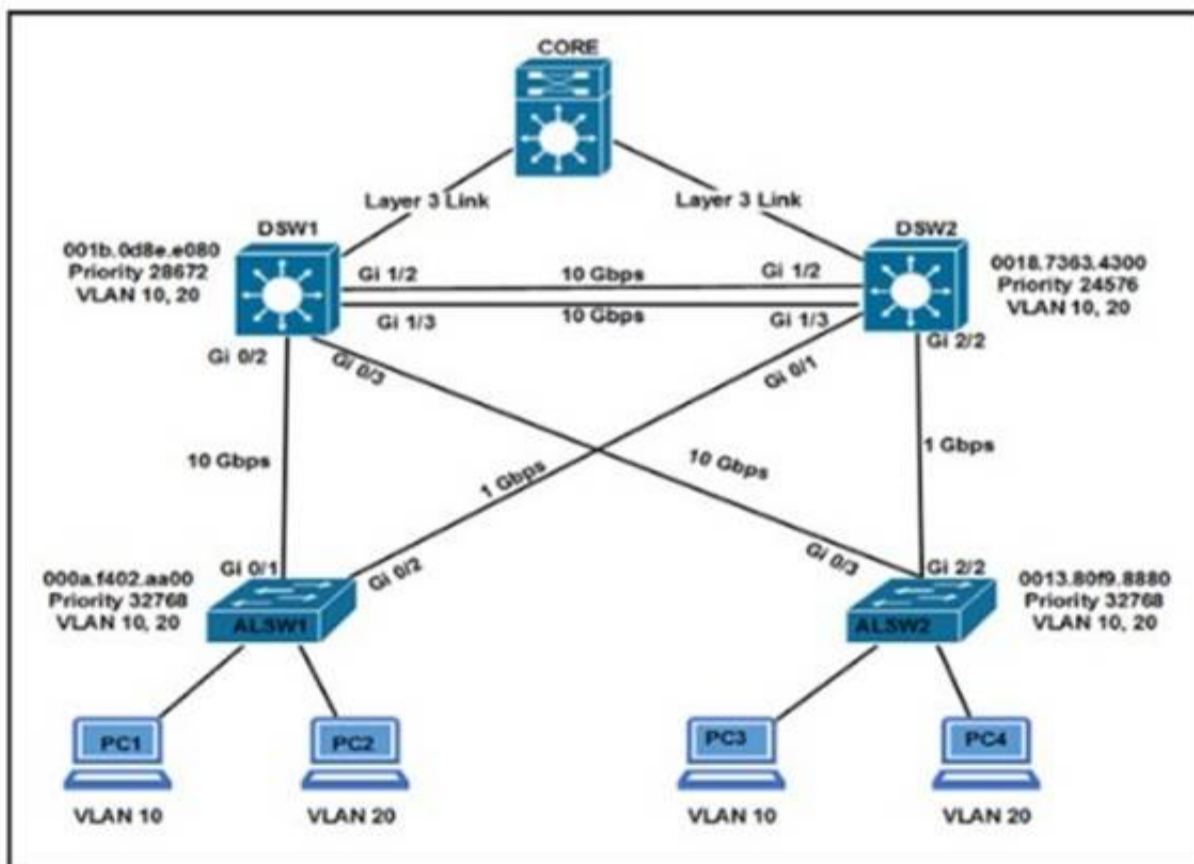
Answer: B

#### Explanation:

HTTP Status 204 (No Content) indicates that the server has successfully fulfilled the request and that there is no content to send in the response payload body.

#### NEW QUESTION 286

- (Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit. Which two commands ensure that DSW1 becomes root bridge for VLAN 10? (Choose two)

- A. `DSW1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 10 priority 4096 Most Voted`
- B. `DSW1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 10 priority root`
- C. `DSW2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 10 priority 61440 Most Voted`
- D. `DSW1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 10 port-priority 0`
- E. `DSW2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 20 priority 0`

Answer: CD

#### Explanation:

Ref: Scaling Networks v6 Companion Guide  
 "STP"

...  
Extended System ID

...  
Bridge Priority  
The bridge priority is a customizable value that can be used to influence which switch becomes the root bridge. The switch with the lowest priority, which implies the lowest BID, becomes the root bridge because a lower priority value takes precedence.

...  
The default priority value for all Cisco switches is the decimal value 32768. The range is 0 to 61440, in increments of 4096. Therefore, valid priority values are 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, and 61440. A bridge priority of 0 takes precedence over all other bridge priorities. All other values are rejected.

#### NEW QUESTION 287

- (Topic 4)

What is one characteristic of Cisco DNA Center and vManage northbound APIs?

- A. They push configuration changes down to devices.
- B. They implement the RESTCONF protocol.
- C. They exchange XML-formatted content.
- D. They implement the NETCONF protocol.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 288

- (Topic 4)

Which configuration protects the password for the VTY lines against over-the-shoulder attacks?

- A. username admin secret 7 6j809j23kpp43883500N7%e\$
- B. service password-encryption
- C. line vty 04 password \$25\$FpM7182!
- D. line vty 0 15password \$25\$FpM71f82!

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 293

- (Topic 4)

Which of the following security methods uses physical characteristics of a person to authorize access to a location?

- A. Access control vestibule
- B. Palm scanner
- C. PIN pad
- D. Digital card reader
- E. Photo ID

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

This is because a palm scanner is a type of biometric security method that uses the physical characteristics of a person's palm, such as the shape, size, and vein patterns, to authorize access to a location. A palm scanner is more reliable and secure than other methods, such as a PIN pad or a digital card reader, which can be easily stolen, lost, or shared. A palm scanner is also more hygienic and convenient than other biometric methods, such as a fingerprint scanner or a facial recognition system, which can be affected by dirt, oil, or lighting conditions. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 2, lesson 2.2: Implementing Device Access Control.

#### NEW QUESTION 295

- (Topic 4)

An engineer is configuring RADIUS-Based Authentication with EAP MS-CHAPv2 is configured on a client device. Which outer method protocol must be configured on the ISE to support this authentication type?

- A. EAP-TLS
- B. PEAP
- C. LDAP
- D. EAP-FAST

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 298

- (Topic 4)

An engineer applies this EEM applet to a router:

```
event manager applet Test
event timer watchdog time 600
action 1.0 cli command "enable"
action 2.0 cli command "term exec prompt timestamp"
action 3.0 cli command "term length 0"
action 4.0 cli command "show ip arp | in 0005.4210.0049"
action 5.0 regexp ".*(ARPA).*" $_cli_result
action 6.0 if $_regexp_result eq 1
action 7.0 syslog msg $_cli_result
action 8.0 end
```

What does the applet accomplish?

- A. It generates a syslog message every 600 seconds on the status of the specified MAC address.
- B. It checks the MAC address table every 600 seconds to see if the specified address has been learned.
- C. It compares syslog output to the MAC address table every 600 seconds and generates an event when there is a match.
- D. It compares syslog output to the MAC address table every 600 seconds and generates an event when no match is found.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 300

- (Topic 4)

Why would a small or mid-size business choose a cloud solution over an on-premises solution?

- A. Cloud provides higher data security than on-premises.
- B. Cloud provides more control over the implementation process than on-premises.
- C. Cloud provides greater ability for customization than on-premises.
- D. Cloud provides lower upfront cost than on-premises.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 303

- (Topic 4)

What is stateful switchover?

- A. mechanism used to prevent routing protocol loops during an RP switchover
- B. mechanism to take control from a failed RP while maintaining connectivity
- C. First Hop Redundancy Protocol for host gateway connectivity
- D. cluster protocol used to facilitate switch failover

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 305

- (Topic 4)

What is one benefit of implementing a data model tag language?

- A. accuracy of the operations performed
- B. uses XML style of data formatting
- C. machine-oriented logic and language-facilitated processing.
- D. conceptual representation to simplify interpretation.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 309

DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right

supports unequal path load balancing

link state routing protocol

distance vector routing protocol

metric is based on delay and bandwidth by default

makes it easy to segment the network logically

constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table

OSPF

EIGRP

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

supports unequal path load balancing

link state routing protocol

distance vector routing protocol

metric is based on delay and bandwidth by default

makes it easy to segment the network logically

constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table

OSPF

link state routing protocol

makes it easy to segment the network logically

constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table

EIGRP

supports unequal path load balancing

distance vector routing protocol

metric is based on delay and bandwidth by default

NEW QUESTION 312

- (Topic 4)

Based on the router's API output In JSON format below, which Python code will display the value of the 'role' key?

```
{
  "response": [{
    "family": "Routers",
    "macAddress": "00:c8:8b:80:bb:00",
    "hostname": "BorderA",
    "role": "BORDER ROUTER",
    "lastUpdateTime": 1577420167054,
    "serialNumber": "FXS8799Q1SE",
    "softwareVersion": "16.3.2",
    "upTime": "5 days, 9:22:32:17",
    "lastUpdated": "2021-03-05 23:30:37"
  }]
}
```

- ☐ `json_data = json.loads(response.text)`  
`print(json_data['response']['family']['role'])`
- ☐ `json_data = response.json()`  
`print(json_data['response']['family']['role'])`
- ☐ `json_data = json.loads(response.text)`  
`print(json_data[response][0][role])`
- ☐ `json_data = response.json()`  
`print(json_data['response'][0]['role'])`

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 317

- (Topic 4)

Which LISP infrastructure device provides connectivity between non-sites and LISP sites by receiving non-LISP traffic with a LISP site destination?

- A. PETR
- B. Pitr
- C. map resolver
- D. map server

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 321

- (Topic 4)

Which of the following protocols has a default administrative distance value of 90?

- A. RIP
- B. EIGRP
- C. OSPF
- D. BGP

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

This is because EIGRP is an advanced distance vector routing protocol that uses a composite metric to calculate the best path to a destination. EIGRP has a default administrative distance value of 90, which means that it is more trustworthy than RIP (120) or OSPF (110), but less trustworthy than BGP (20). The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 4, lesson 4.1: Implementing EIGRP.

#### NEW QUESTION 323

- (Topic 4)

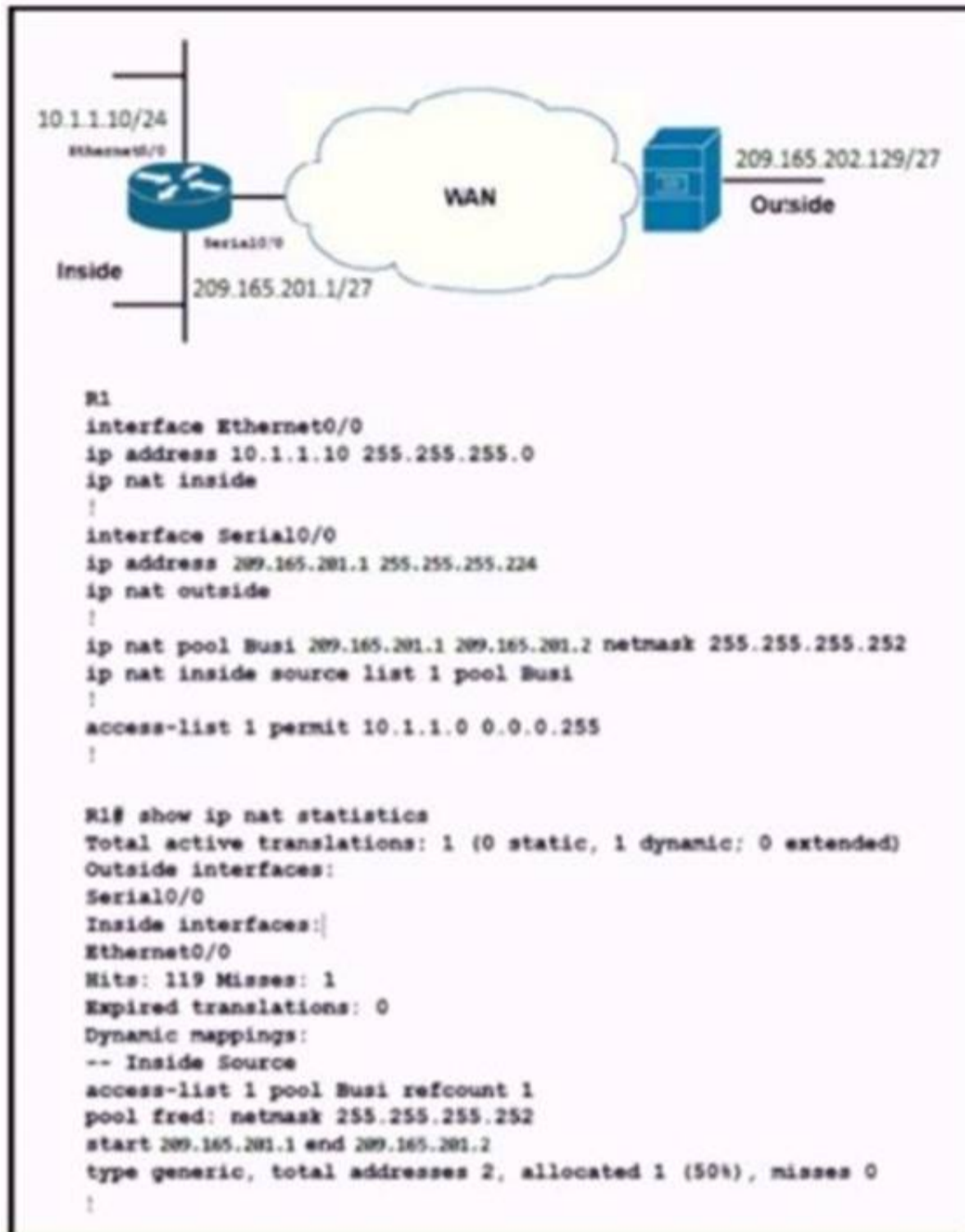
What do Chef and Ansible have in common?

- A. They rely on a declarative approach.
- B. They rely on a procedural approach.
- C. They use YAML as their primary configuration syntax.
- D. They are clientless architectures.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 324

- (Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer configures NAT on R1 and enters the show command to verify the configuration. What does the output confirm?

- A. The first packet triggered NAT to add an entry to the NAT table
- B. R1 is configured with NAT overload parameters.
- C. A Telnet session from 160.1.1.1 to 10.1.1.10 has been initiated.
- D. R1 is configured with PAT overload parameters

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 328

- (Topic 4)

When a DNS host record is configured for a new Cisco AireOS WLC, which hostname must be added to allow APs to successfully discover the WLC?

- A. CONTROLLER-CAPWAP-CISCO
- B. CISCO-CONTROLLER-CAPWAP
- C. CAPWAP-CISCO-CONTROLLER
- D. CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 329

- (Topic 4)

What are two characteristics of vManage APIs? (Choose two.)

- A. Southbound API is based on OMP and DTLS.
- B. Northbound API is RESTful, using JSON.
- C. Northbound API is based on RESTCONF and JSON.
- D. Southbound API is based on NETCONF and XML.
- E. Southbound API is based on RESTCONF and JSON.

**Answer: BD**

#### NEW QUESTION 330

- (Topic 4)

What is the recommended minimum SNR for Voice applications for networks?

- A. 15
- B. 20
- C. 25
- D. 10

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

[https://documentation.meraki.com/MR/WiFi\\_Basics\\_and\\_Best\\_Practices/Signal-to-Noise\\_Ratio\\_\(SNR\)\\_and\\_Wireless\\_Signal\\_Strength#:~:text=Generally%2C%20a%20signal%20with%20an, networks%20that%20use%20voice%20applications.](https://documentation.meraki.com/MR/WiFi_Basics_and_Best_Practices/Signal-to-Noise_Ratio_(SNR)_and_Wireless_Signal_Strength#:~:text=Generally%2C%20a%20signal%20with%20an, networks%20that%20use%20voice%20applications.)

**NEW QUESTION 333**

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
v= json.loads(requests.get("http://10.66.77.88:3000/version").text)[0]['ver']
c= json.loads(requests.get("http://10.66.77.88:3000/version").text)[1]['cnt']
bp= []
for i in range (int(c)):
    bp.append(json.loads(requests.get("http://10.66.77.88:3000/badip").text)[i]['ip'])
```

What is achieved by this Python script?

- A. It counts JSON data from a website.
- B. It loads JSON data into an HTTP request.
- C. It reads JSON data into a formatted list.
- D. It converts JSON data to an HTML document.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 338**

- (Topic 4)

What is difference between TCAM and the MAC address table?

- A. TCAM is used to make Layer 2 forwarding decisions CAM is used to build routing tables.
- B. The MAC address table supports partial matches .TCAM requires an exact match.
- C. The MAC address table is contained in CAM.ACL and QoS information is stored in TCAM.
- D. Router prefix lookups happens in CAM.MAC address table lookups happen in TCAM.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 339**

- (Topic 4)

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<nc:rpc message-id="101" xmlns:nc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <nc:get>
    <nc:filter type="subtree">
      <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/ned/ios">
        <interface>
          <GigabitEthernet>
            <name>1</name>
            <ip></ip>
          </GigabitEthernet>
        </interface>
      </native>
    </nc:filter>
  </nc:get>
</nc:rpc>
]]>]]>
```

Refer to me exhibit. The NETCONF object is sent to a Cisco IOS XE switch. What is me purpose of the object?

- A. view the configuration of all GigabitEthernet interfaces.
- B. Discover the IP address of interface GigabitEthernet.

- C. Set the description of interface GigabitEthernet1 to \*1\*.
- D. Remove the IP address from interface GigabitEthernet1.

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 341

DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the Python script to print the device model to the screen and write JSON data to a file Not all options are used

```
import json

data = {
    "measurement": "ifHCInOctets",
    "maxDataPoints": 30,
    "policy": "default",
    "params": None,
    "devices": [
        {"model": "Cisco Nexus 3550", "ipv4": '172.16.16.249'}
    ]
}

[ ] (data["devices"][0]["model"])

with [ ] ("data.json", " [ ] ") as file:
    json. [ ] (data, file, indent=4)
```

dumps print dump open r w

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
import json

data = {
    "measurement": "ifHCInOctets",
    "maxDataPoints": 30,
    "policy": "default",
    "params": None,
    "devices": [
        {"model": "Cisco Nexus 3550", "ipv4": '172.16.16.249'}
    ]
}

dump (data["devices"][0]["model"])

with open ("data.json", " r ") as file:
    json. print (data, file, indent=4)
```

dumps print dump open r w

#### NEW QUESTION 344

- (Topic 4)

A script contains the statement "while loop != 999:" Which value terminates the loop?

- A. A value equal to 999.
- B. A value less than or equal to 999.
- C. A value not equal to 999.
- D. A value greater than or equal to 999.

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 349

- (Topic 4)

Which two actions provide controlled Layer 2 network connectivity between virtual machines running on the same hypervisor? (Choose two.)

- A. Use a single trunk link to an external Layer2 switch.
- B. Use a virtual switch provided by the hypervisor.
- C. Use a virtual switch running as a separate virtual machine.
- D. Use a single routed link to an external router on stick.
- E. Use VXLAN fabric after installing VXLAN tunneling drivers on the virtual machines.

**Answer:** BC

#### Explanation:

Source 1: [https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-1000v-switch-vmware-vsphere/at\\_a\\_glance\\_c45-532467.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-1000v-switch-vmware-vsphere/at_a_glance_c45-532467.pdf)

Source 2: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified\\_computing/ucs/sw/vm\\_fex/vmware/gui/config\\_guide/2-1/b\\_GUI\\_VMware\\_VM-FEX\\_UCSM\\_Configuration\\_Guide\\_2\\_1/b\\_GUI\\_VMware\\_VM-FEX\\_UCSM\\_Configuration\\_Guide\\_2\\_1\\_chapter\\_0110.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/sw/vm_fex/vmware/gui/config_guide/2-1/b_GUI_VMware_VM-FEX_UCSM_Configuration_Guide_2_1/b_GUI_VMware_VM-FEX_UCSM_Configuration_Guide_2_1_chapter_0110.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION 353

- (Topic 4)

What is a benefit of using segmentation with TrustSec?

- A. Packets sent between endpoints on a LAN are encrypted using symmetric key cryptography.
- B. Firewall rules are streamlined by using business-level profiles.
- C. Integrity checks prevent data from being modified in transit.
- D. Security group tags enable network segmentation.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 358

- (Topic 4)

Which two pieces of information are necessary to compute SNR? (Choose two.)

- A. transmit power
- B. noise floor
- C. EIRP
- D. antenna gain
- E. RSSI

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 363

- (Topic 4)

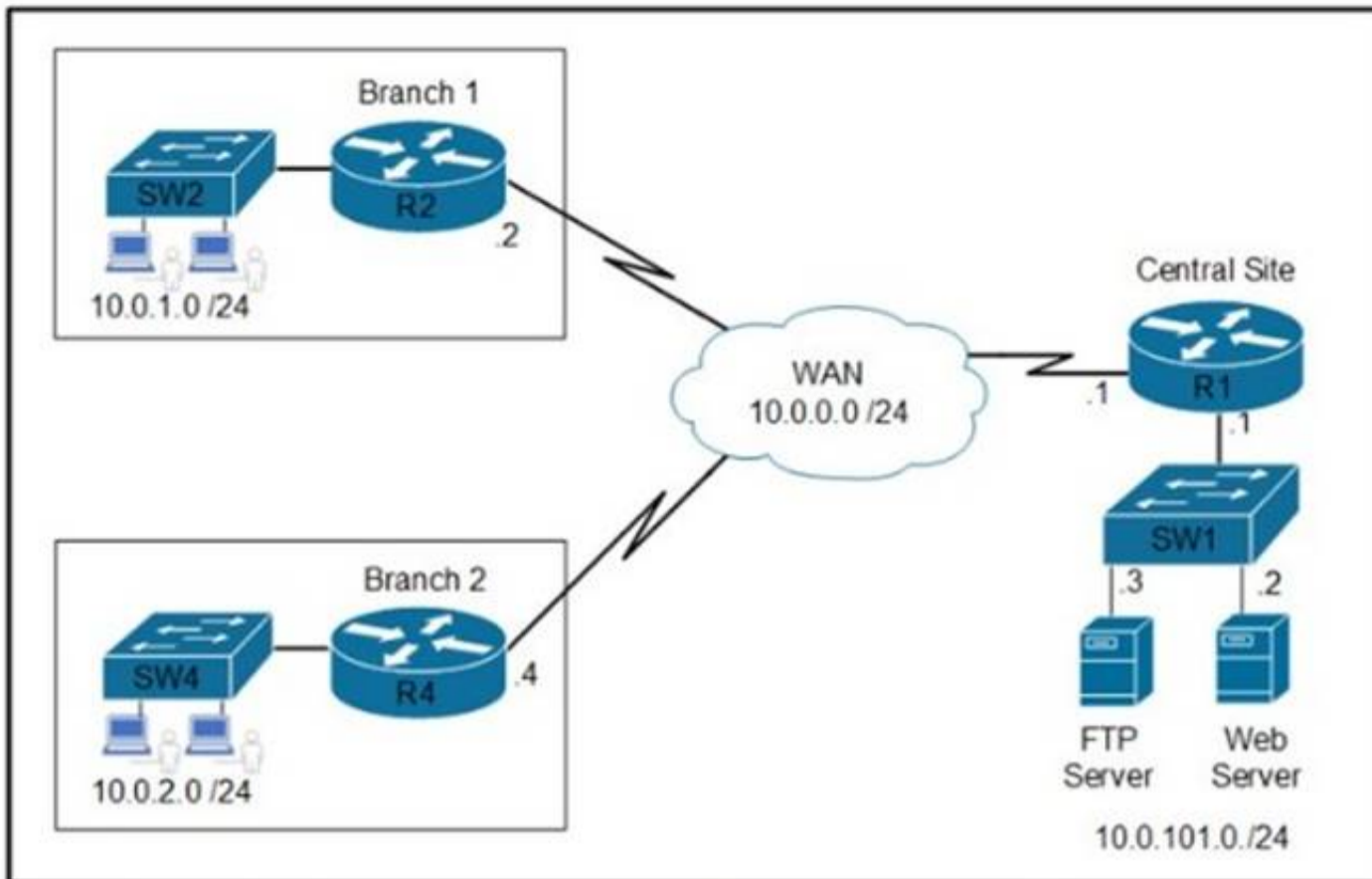
Which signal strength and noise values meet the minimum SNR for voice networks?

- A. signal strength -67 dBm, noise 91 dBm
- B. signal strength -69 dBm, noise 94 dBm
- C. signal strength -68 dBm, noise 89 dBm
- D. signal strength -66 dBm, noise 90 dBm

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 366

- (Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit Which two commands are required on route» R1 to block FTP and allow all other traffic from the Branch 2 network' (Choose two)

- ☐ access-list 101 deny tcp 10.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.0.101.3 eq ftp-data  
access-list 101 permit ip any any
- ☐ access-list 101 deny tcp 10.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.0.101.3 eq ftp  
access-list 101 deny tcp 10.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.0.101.3 eq ftp-data  
access-list 101 permit ip any any
- ☐ interface GigabitEthernet0/0  
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.252  
ip access-group 101 out
- ☐ interface GigabitEthernet0/0  
ip address 10.0.101.1 255.255.255.252  
ip access-group 101 in
- ☐ access-list 101 deny tcp 10.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.0.101.3 eq ftp  
access-list 101 permit ip any any

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

**Answer: BC**

#### NEW QUESTION 370

- (Topic 4)

A network engineer wants to configure console access to a router without using AAA so that the privileged exec mode is entered directly after a user provides the correct login credentials. Which action achieves this goal?

- A. Configure login authentication privileged on line con 0.
- B. Configure a local username with privilege level 15.
- C. Configure privilege level 15 on line con 0.
- D. Configure a RADIUS or TACACS+ server and use it to send the privilege level.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 374

- (Topic 4)

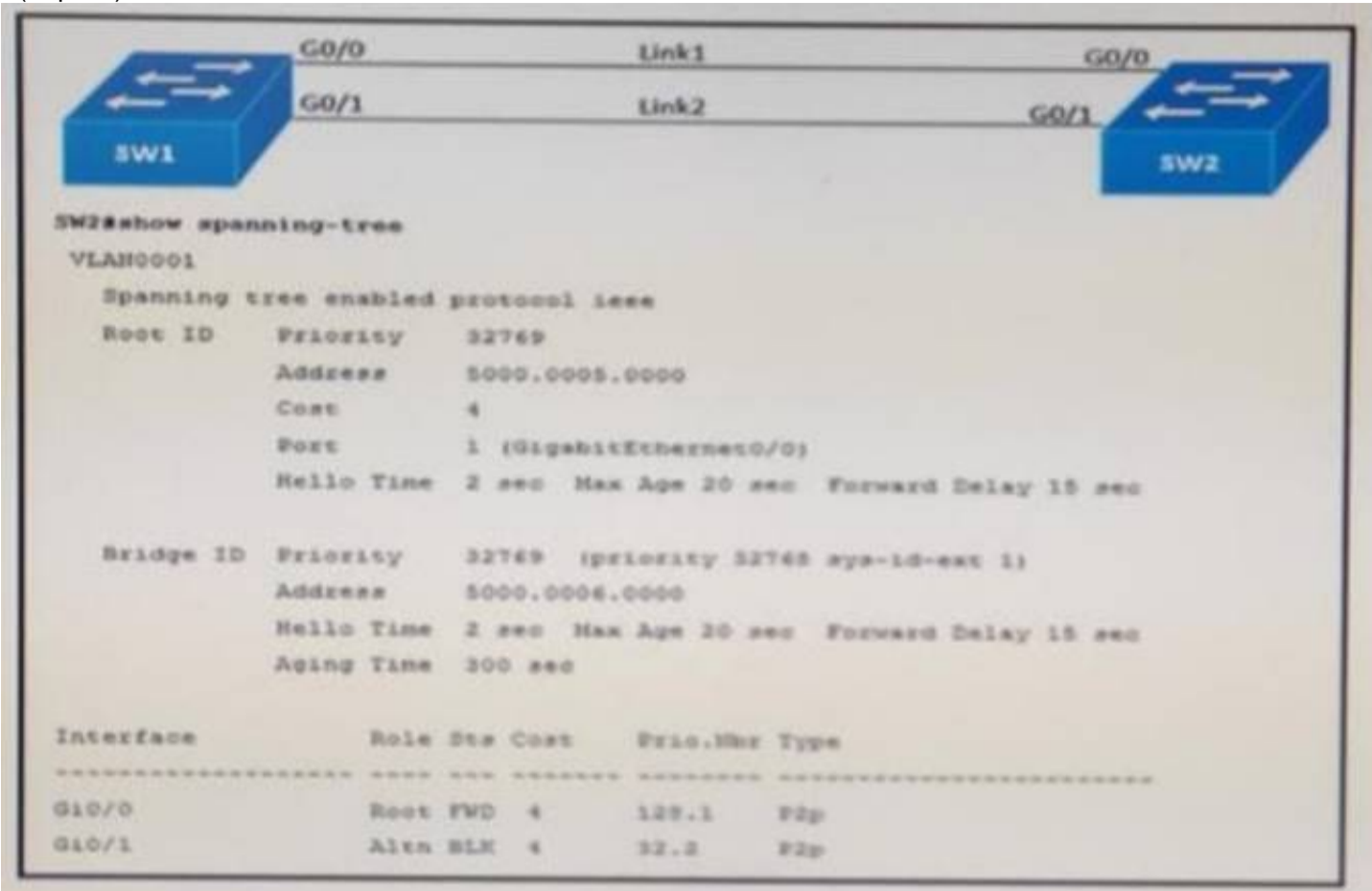
A company hires a network architect to design a new OTT wireless solution within a Cisco

SD-Access Fabric wired network. The architect wants to register access points to the WLC to centrally switch the traffic. Which AP mode must the design include?

- A. Bridge
- B. Fabric
- C. FlexConnect
- D. local

**Answer: D**

NEW QUESTION 375  
- (Topic 4)



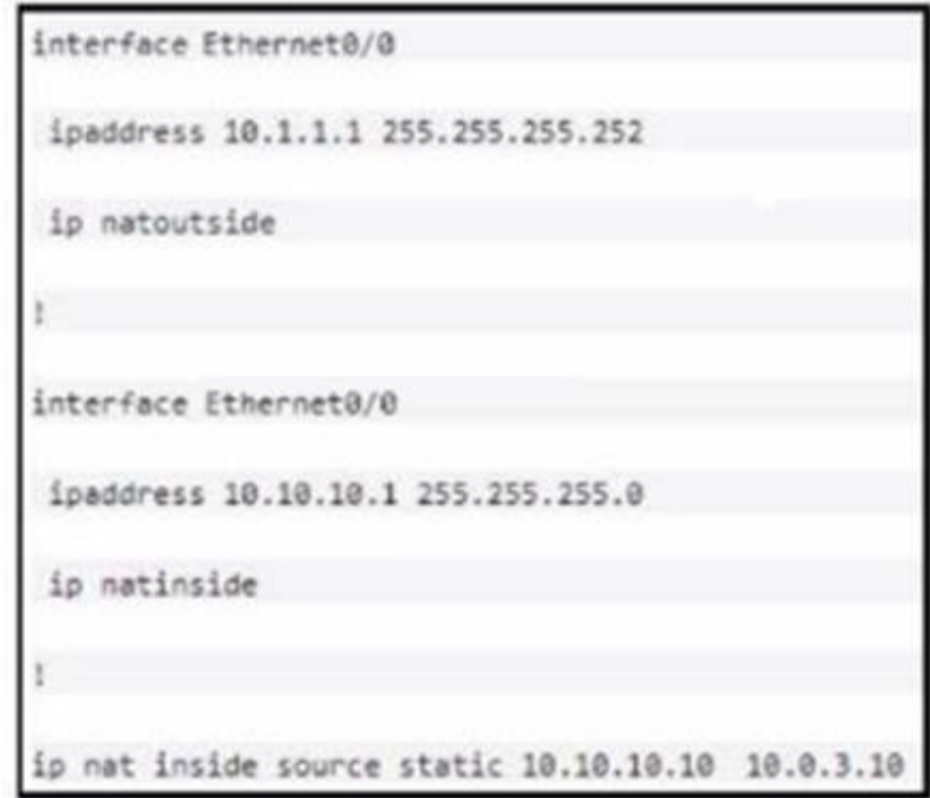
Refer to the exhibit. Link 1 uses a copper connection and link 2 uses a fiber connection. The fiber port must be the primary port for all forwarding. The output of the show spanning-tree command on SW2 shows that the fiber port is blocked by Spanning Tree. After entering the spanning-tree port-priority 32 command on G0/1 on SW2, the port remains blocked. Which command should be entered on the ports connected to Link 2 to resolve the issue?

- A. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 64 on SW2
- B. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 224 on SW1.
- C. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 4 on SW2.
- D. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 32 on SW1.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 377  
- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which address type is 10.10.10.10 configured for?

- A. inside global
- B. outside local
- C. outside global
- D. inside local

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 381  
- (Topic 4)

If AP power level is increased from 25 mW to 100 mW. what is the power difference in dBm?

- A. 6 dBm

- B. 14 dBm
- C. 17 dBm
- D. 20 dBm

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 384

- (Topic 4)

In a wireless network environment, what is calculated using the numerical values of the transmitter power level, cable loss, and antenna gain?

- A. RSSI
- B. dBI
- C. SNR
- D. EIRP

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 388

- (Topic 4)

In Cisco DNA Center, what is the integration API?

- A. southbound consumer-facing RESTful AP
- B. which enables network discovery and configuration management
- C. westbound interface, which allows the exchange of data to be used by ITS
- D. IPAM and reporting
- E. an interface between the controller and the network devices, which enables network discovery and configuration management
- F. northbound consumer-facing RESTful API, which enables network discovery and configuration management

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 390

- (Topic 4)

In which two ways does the routing protocol OSPF differ from EIGRP? (Choose two.)

- A. OSPF supports an unlimited number of hop
- B. EIGRP supports a maximum of 255 hops.
- C. OSPF provides shorter convergence time than EIGRP.
- D. OSPF is distance vector protocol
- E. EIGRP is a link-state protocol.
- F. OSPF supports only equal-cost load balancing
- G. EIGRP supports unequal-cost load balancing.
- H. OSPF supports unequal-cost load balancing
- I. EIGRP supports only equal-cost load balancing.

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 392

- (Topic 4)

A technician needs to find the MAC address of a connecting router. Which of the following commands should the technician use?

- A. arp
- B. traceroute
- C. nslookup
- D. ping

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

This is because the arp command is used to display or manipulate the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache, which is a table that maps IP addresses to MAC addresses. The arp command can show the MAC address of a connecting router by using the -a option, which displays the current ARP entries. For example, arp -a 192.168.1.1 will show the MAC address of the router with the IP address 192.168.1.1. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 3, lesson 3.1: Implementing IPv4 and IPv6 Addressing.

#### NEW QUESTION 395

- (Topic 4)

Which element is unique to a Type 2 hypervisor?

- A. memory
- B. VM OS
- C. host OS
- D. host hardware

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 400

DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the script to convert a Python object into a JSON string. Not all options are used.

```
import json

data = {
    "measurement": "cefcFRUPowerOperStatus",
    "maxDataPoints": 45,
    "alert": "True",
    "errorDescription": None,
    "devices": [{"model": "Cisco 4331 ISR"}, {"model": "Cisco 3500 S"}]
}

obj = json.  ( ).  ( )

print(obj)
```

JSONEncoder

.encode

data

JSONDecoder

decode

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:  
obj = json.JSONEncoder().encode(data)

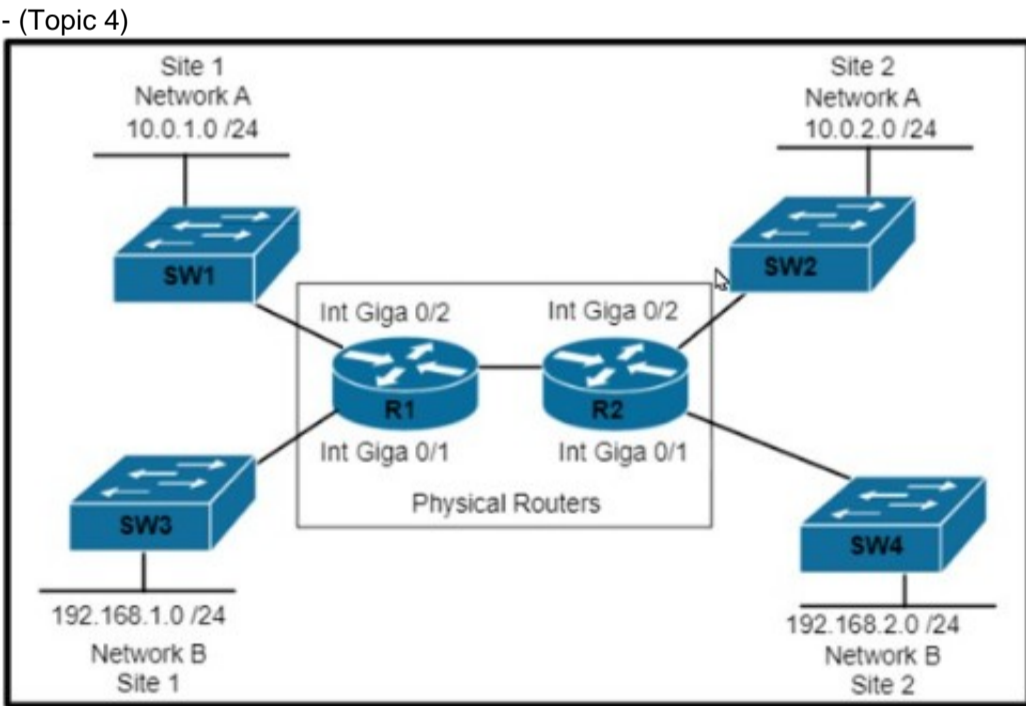
NEW QUESTION 404

- (Topic 4)  
What is one characteristic of VXLAN?

- A. It supports a maximum of 4096 VLANs.
- B. It supports multitenant segments.
- C. It uses STP to prevent loops in the underlay network.
- D. It uses the Layer 2 header to transfer packets through the network underlay.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 406



Refer to the exhibit. Which set of commands is required to configure and verify the VRF for Site 1 Network A on router R1?

- ☐ R1#ip routing  
R1#(config)#ip vrf 100  
!  
R1(config)#interface Gi0/2  
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0  
  
R1#show ip route
- ☐ R1#ip routing  
R1#(config)#ip vrf 100  
R1#(config-vrf)#rd 100:1  
R1#(config-vrf)# address family ipv4  
!  
R1(config)#interface Gi0/2  
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0  
  
R1#show ip route
- ☐ R1#ip routing  
R1#(config)#ip vrf 100  
!  
R1(config)#interface Gi0/2  
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0  
  
R1#show ip vrf
- ☐ R1#ip routing  
R1#(config)#ip vrf 100  
!  
R1(config)#interface Gi0/2  
R1(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding 100  
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0  
  
R1#show ip vrf

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 411

- (Topic 4)

Which of the following should a junior security administrator recommend implementing to mitigate malicious network activity?

- A. Intrusion prevention system  
B. Load balancer  
C. Access logging  
D. Endpoint encryption

Answer: A

#### Explanation:

This is because an intrusion prevention system (IPS) is a security device that monitors the network traffic and detects and blocks any malicious or suspicious activity, such as attacks, exploits, or malware. An IPS can help mitigate malicious network activity by preventing it from reaching the intended target or spreading to other devices on the network. An IPS can also alert the administrator of any potential threats and provide information for further analysis and response. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 2, lesson 2.5: Implementing Firewall Technologies.

#### NEW QUESTION 414

- (Topic 4)

```

line vty 0 4
  exec-timeout 120 0
  login local
line vty 5 15
  exec-timeout 30 0
  login local

```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must update the existing configuration to achieve these results:

- Only administrators from the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet can access the vty lines.

\* Access to the vty lines using clear-text protocols is prohibited. Which command set should be applied?

A)

```

access-list 1 permit 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
line vty 0 15
access-class 1 in
transport input telnet rlogin

```

B)

```

access-list 1 permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
line vty 0 15
access-class 1 in
line vty 0 15
access-class 1 in
transport input none

```

C)

```

access-list 1 permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
line vty 0 15
access-class 1 in
transport input ssh

```

D)

```

access-list 1 permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
line vty 0 15
access-class 1 in

```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Option B is the correct command set to update the existing configuration to achieve the desired results. The configuration steps are as follows:

1. Define a standard access list that permits only the administrators from the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet to access the vty lines. In this case, the access list is named ADMIN and it allows any host with an IP address in the range of 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.254 to access the vty lines: `ip access-list standard ADMIN permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255`.

2. Apply the access list to the vty lines using the access-class command. This command restricts incoming and outgoing connections between a particular vty and the addresses in the access list. In this case, the access list ADMIN is applied to the vty lines 0 to 15 in the inbound direction, which means that only the hosts that match the access list can initiate a connection to the vty lines: `line vty 0 15` and `access-class ADMIN in`.

3. Disable the clear-text protocols such as Telnet for the vty lines using the transport input command. This command specifies which protocols are allowed for incoming connections. In this case, only SSH is allowed for the vty lines, which is a secure protocol that encrypts the data between the client and the server: `transport input ssh`.

Option A is incorrect because it does not apply the access list to the vty lines, which is required to restrict the access to the administrators from the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet. Without the access-class command, any host can attempt to connect to the vty lines.

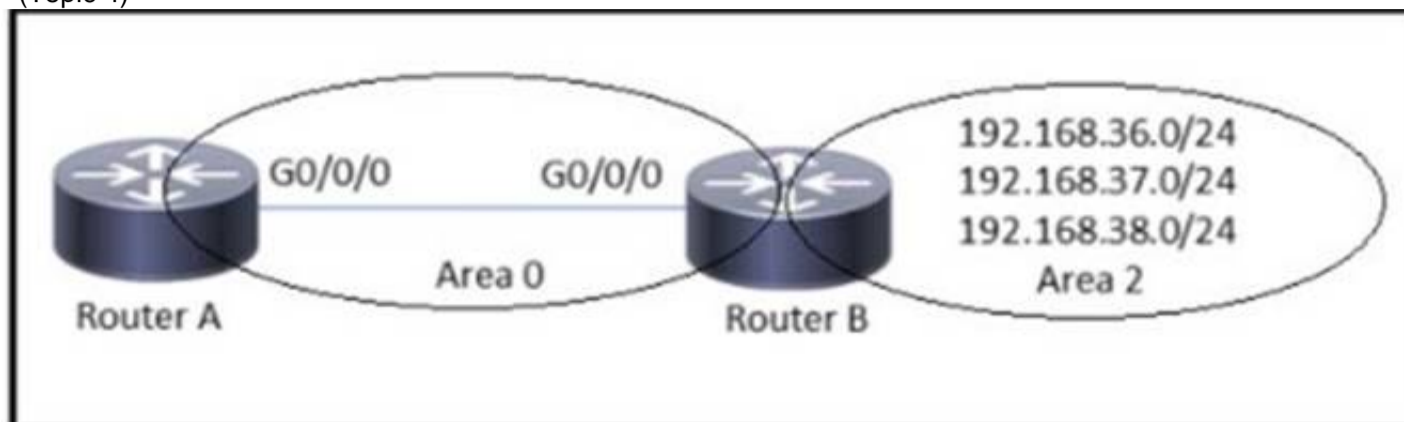
Option C is incorrect because it does not disable the clear-text protocols for the vty lines, which is required to prohibit the access to the vty lines using insecure protocols. Without the transport input ssh command, both Telnet and SSH are allowed for the vty lines by default.

Option D is incorrect because it uses an extended access list instead of a standard access list, which is not recommended for controlling access to the vty lines. An

extended access list requires more configuration and processing than a standard access list, and it cannot be applied directly to the vty lines. It has to be applied to each interface that can be used to access the vty lines, which increases the complexity and the possibility of errors<sup>12</sup>. References: 1: Controlling Access to a Virtual Terminal Line, 2: Configuring Secure Shell

#### NEW QUESTION 419

- (Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration is required to summarize the Area 2 networks that are advertised to Area 0?

- ☐ RouterB(config)# router ospf 1  
RouterB(config-router)# network 192.168.38.0 255.255.252.0
- ☐ RouterB(config)# router ospf 1  
RouterB(config-router)# network 192.168.38.0 255.255.255.0
- ☐ RouterB(config)# router ospf 1  
RouterB(config-router)# area 2 range 192.168.36.0 255.255.252.0
- ☐ RouterB(config)# router ospf 1  
RouterB(config-router)# area 2 range 192.168.36.0 255.255.255.0

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 424

- (Topic 4)

A company's office has publicly accessible meeting rooms equipped with network ports. A recent audit revealed that visitors were able to access the corporate network by plugging personal laptops into open network ports. Which of the following should the company implement to prevent this in the future?

- A. URL filters
- B. VPN
- C. ACLs
- D. NAC

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

This is because NAC stands for network access control, which is a security mechanism that allows or denies access to a network based on the identity and compliance of the device. NAC can prevent unauthorized visitors from accessing the corporate network by plugging personal laptops into open network ports, as NAC can enforce policies such as authentication, authorization, posture assessment, and remediation. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 2, lesson 2.4: Implementing Network Access Control.

#### NEW QUESTION 426

- (Topic 4)

Which configuration enables a device to be configured via NETCONF over SSHv2?

A)

```
hostname Device
!
username admin password 0 admin
!
ip domain-name cisco.com
crypto key generate rsa modulus 2048
ip ssh version 2
!
netconf-yang
!
line vty 0 15
login local
```

B)

```
hostname Device
!
aaa new-model
!
username cisco privilege 15 password cisco
!
ip domain-name cisco.com
crypto key generate rsa modulus 2048
ip ssh version 2
!
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authorization exec default local
!
netconf-yang
netconf ssh
```

C)

```
hostname Device
!
aaa new-model
!
username admin privilege 15 password 0 admin
!
ip domain-name cisco.com
crypto key generate rsa modulus 2048
ip ssh version 2
!
netconf-yang
```

D)

```
hostname Device
!
username cisco1 privilege 15 password 0 cisco1
!
ip domain-name cisco.com
crypto key generate rsa modulus 2048
ip ssh version 2
!
netconf ssh
!
line vty 0 15
login local
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 431

- (Topic 4)

What does a YANG model provide?

- A. standardized data structure independent of the transport protocols
- B. creation of transport protocols and their interaction with the OS
- C. user access to interact directly with the CLI of the device to receive or modify network configurations
- D. standardized data structure that can be used only with NETCONF or RESTCONF transport protocols

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 436

- (Topic 4)

What does the Cisco DNA Center Authentication API provide?

- A. list of global issues that are logged in Cisco DNA Center
- B. access token to make calls to Cisco DNA Center
- C. list of VLAN names
- D. dent health status

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 440

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show policy-map control-plane
Control Plane

Service-policy input: CoPP

Class-map: telnet_copp (match-all)
  33 packets, 1998 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match: access-group 100
  police:
    cir 8000 bps, bc 1500 bytes
    conformed 33 packets, 1998 bytes; actions:
      transmit
    exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
      drop
    conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  59 packets, 5516 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match: any
R1#sh access-lists 100
Extended IP access list 100
 10 deny tcp host 10.0.0.5 any eq 22 (13 matches)
 20 permit tcp any any eq 22 (2 matches)
 30 deny tcp host 10.0.0.5 any eq telnet (18 matches)
 40 permit tcp any any eq telnet (31 matches)
R1#
```

Which result is achieved by the CoPP configuration?

- A. Traffic that matches entry 10 of ACL 100 is always allowed.
- B. Class-default traffic is dropped.
- C. Traffic that matches entry 10 of ACL 100 is always allowed with a limited CIR.
- D. Traffic that matches entry 10 of ACL 100 is always dropped.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

This is because the CoPP configuration shown in the exhibit applies a service policy to the control plane of the router, which is responsible for processing the routing protocols, management protocols, and other control traffic. The service policy uses a class map that matches the access list 100, which permits the traffic with the source IP address 10.1.1.1. The service policy also uses a policy map that sets the committed information rate (CIR) for the matched traffic to 64 kbps, which means that the traffic is guaranteed to have a minimum bandwidth of 64 kbps. The policy map also sets the exceed action to drop, which means that any traffic that exceeds the CIR will be dropped. Therefore, the traffic that matches entry 10 of ACL 100 is always allowed with a limited CIR, and any excess traffic is dropped. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 6, lesson 6.3: Implementing QoS.

**NEW QUESTION 445**

- (Topic 4)

Which language defines the structure or modelling of data for NETCONF and RESTCONF?

- A. YAM
- B. YANG
- C. JSON
- D. XML

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 450**

SIMULATION - (Topic 4)

Simulation 10

The image shows a network simulation interface. On the left, there is a topology diagram with the following components:

- PC-1**: Connected to **ACCESS-SW1** via **Ethernet0** and **VLAN100**.
- ACCESS-SW1**: A switch with **Interface VLAN100** (IP: 192.168.1.100). It is connected to **DISTRO-SW1** and **DISTRO-SW2** via **Ethernet0/1** and **Ethernet0/2**.
- DISTRO-SW1**: A switch with **Interface VLAN100** (IP: 192.168.1.2). It is connected to **DISTRO-SW2** via **Ethernet0/1** and **Ethernet0/2**.
- DISTRO-SW2**: A switch with **Interface VLAN100** (IP: 192.168.1.3).

On the right, there is a command window showing the configuration of **DISTRO-SW1**:

```
DISTRO-SW1#show vrrp br
DISTRO-SW1#show vrrp brief
Interface      Grp Pri Time  Own Pre State  Master addr  Group a
Vlan100       200 200 60218   Y  Master 192.168.1.2  192.168
.1.200
DISTRO-SW1#copy run start
DISTRO-SW1#copy run startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
Compressed configuration from 2067 bytes to 1255 bytes[OK]
DISTRO-SW1#
DISTRO-SW1#
DISTRO-SW1#sh run int vlan 100
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 143 bytes
!
interface Vlan100
 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
 vrrp 200 ip 192.168.1.200
 vrrp 200 timers advertise 30
 vrrp 200 priority 200
end
DISTRO-SW1#
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

```

ACCESS-SW1  DISTRO-SW1  DISTRO-SW2

DISTRO-SW1#show vrrp br
DISTRO-SW1#show vrrp brief
Interface          Grp Pri Time  Own Pre State  Master addr
ddr
Vl100              200 200 60218      Y  Master  192.168.1.2
.1.200
DISTRO-SW1#copy run start
DISTRO-SW1#copy run startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
Compressed configuration from 2067 bytes to 1255 bytes[OK]
DISTRO-SW1#
DISTRO-SW1#
DISTRO-SW1#sh run int vlan 100
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 143 bytes
!
interface Vlan100
 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
 vrrp 200 ip 192.168.1.200
 vrrp 200 timers advertise 20
 vrrp 200 priority 200
end

DISTRO-SW1#

```

```

ACCESS-SW1  DISTRO-SW1  DISTRO-SW2

Building configuration...

Current configuration : 90 bytes
!
interface Vlan100
 ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
 vrrp 200 ip 192.168.1.200
end

DISTRO-SW1#show vrrp brief
Interface          Grp Pri Time  Own Pre State  Master addr  Group a
ddr
Vl100              200 200 60218      Y  Master  192.168.1.2  192.168
.1.200
DISTRO-SW1#

```

#### NEW QUESTION 454

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit. What is the result of this Python code?

- A. 1
- B. 7
- C. 7.5

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

The Python code in the exhibit defines a function called average that takes two parameters a and b and returns the arithmetic mean of them. The function is then called with the arguments 5 and 10, which are assigned to a and b respectively. The function returns  $(5 + 10) / 2$ , which is 7.5. Therefore, the result of the Python code is 7.5. References: Python Functions, Python Arithmetic Operators

#### NEW QUESTION 456

- (Topic 4)

A network administrator is preparing a Python scrip to configure a Cisco IOS XE-based device on the network. The administrator is worried that colleagues will make changes to the device while the script is running. Which operation of he in client manager prevent colleague making changes to the device while the scrip is running?

- A. m.lock(config='running')
- B. m.lock(target='running')
- C. m.freeze(target='running')
- D. m.freeze(config='running')

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 458

- (Topic 4)

Users have reported an issue connecting to a server over the network. A workstation was recently added to the network and configured with a shared USB printer. Which of the following is most likely causing the issue?

- A. The switch is oversubscribed and cannot handle the additional throughput.
- B. The printer is tying up the server with DHCP discover messages.
- C. The web server's back end was designed for only single-threaded applications.
- D. The workstation was configured with a static IP that is the same as the server.

**Answer: D**

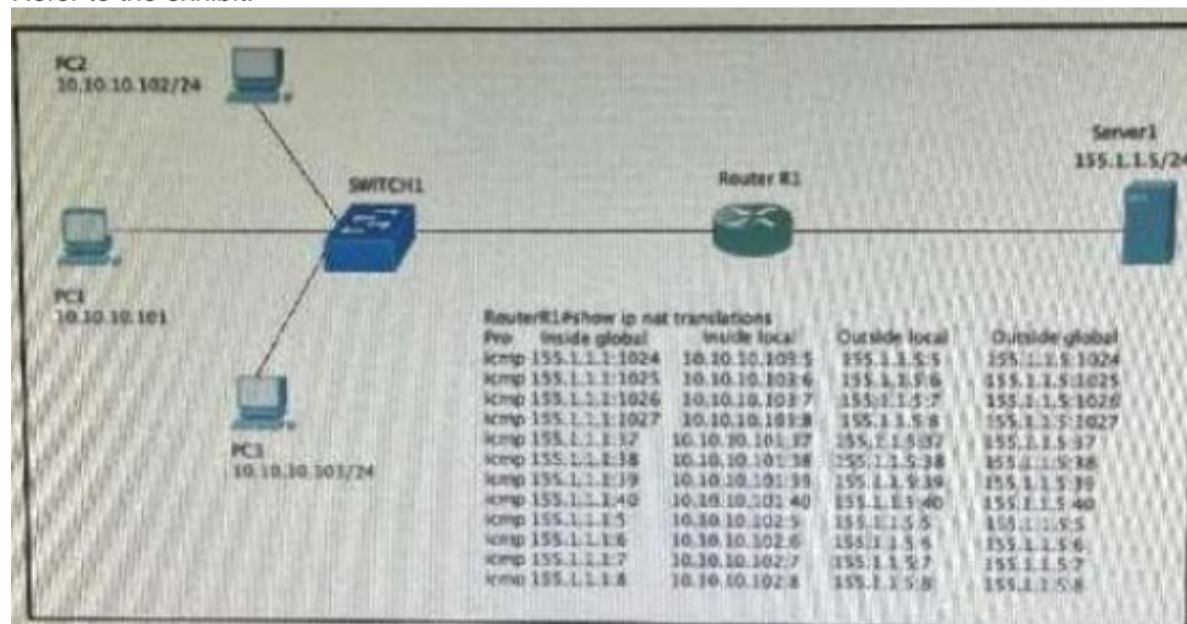
#### Explanation:

The workstation was configured with a static IP that is the same as the server. This is because if two devices on the same network have the same IP address, they will cause an IP address conflict, which will prevent them from communicating with other devices on the network. The users who were moved to different desks may have been assigned static IP addresses that were not updated after the move, and they may have accidentally used the same IP address as the server. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 3, lesson 3.1: Implementing IPv4 and IPv6 Addressing.

#### NEW QUESTION 460

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



Hosts PC1 PC2 and PC3 must access resources on Serve 1. An engineer configures NAT on Router R1 1e enable the communication and enters the show command to verify operation Which IP address is used by the hosts when they communicate globally to Server1?

- A. 155.1.1.1
- B. random addresses in the 155.1.1.0/24 range
- C. their own address in the 10.10.10.0/24 rance
- D. 155.1.1.5

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 461

- (Topic 4)

Which method ensures the confidentiality ot data exchanged over a REST API?

- A. Use the POST method instead of URL-encoded GET to pass parameters.
- B. Encode sensitive data using Base64 encoding.
- C. Deploy digest-based authentication to protect the access to the API.
- D. Use TLS to secure the underlying HTTP session.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 462

- (Topic 4)

Which technology reduces the implementation of STP and leverages both unicast and multicast?

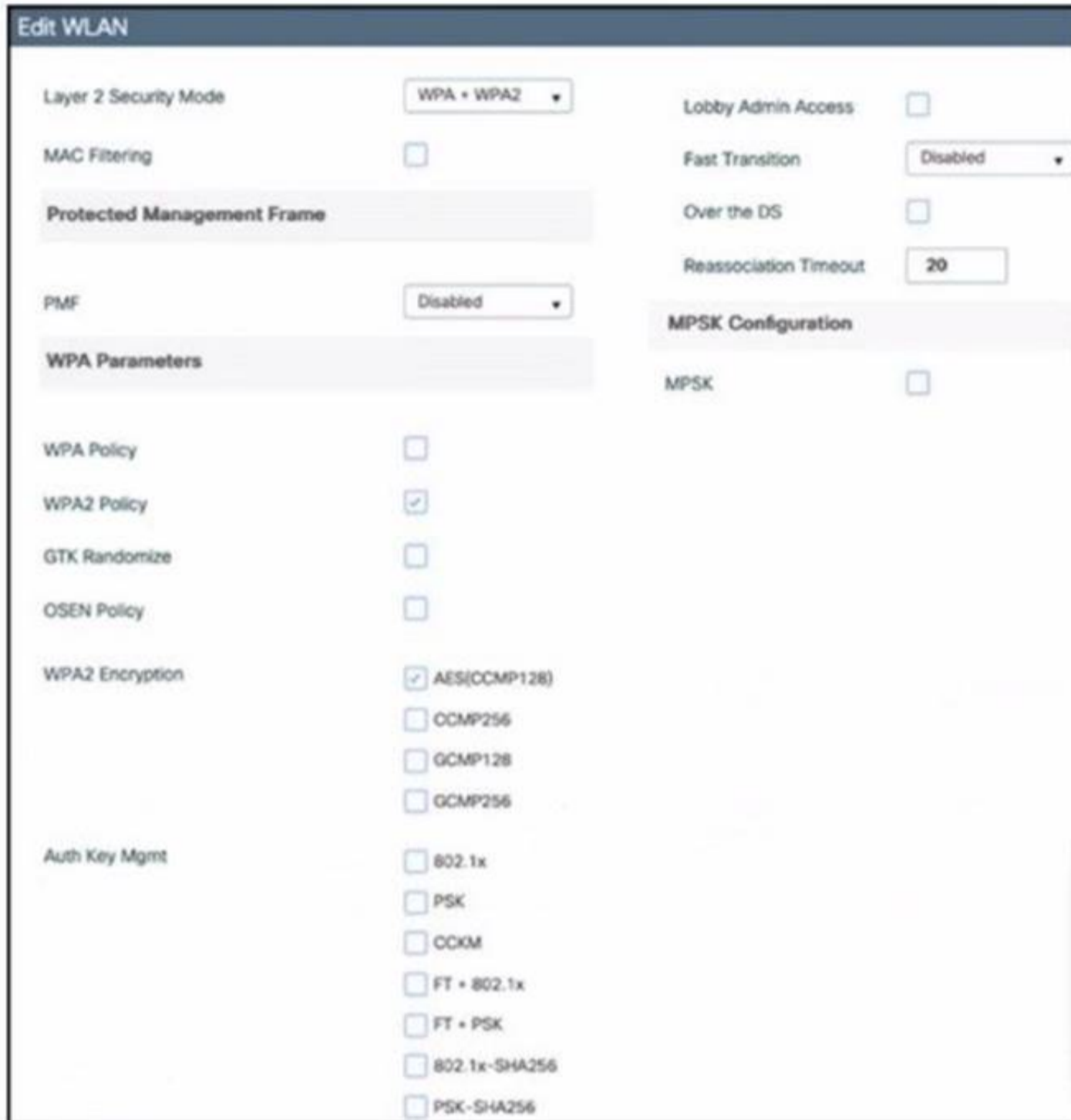
- A. VSS
- B. VXLAN
- C. VPC
- D. VLAN

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 465

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which action must be taken to configure a WLAN for WPA2-AES with PSK and allow only 802.11r-capable clients to connect?

- A. Change Fast Transition to Adaptive Enabled and enable FT \* PSK
- B. Enable Fast Transition and FT + PSK.
- C. Enable Fast Transition and PSK
- D. Enable PSK and FT + PSK.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

This is because Fast Transition (FT) is a feature that allows 802.11r-capable clients to roam faster between access points by reducing the authentication and key exchange time. FT can be configured in two modes: adaptive and over-the-DS. Adaptive mode is recommended for mixed environments where both 802.11r-capable and non- capable clients are present, as it allows the access point to negotiate the FT mode with the client. Over-the-DS mode is only suitable for environments where all clients are 802.11r- capable, as it requires the access point to communicate with the previous access point over the distribution system. FT + PSK is a security option that enables FT with pre-shared key (PSK) authentication, which is a simple and common method of securing wireless networks. WPA2-AES is an encryption standard that provides strong security and privacy for wireless networks. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 7, lesson 7.2: Implementing WPA2 and WPA3.

#### NEW QUESTION 468

- (Topic 4)

Which A record type should be configured for access points to resolve the IP address of a wireless LAN controller using DNS?

- A. CISCO.CONTROLLER.localdomain
- B. CISCO.CAPWAP.CONTROLLER.localdomain
- C. CISCO-CONTROLLER.localdomain
- D. CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.localdomain

**Answer:** D

# NEW QUESTION 472

DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the deployment models on the right.

Remote access must be arranged via third-party solutions.

Remote access requires an Internet connection only.

This model is cost-effective.

This model is high-maintenance and has high operating costs.

**Cloud**

**On-Premises**

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Remote access must be arranged via third-party solutions.

Remote access requires an Internet connection only.

This model is cost-effective.

This model is high-maintenance and has high operating costs.

**Cloud**  

Remote access must be arranged via third-party solutions.

This model is cost-effective.

**On-Premises**  

Remote access requires an Internet connection only.

This model is high-maintenance and has high operating costs.

# NEW QUESTION 476

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1#traceroute
Protocol [ip]:
Target IP address: 3.3.3.3
Source address: 1.1.1.1
Numeric display [n]:
Timeout in seconds: [3]:
Probe count [3]:
Minimum Time to Live [1]:
Maximum Time to Live [30]:
Port Number [33434]:
Loose, Strict, Record, Timestamp, Verbose[none]: Record
Number of hops [9]:
Loose, Strict, Record, Timestamp, Verbose [RV]:
Type escape sequence to abort.
Continued --->
                
```

Tracing the route to 3.3.3.3

1 10.99.69.2 36 msec  
Received packet has options  
Total option bytes = 40, padded length=40  
Record route:  
(10.99.69.1) <\*>  
(0.0.0.0)  
(0.0.0.0)  
End of list

----output omitted----

2 10.99.69.6 1A  
Received packet has options  
Total option bytes = 40, padded length=40  
Record route:  
(10.99.69.1)  
(10.99.69.5) <\*>  
(0.0.0.0)  
(0.0.0.0)  
End of list  
1A

----output omitted----

The traceroute fails from R1 to R3. What is the cause of the failure?

- A. The loopback on R3 is in a shutdown state.
- B. An ACL applied Inbound on loopback0 of R2 is dropping the traffic.
- C. An ACL applied Inbound on fa0/1 of R3 is dropping the traffic.

D. Redistribution of connected routes into OSPF is not configured.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 477

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

1  Status Code: 200
2  Body:
3  {
4      "response": [
5          {
6              "memorySize": "3735302144",
7              "family": "Wireless Controller",
8              "role": "ACCESS",
9              "description": "Cisco Controller Wireless Version:8.5.140.0",
10             "roleSource": "AUTO",
11             "lastUpdated": "2021-09-10 13:48:02",
12             "deviceSupportLevel": "Supported",
13             "softwareType": "Cisco Controller",
14             "softwareVersion": "8.5.140.0",
15             "macAddress": "ac:4a:56:6c:7c:00",
16             "collectionInterval": "Global Default",
17             "inventoryStatusDetail": "<status><general code=\\\"SUCCESS\\\"/></status>",
18             "serialNumber": "FOL25040021",
19             "lastUpdateTime": 1631281682276,
20             "hostname": "c3504.abc.inc",
21             "tagCount": "0",
22
23             ***Output omitted***
24
25             "lineCardId": "",
26             "managedAtleastOnce": true,
27             "location": null,
28             "type": "Cisco 3504 Wireless LAN Controller",
29             "managementState": "Managed",
30             "instanceUuid": "6b741b27-f7e7-4470-b6fc-d5168cc59502",
31             "instanceTenantId": "5e8e896e4d4add00ca2b6487",
32             "id": "6b741b27-f7e7-4470-b6fc-d5168cc59502"
33         }
34     ],
35     "version": "1.0"
36 }

```

Which HTTP request produced the REST API response that was returned by Cisco DNA Center?

- A. fetch /network-device?macAddress=ac:4a:56:6c:7c:00
- B. POST/network-device?macAddress=ac:4a:56:6c:7c:00
- C. GET/network-device?macAddress=ac:4a:56:6c:7c:00

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

This is because the REST API response shows the details of a network device with the specified MAC address. The GET method is used to retrieve information from the Cisco DNA Center server. The network-device resource is used to access the network device inventory. The macAddress parameter is used to filter the results by the MAC address of the device. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 8, lesson 8.4: Implementing REST API.

#### NEW QUESTION 482

- (Topic 4)

Which function is performed by vSmart in the Cisco SD-WAN architecture?

- A. distribution of IPsec keys
- B. Redistribution between OMP and other routing protocols
- C. facilitation of NAT detection and traversal
- D. execution of localized policies

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 484

- (Topic 4)

Which configuration restricts the amount of SSH traffic that a router accepts to 100 kbps?

A)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
  match access-group name CoPP_SSH
  !
policy-map CoPP_SSH
  class CoPP_SSH
    police cir 100000
    exceed-action drop
  !
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.0
  ip access-group EGRESS out
  service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
  deny tcp any any eq 22
```

B)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
  match access-group name CoPP_SSH
  !
policy-map CoPP_SSH
  class CoPP_SSH
    police cir 100000
    exceed-action drop
  !
!
!
control-plane transit
  service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
  permit tcp any any eq 22
```

C)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
  match access-group name CoPP_SSH
  !
policy-map CoPP_SSH
  class CoPP_SSH
    police cir 100000
    exceed-action drop
  !
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.0
  ip access-group EGRESS out
  service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
  permit tcp any any eq 22
```

D)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
  match access-group name CoPP_SSH
  !
policy-map CoPP_SSH
  class CoPP_SSH
    police cir 100000
    exceed-action drop
  !
!
!
control-plane
  service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
  permit tcp any any eq 22
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 488

- (Topic 4)

Which of the following attacks becomes more effective because of global leakages of users' passwords?

- A. Dictionary
- B. Brute-force
- C. Phishing
- D. Deauthentication

**Answer:** A

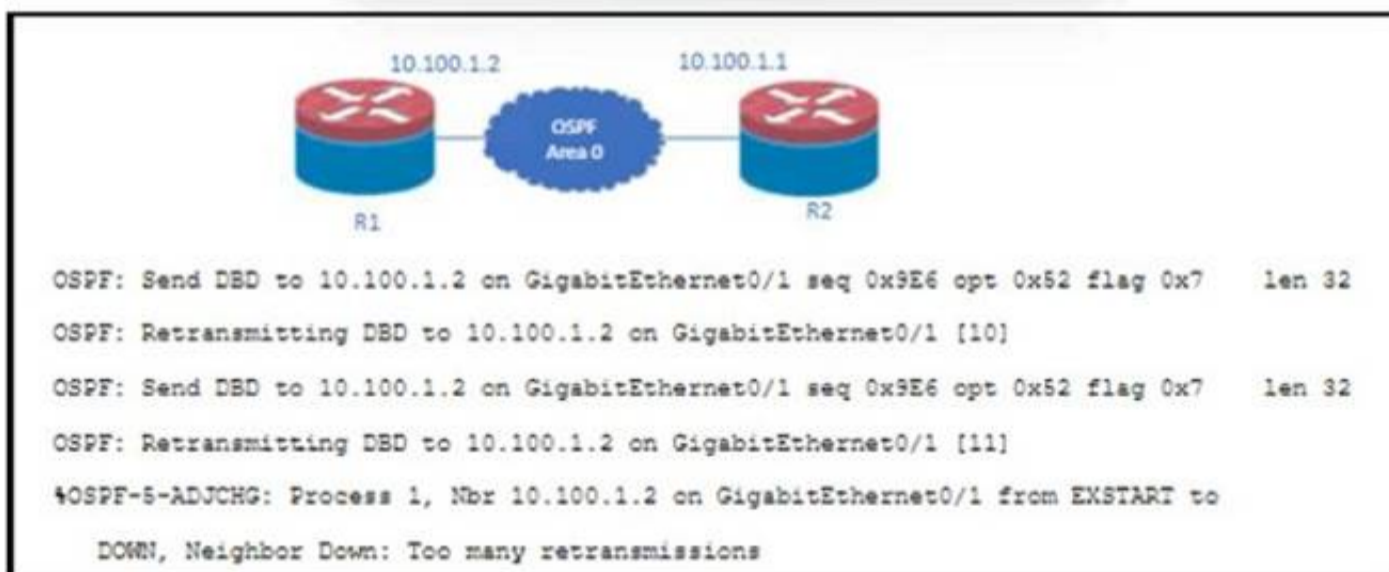
#### Explanation:

This is because a dictionary attack is a type of password cracking attack that uses a list of common or previously leaked passwords to guess the credentials of a user. A dictionary attack becomes more effective because of global leakages of users' passwords, as the attacker can use the leaked passwords as a source for the dictionary. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 2, lesson 2.3: Implementing Wireless Security.

#### NEW QUESTION 489

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



Why does OSPF fail to establish an adjacency between R1 and R2?

- A. authentication mismatch
- B. interface MTU mismatch
- C. area mismatch
- D. timers mismatch

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 492

- (Topic 4)

An engineer must configure a multicast UDP jitter operation. Which configuration should be applied?

A)

```
Router(config)#ip sla 1
Router(config)#udp-jitter 192.0.2.115 65051 num-packets 20
```

B)

```
Router(config)#ip sla 1
Router(config)#udp jitter 10.0.0.1 source-ip 192.168.1.1
```

C)

```
Router(config)#ip sla 1
Router(config)#udp-jitter 192.0.2.115 65051
```

D)

```
Router(config)#ip sla 1
Router(config)#udp jitter 239.1.1.1 65051 end-point list List source-ip 192.168.1.1
```

- A. Option
- B. Option
- C. Option
- D. Option

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 495

- (Topic 4)

How does Cisco Express Forwarding switching differ from process switching on Cisco devices?

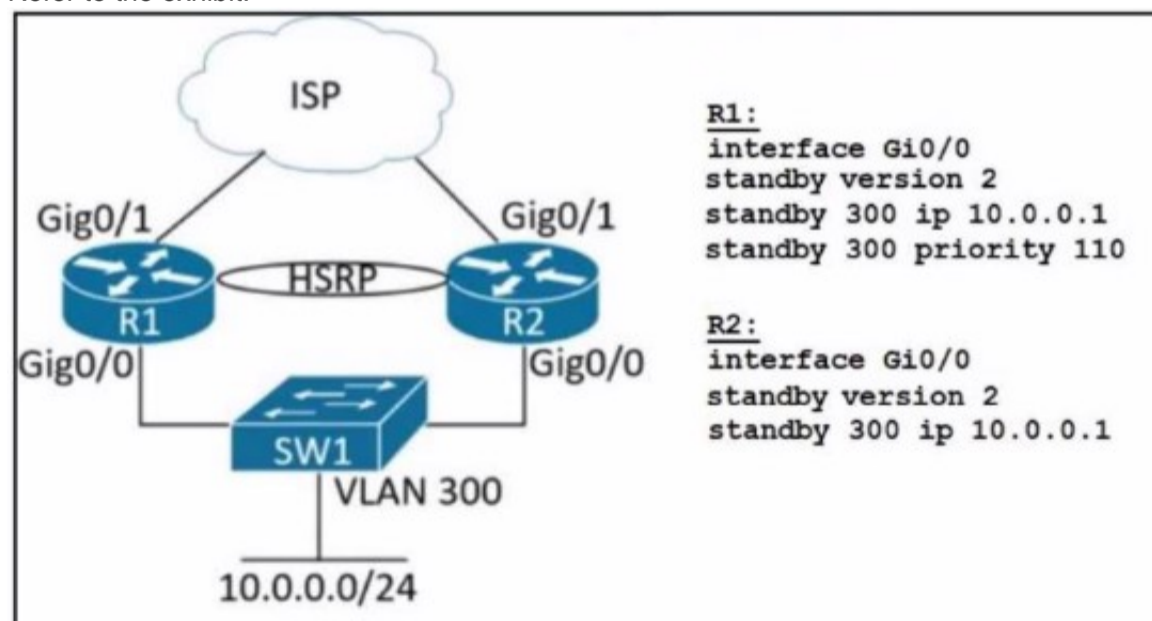
- A. Cisco Express Forwarding switching uses adjacency tables built by the CDP protocol, and process switching uses the routing table.
- B. Cisco Express Forwarding switching uses dedicated hardware processors, and process switching uses the main processor.
- C. Cisco Express Forwarding switching saves memory by storing adjacency tables in dedicated memory on the line cards, and process switching stores all tables in the main memory.
- D. Cisco Express Forwarding switching uses a proprietary protocol based on IS-IS for MAC address lookup, and process switching uses the MAC address table.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 498

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must implement HSRP between two WAN routers. In the event R1 fails and then regains operational status, it must allow 100 seconds for the routing protocol to converge before preemption takes effect. Which configuration is required?

A)

```
R1:
interface Gi0/0
standby 300 preempt

R2:
interface Gi0/0
standby 300 delay sync 100
```

B)

R1:  
**interface Gi0/0**  
**standby 300 preempt**

R2:  
**interface Gi0/0**  
**standby 300 delay minimum 100**

C)

R1:  
**interface Gi0/0**  
**standby 300 preempt**  
**standby 300 delay minimum 100**

D)

R2:  
**interface Gi0/0**  
**standby 300 preempt**  
**standby 300 delay sync 100**

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Option B is the correct configuration to implement HSRP between two WAN routers with the given requirement. The configuration steps are as follows<sup>12</sup>:

- ? Define the HSRP group number and the virtual IP address for the group using the `standby <group> ip <address>` command. In this case, the group number is 300 and the virtual IP address is 10.10.10.1: `standby 300 ip 10.10.10.1`.
- ? Configure HSRP preemption and preemption delay using the `standby <group> preempt [delay [minimum] <seconds>]` command. Preemption allows a router with higher priority to take over the active role from a router with lower priority. Preemption delay is the time that a router waits before taking over the active role in the HSRP group. In this case, the preemption delay is 100 seconds, which means that R1 will wait for 100 seconds before preempting R2 after R1 regains operational status: `standby 300 preempt delay minimum 100`.
- ? Configure the HSRP priority for the router using the `standby <group> priority <value>` command. The priority determines which router is the active router and which router is the standby router. The higher the priority, the more likely the router is to become the active router. In this case, R1 has a priority of 200 and R2 has a priority of 100, which means that R1 is the preferred active router and R2 is the standby router: `standby 300 priority 200` on R1 and `standby 300 priority 100` on R2.

Option A is incorrect because it does not configure HSRP preemption and preemption delay, which are required by the question. Without preemption, R2 will remain the active router even if R1 has a higher priority and regains operational status. Without preemption delay, R1 will attempt to preempt R2 immediately, which may cause routing instability<sup>12</sup>.

Option C is incorrect because it configures HSRP preemption delay with the `reload` keyword, which means that the delay period applies only to the first interface-up event after the router has reloaded. This does not meet the requirement of the question, which states that the delay period should apply to any interface-up event after R1 fails and then regains operational status<sup>12</sup>.

Option D is incorrect because it configures HSRP preemption delay with the `sync` keyword, which means that the delay period applies only to the first interface-up event after the router has reloaded, and only if such an event occurs within 360 seconds from reload. This does not meet the requirement of the question, which states that the delay period should apply to any interface-up event after R1 fails and then regains operational status, and without any time limit<sup>12</sup>. References: 1: Configuring HSRP, 2: HSRP Configuration Guide

#### NEW QUESTION 501

- (Topic 4)

```
import sqlite3
a= sqlite3.connect('/home/sdwan-lab/user.sqlite3')
b= a.cursor()
c= "select user from monitor_branch where loopbackip='"+ str(ip[i]) + "'"
d= b.execute(c)
e= b.fetchall()
usr= str(e[0])
usr= usr.replace("'", "")
usr= usr.replace(",)", ",")
```

Refer to the exhibit What does this Python script do?

- A. enters the RAOIUS username for a specific IP address
- B. writes the username for a specific IP address into a light database
- C. enters the TACACS\* username for a specific IP address
- D. reads the username for a specific IP address from a light database

**Answer: B**

# NEW QUESTION 505

- (Topic 4)

Which LISP component decapsulates messages and forwards them to the map server responsible for the egress tunnel routers?

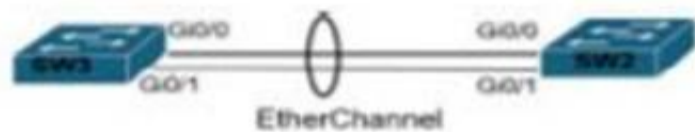
- A. Ingress Tunnel Router
- B. Map Resolver
- C. Proxy ETR
- D. Router Locator

**Answer: B**

# NEW QUESTION 507

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



```
SW2# show ip interface brief | include Port
Port-channel1 unassigned YES unset down down
SW2# show etherchannel summary
Flags: D - down P - bundled in port-channel
I - stand-alone s - suspended
H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
R - Layer3 S - Layer2
U - in use f - failed to allocate aggregator
M - not in use, minimum links not met
u - unsuitable for bundling
w - waiting to be aggregated
d - default port
Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators: 1
Group Port-channel Protocol Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----
1 Po1(S D ) PAgP Gi0/0(I) Gi0/1(I)
```

```
SW3# show etherchannel summary
Flags: D - down P - bundled in port-channel
I - stand-alone s - suspended
H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
R - Layer3 S - Layer2
U - in use f - failed to allocate aggregator
M - not in use, minimum links not met
u - unsuitable for bundling
w - waiting to be aggregated
d - default port
Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators: 1
Group Port-channel Protocol Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----
1 Po1(S D ) LACP Gi0/0(I) Gi0/1(I)
```

```
Current configuration : 142 bytes
vrf definition STAFF
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet1
 vrf forwarding STAFF
 no ip address
 negotiation auto
 no mop enabled
 no mop sysid
end
```

An engineer must assign an IP address of 192.168.1.1/24 to the GigabitEthernet1 interface. Which two commands must be added to the existing configuration to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Router(config-vrf)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
- B. Router(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4

- C. Router(config-if)#address-family ipv4
- D. Router(config-vrf)#address-family ipv6
- E. Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 509

DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the switching architectures on the right.

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| proprietary switching mechanism                             | Process Switching        |
| supports the centralized and distributed modes of operation |                          |
| low switching performance                                   | Cisco Express Forwarding |
|   |                          |
|   |                          |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| proprietary switching mechanism                             | Process Switching   |
| supports the centralized and distributed modes of operation | low switching performance                                   |
| low switching performance                                   | Cisco Express Forwarding                                    |
|   | proprietary switching mechanism                             |
|   | supports the centralized and distributed modes of operation |

#### NEW QUESTION 514

- (Topic 4)

How does a Type 1 hypervisor function?

- A. It runs directly on a physical server and depends on a previously installed operating system.
- B. It runs directly on a physical server and includes its own operating system.
- C. It runs on a virtual server and depends on a previously installed operating systems
- D. It runs on a virtual server and includes its own operating system.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A type 1 hypervisor, also known as a bare-metal or native hypervisor, runs directly on the physical server and its underlying hardware. It does not depend on a previously installed operating system, but rather includes its own operating system that is designed to run virtual machines. A type 1 hypervisor provides excellent performance and stability, as it has direct access to the hardware resources and can allocate them to the virtual machines. A type 1 hypervisor is typically used in enterprise environments, where multiple virtual machines run on a single server.

Reference: What is a Hypervisor? Types of Hypervisors 1 & 2 - phoenixNAP

#### NEW QUESTION 516

- (Topic 2)

What is a VPN in a Cisco SD-WAN deployment?

- A. common exchange point between two different services
- B. attribute to identify a set of services offered in specific places in the SD-WAN fabric
- C. virtualized environment that provides traffic isolation and segmentation in the SD-WAN fabric
- D. virtual channel used to carry control plane information

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 517

- (Topic 2)

A network engineer configures a WLAN controller with increased security for web access. There is IP connectivity with the WLAN controller, but the engineer cannot start a management session from a web browser. Which action resolves the issued

- A. Disable JavaScript on the web browser
- B. Disable Adobe Flash Player
- C. Use a browser that supports 128-bit or larger ciphers.
- D. Use a private or incognito session.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 520

- (Topic 2)

A network administrator is implementing a routing configuration change and enables routing debugs to track routing behavior during the change. The logging output on the terminal is interrupting the command typing process. Which two actions can the network administrator take to minimize the possibility of typing commands incorrectly? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the logging synchronous global configuration command
- B. Configure the logging delimiter feature
- C. Configure the logging synchronous command under the vty
- D. Press the TAB key to reprint the command in a new line
- E. increase the number of lines on the screen using the terminal length command

**Answer: CD**

#### NEW QUESTION 524

- (Topic 2)

A client device roams between access points located on different floors in an atrium. The access points are Joined to the same controller and configured in local mode. The access points are in different AP groups and have different IP addresses, but the client VLAN in the groups is the same. Which type of roam occurs?

- A. inter-controller
- B. inter-subnet
- C. intra-VLAN
- D. intra-controller

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Mobility, or roaming, is a wireless LAN client's ability to maintain its association seamlessly from one access point to another securely and with as little latency as possible. Three popular types of client roaming are:

Intra-Controller Roaming: Each controller supports same-controller client roaming across access points managed by the same controller. This roaming is transparent to the client as the session is sustained, and the client continues using the same DHCP-assigned or client-assigned IP address.

Inter-Controller Roaming: Multiple-controller deployments support client roaming across access points managed by controllers in the same mobility group and on the same subnet. This roaming is also transparent to the client because the session is sustained and a tunnel between controllers allows the client to continue using the same DHCP- or client-assigned IP address as long as the session remains active.

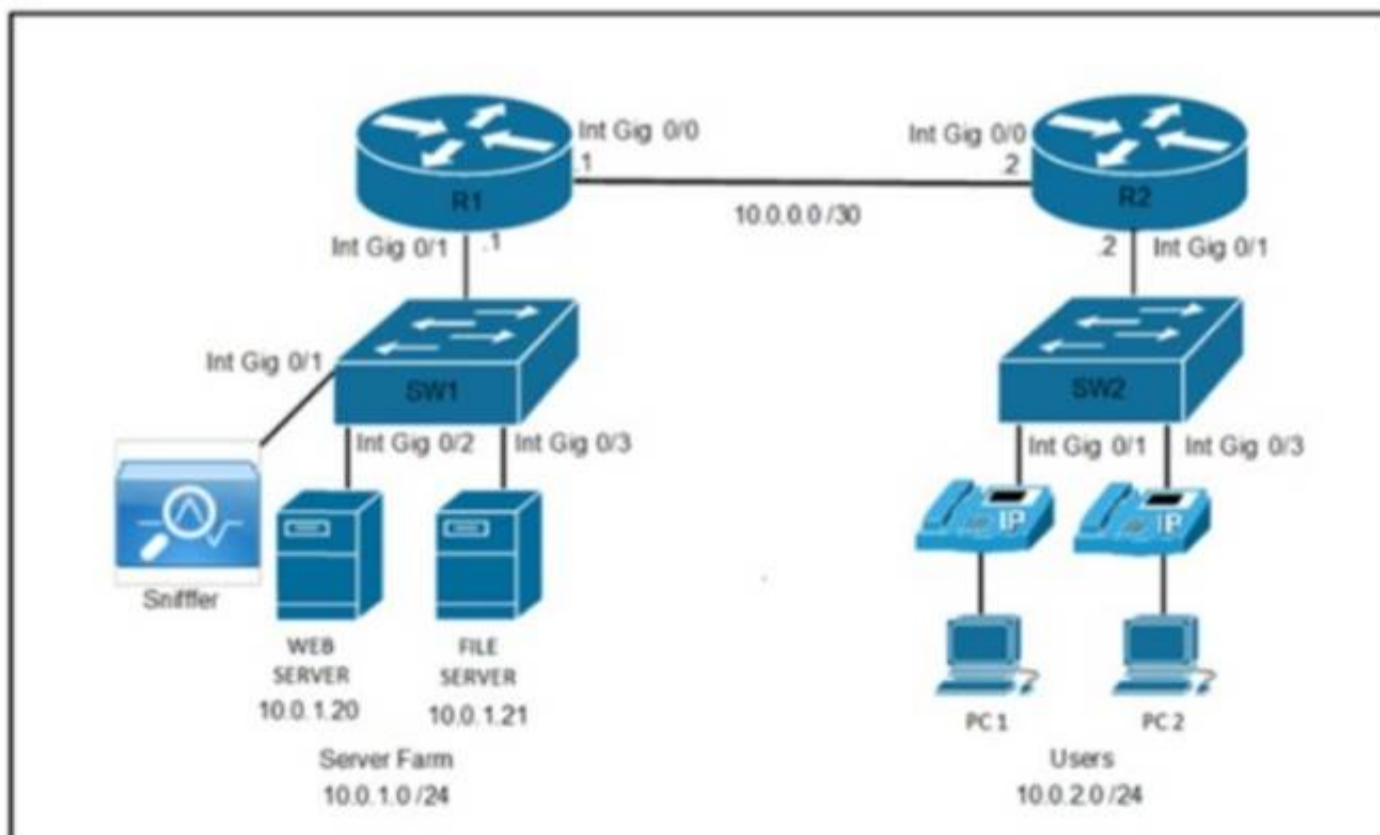
Inter-Subnet Roaming: Multiple-controller deployments support client roaming across access points managed by controllers in the same mobility group on different subnets. This roaming is transparent to the client because the session is sustained and a tunnel between the controllers allows the client to continue using the same DHCP-assigned or client-assigned IP address as long as the session remains active. Reference:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b\\_cg74\\_CONSOLIDATED/b\\_cg74\\_CONSOLIDATED\\_chapter\\_01100.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED_chapter_01100.html)

In three types of client roaming above, only with Inter-Subnet Roaming the controllers are in different subnets.

#### NEW QUESTION 529

- (Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is troubleshooting an issue with the file server based on reports of slow file transmissions. Which two commands or

command sets are required. In switch SW1 to analyze the traffic from the file server with a packet analyzer? (Choose two.)

A)

**SW1#show monitor**

B)

SW1(config)# monitor session 1 source interface gigabitethernet0/3  
 SW1(config)# monitor session 1 destination interface gigabitethernet0/1 encapsulation replicate

C)

**SW1#show ip route**

D)

**SW1#show vlan**

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: AC**

#### NEW QUESTION 534

- (Topic 4)



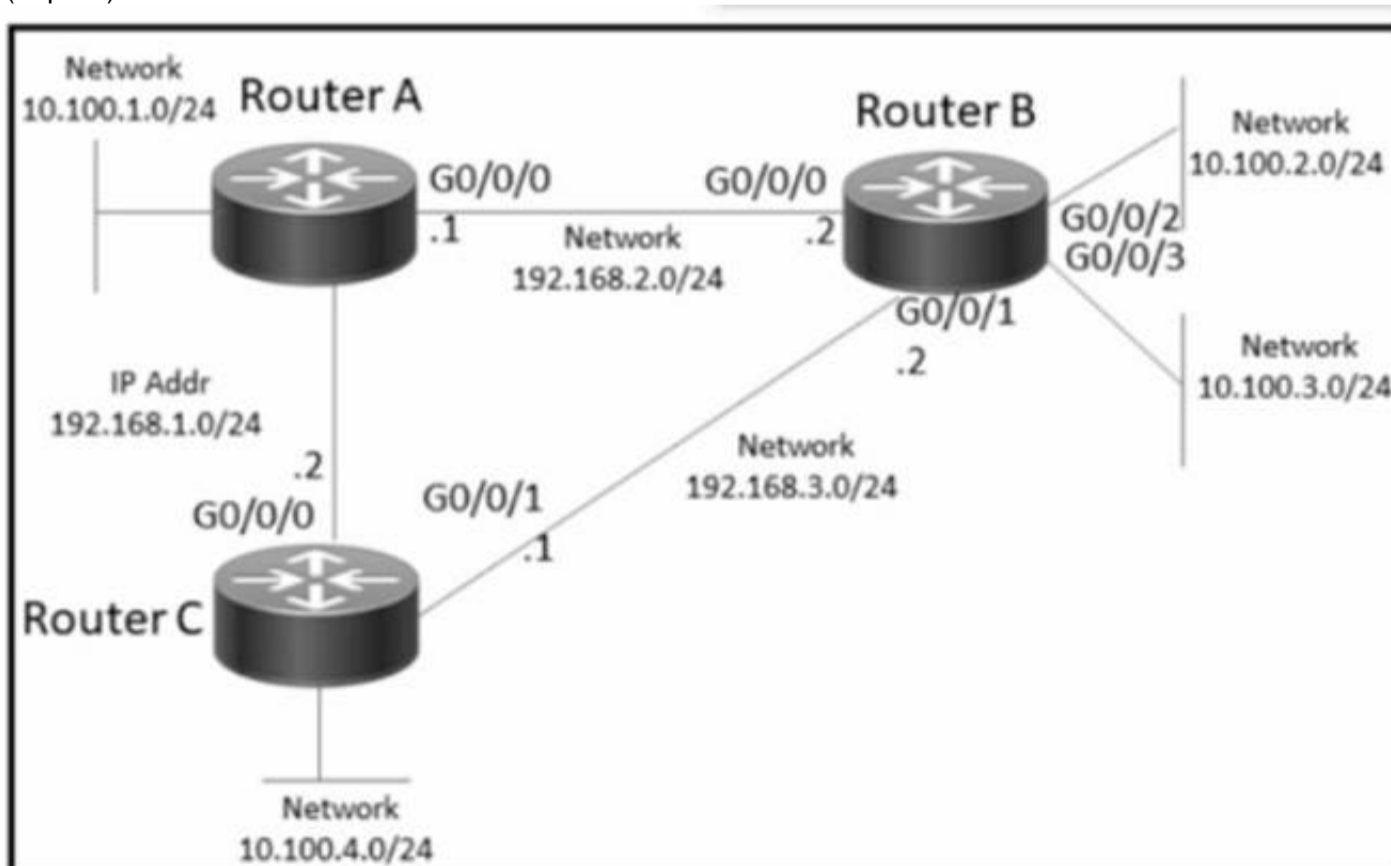
Company policy restricts VLAN 10 to be allowed only on SW1 and SW2. All other VLANs can be on all three switches. An administrator has noticed that VLAN 10 has propagated to SW3. Which configuration corrects the issue?

- A. SW1(config)#intgi1/1SW1(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-9,11-4094
- B. SW2(config)#intgi1/2 SW2(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 10
- C. SW2(config)#int gi1/2SW2(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-9,11-4094
- D. SW1(config)#intgi1/1 SW1(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 10

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 536

- (Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator must configure router B to allow traffic only from network 10.1002.0 to networks outside of router 0. Which configuration must be applied?

A)

```
RouterB(config)# access-list 101 permit ip 10.100.3.0 0.0.0.255 any
RouterB(config)# access-list 101 deny any
RouterB(config)# int g0/0/0
RouterB(config-if)# ip access-group 101 out
RouterB(config)# int g0/0/1
RouterB(config-if)# ip access-group 101 out
```

B)

```
RouterB(config)# access-list 101 permit ip 10.100.2.0 0.0.0.255 any
RouterB(config)# access-list 101 deny any
RouterB(config)# int g0/0/2
RouterB(config-if)# ip access-group 101 in
```

C)

```
RouterB(config)# access-list 101 permit ip 10.100.2.0 0.0.0.255 any
RouterB(config)# access-list 101 deny any
RouterB(config)# int g0/0/0
RouterB(config-if)# ip access-group 101 out
```

D)

```
RouterB(config)# access-list 101 permit ip 10.100.2.0 0.0.0.255 any
RouterB(config)# int g0/0/0
RouterB(config-if)# ip access-group 101 out
RouterB(config)# int g0/0/1
RouterB(config-if)# ip access-group 101 out
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 539

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
DSW1#sh spanning-tree
MST1
  Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp
  Root ID    Priority    32769
             Address     001b.7363.4300
             Cost        2
             Port        13 (FastEthernet1/0/11)
             Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

  Bridge ID  Priority    32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)
             Address     001b.0d8e.e080
             Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

Interface    Role  Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Fa1/0/7      Desg FWD 2         128.9   P2p Bound(PVST)
Fa1/0/10     Desg FWD 2         128.12  P2p Bound(PVST)
Fa1/0/11     Root FWD 2         128.13  P2p
Fa1/0/12     Altn BLK 2         128.14  P2p

DSW1#sh spanning-tree mst
##### MST1    vlans mapped: 10,20
Bridge        address 001b.0d8e.e080 priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)
Root          address 001b.7363.4300 priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)
              port Fa1/0/11 cost 2 rem hops 19

|
... output omitted
|
```

Which two commands ensure that DSW1 becomes root bridge for VLAN 10 and 20?

- A. spanning-tree mst 1 priority 1
- B. spanning-tree mst 1 root primary
- C. spanning-tree mstp vlan 10,20 root primary
- D. spanning-tree mst vlan 10,20 priority root
- E. spanning-tree mst 1 priority 4096

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 542

- (Topic 4)

Why would an architect use an OSPF virtual link?

- A. to allow a stub area to transit another stub area
- B. to connect two networks that have overlapping private IP address space
- C. to merge two existing Area 0s through a nonbackbone
- D. to connect a nonbackbone area to Area 0 through another nonbackbone area

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

A virtual link is a logical connection between two OSPF routers that belong to different areas but share a common border with a transit area. A virtual link allows an OSPF router to participate in the backbone area (Area 0) even if it is not physically connected to it. This way, the OSPF network can maintain connectivity and routing consistency across all areas. A virtual link is configured between the OSPF router IDs of the two routers that need to be connected to the backbone area.

Option A is incorrect because a stub area is an area that does not receive external routes from other autonomous systems or other OSPF areas. A stub area can only transit traffic to and from the backbone area, and it cannot be used as a transit area for a virtual link. Option B is incorrect because a virtual link does not change the IP address space of the networks that it connects. A virtual link is transparent to the IP layer and only affects the OSPF routing protocol. To connect two networks that have overlapping private IP address space, other solutions such as NAT or VPN are required.

Option C is incorrect because a virtual link cannot merge two existing Area 0s through a nonbackbone area. A virtual link can only extend an existing Area 0 through a nonbackbone area. If there are two separate Area 0s in an OSPF network, they cannot be merged by a virtual link, and the network is considered to be partitioned. A partitioned network can cause routing loops and inconsistencies, and it should be avoided.

References: 1: Configure OSPF Connection in a Virtual Link

Environment, 2: How to configure OSPF Virtual Link, 3: Understand OSPF Areas and Virtual Links

#### NEW QUESTION 545

- (Topic 4)

How do cloud deployments compare to on-premises deployments?

- A. Cloud deployments provide a better user experience across world regions, whereas on-premises deployments depend upon region-specific conditions
- B. Cloud deployments are inherently unsecure
- C. whereas a secure architecture is mandatory for on-premises deployments.
- D. Cloud deployments mandate a secure architecture, whereas on-premises deployments are inherently unsecure.
- E. Cloud deployments must include automation infrastructure, whereas on-premises deployments often lack the ability for automation.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 548

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW1#show cdp neighbors | include Local|0/1
Device ID    Local Intf    Holdtime    Capability    Platform    Port ID
SW2          Fas 0/1       151         R/S WS-C3750- Fas 0/1

SW1#show interfaces FastEthernet0/1 switchport
Name: Fa0/1
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: dynamic desirable
Operational Mode: static access
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: native
Negotiation of Trunking: On

SW2#show cdp neighbors | include Local|0/1
Device ID    Local Intf    Holdtime    Capability    Platform    Port ID
SW1          Fas 0/1       142         R/S WS-C3750- Fas 0/1

SW2#show interfaces FastEthernet0/1 switchport
Name: Fa0/1
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: dynamic desirable
Operational Mode: static access
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: isl
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: native
Negotiation of Trunking: On
```

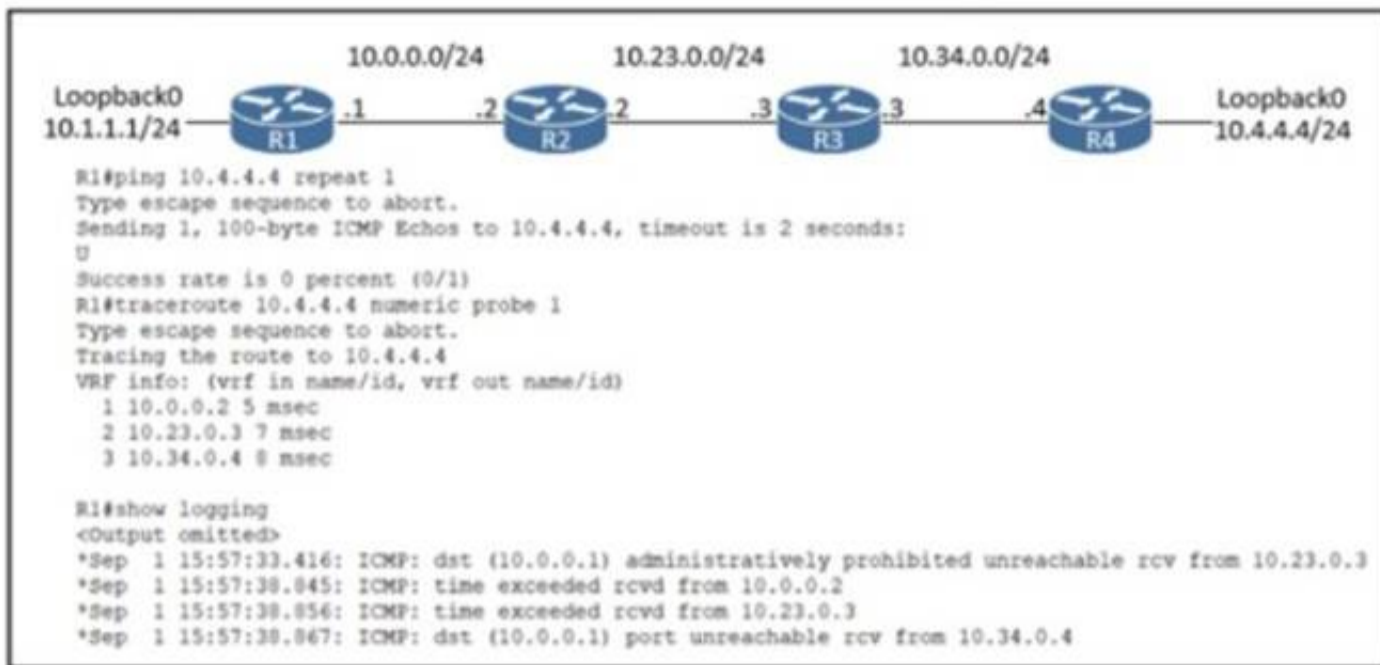
An engineer configures a trunk between SW1 and SW2 but tagged packets are not passing. Which action fixes the issue?

- A. Configure SW1 with dynamic auto mode on interface FastEthernet0/1.
- B. Configure the native VLAN to be the same VLAN on both switches on interface FastEthernet0/1.
- C. Configure SW2 with encapsulation dot1q on interface FastEthernet0/1.
- D. Configure FastEthernet0/1 on both switches for static trunking.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 552

- (Topic 4)



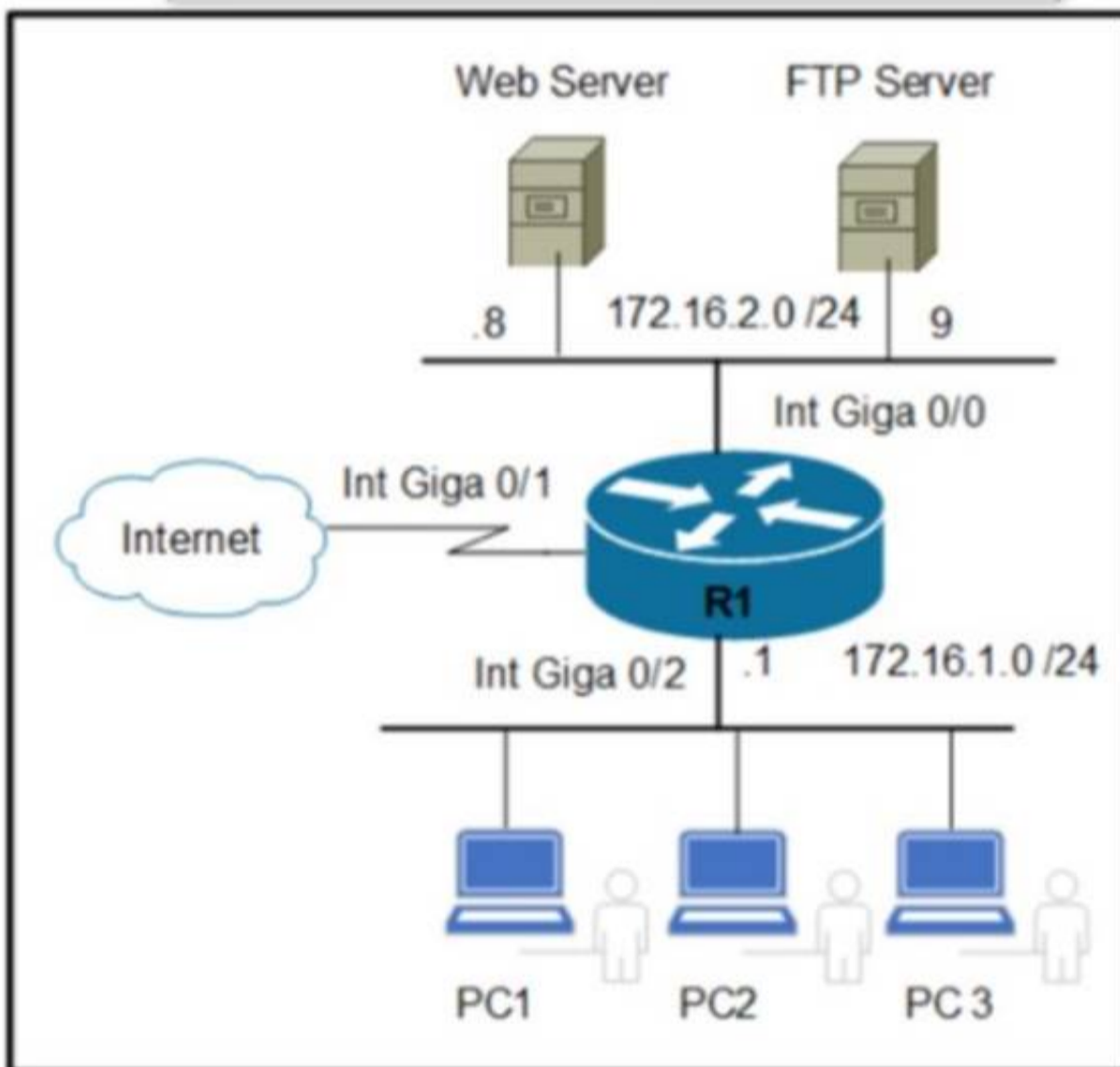
Refer to the exhibit. What is the cause of the communication failure between R1 and R4?

- A. R1 is configured with the no ip unreachable command.
- B. R2 is denying ICMP
- C. R4 is denying ICMP.
- D. R3 is denying ICMP.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 554

- (Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must allow the FTP traffic from users on 172.16.1.0 /24 to 172.16.2.0 /24 and block all other traffic. Which configuration must be applied?

- A)
- ```

R1(config)# access-list 120 deny any any
R1(config)# access-list 120 permit tcp 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255 21
R1(config)#interface giga 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 120 out
  
```
- B)
- ```

R1(config)# access-list 120 permit tcp 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 21 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)#interface giga 0/2
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 120 in
  
```
- C)

```
R1(config)# access-list 120 permit tcp 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255 20
R1(config)# access-list 120 permit tcp 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255 21
R1(config)#interface giga 0/2
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 120 in
```

D)

```
R1(config)# access-list 120 permit tcp 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 21 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)# access-list 120 permit udp 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 21 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)#interface giga 0/2
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 120 out
```

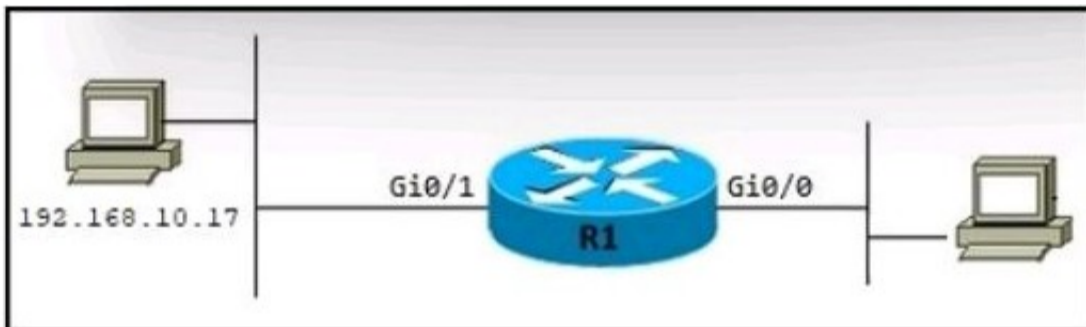
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 557

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer applies this configuration to R1:

```
ip nat inside source static 192.168.10.17 192.168.27.42
```

Which command set should be added to complete the configuration?

A)

```
R1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config)# ip nat inside
```

```
R1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
R1(config)# ip nat outside
```

B)

```
R1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)# ip nat outside
```

```
R1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
R1(config-if)# ip nat inside
```

C)

```
R1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config)# ip nat outside
```

```
R1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
R1(config)# ip nat inside
```

D)

```
R1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)# ip nat inside
```

```
R1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
R1(config-if)# ip nat outside
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Option C is the correct set of commands to complete the configuration of NAT on R1. The configuration steps are as follows<sup>12</sup>:

? Define the inside and outside interfaces for NAT using the ip nat inside and ip nat

outside commands. In this case, the inside interface is GigabitEthernet0/0 and the outside interface is GigabitEthernet0/1: interface GigabitEthernet0/0 and ip nat inside, interface GigabitEthernet0/1 and ip nat outside.

? Configure a static NAT entry that maps the inside local address 192.168.10.17 to

the inside global address 192.168.27.42 using the ip nat inside source static command: ip nat inside source static 192.168.10.17 192.168.27.42.

? Verify the NAT configuration using the show ip nat translations and show ip nat

statistics commands: show ip nat translations and show ip nat statistics. Option A is incorrect because it does not define the inside and outside interfaces for NAT, which is required for NAT to function properly<sup>1</sup>.

Option B is incorrect because it uses the ip nat outside source static command, which is used to translate the source address of packets that travel from outside to inside, and the destination address of packets that travel from inside to outside. This is not the desired behavior for this scenario, where the inside local address 192.168.10.17 should be translated to the inside global address 192.168.27.42 in both directions<sup>1</sup>.

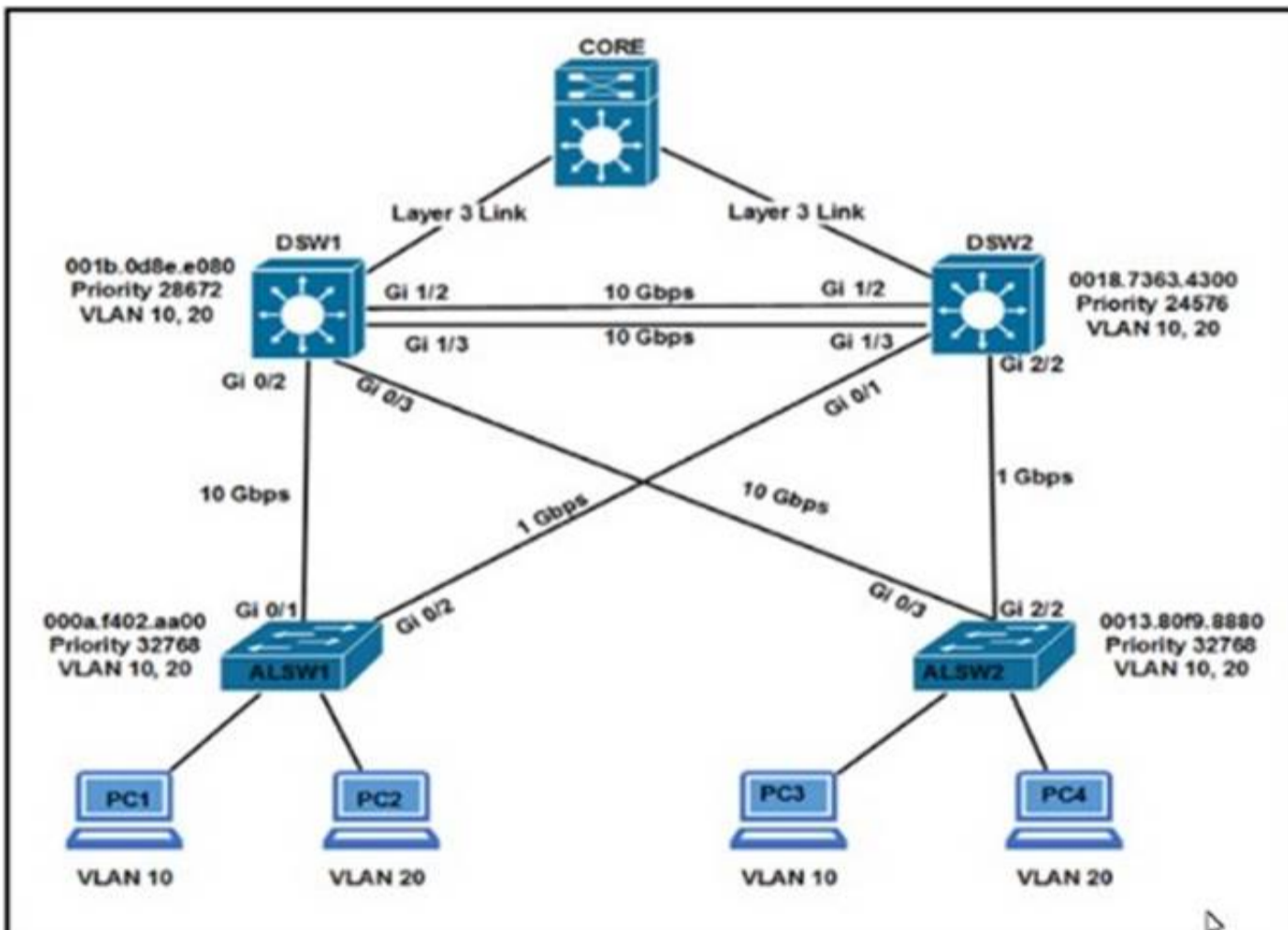
Option D is incorrect because it uses the ip nat pool and ip nat inside source

list commands, which are used to configure dynamic NAT or PAT, not static NAT. These commands create a pool of inside global addresses and an access list to define which inside local addresses are eligible for translation. However, in this scenario, there is only one inside local address and one inside global address, so a static NAT entry is sufficient<sup>1</sup>. References: 1: Configure Network Address Translation, 2: Static NAT

**NEW QUESTION 560**

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



Assuming all links are functional, which path does PC1 take to reach DSW1?

- A. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to CORE to DSW1.
- B. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to DSW1.
- C. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW1.
- D. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to ALSW2 to DSW1.

**Answer: B**

NEW QUESTION 565

- (Topic 4)  
What does the destination MAC on the outer MAC header identify in a VXLAN packet?

- A. the spine
- B. the next hop
- C. the leaf switch
- D. the remote switch

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 567

- (Topic 4)  
What are two characteristics of Cisco SD-Access elements? (Choose two.)

- A. The border node is required for communication between fabric and nonfabric devices.
- B. Traffic within the fabric always goes through the control plane node.
- C. Fabric endpoints are connected directly to the border node.
- D. The control plane node has the full RLOC-to-EID mapping database.
- E. The border node has the full RLOC-to-EID mapping database.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 571

FILL IN THE BLANK - (Topic 4)  
Drag and drop the automation characteristics from the left onto the corresponding tools on the right.

all functions are performed over SSH

Ruby syntax in configuration files

YAML configuration language

based on Python

Ansible

Chef

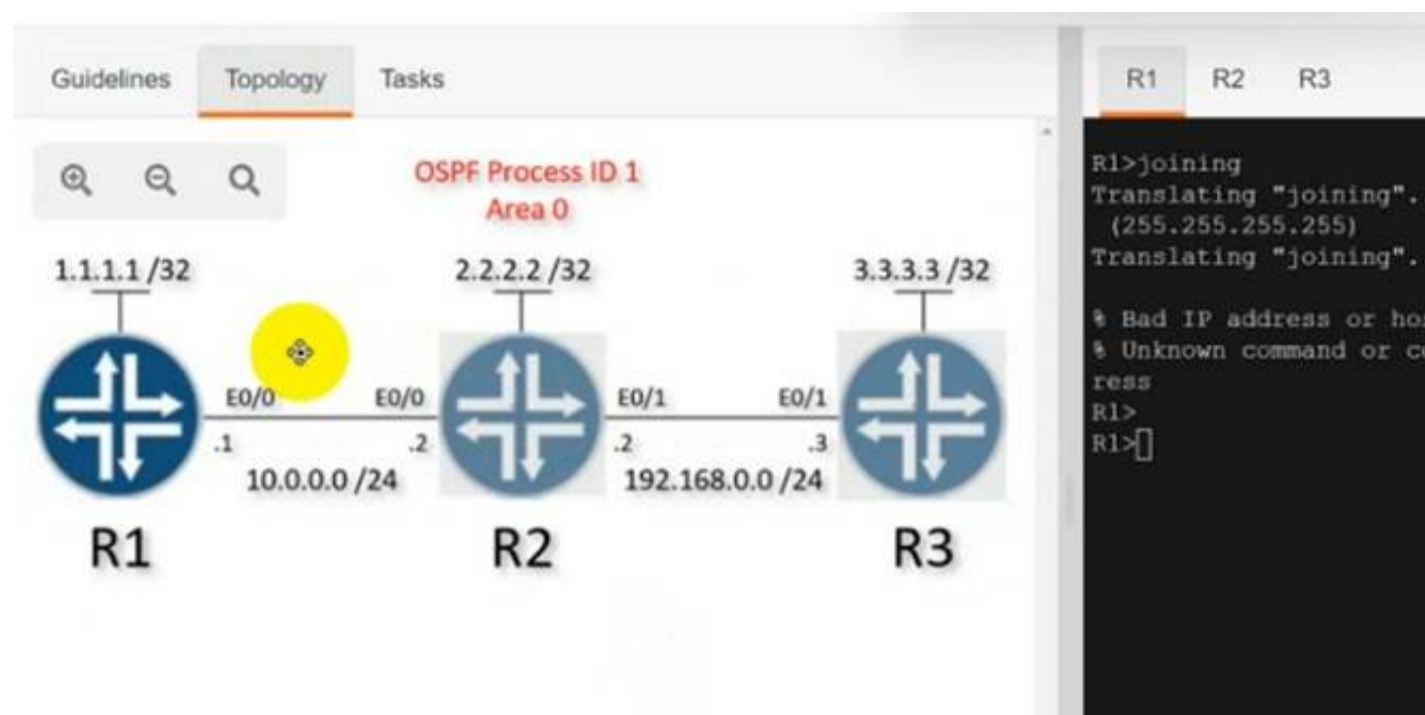
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**  
<map><m x1="15" x2="342" y1="18" y2="60" ss="0" a="0" /><m x1="20" x2="343" y1="76" y2="111" ss="0" a="0" /><m x1="19" x2="336" y1="129" y2="169" ss="0" a="0" /><m x1="22" x2="338" y1="186" y2="223" ss="0" a="0" /><m x1="368" x2="682" y1="42" y2="74" ss="1" a="0" /><m x1="362" x2="681" y1="88" y2="124" ss="1" a="0" /><m x1="366" x2="687" y1="130" y2="167" ss="1" a="0" /><m x1="366" x2="682" y1="216" y2="251" ss="1" a="0" /><c start="1" stop="3" /><c start="0" stop="0" /><c start="2" stop="1" /><c start="3" stop="2" /></map>  
Chef  
Ruby syntax in configuration files Ansible  
all functions are performed over ssh YAML configuration language Based on Python

NEW QUESTION 575

SIMULATION - (Topic 4)  
Simulation 05



Guidelines Topology **Tasks**

Configure OSPF on all three routers according to the topology to achieve these goals:

1. Configure OSPF without using the "network" statement under the "router ospf" configuration section.
2. Ensure that all networks are advertised between the routers.
3. Configure a single command under each Ethernet interface to prevent OSPF neighbors from participating in a DR/BDR election and ensure that no extra host routes are generated.

[Submit feedback about this item.](#)

- A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

R1  
 enable  
 Config t  
 Int loop0  
 Ip ospf 1 area 0  
 Int et0/0  
 Ip ospf 1 area 0  
 Ip ospf network point-to-point  
 copy run start

R2  
 Enable  
 Config t  
 Int loop0  
 Ip ospf 1 area 0  
 Int et0/0  
 Ip ospf 1 area 0  
 Ip ospf network point-to-point  
 Int et0/1  
 Ip ospf 1 area 0  
 Ip ospf network point-to-point  
 copy run start

R3  
 Enable  
 Config t  
 Int loop0  
 Ip ospf 1 area 0  
 Int et0/1  
 Ip ospf 1 area 0  
 Ip ospf network point-to-point

copy run start  
Verification:-

```
R1#sh ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID      Pri   State           Dead Time   Address
Interface
2.2.2.2          0    FULL/  -        00:00:39   10.0.0.2
Ethernet0/0
R1#
```

NEW QUESTION 580  
SIMULATION - (Topic 4)  
Simulation 06

GuidelinesTopologyTasks

Q

Q

Q

DISTRO-SW01

E0/0

E0/2

E0/3

ACCESS-SW01

E0/0

E0/1

DISTRO-SW02

E0/1

E0/2

E0/3

Po1

DISTRO-SW01

DISTRO-SW02

ACCESS-SW01

DISTRO-SW01 con0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.

DISTRO-SW01>

DISTRO-SW01>

DISTRO-SW01>

DISTRO-SW01>

DISTRO-SW01>

DISTRO-SW01>

DISTRO-SW01>

GuidelinesTopologyTasks

The operations team started configuring network devices for a new site. Complete the configurations to achieve these goals:

1. Ensure that port channel Po1 between DISTRO-SW01 and DISTRO-SW02 is operational using the LACP protocol.  
Configuration changes for this task must be made on DISTRO-SW01.

2. Ensure that traffic on VLAN 10 is carried as untagged traffic between DISTRO-SW01 and DISTRO-SW02.

3. Complete the Rapid-PVST+ configuration on DISTRO-SW2 by ensuring it is the secondary root switch for all VLANs in the range of 1 to 1005.

Submit feedback about this item

DISTRO-SW01

DISTRO-SW02

ACCESS-SW01

DISTRO-SW01 con0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.

DISTRO-SW01>

DISTRO-SW01>

DISTRO-SW01>

DISTRO-SW01>

DISTRO-SW01>

```
DISTRO-SW01#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
DISTRO-SW01(config)#int et0/0
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#no chan
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#no channel-gr
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#no channel-group 1 mo
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#no channel-group 1 mode passi
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#no channel-group 1 mode passive
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#
*Jan  4 10:02:14.924: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/0, changed state to up
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#shut
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#no shut
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#
```

```
DISTRO-SW01(config)#int ra
DISTRO-SW01(config)#int range et0/2 - 3
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#chan
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#channel-gr
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mod
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode ac
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode active
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#shut
*Jan  4 10:06:10.920: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Et
hernet0/2, changed state to up
*Jan  4 10:06:10.920: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Et
hernet0/3, changed state to up
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#shut
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#no shut
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Distro-Switch1  
 Int et0/0  
 No Channel-group 1 mode passive  
 Int range et0/2-3  
 No Channel-group 1 mode passive Channel-group 1 mode active Shut  
 No shut  
 Int port 1  
 Switchport trunk native vlan 10 Copy run start  
 Distro-Switch2  
 Int port 1  
 Switchport trunk native vlan 10 Copy run start  
 Distro-Switch2  
 Spanning-tree vlan 1-1005 root secondary Copy run start

#### NEW QUESTION 584

- (Topic 4)  
 Which hypervisor requires a host OS to run and is not allowed to directly access the hosts hardware and resources?

- A. native
- B. bare metal
- C. type 1
- D. type 2

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 588

- (Topic 4)  
 Which of the following are examples of Type 2 hypervisors? (Choose three.)

- A. VMware ESXi
- B. Oracle VirtualBox
- C. Oracle Solaris Zones
- D. Microsoft Hyper-V
- E. Microsoft Virtual PC

**Answer:** BCE

#### NEW QUESTION 589

- (Topic 4)  
 Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 1 permit 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
ip nat inside source list 1 interface gigabitethernet0/0 overload
```

The inside and outside interfaces u configuration of this device have been correctly identified. What is the effect of this configuration?

- A. dynamic NAT
- B. NAT64

- C. PAT
- D. static NAT

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 591**

- (Topic 4)

the following system log message is presented after a network administrator configures a GRE tunnel:

%TUN-5-RECURDOWN Interface Tunnel 0 temporarily disabled due to recursive routing Why is tunnel 0 disabled?

- A. Because dynamic routing is not enabled
- B. Because the tunnel cannot reach its tunnel destination
- C. Because the best path to the tunnel destination is through the tunnel itself
- D. Because the router cannot recursively identify its egress forwarding interface

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 594**

- (Topic 4)

An engineer is configuring RADIUS-Based Authentication with EAP. MS-CHAPv2 is configured on a client device. Which outer method protocol must be configured on the ISE to support this authentication type?

- A. EAP-TLS
- B. EAP-FAST
- C. LDAP
- D. PEAP

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 599**

- (Topic 4)

What is a command-line tool for consuming REST APIs?

- A. Postman
- B. CURL
- C. Firefox
- D. Python requests

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 604**

- (Topic 4)

Why would a customer implement an on-premises solution instead of a cloud solution?

- A. On-premises Offers greater compliance for government regulations than cloud
- B. On-premises offers greater scalability than cloud.
- C. On-premises offers shorter deployment time than cloud.
- D. On-premises is more secure than cloud.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 608**

- (Topic 4)

A wireless network engineer must configure a WPA2+WPA3 policy with the Personal security type. Which action meets this requirement?

- A. Configure the GCMP256 encryption cipher.
- B. Configure the CCMP256 encryption cipher.
- C. Configure the CCMP128 encryption cipher.
- D. Configure the GCMP128 encryption cipher.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

This is because the GCMP256 cipher is the only one that supports both WPA2 and WPA3 with the Personal security type. The GCMP256 cipher provides stronger encryption and authentication than the CCMP ciphers, which are only compatible with WPA2. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 7, lesson 7.2: Implementing WPA2 and WPA3.

**NEW QUESTION 610**

- (Topic 4)

In a Cisco SD-Access fabric, which control plane protocol is used for mapping and resolving endpoints?

- A. DHCP
- B. VXLAN
- C. SXP
- D. LISP

**Answer:**

D

NEW QUESTION 611

- (Topic 3)

Which two Cisco SD-Access components provide communication between traditional network elements and controller layer? (choose two)

- A. network data platform
- B. network underlay
- C. fabric overlay
- D. network control platform
- E. partner ecosystem

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 616

- (Topic 3)

What Is a characteristic of a WLC that is in master controller mode?

- A. All wireless LAN controllers are managed by the master controller.
- B. All new APs that join the WLAN are assigned to the master controller.
- C. Configuration on the master controller is executed on all wireless LAN controllers.
- D. The master controller is responsible for load balancing all connecting clients to other controllers

Answer: B

Explanation:

When should I use the master controller mode on a WLC? – When there is a master controller enabled, all newly added access points with no primary, secondary, or tertiary controllers assigned associate with the master controller on the same subnet. Reference:  
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/69561-wlc-faq.html>

NEW QUESTION 621

DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)

Drag and drop the LISP components on the left to their descriptions on the right. Not all options are used.

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| map server   | IPv4 or IPv6 address of an egress tunnel router that is Internet facing or network core facing             |
| map resolver | receives map-request messages from ITR and searches for the appropriate ETR by consulting mapping database |
| RLOC         | encapsulates LISP packets coming from inside of the LISP site to destinations outside of the site          |
| ITR          |  |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| map server   | RLOC       |
| map resolver | map server |
| RLOC         | ITR        |
| ITR          |            |

NEW QUESTION 625

- (Topic 3)

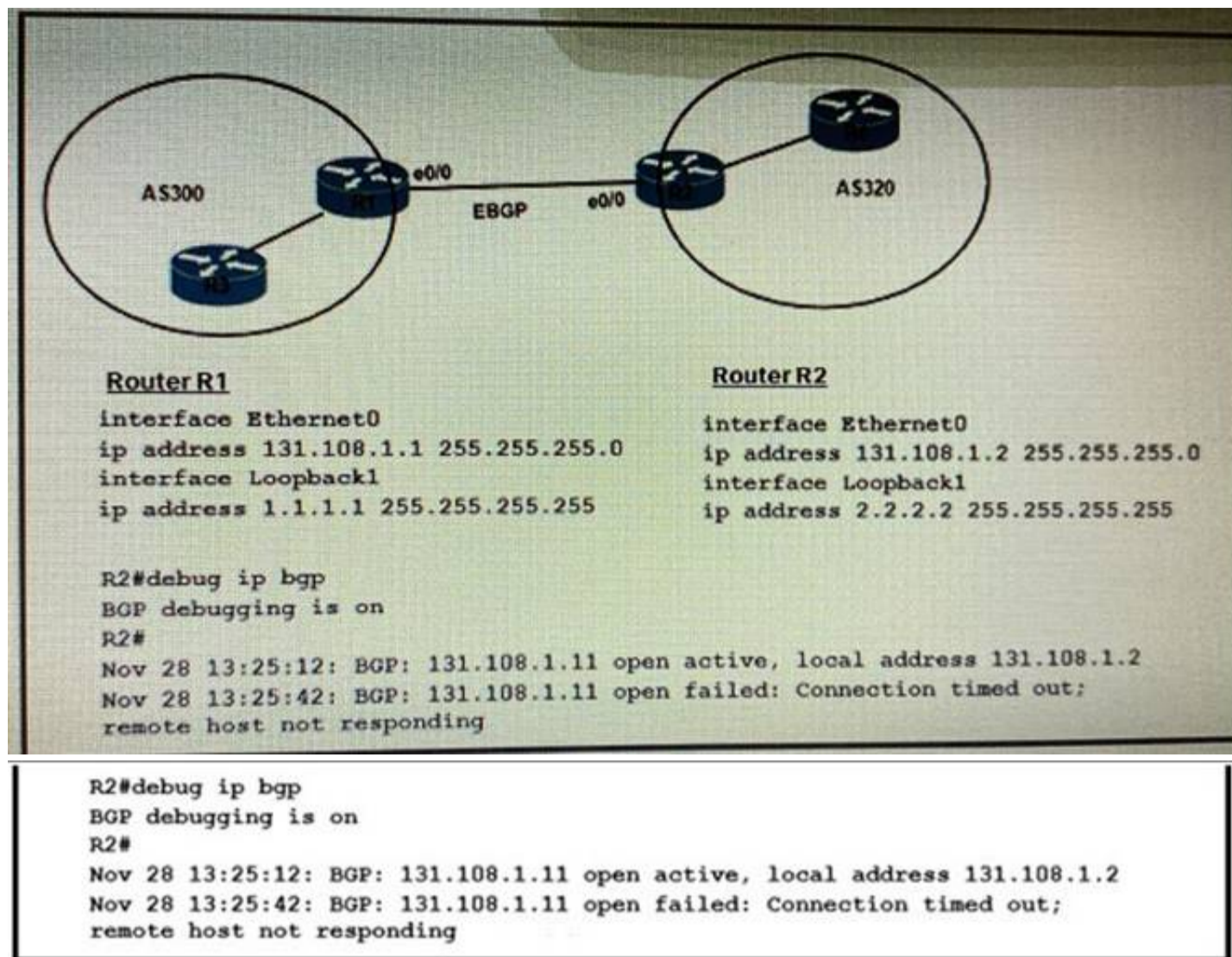
Which option must be used to support a WLC with an IPv6 management address and 100 Cisco Aironet 2800 Series access points that will use DHCP to register?

- A. 43
- B. 52
- C. 60
- D. 82

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 626

- (Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration must be implemented to establish EBGP peering between R1 and R2?

- ☒ **R2**  
**router bgp 320**  
**neighbor 131.108.1.1 remote-as 300**  
**R1**  
**router bgp 300**  
**neighbor 131.108.1.2 remote-as 320**
- ☐ **R2**  
**router bgp 320**  
**neighbor 131.108.1.11 remote-as 300**  
**R1**  
**router bgp 300**  
**neighbor 131.108.1.2 remote-as 320**
- ☐ **R2**  
**router bgp 300**  
**neighbor 131.108.1.1 remote-as 320**  
**R1**  
**router bgp 320**  
**neighbor 131.108.1.2 remote-as 300**
- ☐ **R2**  
**router bgp 320**  
**neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 300**  
**R1**  
**router bgp 300**  
**neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 320**

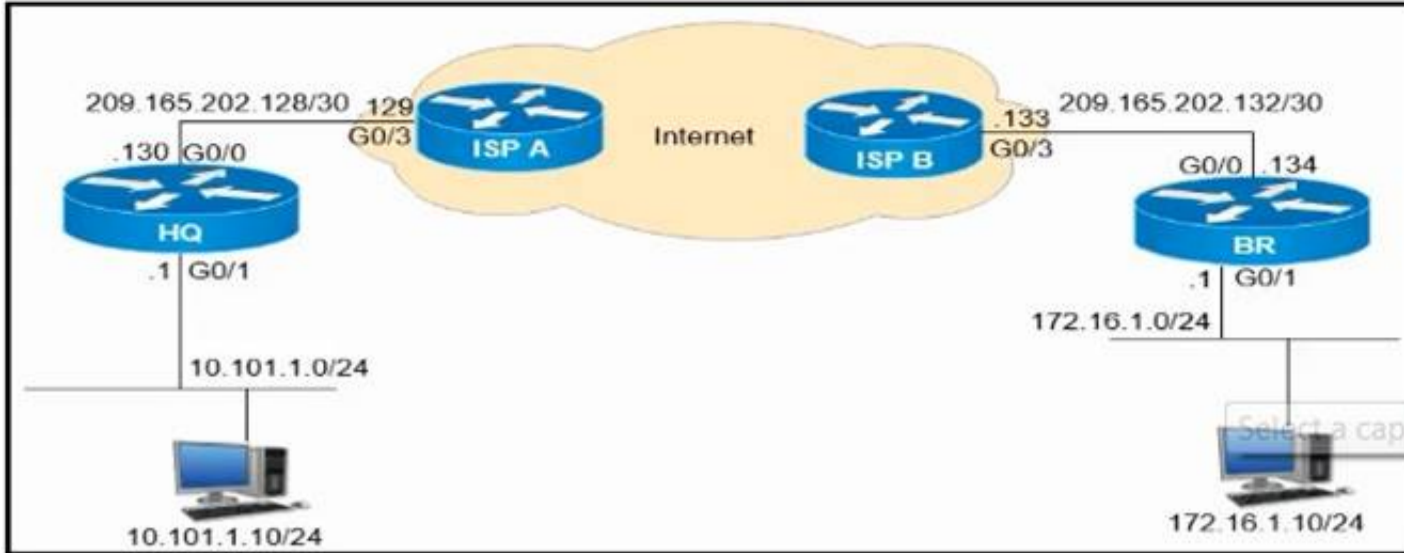
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 631**

- (Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration must be applied to the HQ router to set up a GRE tunnel between the HQ and BR routers?

A)

```
interface Tunnel1
 ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
 tunnel destination 209.165.202.134
```

B)

```
interface Tunnel1
 ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
 tunnel destination 209.165.202.133
```

C)

```
interface Tunnel1
 ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
 tunnel destination 209.165.202.129
```

D)

```
interface Tunnel1
 ip address 209.165.202.130 255.255.255.252
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
 tunnel destination 209.165.202.129
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 632**

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