



**Cisco**

**Exam Questions 350-401**

Implementing and Operating Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies

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## NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 4)

```
SW1# 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 Gi1/0(I) Gi1/1(I)

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 ) LACP Gi1/0(I) Gi1/1(I)
```

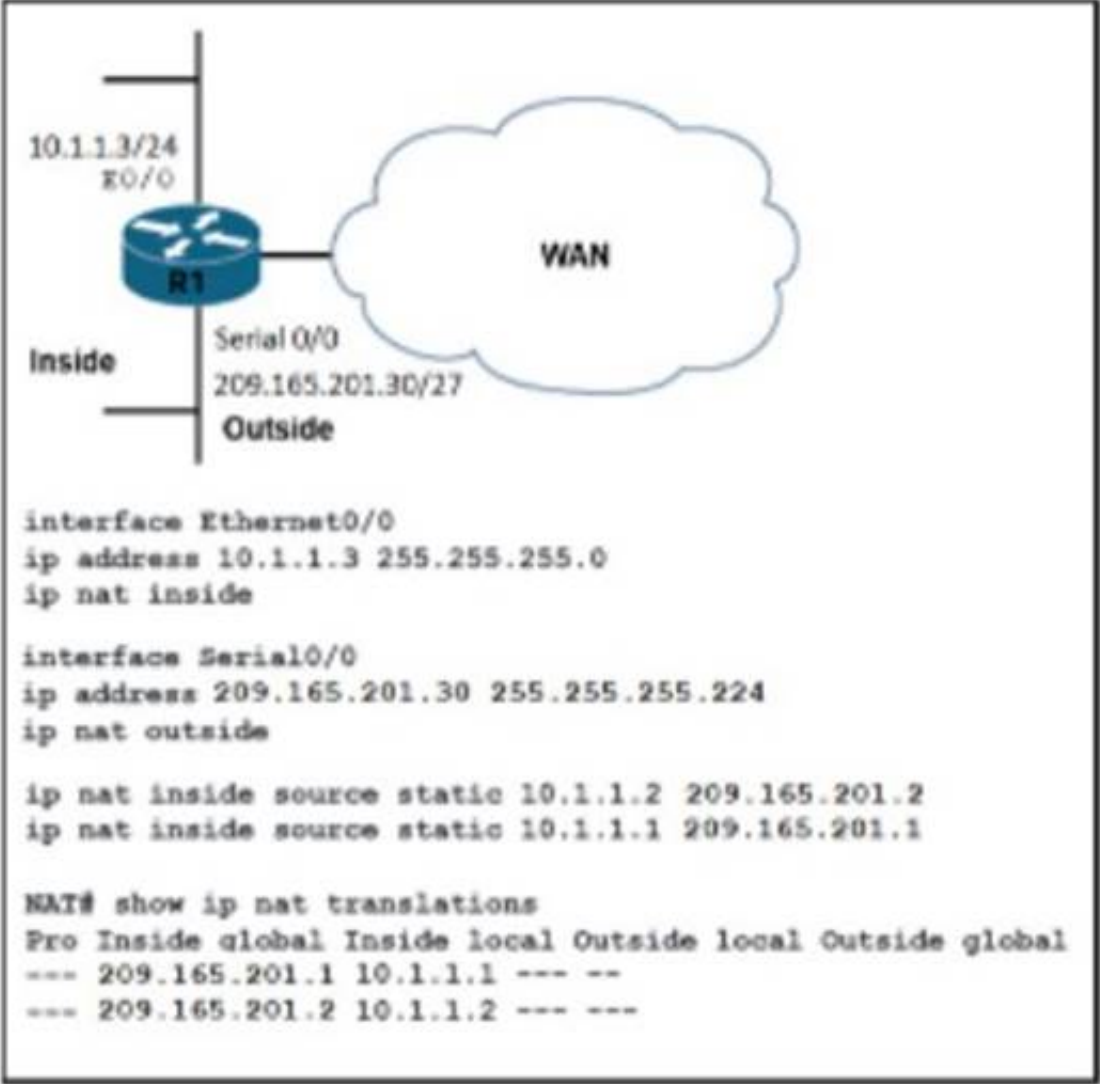
Refer to the exhibit. The EtherChannel between SW1 and SW2 is not operational. Which action will resolve the issue?

- A. Configure channel-group 1 mode active on GVO and G1 1 of SW2.
- B. Configure trunks on both SW1 and SW2.
- C. Configure channel-group 1 mode active on G1/0 and G1/1 of SW1.
- D. Configure switchport mode dynamic desirable on SW1 and SW2.

**Answer: C**

## NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit. What are two results of the NAT configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Packets with a destination of 200.1.1.1 are translated to 10.1.1.1 or .2. respectively.
- B. A packet that is sent to 200.1.1.1 from 10.1.1.1 is translated to 209.165.201.1 on R1.
- C. R1 looks at the destination IP address of packets entering S0/0 and destined for inside hosts.
- D. R1 processes packets entering E0/0 and S0/0 by examining the source IP address.
- E. R1 is performing NAT for inside addresses and outside address.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 3

DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the orchestration tool classifications on the right.

mutable infrastructure

immutable infrastructure

designed to provision the servers

designed to install and manage software on existing servers

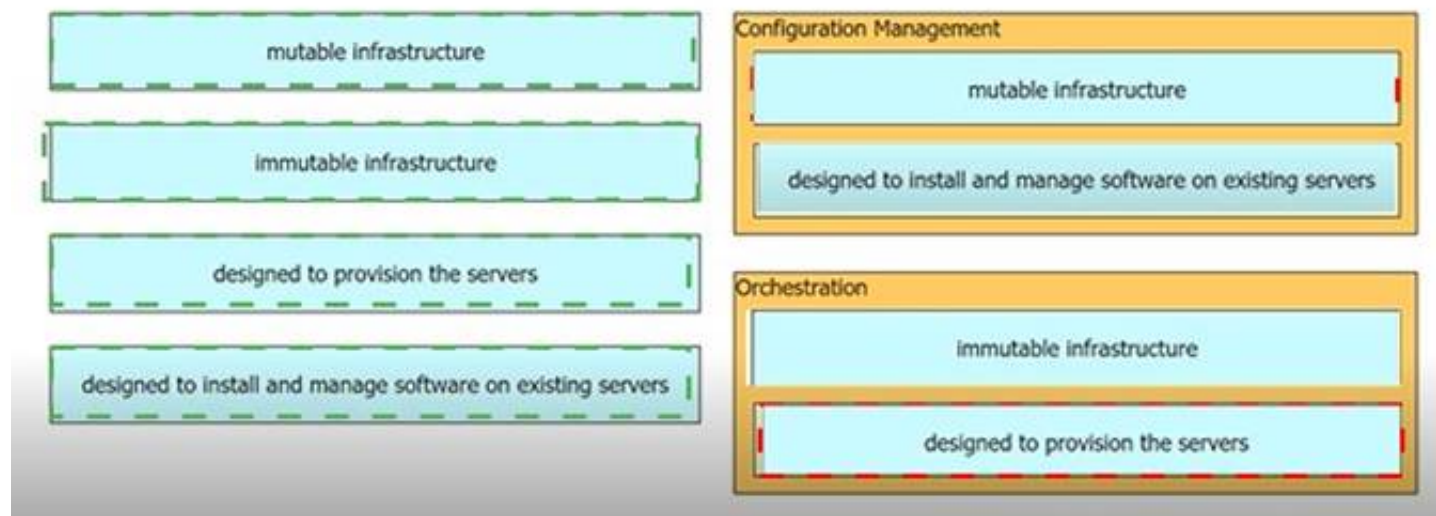
Configuration Management

Orchestration

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 4)

```
FastEthernet1/0/47 - Group 1 (version 2)
  State is Standby
    7 state changes, last state change 00:00:02
  Virtual IP address is 10.1.1.1
  Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c9f.f001
    Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c9f.f001 (v2 default)
  Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
    Next hello sent in 0.375 secs
  Authentication MD5, key-string "cisco"
  Preemption enabled, delay min 5 secs
  Active router is 10.1.1.2, priority 255 (expires in 9.396 sec)
  Standby router is local
  Priority 100 (default 100)
  IP redundancy name is "hsrp-Fal/0/47-1" (default)
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures HSRP and enters the show standby command. Which two facts about the network environment are derived from the output? (Choose two.)

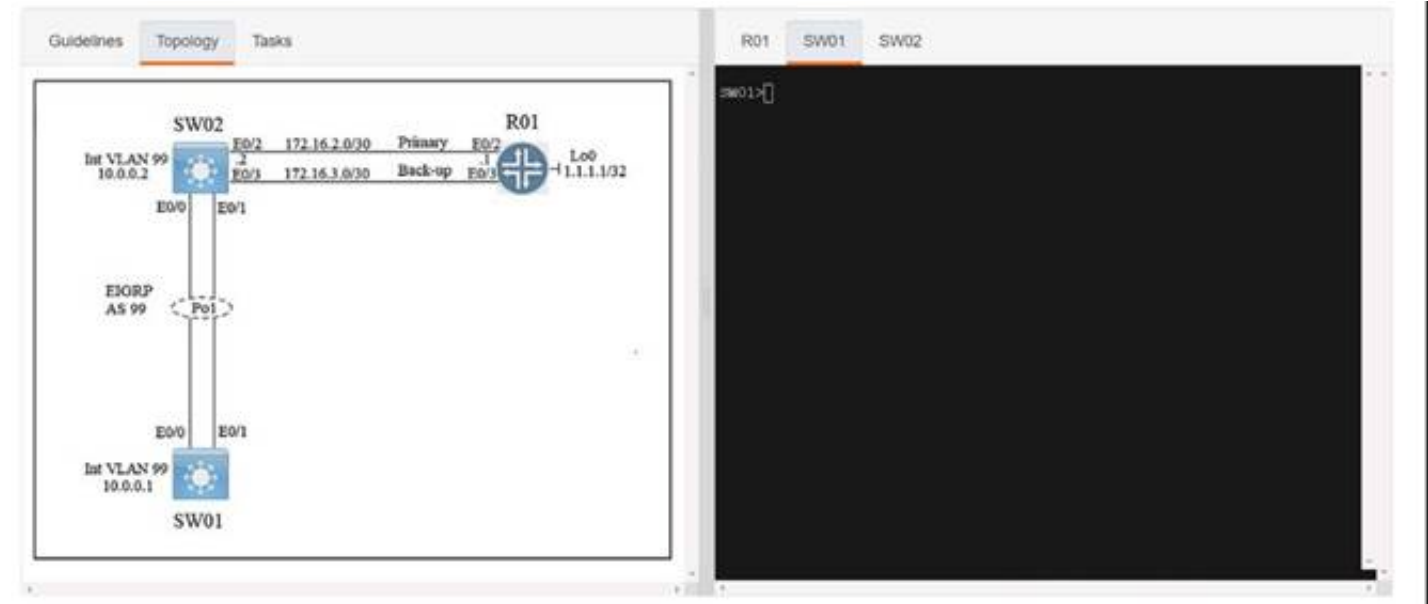
- A. The local device has a higher priority selling than the active router
- B. The virtual IP address of the HSRP group is 10.1.1.1.
- C. If the local device fails to receive a hello from the active router for more than 5 seconds, it becomes the active router.
- D. The hello and hold timers are set to custom values.
- E. If a router with a higher IP address and same HSRP priority as the active router becomes available, that router becomes the new active router 5 seconds later.

Answer: BE

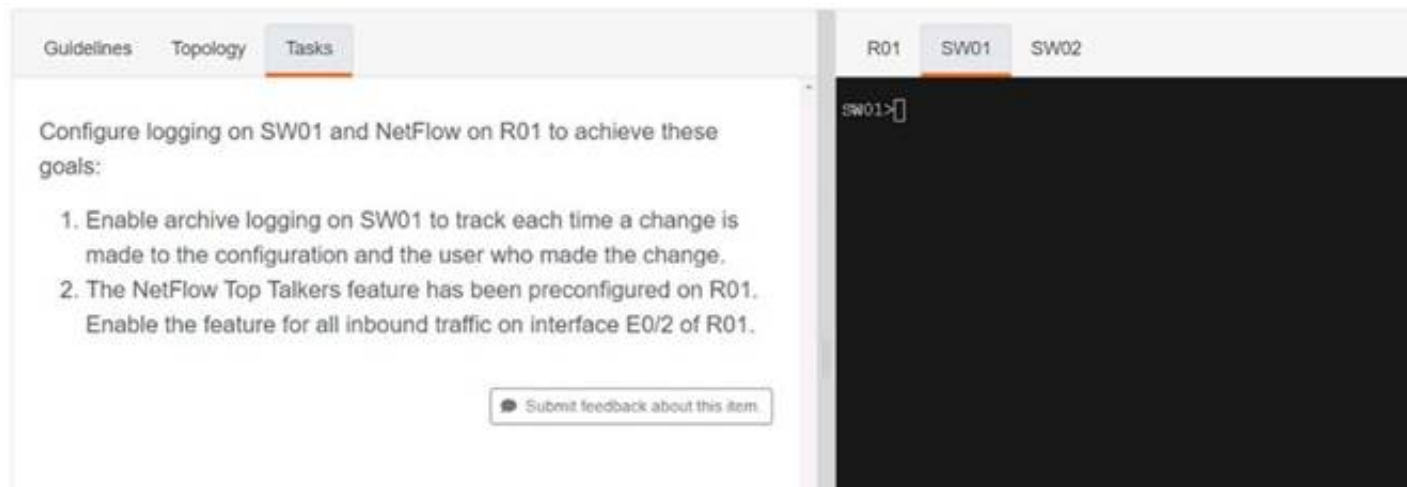
NEW QUESTION 5

SIMULATION - (Topic 4)

Simulation 07







- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Sw1 Config t Archive Log config  
Logging enable Notify syslog  
R1  
Config t  
Ip flow-top-talkers  
Match source address 172.16.2.1/30 Int et0/2  
Ip flow ingress Copy run start

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (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

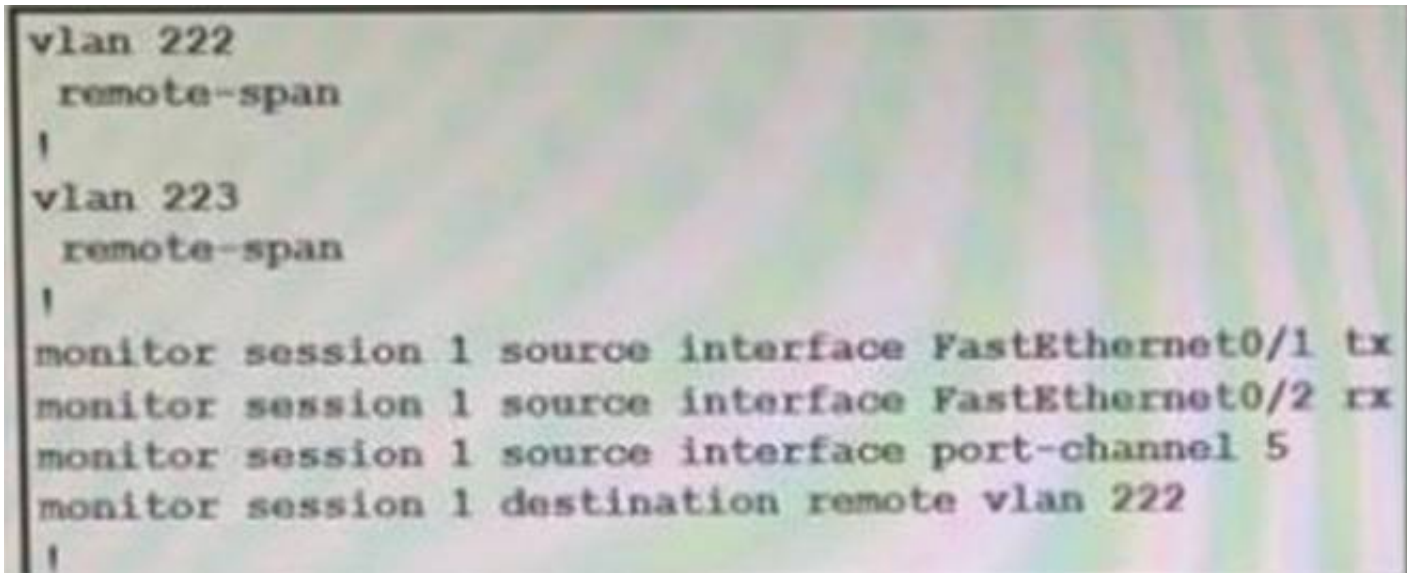
**Explanation:**

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 7**

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



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 8**

- (Topic 4)

By default, which virtual MAC address does HSRP group 30 use?

- A. 00:05:0c:07:ac:30
- B. 00:00:0c:07:ac:1e
- C. 05:0c:5e:ac:07:30
- D. 00:42:18:14:05:1e

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 4)

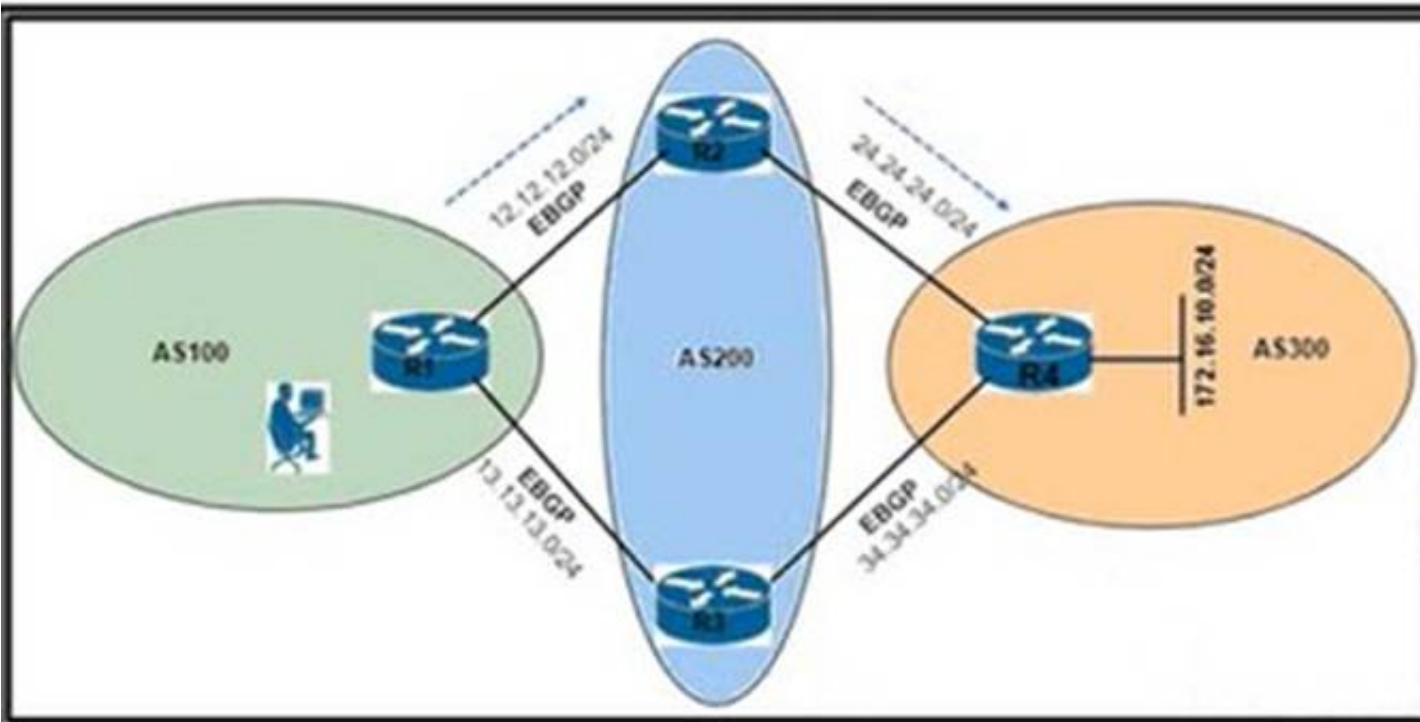
A customer has 20 stores located throughout a city. Each store has a single Cisco access point managed by a central WLC. The customer wants to gather analysis for users in each store. Which technique supports these requirements?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 4)



```
R1#sh ip bgp
BGP table version is 2, local router ID is 13.13.13.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i -
internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-
Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found
   Network          Next           LocPrf    Weight    Path
Hop
* 172.16.1.0/24      13.13.13.3              0
  200 300 i
*>
      200 300 i          12.12.12.2              0
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is reaching network 172.16.10.0/24 via the R1-R2-R4 path. Which configuration forces the traffic to take a path of R1-R3-R4?

```
R2(config)#route-map RM_MED permit 10
R2(config-route-map)#set metric 1
R2(config-route-map)#exit
R2(config)#router bgp 200
R2(config-router)#neighbor 12.12.12.1 route-map RM_MED out
R2(config-router)#end
R2#clear ip bgp 12.12.12.1 soft out
```

B)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 100
R1(config-router)#neighbor 13.13.13.3 weight 1
R1(config-router)#end
```

C)

```
R1(config)#route-map RM_AS_PATH_PREPEND
R1(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200
R1(config-route-map)#exit
R1(config)#router bgp 100
R1(config-router)#neighbor 12.12.12.2 route-map RM_AS_PATH_PREPEND in
R1(config-router)#end
R1#clear ip bgp 12.12.12.2 soft in
```

D)

```
R1(config)#route-map RM_LOCAL_PREF permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#set local-preference 101
R1(config-route-map)#exit
R1(config)#router bgp 100
R1(config-router)#neighbor 13.13.13.3 route-map RM_LOCAL_PREF in
R1(config-router)#end
R1#clear ip bgp 13.13.13.3 soft in
```

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 4)

Which security measure mitigates a man-in-the-middle attack of a REST API?

- A. SSL certificates
- B. biometric authentication
- C. password hash
- D. non repudiation feature

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 11

- (Topic 4)

Which tunnel type allows clients to perform a seamless Layer 3 roam between a Cisco AireOS WLC and a Cisco IOS XE WLC?

- A. Ethernet over IP
- B. IPsec
- C. Mobility
- D. VPN

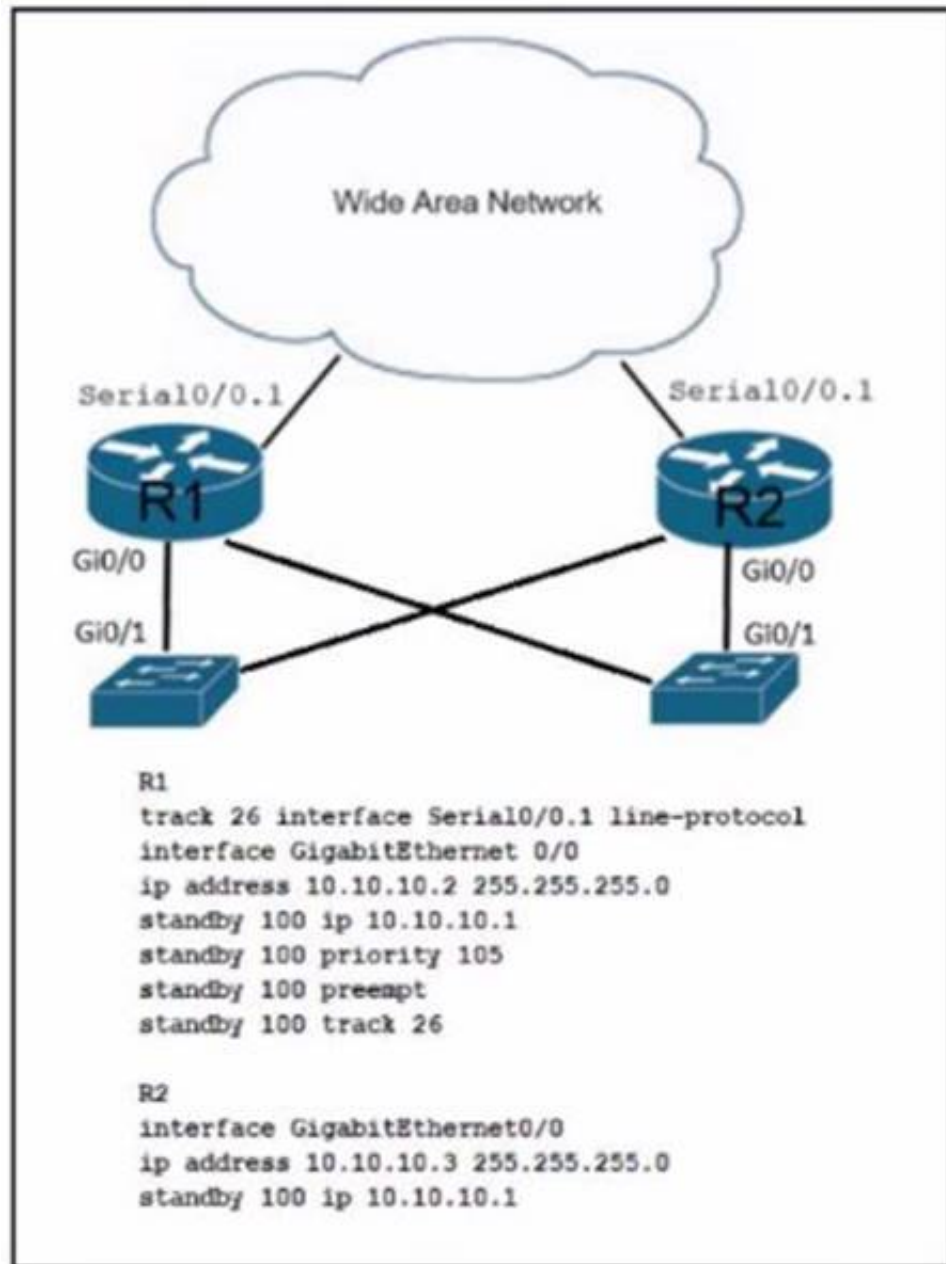
**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.





An ertgineer must modify the existing configuration so that R2 can take over as the primary router when serial interface 0/0.1 on R1 goes down. Whtch command must the engineer apply"

- A. R2W standby 100 track 26 decrement 10
- B. R2# standby 100 preempt
- C. R2# track 26 interface SerialWO.1 line-protocol
- D. R2# standby 100 priority 100

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 16

- (Topic 4)

An engineer must configure router R1 to validate user logins via RADIUS and fall back to the local user database if the RADIUS server is not available. Which configuration must be applied?

- A. aaa authorization exec default radius local
- B. aaa authorization exec default radius
- C. aaa authentication exec default radius local
- D. aaa authentication exec default radius

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 18

- (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 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      vlass mapped: 10.20
Bridge          address 001b.0d8e.e080  priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)
Root            address 0018.7363.4300  priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)
port            Fa1/0/11      cost      2          rem hops 19
|
... output omitted
|

```

Which two commands ensure that DSW1 becomes 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 19

- (Topic 4)

What is the function of the fabric control plane node in a Cisco SD-Access deployment?

- A. It is responsible for policy application and network segmentation in the fabric
- B. It performs traffic encapsulation and security profiles enforcement in the fabric
- C. It holds a comprehensive database that tracks endpoints and networks in the fabric
- D. It provides integration with legacy nonfabric-enabled environments

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 24

- (Topic 4)

A customer requires their wireless network to be fully functional, even if the wireless controller fails. Which wireless design supports these requirements?

- A. FlexConnect
- B. mesh
- C. centralized
- D. embedded

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

This is because FlexConnect is a feature that allows wireless access points to operate in standalone mode when they lose connectivity to the wireless LAN controller. FlexConnect enables the access points to switch the data traffic locally, without sending it to the controller, and to perform local authentication, without relying on the central server. FlexConnect also allows the access points to maintain the wireless network functionality, such as SSIDs, security policies, and QoS, even if the wireless controller fails. FlexConnect is suitable for branch locations or remote offices that have limited WAN bandwidth or reliability. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 7, lesson 7.3: Implementing FlexConnect.

#### NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 4)

Which JSON script is properly formatted?

A)

```
"car":{
  {
    "type":"A New Book",
    "model":"J Doe",
    "year":"1"
  ]
}
```

B)

```
{
  "host":
  [
    "name":"SwitchA,
    "model":"Catalyst",
    "serial":"0438045649",
  ]
}
```

C)

```
{
  "book": [
    {
      "title": "A New Book",
      "author": "J P Doe",
      "edition": "2"
    }
  ]
}
```

D)

```
[
  {
    "class": {
      "title": "Science",
      "grade": "11",
      "location": "Room C"
    }
  }
]
```

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

**Answer:** B

### NEW QUESTION 30

- (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 33

- (Topic 4)

What is a characteristic of para-virtualization?

- A. Para-virtualization allows direct access between the guest OS and the hypervisor.
- B. Para-virtualization allows the host hardware to be directly accessed.
- C. Para-virtualization guest servers are unaware of one another.
- D. Para-virtualization lacks support for containers.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 34

- (Topic 4)

An engineer must use flexible NetFlow on a group of switches. To prevent overloading of the flow collector, if the flow is idle for 20 seconds, the flow sample should be exported. Which command set should be applied?

A)

```
flow record recordflow
  exporter flowexport
  record recordflow
  cache timeout active 120
  cache timeout inactive 20
  cache type immediate
```

B)

```
flow record recordflow
  match ipv6 destination ip-address
  match ipv6 source ip-address
  match ipv6 protocol-type view
  match interface input
  match interface output
  match transport destination-port
  collect counter bytes long
```

C)

```
flow monitor monitorflow
  exporter recordflow
  cache timeout active 20
  cache timeout inactive 120
  cache type permanent
```

D)

```
flow monitor monitorflow
  exporter flowexport
  record recordflow
  cache timeout active 120
  cache timeout inactive 20
  cache type immediate
```

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Option C is the correct set of commands to apply flexible NetFlow on a group of switches with the given requirement. The configuration steps are as follows12:

? Define a flow record that specifies the fields to be collected and exported for the flows. In this case, the flow record is named FNF-RECORD and it collects the source and destination IP addresses, the input and output interfaces, the transport protocol, and the source and destination port numbers: flow record FNF-RECORD and match ipv4 source address, match ipv4 destination address, match interface input, match interface output, match transport protocol, match transport source-port, match transport destination-port.

? Define a flow exporter that specifies the destination and transport protocol for sending the flow data. In this case, the flow exporter is named FNF-EXPORTER



and it uses UDP port 9996 to send the flow data to the IP address 10.10.10.10: flow exporter FNF-EXPORTER and destination 10.10.10.10, transport udp 9996.  
 ? Define a flow monitor that applies the flow record and the flow exporter to the monitored traffic. In this case, the flow monitor is named FNF-MONITOR and it uses the flow record FNF-RECORD and the flow exporter FNF-EXPORTER. It also sets the cache timeout for inactive flows to 20 seconds, which means that the flow sample will be exported if the flow is idle for 20 seconds: flow monitor FNF-MONITOR and record FNF-RECORD, exporter FNF-EXPORTER, cache timeout inactive 20.  
 ? Apply the flow monitor to the interfaces that need to be monitored. In this case, the flow monitor FNF-MONITOR is applied to the input and output direction of the interface GigabitEthernet0/1: interface GigabitEthernet0/1 and ip flow monitor FNF-MONITOR input, ip flow monitor FNF-MONITOR output.  
 Option A is incorrect because it does not set the cache timeout for inactive flows to 20 seconds, which is required by the question. The default cache timeout for inactive flows is 15 seconds1.  
 Option B is incorrect because it does not apply the flow monitor to the output direction of the interface, which is required to capture both incoming and outgoing traffic on the interface1.  
 Option D is incorrect because it does not use a flow record to specify the fields to be collected and exported for the flows, which is required to customize the flow data according to the user's needs1. References: 1: Configuring Flexible NetFlow, 2: Flexible NetFlow Configuration Guide

#### NEW QUESTION 39

- (Topic 4)

Which Python library is used to work with YANG data models via NETCONF?

- A. Postman
- B. requests
- C. ncclient
- D. cURL

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 4)

Which solution should be used in a high-density wireless environment to increase bandwidth for each user?

- A. Increase antenna size
- B. Increase the mandatory minimum data rate.
- C. Increase the cell size of each AP.
- D. Increase TX power.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 44

- (Topic 4)



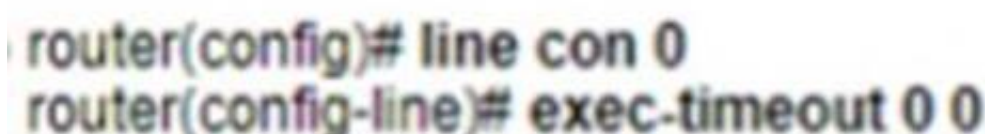
```

line con 0
 password cisco
 stopbits 1
line aux 0
 stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
 !
end

router#sh run | i username|aaa
no aaa new-model
username user password 0 user
router#
  
```

Refer to the exhibit Which configuration enables password checking on the console line, using only a password?

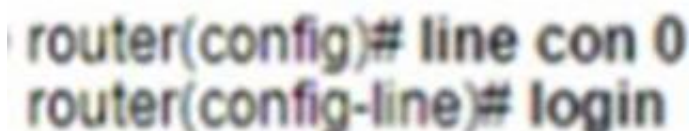
A)



```

router(config)# line con 0
router(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0
  
```

B)



```

router(config)# line con 0
router(config-line)# login
  
```

C)

```
router(config)# line con 0
router(config-line)# login local
```

D)

```
router(config)# line vty 0 4
router(config-line)# login
```

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

**Answer:** B

#### 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 53

- (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 57

- (Topic 4)

```
username cisco privilege 15 noescape secret 5 F7u$9cyE438490035m8TQ$nv&6502x
username cisco autocommand show startup-config
aaa authentication login default local-case enable
aaa authorization exec default local
```

An engineer applies this configuration to router R1. How does R1 respond when the user 'cisco' logs in?

- A. It displays the startup config and then permits the user to execute commands
- B. It places the user into EXEC mode and permits the user to execute any command
- C. It displays the startup config and then terminates the session.
- D. It places the user into EXEC mode but permits the user to execute only the show startup-config command

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 58

- (Topic 1)

Which method should an engineer use to deal with a long-standing contention issue between any two VMs on the same host?

- A. Adjust the resource reservation limits
- B. Live migrate the VM to another host
- C. Reset the VM
- D. Reset the host

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 60

- (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 64

- (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'
}]
```

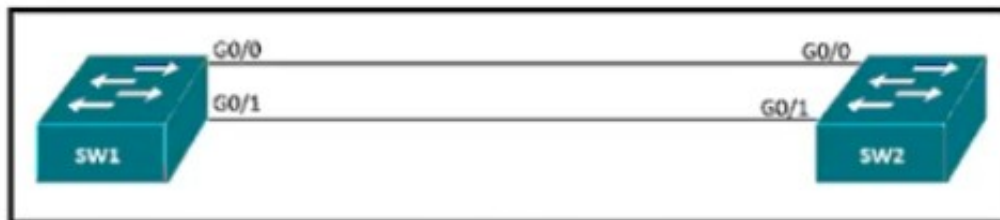
- A. json.repr(Devices)
- B. json.dumps(Devices)
- C. json.prints(Devices)
- D. json.loads(Devices)

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 67

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer reconfigures the port-channel between SW1 and SW2 from an access port to a trunk and immediately notices this error in SW1's log. Which command set resolves this error?

A)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/0
SW1(config-if)#spanning-tree bpduguard enable
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```

B)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/0
SW1(config-if)#no spanning-tree bpduguard enable
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```

C)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/1
SW1(config-if)#spanning-tree bpduguard enable
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```

D)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/0
SW1(config-if)#no spanning-tree bpdufilter
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```



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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 72

- (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
-----
Fa1/0/7                   Desg FWD 2         128.9   P2p
Fa1/0/10                  Desg FWD 2         128.12  P2p
Fa1/0/11                  Root FWD 2         128.13  P2p
Fa1/0/12                  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 76

- (Topic 2)

What is a characteristic of Cisco StackWise technology?

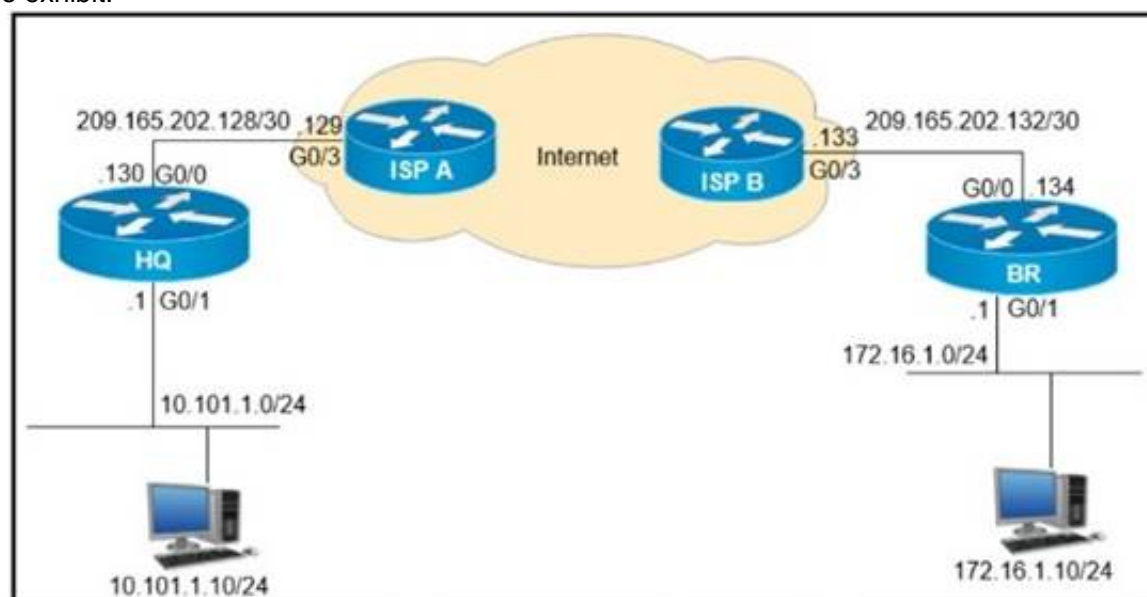
- A. It uses proprietary cabling
- B. It supports devices that are geographically separated
- C. It combines exactly two devices
- D. It is supported on the Cisco 4500 series.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 77

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



```
> Frame 24: 138 bytes on wire (1104 bits), 138 bytes captured (1104 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: 50:00:00:01:00:01 (50:00:00:01:00:01), Dst: 50:00:00:02:00:01 (50:00:00:02:00:01)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 209.165.202.130, Dst: 209.165.202.134
> Generic Routing Encapsulation (IP)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.111.111.1, Dst: 10.111.111.2
> Internet Control Message Protocol
```



A GRE tunnel has been created between HO and BR routers. What is the tunnel IP on the HQ router?

- A. 10.111.111.1
- B. 10.111.111.2
- C. 209.165.202.130
- D. 209.165.202.134

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 79

- (Topic 2)

AN engineer is implementing a route map to support redistribution within BGP. The route map must be configured to permit all unmatched routes. Which action must the engineer perform to complete this task?

- A. Include a permit statement as the first entry
- B. Include at least one explicit deny statement
- C. Remove the implicit deny entry
- D. Include a permit statement as the last entry

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 83

- (Topic 2)

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
!
```

What is the result when a technician adds the monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 223 command?

- A. The RSPAN VLAN is replaced by VLAN 223.
- B. RSPAN traffic is sent to VLANs 222 and 223
- C. An error is flagged for configuring two destinations.
- D. RSPAN traffic is split between VLANs 222 and 223.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 84

- (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 85

- (Topic 2)

```
interface Vlan10
ip vrf forwarding Clients
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
ip vrf forwarding Servers
ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
ip vrf forwarding Printers
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
-- output omitted for brevity --
router eigrp 1
10.0.0.0
172.16.0.0
192.168.1.0
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to configure a router on a stick to route packets between Clients, Servers, and Printers; however, initial tests show that this configuration is not working. Which command set resolves this issue?

A)

```
router eigrp 1
network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0
network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
```

B)

```
interface Vlan10
no ip vrf forwarding Clients
!
interface Vlan20
no ip vrf forwarding Servers
!
interface Vlan30
no ip vrf forwarding Printers
```

C)

```
interface Vlan10
no ip vrf forwarding Clients
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
no ip vrf forwarding Servers
ip address 172.16.1.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
no ip vrf forwarding Printers
ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
```

D)

```
router eigrp 1
network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
network 192.168.1.0 255.255.0.0
```

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

We must reconfigure the IP address after assigning or removing an interface to a VRF. Otherwise that interface does not have an IP address.

**NEW QUESTION 88**

- (Topic 2)

Which technology does VXLAN use to provide segmentation for Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic?

- A. bridge domain
- B. VLAN
- C. VRF
- D. VNI

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

VXLAN has a 24-bit VXLAN network identifier (VNI), which allows for up to 16 million (= 224) VXLAN segments to coexist within the same infrastructure. This surely solve the small number of traditional VLANs.

**NEW QUESTION 92**

- (Topic 2)

When are multicast RPs required?

- A. RPs are required only when using protocol independent multicast dense mode.
- B. By default, the RP is needed periodically to maintain sessions with sources and receivers.
- C. RPs are required for protocol Independent multicast sparse mode and dense mode.
- D. By default, the RP is needed only start new sessions with sources and receivers.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 96**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

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

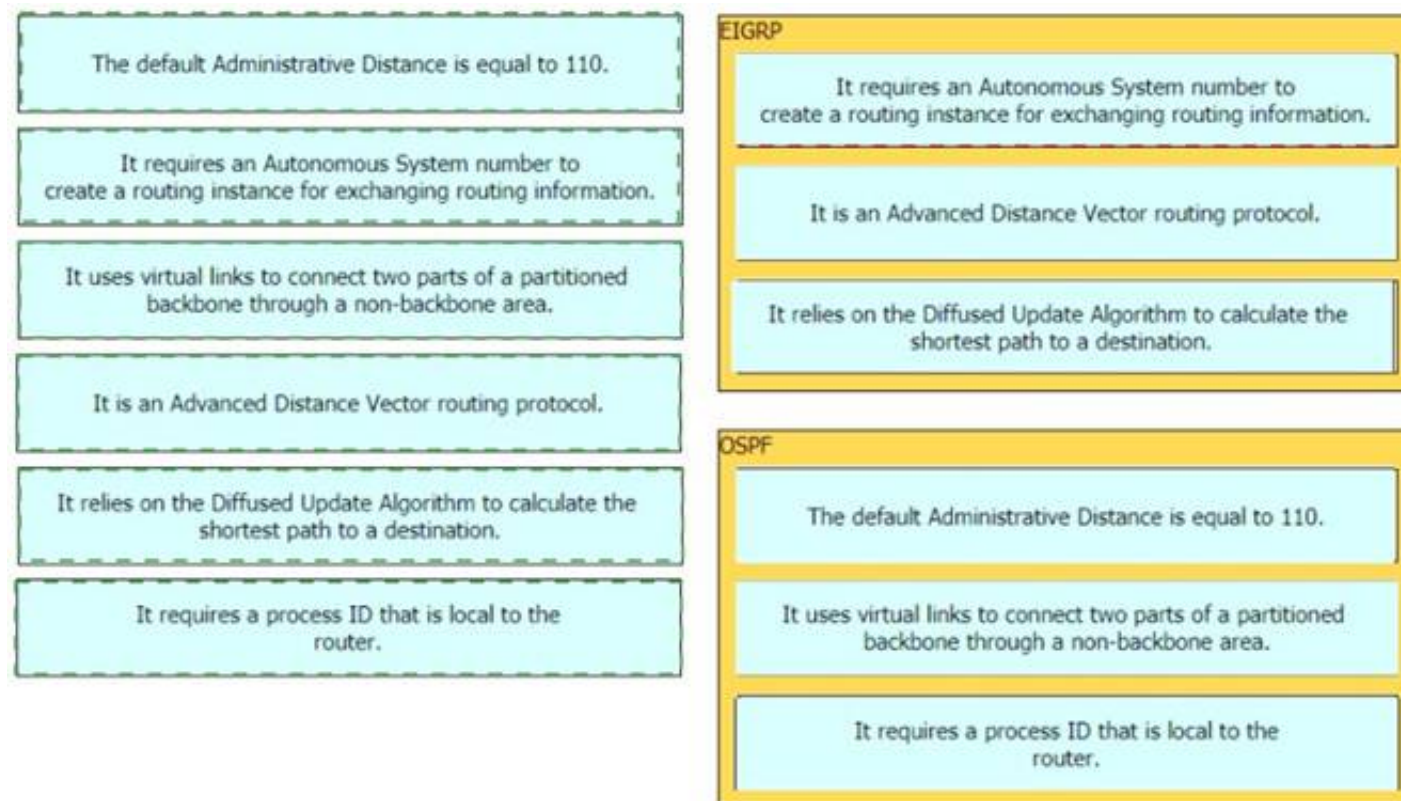
The default Administrative Distance is equal to 110.	<b>EIGRP</b> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
It requires an Autonomous System number to create a routing instance for exchanging routing information.	
It uses virtual links to connect two parts of a partitioned backbone through a non-backbone area.	
It is an Advanced Distance Vector routing protocol.	<b>OSPF</b> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
It relies on the Diffused Update Algorithm to calculate the shortest path to a destination.	
It requires a process ID that is local to the router.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**





### NEW QUESTION 101

- (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 106

- (Topic 2)

An engineer is implementing a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel to improve the streaming experience for the clients of a video-on-demand server. Which action must the engineer perform to configure extended discovery to support the MPLS LDP session between the headend and tailend routers?

- A. Configure the interface bandwidth to handle TCP and UDP traffic between the LDP peers
- B. Configure a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel on both ends of the session
- C. Configure an access list on the interface to permit TCP and UDP traffic
- D. Configure a targeted neighbor session.

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION 107

- (Topic 2)

In a Cisco SD-WAN solution, how is the health of a data plane tunnel monitored?

- A. with IP SLA
- B. ARP probing
- C. using BFD
- D. with OMP

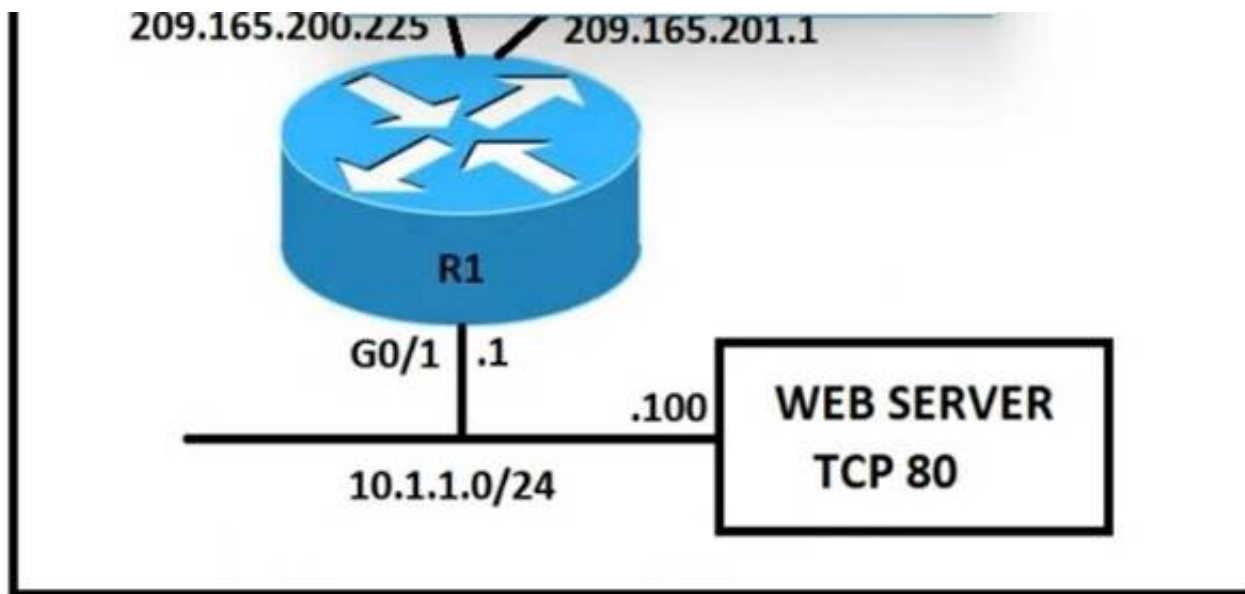
**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION 108

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.





An engineer must configure static NAT on R1 to allow users HTTP access to the web server on TCP port 80. The web server must be reachable through ISP 1 and ISP 2. Which command set should be applied to R1 to fulfill these requirements?

- A. ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.200.225 80 extendableip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.201.1 80 extendable
- B. ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.200.225 80ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.201.1 80
- C. ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.200.225 80ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 8080 209.165.201.1 8080
- D. ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.200.225 80 no-aliasip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.201.1 80 no-alias

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 112

- (Topic 2)

Which element enables communication between guest VMs within a virtualized environment?

- A. hypervisor
- B. vSwitch
- C. virtual router
- D. pNIC

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 113

- (Topic 2)

Which method is used by an AP to join HA controllers and is configured in NVRAM?

- A. stored WLC information
- B. DNS
- C. IP Helper Addresses
- D. Primary/Secondary/Tertiary/Backup

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

An AP can be “primed” with up to three controllers—a primary, a secondary, and a tertiary. These are stored in nonvolatile memory so that the AP can remember them after a reboot or power failure.

#### NEW QUESTION 115

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
import ncclient

with ncclient.manager.connect(host='192.168.1.1', port=830, username='root',
                             password='teset123!', allow_agent=False) as m:
    print(m.get_config('running').data_xml)
```

After running the code in the exhibit. Which step reduces the amount of data that NETCONF server returns to the NETCONF client, to only the interface's configuration?

- A. Create an XML filter as a string and pass it to get\_config() method as an argument
- B. Use the txml library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration
- C. Create a JSON filter as a string and pass it to the get\_config() method as an argument
- D. Use the JSON library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 118

- (Topic 2)

How is a data modeling 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 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)

Which action is performed by Link Management Protocol in a Cisco StackWise Virtual domain?

- A. It rejects any unidirectional link traffic forwarding
- B. It determines if the hardware is compatible to form the StackWise Virtual domain
- C. discovers the StackWise domain and brings up SVL interfaces.
- D. It determines which switch becomes active or standby

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/catalyst-9000/nb-06-cat-9k-stack-wp-cte-en.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is troubleshooting an application running on Apple phones. The application is receiving incorrect QoS markings. The systems administrator confirmed that all configuration profiles are correct on the Apple devices. Which change on the WLC optimizes QoS for these devices?

- A. Enable Fastlane
- B. Set WMM to required
- C. Change the QoS level to Platinum
- D. Configure AVC Profiles

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Topic 2)

When firewall capabilities are considered, which feature is found only in Cisco next- generation firewalls?

- A. malware protection
- B. stateful inspection
- C. traffic filtering
- D. active/standby high availability

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Topic 2)

Which protocol infers that a YANG data model is being used?

- A. SNMP
- B. NX-API
- C. REST
- D. RESTCONF

Answer: D

Explanation:

YANG (Yet another Next Generation) is a data modeling language for the definition of data sent over network management protocols such as the NETCONF and RESTCONF.

NEW QUESTION 140

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

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

long implementation timeframe

on-demand self-service

offers complex customization

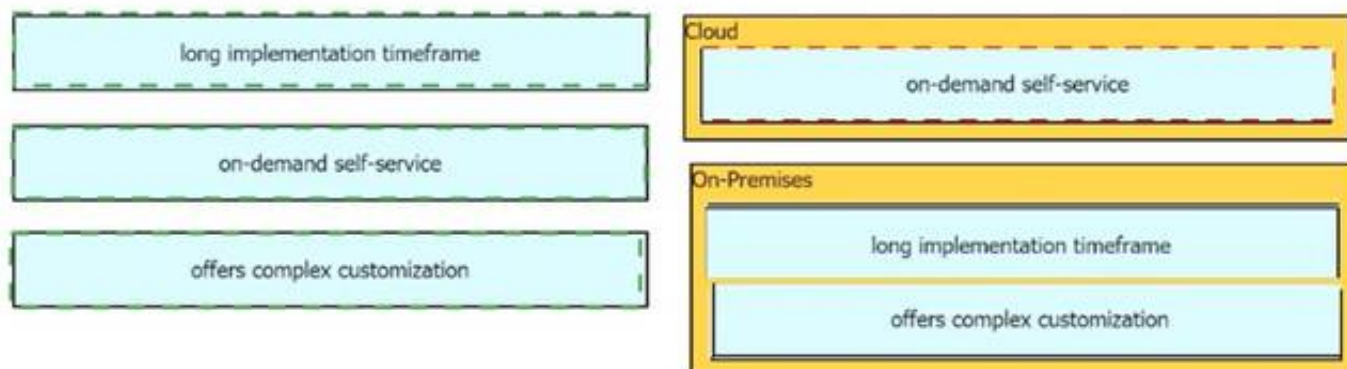
Cloud

On-Premises

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



#### NEW QUESTION 142

- (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 144

- (Topic 2)

Which protocol is used to encrypt control plane traffic between SD-WAN controllers and SD-WAN endpoints?

- A. DTLS
- B. IPsec
- C. PGP
- D. HTTPS

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

DTLS protocol is used to encrypt control plane traffic between vSmart (controllers) and other SD-WAN endpoints.

#### NEW QUESTION 145

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
>>> netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"][0]["enabled"]
u'false'
>>> netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"][1]["enabled"]
u'true'
>>> netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"][2]["enabled"]
u'false'
>>> netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"][0]["description"]
u'my description'
```

Which Python code snippet prints the descriptions of disabled interfaces only?

A)

```
for interface in netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"]:
    if interface["disabled"] != 'true':
        print(interface["description"])
```

B)

```
for interface in netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"]:
    print(interface["enabled"])
    print(interface["description"])
```



C)

```
for interface in netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"]:  
    if interface["enabled"] != 'false':  
        print(interface["description"])
```

D)

```
for interface in netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"]:  
    if interface["enabled"] != 'true':  
        print(interface["description"])
```

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 149

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 151

- (Topic 2)

How are map-register messages sent in a LISP deployment?

- A. egress tunnel routers to map resolvers to determine the appropriate egress tunnel router
- B. ingress tunnel routers to map servers to determine the appropriate egress tunnel router
- C. egress tunnel routers to map servers to determine the appropriate egress tunnel router
- D. ingress tunnel routers to map resolvers to determine the appropriate egress tunnel router

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

During operation, an Egress Tunnel Router (ETR) sends periodic Map- Register messages to all its configured map servers.

#### NEW QUESTION 155

- (Topic 2)

A customer wants to use a single SSID to authenticate IoT devices using different passwords. Which Layer 2 security type must be configured in conjunction with Cisco ISE to achieve this requirement?

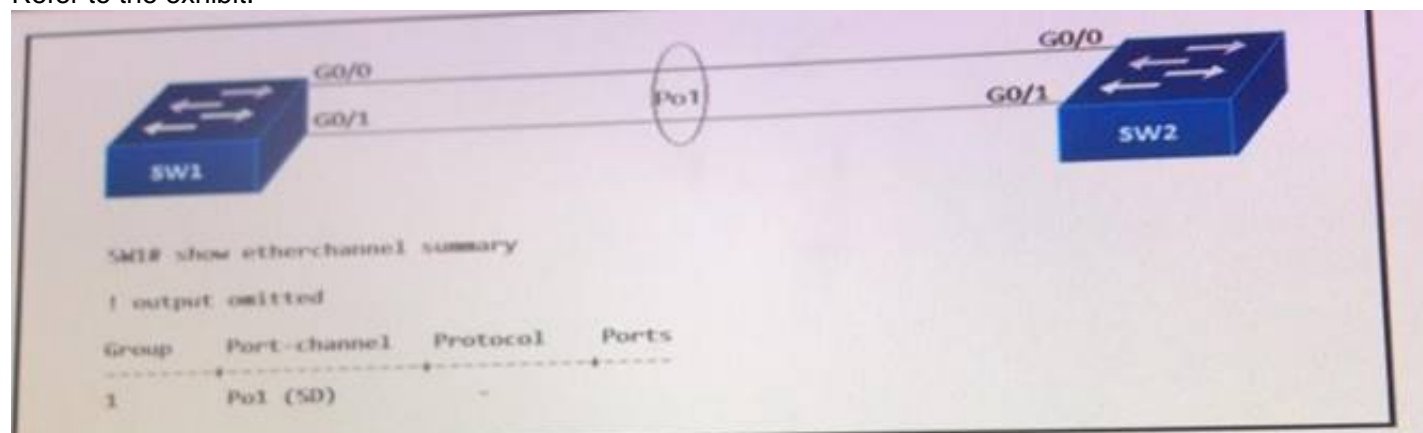
- A. Fast Transition
- B. Central Web Authentication
- C. Cisco Centralized Key Management
- D. Identity PSK

**Answer:** D

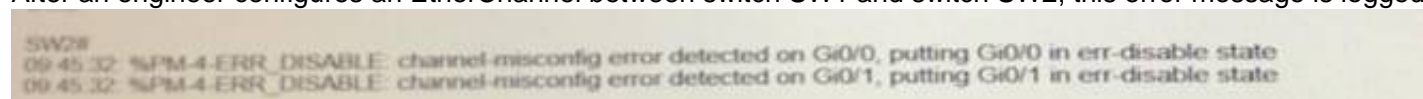
#### NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



After an engineer configures an EtherChannel between switch SW1 and switch SW2, this error message is logged on switch SW2.



Based on the output from SW1 and the log message received on Switch SW2, what action should the engineer take to resolve this issue?

- A. Configure the same protocol on the EtherChannel on switch SW1 and SW2.
- B. Connect the configuration error on interface Gi0/1 on switch SW1.
- C. Define the correct port members on the EtherChannel on switch SW1.
- D. Correct the configuration error on interface Gi0/0 switch SW1.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

In this case, we are using your EtherChannel without a negotiation protocol. As a result, if the opposite switch is not also configured for EtherChannel operation on the respective ports, there is a danger of a switching loop. The EtherChannel Misconfiguration Guard tries to prevent that loop from occurring by disabling all the ports bundled in the EtherChannel.

#### NEW QUESTION 162

- (Topic 2)

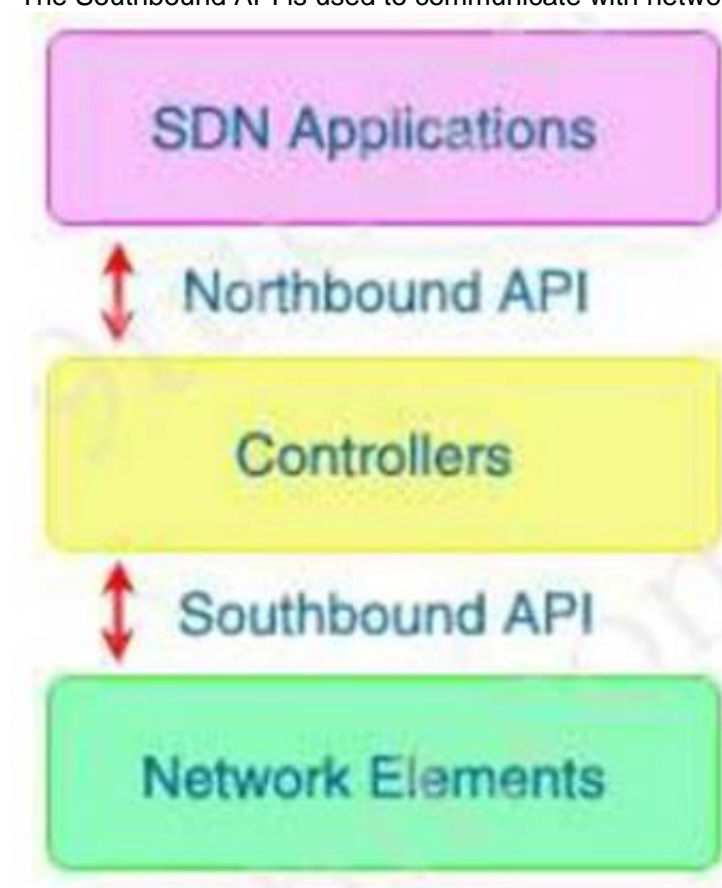
What do Cisco DNA southbound APIs provide?

- A. Interface between the controller and the network devices
- B. NETCONF API interface for orchestration communication
- C. RESful API interface for orchestrator communication
- D. Interface between the controller and the consumer

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The Southbound API is used to communicate with network devices.



#### NEW QUESTION 166

- (Topic 2)

What Is a Type 2 hypervisor?

- A. installed as an application on an already installed operating system
- B. runs directly on a physical server and includes its own operating system
- C. supports over-allocation of physical resources
- D. also referred to as a "bare metal hypervisor" because it sits directly on the physical server

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 169

- (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 170

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

An engineer creates the configuration below. Drag and drop the authentication methods from the left into the order of priority on the right. Not all options are used.

```
R1#sh run | i aaa
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group ACE group AAA_RADIUS local-case
aaa session-id common
R1#
```

AAA servers of AAA\_RADIUS group

local configured username in non-case-sensitive format

local configured username in case-sensitive format

AAA servers of ACE group

tacacs servers of group ACE

If no method works, then deny login.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered



Answer: A

**Explanation:**

priority 1: AAA servers of ACE group

priority 2: AAA servers of AAA\_RADIUS group

priority 3: local configured username in case-sensitive format priority 4: If no method works, then deny login

**NEW QUESTION 174**

- (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 Priority	Admin Key	Oper Key	Port Number	Port 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?

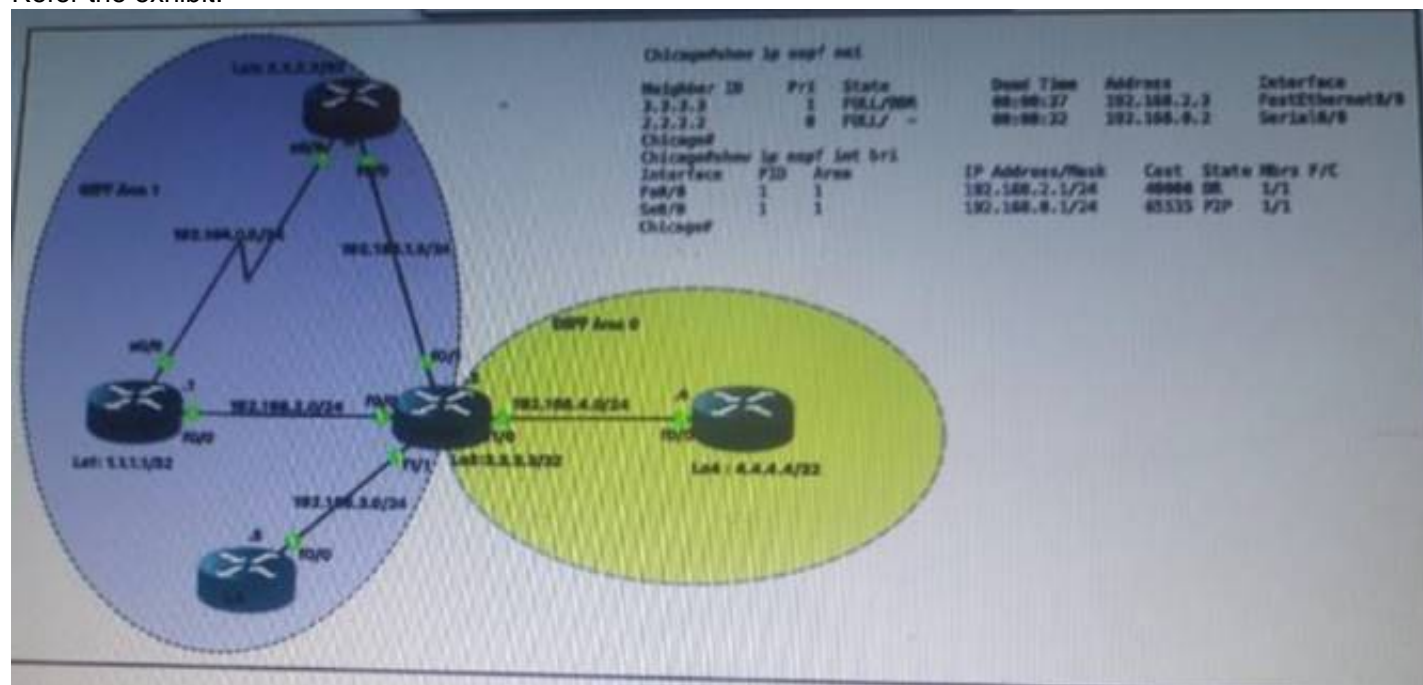
- A. Configure channel-group 1 mode active on interface Gi0/0.
- B. Configure no shutdown on interface Gi0/0
- C. Enable fast LACP PDUs on interface Gi0/0.
- D. Set LACP max-bundle to 2 on interface Port-channelM

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 176**

- (Topic 2)

Refer the exhibit.



Which router is the designated router on the segment 192.168.0.0/24?

- A. This segment has no designated router because it is a nonbroadcast network type.
- B. This segment has no designated router because it is a p2p network type.
- C. Router Chicago because it has a lower router ID
- D. Router NewYork because it has a higher router ID

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 180**

- (Topic 2)

What is the wireless received signal strength indicator?

- A. The value given to the strength of the wireless signal received compared to the noise level
- B. The value of how strong the wireless signal is leaving the antenna using transmit power, cable loss, and antenna gain
- C. The value of how much wireless signal is lost over a defined amount of distance
- D. The value of how strong a tireless signal is receded, measured in dBm

Answer: D

**Explanation:**

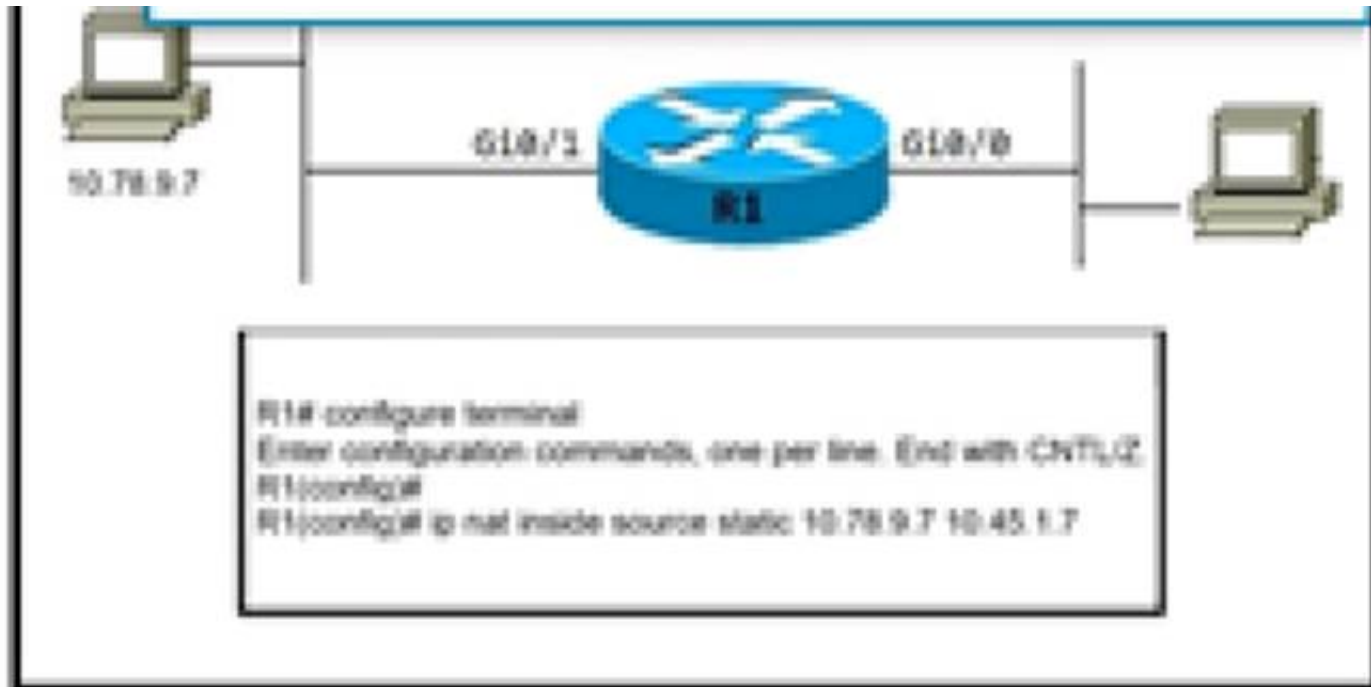
RSSI, or "Received Signal Strength Indicator," is a measurement of how well your device can hear a signal from an access point or router. It's a value that is useful for determining if you have enough signal to get a good wireless connection.

This value is measured in decibels (dBm) from 0 (zero) to -120 (minus 120). The closer to 0 (zero) the stronger the signal is which means it's better, typically voice networks require a - 65db or better signal level while a data network needs -80db or better.

#### NEW QUESTION 184

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



A network architect has partially configured static NAT. which commands should be asked to complete the configuration?

- A. R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0 R1(config)#ip nat outside R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1 R1(config)#ip nat inside
- B. R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0 R1(config)#ip nat outside R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1 R1(config)#ip nat inside
- C. R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0 R1(config)#ip nat inside R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1 R1(config)#ip nat outside
- D. R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0 R1(config)#ip nat inside R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1 R1(config)#ip nat outside

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 187

- (Topic 2)

Which two parameters are examples of a QoS traffic descriptor? (Choose two)

- A. MPLS EXP bits
- B. bandwidth
- C. DSCP
- D. ToS
- E. packet size

**Answer: AC**

#### NEW QUESTION 189

- (Topic 2)

A network monitoring system uses SNMP polling to record the statistics of router interfaces The SNMP queries work as expected until an engineer installs a new interface and reloads the router After this action, all SNMP queries for the router fail What is the cause of this issue?

- A. The SNMP community is configured incorrectly
- B. The SNMP interface index changed after reboot.
- C. The SNMP server traps are disabled for the interface index
- D. The SNMP server traps are disabled for the link state.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 191

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

Person#1:  
 First Name is Johnny  
 Last Name is Table  
 Hobbies are:  
 • Running  
 • Video games

Person#2:  
 First Name is Billy  
 Last Name is Smith  
 Hobbies are:  
 • Napping  
 • Reading

Which JSON syntax is derived from this data?

- A)  
`{('First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': ['Running', 'Video games']), ('First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': ['Napping', 'Reading'])}`
- B)  
`{'Person': [{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': 'Running', 'Video games'}, {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': 'Napping', 'Reading'}]}`
- C)  
`{('First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': 'Running', 'Hobbies': 'Video games'), ('First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': 'Napping', 'Hobbies': 'Reading')}`
- D)  
`{'Person': [{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': ['Running', 'Video games']}, {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': ['Napping', 'Reading']}]}`

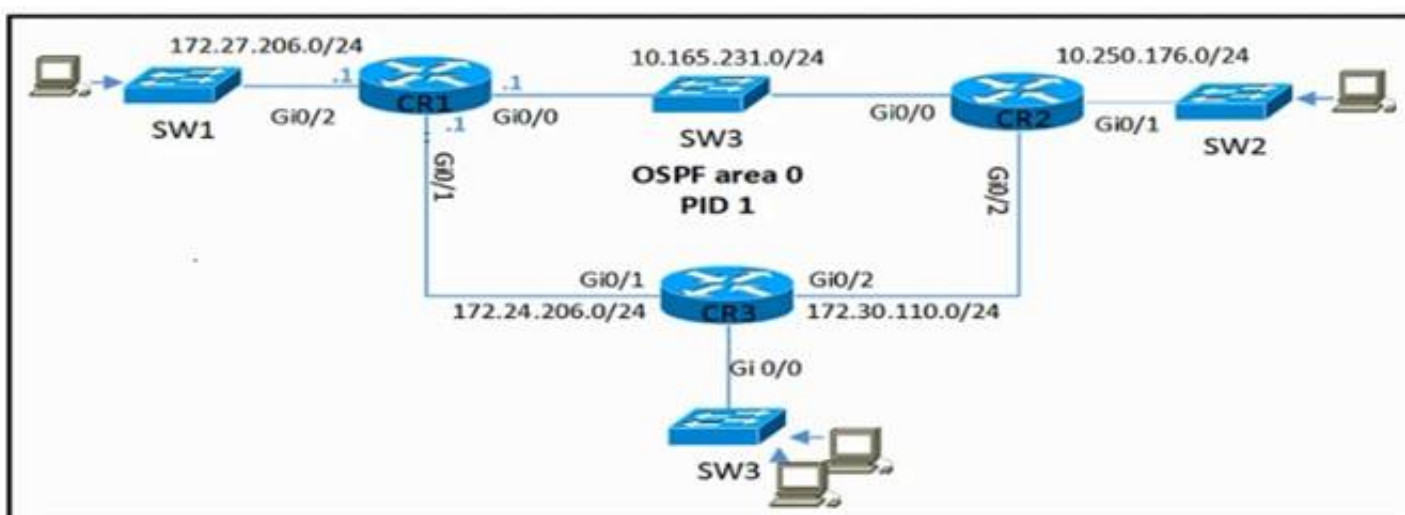
- A. Option A  
 B. Option B  
 C. Option C  
 D. Option D

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 195

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



CR2 and CR3 are configured with OSPF. Which configuration, when applied to CR1, allows CR1 to exchange OSPF Information with CR2 and CR3 but not with other network devices or on new Interfaces that are added to CR1?

- A)  

```
router ospf 1
network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
passive-interface GigabitEthernet0/2
```

B)



```
router ospf 1
network 10.165.231.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 172.27.206.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 172.24.206.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

C)

```
interface Gi0/2
ip ospf 1 area 0

router ospf 1
passive-interface GigabitEthernet0/2
```

D)

```
router ospf 1
network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
network 172.16.0.0 0.15.255.255 area 0
passive-interface GigabitEthernet0/2
```

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 197

- (Topic 2)

What NTP Stratum level is a server that is connected directly to an authoritative time source?

- A. Stratum 0
- B. Stratum 1
- C. Stratum 14
- D. Stratum 15

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr920/configuration/guide/bsm/16-6-1/b-bsm-xe-16-6-1-asr920/bsm-timecalendar-set.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 202

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

Drag and drop the snippets onto the blanks within the code to construct a script that configures BGP according to the topology. Not all options are used, and some options may be used twice.

```
<config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native" xmlns:ios-bgp="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-bgp">
    <router>
      <ios-bgp:bgp>
        <ios-bgp:id>[ ]/</ios-bgp:id>
        <ios-bgp:neighbor>
          <ios-bgp:id>[ ]/</ios-bgp:id>
          <ios-bgp:remote-as>[ ]/</ios-bgp:remote-as>
        </ios-bgp:neighbor>
        <ios-bgp:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4>
              <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
              <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
                <ios-bgp:neighbor>
                  <ios-bgp:id>[ ]/</ios-bgp:id>
                  <ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>inbound</ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>
                </ios-bgp:neighbor>
              </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4>
          </ios-bgp:no-vrf>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>
```

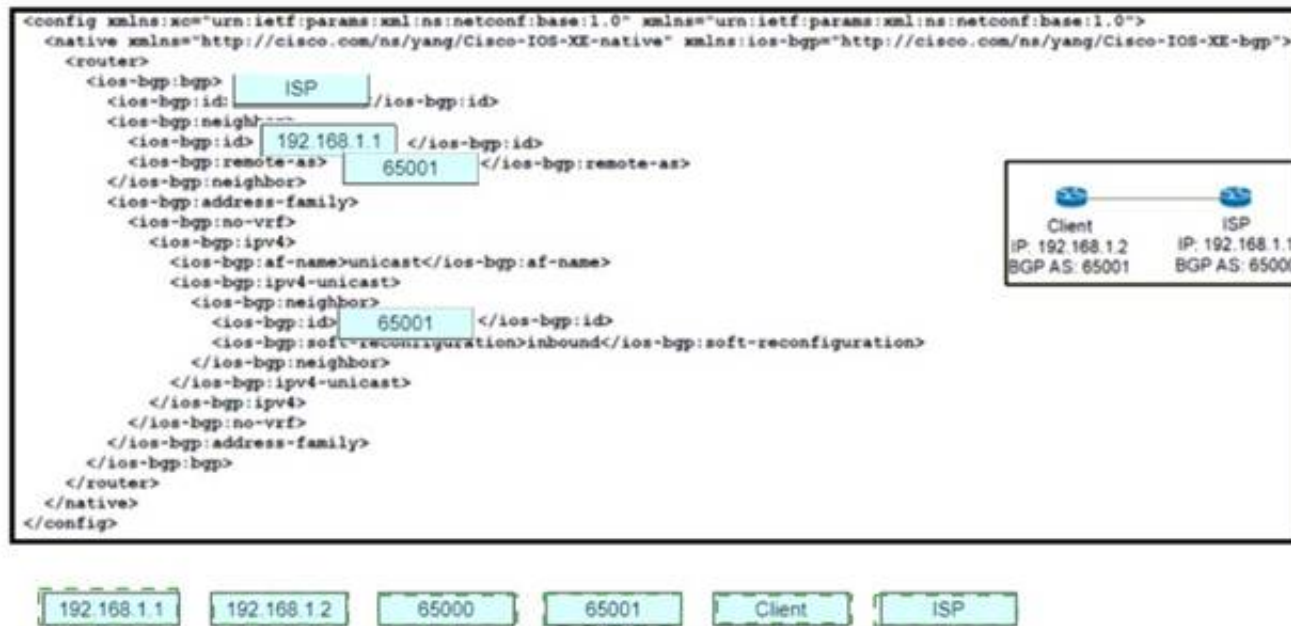
	
Client	ISP
IP: 192.168.1.2	IP: 192.168.1.1
BGP AS: 65001	BGP AS: 65000

192.168.1.1   192.168.1.2   65000   65001   Client   ISP

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:



#### NEW QUESTION 205

- (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 210

- (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 213

- (Topic 2)

By default, which virtual MAC address does HSRP group 16 use?

- A. c0:41:43:64:13:10
- B. 00:00:0c 07:ac:10
- C. 00:05:5c:07:0c:16
- D. 05:00:0c:07:ac:16

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The last two-digit hex value in the MAC address presents the HSRP group number. In this case 16 in decimal is 10 in hexadecimal

**NEW QUESTION 218**

- (Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



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 222**

- (Topic 2)

Which technology uses network traffic telemetry, contextual information, and file reputation to provide insight into cyber threats?

- A. threat defense
- B. security services
- C. security intelligence
- D. segmentation

**Answer:** C



#### NEW QUESTION 225

- (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 226

- (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 230

- (Topic 1)

London



NewYork

```

London(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
London(config-if-range)#switchp trunk encapsulation dot1q
London(config-if-range)#switchp mode trunk
London(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode active
London(config-if-range)#end
London#
        
```

```

NewYork#show etherchannel summary
Flags: D - down        P - 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
       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(SD)         PAgP        Fa0/1(I) Fa0/2(D)
NewYork#
NewYork#show etherchannel port-channel
Channel-group listing:
-----
Group: 1
-----
Port-channels in the group:
-----
Port-channel: Po1
-----
Age of the Port-channel   = 00d:00h:14m:20s
Logical slot/port        = 2/1      Number of ports = 0
GC                        = 0x00000000 HotStandBy port = null
Port state                = Port-channel |
Protocol                  = PAgP
Port Security              = Disabled
        
```

Refer to the exhibit. Communication between London and New York is down. Which command set must be applied to the NewYork switch to resolve the issue?

A)

```

NewYork(config)#no interface po1
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode negotiate
NewYork(config-if)#end
NewYork#
        
```

B)

```

NewYork(config)#no interface po1
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on
NewYork(config-if)#end
NewYork#
        
```

C)

```
NewYork(config)#no interface po1
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode auto
NewYork(config-if)#end
NewYork#
```

D)

```
NewYork(config)#no interface po1
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode passive
NewYork(config-if)#end
NewYork#
```

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 235

- (Topic 1)

Which LISP component is required for a LISP site to communicate with a non-LISP site?

- A. ETR
- B. ITR
- C. Proxy ETR
- D. Proxy ITR

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 239

- (Topic 1)

Which two mechanisms are available to secure NTP? (Choose two.)

- A. IP prefix list-based
- B. IPsec
- C. TACACS-based authentication
- D. IP access list-based
- E. Encrypted authentication

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 244

- (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 248

- (Topic 1)

How is Layer 3 roaming accomplished in a unified wireless deployment?

- A. An EoIP tunnel is created between the client and the anchor controller to provide seamless connectivity as the client is associated with the new AP.
- B. The client entry on the original controller is passed to the database on the new controller.
- C. The new controller assigns an IP address from the new subnet to the client
- D. The client database on the original controller is updated the anchor entry, and the new controller database is updated with the foreign entry.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 249

- (Topic 1)

Which features does Cisco EDR use to provide threat detection and response protection?

- A. containment, threat intelligence, and machine learning
- B. firewalling and intrusion prevention
- C. container-based agents
- D. cloud analysis and endpoint firewall controls

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 251

- (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 256

- (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 257

- (Topic 1)

Which entity is responsible for maintaining Layer 2 isolation between segments In a VXLAN environment?

- A. switch fabric
- B. VTEP
- C. VNID
- D. host switch

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The 24-bit VNID is used to identify Layer 2 segments and to maintain Layer 2 isolation between the segments. VXLAN uses an 8-byte VXLAN header that consists of a 24-bit VNID and a few reserved bits. The VXLAN header together with the original Ethernet frame goes in the UDP payload. The 24-bit VNID is used to identify Layer 2 segments and to maintain Layer 2 isolation between the segments.

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/7-x/vxlan/configuration/guide/b\\_Cisco\\_Nexus\\_9000\\_Series\\_NX-OS\\_VXLAN\\_Configuration\\_Guide\\_7x/b\\_Cisco\\_Nexus\\_9000\\_Series\\_NX-OS\\_VXLAN\\_Configuration\\_Guide\\_7x\\_chapter\\_010.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/7-x/vxlan/configuration/guide/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NX-OS_VXLAN_Configuration_Guide_7x/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NX-OS_VXLAN_Configuration_Guide_7x_chapter_010.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 259

- (Topic 1)

which entity is a Type 1 hypervisor?

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

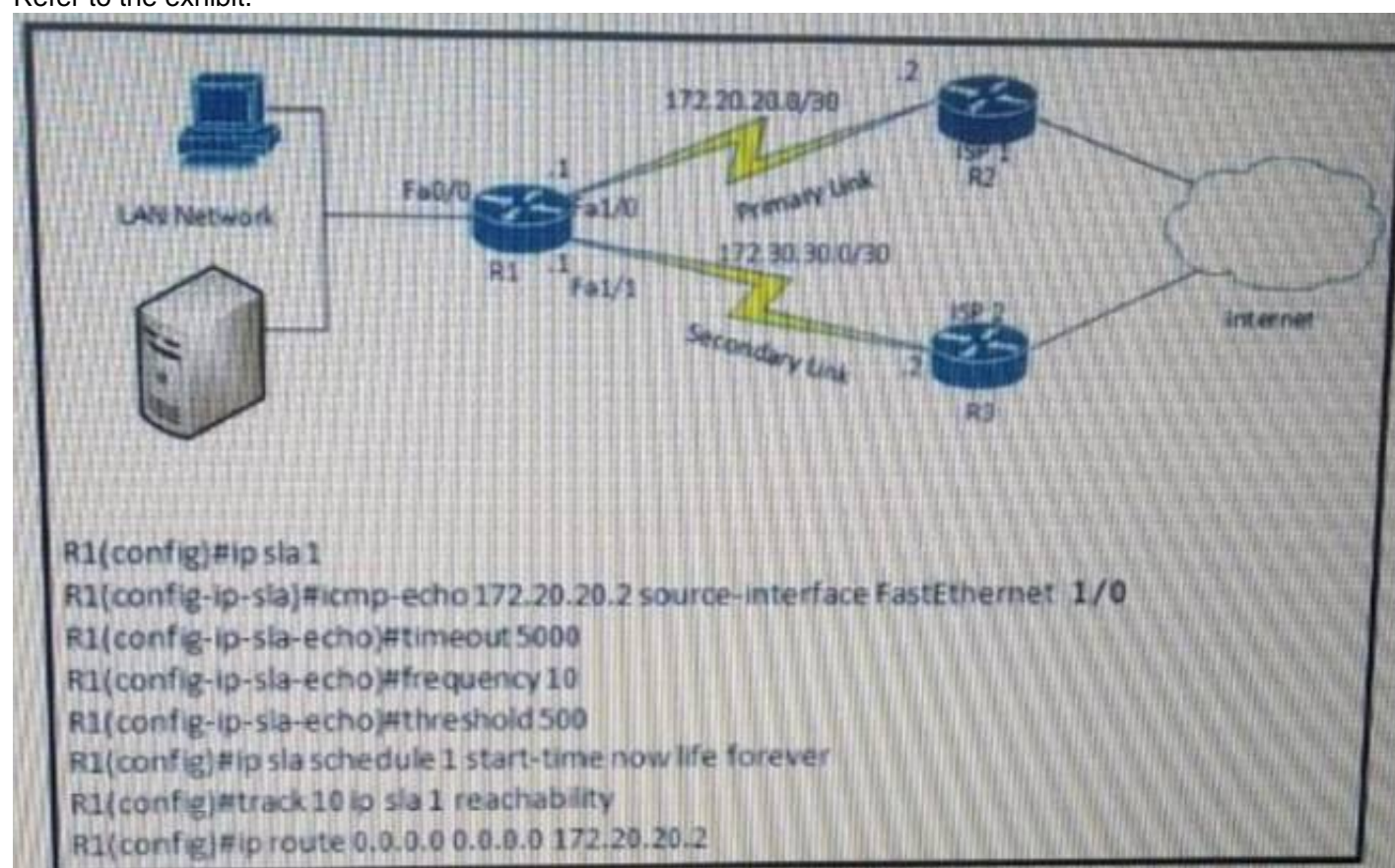
**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 264



- (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



After implementing the configuration 172.20.20.2 stops replying to ICMP echoes, but the default route fails to be removed. What is the reason for this behavior?

- A. The source-interface is configured incorrectly.
- B. The destination must be 172.30.30.2 for icmp-echo
- C. The default route is missing the track feature
- D. The threshold value is wrong.

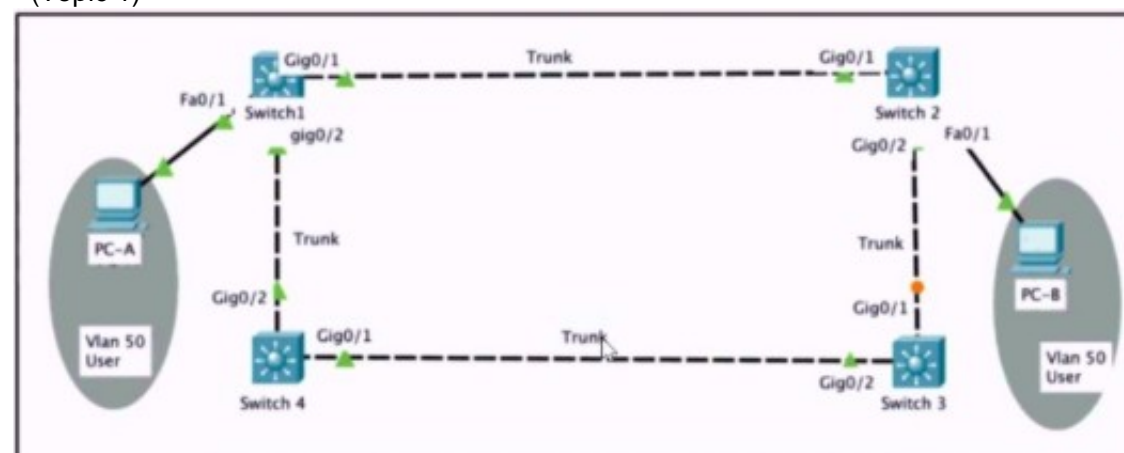
**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The last command should be "R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2 track 10".

#### NEW QUESTION 266

- (Topic 1)



Refer to the exhibit. Rapid PVST+ is enabled on all switches. Which command set must be configured on switch1 to achieve the following results on port fa0/1?

- When a device is connected, the port transitions immediately to a forwarding state.
- The interface should not send or receive BPDUs.
- If a BPDU is received, it continues operating normally.

A)

```

Switch1(config)# interface f0/1
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
  
```

B)

```

Switch1(config)# spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default
Switch1(config)# interface f0/1
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
  
```

C)

```

Switch1(config)# spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default
Switch1(config)# interface f0/1
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
  
```

D)



```
Switch1(config)# interface f0/1
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree bpduguard enable
```

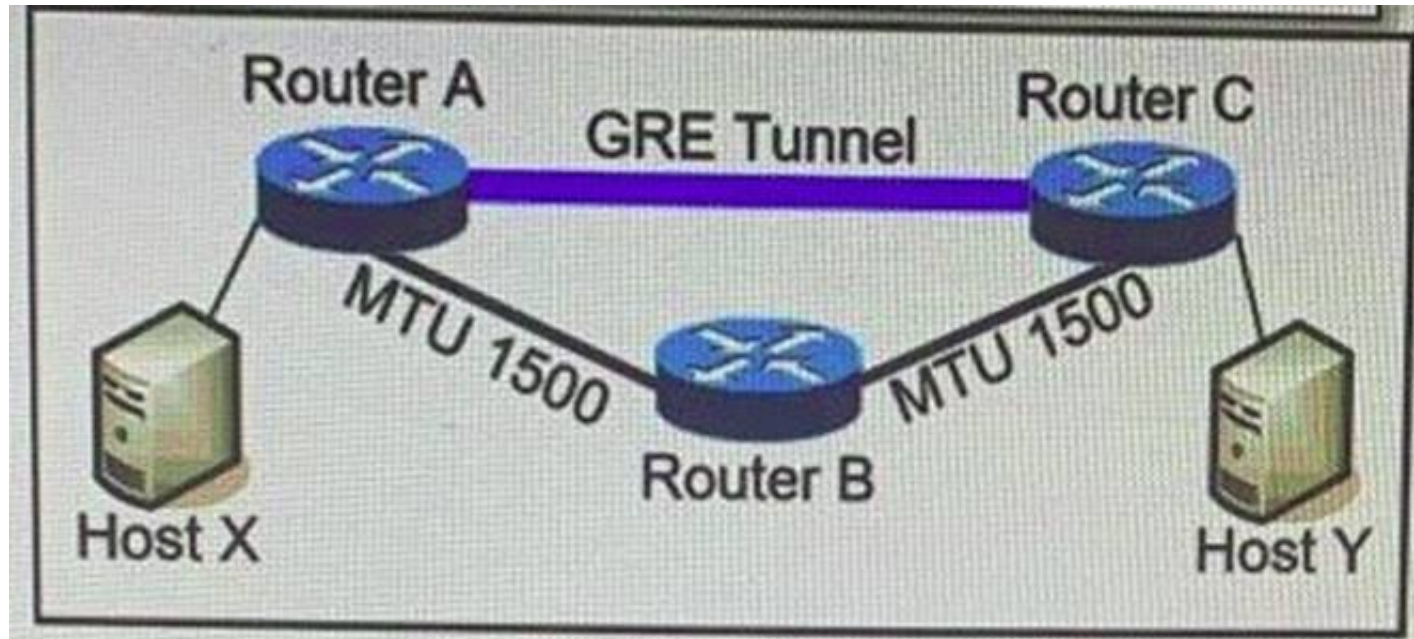
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 269

- (Topic 1)

Refer to Exhibit.



MTU has been configured on the underlying physical topology, and no MTU command has been configured on the tunnel interfaces. What happens when a 1500-byte IPv4 packet traverses the GRE tunnel from host X to host Y, assuming the DF bit is cleared?

- A. The packet arrives on router C without fragmentation.
- B. The packet is discarded on router A
- C. The packet is discarded on router B
- D. The packet arrives on router C fragmented.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Like any protocol, using GRE adds a few bytes to the size of data packets. This must be factored into the MSS and MTU settings for packets. If the MTU is 1,500 bytes and the MSS is 1,460 bytes (to account for the size of the necessary IP and [TCP](#) headers), the addition of GRE 24-byte headers will cause the packets to exceed the MTU:

$$1,460 \text{ bytes [payload]} + 20 \text{ bytes [TCP header]} + 20 \text{ bytes [IP header]} + 24 \text{ bytes [GRE header + IP header]} = 1,524 \text{ bytes}$$

As a result, the packets will be fragmented. Fragmentation slows down packet delivery times and increases how much compute power is used, because packets that exceed the MTU must be broken down and then reassembled.

#### NEW QUESTION 271

- (Topic 1)

Which congestion queuing method on Cisco IOS based routers uses four static queues?

- A. Priority
- B. custom
- C. weighted fair
- D. low latency

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 272

- (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface Vlan10
ip vrf forwarding Customer1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
ip vrf forwarding Customer2
ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
ip vrf forwarding Customer3
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

Which configuration allows Customer2 hosts to access the FTP server of Customer1 that has the IP address of 192.168.1.200?

- A. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 globalip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 globalip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan1Oip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20
- B. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 Customer2ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 Customer1
- C. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 Customerlip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 Customer2
- D. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.255 172.16.1.1 globalip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1 globalip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan1Oip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 277

- (Topic 1)

When a wireless client roams between two different wireless controllers, a network connectivity outage is experience for a period of time. Which configuration issue would cause this problem?

- A. Not all of the controllers in the mobility group are using the same mobility group name.
- B. Not all of the controllers within the mobility group are using the same virtual interface IP address.
- C. All of the controllers within the mobility group are using the same virtual interface IP address.
- D. All of the controllers in the mobility group are using the same mobility group name.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 278

- (Topic 1)

How are the different versions of IGMP compatible?

- A. IGMPv2 is compatible only with IGMPv1.
- B. IGMPv2 is compatible only with IGMPv2.
- C. IGMPv3 is compatible only with IGMPv3.
- D. IGMPv3 is compatible only with IGMPv1

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 280

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Drag and drop the threat defense solutions from the left onto their descriptions on the right.

Umbrella	provides malware protection on endpoints
AMP4E	provides IPS/IDS capabilities
FTD	performs security analytics by collecting network flows
StealthWatch	protects against email threat vector
ESA	provides DNS protection

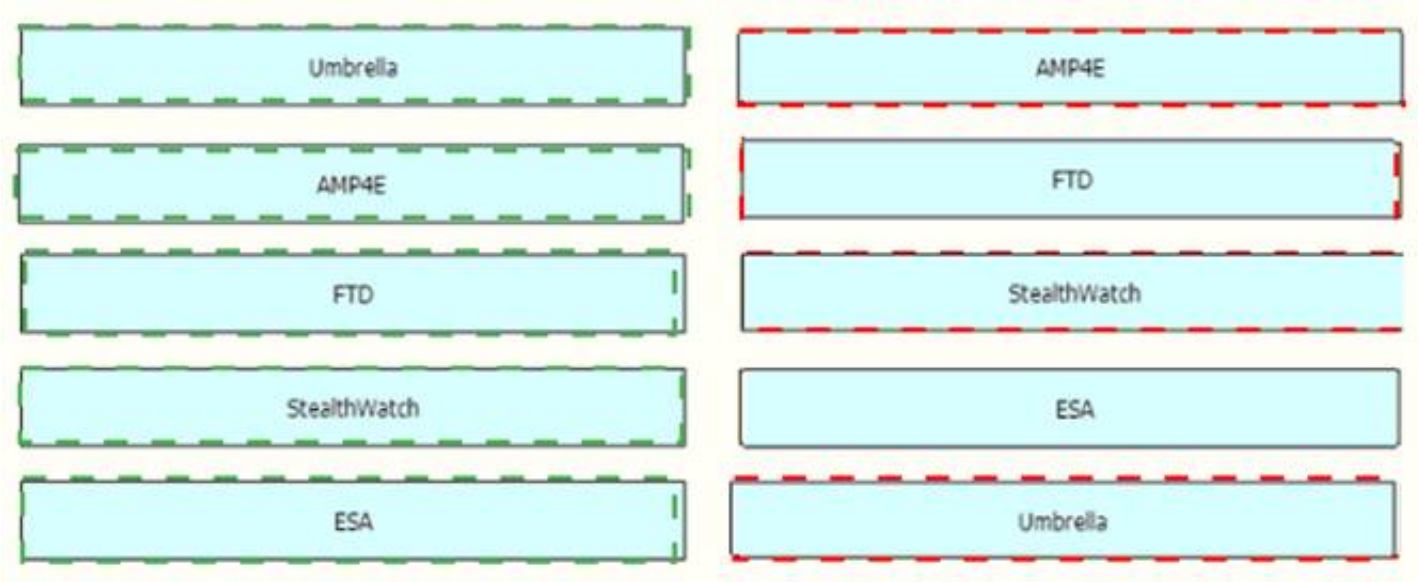
A. Mastered



B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 281

- (Topic 1)

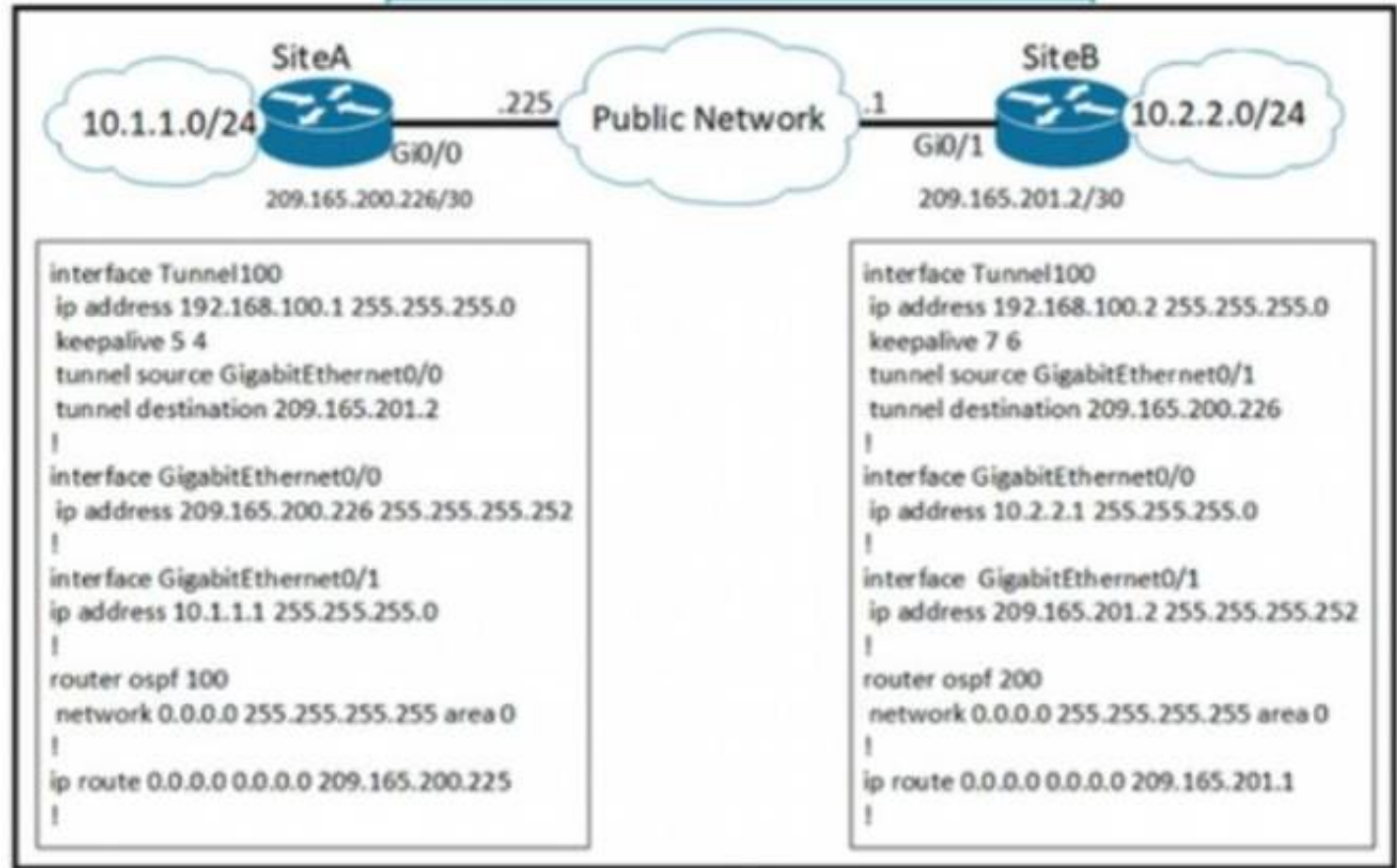
An engineer configures HSRP group 37. The configuration does not modify the default virtual MAC address. Which virtual MAC address does the group use?

- 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 285

- (Topic 1)



A network engineer configures a new GRE tunnel and enters the show run command. What does the output verify?

- A. The tunnel will be established and work as expected
- B. The tunnel destination will be known via the tunnel interface
- C. The tunnel keepalive is configured incorrectly because they must match on both sites
- D. The default MTU of the tunnel interface is 1500 byte.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 289

- (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 290

- (Topic 1)

Which outbound access list, applied to the WAN interface of a router, permits all traffic except for http traffic sourced from the workstation with IP address 10.10.10.1?

A)

```
ip access-list extended 100
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
permit ip any any
```

B)

```
ip access-list extended 200
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 eq 80 any
permit ip any any
```

C)

```
ip access-list extended NO_HTTP
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
```

D)

```
ip access-list extended 10
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
permit ip any any
```

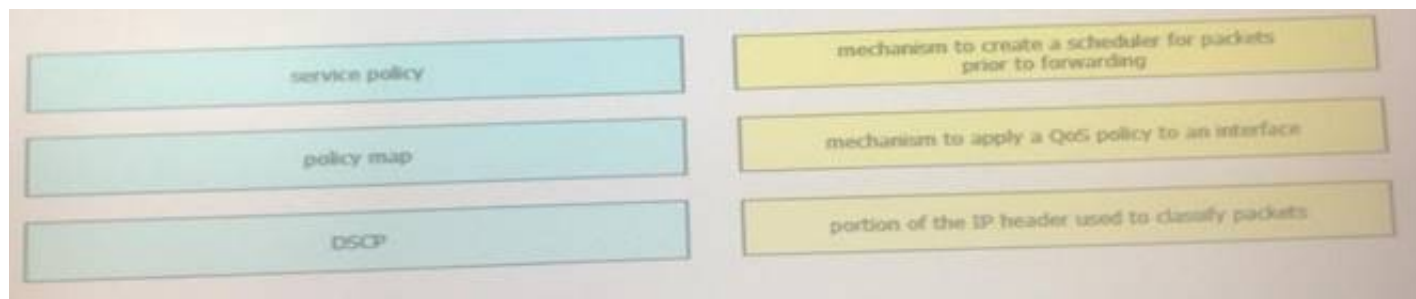
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 294

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

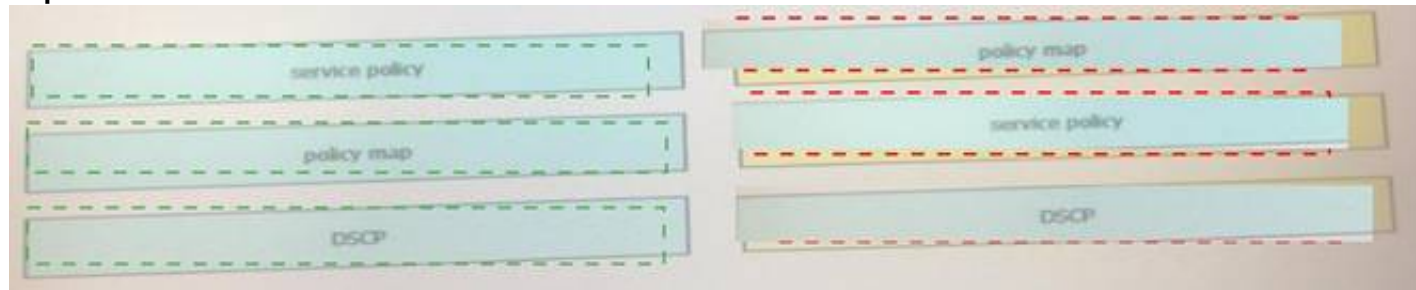
Drag and drop the Qos mechanisms from the left to the correct descriptions on the right



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**



#### NEW QUESTION 297

- (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 298

- (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 299

- (Topic 1)

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login authorizationlist tacacs+
tacacs-server host 192.168.0.202
tacacs-server key ciscotestkey
line vty 0 4
login authentication authorizationlist
```

Refer to the exhibit. What is the effect of this configuration?

- A. When users attempt to connect to vty lines 0 through 4, the device will authenticate them against TACACS+ if local authentication fails
- B. The device will authenticate all users connecting to vty lines 0 through 4 against TACACS+
- C. The device will allow users at 192.168.0.202 to connect to vty lines 0 through 4 using the password ciscotestkey
- D. The device will allow only users at 192.166.0.202 to connect to vty lines 0 through 4

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 301

- (Topic 1)

Which protocol does REST API rely on to secure the communication channel?



- A. TCP
- B. HTTPS
- C. SSH
- D. HTTP

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The REST API accepts and returns HTTP (not enabled by default) or HTTPS messages that contain JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) or Extensible Markup Language (XML) documents. You

can use any programming language to generate the messages and the JSON or XML documents that contain the API methods or Managed Object (MO) descriptions.

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/rest\\_cfg/2\\_1\\_x/b\\_Cisco\\_APIC\\_REST\\_API\\_Configuration\\_Guide/b\\_Cisco\\_APIC\\_REST\\_API\\_Configuration\\_Guide\\_chapter\\_01.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/rest_cfg/2_1_x/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide_chapter_01.html)

**NEW QUESTION 302**

- (Topic 1)

Which data is properly formatted with JSON?

A)

```
{
    "name": "Peter",
    "age": "25",
    "likesJson": true,
    "characteristics": ["small", "strong", 18]
}
```

B)

```
{
    "name": "Peter",
    "age": "25",
    "likesJson": true,
    "characteristics": ["small", "strong", "18"],
}
```

C)

```
{
    "name": "Peter"
    "age": "25"
    "likesJson": true
    "characteristics": ["small", "strong", 18]
}
```

D)

```
{
    "name": Peter,
    "age": 25,
    "likesJson": true,
    "characteristics": ["small", "strong", "18"],
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B

- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 304

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 305

- (Topic 1)

What are two characteristics of VXLAN? (Choose two)

- A. It uses VTEPs to encapsulate and decapsulate frames.
- B. It has a 12-bit network identifier
- C. It allows for up to 16 million VXLAN segments
- D. It lacks support for host mobility
- E. It extends Layer 2 and Layer 3 overlay networks over a Layer 2 underlay.

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 310

- (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW2# show etherchannel summary
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 ) FAigP Gi0/0(I) Gi0/1(I)

SW3# show etherchannel summary
Flags: D - down F - 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)
```

Which action resolves the EtherChannel issue between SW2 and SW3?

- A. Configure switchport mode trunk on SW2.
- B. Configure switchport nonegotiate on SW3
- C. Configure channel-group 1 mode desirable on both interfaces.
- D. Configure channel-group 1 mode active on both interfaces.

Answer: D

### NEW QUESTION 313

- (Topic 1)

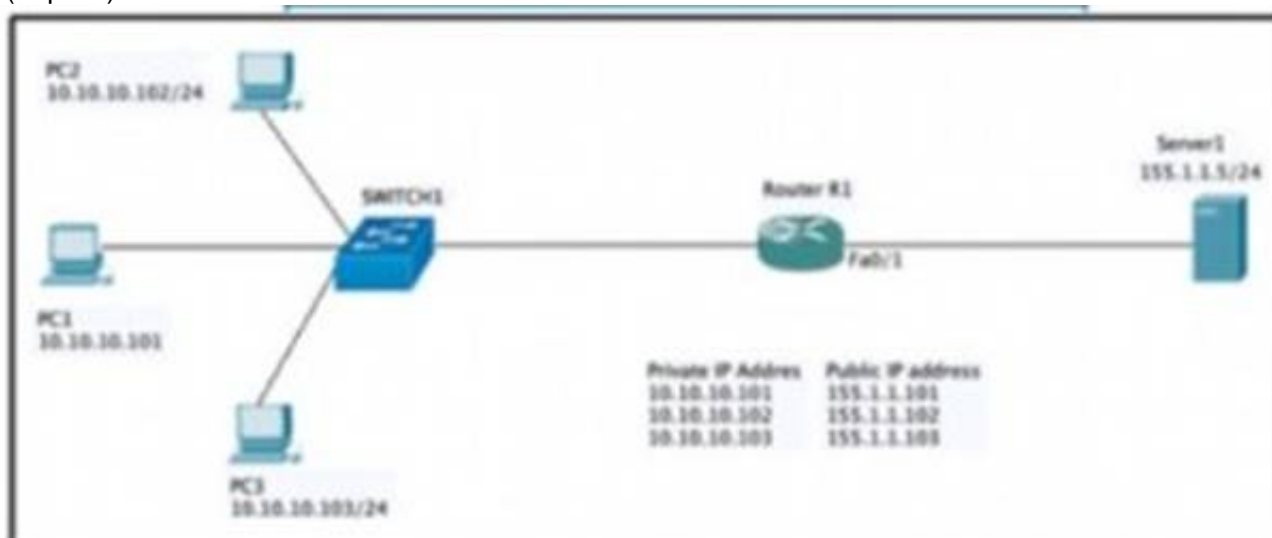
Which device makes the decision for a wireless client to roam?

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

Answer: A

### NEW QUESTION 315

- (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 318

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 321

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

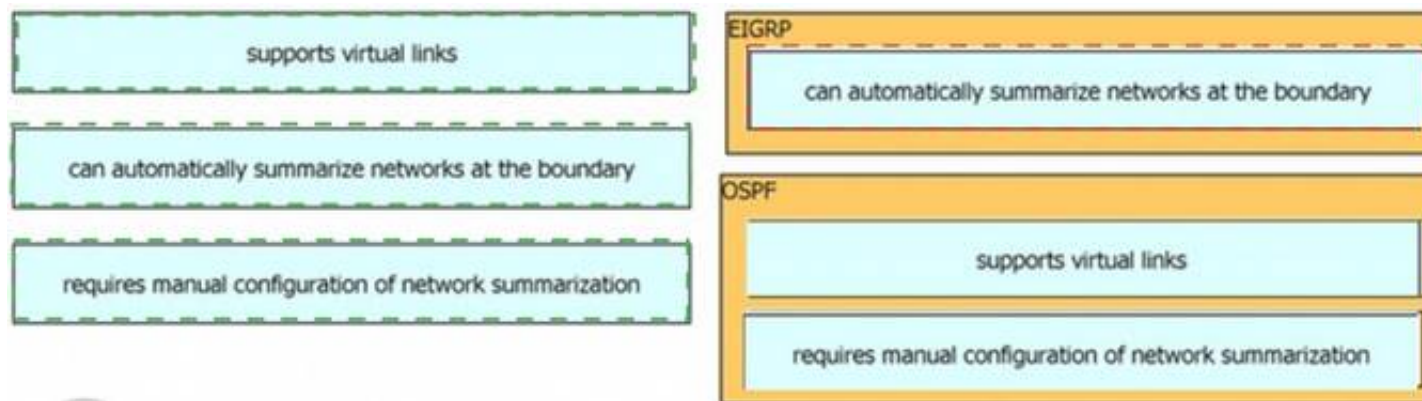
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.

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:



#### NEW QUESTION 322

- (Topic 1)

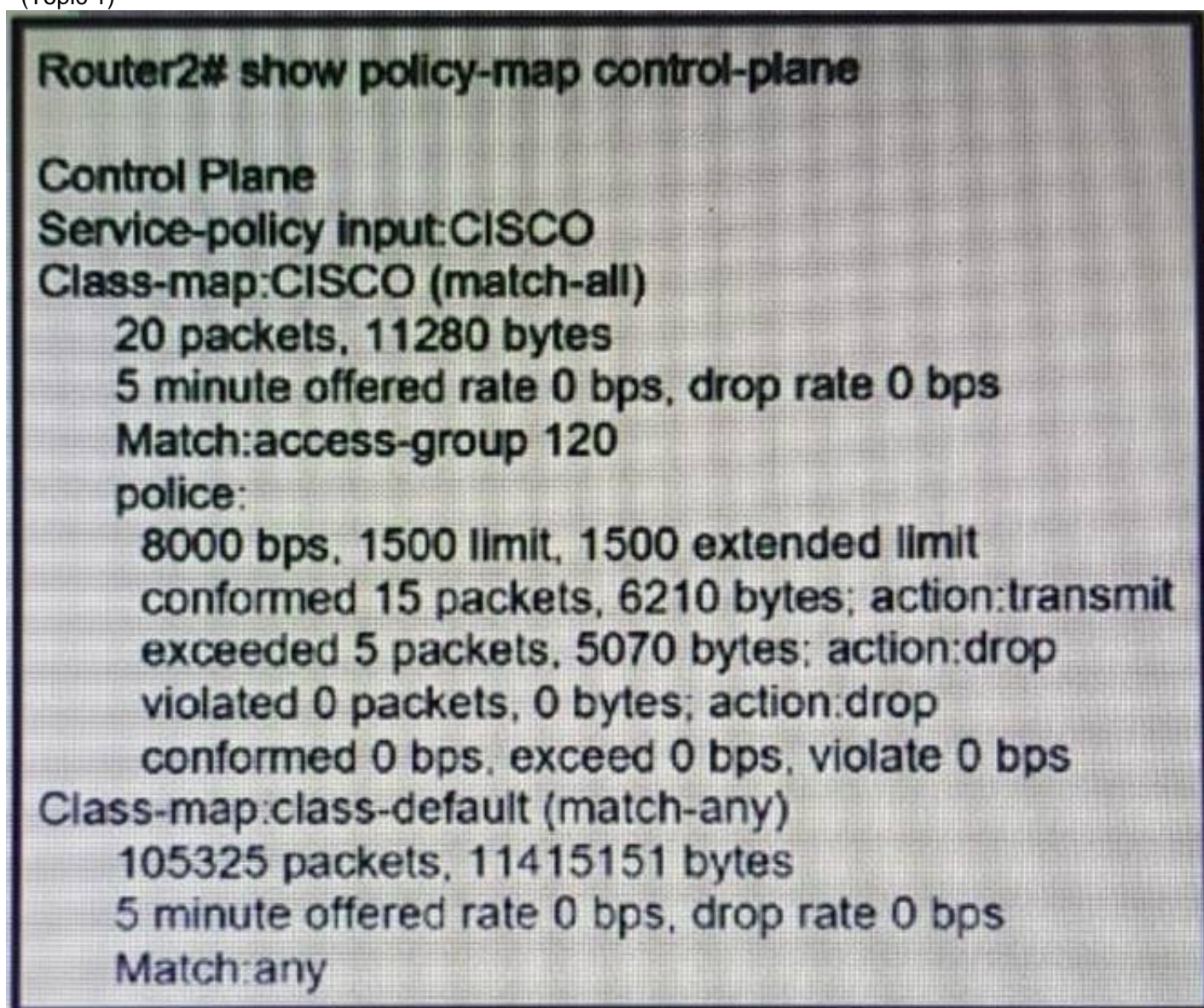
Which characteristic distinguishes Ansible from Chef?

- A. Ansible lacks 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 326

- (Topic 1)



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 331

- (Topic 1)

What is the function of the LISP map resolver?

- A. to send traffic to non-LISP sites when connected to a service provider that does not accept nonroutable EIDs as packet sources
- B. to connect a site to the LISP-capable part of a core network publish the EID-to-RLOC mappings for the site, and respond to map-request messages



- C. to decapsulate map-request messages from ITRs and forward the messages to the MS.
- D. to advertise routable non-LISP traffic from one address family to LISP sites in a different address family

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Map resolver (MR): The MR performs the following functions: Receives MAP requests, which are encapsulated by ITRs. Provides a service interface to the ALT router, de-encapsulates MAP requests, and forwards on the ALT topology.

**NEW QUESTION 336**

- (Topic 1)

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

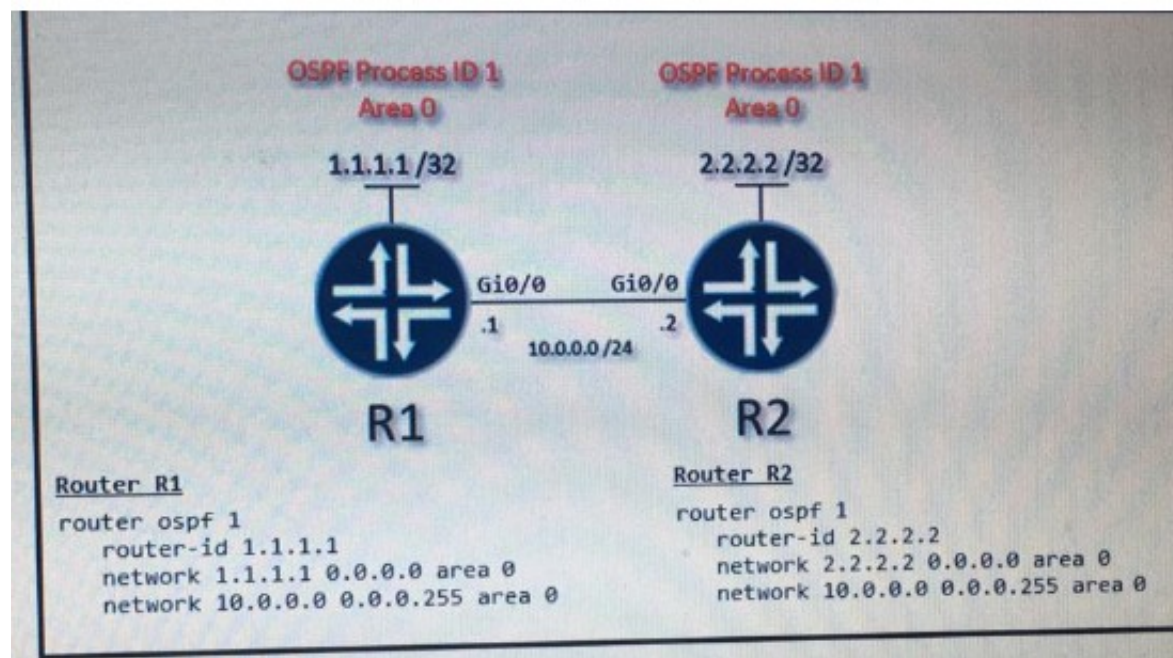
- A. increased MTU size
- B. hardware independence
- C. VM-level isolation
- D. increased flexibility
- E. extended 802.1Q VLAN range

**Answer: CD**

**NEW QUESTION 340**

- (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is configuring OSPF between router R1 and router R2. The engineer must ensure that a DR/BDR election does not occur on the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces in area 0. Which configuration set accomplishes this goal?

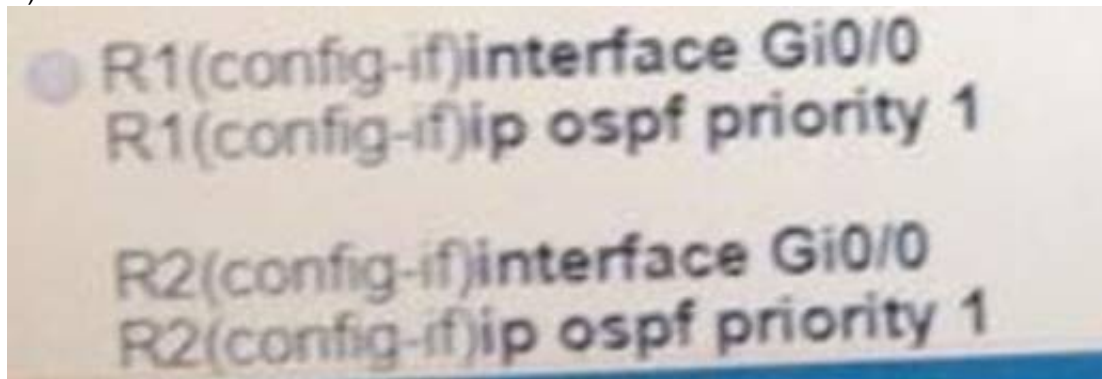
A)   
R1(config-if)interface Gi0/0  
R1(config-if)ip ospf network point-to-point  
  
R2(config-if)interface Gi0/0  
R2(config-if)ip ospf network point-to-point

B)   
R1(config-if)interface Gi0/0  
R1(config-if)ip ospf network broadcast  
  
R2(config-if)interface Gi0/0  
R2(config-if)ip ospf network broadcast

C)   
R1(config-if)interface Gi0/0  
R1(config-if)ip ospf database-filter all out  
  
R2(config-if)interface Gi0/0  
R2(config-if)ip ospf database-filter all out



D)



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

**Answer: A**

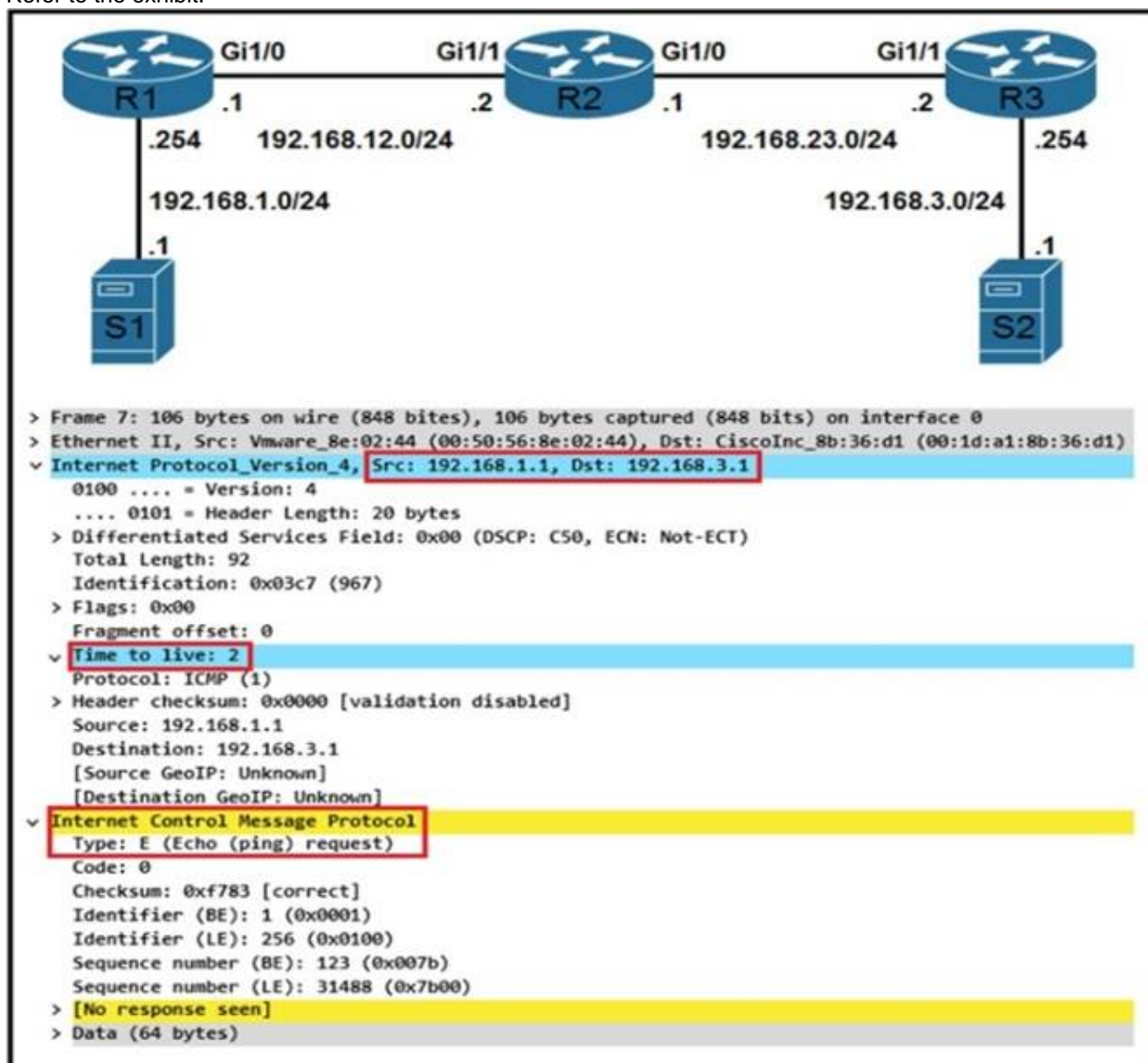
**Explanation:**

Broadcast and Non-Broadcast networks elect DR/BDR while Point-to-point/ multipoint do not elect DR/BDR. Therefore we have to set the two Gi0/0 interfaces to point-to-point or point-to-multipoint network to ensure that a DR/BDR election does not occur.

**NEW QUESTION 341**

- (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which troubleshooting a routing issue, an engineer issues a ping from S1 to S2. When two actions from the initial value of the TTL? (Choose two.)

- A. The packet reaches R3, and the TTL expires
- B. R2 replies with a TTL exceeded message
- C. R3 replies with a TTL exceeded message
- D. The packet reaches R2 and the TTL expires
- E. R1 replies with a TTL exceeded message
- F. The packet reaches R1 and the TTL expires.

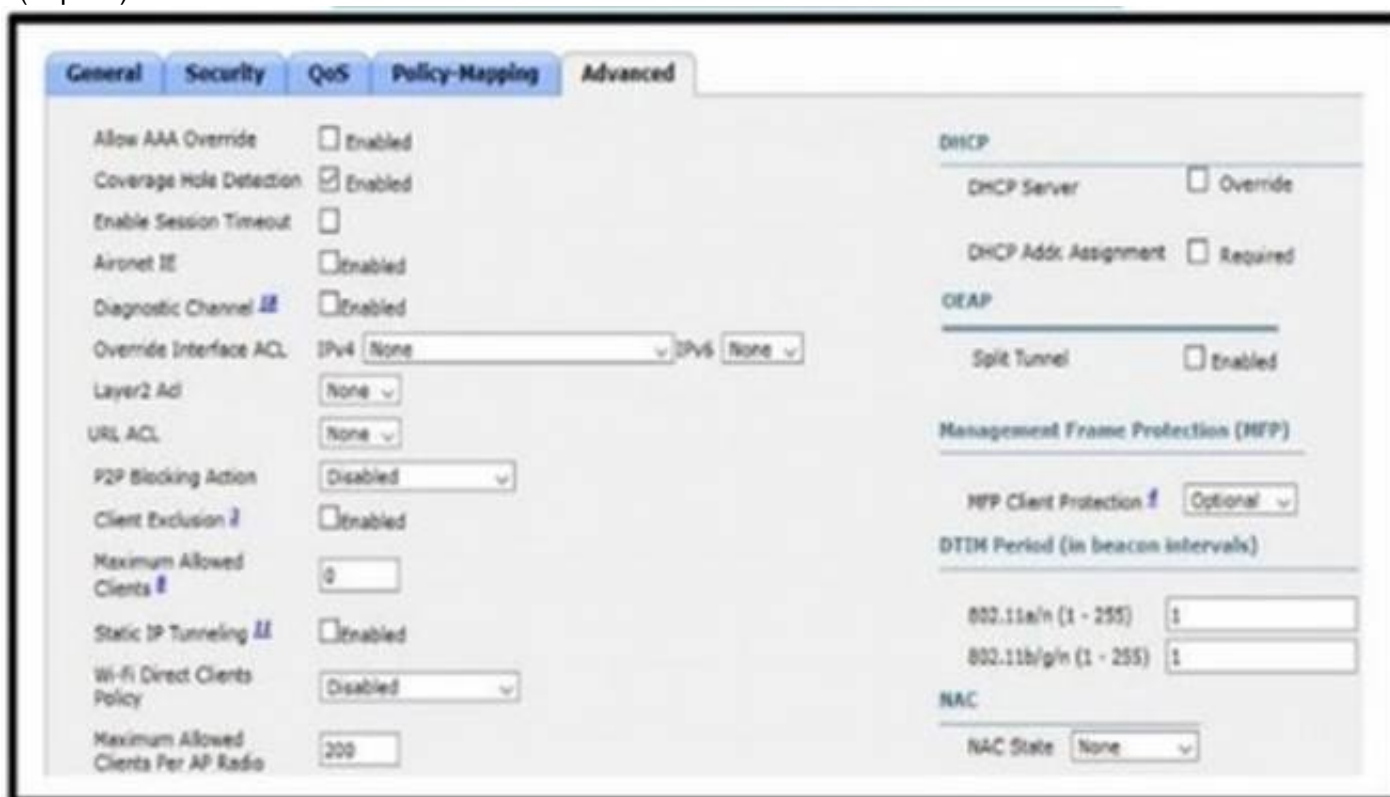
**Answer: AD**

**Explanation:**

Source MAC in the capture is VMWare, MAC is Cisco. Routers first check the TTL before any further process, subtract 1 at R1. Send to R2, subtract and you have ZERO. Discard packet and reply with ICMP Time Exceeded message from that point, don't even bother checking the Route table for further processing.

## NEW QUESTION 345

- (Topic 1)



The image shows the Cisco ISE Policy Configuration interface, specifically the 'Advanced' tab. The configuration is for a policy that assigns VLANs based on authentication method. The 'General' tab is selected, showing various settings. The 'Override Interface ACL' is set to 'None' for both IPv4 and IPv6. The 'Layer2 Ad' is set to 'None'. The 'URL ACL' is set to 'None'. The 'P2P Blocking Action' is set to 'Disabled'. The 'Client Exclusion' is set to 'Disabled'. The 'Maximum Allowed Clients' is set to '0'. The 'Static IP Tunneling' is set to 'Disabled'. The 'Wi-Fi Direct Clients Policy' is set to 'Disabled'. The 'Maximum Allowed Clients Per AP Radio' is set to '200'. The 'DHCP' section shows 'DHCP Server' set to 'Override' and 'DHCP Addr. Assignment' set to 'Required'. The 'CEAP' section shows 'Split Tunnel' set to 'Enabled'. The 'Management Frame Protection (MFP)' section shows 'MFP Client Protection' set to 'Optional'. The 'DTIM Period (in beacon intervals)' is set to '1' for both 802.11a/n (1 - 255) and 802.11b/g/n (1 - 255). The 'NAC' section shows 'NAC State' set to 'None'.

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 349

- (Topic 1)

Which command set configures RSPAN to capture outgoing traffic from VLAN 3 on interface GigabitEthernet 0/3 while ignoring other VLAN traffic on the same interface?

A)

```
monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 tx
monitor session 2 filter vlan 3
```

B)

```
monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 tx
monitor session 2 filter vlan 1 - 2 , 4 - 4094
```

C)

```
monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 rx
monitor session 2 filter vlan 3
```

D)

```
monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 rx
monitor session 2 filter vlan 1 - 2 , 4 - 4094
```

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

**Answer: A**

## NEW QUESTION 352

- (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 353

- (Topic 1)

An engineer must configure HSRP group 300 on a Cisco IOS router. When the router is functional, it must be the must be the active HSRP router. The peer router has been configured using the default priority value. Which command set is required?

A)

```
standby 300 priority 110
standby 300 timers 1 110
```

B)

```
standby version 2
standby 300 priority 110
standby 300 preempt
```

C)

```
standby 300 priority 90
standby 300 preempt
```

D)

```
standby version 2
standby 300 priority 90
standby 300 preempt
```

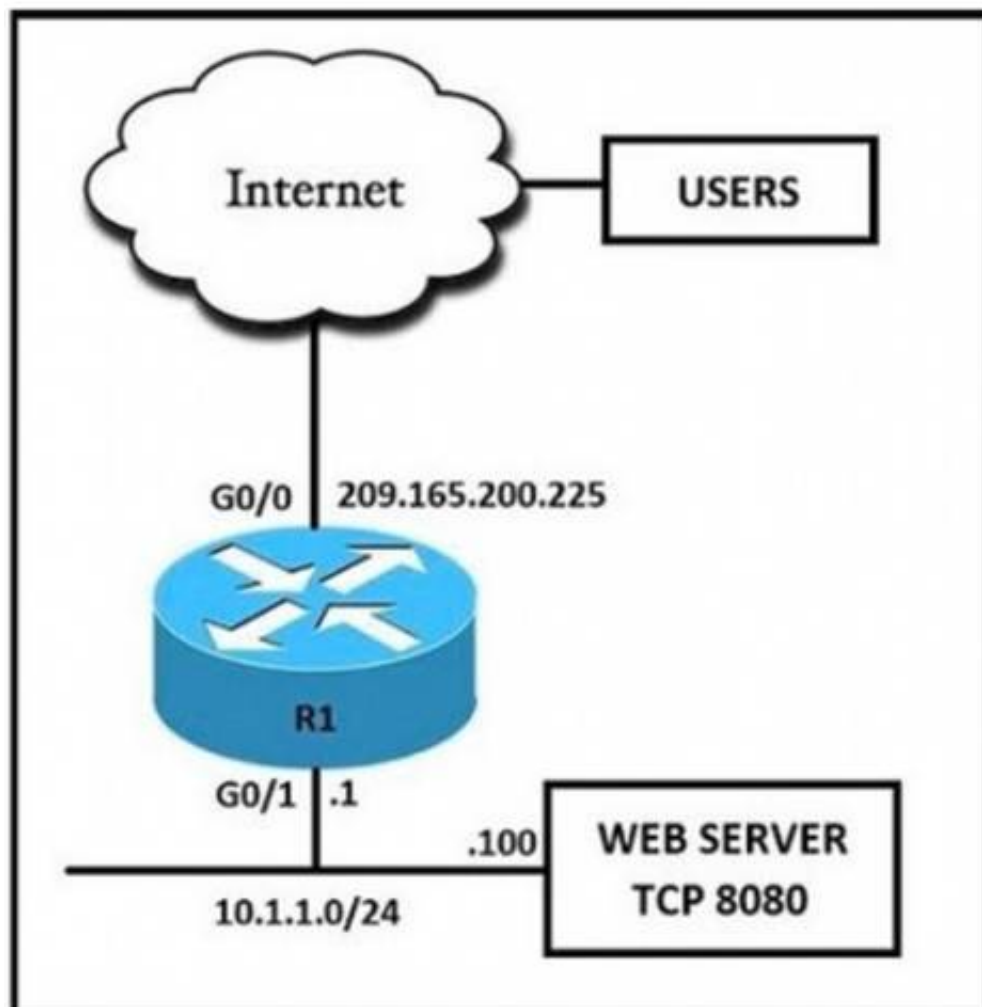
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 358

- (Topic 1)





Refer to the exhibit. External users require HTTP connectivity to an internal company web server that is listening on TCP port 8080. Which command set accomplishes this requirement?

A)

```

interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside

interface G0/1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside

ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.1 8080 209.165.200.225 80
  
```

B)

```

interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat outside

interface G0/1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside

ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 8080 interface G0/0 80
  
```

C)

```

interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside
  
```

D)

```
interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside
```

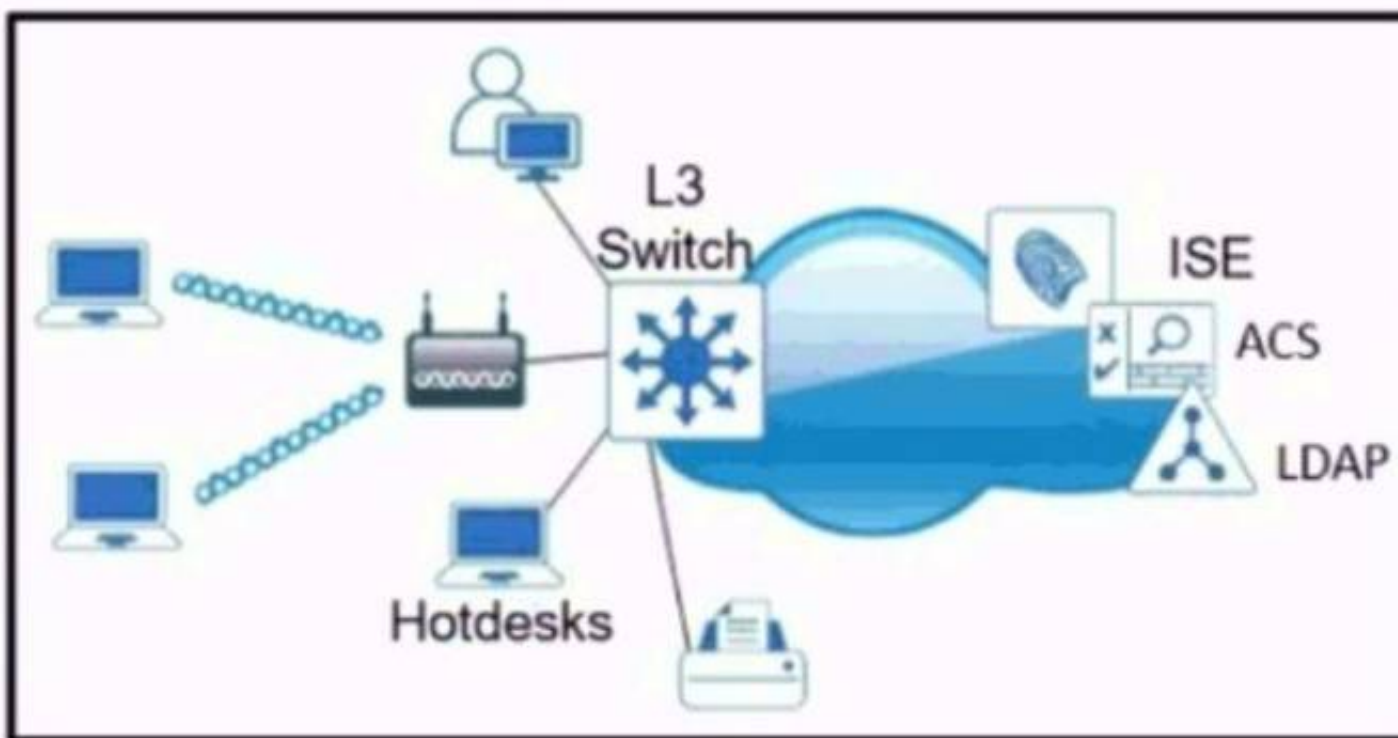
```
interface G0/1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
```

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 359

- (Topic 1)



Refer to the exhibit Which single security feature is recommended to provide Network Access Control in the enterprise?

- A. MAB
- B. 802.1X
- C. WebAuth
- D. port security sticky MAC

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 364

- (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Extended IP access list EGRESS
10 permit ip 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 any
|
<Output Omitted>
|
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.0
ip access-group EGRESS out
duplex auto
speed auto
media-type rj45
|
```

An engineer must block all traffic from a router to its directly connected subnet 209.165.200.0/24. The engineer applies access control list EGRESS in the

outbound direction on the GigabitEthernet0/0 interface of the router. However, the router can still ping hosts on the 209.165.200.0/24 subnet. Which explanation of this behavior is true?

- A. Access control lists that are applied outbound to a router interface do not affect traffic that is sourced from the router.
- B. Only standard access control lists can block traffic from a source IP address.
- C. After an access control list is applied to an interface, that interface must be shut and no shut for the access control list to take effect.
- D. The access control list must contain an explicit deny to block traffic from the router.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 368

- (Topic 1)

```
ip vrf BLUE
rd 1:1
!
interface Vlan100
description GLOBAL_INTERFACE
ip address 10.10.1.254 255.255.255.0
!
access-list 101 permit ip 10.10.5.0 0.0.0.255 10.10.1.0
255.255.255.0
!
route-map VRF_TO_GLOBAL permit 10
match ip address 101
set global
!
interface Vlan500
description VRF_BLUE
ip vrf forwarding BLUE
ip address 10.10.5.254 255.255.255.0
ip policy route-map VRF_TO_GLOBAL
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to create a configuration to allow the Blue VRF to leak into the global routing table, but the configuration does not function as expected. Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Change the access-list destination mask to a wildcard.
- B. Change the source network that is specified in access-list 101.
- C. Change the route-map configuration to VRF\_BLUE.
- D. Change the access-list number in the route map

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 370

- (Topic 1)

How does an on-premises infrastructure compare to a cloud infrastructure?

- A. On-premises can increase compute power faster than cloud
- B. On-premises requires less power and cooling resources than cloud
- C. On-premises offers faster deployment than cloud
- D. On-premises offers lower latency for physically adjacent systems than cloud.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 373

- (Topic 1)



```
Switch2#
01:25:08: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detected on
Fa0/23, putting Fa0/23 in err-disable
state
01:25:08: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detected on
Fa0/24, putting Fa0/24 in err-disable
state
Switch2#

Switch1#show etherchannel summary

!output omitted

Group  Port-channel  Protocol  Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----
1      Po2(SD)          LACP      Fa1/0/23(D)

Switch2#show etherchannel summary

!output omitted

Group  Port-channel  Protocol  Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----
1      Po1(SD)          -         Fa0/23(D)  Fa0/24(D)
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is configuring an EtherChannel between Switch1 and Switch2 and notices the console message on switch2. Based on the output, which action resolves this issue?

- A. Configure less member ports on Switch2.
- B. Configure the same port channel interface number on both switches
- C. Configure the same EtherChannel protocol on both switches
- D. Configure more member ports on Switch1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In this case, we are using your EtherChannel without a negotiation protocol on Switch2. As a result, if the opposite switch is not also configured for EtherChannel operation on the respective ports, there is a danger of a switching loop. The EtherChannel Misconfiguration Guard tries to prevent that loop from occurring by disabling all the ports bundled in the EtherChannel.

NEW QUESTION 377

- (Topic 1)

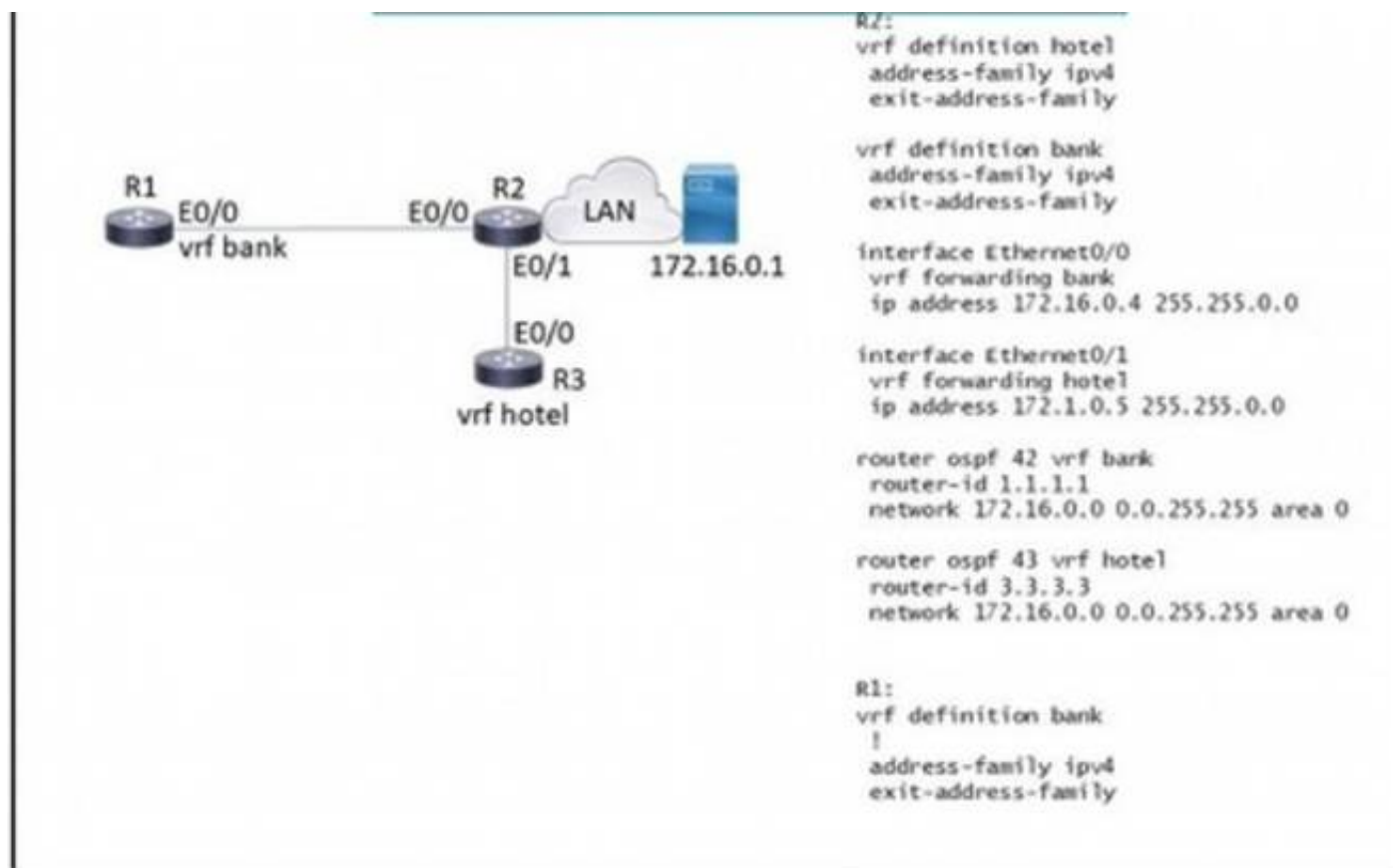
Under which network conditions is an outbound QoS policy that is applied on a router WAN interface most beneficial?

- 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 381

- (Topic 1)



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

A)

```
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
```

B)

```
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
```

C)

```
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
```

D)

```
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
```

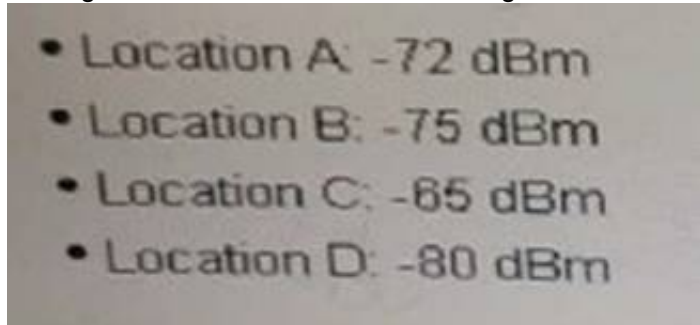
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 384

- (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 389

- (Topic 1)



What does the cisco DNA REST response indicate?

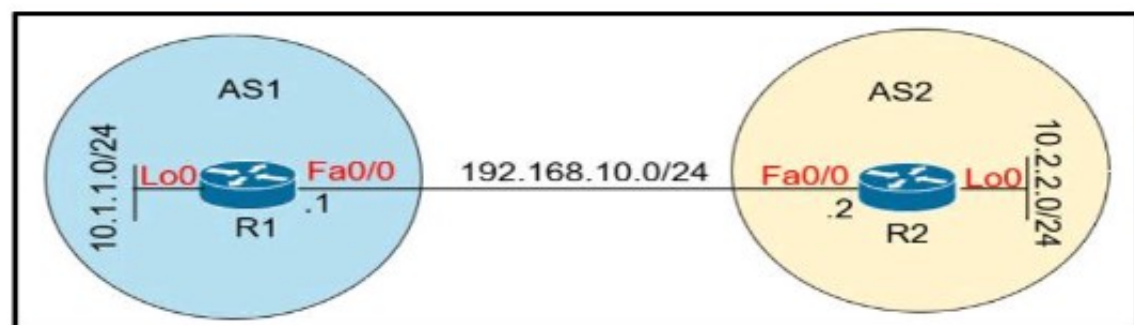
- A. Cisco DNA Center has the Incorrect credentials for cat3850-1
- B. Cisco DNA Center is unable to communicate with cat9000-1
- C. Cisco DNA Center has the incorrect credentials for cat9000-1
- D. Cisco DNA Center has the Incorrect credentials for RouterASR-1

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 393

- (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration establishes EBGp neighborhood between these two directly connected neighbors and exchanges the loopback network of the two routers through BGP?

A)



```
R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

```
R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

B)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

```
R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

C)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
```

```
R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
```

D)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 update-source lo0
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

```
R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source lo0
R2(config-router)#network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

With BGP, we must advertise the correct network and subnet mask in the “network” command (in this case network 10.1.1.0/24 on R1 and network 10.2.2.0/24 on R2). BGP is very strict in the routing advertisements. In other words, BGP only advertises the network which exists exactly in the routing table. In this case, if you put the command “network x.x.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0” or “network x.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0” or “network x.x.x.x mask 255.255.255.255” then BGP will not advertise anything.

It is easy to establish eBGP neighborship via the direct link. But let's see what are required when we want to establish eBGP neighborship via their loopback interfaces. We will need two commands:  
+ the command “neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop 2” on R1 and “neighbor 10.2.2.2 ebgp-multihop 2” on R2. This command increases the TTL value to 2 so that BGP updates can reach the BGP neighbor which is two hops away.

```
+ Answer 'R1 (config) #router bgp 1
R1 (config-router) #neighbor 192.168.10.2 remote-as 2
R1 (config-router) #network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R2 (config) #router bgp 2
R2 (config-router) #neighbor 192.168.10.1 remote-as 1
R2 (config-router) #network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

Quick Wireless Summary

Cisco Access Points (APs) can operate in one of two modes: autonomous or lightweight

+ Autonomous: self-sufficient and standalone. Used for small wireless networks.

+ Lightweight: A Cisco lightweight AP (LAP) has to join a Wireless LAN Controller (WLC) to function.

LAP and WLC communicate with each other via a logical pair of CAPWAP tunnels.

– Control and Provisioning for Wireless Access Point (CAPWAP) is an IETF standard for control messaging for setup, authentication and operations between APs and WLCs. CAPWAP is similar to LWAPP except the following differences:

+CAPWAP uses Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) for authentication and encryption to protect traffic between APs and controllers. LWAPP uses AES.

+ CAPWAP has a dynamic maximum transmission unit (MTU) discovery mechanism.

+ CAPWAP runs on UDP ports 5246 (control messages) and 5247 (data messages) An LAP operates in one of six different modes:

+ Local mode (default mode): measures noise floor and interference, and scans for intrusion detection (IDS) events every 180 seconds on unused channels

+ FlexConnect, formerly known as Hybrid Remote Edge AP (H-REAP), mode: allows data traffic to be switched locally and not go back to the controller. The FlexConnect AP can perform standalone client authentication and switch VLAN traffic locally even when it's disconnected to the WLC (Local Switched). FlexConnect AP can also tunnel (via CAPWAP) both user wireless data and control traffic to a centralized WLC (Central Switched).

+ Monitor mode: does not handle data traffic between clients and the infrastructure. It acts like a sensor for location-based services (LBS), rogue AP detection, and IDS

+ Rogue detector mode: monitor for rogue APs. It does not handle data at all.

+ Sniffer mode: run as a sniffer and captures and forwards all the packets on a particular channel to a remote machine where you can use protocol analysis tool (Wireshark, Airopoek, etc) to review the packets and diagnose issues. Strictly used for troubleshooting purposes.

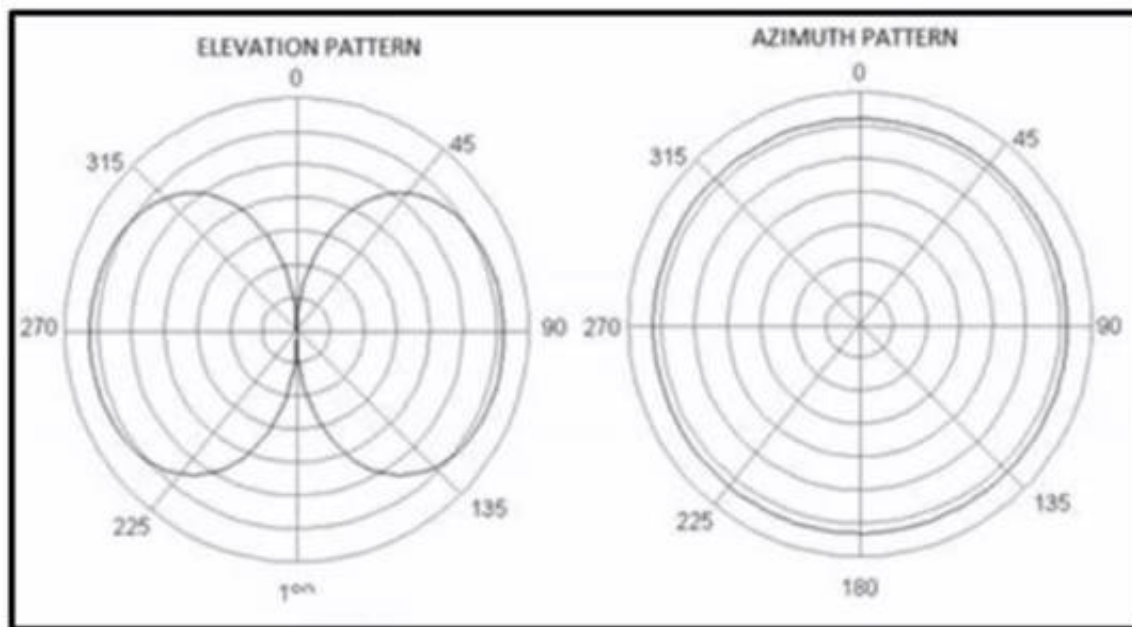
+ Bridge mode: bridge together the WLAN and the wired infrastructure together.

Mobility Express is the ability to use an access point (AP) as a controller instead of a real WLAN controller. But this solution is only suitable for small to midsize, or multi-site branch locations where you might not want to invest in a dedicated WLC. A Mobility Express WLC can support up to 100 Aps

#### NEW QUESTION 397

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which antenna emits this radiation pattern?

- A. omnidirectional
- B. Yagi
- C. RP-TNC
- D. dish

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 398

- (Topic 4)

A network administrator is designing a new network for a company that has frequent power spikes. The company wants to ensure that employees can the best solution for the administrator to recommend?

- A. Generator
- B. Cold site
- C. Redundant power supplies
- D. Uninterruptible power supply

**Answer:** D

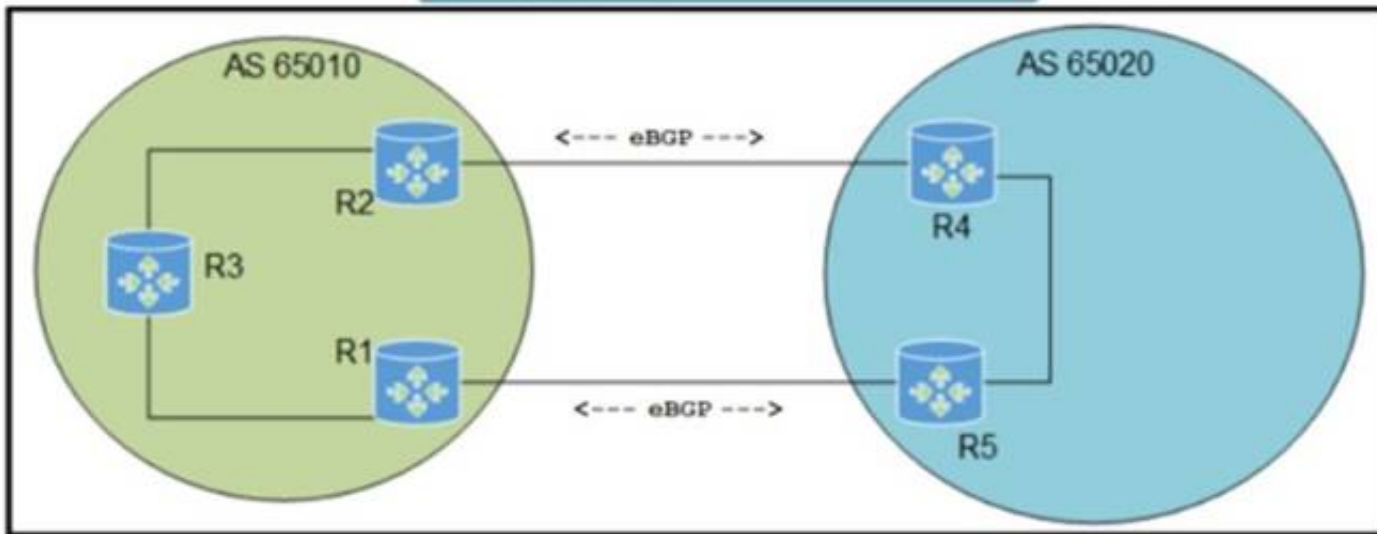
#### Explanation:

This is because an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) is a device that provides backup power to a network device or a computer in case of a power outage or a power spike. A UPS can prevent data loss, corruption, or damage to the device by providing a smooth and continuous power supply. A UPS can also protect the device from power surges, brownouts, or voltage fluctuations. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 2, lesson 2.1: Implementing Device Hardening.

#### NEW QUESTION 403

- (Topic 4)





Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration must be applied to ensure that the preferred path for traffic from AS 65010 toward AS 65020 uses the R2 to R4 path?  
A)

```
R2(config)# router bgp 65010
R2(config-router)# bgp default local-preference 200
R1(config)# router bgp 65010
R1(config-router)# bgp default local-preference 300
```

B)

```
R4(config)# router bgp 65020
R4(config-router)# bgp default local-preference 200
R5(config)# router bgp 65020
R5(config-router)# bgp default local-preference 300
```

C)

```
R2(config)# router bgp 65010
R2(config-router)# bgp default local-preference 300
R1(config)# router bgp 65010
R1(config-router)# bgp default local-preference 200
```

D)

```
R4(config)# router bgp 65020
R4(config-router)# bgp default local-preference 300
R5(config)# router bgp 65020
R5(config-router)# bgp default local-preference 200
```

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 406

- (Topic 4)

What is a characteristic of a traditional WAN?

- A. low complexity and high overall solution scale
- B. centralized reachability, security, and application policies
- C. operates over DTLS and TLS authenticated and secured tunnels
- D. united data plane and control plane

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 409

- (Topic 4)

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

- A. username admin secret 7 6j809j23kpp43883500N7%e\$



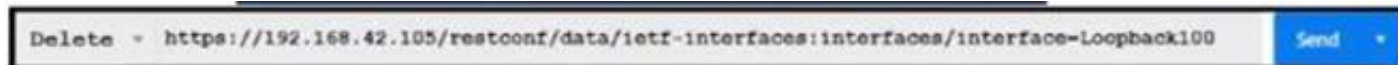
- B. service password-encryption
- C. line vty 04 password \$25\$FpM7182!
- D. line vty 0 15password \$25\$FpM71f82!

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 414

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



What does the response "204 No Content" mean for the REST API request?

- A. Interface toopback 100 is not removed from the configuration.
- B. Interface toopback 100 is not found in the configuration.
- C. Interface toopback 100 is removed from the configuration.
- D. The DELETE method is not supported.

**Answer: C**

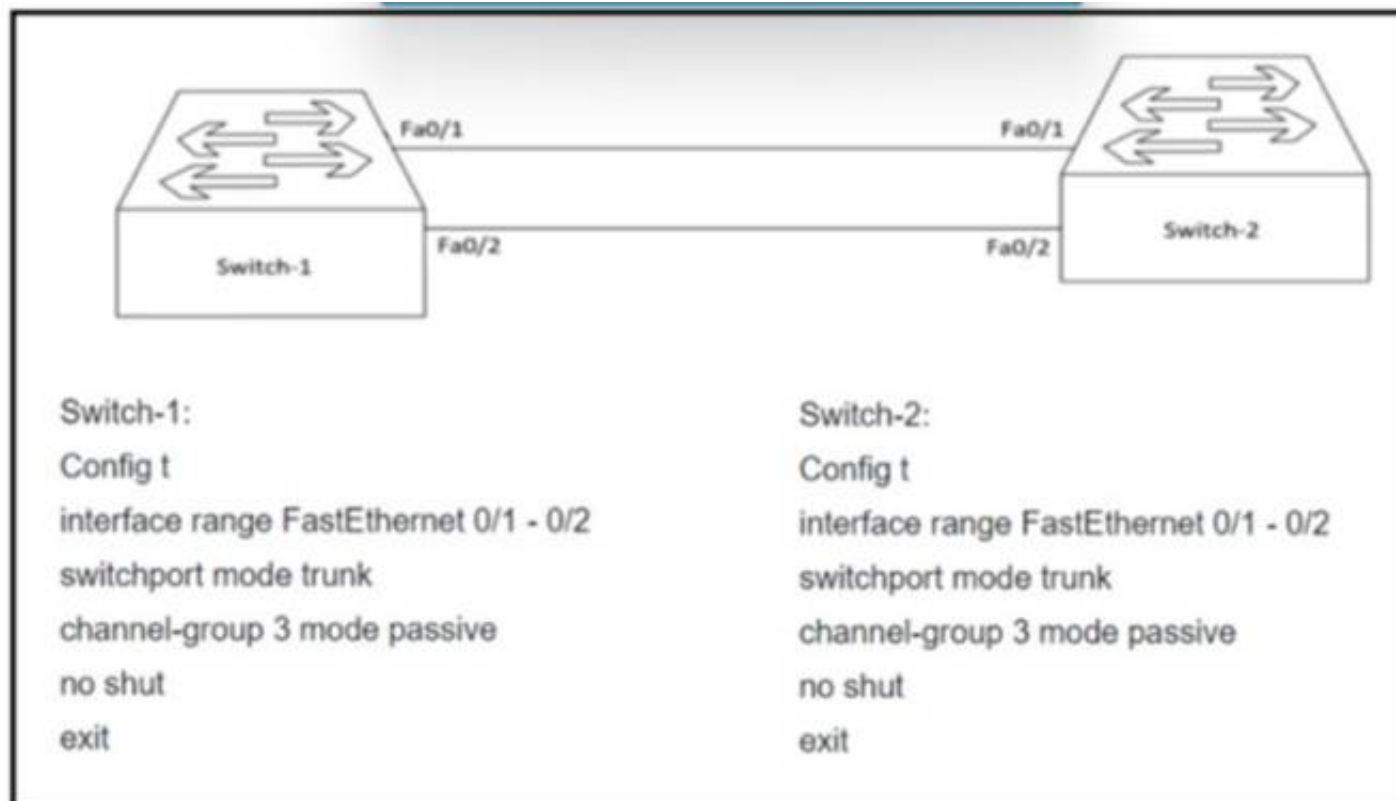
#### Explanation:

This is because the response "204 No Content" means that the REST API request was successful, but there is no content to return. The request was a DELETE method, which is used to remove a resource from the server. The resource in this case was the interface loopback 100, which was deleted from the configuration 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 417

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



An LACP port channel is configured between Switch-1 and Switch-2, but It falls to come up. Which action will resolve the issue?

- A. Configure Switch-1 with channel-group mode active
- B. Configure Switch-2 with channel-group mode desirable.
- C. Configure Switch-1 with channel-group mode on.
- D. Configure SwKch-2 with channel-group mode auto

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 419

- (Topic 4)

Which device, in a LISP routing architecture, receives and de-encapsulates LISP traffic for endpoints within a LISP-capable site?

- A. MR
- B. ETR
- C. OMS
- D. ITR

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 420

- (Topic 4)

In a Cisco SD-Access wireless environment, which device is responsible for hosting the anycast gateway?

- A. fusion router
- B. control plane node
- C. fabric border node

D. fabric edge node

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 422

- (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 424

- (Topic 4)

How do the RIB and the FIB differ?

- A. FIB contains routes learned through a dynamic routing protocol, and the RIB contains routes that are static or directly connected.
- B. RIB contains the interface for a destination, and the FIB contains the next hop information.
- C. FIB is derived from the control plane, and the RIB is derived from the data plane.
- D. RIB is derived from the control plane, and the FIB is derived from the RIB.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 426

- (Topic 4)

What is one being of implementing a data model 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 429

- (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 430

- (Topic 4)

What mechanism does PIM use to forward multicast traffic?

- A. PIM sparse mode uses a pull model to deliver multicast traffic.
- B. PIM dense mode uses a pull model to deliver multicast traffic.
- C. PIM sparse mode uses receivers to register with the RP.
- D. PIM sparse mode uses a flood and prune model to deliver multicast traffic.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

PIM sparse mode uses a pull model to deliver multicast traffic. This means that multicast traffic is only forwarded to routers that have explicitly requested it, using join messages. This reduces the amount of unnecessary traffic on the network and allows for efficient use of bandwidth. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 5, lesson 5.2: Implementing PIM Sparse Mode.

#### NEW QUESTION 435

- (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 436

- (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 440

- (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 445

- (Topic 4)

What is a characteristics of traffic shaping?

- A. can be applied in both traffic direction
- B. queues out-of-profile packets until the buffer is full
- C. drops out-of-profile packets
- D. causes TCP retransmits when packet are dropped

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 446

- (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 449

- (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 450

- (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/net/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 454

- (Topic 4)

```
monitor session 11 type erspan-source
source interface GigabitEthernet3
destination
erspan-id 12
ip address 10.10.10.10
origin ip address 10.100.10.10
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which command set completes the ERSPAN session configuration?

- ☐ monitor session 12 type erspan-destination  
destination interface GigabitEthernet4  
source  
erspan-id 12  
ip address 10.10.10.10
- ☐ monitor session 11 type erspan-destination  
destination interface GigabitEthernet4  
source  
erspan-id 12  
ip address 10.100.10.10
- ☐ monitor session 11 type erspan-destination  
destination interface GigabitEthernet4  
source  
erspan-id 11  
ip address 10.10.10.10
- ☐ monitor session 12 type erspan-destination  
destination interface GigabitEthernet4  
source  
erspan-id 11  
ip address 10.10.10.10

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 458

- (Topic 4)

What is a characteristics of Cisco SD-WAN?

- A. operates over DTLS/TLS authenticated and secured tunnels
- B. requires manual secure tunnel configuration
- C. uses unique per-device feature templates
- D. uses control connections between routers

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 462

- (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 465

- (Topic 4)

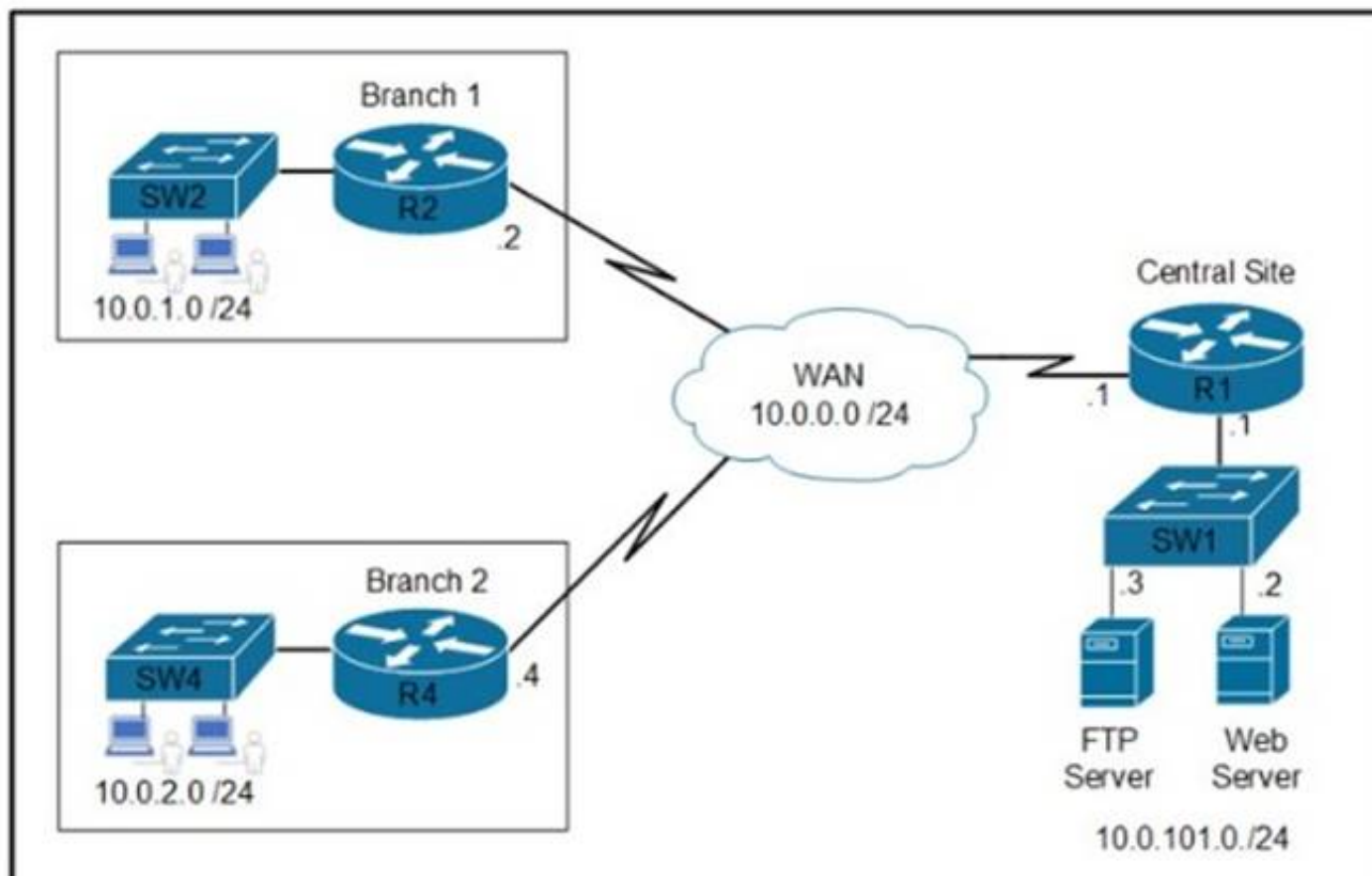
Which solution simplifies management of secure access to network resources?

- A. RFC 3580-based solution to enable authenticated access leveraging RADIUS and AV pairs
- B. TrustSec to logically group internal user environments and assign policies
- C. 802.1AE to secure communication in the network domain
- D. ISE to automate network access control leveraging RADIUS AV pairs

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 468

- (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 469

- (Topic 4)

Which function does a virtual switch provide?

- A. CPU context switching (or multitasking between virtual machines)
- B. RAID storage for virtual machines
- C. emulation of power for virtual machines.
- D. connectivity between virtual machines

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

This is because a virtual switch is a software-based switch that operates at the data link layer of the OSI model and provides connectivity between virtual machines that are running on the same physical host or different hosts. A virtual switch can also connect virtual machines to external networks, such as the Internet or a local area network, by using physical network adapters on the host. A virtual switch can perform the same functions as a physical switch, such as learning MAC addresses, forwarding frames, and applying VLANs. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 9, lesson 9.1: Implementing Network Virtualization.

#### NEW QUESTION 470

- (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 472

- (Topic 4)

What is one method for achieving REST API security?

- A. using built-in protocols known as Web Services Security
- B. using a combination of XML encryption and XML signatures
- C. using a MD5 hash to verify the integrity
- D. using HTTPS and TLS encryption

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 474

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ local
!
tacacs server prod
address ipv4 10.10.10.23
key cisco123
!
ip tacacs source-interface Gig 0/0
```

Which configuration must be applied for the TACACS+ server to grant access-level rights to remote users?

- A. R1(config)# aaa authentication login enable
- B. R1(config)# aaa authorization exec default local if-authenticated
- C. R1(config)# aaa authorization exec default group tacacs+
- D. R1(config)# aaa accounting commands 15 default start-stop group tacacs+

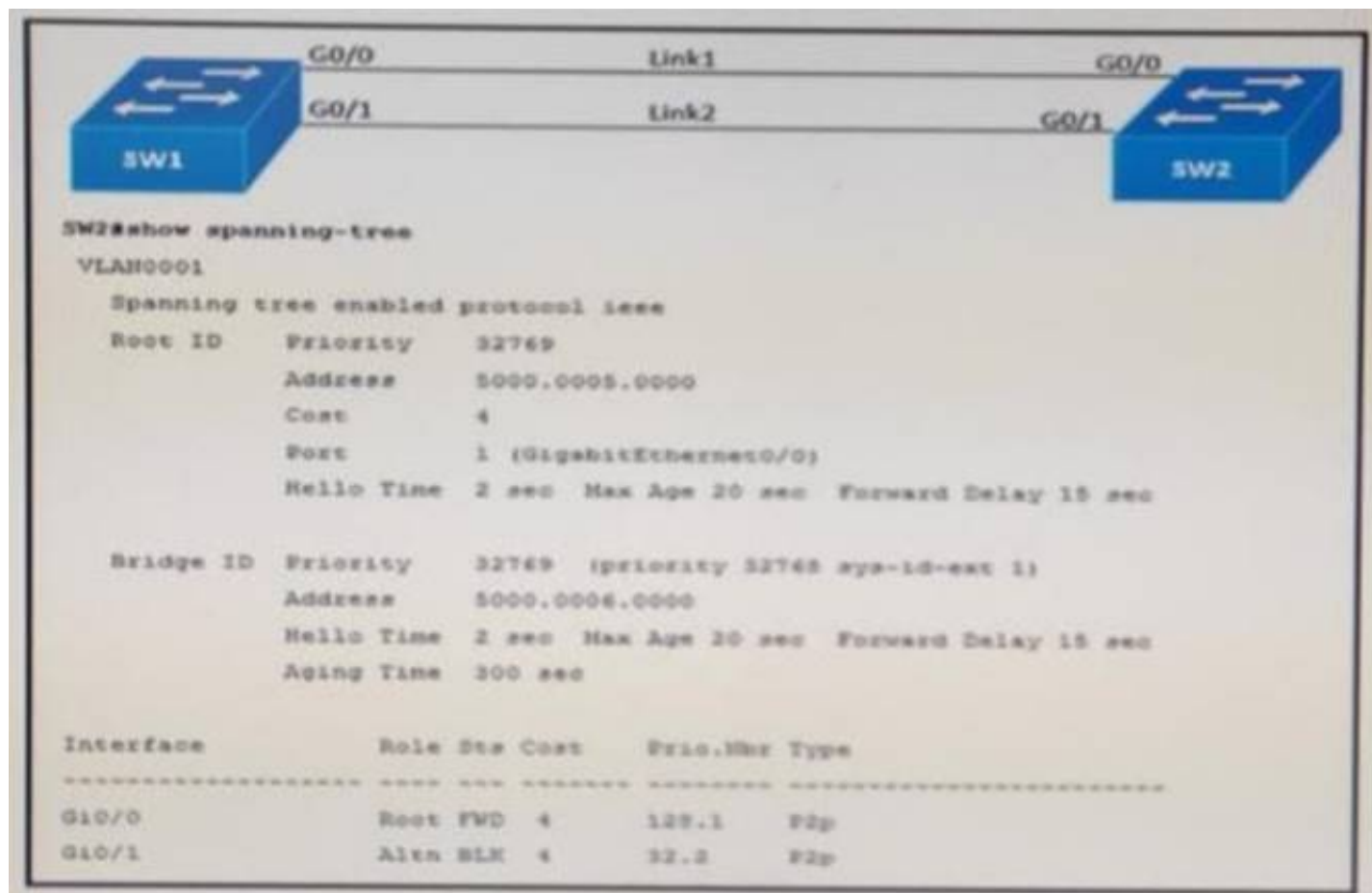
**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The aaa authorization exec default group tacacs+ command enables TACACS+ exec authorization, which allows the TACACS+ server to grant access-level rights to remote users. Exec authorization determines whether the user can access the privileged EXEC mode or remain in user EXEC mode after authentication. The TACACS+ server can also assign a privilege level to the user based on the configuration of the server. The default keyword specifies that this is the default method list for exec authorization. The group tacacs+ keyword specifies that the TACACS+ server group defined by the tacacs server command is used for authorization. Reference: TACACS+ Configuration Guide - Configuring TACACS [Cisco Cloud Services Router 1000V Series] - Cisco

#### NEW QUESTION 476

- (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 is 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 478

- (Topic 4)

A customer wants to connect a device to an autonomous Cisco AP configured as a WGB. The WGB is configured properly; however, it fails to associate to a CAPWAP- enabled AP. Which change must be applied in the advanced WLAN settings to resolve this issue?

- A. Enable Aironet IE.
- B. Enable passive client.
- C. Disable AAA override.
- D. Disable FlexConnect local switching.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 482

- (Topic 4)

An engineer uses the Design workflow to create a new network infrastructure in Cisco DNA Center. How is the physical network device hierarchy structured?

- A. by organization
- B. by location
- C. by hostname naming convention
- D. by role

**Answer: B**

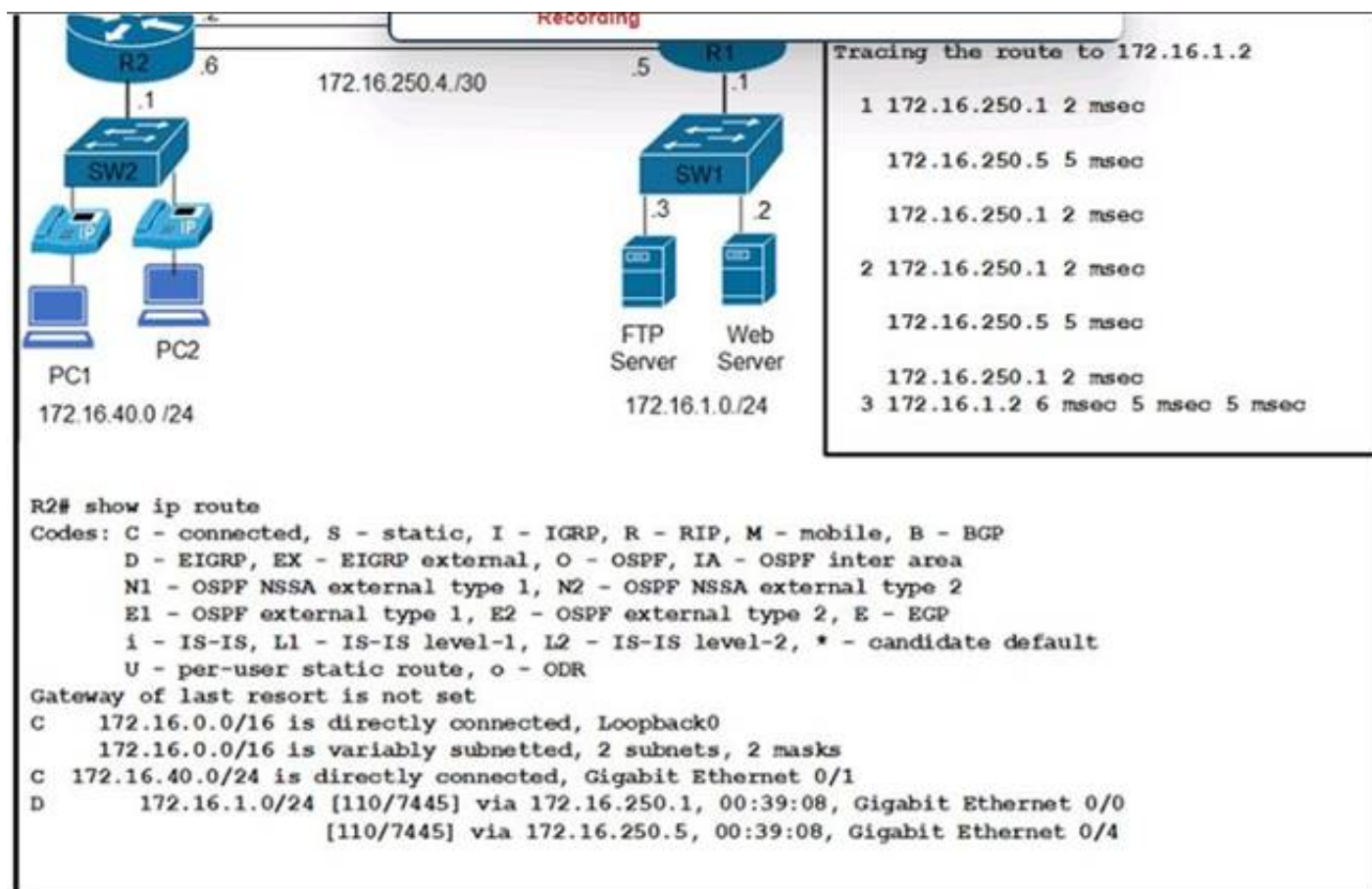
#### Explanation:

This is because the Design workflow in Cisco DNA Center allows the engineer to create a new network infrastructure by defining the physical network device hierarchy based on the location of the devices. The location hierarchy consists of four levels: global, area, building, and floor. The engineer can add, edit, or delete locations and assign devices to them. The location hierarchy helps to organize the network devices and apply policies and settings based on the location. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 8, lesson 8.6: Implementing Network Design Processes.

#### NEW QUESTION 485

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



Clients are reporting an issue with the voice traffic from the branch site to the central site. What is the cause of this issue?

- A. The voice traffic is using the link with less available bandwidth.
- B. There is a routing loop on the network.
- C. Traffic is load-balancing over both links, causing packets to arrive out of order.
- D. There is a high delay on the WAN links.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Traffic is load-balancing over both links, causing packets to arrive out of order. This can cause voice quality issues, such as jitter and delay. To avoid this problem, voice traffic should be sent over a single path, using a routing protocol that supports unequal-cost load balancing, such as EIGRP. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 4, lesson 4.3: Implementing EIGRP.

**NEW QUESTION 486**

- (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 489**

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



### Add a new network

Network name

Security type

EAP method

Authentication method

☒ Connect automatically

☐ Connect even if this network is not broadcasting

Save Cancel

A company has an internal wireless network with a hidden SSID and RADIUS-based client authentication for increased security. An employee attempts to manually add the company network to a laptop, but the laptop does not attempt to connect to the network. The regulatory domains of the access points and the laptop are identical. Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Ensure that the "Connect even if this network is not broadcasting" option is selected.
- B. Limit the enabled wireless channels on the laptop to the maximum channel range that is supported by the access points.
- C. Change the security type to WPA2-Personal AES.
- D. Use the empty string as the hidden SSID network name.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 492

- (Topic 4)

In the Cisco DNA Center Image Repository, what is a golden image?

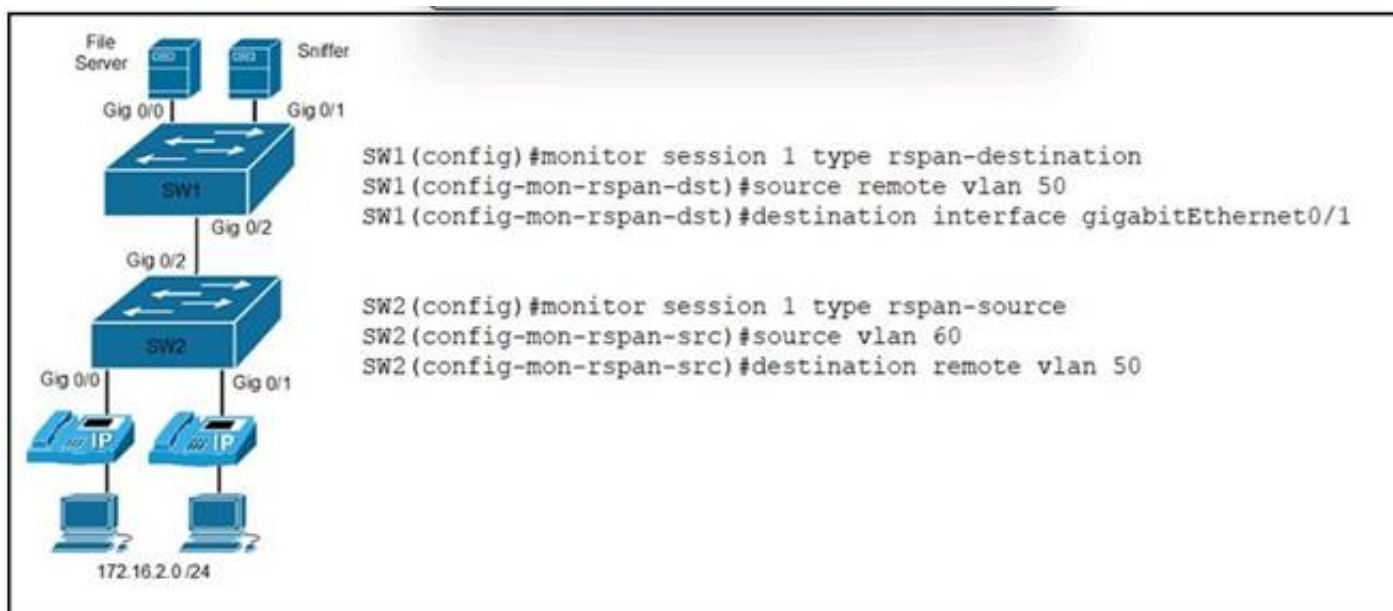
- A. The latest software image that is available for a specific device type
- B. The Cisco recommended software image for a specific device type.
- C. A software image that is compatible with multiple device types.
- D. A software image that meets the compliance requirements of the organization.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 494

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must send the 172.16.2.0 /24 user traffic to a packet capture tool to troubleshoot an issue. Which action completes the configuration?

- A. Encrypt the traffic between the users and the monitoring servers.

- B. Disable the spanning tree protocol on the monitoring server VLAN.
- C. Enable the Cisco Discovery Protocol on the server interfaces.
- D. Define the remote span VLAN on SW1 and SW2.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

This is because the remote span VLAN is used to transport the mirrored traffic from the source switch to the destination switch, where the monitoring server is connected. The remote span VLAN must be defined on both switches and must not be used for any other purpose. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 6, lesson 6.2: Implementing SPAN, RSPAN, and ERSPAN.

**NEW QUESTION 497**

- (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 498**

- (Topic 4)

Which JSON script is properly formatted?

A)

```
[
  "Session":{
    "title":"Writing 201",
    "grade":"11",
    "location":"Maine",
  }
]
```

B)

```
{
  "river": [
    {
      "name":"Mississippi",
      "state":"Louisiana",
      "ranking":"13"
    }
  ]
}
```

C)

```
"paint":[
  {
    "type":"indoor",
    "color":"white",
    "sheen":"satin"
  }]
}
```

D)

```
{
  "file":
  [
    "name":"File_4616,
    "location":"User_files",
    "bytes":"13070",
  ]
}
```

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Option A is the properly formatted JSON script. JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a standard text-based format for representing structured data based on JavaScript object syntax. It is commonly used for transmitting data in web applications (e.g., sending some data from the server to the client, so it can be displayed on a web page, or vice versa). The JSON syntax rules are as follows<sup>12</sup>:

? Data is in name/value pairs, separated by commas. A name/value pair consists of a field name (in double quotes), followed by a colon, followed by a value: "name": "value".

? Curly braces hold objects. An object can contain multiple name/value pairs: {"name": "value", "name": "value", ...}.

? Square brackets hold arrays. An array can contain multiple values, separated by commas: ["value", "value", ...].

? Values can be strings (in double quotes), numbers, booleans (true or false), null, objects, or arrays.

Option A follows these rules and is a valid JSON script. It defines an object with four name/value pairs: "name", "age", "hobbies", and "address". The value of "name" is a string, the value of "age" is a number, the value of "hobbies" is an array of strings, and the value of "address" is another object with two name/value pairs: "city" and "country". The object is enclosed in curly braces and the name/value pairs are separated by commas.

Option B is not a valid JSON script because it uses single quotes instead of double quotes for the field names and string values. JSON requires double quotes for strings<sup>12</sup>.

Option C is not a valid JSON script because it does not use commas to separate the name/value pairs. JSON requires commas to separate the data elements within an object or an array<sup>12</sup>.

Option D is not a valid JSON script because it uses a semicolon instead of a colon to separate the field name and the value. JSON requires a colon to separate the name and the value in a name/value pair<sup>12</sup>. References: 1: JSON Introduction, 2: JSON Syntax

**NEW QUESTION 500**

- (Topic 4)

What is an advantage of utilizing data models in a multivendor environment?

- A. lowering CPU load incurred to managed devices
- B. improving communication security with binary encoded protocols
- C. facilitating a unified approach to configuration and management
- D. removing the distinction between configuration and runtime state data

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 505**

- (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 protoco
- E. EIGRP is a link-state protocol.
- F. OSPF supports only equal-cost load balancin
- G. EIGRP supports unequal-cost load balancing.
- H. OSPF supports unequal-cost load balancin
- I. EIGRP supports only equal-cost load balancing.

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 510**

- (Topic 4)

Which QoS feature uses the IP Precedence bits in the ToS field of the IP packet header to partition traffic into different priority levels?

- A. marking
- B. shaping
- C. policing
- D. classification

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 511**

- (Topic 4)

A customer has a pair of Cisco 5520 WLCs set up in an SSO cluster to manage all APs. Guest traffic is anchored to a Cisco 3504 WLC located in a DMZ. Which action is needed to ensure that the EoIP tunnel remains in an UP state in the event of failover on the SSO cluster?

- A. Configure back-to-back connectivity on the RP ports.
- B. Enable default gateway reachability check.
- C. Use the same mobility domain on all WLCs.
- D. Use the mobility MAC when the mobility peer is configured.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 515**

- (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 518**

- (Topic 4)

Which two methods are used to assign security group tags to the user in a Cisco Trust Sec architecture? (Choose two )

- A. modular QoS
- B. policy routing
- C. web authentication
- D. DHCP
- E. IEEE 802.1x

**Answer:** CE

**NEW QUESTION 523**

- (Topic 4)

A VoIP phone is plugged in to a port but cannot receive calls. Which of the following needs to be done on the port to address the issue?

- A. Trunk all VLANs on the port.
- B. Configure the native VLAN.
- C. Tag the traffic to voice VLAN.
- D. Disable VLANs.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

This is because the voice VLAN is a special VLAN that is used to separate the voice traffic from the data traffic on a switch port. The voice VLAN allows the VoIP phone to communicate with the voice server and receive calls. The voice VLAN is usually configured with a higher priority than the data VLAN to ensure the quality of service for the voice traffic. The voice VLAN is tagged with a VLAN ID that is different from the data VLAN ID. The switch port must be configured to tag the traffic to the voice VLAN, either manually or automatically using protocols such as CDP or LLDP. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 3, lesson 3.2: Implementing VLANs and Trunks.

**NEW QUESTION 528**

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 533**

- (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 536**

- (Topic 4)

When is GLBP preferred over HSRP?

- A. When encrypted helm are required between gateways h a single group.
- B. When the traffic load needs to be shared between multiple gateways using a single virtual IP.
- C. When the gateway routers are a mix of Cisco and non-Cisco routers
- D. When clients need the gateway MAC address lo Be the same between multiple gateways

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 538**

- (Topic 4)

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.3 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# standby 512 ip 10.0.0.1
```

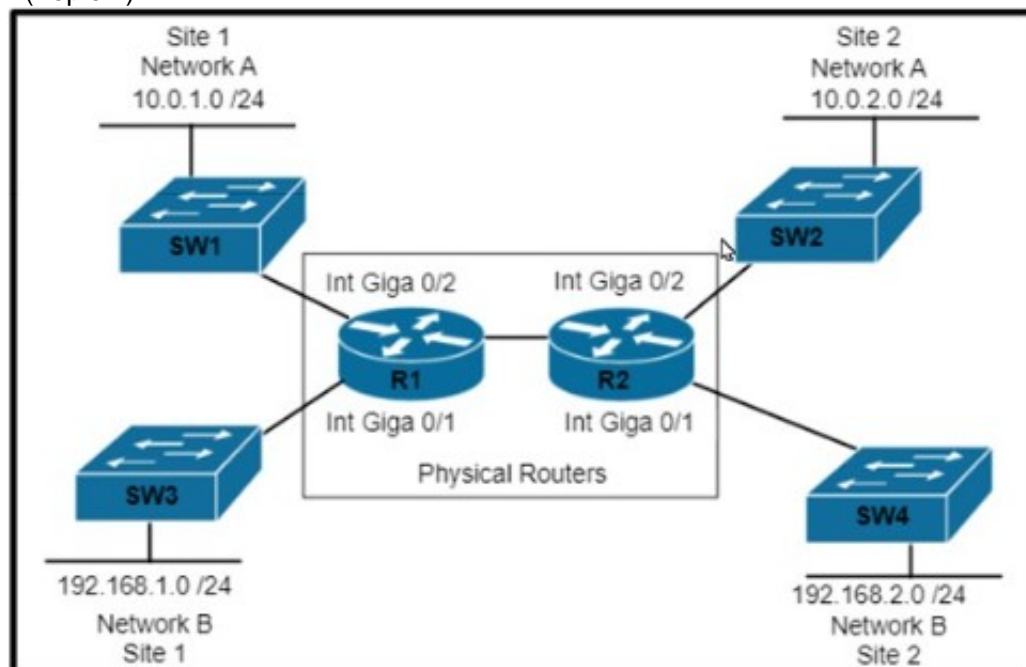
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to configure standby group 512 on interface GigabitEthernet0/1, but the configuration is not accepted. Which command resolves this problem?

- A. standby version 2
- B. standby 512 preempt
- C. standby redirects
- D. standby 512 priority 100

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 541**

- (Topic 4)



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 542

- (Topic 4)

An engineer must configure Interface and sensor monitoring on a router. The NMS server is located in a trusted zone with IP address 10.15.2.19. Communication between the router and the NMS server must be encrypted and password-protected using the most secure algorithms. Access must be allowed only for the NMS server and with the minimum permission levels needed. Which configuration must the engineer apply?

- A)

```
ip access-list standard nms
 permit 10.15.2.19 255.255.255.255

snmp-server view ro cisco included

snmp-server view ro ifEntry included

snmp-server group nms v3 priv read ro access nms
snmp-server user user1 nms v3 auth 3des Password1 pri aes 192 Password123
```
- B)

```
ip access-list standard nms
 permit 10.15.2.19 0.0.0.0

snmp-server view rw iso included

snmp-server view rw ifEntry included

snmp-server group nms v3 auth write rw access nms
snmp-server user user1 nms v3 auth des Password1 pri des Password123
```
- C)



```
ip access-list extended nms
 permit 1 host 10.15.2.19 any

snmp-server view ro internet included

snmp-server view ro ifEntry included

snmp-server group nms v3 priv notify ro access nms
snmp-server user user1 nms v3 encrypted auth md5 Password1 pri 3des Password123
```

D)

```
ip access-list standard nms
 permit 10.15.2.19 0.0.0.0

snmp-server view ro iso included
```

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Option A is the correct configuration to apply interface and sensor monitoring on a router with the given requirements. This option uses SNMPv3, which is the most secure version of SNMP that supports encryption and authentication. The configuration steps are as follows:

? Create an access list named nms that permits only the NMS server with IP address 10.15.2.19 to access the router: ip access-list standard nms and permit 10.15.2.19 0.0.0.0.

? Create a view named rw that includes all the SNMP objects: snmp-server view rw included.

? Create a group named nms that uses SNMPv3 with privacy (encryption) and authentication, and assigns the view rw and the access list nms to the group: snmp-server group nms v3 priv read rw access nms.

? Create a user named nms that belongs to the group nms and uses DES for authentication and AES for encryption, with the passwords despass and aespass respectively: snmp-server user nms nms v3 auth des despass priv aes 192 aespass.

Option B is incorrect because it does not use encryption for SNMP communication, which is required by the question. The noauth keyword in the snmp-server group command means that no authentication or encryption is used, which makes the SNMP packets vulnerable to eavesdropping and tampering.

Option C is incorrect because it does not use the most secure algorithms for SNMP communication, which is required by the question. The md5 and des keywords in the snmp-server user command mean that MD5 and DES are used for authentication and encryption respectively, which are considered weak and outdated algorithms. AES and SHA are recommended instead.

Option D is incorrect because it does not restrict the access to the NMS server only, which is required by the question. The snmp-server community command creates a community string that acts as a password for SNMP access, but it does not specify an access list to limit the source IP addresses that can use the community string. Therefore, any device that knows the community string can access the router via SNMP. References: 1: Configuring SNMPv3, 2: SNMP Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.12.x

**NEW QUESTION 545**

- (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
!
```

What happens to access interfaces where VLAN 222 is assigned?

- A. STP BPDU guard is enabled
- B. A description "RSPAN" is added.
- C. They are placed into an inactive state.
- D. They cannot provide PoE.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

This is because the exhibit shows the configuration of a remote SPAN (RSPAN) VLAN, which is a special VLAN that is used to transport mirrored traffic from one switch to another switch over a trunk link. The RSPAN VLAN is configured with the remote-span option, which indicates that the VLAN is dedicated for RSPAN use only. The access interfaces where the RSPAN VLAN is assigned are placed into an inactive state, which means that they cannot forward any traffic other than the mirrored traffic. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 6, lesson 6.2: Implementing SPAN, RSPAN, and ERSPAN.

#### NEW QUESTION 546

- (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

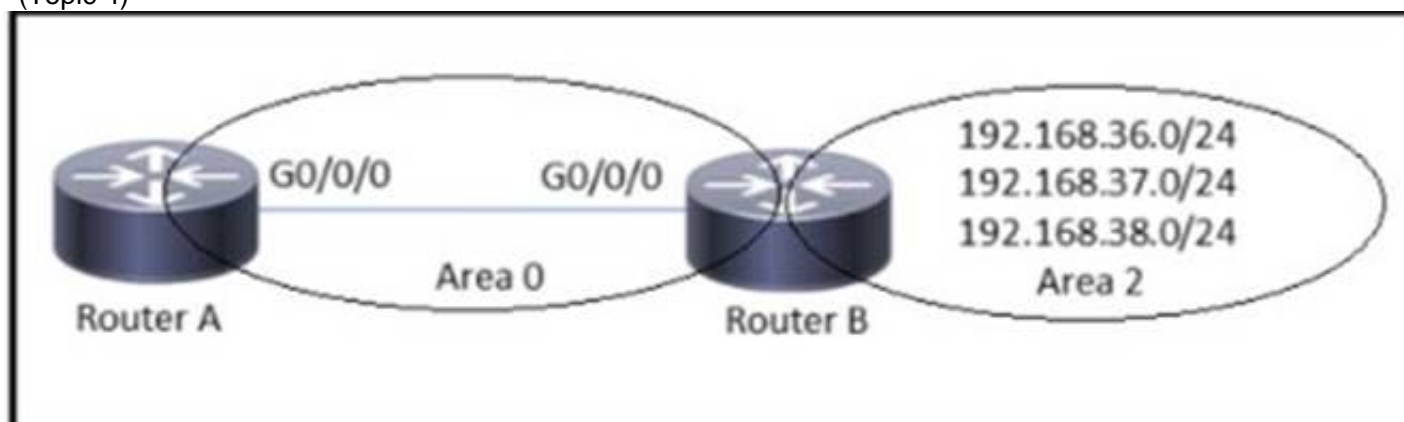
**Answer: A**

#### 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 550

- (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 553

- (Topic 4)

Which tool is used in Cisco DNA Center to build generic configurations that are able to be applied on device with similar network settings?

- A. Command Runner
- B. Template Editor
- C. Application Policies
- D. Authentication Template

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 555

- (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 560**

.....



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