Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

Company XYZ
Network

SW101

LAN 10.1.0.0/24

Gi0/0

RHQ1

Gi0/0

Gi0/1

99.0.0.0/30

99.0.0.4/30

LAN 10.2.0.0/24

Gi0/0

Loopback
1.1.1.1/32

Gi0/1

Gi0/1

Loopback
2.2.

R101

R201
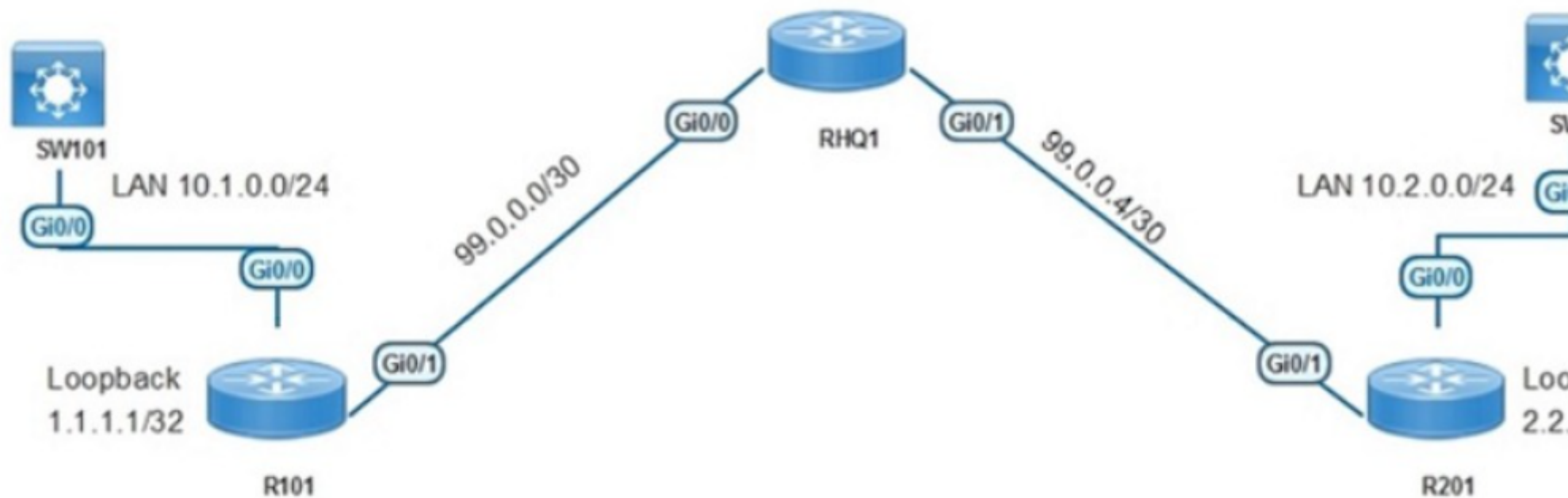
```
R101#sh run | section sla
ip sla 1
   tcp-connect 2.2.2.2 3000 source-ip 1.1.1.1
   threshold 1000
   timeout 1000
```

Refer to the exhibit While troubleshooting an issue on the network, an engineer notices that a TCP Connect operation failed on port 3000 between R101 and R201. Which command must be configured on R201 to respond to the R101 IP SLA configurations with a control connection on UDP port 1967?

Options:

A- ip sla responder udp-echo ipaddress 1.1.1.1 port 1967

B- ip sla responder tcp-connect ipaddress 1.1.1.1 port 3000

C- ip sla responder tcp-connect ipaddress 2.2.2.2 port 3001

D- ip sla responder

Answer:

A

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show time-range

time-range entry: timer (active)
   periodic weekend 9:00 to 17:00
   used in: IP ACL entry
   used in: IP ACL entry

R1#show ip access-list interface gig0/0

Extended IP access list NO_Internet in
   10 deny tcp any any eq www time-range timer (active)
   20 deny tcp any any eq 443 time-range timer (active)
   30 permit ip any any
```

Refer to the exhibit. Users on a call center report that they cannot browse the internet on Saturdays during the afternoon. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

interface gig0/0
ip access-group NO_Internet out

B)

```
ip access-list extended NO_Internet
 15 permit tcp any any eq www
```

C)

```
no time-range timer
```

D)

```
time-range timer
 no periodic weekend 9:00 to 17:00
 periodic weekend 17:00 to 23:59
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

D

Question 3

Which two technologies optimize MPLS infrastructure using bandwidth protection services when experiencing slow response7 (Choose two.)

Options:

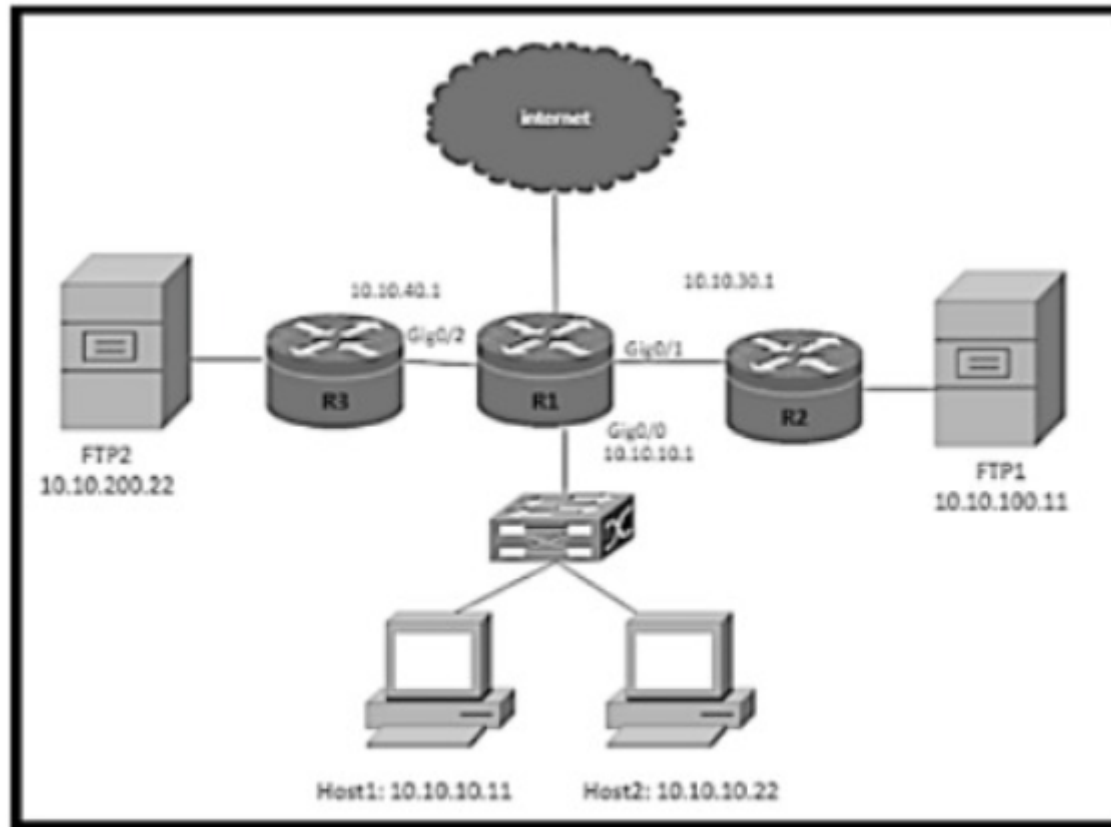**A-** IPLFA

B- MPLS OAM

C- VPLS

D- SO-MPLS

E- Fast-Rwoute

Answer:

A, E

Question 4

Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit. The R1 routing table has the prefixes for the FTP1 and FTP2 file servers. A network engineer must configure the R1 with these requirements:

Host1 must use the FTP1 fileserver.

Host2 must use the FTP2 fileserver.

Which configuration meets the requirement on R1?

A)

```
ip access-list extended FTP1_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.11 host 10.10.100.11
ip access-list extended FTP2_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.22 host 10.10.200.22
!
route-map PBR_FTP  permit 10
 match ip address FTP1_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.40.1
route-map PBR_FTP  permit 20
 match ip address FTP2_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.30.1
!
ip local policy route-map PBR_FTP
```

B)

```
ip access-list extended FTP1_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.11 host 10.10.100.11
 ip access-list extended FTP2_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.22 host 10.10.200.22
 !
 route-map PBR_FTP  permit 10
  match ip address FTP1_R1
  set ip next-hop 10.10.30.1
  !
 route-map PBR_FTP  permit 20
  match ip address FTP2_R1
  set ip next-hop 10.10.40.1
  !
 ip local policy route-map PBR_FTP
```

C)

```
ip access-list extended FTP1_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.11 host 10.10.100.11
ip access-list extended FTP2_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.22 host 10.10.200.22
 !
route-map PBR_FTP  permit 10
 match ip address FTP1_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.30.1
 !
route-map PBR_FTP  permit 20
 match ip address FTP2_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.40.1
 !
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
 ip policy route-map PBR_FTP
```

D)

```
ip access-list extended FTP1_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.11 any
ip access-list extended FTP2_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.22 any
route-map PBR_FTP permit 10
 match ip address FTP1_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.30.1
!
route-map PBR_FTP permit 20
 match ip address FTP2_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.40.1
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
 ip policy route-map PBR_FTP
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

C

Question 5

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer notices a connectivity problem between routers R1 and R2. The frequency of this problem is high during peak business hours. Which action resolves the issue?

Options:

A- Increase the MTU on the interfaces that connect R1 and R2.

B- Increase the available bandwidth between R1 and R2.

C- Decrease the EIGRP keepallve and hold down timers on R1 and R2.

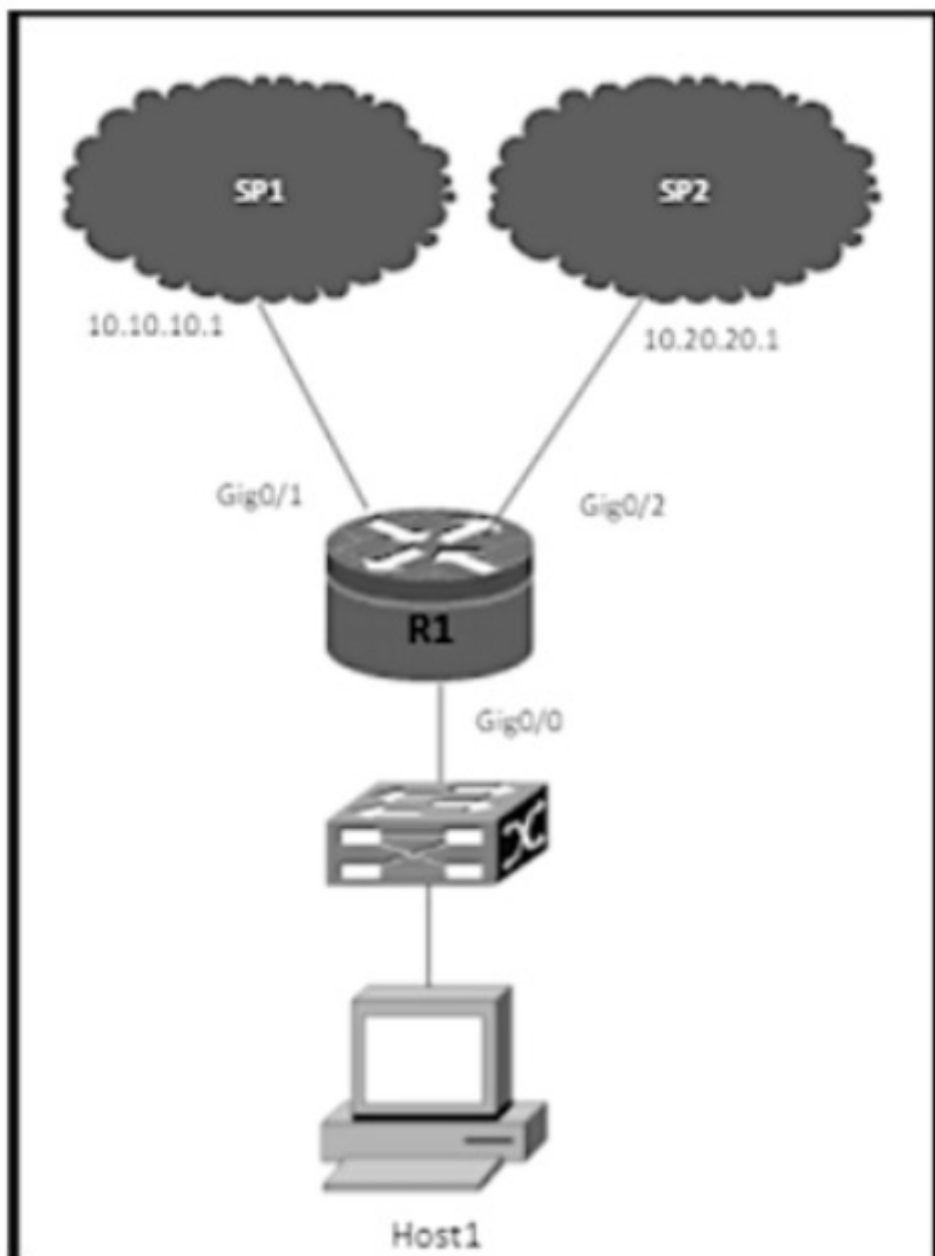**D-** Set static EIGRP neighborship between R1 and R2.

Answer:

B

Question 6

Refer to the exhibit.

SP1

SP2

10.10.10.1

10.20.20.1

Gig0/1

Gig0/2

R1

Gig0/0

Host1

Refer to the exhibit. R1 uses SP1 as the primary path. A network engineer must force all SSH traffic generated from R1 toward SP2. Which configuration accomplishes the task?

A)

```
ip access-list extended match_SSH
 permit tcp any any eq 22
!
route-map PBR_SSH permit 10
 match ip address match_SSH
 set ip next-hop 10.20.20.1
!
interface Gig0/0
 ip policy route-map PBR_SSH
```

B)

```
ip access-list extended match_SSH
 permit tcp any any eq 22
!
route-map PBR_SSH permit 10
 match ip address match_SSH
 set ip next-hop 10.10.10.1
!
ip local policy route-map PBR_SSH
```

C)

```
ip access-list extended match_SSH
 permit tcp any any eq 22
!
route-map PBR_SSH permit 10
 match ip address match_SSH
 set ip next-hop 10.20.20.1
!
ip local policy route-map PBR_SSH
```

```
ip access-list extended match_SSH
 permit tcp any any eq 22
!
route-map PBR_SSH permit 10
 match ip address match_SSH
 set ip next-hop 10.20.20.1
!
interface Gig0/1
 ip policy route-map PBR_SSH
```

Options:

A- Option

B- Option

C- Option

D- Option

Answer:

C

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RD#show   ip bgp 192.168.1.1
Advertised to update-groups:
        3
  65101
    10.10.10.2 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.2 (10.10.10.2)
      Origin IGP, metric 100, localpref 100, weight 65535, valid, external,
best
  65101
    10.0.0.17 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.6 (172.16.20.1)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal

RB#show   ip bgp 192.168.1.1
BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.1/32, version 10
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
        2
  Local
    10.10.10.1 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.1 (192.168.1.1)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
```

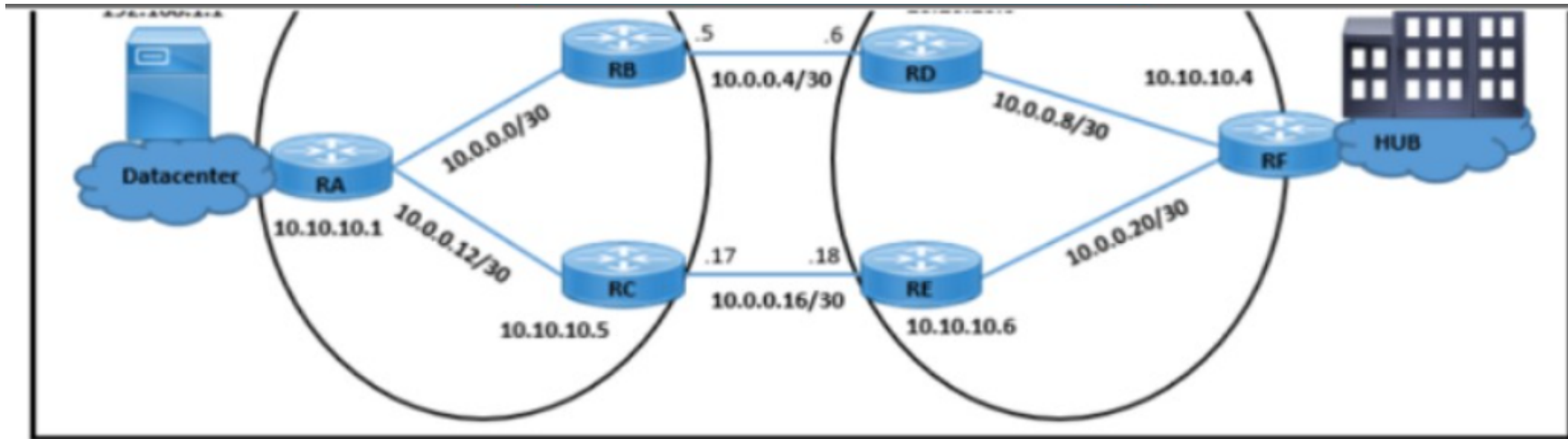Refer to the exhibit. A customer finds that traffic from the application server (192.168.1.1) to the HUB site passes through a congested path that causes random packet drops. The NOC team influences the BGP path with MED on RB. but RD still sees that traffic coming from RA is not taking an alternate route. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

RD(config)#router bgp 65201
RD(config-router)#no neighbor 10.10.10.2 weight 65535

B)

```
RB(config)#router bgp 65101
RB(config-router)#no neighbor 10.10.10.3 route-map HIGH-LP out
```

C)

```
RB(config)#router bgp 65101
RB(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.3 weight 50
```

D)

```
RC(config)#router bgp 65101
RC(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.6 route-map HIGH-LP out
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

D

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R3#
*Sep  5 07:29:34.031: %TCP-6-BADAUTH: No MD5 digest from 10.10.10.2(179) to
10.10.10.3(60942) (RST)
R2# show ip bgp neighbors 10.10.10.3
BGP neighbor is 10.10.10.3,  remote AS 65201, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Idle
  Last read 00:02:19, last write 00:02:19, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is
60 seconds
  Message statistics:
    InQ depth is 0
    OutQ depth is 0
                         Sent          Rcvd
    Opens:                2             2
    Notifications:        0             0
    Updates:              5             6
    Keepalives:           10            9
    Route Refresh:        0             0
    Total:                17            17
  Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
 Address tracking is enabled, the RIB does have a route to 10.10.10.3
  Connections established 2; dropped 2
  Last reset 00:11:58, due to Peer closed the session
  External BGP neighbor not directly connected.
  Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
  No active TCP connection
```
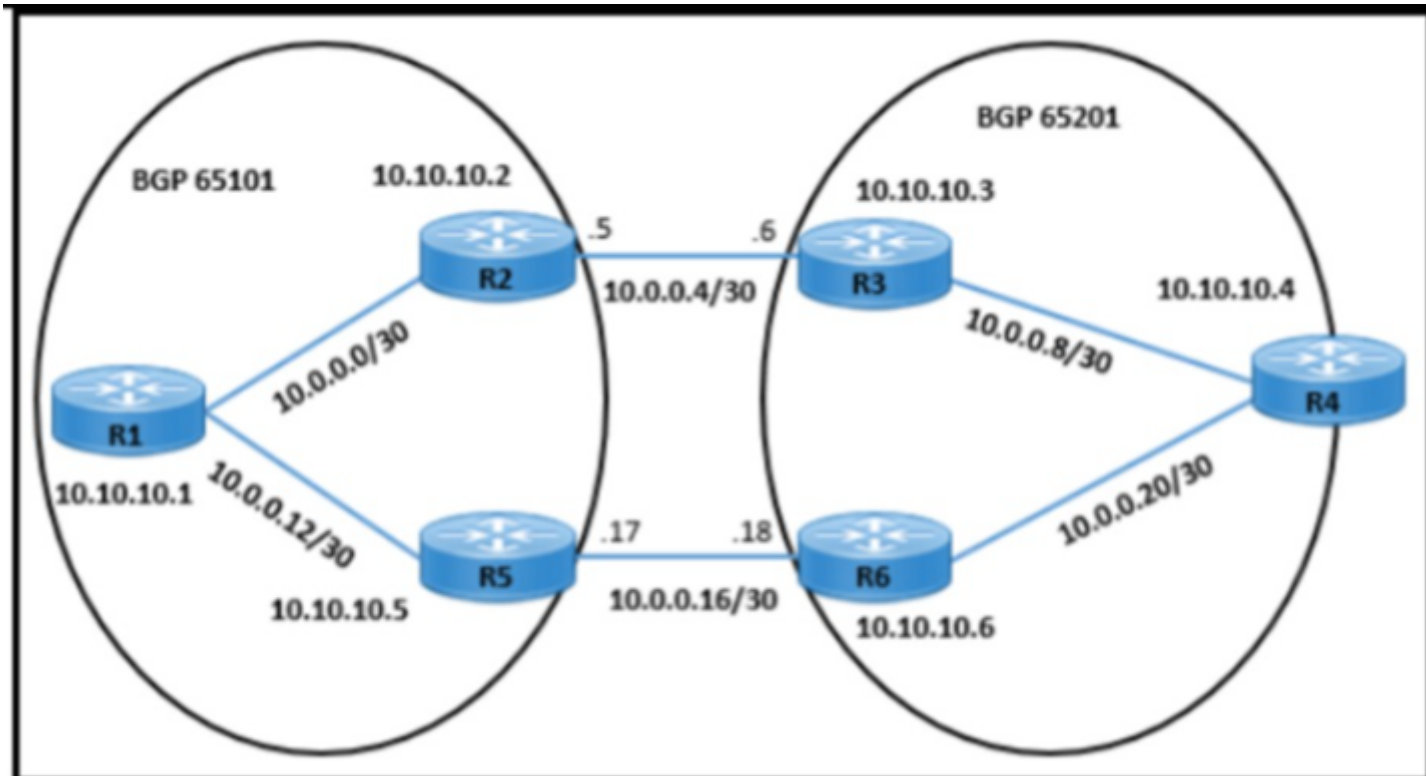
The network operation team observes a traffic forwarding issue between R2 and R3:

Ping and traceroute of loopback IP address from R2 to R3 is successful.

iBGP peering in AS 65101 and AS 65201 is up.

Which configuration resolves the issue?

A- Configure MD5 password authentication on R2.

B- Advertise R2 and R3 loopback IPs in AS 65101 and AS 65201.

C- Remove MD5 password authentication on R3.

D- Set up eBGP multihop on R2 and R3 routers.

Answer:

D

Question 9

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What are the two reasons for RD and VPNv4 addresses in an MPLS Layer 3 VPN? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- RD is prepended to each prefix to make routes unique.

B- VPN RT communities are used to identify customer unique routes.

C- When the PE redistributes customer routes into MP-BGP, they must be unique.

D- They are on a CE device to use for static configuration.

E- They are used for a BGP session with the CE device.

Answer:

A, C

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

The network administrator is tasked to configure R1 to authenticate telnet connections based on Cisco ISE using RADIUS. ISE has been configured with an IP address of 192.168.1.5 and with a network device pointing towards R1 (192.168.1.1) with a shared secret password of Cisco123. If ISE is down, the administrator should be able to connect using the local database with a username and password combination of admin/cisco123.

The administrator has configured the following on R1:

```
aaa new-model
!
username admin password cisco123
!
radius server ISE1
 address ipv4 192.168.1.5
 key Cisco123
!
aaa group server tacacs+ RAD-SERV
 server name ISE1
!
aaa authentication login RAD-LOCAL group RAD-SERV
```

ISE has gone down. The Network Administrator is not able to Telnet to R1 when ISE went down. Which two configuration changes will fix the issue? (Choose two.)

- [ ] line vty 0 4
      login authentication RAD-LOCAL

- [ ] line vty 0 4
      login authentication default

- [ ] line vty 0 4
      login authentication RAD-SERV

- [ ] aaa authentication login RAD-SERV group RAD-LOCAL local

- [ ] aaa authentication login RAD-LOCAL group RAD-SERV local

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

C, E

Question 11

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An engineer configured VRF-Lite on a router for VRF blue and VRF red. OSPF must be enabled on each VRF to peer to a directly connected router in each VRF. Which configuration forms OSPF neighbors over the network 10.10.10.0/28 for VRF blue and 192.168.0.0/30 for VRF red?

○ router ospf 1 vrf blue
  network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.15 area 0
  router ospf 2 vrf red
  network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.3 area 0

○ router ospf 1 vrf blue
  network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.240 area 0
  router ospf 2 vrf red
  network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.252 area 0

○ router ospf 1 vrf blue
  network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.252 area 0
  router ospf 2 vrf red
  network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.240 area 0

○ router ospf 1 vrf blue
  network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
  router ospf 2 vrf red
  network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.15 area 0

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

A

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A. Redistribute the static metric in EIGRP.

Options:

B- Add the eigrp stub connected static command.

C- Redistribute the connected metric in EIGRP.

D- Remove the eigrp stub connected command.

Answer:

B

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