

Question #724

Topic 1

Which two capabilities of Cisco DNA Center make it more extensible as compared to traditional campus device management? (Choose two.)

- A. REST APIs that allow for external applications to interact natively
- B. adapters that support all families of Cisco IOS software
- C. SDKs that support interaction with third-party network equipment
- D. modular design that is upgradable as needed
- E. customized versions for small, medium, and large enterprises

Correct Answer: AC

Cisco DNA Center offers 360-degree extensibility through four distinct types of platform capabilities:

- ☞ Intent-based APIs leverage the controller and enable business and IT applications to deliver intent to the network and to reap network analytics and insights for IT and business innovation.
- ☞ Process adapters, built on integration APIs, allow integration with other IT and network systems to streamline IT operations and processes.
- ☞ Domain adapters, built on integration APIs, allow integration with other infrastructure domains such as data center, WAN, and security to deliver a consistent intent-based infrastructure across the entire IT environment.
- ☞ SDKs allow management to be extended to third-party vendor's network devices to offer support for diverse environments.

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/cloud-systems-management/dna-center/nb-06-dna-cent-platf-aag-cte-en.html>

 **Networknovice** 1 year ago

SDN=Software-Defined Networking. Its in the name "software."

API's= Application Programming Interface. = software

REST API's = isn't a specific API but a set of rules for API's

SDKs= Software Development Kits

Enabling software to allow for external applications defiantly makes it more "extensible" (able to be extended). The traditional device management seemed to really want to keep things proprietary, or at least attempt a push in that direction. It appears now that Cisco knows it needs to adapt and allow for 3rd party devices/applications so that it can remain competitive.

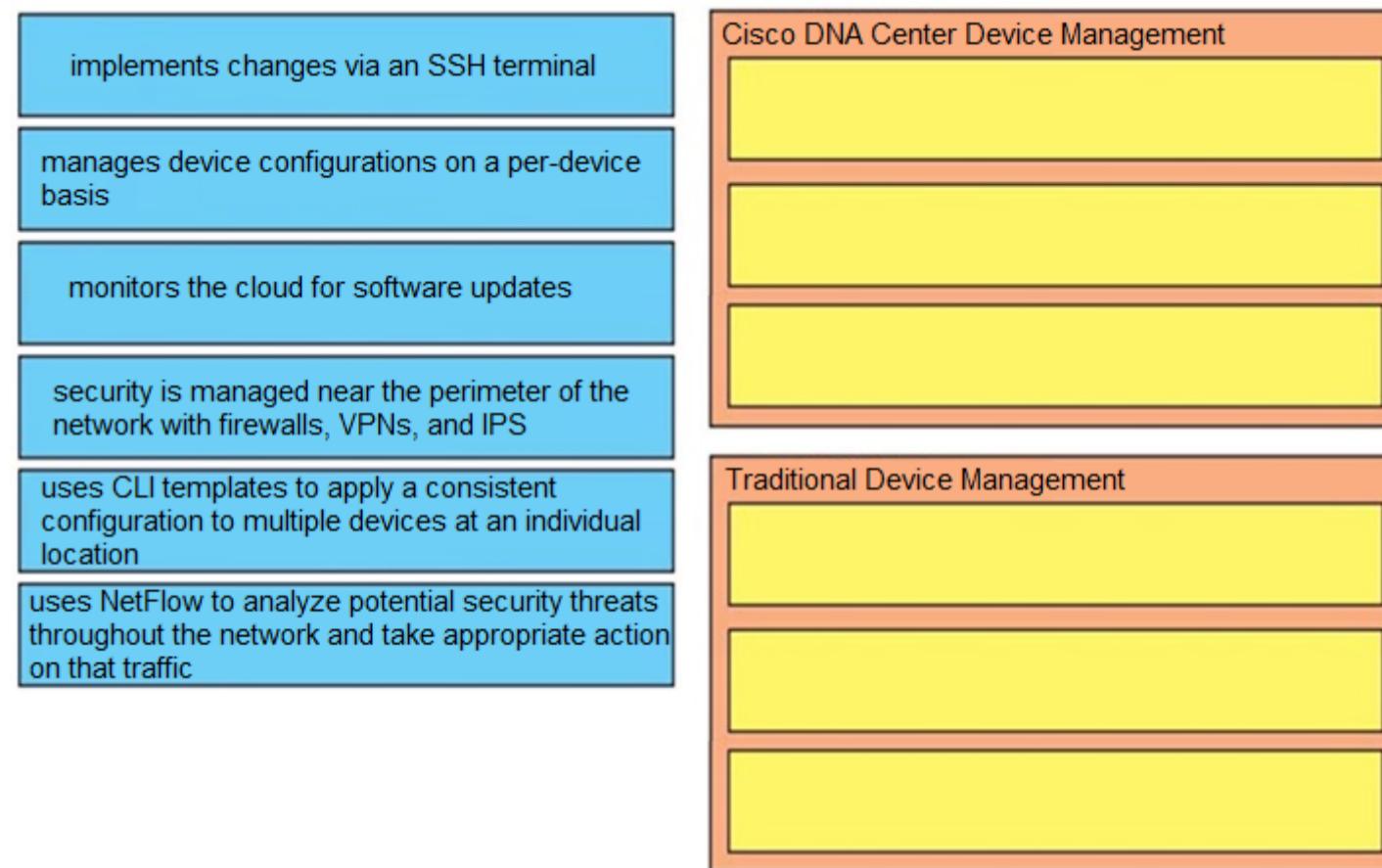
upvoted 4 times

Question #725

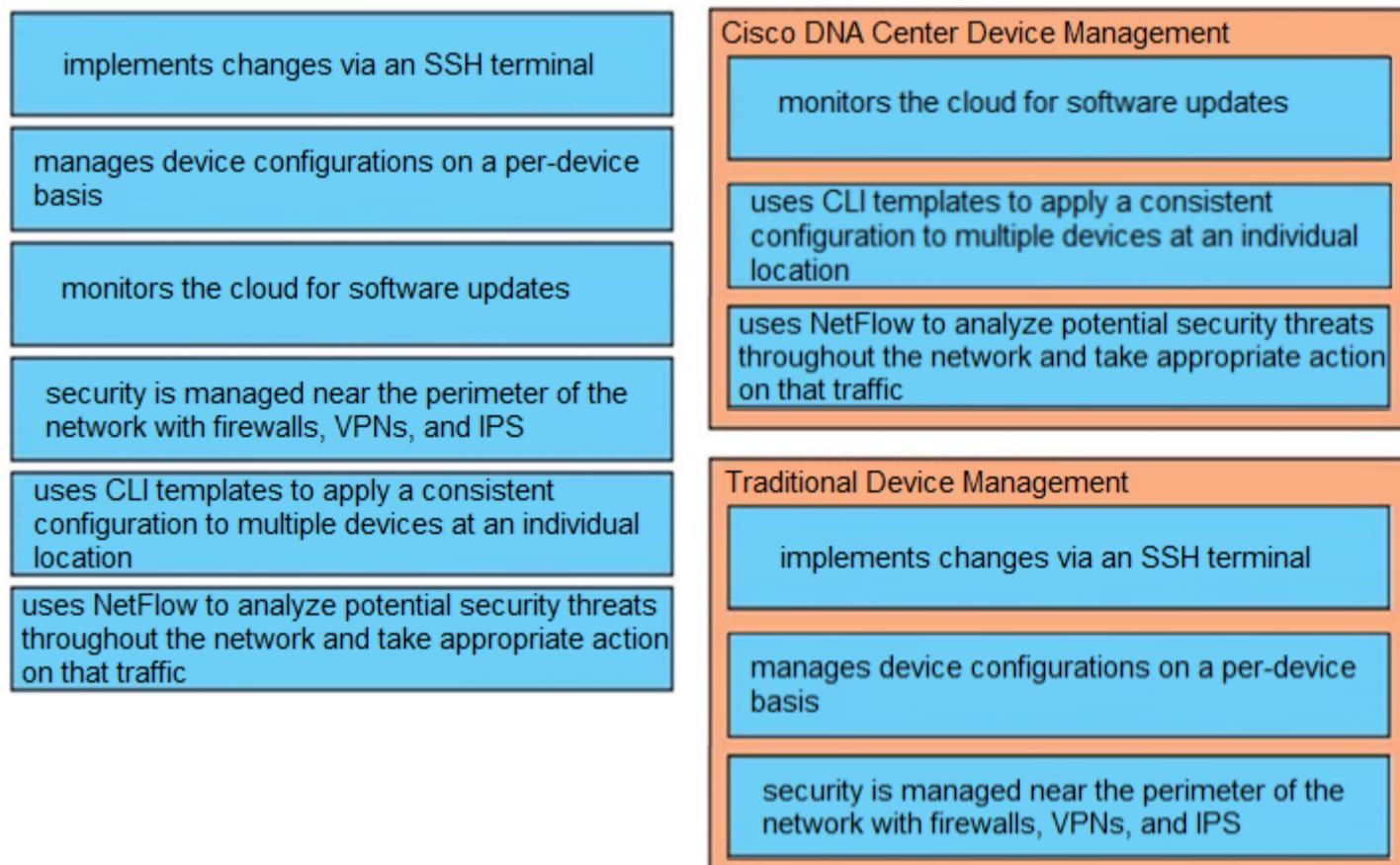
DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the descriptions of device management from the left onto the types of device management on the right.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Dutch012 Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

Doing things nicely and easily = DNA

upvoted 5 times

Question #726

Topic 1

What software-defined architecture plane assists network devices with making packet-forwarding decisions by providing Layer 2 reachability and Layer 3 routing information?

- A. management plane
- B. control plane
- C. data plane
- D. policy plane

Correct Answer: B

 **IxlJustinlxl** Highly Voted 1 year, 12 months ago

The control plane is the part of a network that controls how data is forwarded, while the data plane controls the actual forwarding process. Making packet forwarding decisions is 'how data is forwarded'.

ANSWER = B

upvoted 14 times

 **Irios2799** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Pls correct me if i'm wrong.

The control plane PROVIDE the layer 2 reachability and layer 3 routing information to assist the forwarding decisions in the data plane. It doesn't mean that the control plane MAKE the forwarding decision, only provide the tables and databases to data plane.

Thanks!

upvoted 1 times

 **jossyda** 1 year ago

palabra clave... Asiste.

upvoted 3 times

 **DaBest** 1 year, 8 months ago

anyone knows what is the role of management plane?

upvoted 1 times

 **priya17** 1 year, 7 months ago

the device is configured and monitored in management plane

upvoted 4 times

 **dave1992** 1 year, 7 months ago

it manages

upvoted 5 times

 **nakres64** 2 years, 4 months ago

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Data_Center/VMDC/SDN/SDN.html

upvoted 4 times

Question #727

Topic 1

What are two benefits of controller-based networking compared to traditional networking? (Choose two.)

- A. controller-based increases network bandwidth usage, while traditional lightens the load on the network
- B. controller-based reduces network configuration complexity, while traditional increases the potential for errors
- C. controller-based allows for fewer network failures, while traditional increases failure rates
- D. controller-based provides centralization of key IT functions, while traditional requires distributed management functions
- E. controller-based inflates software costs, while traditional decreases individual licensing costs

Correct Answer: BD

✉  **ITstudent123** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

C. controller-based allows for fewer network failures, while traditional increases failure rates
D. controller-based provides centralization of key IT functions, while traditional requires distributed management functions

Regarding the controller-based network, A and E are not benefits.
I don't know if C is true, but B and D are.

So B and D

upvoted 5 times

✉  **ITstudent123** 2 years, 6 months ago

Regarding the controller-based network, A and E are not benefits.
I don't know if C is true, but B and D are.

So B and D

upvoted 2 times

✉  **kadamske** 1 year, 8 months ago

C is not true , none of them can reduce a network failures.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Zerotime0** 2 years, 5 months ago

Agreed we dont know if a team of techs are dumb or not. So c is out.
upvoted 4 times

✉  **cormorant** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

reduces network complexity and centralised key IT functions. end of story
upvoted 1 times

✉  **ProgSnob** 1 year, 6 months ago

C would make sense because it reduces the possibility for human error to cause an outage but B is more obvious and it also includes the issue with errors in the answer.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **LuisTon** 1 year, 10 months ago

Guys, Cisco itself has shared some numbers that show that a Controller-Based network does help your network to have fewer network errors throughout the time.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **ismatdmour** 1 year, 2 months ago

Controller based can have fewer network errors than traditional networking while configuration. Answer C takes about network failures and not configuration errors which should not increase or decrease with the use of controllers.
upvoted 1 times

Question #728

Topic 1

Which type of API allows SDN controllers to dynamically make changes to the network?

- A. northbound API
- B. REST API
- C. SOAP API
- D. southbound API

Correct Answer: D

✉  **boghota** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Are there CCNA 200-301 Topics that haven't been covered with these questions?

upvoted 12 times

✉  **martco** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is D

Cisco overview doc for SDN here: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Data_Center/VMDC/SDN/SDN.html

however I recommend everyone to spend 40 mins watching any of the (non-vendor specific) fundamentals of SDN/Openflow vids on YT...my personal rec is David Mahler's stuff

(fact is nowadays if you don't know some SDN basics you just won't be getting jobs anymore!!)

upvoted 9 times

✉  **DaBest** 1 year, 8 months ago

here is a link for David vid:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DiChnu_PAzA

upvoted 4 times

✉  **cormorant** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Southbound APIs facilitate control over the network and enable the SDN Controller to DYNAMICALLY MAKE CHANGES according to real-time demands and needs.

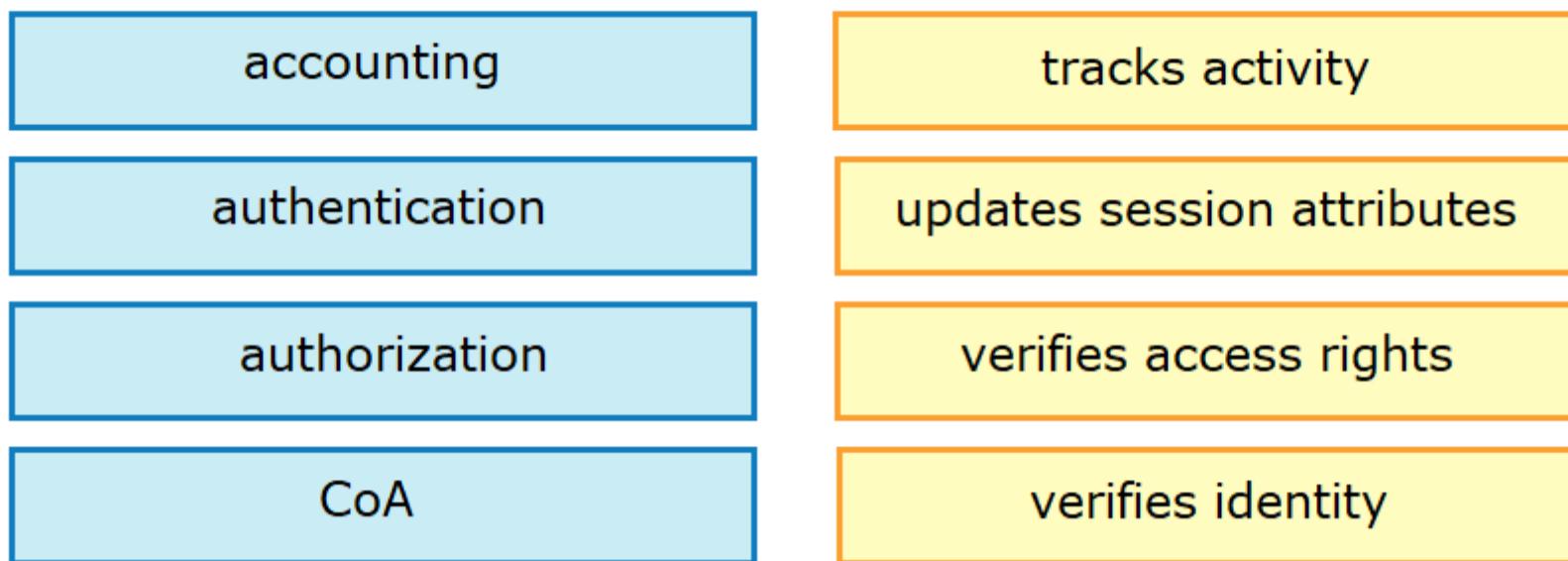
upvoted 2 times

Question #729

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the AAA terms from the left onto the descriptions on the right.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:

accounting	accounting
authentication	CoA
authorization	authentication
CoA	authorization

✉  **recosmith12**  8 months, 3 weeks ago

authentication and authorization are backwards
upvoted 20 times

✉  **splashy** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Yup should be
accounting
coa
authorization
authentication
upvoted 20 times

✉  **mrgreat** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct
upvoted 5 times

✉  **Yannik123**  1 month, 2 weeks ago

@examtopics please correct the answer it should be:
accounting
CoA
authorization
authentication
upvoted 3 times

✉  **ahmt** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

accounting
coa
authorization
authentication
upvoted 2 times

✉  **AlexFordly** 7 months ago

accounting
coa
authorization
authentication
upvoted 2 times

Question #730

Topic 1

Which option about JSON is true -

- A. uses predefined tags or angle brackets () to delimit markup text
- B. used to describe structured data that includes arrays
- C. used for storing information
- D. similar to HTML, it is more verbose than XML

Correct Answer: B

JSON data is written as name/value pairs.

A name/value pair consists of a field name (in double quotes), followed by a colon, followed by a value:

name:Mark

JSON can use arrays. Array values must be of type string, number, object, array, boolean or null..

For example:

```
{  
  name: "John",  
  age: 30,  
  cars: ["Ford", "BMW", "Fiat"]  
}
```

✉  **hamish88** 4 months ago

As per my understanding, Json is a data storage/transfer method. So it doesn't describe anything. I will go with option C.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 1 week ago

That is not quite accurate. JSON is a data serialization language so as a language it describes things by definition. Read the Official Certification Guide Vol. 1 & 2 by Wendall Odom, trust me it will help. Page 419: "To describe the data structures, the data serialization languages include special characters and conventions that communicate ideas about list variables, dictionary variables, and other more complex data structures."

upvoted 1 times

✉  **g_mindset** 9 months, 1 week ago

Trick question but would go with DESCRIBES DATA, considering the key/value pair structure. B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **YoniEth** 1 year, 6 months ago

It also used to store objects which is unordered type. Store information sums it up.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **DARKK** 1 year ago

So would C be the right answer?

upvoted 1 times

Question #731

Topic 1

Which option best describes an API?

- A. a contract that describes how various components communicate and exchange data with each other
- B. an architectural style (versus a protocol) for designing applications
- C. a stateless client-server model
- D. request a certain type of data by specifying the URL path that models the data

Correct Answer: A

 **Suhib** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

A contract?!!! weird way to describe it!

upvoted 11 times

 **pythonshadow** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

An API is a set of definitions and protocols for building and integrating application software. It's sometimes referred to as a contract between an information provider and an information user—establishing the content required from the consumer (the call) and the content required by the producer (the response).

<https://www.redhat.com/en/topics/api/what-is-a-rest-api>

upvoted 9 times

 **cormorant** Most Recent 6 months ago

Which option best describes an API? a contract that describes

thank God there are sites like this on the internet to prepare us for the real thing

upvoted 4 times

 **ar2** 1 year, 1 month ago

a stateless client-server model

upvoted 3 times

 **ar2** 1 year ago

my mistake this is a rest api

upvoted 1 times

 **ismatdmour** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

D sounds ok also, but A is more general (more correct). APIs may or may not use URLs. REST API use URI (http) which is common.

upvoted 1 times

 **BraveBadger** 1 year, 1 month ago

Nah, D is completely wrong, you can't just make up whatever URL you want to get the data you want, which is what I think D implies. The api is crafted in a way that the URL's are specific to the functionality.

upvoted 1 times

 **kijken** 1 year, 4 months ago

Sounds more like D, any thoughts anyone?

upvoted 2 times

 **Raman1996** 1 year, 4 months ago

you should study harder bro

upvoted 5 times

 **RainyPT** 1 year, 3 months ago

Been building API's for years now and honestly got confused too.

upvoted 2 times

 **ratboy5757** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

bro you're using dumps maybe u should too

upvoted 4 times

 **raydel92** 1 year, 6 months ago

Would this help?

<https://dzone.com/articles/designing-rest-api-what-is-contract-first>

upvoted 1 times

 **Ed12345** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct answer is - a stateless client-server model
upvoted 2 times

 **jahinchains** 1 year ago
that is rest api
upvoted 2 times

Question #732

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the characteristics of a cloud environment from the left onto the correct examples on the right.

Select and Place:

multitenancy	One or more clients can be hosted with the same physical or virtual infrastructure
on-demand	Resources can be added and removed as needed to support current workload and tasks
resiliency	Tasks can be migrated to different physical locations to increase efficiency or reduce cost.
scalability	Resources are dedicated only when necessary instead of on a permanent
workload movement	Tasks and data residing on a failed server can be seamlessly migrated to other physical resources.

Correct Answer:

multitenancy	multitenancy
on-demand	scalability
resiliency	workload movement
scalability	on-demand
workload movement	resiliency

 **shakyak** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

multitenant->One or more
 Scalability->add and remove if needed
 Workload Movement->migrate
 on-demand->dedicated if needed
 Resiliency->Failure seamless recovery
 upvoted 19 times

 **DaBest** Most Recent 1 year, 8 months ago

In cloud computing, multitenancy means that multiple customers of a cloud vendor are using the same computing resources. Despite the fact that they share resources, cloud customers aren't aware of each other, and their data is kept totally separate. Multitenancy is a crucial component of cloud computing; without it, cloud services would be far less practical. Multitenant architecture is a feature in many types of public cloud computing, including IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, containers, and serverless computing.

<https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/cloud/what-is-multitenancy/>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **BooleanPizza** 1 year, 9 months ago

"Resources can be added or removed as needed to support current workloads and tasks" is actually elasticity, but close enough I guess.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **vadiminski** 2 years ago

I believe the answer is correct, can't give a reliable source though

upvoted 2 times

Question #733

Topic 1

Which of the following is the JSON encoding of a dictionary or hash?

- A. {key : value}
- B. [key , value]
- C. {key , value}
- D. (key : value)

Correct Answer: A

✉ **Sten111** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Here are the actual answers

<https://itexamanswers.net/question/which-of-the-following-is-the-json-encoding-of-a-dictionary-or-hash>

upvoted 7 times

✉ **Micah7** Highly Voted 2 years ago

You can still tell the answer based on the symbols used- The 3 here below:

:
{
,

The : is always in the middle as well.....

upvoted 6 times

✉ **Nebulise** 1 year, 4 months ago

I hope Micah here isn't short for Micah Bell

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Hari2512** Most Recent 10 hours, 56 minutes ago

Which of the following is the JSON encoding of a dictionary or hash?

A. {"key":"value"}

upvoted 1 times

✉ **sasquatchshrimp** 10 months ago

this question lets me know that I am a network master.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Nvoid** 1 year, 5 months ago

Hey fix the encoding on the site! use url encoding, unicode, or ascii come on now!

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Hodicek** 1 year, 6 months ago

A. {"key":"value"}

upvoted 5 times

✉ **Erconte98** 2 years ago

re-established the question because after the download it is hidden

upvoted 1 times

Question #734

Topic 1

Which role does a hypervisor provide for each virtual machine in server virtualization?

- A. infrastructure-as-a-service
- B. Software-as-a-service
- C. control and distribution of physical resources
- D. services as a hardware controller

Correct Answer: C

  **DaBest** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. The hypervisor creates and manages virtual machines on a host computer and allocates physical system resources to them.
upvoted 8 times

  **dave1992** Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

i think D is also correct. i manages or controls the CPU, RAM and NIC hardware.
upvoted 3 times

  **Request7108** 5 months, 1 week ago

It is correct but it's not the best answer. It is more than simply a hardware controller.
upvoted 1 times

Question #735

Topic 1

What is the function of a server?

- A. It transmits packets between hosts in the same broadcast domain.
- B. It provides shared applications to end users.
- C. It routes traffic between Layer 3 devices.
- D. It creates security zones between trusted and untrusted networks.

Correct Answer: B

Question #736

Topic 1

Which CRUD operation modifies an existing table or view?

- A. read
- B. update
- C. replace
- D. create

Correct Answer: B

 **tchekdy** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Create (SQL INSERT) : POST - Used to support the creation of a child resource, but can also modify the underlying state of a system.

Read (SQL SELECT) : GET - Retrieve a representation of a resource, but with additional semantics available.

Update (SQL UPDATE) : PUT - Update a resource using a full representation. Can also be used to create a resource. The full representation requirement is a large caveat, see the following.

Update (again) : PATCH - Update a resource using a partial representation.

Delete (SQL DELETE) : DELETE - Delete a resource. This is the best matched mapping.

upvoted 12 times

 **Nhan** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Create, read, update and delete, there is an existing table, which it's already created so the crud will update it

upvoted 5 times

 **Cyberops** Most Recent 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

modifies is the keyword

upvoted 2 times

Question #737

Topic 1

In software-defined architectures, which plane is distributed and responsible for traffic forwarding?

- A. management plane
- B. policy plane
- C. data plane
- D. control plane

Correct Answer: C

 **Nicocisco** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Yeah C because in software-defined architectures, control plane is centralised, and data plane is distributed.
data plane forwards traffic.

upvoted 7 times

 **yuz1227** Most Recent 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

data plane aka forwarding plane

upvoted 1 times

Question #738

Topic 1

Refer to the exhibit. Which type of configuration is represented in the output?

```
cisco_ospf_vrf {"R1 default":  
  ensure => 'present',  
  auto_cost => '100',  
}
```

- A. Ansible
- B. JSON
- C. Chef
- D. Puppet

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://forge.puppet.com/modules/puppetlabs/ciscopuppet/1.0.0>

 **wondaah** Highly Voted 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Puppet => arrows, easiest way to remember
upvoted 8 times

Question #739

Topic 1

Which configuration management mechanism uses TCP port 22 by default when communicating with managed nodes?

- A. Ansible
- B. Python
- C. Puppet
- D. Chef

Correct Answer: A

✉️  **ZayaB** Highly Voted  2 years, 3 months ago

Ansible:

- uses SSH (port 22) for remote device communication
- uses YAML for fundamental configuration

Chef:

- uses TCP port 10002 for configuration push jobs
- uses Ruby for fundamental configuration elements

Puppet:

- uses TCP 8140 for communication
 - fundamental configuration elements are stored in a manifest
- upvoted 39 times

✉️  **Hodicek** 1 year, 6 months ago

excellent

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **martco** Highly Voted  2 years, 3 months ago

Answer A

sneaky question because you could make use of SSH universally in device configuration scenarios....but the keyword terminology here is "managed nodes" which is part of the Ansible architecture description....A is the most correct

upvoted 6 times

✉️  **DavidCisco** Most Recent  1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://www.ansible.com/overview/how-ansible-works>

upvoted 1 times

Question #740

Topic 1

What does an SDN controller use as a communication protocol to relay forwarding changes to a southbound API?

- A. Java
- B. REST
- C. OpenFlow
- D. XML

Correct Answer: C **Aleks123** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

How Do SDN Southbound APIs Work?

Southbound APIs facilitate control over the network and enable the SDN Controller to dynamically make changes according to real-time demands and needs.

OpenFlow, which was developed by the Open Networking Foundation (ONF), is the first and probably most well-known southbound interface. OpenFlow defines the way the SDN Controller should interact with the forwarding plane to make adjustments to the network, so it can better adapt to changing business requirements. With OpenFlow, entries can be added and removed to the internal flow-table of switches and routers to make the network more responsive to real-time traffic demands.

upvoted 14 times

Question #741

Topic 1

What uses HTTP messages to transfer data to applications residing on different hosts?

- A. OpenStack
- B. OpFlex
- C. REST
- D. OpenFlow

Correct Answer: C **dicksonpwc** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

C is correct.

Explanation:

A RESTful API is an architectural style for an application program interface (API) that uses HTTP requests to access and use data. That data can be used to GET, PUT, POST and DELETE data types, which refers to the reading, updating, creating and deleting of operations concerning resources.
<https://searchapparchitecture.techtarget.com/definition/RESTful-API>

upvoted 7 times

 **Dante_Dan** Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

REST (Representational State Transfer) describes a type of API that allows applications to sit on different hosts, using HTTP messages to transfer data over the API.

upvoted 2 times

Question #742

Topic 1

Which JSON data type is an unordered set of attribute-value pairs?

- A. string
- B. array
- C. Boolean
- D. object

Correct Answer: D

✉  **MikD4016** Highly Voted 8 months, 2 weeks ago

JSON Object :

An object is an unordered set of name/value pairs. An object begins with { (left brace) and ends with } (right brace). Each name is followed by : (colon) and the name/value pairs are separated by , (comma).

JSON Array :

An array is an ordered collection of values. An array begins with [(left bracket) and ends with] (right bracket). Values are separated by , (comma).
upvoted 5 times

✉  **dave1992** Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Key:Value Pair: Each and every colon identifies one key:value pair, with the key before the colon and the value after the colon.

■ Key: Text, inside double quotes, before the colon, used as the name that references a value.

424 CCNA 200-301 Official Cert Guide, Volume 2

■ Value: The item after the colon that represents the value of the key, which can be

■ Text: Listed in double quotes.

■ Numeric: Listed without quotes.

■ Array: A special value (more details later).

■ Object: A special value (more details later)

■ Multiple Pairs: When listing multiple key:value pairs, separate the pairs with a comma at the end of each pair (except the last pair)

upvoted 3 times

✉  **sp3nc3** 1 year, 7 months ago

D is correct

In JSON, they take on these forms:

An object is an unordered set of name/value pairs. An object begins with {left brace and ends with }right brace. Each name is followed by :colon and the name/value pairs are separated by ,comma.

<https://www.json.org/json-en.html>

upvoted 4 times

✉  **dicksonpwc** 1 year, 9 months ago

D is correct.

Explanation:

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is an open standard file format and data interchange format that uses human-readable text to store and transmit data objects consisting of attribute–value pairs and arrays (or other serializable values).

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Insidious_Intent** 1 year, 9 months ago

How is this not an array?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **iGlitch** 1 year ago

I thought it was the array at first, but the question states that it's an "Attribute-value pair" and the array in JSON looks like this { "Key":["Value", "Value", "Value"] }

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Myname1277** 1 year, 9 months ago

Arrays are ordered I guess

upvoted 2 times

✉  **digimaniac** 1 year, 9 months ago

agree, should be array

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **BooleanPizza** 1 year, 9 months ago

Because an array is an ordered list of elements.
upvoted 2 times

Question #743

Topic 1

Which protocol is used in Software Defined Access (SDA) to provide a tunnel between two edge nodes in different fabrics?

- A. Generic Router Encapsulation (GRE)
- B. Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN)
- C. Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN)
- D. Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)

Correct Answer: C

✉️  **Dibili**  1 year, 10 months ago

OMG. why CCNA contains such a question???
upvoted 9 times

✉️  **Gandzasar** 1 year, 9 months ago

I don't know
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **DaBest** 1 year, 8 months ago

i agree, it should have been question number 404 instead of 403 ~_~"
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **BooleanPizza** 1 year, 9 months ago

Because SDA is part of the exam objectives. Also the CCNA changed alot in the last couple of years, it's no longer CCNA R&S, it includes stuff from the old CCNA Security, Wireless, etc
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **rictorres333**  8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Chapter 17, Vol2
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **dicksonpwc** 1 year, 9 months ago

C is correct
Explanation:
The SD(Cisco® Software-Defined Access)-Access fabric uses the VXLAN data plane to provide transport of the full original Layer 2 frame and additionally uses LISP as the control plane to resolve endpoint-to-location (EID-to-RLOC) mappings. The SD-Access fabric replaces sixteen (16) of the reserved bits in the VXLAN header to transport up to 64,000 SGTs using a modified VXLAN-GPO (sometimes called VXLAN-GBP) format described in <https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-smith-vxlan-group-policy-04>.
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **gaber** 1 year, 5 months ago

It's that simple.
upvoted 2 times

Question #744

Topic 1

Which plane is centralized by an SDN controller?

- A. management-plane
- B. data-plane
- C. services-plane
- D. control-plane

Correct Answer: D

 **Hodicek** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

D IS CORRECT ANSWER

upvoted 6 times

 **wondaah** Most Recent 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **cormorant** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Which plane is centralized by an SDN CONTROLLER?!

the CONTROL plane

upvoted 2 times

 **Bobrock** 1 year, 7 months ago

Control plane is centralized. = B is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **dicksonpwc** 1 year, 9 months ago

B is correct. SDN Architecture The SDN control plane is centralized while the data plane is distributed. The centralized nature of the control plane makes the network flexible and enhances flow forward decision-making. The SDN controller resides in the control plane of an SDN architecture that can be programmed externally.

upvoted 4 times

 **dave1992** 1 year, 6 months ago

so you mean D then ?

upvoted 3 times

Question #745

Topic 1

Where is the interface between the control plane and data plane within the software-defined architecture?

- A. application layer and the management layer
- B. application layer and the infrastructure layer
- C. control layer and the application layer
- D. control layer and the infrastructure layer

Correct Answer: D

 **kijken** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Data plane is infrastructure layer

Control plane is Control layer

upvoted 17 times

 **cormorant** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

so the question is just asking to translate control plane and data plane into SDA language?!

upvoted 4 times

Question #746

Topic 1

Why would a network administrator choose to implement automation in a network environment?

- A. To simplify the process of maintaining a consistent configuration state across all devices
- B. To centralize device information storage
- C. To implement centralized user account management
- D. To deploy the management plane separately from the rest of the network

Correct Answer: A

Question #747

Topic 1

Which two events occur automatically when a device is added to Cisco DNA Center? (Choose two.)

- A. The device is placed into the Managed state.
- B. The device is placed into the Unmanaged state.
- C. The device is assigned to the Local site.
- D. The device is assigned to the Global site.
- E. The device is placed into the Provisioned state.

Correct Answer: AD

 **Wong93** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Device in Global Site: When you successfully add, import, or discover a device, Cisco DNA Center places the device in the Managed state and assigns it to the Global site by default.

So I believe the answer is A and D.

upvoted 24 times

 **cortib** 1 year, 8 months ago

agree. source:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center/1-0-x/b_dnac_ug_1_0/b_dnac_ug_1_0_chapter_01110.html

upvoted 3 times

 **Pkard** 1 year, 6 months ago

also agree, here is the relevant section from Cortib's link:

"Device in Global Site—When you successfully add, import, or discover a device, DNA Center places the device in the Managed state and assigns it to the Global site by default. Even if you have defined Syslog and SNMP server settings for the Global site, DNA Center does not change the Syslog and SNMP server settings on the device."

upvoted 1 times

 **cormorant** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

global site and managed site.

a device added to cisco dna's centre is akin to someone being hired at a company. the new employee needs to be managed and globalised to integrate

upvoted 1 times

 **Aboed** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

Device in Global Site—When you successfully add, import, or discover a device, DNA Center places the device in the Managed state and assigns it to the Global site by default. Even if you have defined Syslog and SNMP server settings for the Global site, DNA Center does not change the Syslog and SNMP server settings on the device.

upvoted 1 times

 **Hodicek** 1 year, 6 months ago

A- D R CORRECT ANSWERS

upvoted 1 times

 **Samuelpn96** 1 year, 7 months ago

In the section "What Should I Know Before I Start" it says that on a successful discovery, the devices are placed in managed state. It shows a picture of the global inventory with added devices in managed state.

https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en_us/training-events/product-training/dnac-13/DNAC13_AddingDevicesByUsingDiscovery.pdf

So, for me the answer is Managed and Global.

upvoted 3 times

 **Toob93** 1 year, 8 months ago

A,d correct

upvoted 4 times

Question #748

Topic 1

Which two components are needed to create an Ansible script that configures a VLAN on a switch? (Choose two.)

- A. playbook
- B. recipe
- C. model
- D. cookbook
- E. task

Correct Answer: AE

✉  **sovafal192** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Ansible works with playbooks, which contains tasks.

upvoted 9 times

✉  **AWSEMA** Most Recent 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Inventory. The “inventory” is a configuration file where you define the host information. ...

Playbooks. In most cases – especially in enterprise environments – you should use Ansible playbooks. ...

Plays. Playbooks contain plays. ...

Tasks. ...

Roles. ...

Handlers. ...

Templates. ...

Variables.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Liuka_92** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

answer B and D:

Chef works with cookbooks, which contains recipe.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **SVN05** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Your explanation about Chef is spot on but you misunderstood the question. Read again. It stated components required for Ansible not Chef.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JonasWolfxin** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

stupid guy

upvoted 6 times

✉  **battery1979** 11 months, 1 week ago

The question asked about Ansible.

upvoted 1 times

Question #749

Topic 1

In software-defined architecture, which plane handles switching for traffic through a Cisco router?

- A. control
- B. data
- C. management
- D. application

Correct Answer: B

 **EthanhuntMI6** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

How & why?

upvoted 4 times

 **Yaqub009** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://blog.ipospace.net/2013/08/management-control-and-data-planes-in.html>

Management Plane - For configuration device. CLI or GUI. Some protocol uses here: SSH, Telnet, SNMP, TFTP, SFTP, HTTPS. For example, you config router with Management place on CLI.

Control Plane - This is brain of device. This plane MAKE A DECISION. STP, ARP, OSPF, EIGRP, BGP used this plane for ROUTING.

Data Plane - Called also Forwarding Plane. It's uses for Packet FORWARDING.

Generalization:

You config device Management Plane.

Device learn ROUTING path with Control Plane, and write it Routing Information Base (RIB) and Forwarding Information Base (FIB).

Data Plane use FIB for FORWARDING.

upvoted 1 times

 **kennie0** 1 week, 6 days ago

just answer the question and stop beating around the bush

upvoted 1 times

Question #750

Topic 1

What are two southbound APIs? (Choose two.)

- A. Thrift
- B. DSC
- C. CORBA
- D. NETCONF
- E. OpenFlow

Correct Answer: DE

OpenFlow is a well-known southbound API. OpenFlow defines the way the SDN Controller should interact with the forwarding plane to make adjustments to the network, so it can better adapt to changing business requirements.

The Network Configuration Protocol (NetConf) uses Extensible Markup Language (XML) to install, manipulate and delete configuration to network devices.

Other southbound APIs are:

↳ onePK: a Cisco proprietary SBI to inspect or modify the network element configuration without hardware upgrades.

↳ OpFlex: an open-standard, distributed control system. It sends summary policy to network elements.

✉  **alexiro**  2 years, 9 months ago

Chapter 16. Introduction to Controller-Based Networking CCNA vlo 2
SBI interface

the second major section gives three sample architectures that happen to show three separate SBIs, specifically:

OpenFlow (from the ONF; www.opennetworking.org)

OpFlex (from Cisco; used with ACI)

CLI (Telnet/SSH) and SNMP (used with Cisco APIC-EM)

CLI (Telnet/SSH) and SNMP, and NETCONF (used with Cisco Software-Defined Access)

upvoted 8 times

✉  **StingVN**  2 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: DE

The two southbound APIs commonly used in networking are:

D. NETCONF: NETCONF (Network Configuration Protocol) is a standardized protocol used for managing network devices. It provides mechanisms to retrieve, configure, and manage network devices using XML-based data encoding and remote procedure calls.

E. OpenFlow: OpenFlow is a protocol that enables communication between the control plane and the forwarding plane of a software-defined network (SDN). It allows for centralized control and programmability of network switches and routers.

Therefore, the correct answers are D. NETCONF and E. OpenFlow.

upvoted 1 times

Question #751

Topic 1

What makes Cisco DNA Center different from traditional network management applications and their management of networks?

- A. Its modular design allows the implementation of different versions to meet the specific needs of an organization.
- B. It only supports auto-discovery of network elements in a greenfield deployment.
- C. It omits support high availability of management functions when operating in cluster mode.
- D. It abstracts policy from the actual device configuration.

Correct Answer: D

 **welju** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

A if we are being asked about benefits of deployment
D if we are being asked about device management
upvoted 36 times

 **khalid86** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

D is correct.

Automation: Using controllers and open APIs, Cisco DNA simplifies network management through abstraction and centralized policy enforcement that allows IT to focus on business intent and consistently apply configurations to improve service and keep operations consistently secure from the core to the edge.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/enterprise-networks/digital-network-architecture/nb-06-digital-nw-architect-faq-cte-en.html>
upvoted 6 times

 **hamish88** Most Recent 4 months ago

I guess A is not wrong but a fact that is possible in both management types, however, D is the real difference between these two designs.
upvoted 1 times

 **splashy** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
The primary characteristic and difference is still the separation of control and data plane:

How is the policy abstract or abstracted from the device configuration?

-It is separated from the device configuration. It is implemented on a higher, centralized level.
-It is configured (mostly) in a GUI, which is a different way of interfacing than on the devices themselves.

A is aiming more for qualities like for example scalability. And the way the sentence is worded would imply that traditional networking is not scalable (or very limited) to the needs of an organization.

upvoted 2 times

 **ismatdmour** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A
CISCO DNA Center abstracts policy, correct. However, it does abstract (summarise) policy from the intent (from top) and not from the actual devices configuration. The abstracted policy is down enforced to actual devices (not vice versa). Hence D violates actual intention of DNA/SDN networks. A is correct. It is one goal of SDNs and Centralized controllers.
upvoted 1 times

 **xped2** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer: B

- A. DNA is single pane of glass. The answer says modular but after that the answer is too vague.
- B. Auto-discovery only in greenfield, brownfield you have to manually add the device. Traditional Management requires manual adding too (this is the difference)
- C. Cluster is for HA
- D. The Cisco DNA controller translates abstract expression of policy into actual device configuration. Not the other way around, as D suggests.

Reference Link: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center/1-2/iwan/quick-start/iwan-app-quick-start-2-2/workflows.pdf>
upvoted 1 times

 **Vinarino** 1 year, 4 months ago

WHAT IS DIFFERENT - between old & new is being asked...

Not Benefits - Not Device Management

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **Vinarino** 1 year, 4 months ago

Automation is STEP 4 in a GREENFIELD deployment

See: ==> Cisco DNA Center SD-Access LAN Automation Deployment Guide <==

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **Vinarino** 1 year, 5 months ago

Greenfield deployment refers to the installation of an IT system where previously there was none.

==> Cisco DNA Center SD-Access LAN Automation Deployment Guide <==

In four main steps, the Cisco LAN automation workflow helps enterprise IT administrators prepare, plan, and automate greenfield networks:

Step 1

Plan: Understand the different roles in the LAN automation domain. Plan the site and IP pool and understand the prerequisites for seed devices.

Step 2

Design: Design and build global sites. Configure global network services and site-level network services. Configure global device credentials.

Design the global IP address pool and assign the LAN automation pool.

Step 3

Discover: Discover seed devices.

Step 4

Provision: Start and stop LAN automation:

A: Start LAN automation: Push the temporary configuration to seed devices, discover devices, upgrade the image, and push the initial configuration to discovered devices.

B: Stop LAN automation: Convert all point-to-point links to Layer 3.

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **dicksonpwc** 1 year, 9 months ago

D is correct.

Explanation:

AI endpoint analytics

Implementation of DPI and other methods to identify endpoint clients upon accessing the network. Then uses AI/ML to place them into logical groups so that policies can be assigned based on the endpoint requirements.

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **ostralo** 2 years ago

Because Cisco DNA center is using intent-based Network, so I believe option D "It abstracts policy from the actual device configuration." is incorrect

it should be it abstracts policy from intents...

upvoted 3 times

⊕ **anonymous1966** 2 years, 2 months ago

The question asks basically to compare DNA with PI and the answer is de SDA capability. So, I agree with "D"

upvoted 2 times

⊕ **devildog** 2 years, 7 months ago

Provision: Once you have created policies in Cisco DNA Center, provisioning is a simple drag-and-drop task. The profiles (called scalable group tags or "SGTs") in the Cisco DNA Center inventory list are assigned a policy, and this policy will always follow the identity. The process is completely automated and zero-touch. New devices added to the network are assigned to an SGT based on identity—greatly facilitating remote office setups.

upvoted 2 times

⊕ **Ebenezer** 2 years, 8 months ago

You don't have to fret. D is the correct answer.

upvoted 4 times

⊕ **Sheikh_Shams** 2 years, 10 months ago

I am confuse about A and D but I think A is correct.from my research.

upvoted 3 times

⊕ **naw** 2 years, 11 months ago

Without enough first-hand experience using DNA center, I can only assume that there is a very specific version range of firmware and hardware permitted. While some different versions may be usable together, the broad statement of "...allows someone to implement different versions..." would require a lot of clarification.

Additionally, the user/access/QoS policy/ies can be configured, and maintained somewhere other than on the specific piece of equipment. The various wireless APs don't have to make the decision about denying connectivity, or shaping traffic. This is a big point of debate, because air-time is finite, but LAN bandwidth is effectively infinite by comparison, so it can make a lot of sense to do a lot of this work on the AP... depending on your specific implementation.

upvoted 3 times

⊕ **dave369** 2 years, 11 months ago

After a lot of research, I can't find anything that supports "D" as the answer.

upvoted 4 times

⊕ **mikexb** 2 years, 11 months ago

i mean, isn't the defining characteristic of the DNA center functionality that it moves the control plane away from the local devices? Since policy is implemented at the control plane level, and the control plane no longer resides at the device, this suggests D is true.

I'm having a hard time finding why A is wrong though...
upvoted 5 times

Question #752

Topic 1

Which API is used in controller-based architectures to interact with edge devices?

- A. southbound
- B. overlay
- C. northbound
- D. underlay

Correct Answer: A

✉️  **vadiminski** Highly Voted 2 years ago

overlay: the virtual network
underlay: the physical network
nothbound: interacts with the server
the given answer is correct

upvoted 32 times

✉️  **sdokmak** 1 year, 11 months ago

Good summary
upvoted 7 times

✉️  **dicksonpwc** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Northbound APIs do not interact with end devices.
A is correct. As the southbound interface is the connection between the controller and the physical networking hardware.

upvoted 2 times

Question #753

Topic 1

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the statements about networking from the left onto the corresponding networking types on the right.

Select and Place:

Answer Area

This type allows better control over how networks work and how networks are configured.

This type enables networks to integrate with applications through APIs.

New devices are configured using the physical infrastructure.

This type provisions resources from a centralized location.

This type requires a distributed control plane.

Controller-Based Networking

Traditional Networking

Correct Answer:**Answer Area**

This type allows better control over how networks work and how networks are configured.

This type enables networks to integrate with applications through APIs.

New devices are configured using the physical infrastructure.

This type provisions resources from a centralized location.

This type requires a distributed control plane.

Controller-Based Networking

This type allows better control over how networks work and how networks are configured.

This type enables networks to integrate with applications through APIs.

This type provisions resources from a centralized location.

Traditional Networking

New devices are configured using the physical infrastructure.

This type requires a distributed control plane.

✉  **VictorCisco** 2 months, 1 week ago

just to be honest, ANY NEW device configured via physical infrastructure firstly, no matter where it will be used.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RougePotatoe** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

I think

New devices are configured using the physical infrastructure

this type enables networks to integrate with applications through APIs

this type provisions resources from a centralized location

this type allows better control over how networks work and how networks are configured

this type requires a distributed control plane

Traditional requires the user to manually setup the AP whereas controller based you could have the WLC just configure the AP for you.

Traditional configuration methods also allow you to have more control over each AP. Feel free to prove me wrong.

upvoted 1 times

Question #754

Topic 1

```
1 [
2   { "switch": "3750", "port": e2 },
3   { "router": "2951", "port": e20 },
4   { "switch": "3750", "port": e23 },
5 ]
```

Refer to the exhibit. What is represented beginning with line 1 and ending with line 5?

- A. object
- B. value
- C. key
- D. array

Correct Answer: A

 **splashy** Highly Voted 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Netacad Mod 3 14.2.6

These are some of the characteristics of JSON:

It uses a hierarchical structure and contains nested values.

It uses braces {} to hold objects and square brackets [] hold arrays.

Its data is written as key/value pairs.

upvoted 7 times

 **Timbul** Highly Voted 5 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is array. Please fix

upvoted 5 times

 **4aynick** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

It is array of objects

correct D

<https://medium.com/@angelaamarapala/difference-between-arrays-and-json-objects-fa1c8598f9f1>

upvoted 1 times

 **4aynick** 1 week, 5 days ago

it is array of objects

Correct D

upvoted 1 times

 **Shansab** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Array is correct

upvoted 4 times

 **michael1001** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

It is array, please fix.

upvoted 2 times

 **Yunus_Empire** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Array is Right

upvoted 2 times

 **Etidic** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

the answer is D

upvoted 2 times

 **rictorres333** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Array is correct.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **Paszak** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Array of objects
upvoted 2 times

Question #755

Topic 1

Which CRUD operation corresponds to the HTTP GET method?

- A. create
- B. read
- C. delete
- D. update

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://hub.packtpub.com/crud-operations-rest/>

✉️  **Nickname53796**  1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Create action is POST,
Read action are GET, HEAD and OPTIONS,
Update actions are PUT and PATCH,
Delete action is DELETE.

Good job on not picking the same answer, A, as the original braindump from 2021
upvoted 10 times

Question #756

Topic 1

What differentiates device management enabled by Cisco DNA Center from traditional campus device management?

- A. CLI-oriented device
- B. centralized
- C. device-by-device hands-on
- D. per-device

Correct Answer: B

✉️  **hp2wx** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Selected answer is correct. When using Cisco DNA Center to manage network device, device management is centralized and is managed from the DNA center GUI. Using DNA Center allows for us to have a more centralized management of network infrastructure as configuration changes can be applied to many devices at once when these changes are done through DNA Center

upvoted 3 times

Question #757

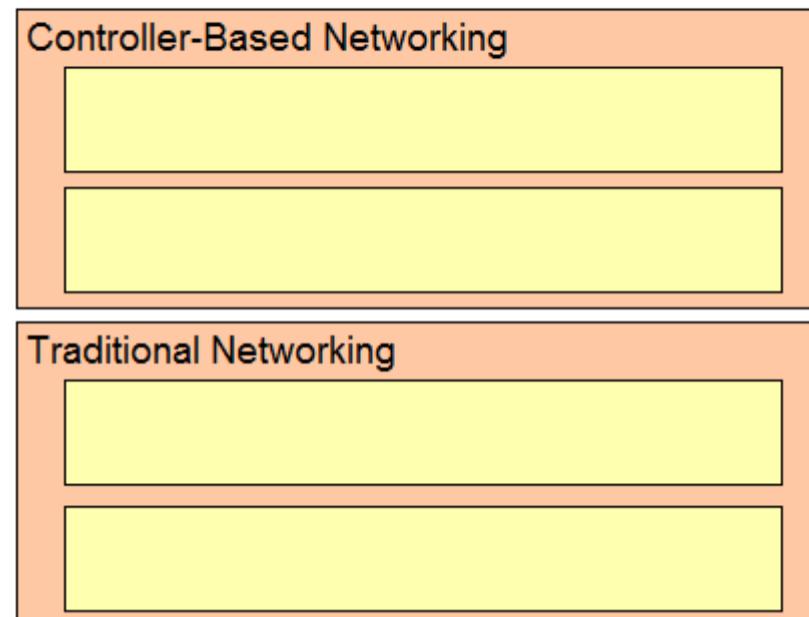
DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the statements about networking from the left onto the corresponding networking types on the right.

Select and Place:

Answer Area

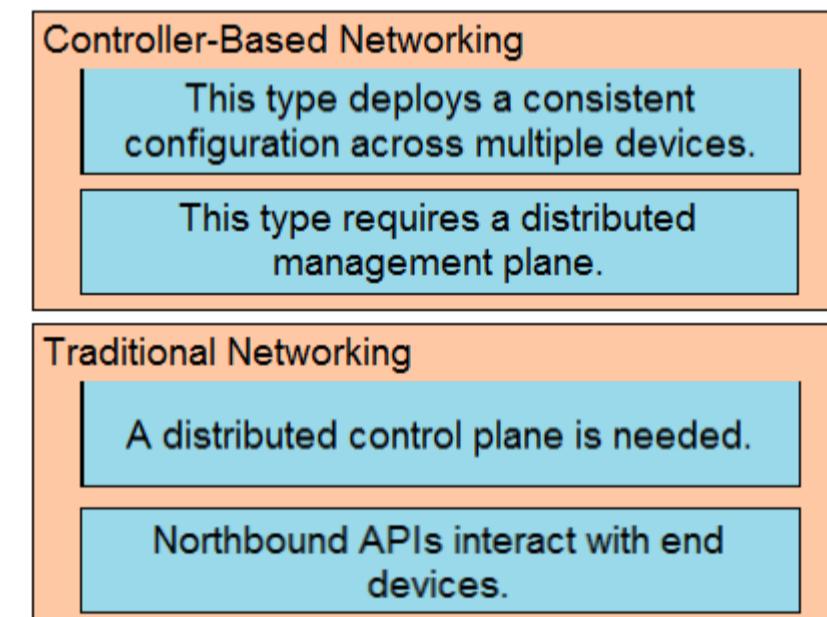
- This type deploys a consistent configuration across multiple devices.
- A distributed control plane is needed.
- This type requires a distributed management plane.
- Southbound APIs are used to apply configurations.
- Northbound APIs interact with end devices.



Correct Answer:

Answer Area

- This type deploys a consistent configuration across multiple devices.
- A distributed control plane is needed.
- This type requires a distributed management plane.
- Southbound APIs are used to apply configurations.
- Northbound APIs interact with end devices.



 **splashy**  9 months ago

CBN

Deploys a consistent config multiple devices
Southbound API's to apply configs

TN:

distributed control plane
distributed management plane

northbound API is not towards end devices and not in traditional networking.

upvoted 42 times

 **evil3xx**  8 months, 1 week ago

Controller-based Networking :

- This type deploys a consistent configuration across multiple devices.
- Southbound APIs are used to apply configurations.

Traditional Networking :

- A distributed control plane is needed.
- This type requires a distributed management plane.

upvoted 19 times

 **Anas_Ahmad**  5 months ago

Northbound APIs do not interact with end devices. They allow the SND controller to interact with applications on the application plane.

upvoted 2 times

Question #758

Topic 1

Which two REST API status-code classes represent errors? (Choose two.)

- A. 1XX
- B. 2XX
- C. 3XX
- D. 4XX
- E. 5XX

Correct Answer: DE

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

D and E

upvoted 3 times

 **splashy** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://www.djangoproject.org/api-guide/status-codes/#:~:text=Status%20Codes%201%20Informational%20-%201xx%20This%20class>Error%20-%205xx%20...%206%20Helper%20functions%20>

upvoted 3 times

Question #759

Topic 1

How do servers connect to the network in a virtual environment?

- A. a cable connected to a physical switch on the network
- B. wireless to an access point that is physically connected to the network
- C. a virtual switch that links to an access point that is physically connected to the network
- D. a software switch on a hypervisor that is physically connected to the network

Correct Answer: D

 **StingVN** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

Agree with C, virtual switch.

upvoted 1 times

 **M365Certy** 6 months ago

I think this is supposed to be virtual switch

upvoted 1 times

 **Phonon** 5 months ago

D is still most correct (keyword hypervisor) but you are right, it should be virtual switch.

upvoted 3 times

Question #760

Topic 1

What is the function of the controller in a software-defined network?

- A. forwarding packets
- B. multicast replication at the hardware level
- C. making routing decisions
- D. fragmenting and reassembling packets

Correct Answer: C

✉️  **Dhruv3390** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

An SDN controller is an application in a software-defined networking (SDN) architecture that manages flow control for improved network management and application performance. The SDN controller platform typically runs on a server and uses protocols to tell switches where to send packets.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **michael1001** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
C is correct - Several articles on the purpose of an SDN controller confirms that the controller becomes the control plane. The purpose of the control plane is to "control" how data is forwarded then let the data plane perform the rest.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **RougePotatoe** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Hold up now. There was another question like this before and the answer was build routing table but now the best answer is make routing decisions?

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **RougePotatoe** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The other question is 697

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Yunus_Empire** 6 months ago

Two Other Questions i Found them same i think 791 match some other question

upvoted 1 times

Question #761

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the HTTP methods used with REST-based APIs from the left onto the descriptions on the right.

Select and Place:

DELETE	creates a resource and returns its URI in the response header
GET	creates or replaces a previously modified resource using information in the request body
POST	removes a resource
PATCH	retrieves a list of a resource's URIs
PUT	updates a resource using instructions included in the request body

DELETE	POST
GET	PATCH
Correct Answer: POST	DELETE
PATCH	GET
PUT	PUT

 **GigaGremlin** Highly Voted 7 months, 4 weeks ago

IMHO it should be like this:

Post
Put
Delete
Get
Patch
upvoted 15 times

 **splashy** Highly Voted 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with rictorres

GET: retrieve data
POST: create data
PUT: fully update (i.e. replace) an existing record
PATCH: update part of an existing record
DELETE: delete records

<https://rapidapi.com/blog/put-vs-patch/>
upvoted 11 times

 **rictorres333** Most Recent 8 months, 4 weeks ago

It can be error between PATCH and PUT

GET: retrieve data
POST: create data
PUT: fully update (i.e. replace) an existing record
PATCH: update part of an existing record
DELETE: delete records
upvoted 5 times

Question #762

Topic 1

What is a function of a southbound API?

- A. Use orchestration to provision a virtual server configuration from a web server
- B. Automate configuration changes between a server and a switching fabric
- C. Manage flow control between an SDN controller and a switching fabric
- D. Facilitate the information exchange between an SDN controller and application

Correct Answer: C

✉  **Yunus_Empire**  6 months ago

30 More Question To Go!!!

upvoted 8 times

✉  **john1247** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

now it is time PM22:20 i'm tired

upvoted 2 times

✉  **braeiv123** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

fml, you're missing a 0 now

upvoted 3 times

Question #763

Topic 1

Which script paradigm does Puppet use?

- A. recipes and cookbooks
- B. playbooks and roles
- C. strings and marionettes
- D. manifests and modules

Correct Answer: D

✉️  **creaguy** Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

It's C. strings and marionettes.....LOL !

upvoted 8 times

✉️  **mrgreat** 8 months ago

It's D. Read this one son: <https://www.guru99.com/puppet-tutorial.html>

Four types of Puppet building blocks are

Resources

Classes

Manifest

Modules

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **DoBronx** 7 months, 1 week ago

master of puppets im pulling your strings

upvoted 8 times

✉️  **Zepar** Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

This is what ChatGPT says:

Puppet uses the paradigm of manifests and modules. Manifests in Puppet are files written in Puppet's domain-specific language (DSL) called Puppet Language. These manifests describe the desired configuration state of a system by defining resources, attributes, and relationships between them. Resources can include files, packages, services, users, groups, and more.

Modules in Puppet are a way to organize and encapsulate related manifests and associated files. Modules provide a means of grouping and reusing Puppet code, making it easier to manage and maintain configurations across multiple systems. Each module typically focuses on a specific aspect of system configuration.

By writing manifests and organizing them into modules, Puppet users can define the desired state of their systems and let Puppet handle the task of bringing the systems into that state. Puppet's agent periodically applies the manifests and modules, ensuring that the systems remain in the desired configuration state.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. manifests and modules

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **espandrews** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Master of Puppets, I'm pulling your strings...

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Panda_man** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

Question #764

Topic 1

Which set of methods is supported with the REST API?

- A. GET, PUT, ERASE, CHANGE
- B. GET, POST, MOD, ERASE
- C. GET, PUT, POST, DELETE
- D. GET, POST, ERASE, CHANGE

Correct Answer: C

 **Vlad_Is_Love_ua** 8 months, 1 week ago

<https://restfulapi.net/http-methods/>

Table of Contents

HTTP GET
HTTP POST
HTTP PUT
HTTP DELETE
HTTP PATCH

upvoted 2 times

Question #765

Topic 1

Which technology is appropriate for communication between an SDN controller and applications running over the network?

- A. Southbound API
- B. REST API
- C. NETCONF
- D. OpenFlow

Correct Answer: D

✉️  **splashy** Highly Voted 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"communication between an SDN controller AND applications" -> northbound

-<https://www.econfigs.com/ccna-7-7-c-northbound-and-southbound-apis/>

-ccna mod 3 13.4.4 Traditional & SDN Architectures

Does this imply that

Netconf & Openflow = Southbound

And would this make "B" the most correct answer?

upvoted 11 times

✉️  **ccna_great** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

use northbound (REST API) in communication between your applications and controller.

use southbound (OpenFlow, OpFlex, RESTCONF, NETCONF) in communication between controller and network devices.

B is correct answer indeed.

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **korek_team** Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

use northbound =REST API

Southbound=Netconf & Openflow

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **michael1001** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B, please fix.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **cristip** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

REST API is the only one here in northbound

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **BieLey** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

All other options are Southbound

upvoted 2 times

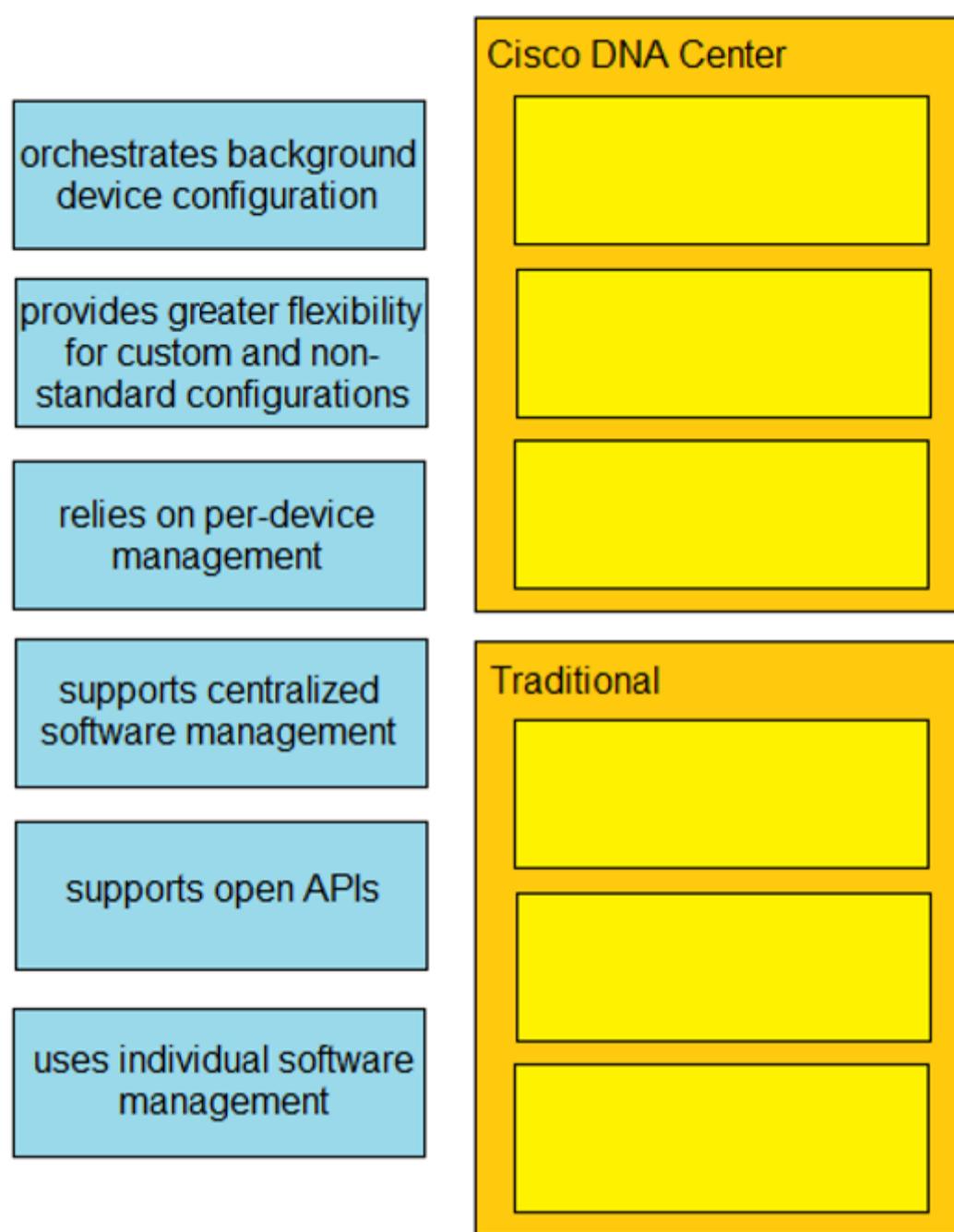
Question #766

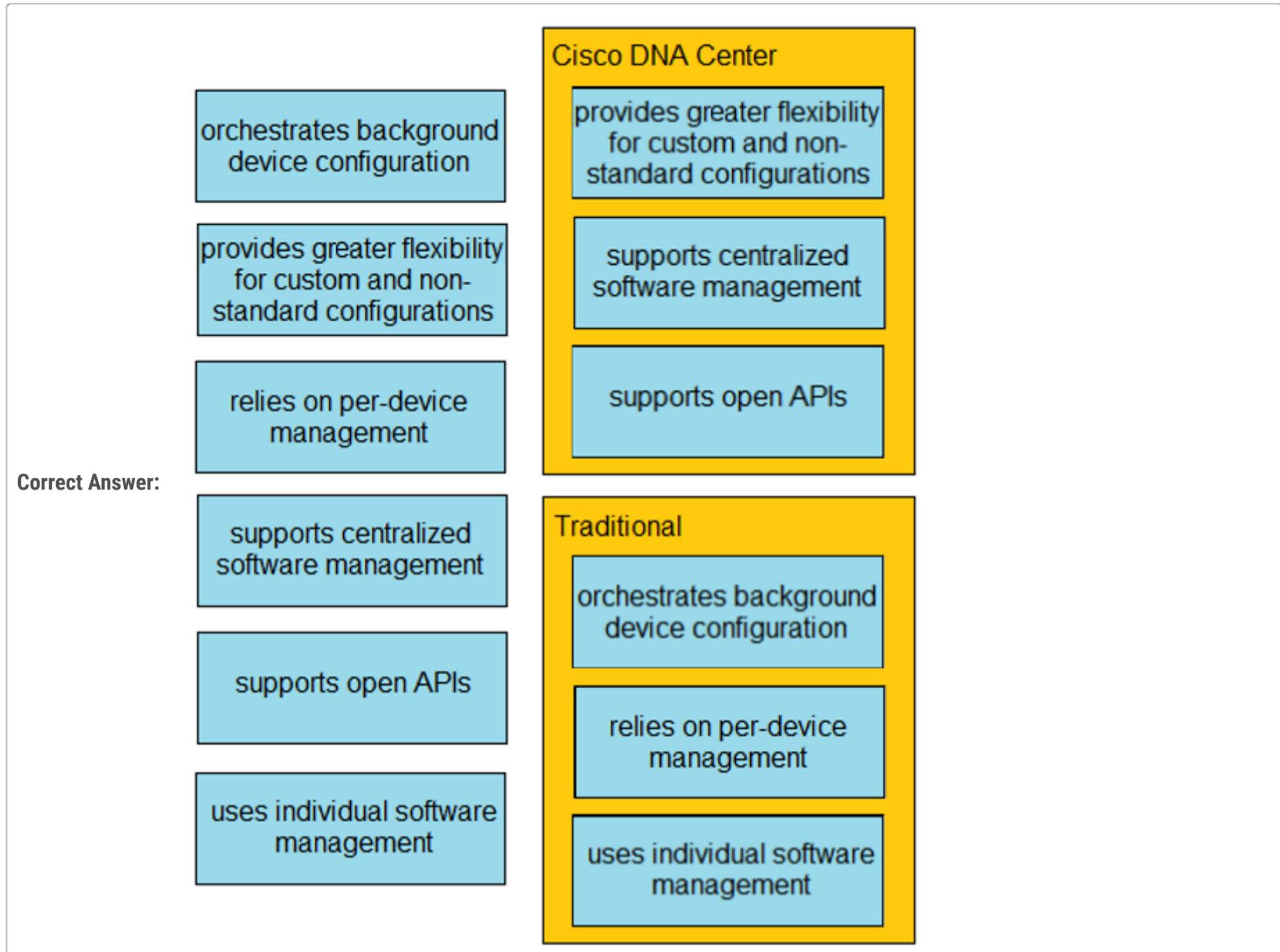
Topic 1

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop each characteristic of device-management technologies from the left onto the deployment type on the right.

Select and Place:





✉ **Garfieldcat** Highly Voted 8 months ago

I think orchestra background device configuration is not true to Tradition network
upvoted 12 times

✉ **EliasM** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I believe that Orchestration and support for custom and non-standard configs should be swapped.
upvoted 9 times

✉ **Dhruv3390** Most Recent 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Network orchestration is an approach to managing and automating interactions between networks, people, devices, domains, applications, and systems within an infrastructure. This helps service providers deliver secure and quick services to their customers.

So it is true for Tradition network

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Dhruv3390** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Even most of SDN bound with configuration policies, so it is not flexible
upvoted 2 times

Question #767

Topic 1

What is the function of `off-the-shelf` switches in a controller-based network?

- A. setting packet-handling policies
- B. forwarding packets
- C. providing a central view of the deployed network
- D. making routing decisions

Correct Answer: B

✉  **hamish88** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

The answer is B,

A is wrong as. The controller is responsible for setting packet-handling policies, making routing decisions, and providing a central view of the deployed network.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **zamkijo** 2 months, 1 week ago

A

Control Plane: All activities that are necessary to perform data plane activities but do not involve end-user data packets

Making routing tables

Setting packet handling policies (e.g., security)

Base station beacons announcing availability of services

upvoted 1 times

✉  **wondaah** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

just trying to confuse you with controller based network. Doesn't matter

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Goena** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EthanhuntMI6** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Shouldn't the correct answer be D. Please let me know if it's wrong.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **guisam** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/off-the-shelf>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **aeris_ai** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Newbie here, got answer A from other dumps, can anyone clarify?

Please and thank you.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Murphy2022** 8 months, 1 week ago

off-the-shelf as in: is running on the basic config.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Tdawg1968** 1 month ago

That makes sense

upvoted 1 times

Question #768

Topic 1

Which REST method updates an object in the Cisco DNA Center Intent API?

- A. CHANGE
- B. UPDATE
- C. POST
- D. PUT

Correct Answer: D

 **Zepar** 1 week, 4 days ago

The REST method that is typically used to update an object in the Cisco DNA Center Intent API is D. PUT.

In RESTful APIs, different HTTP methods are used to perform different actions on resources. The PUT method is commonly used to update an existing resource or replace it entirely with a new representation.

When using the Cisco DNA Center Intent API to update an object, you would typically send an HTTP request with the PUT method to the appropriate endpoint, providing the updated representation of the object in the request body. This allows you to modify the attributes or properties of the object and persist those changes in the system.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. PUT

upvoted 1 times

 **EngrRex** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
I think the answer here is UPDATE, since PUT is under HTTP

upvoted 1 times

 **Bonesaw** 8 months, 1 week ago

Negative, it is still PUT

<https://developer.cisco.com/docs/dna-center/#!cisco-dna-center-platform-overview/intent-api-northbound>

upvoted 6 times

Question #769

Topic 1

```
{  
    "SW1" : ["Ten-GigabitEthernet0/0", "Ten-GigabitEthernet0/1"],  
    "SW2" : ["Ten-GigabitEthernet0/0", "Ten-GigabitEthernet0/1"],  
    "SW3" : ["Ten-GigabitEthernet0/0", "Ten-GigabitEthernet0/1"],  
    "SW4" : ["Ten-GigabitEthernet0/0", "Ten-GigabitEthernet0/1"]  
}
```

Refer to the exhibit. How many JSON objects are represented?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Correct Answer: D

✉ **rictorres333** Highly Voted 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

By definition a object structure is {}, i think A is correct.
upvoted 7 times

✉ **splashy** Highly Voted 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

{object}
[array]
upvoted 6 times

✉ **Vikramaditya_J** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

A JSON object is surrounded by curly brackets, { and }, and contains a comma-separated list of name/value pairs. So, apparently it's A.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **JY888** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Make sure you catch the upper left and upper right corners.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Phonon** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Anything in {} is an object.
therefore
1
upvoted 3 times

✉ **melmiosis** 7 months ago

An object consisting of an array of objects?
upvoted 1 times

✉ **creaguy** 8 months, 1 week ago

If I understand this correctly it would be 1 object and 4 arrays shown correct ?
upvoted 2 times

✉ **HeinyHo** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I think A, D would be too easy. {} is an object so 1
upvoted 1 times

Question #770

Which definition describes JWT in regard to REST API security?

- A. an encrypted JSON token that is used for authentication
- B. an encrypted JSON token that is used for authorization
- C. an encoded JSON token that is used to securely exchange information
- D. an encoded JSON token that is used for authentication

Correct Answer: C

 **espandrews** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

C and D are correct. -this ciscodump is a wonderful journey
upvoted 1 times

 **espandrews** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

this is what my AI friend says on this matter: Both statements are correct. JWTs are used to securely transmit information between parties as a JSON object . This information can include authentication and authorization data, allowing the recipient to verify the identity of the sender and determine what resources they have access to . So while JWTs can be used for securely exchanging information, they are primarily used for authentication and authorization purposes.

upvoted 1 times

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

JWT (JSON Web Token) is an encoded JSON token that is commonly used in REST API security for authentication and authorization. Therefore, the correct answer is D - "an encoded JSON token that is used for authentication".
upvoted 4 times

 **Zortex** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

D. an encoded JSON token that is used for authentication

JSON Web Tokens (JWT) is an open standard for securely transmitting information between parties as a JSON object. In the context of REST API security, JWT is typically used for authentication purposes. It is a compact, URL-safe means of representing claims to be transferred between two parties.

When a user authenticates with a REST API, the server generates a JWT token that contains user information, such as the user ID and access privileges. The token is then sent to the client, typically in the form of an HTTP header, and is included in subsequent requests to the API.

The server then validates the token to ensure that it was issued by a trusted authority and that it has not been tampered with. If the token is valid, the server grants access to the requested resources. If the token is invalid or has expired, the server denies access to the resources.

Therefore, the correct definition of JWT in regard to REST API security is that it is an encoded JSON token that is used for authentication.
upvoted 3 times

 **danny43213** 4 months ago

JSON Web Token (JWT) is an open standard (RFC 7519) that defines a compact and self-contained way for securely transmitting information between parties as a JSON

upvoted 2 times

 **mrgreat** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Check this: <https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/cisco/view/79793-exam-350-401-topic-1-question-427-discussion/#:~:text=Which%20definition%20describes%20JWT%20in,that%20is%20used%20for%20authentication>
upvoted 1 times

 **splashy** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7519#ref-JWS>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JSON_Web_Token#Use

<https://medium.com/emblatech/secure-your-spring-restful-apis-with-jwt-a-real-world-example-bfdd2679db5f>
upvoted 2 times

 **splashy** 8 months, 1 week ago

And a week later...

It's encoded

It exchanges more info than just authentication

<https://jwt.io/introduction/>

It's probably C :)
upvoted 2 times

 **oatmealturkey** 4 months ago

I still think the answer is D. JWT provides authentication, but technically it does not in itself provide security to the information that is being exchanged, because without HTTPS (TLS), the information can still be intercepted and the JWT can be stolen. But please correct me if I'm wrong!

upvoted 2 times

Question #771

Topic 1

```
1 [
2   { "switch": "3750", "port": e2 },
3   { "router": "2951", "port": e20 },
4   { "switch": "3750", "port": e23 }
5 ]
```

Refer to the exhibit. What is identified by the word `switch` within line 2 of the JSON Schema?

- A. array
- B. value
- C. object
- D. key

Correct Answer: D

 **Phonon** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Here is an example of a key-value pair in JSON:

```
{"name": "John"}
```

In this example, "name" is the key and "John" is the value. The value is a string, and it is associated with the key "name".

Here is another example of a key-value pair in JSON:

```
{"age": 30}
```

In this example, "age" is the key and 30 is the value. The value is a number, and it is associated with the key "age".

upvoted 3 times

 **Sunnyip** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The formula {"key": "value"}

upvoted 1 times

 **cormorant** 7 months ago

json follows the formula {"key": "value"} pair. note that it's also an array of values []

upvoted 4 times

 **Customexit** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Key-value pairs have a colon between them as in "key" : "value".

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/an-introduction-to-json>

upvoted 4 times

 **arenjenkins** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

it's b

upvoted 3 times

 **GigaGremlin** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

A name/value pair consists of a field name (in double quotes), followed by a colon, followed by a value:

"name": "Mark"

upvoted 1 times

Question #772

Topic 1

```
{"Employee's name": "Arthur"}
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which type of JSON data is shown?

- A. boolean
- B. array
- C. key
- D. object

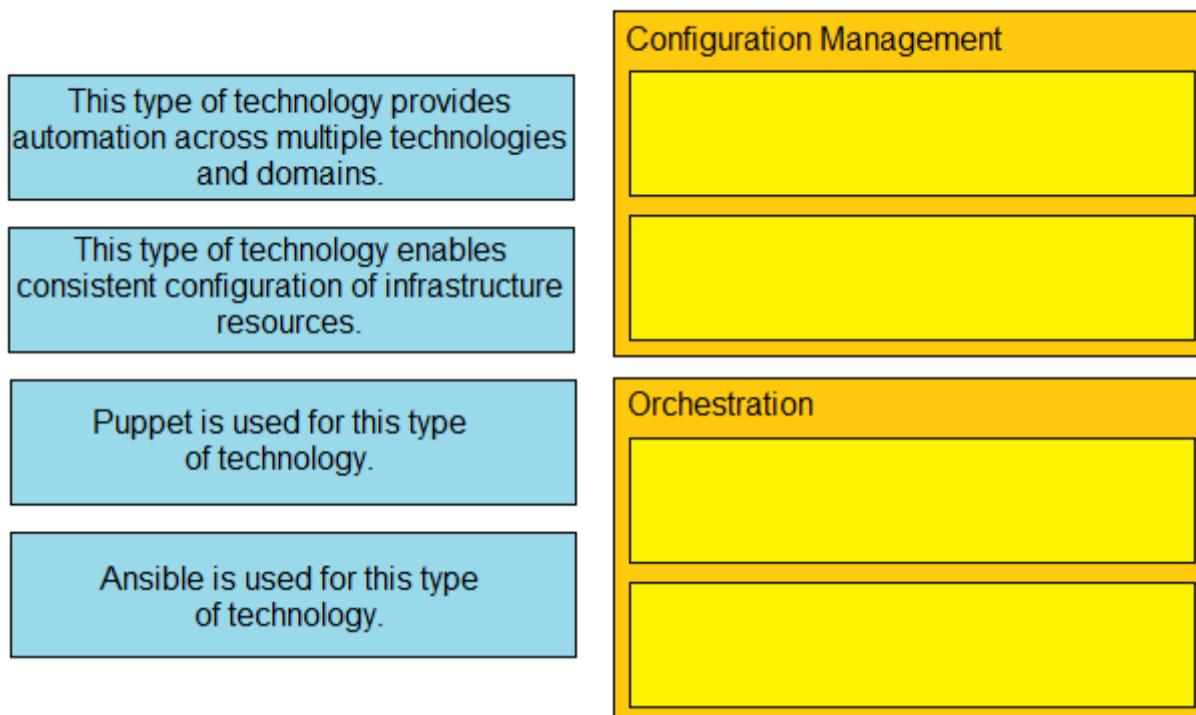
Correct Answer: D

Question #773

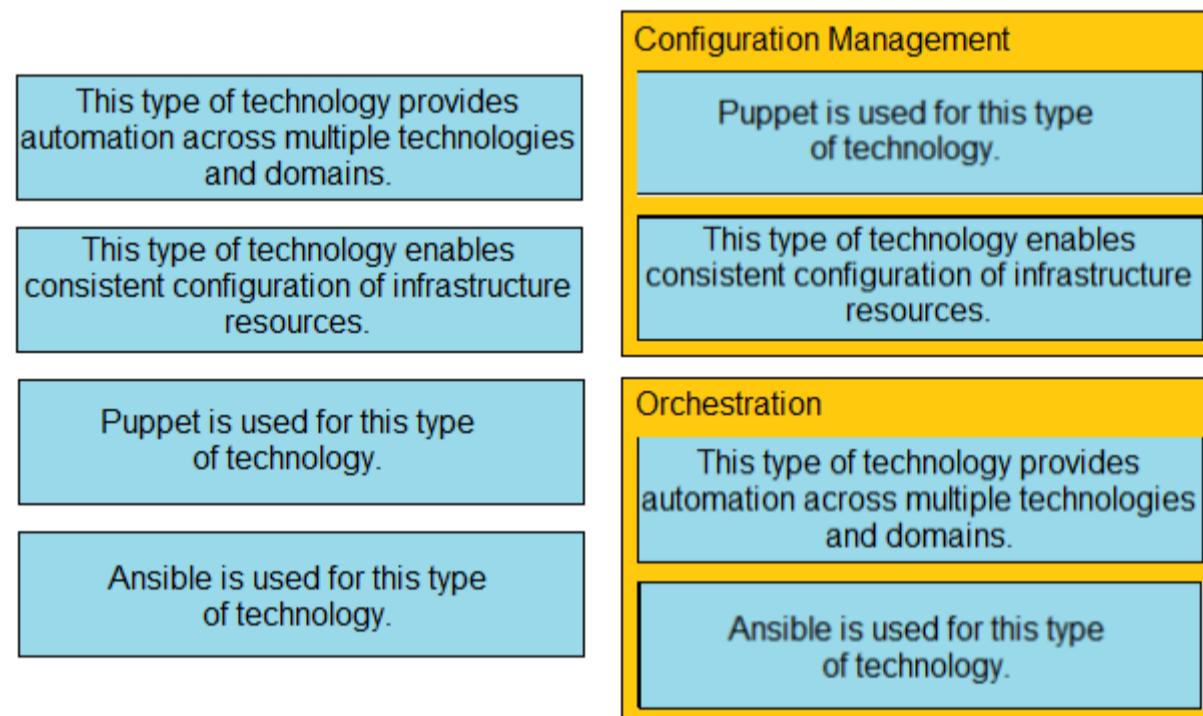
DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the technology types on the right.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



 **usamahrakib001** Highly Voted 7 months, 2 weeks ago

puppet uses (agent) on both sides and pull model that's why specific. Ansible use push model and (agent less) so can be used in multiple technologies

upvoted 7 times

 **VicM** Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago

<https://intellipaat.com/blog/what-is-puppet/?US#:~:text=Puppet%20definition,%2C%20configuring%2C%20and%20managing%20servers.>
<https://www.openlogic.com/blog/overview-ansible-architectures-and-orchestrations#:~:text=Ansible%20is%20an%20open%20source%20orchestration%20engine%20that%20automates%20cloud,ands%20many%20other%20IT%20needs.>

upvoted 1 times

 **JJY888** 1 month ago

I think ChatPT is right about this. I also backed it up with GOOGLE.

<https://www.puppet.com/why-puppet/use-cases/continuous-configuration-automation>

<https://www.edureka.co/blog/what-is-ansible/#:~:text=Ansible%20is%20an%20open%20source,multi%2Dtier%20IT%20application%20environments.>

ChatGPT:

These statements can be categorized as follows:

Configuration management:

Puppet is used for this type of technology.

Ansible is used for this type of technology.

Orchestration:

This type of technology provides automation across multiple technologies and domains.

This type of technology enables consistent configuration of infrastructure resources.

Therefore, the statements about Puppet and Ansible fall under configuration management, while the statements about automation across multiple technologies and consistent configuration of infrastructure resources fall under orchestration.

upvoted 1 times

Question #774

Topic 1

Which communication interaction takes place when a southbound API is used?

- A. between the SDN controller and PCs on the network
- B. between the SDN controller and switches and routers on the network
- C. between the SDN controller and services and applications on the network
- D. between network applications and switches and routers on the network

Correct Answer: B

 **Zepar** 1 week, 4 days ago

The communication interaction that takes place when a southbound API is used is

B. between the SDN controller and switches and routers on the network.

In a software-defined networking (SDN) architecture, the control plane is centralized in an SDN controller, which manages and controls the behavior of network devices such as switches and routers. The southbound API is the interface through which the SDN controller communicates with these network devices.

When using the southbound API, the SDN controller sends instructions and configuration commands to the switches and routers in the network. These instructions can include actions like modifying forwarding tables, setting up flow rules, configuring quality of service (QoS) parameters, and more.

The switches and routers, acting as the data plane, receive and process the instructions from the controller, implementing the desired network behavior. They forward traffic based on the rules and configurations received from the controller.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. between the SDN controller and switches and routers on the network.

upvoted 1 times

 **kennie0** 1 week, 6 days ago

PC is a device too so why not A?

upvoted 1 times

Question #775

Topic 1

What are two characteristics of a public cloud implementation? (Choose two.)

- A. It is owned and maintained by one party, but it is shared among multiple organizations
- B. It enables an organization to fully customize how it deploys network resources
- C. It provides services that are accessed over the Internet
- D. It is a data center on the public Internet that maintains cloud services for only one company
- E. It supports network resources from a centralized third-party provider and privately-owned virtual resources

Correct Answer: AC

 **Naghini** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

Public cloud is a type of computing where resources are offered by a third-party provider via the internet. (<https://cloud.google.com/learn/what-is-public-cloud>)

C & E are correct.

upvoted 3 times

Question #776

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left on to the correct configuration-management technologies on the right.

Select and Place:

fundamental configuration elements are stored in a manifest

uses TCP port 10002 for configuration push jobs

uses Ruby for fundamental configuration elements

uses SSH for remote device communication

uses TCP 8140 for communication

uses YAML for fundamental configuration elements

Ansible

Chef

Puppet

Correct Answer:

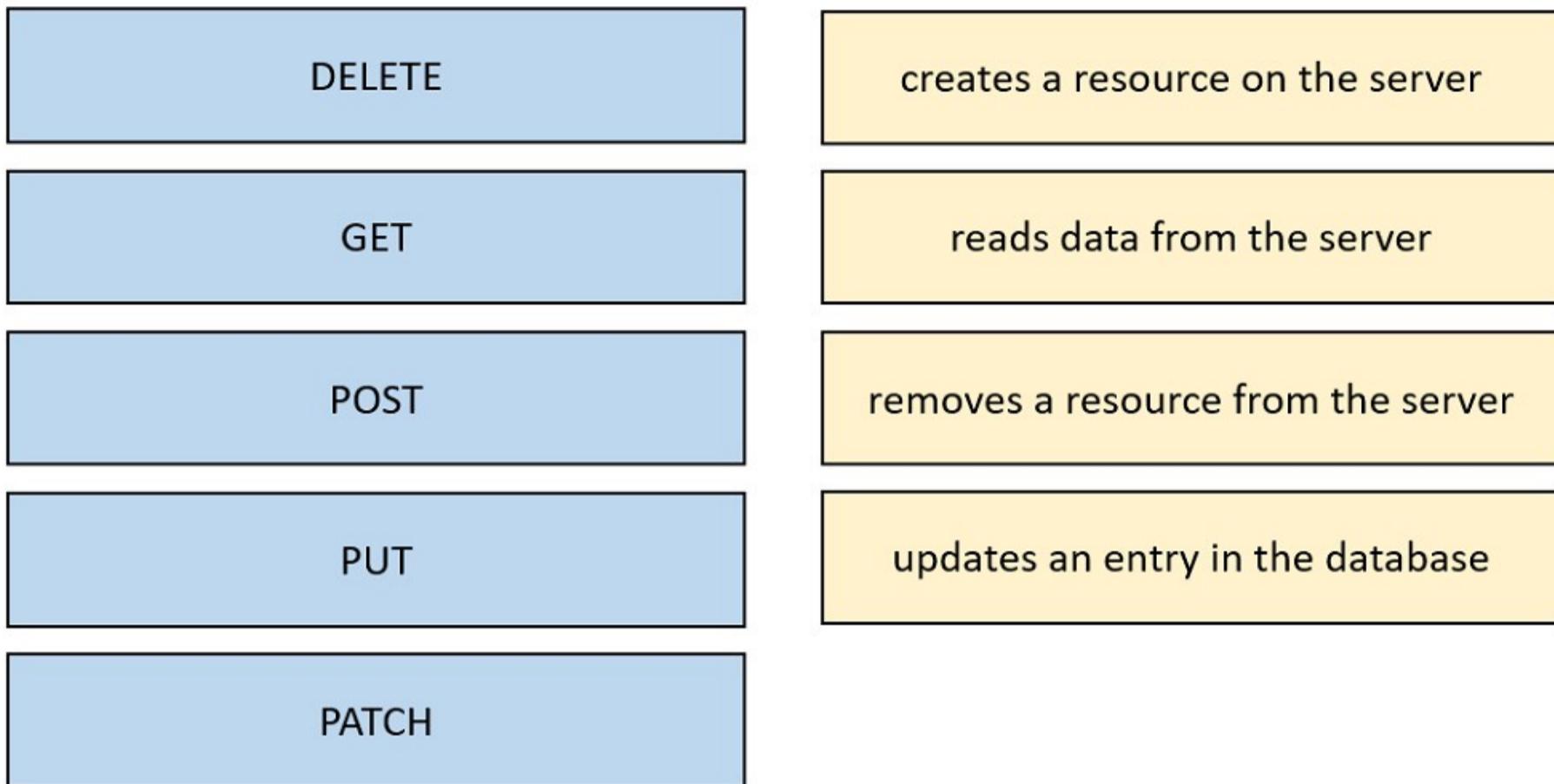
	Ansible
fundamental configuration elements are stored in a manifest	uses SSH for remote device communication
uses TCP port 10002 for configuration push jobs	uses YAML for fundamental configuration elements
uses Ruby for fundamental configuration elements	Chef
uses SSH for remote device communication	uses TCP port 10002 for configuration push jobs
uses TCP 8140 for communication	uses Ruby for fundamental configuration elements
uses YAML for fundamental configuration elements	Puppet
	fundamental configuration elements are stored in a manifest
	uses TCP 8140 for communication

Question #777

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the REST API call methods for HTTP from the left onto the actions they perform on the right. Not all methods are used.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:

DELETE	POST
GET	GET
POST	DELETE
PUT	PUT
PATCH	

 **splashy** Highly Voted 8 months, 2 weeks ago

POST
GET
DELETE
PATCH

Wouldn't "patch" be the "safer" option, since you are just updating one thing in a database and not the complete database? Put could wipe the entries you are not modifying?

<https://rapidapi.com/blog/put-vs-patch/>

Feel free to correct me if i got it wrong.

upvoted 11 times

 **splashy** 8 months, 1 week ago

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-knowledge-base/cisco-dna-center-platform-api/ta-p/4105156>

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/csr1000/software/restapi/restapi/RESTAPIintro.html#97727>

IOS XE Rest API & Cisco DNA center only use "PUT" and don't use "PATCH" (or so it seems)

I had to look it up for a previous similar question but in relation to Cisco DNA center only.

This question only mentions Rest API call methods for HTTP period, not in the use context of Cisco DNA.

upvoted 2 times

 **MikD4016** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

PUT

The single-resource equivalent of POST is PUT, which updates a resource by replacing its content entirely. As a RESTful API HTTP method, PUT is the most common way to update resource information.

It's possible to create a resource with a PUT method, but this approach carries the risk of creating resources by accident, as noted above. If PUT is applied to a collection of resources, the entire resource collection gets replaced, which usually isn't the intention.

PATCH

PATCH is another HTTP method used to update resources. As opposed to replacing resources, like the PUT method does, PATCH only modifies resource contents. As a general rule, these modifications should be expressed in a standard format like JSON or XML.

Much like in PUT, it's poor practice to specifically apply PATCH methods to a whole resource collection -- that is, unless you truly intend to update every resource it contains.

upvoted 4 times

Question #778

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the REST principles from the left onto their definitions on the right.

Select and Place:

cacheable	divides architecture components into the consumers and producers of a service
client-server	divides the architecture into a hierarchy of levels
layered system	enables the client to reuse a previous response for subsequent equivalent requests
stateless	operates without any stored session information on the server
uniform interface	simplifies the communication between components, regardless of the architecture supporting them

Correct Answer:

cacheable	layered system
client-server	cacheable
layered system	uniform interface
stateless	stateless
uniform interface	client-server

 **splashy** Highly Voted 9 months ago

The provided answers don't make any sense at all it's:

client server
layered
cachable
stateless
uniform interface
upvoted 82 times

 **JY888** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

Wow, are the admins trying to make people fail? If you don't know the answer then leave it blank.
<https://www.google.com/search?>

q=rest+api+principles+cacheable&rlz=1C1GCEA_enUS1017US1017&sxsrf=AJOqlzWo8u4i9OSbtB2SW9haUXcF9rheQA%3A1677544877980&ei=rU39Y6aqO9C3qtsP2NybvA4&ved=0ahUKEwjmtK_U_bb9AhXQm2oFHVjuBuUQ4dUDCBA&uact=5&oq=rest+api+principles+cacheable&gs_lcp=Cgxnd3Mtd2I6LXNlcnAQAzIFCCEQoAEyBQghEKABMgsIIRAWEB4Q8QQQHToKCAAQRxDWBBCwAzoHCAAQsAMQQzoFCAAQgAQ6BggAEBYQHjoJCAAQFhAeEPEEOgUIABCRAzoFCCEQqwI6CAghEBYQHhAdSgQIQRgAUlclWOsmyIkaoAFwAXgAgAF7iAGiB5IBAzguMpgBAKABAcgBCsABAQ&scion=gws-wiz-serp
client server
layered
cachable
stateless
uniform interface
upvoted 5 times

 **ac891** Most Recent 3 weeks, 2 days ago

This is my 4th time renewing my CCNA, And I have never ever same across this kind of questions ! What the hell is happening !?

upvoted 2 times

 **espandrews** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

CCNA is getting dated and losing value, that's why they're filling it up now with all this absurd amount of cutting-edge mumbojumbo

upvoted 1 times

Question #779

DRAG DROP -

Drag and drop the Ansible terms from the left onto the right.

Select and Place:

control node	collection of actions to perform on target devices, expressed in YAML format
inventory	device with Ansible installed that manages target devices
managed node	network device, without Ansible installed, upon which commands can be executed
module	specific action to be performed on one or more target devices
playbook	unit of Python code to be executed
task	Ansible file that defines the target devices upon which commands and tasks can be executed

Correct Answer:

control node	playbook
inventory	managed node
managed node	control node
module	task
playbook	module
task	inventory

splashy 9 months ago

playbook
control node
managed
task
module
inventory

control node has ansible installed managed does not

<https://opensource.com/resources/what-ansible#:~:text=The%20control%20node%20is%20a%20computer%20that%20runs,any%20device%20being%20managed%20by%20the%20control%20node.>

<https://www.tecmint.com/install-and-configure-an-ansible-control-node/>

upvoted 36 times

 **Shri_Fcb10** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

do they even ask this time of questions in CCNA?

upvoted 1 times

 **JJY888** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Control node: device with Ansible installed that manages target devices

Inventory: Ansible file that defines the target devices upon which commands and tasks can be executed

Managed node: target device(s) that Ansible manages

Module: unit of Python code to be executed

Playbook: collection of actions to perform on target devices, expressed in YAML format

Task: specific action to be performed on one or more target devices

upvoted 1 times

Question #780

Topic 1

```
{
    "Test_Questions" : [
        "Automation",
        "Configuration",
    ],
    "Test_Exam_Level" : [
        "CCNA",
        "CCNP",
    ],
    "Test_Response" : [
        "Correct",
        "Incorrect",
    ],
}
```

Refer to the exhibit. How many objects keys, and JSON list values are present?

- A. Three objects, two keys, and three JSON list values
- B. Three objects, three keys, and two JSON list values
- C. One object, three keys, and three JSON list values
- D. One object, three keys, and two JSON list values

Correct Answer: B

 **rictorres333** Highly Voted 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

What is in a JSON object?

A JSON object contains zero, one, or more key-value pairs, also called properties. The object is surrounded by curly braces {} . Every key-value pair is separated by a comma. The order of the key-value pair is irrelevant.

What is JSON key?

A JSON object contains zero, one, or more key-value pairs, also called properties. The object is surrounded by curly braces {} . Every key-value pair is separated by a comma. The order of the key-value pair is irrelevant. A key-value pair consists of a key and a value, separated by a colon (:)

What is JSON list?

Array Datatype in JSON

Similar to other programming languages, a JSON Array is a list of items surrounded in square brackets ([]). Each item in the array is separated by a comma. The array index begins with 0. The square brackets [...] are used to declare JSON array. JSON array are ordered list of values.

In question:

```
{} = 1
: = 3
[] = 3
```

Correct is C.

upvoted 11 times

 **shubhambala** Highly Voted 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer bois & gals

upvoted 6 times

 **espandrews** Most Recent 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Not a single correct answer at this point.

upvoted 1 times

 **enzo86** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **JY888** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

List values are arrays separated by []

upvoted 1 times

✉ **RaselAhmedIT** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I'm still confused, what will be the correct answer?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Shansab** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

it is clear only one object.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **mzu_sk8** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

clearly one object

upvoted 2 times

✉ **BI1024** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Only one object indicated by the {} with 3 keys indicated by the : and 3 list vslues indicated by the []

upvoted 5 times

✉ **arenjenkins** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

One object

upvoted 4 times

✉ **g_mindset** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

3 list values there

upvoted 3 times

✉ **splashy** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

"JSON objects are wrapped in curly braces. Inside the object, we can list any number of key-value pairs, separated by commas:"

<https://attacomsian.com/blog/what-is-json>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **4aynick** 1 week, 4 days ago

from your logic must be 6 list value

upvoted 1 times

✉ **splashy** 8 months, 1 week ago

Got to go with g_mindset & rictorres,

I misinterpreted list values, they are actually the arrays so 1 3 3

So it's C

upvoted 4 times

Question #781

Topic 1

Which two primary drivers support the need for network automation? (Choose two.)

- A. Increasing reliance on self-diagnostic and self-healing
- B. Eliminating training needs
- C. Policy-driven provisioning of resources
- D. Reducing hardware footprint
- E. Providing a single entry point for resource provisioning

Correct Answer: CE

 **RougePotatoe** Highly Voted 7 months, 1 week ago

Anyone know why A isn't an answer? From my knowledge there been a significant push for automatic fault detection and repair.
upvoted 6 times

 **sbnpj** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I think A,C, and E are correct answers, if I have to choose two I would go with C and E.
upvoted 2 times

 **cormorant** 7 months ago

Which two primary drivers support the need for network automation? (Choose two.)
Policy-driven provisioning of resources & Providing a single entry point for resource provisioning. no arguing. let's just accept that network automation is meant for policy-driven provisioning and providing a single point of entry for provisioning. what matters is to pass the test, not to dispute cisco's idealised worldview
upvoted 4 times

 **RougePotatoe** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

You do realize the answers aren't provided by cisco correct?
upvoted 3 times

 **Anas_Ahmad** 5 months, 1 week ago

do you think tha answer provided by Cisco?
upvoted 2 times

Question #782

What is an expected outcome when network management automation is deployed?

- A. A distributed management plane must be used.
- B. Complexity increases when new device configurations are added.
- C. Custom applications are needed to configure network devices.
- D. Software upgrades are performed from a central controller.

Correct Answer: D **Phonon** 5 months ago

- D. Software upgrades are performed from a central controller.

Network management automation is the use of software tools and techniques to automate the process of managing and configuring network devices. Some expected outcomes when network management automation is deployed include:

Improved efficiency and accuracy: Network management automation can help to reduce the time and effort required to manage and configure network devices, as well as reduce the risk of errors.

Enhanced security: Network management automation can help to ensure that devices are configured correctly and consistently, which can help to reduce the risk of security vulnerabilities.

Improved visibility and control: Network management automation can provide a centralised view of the network and enable administrators to manage and configure devices from a central location.

Simplified software upgrades: Network management automation can enable software upgrades to be performed from a central controller, rather than having to be performed manually on each device.

In summary, an expected outcome when network management automation is deployed is that software upgrades are performed from a central controller.

upvoted 2 times

Question #783

Topic 1

```
{  
  "Routers": ["R1", "R2", "R3"],  
  "Switches": ["SW1", "SW2", "SW3"]  
}
```

Refer to the exhibit. What is represented by `R1` and `SW1` within the JSON output?

- A. object
- B. value
- C. key
- D. array

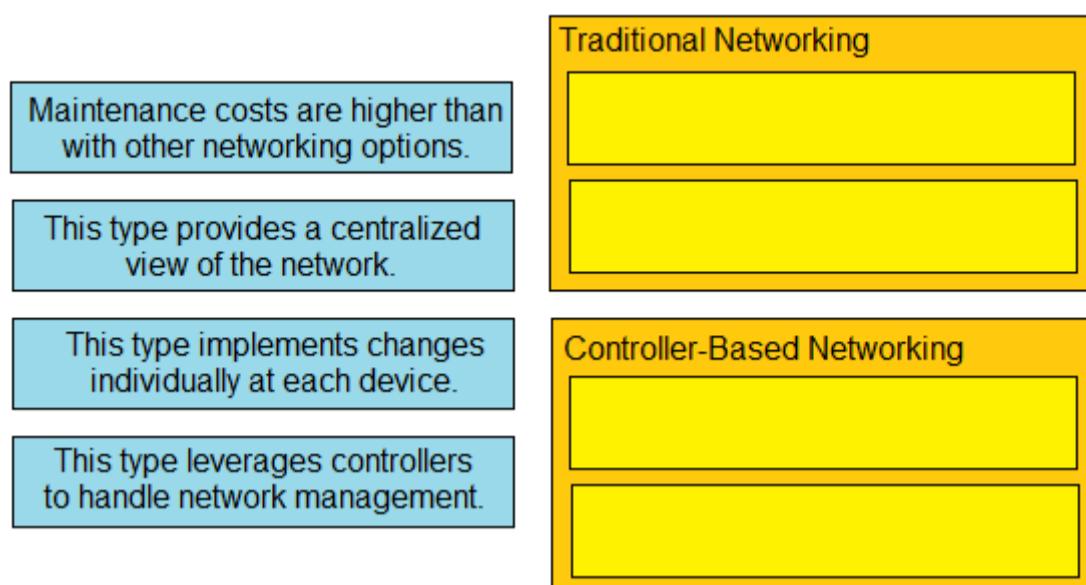
Correct Answer: B

Question #784

DRAG DROP -

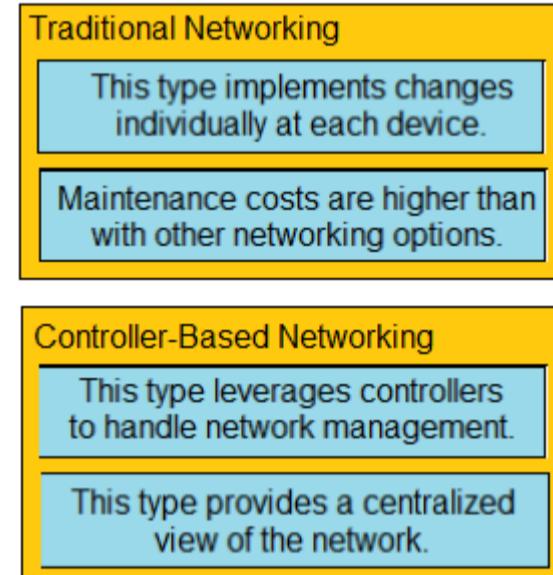
Drag and drop the statements about networking from the left onto the corresponding networking types on the right.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:

- Maintenance costs are higher than with other networking options.
- This type provides a centralized view of the network.
- This type implements changes individually at each device.
- This type leverages controllers to handle network management.

 **JY888** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

I believe the answer is correct BUT controller-based networks will cost more. Just saying.

upvoted 3 times

Question #785

Topic 1

Which HTTP status code is returned after a successful REST API request?

- A. 200
- B. 301
- C. 404
- D. 500

Correct Answer: A

 **4aynick** 1 week, 4 days ago

Client Error - 4xx

The 4xx class of status code is intended for cases in which the client seems to have erred. Except when responding to a HEAD request, the server SHOULD include an entity containing an explanation of the error situation, and whether it is a temporary or permanent condition.

Server Error - 5xx

Response status codes beginning with the digit "5" indicate cases in which the server is aware that it has erred or is incapable of performing the request. Except when responding to a HEAD request, the server SHOULD include an entity containing an explanation of the error situation, and whether it is a temporary or permanent condition.

upvoted 1 times

 **4aynick** 1 week, 4 days ago

Informational - 1xx

This class of status code indicates a provisional response. There are no 1xx status codes used in REST framework by default.

Successful - 2xx

This class of status code indicates that the client's request was successfully received, understood, and accepted.

Redirection - 3xx

This class of status code indicates that further action needs to be taken by the user agent in order to fulfill the request.

upvoted 1 times

 **Phonon** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. 200

In HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), status codes are used to indicate the outcome of a request. When a client (such as a web browser) makes a request to a server (such as a web server), the server responds with a status code and a message.

A successful REST API request typically returns a status code of 200 (OK). This indicates that the request was successful and that the server was able to process it and provide a response.

Here are some other common HTTP status codes:

301 (Moved Permanently): This status code indicates that the requested resource has been permanently moved to a new location.

404 (Not Found): This status code indicates that the requested resource could not be found.

500 (Internal Server Error): This status code indicates that an error occurred on the server while processing the request.

In summary, the HTTP status code returned after a successful REST API request is 200 (OK).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_HTTP_status_codes

upvoted 4 times

Question #786

Topic 1

With REST API, which standard HTTP header tells a server which media type is expected by the client?

- A. Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
- B. Accept-Patch: text/example; charset=utf-8
- C. Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
- D. Accept: application/json

Correct Answer: D

 **splashy** Highly Voted 9 months ago

Did not see this pop up anywhere in the ccna course on netacad.
upvoted 7 times

 **guynetwork** Highly Voted 8 months, 4 weeks ago

this is not ccna question
upvoted 5 times

 **liviuml** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

The answer is D
<https://restfulapi.net/content-negotiation/>
upvoted 1 times

 **zamkijo** 2 months, 1 week ago

Accept Header tells the API that it is expecting the response in the specified media type e.g. application/json or application/xml.
Accept: application/json

And Content-Type tells the API about the media type of the request being sent in the request body e.g. application/json.
Content-Type: application/json
upvoted 1 times

 **rijstraket** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
The Accept header always indicates what kind of response from the server a client can accept. Content-type is about the content of the current request or response, depending on which kind of HTTP message it is applied.
upvoted 1 times

 **Panda_man** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
Media type is content type meaning it's C
upvoted 1 times

 **splashy** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
Started reading and have to agree with D now, it's about what the client sends to the server to tell to the server what content type it can understand and expects.

The Accept request HTTP header indicates which content types, expressed as MIME types, the client is able to understand.

The Content-Type representation header is used to indicate the original media type of the resource (prior to any content encoding applied for sending).

In responses, a Content-Type header provides the client with the actual content type of the returned content.

upvoted 1 times

 **g_mindset** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C
The answer is C.
<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Content-Type>
upvoted 1 times

 **Phonon** 5 months ago

Seconded
upvoted 1 times

Question #787

Topic 1

```
{
  "aaaUser": {
    "attributes": {
      "pwd": "password1",
      "firstName": "Abraham",
      "lastName": "Lincoln",
      "phone": "5555551212",
      "email": "test@cisco.com"
    },
    "children": [
      "aaaUserDomain": {
        "attributes": {
          "name": "ExampleCisco"
        },
        "children": [
          "aaaUserRole": {
            "attributes": {
              "name": "admin"
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Refer to the exhibit. How many objects are present in the given JSON-encoded data?

- A. One
- B. Four
- C. Seven
- D. Nine

Correct Answer: C

✉  **splashy** Highly Voted 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

8 times { because they made an error and put one (which should be a { *facepalm*

9 times }

upvoted 11 times

✉  **g_mindset** Highly Voted 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is 9.

Simply count all the opening or closing curly brackets that represent the start or closing of an object value. NOTE: there's an error on that exhibit, the opening bracket in the array is supposed to be an opening bracket.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **jonathan126** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

```
{
  "aaaUser": {
    "attributes": {
      "pwd": "password1",
      "firstName": "Abraham",
      "lastName": "Lincoln",
      "phone": "5555551212",
      "email": "test@cisco.com"
    },
    "children": [
      {
        "aaaUserDomain": {
          "attributes": {
            "name": "ExampleCisco"
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```


Question #789

Topic 1

What is the function of the controller in a software-defined network?

- A. forwarding packets
- B. multicast replication at the hardware level
- C. setting packet-handling policies
- D. fragmenting and reassembling packets

Correct Answer: C

✉️  **korek_team** 3 months ago

answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Yunus_Empire** 6 months ago

Given answer is correct **100**

upvoted 2 times

Question #790

Topic 1

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

- A. Device(config)# netconf lock-time 500
- B. Device(config)# netconf max-message 1000
- C. Device(config)# no netconf ssh acl 1
- D. Device(config)# netconf max-sessions 100

Correct Answer: B

✉  **Sein** Highly Voted 4 months, 1 week ago

Since when it's in ccna scope...

upvoted 11 times

✉  **Dutch012** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

For god sake Cisco !!

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Tdawg1968** Most Recent 1 month ago

Perhaps because there is a typo in the command? Missing the x

upvoted 1 times

✉  **StefanOT2** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Max-Message give a max KB value for the output. The running-config is obviously to big to fit into the output. So I am pretty sure it is B.

Cisco documentation says
netconf max-message size

(Optional) Specifies the maximum size, in kilobytes (KB), for the messages received in a NETCONF session.

The valid range is 1 to 2147483. The default value is infinite.

To set the maximum size to infinite, use the no netconf max-message command.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Phonon** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I think its answered correctly:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/ios/config/17-x/ntw-servs/b-network-services/m_netconf-sshv2.html

upvoted 1 times

Question #791

Topic 1

Which statement identifies the functionality of virtual machines?

- A. Virtualized servers run most efficiently when they are physically connected to a switch that is separate from the hypervisor
- B. The hypervisor can virtualize physical components including CPU, memory, and storage
- C. Each hypervisor can support a single virtual machine and a single software switch
- D. The hypervisor communicates on Layer 3 without the need for additional resources

Correct Answer: B

 **MED095** Highly Voted 4 months, 2 weeks ago

if you reach here that means u probably completed all 791 questions. i appreciate your dedication and i wish u all the best in your exam. good luck mate :)

upvoted 19 times

 **Dutch012** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

love you <3

upvoted 1 times

 **Temansky** Most Recent 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Got through 2 times lol

Good luck guys!

upvoted 2 times

Question #792

Topic 1

Which network plane is centralized and manages routing decisions?

- A. management plane
- B. data plane
- C. policy plane
- D. control plane

Correct Answer: D

 **espandrews** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Incomplete questions for an incomplete quest

upvoted 1 times

Question #793

Topic 1

What is a benefit of using private IPv4 addressing?

- A. Multiple companies can use the same addresses without conflicts.
- B. Direct connectivity is provided to internal hosts from outside an enterprise network.
- C. Communication to the internet is reachable without the use of NAT.
- D. All external hosts are provided with secure communication to the internet.

Correct Answer: A

Question #794

Topic 1

```
MacOs$ ifconfig  
  
en0: flags=8863<UP,BROADCAST,SMART,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
      options=400<CHANNEL_IO>  
      ether f0:18:98:64:60:32  
      inet6 fe80::492:c09f:57cf:8c36%en0 prefixlen 64 secured scopeid 0x6  
        inet 10.8.138.14 netmask 0xfffffe000 broadcast 10.8.159.255  
        nd6 options=201<PERFORMNUD,DAD>  
        media: autoselect  
        status: active
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must provide configured IP addressing details to investigate a firewall rule issue. Which subnet and mask identify what is configured on the en0 interface?

- A. 10.8.0.0/16
- B. 10.8.64.0/18
- C. 10.8.128.0/19
- D. 10.8.138.0/24

Correct Answer: C

 gewe Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

ff - 1111 1111 - 255
eo - 1110 0000 - 224
00 - 0000 0000 - 0
upvoted 11 times

 all4one Most Recent 5 days, 5 hours ago

You can cross-check the answer using the ip of 10.8.138.14 and broadcast domain 10.8.159.255
In a /19 means you increment by 32 for each network.
The network and new network is 10.8.128.0 - 10.8.160.0. So, the broadcast is correct.
upvoted 1 times

Question #795

Topic 1

What are two characteristics of a small office / home office connection environment? (Choose two.)

- A. It requires 10Gb ports on all uplinks.
- B. It supports between 1 and 50 users.
- C. It supports between 50 and 100 users.
- D. A router port connects to a broadband connection.
- E. It requires a core, distribution, and access layer architecture.

Correct Answer: *BD*

Question #796

Topic 1

Which element of a virtualization solution manages virtualized services and enables connections between virtualized services and external interfaces?

- A. software
- B. network functionality
- C. virtual machine
- D. hardware

Correct Answer: C

 **oatmealturkey** Highly Voted  3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

"Virtualization software - A hypervisor provides management for virtualized services. It enables connections between virtual services and external interfaces."

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/enterprise-networks/what-is-virtualization.html#~how-it-works>

upvoted 6 times

 **JJY888** Most Recent  4 weeks, 1 day ago

sbnpj: I'm sorry my friend but ChatGPT is often wrong because Ciscos's wording combined with extra correct answers throws it off.

upvoted 1 times

 **JJY888** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

I personally work with virtualization and this is a crap question. It is either A or D. But A has my vote by a long shot.

upvoted 3 times

 **rogi2023** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

agree with oatmealturkey "Virtualization software - A hypervisor provides management for virtualized services. It enables connections between virtual services and external interfaces."

upvoted 1 times

 **sbnpj** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

As per Chatgpt

The correct answer to the question is B. Network functionality, which refers to the virtualized network components responsible for managing and directing traffic between virtualized services and external interfaces. This includes elements such as virtual switches, routers, firewalls, and load balancers.

upvoted 2 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

A hypervisor provides management for virtualized services. It enables connections between virtual services and external interfaces. It should include platform management, a virtualization layer, a programmable API, and a health monitoring system

It seems to be A

upvoted 1 times

Question #797

Topic 1

Which group of channels in the 802.11b/g/n/ac/ax 2.4 GHz frequency bands are nonoverlapping channels?

- A. channels 1, 5, and 10
- B. channels 1, 6, and 11
- C. channels 1, 5, and 11
- D. channels 1, 6, and 10

Correct Answer: *B*

Question #798

Topic 1

What is a function of Layer 3 switches?

- A. They route traffic between devices in different VLANs.
- B. They transmit broadcast traffic when operating in Layer 3 mode exclusively.
- C. They move frames between endpoints limited to IP addresses.
- D. They forward Ethernet frames between VLANs using only MAC addresses,

Correct Answer: C

✉  **Bugatti**  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Went through these questions 3 times... taking the exam next week :)
upvoted 6 times

✉  **kennie0** 2 weeks ago

how was your exam?
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Wes_60** 2 months ago

How did it go?
upvoted 2 times

✉  **oatmealturkey**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

They route traffic between devices in different VLANs.
upvoted 6 times

✉  **JY888**  3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

https://documentation.meraki.com/MS/Layer_3_Switching/Layer_3_vs_Layer_2_Switching#:~:text=Since%20VLANs%20exist%20in%20their,functions%20in%20addition%20to%20switching.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Dutch012** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Same as router
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Dutch012** 3 months, 1 week ago

I meant A Dammit!!!
upvoted 1 times

✉  **gewe** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

A and C seems both correct
upvoted 1 times

✉  **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

"They move frames between endpoints limited to IP addresses" is strange wording and makes me think it is wrong. Endpoints are not limited to IP addresses, they have MAC addresses as well. And like a router, Layer 3 switches do not only use IP address. They inspect the destination MAC address to determine if it is on the same or a different subnet, if different subnet they strip frame and re-encapsulate etc., if same subnet they forward to destination endpoint. Based on MAC address. And actually if you just focus on the word "frames" and take it very literally, that is the Layer 2 PDU so IP addresses aren't involved.

upvoted 3 times

Question #799

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the RF terms from the left onto the corresponding statements on the right.

absorption	measure of the minimum power required to decode a radio signal without excessive errors
noise floor	measure of the total unwanted signals at the receiver
reflection	deviation from the propagation path that occurs when a signal encounters an obstacle
receiver sensitivity	reduction of energy in a signal as it travels away from the access point and encounters free space or obstacles
signal-to-noise ratio	relative power of the desired radio signal to unwanted signals at the receiver

Correct Answer:

absorption	signal-to-noise ratio
noise floor	noise floor
reflection	receiver sensitivity
receiver sensitivity	reflection
signal-to-noise ratio	absorption

✉ **ike110** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

should't it be as follows?

receiver sensitivity
noise floor
reflection
absorption
signal-to-noise ratio
upvoted 17 times

✉ **Irios2799** 3 months, 1 week ago

You're right, the answer provided is terribly wrong...

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Friday_Night** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

they should just let the people answer these questions instead of them answering wrong

upvoted 2 times

✉ **JJY888** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Comon sense is not that common.
receiver sensitivity
noise floor
reflection
absorption
signal-to-noise ratio
upvoted 1 times

✉ **beerbiceps1** 2 months ago

the drag and drop answers are mostly wrong. Please do your research before taking the exam.

upvoted 2 times

 **JJY888** 3 months, 1 week ago

Based on simple Google searches:
receiver sensitivity
noise floor
reflection
absorption
signal-to-noise ratio
upvoted 3 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

that's right like110
upvoted 3 times

Question #800

Topic 1

Which cable type must be used to interconnect one switch using 1000 BASE-SX GBIC modules and another switch using 1000 BASE-SX SFP modules?

- A. LC to SC
- B. SC to SC
- C. LC to LC
- D. SC to ST

Correct Answer: D

 **JJY888** Highly Voted  3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

SFP is LC:
all SFP and SFP+ optics require LC connectors so the question becomes when you need single mode fiber or multi mode fiber but the connector type is clear. SC square connectors are too big to fit in a SFP or SFP+.

GBIC is SC:

GBIC is commonly used with Gigabit Ethernet and Fibre Channel. But its applications are not limited to these two types. There is also Fast Ethernet (FE) GBIC, BIDI GBIC, CWDM GBIC, DWDM GBIC, etc. Generally, GBIC is with the SC connector. Jan 14, 2015

The question is really about connector types. My answers were Googled.

upvoted 7 times

 **RidzV** Most Recent  3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Agree with below explanation from JJY888

upvoted 1 times

 **DavidCisco** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

1000 BASE-SX GBIC is SC and 1000 BASE-SX FSP is LC

upvoted 1 times

 **DavidCisco** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Can someone explain why this is the answer?

upvoted 1 times

 **wondaah** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Because GBIC is old and still uses SC. SFP are smaller and cannot fit SC connectors therefore they use LC

upvoted 1 times

Question #801

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the virtualization concepts from the left onto the matching statements on the right.

guest operating system	An operating system instance that is decoupled from the server hardware.
host operating system	Each core can run more than one process simultaneously.
hypervisor	Runs on a physical server, manages, and allocates the physical resources.
multithreading	The software that manages the basic functions of the physical hardware.
virtual machine	The software that manages the basic functions of the virtual machine.

Correct Answer:

guest operating system	virtual machine
host operating system	multithreading
hypervisor	host operating system
multithreading	guest operating system
virtual machine	hypervisor

 **gewe** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

1. virtual machine
 2. multithreading
 3. hypervisor
 4. host OS
 5. guest OS
- upvoted 11 times

 **JY888** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

1. virtual machine
 2. multithreading
 3. hypervisor
 4. host OS
 5. guest OS
- upvoted 3 times

Question #802

Topic 1

What is a benefit of a point-to-point leased line?

- A. low cost
- B. full-mesh capability
- C. simplicity of configuration
- D. flexibility of design

Correct Answer: C

Question #803

Topic 1

Why is TCP desired over UDP for applications that require extensive error checking, such as HTTPS?

- A. UDP uses sequencing data for packets to arrive in order, and TCP offers the capability to receive packets in random order.
- B. UDP uses flow control mechanisms for the delivery of packets, and TCP uses congestion control for efficient packet delivery.
- C. UDP reliably guarantees delivery of all packets, and TCP drops packets under heavy load.
- D. UDP operates without acknowledgments, and TCP sends an acknowledgment for every packet received.

Correct Answer: A

 **Mshamel** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is D.
upvoted 6 times

 **yuz1227** Most Recent 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

correct answer is D.
upvoted 1 times

 **JY888** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

UDP does not use sequence numbers or windowing, so there is no need for a three-way handshake to set initial values. If a device using UDP becomes swamped by an excessive number of datagrams, it will simply drop those that it cannot process
upvoted 1 times

 **DavidCisco** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is D, Answer A is upside down
upvoted 2 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

UDP operates without acknowledgments, and TCP sends an acknowledgment for every packet received.
upvoted 3 times

Question #804

Topic 1

Which component controls and distributes physical resources for each virtual machine?

- A. hypervisor
- B. OS
- C. CPU
- D. physical enclosure

Correct Answer: A

Question #805

Topic 1

What is the role of nonoverlapping channels in a wireless environment?

- A. to increase bandwidth
- B. to stabilize the RF environment
- C. to allow for channel bonding
- D. to reduce interference

Correct Answer: B

✉  **Shaolinta** 3 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is:

- D. to reduce interference

The role of nonoverlapping channels in a wireless environment is to reduce interference between wireless devices. In wireless networks, such as Wi-Fi networks, different devices transmit data wirelessly using specific frequency bands. These frequency bands are divided into channels, which act as virtual pathways for data transmission.

When multiple wireless devices operate in close proximity and use overlapping channels, there is a potential for interference. Interference occurs when devices in overlapping channels transmit signals simultaneously, leading to signal degradation and reduced performance.

Nonoverlapping channels are spaced far enough apart to minimize interference between adjacent channels. By assigning wireless devices to nonoverlapping channels, network administrators can reduce interference and improve overall network performance. This allows devices operating on different channels to transmit data without significantly overlapping with adjacent channels.

Therefore, the primary role of nonoverlapping channels in a wireless environment is to reduce interference, enhancing the stability and reliability of wireless communication.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Shaolinta** 3 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JY888** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Considering the 2.4 GHz band is only 100 MHz wide, the 11 channels of 20 MHz overlap with one another. This is what causes the interference on your network and a lag in your WiFi's performance. Certain channels yield better WiFi performance than others because they are non-overlapping.

<https://www.minim.com/blog/wifi-channels-explained#:~:text=Considering%20the%202.4%20GHz%20band,because%20they%20are%20non%2Doverlapping.>
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Dutch012** 3 months, 1 week ago

D boys!!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Peter_panda** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

IMO ' to reduce interference ' is correct answer

upvoted 4 times

✉  **ike110** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

" to reduce interference" would make sense too I presume

upvoted 3 times

Question #806

Topic 1

What are two advantages of implementing a controller-based architecture instead of traditional network architecture? (Choose two.)

- A. It allows for seamless connectivity to virtual machines.
- B. It increases security against denial-of-service attacks.
- C. It supports complex and high-scale IP addressing schemes.
- D. It enables configuration task automation.
- E. It provides increased scalability and management options.

Correct Answer: DE

Question #807

Topic 1

What is the purpose of the service-set identifier?

- A. It identifies the wireless network to which an application must connect.
- B. It identifies the wired network to which a network device is connected.
- C. It identifies the wired network to which a user device is connected.
- D. It identifies a wireless network for a mobile device to connect.

Correct Answer: B

 **purenuker** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

So many incorrect answers here .. Is this what I paid for ?
upvoted 13 times

 **Dutch012** 3 months, 1 week ago

it is bad but at least we have a discussion section.
upvoted 6 times

 **mrmanistheman** Most Recent 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The admins need to sort this out, would be useless without the knowlegable folk in the discussion section.
Correct answer is D.
upvoted 1 times

 **Njavwa** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

wired networks do not have SSIDs
SSIDs are for Wi-Fi
upvoted 2 times

 **DaimonANCC** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct, the service-set identifier (SSID) is a unique identifier for a wireless local area network (WLAN). It is used to identify the wireless network to which a mobile device, such as a laptop or smartphone, can connect.
upvoted 2 times

 **JY88** 3 months, 1 week ago

The problem is B, C, and D are correct. Maybe to question is which one does NOT.
upvoted 1 times

 **Peter_panda** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

How they establish the correct answer ?!
upvoted 2 times

 **wondaah** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

they throw dice
upvoted 1 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

it's D the correct answer
upvoted 3 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

definitely "D"
'It identifies a wireless network for a mobile device to connect'
upvoted 3 times

 **ike110** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer should be D
upvoted 4 times

 **ike110** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

SSID - The abbreviation stands for service set identifier

upvoted 1 times

 **SamSerious365** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Wrong, D should be the correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

Question #808

Topic 1

Which is a fact related to FTP?

- A. It always operates without user authentication.
- B. It uses block numbers to identify and mitigate data-transfer errors.
- C. It uses two separate connections for control and data traffic.
- D. It relies on the well-known UDP port 69.

Correct Answer: C

Question #809

Topic 1

How do UTP and STP cables compare?

- A. UTP cables provide faster and more reliable data transfer rates and STP cables are slower and less reliable.
- B. STP cables are shielded and protect against electromagnetic interference and UTP lacks the same protection against electromagnetic interference.
- C. STP cables are cheaper to procure and easier to install and UTP cables are more expensive and harder to install.
- D. UTP cables are less prone to crosstalk and interference and STP cables are more prone to crosstalk and interference.

Correct Answer: B

 **krzysiew** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

definitely

upvoted 1 times

Question #810

Topic 1

What are two disadvantages of a full-mesh topology? (Choose two.)

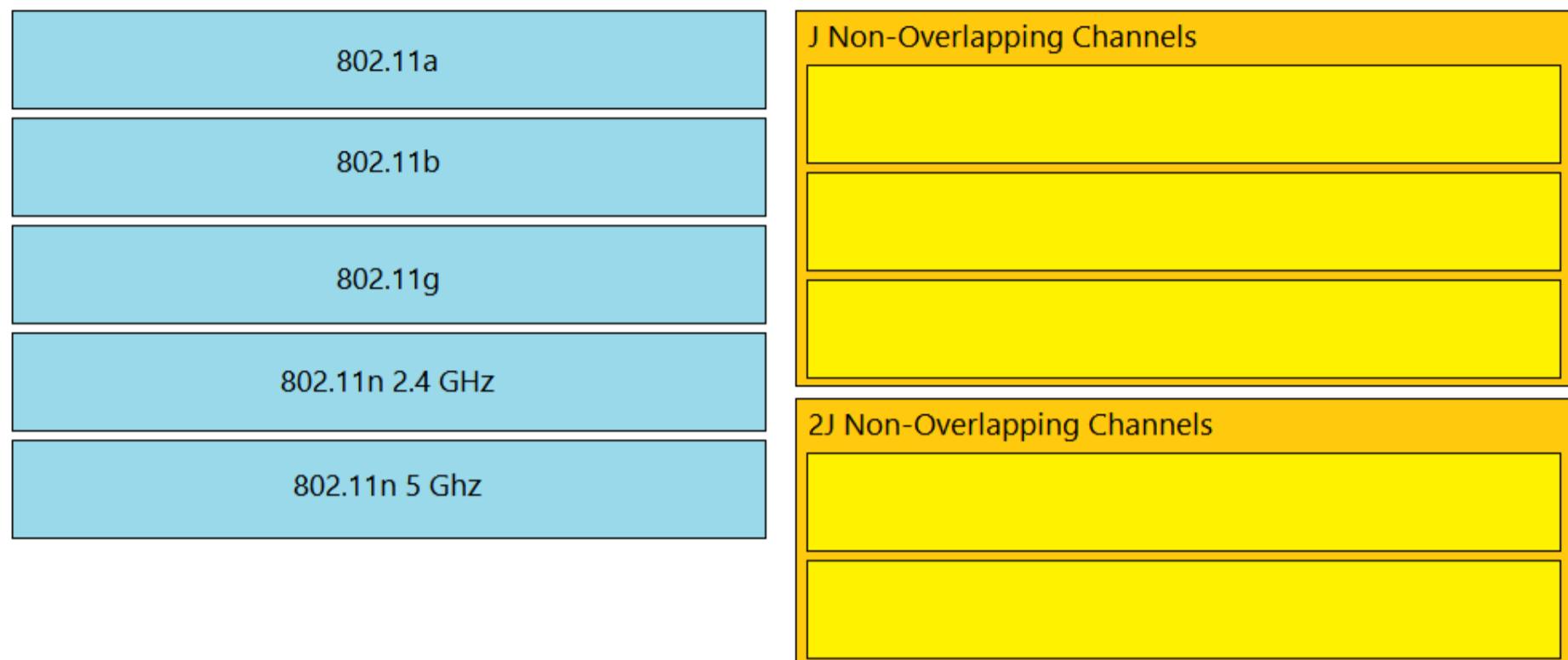
- A. It requires complex configuration.
- B. It needs a high MTU between sites.
- C. It works only with BGP between sites.
- D. It has a high implementation cost.
- E. It must have point-to-point communication.

Correct Answer: AD

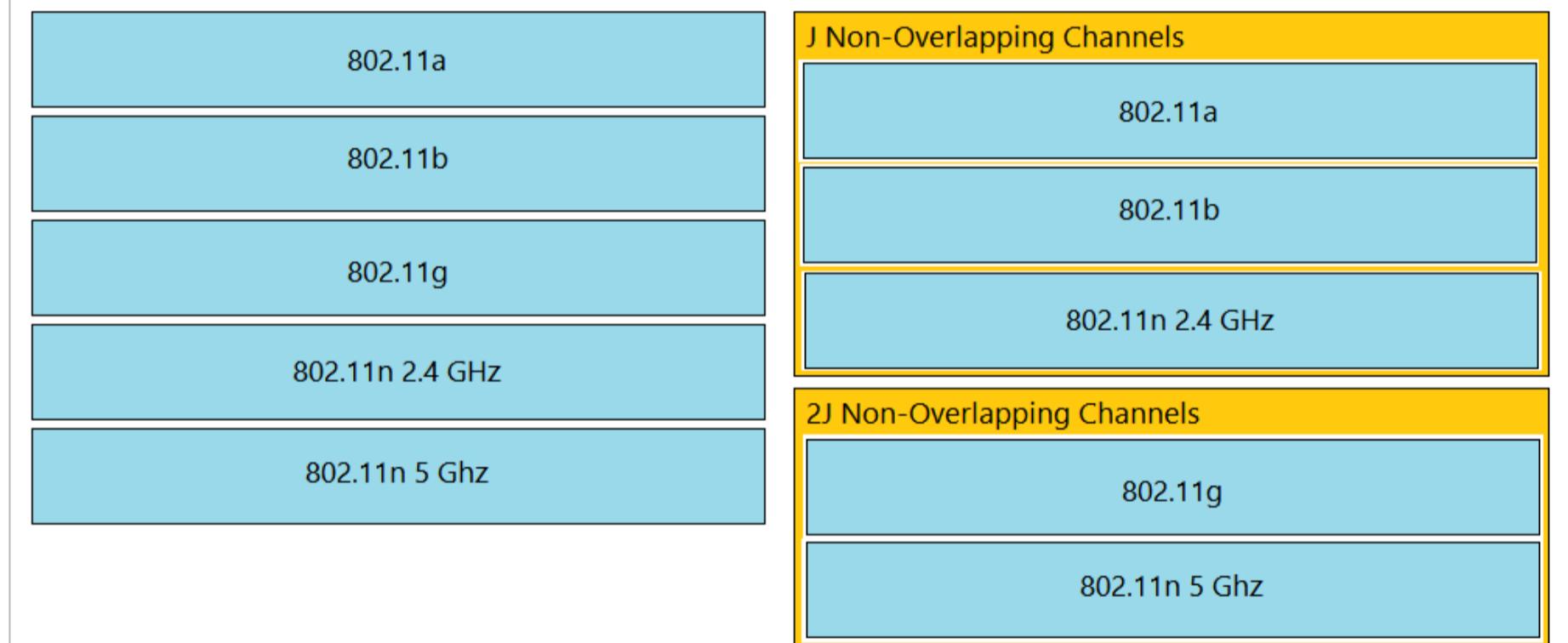
Question #811

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the wireless standards from the left onto the number of nonoverlapping channels they support on the right.



Correct Answer:



✉️ **Peter_panda** [Highly Voted] 3 months, 1 week ago

Probably the choices are 3, respectively 23 (not J and 2J). 2.4GHz networks have 3 non overlapping channels, 5GHz networks have 23
upvoted 5 times

✉️ **Peter_panda** 3 months, 1 week ago

So the answers are: b, g, n@2.4G, respectively a, n@5G
upvoted 10 times

✉️ **iMo7ed** [Most Recent] 3 weeks, 2 days ago

3 Non-Overlapping Channels:

- 802.11b
- 802.11g
- 802.11n (2.4 GHz)

23 Non-Overlapping Channels:

- 802.11a
 - 802.11n (5 GHz)
- upvoted 4 times

Question #812

Topic 1

Which technology allows for multiple operating systems to be run on a single host computer?

- A. virtual routing and forwarding
- B. virtual device contexts
- C. network port ID virtualization
- D. server virtualization

Correct Answer: D

Question #813

Topic 1

Why would an administrator choose to implement an automated network management solution?

- A. to reduce operational costs
- B. to support simpler password policies
- C. to enable “box by box” configuration and deployment
- D. to limit recurrent management costs

Correct Answer: A

Question #814

Topic 1

What is a function of the core and distribution layers in a collapsed-core architecture?

- A. The router can support HSRP for Layer 2 redundancy in an IPv6 network.
- B. The core and distribution layers are deployed on two different devices to enable failover.
- C. The router operates on a single device or a redundant pair.
- D. The router must use IPv4 and IPv6 addresses at Layer 3.

Correct Answer: C

 **Yannik123** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: C

I think C is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **VictorCisco** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

collapsed-core architecture is at least 2 devices - one for distribution layer, one for core layer.

upvoted 2 times

 **Lokylax** 4 weeks ago

That's wrong. A collapsed core architecture takes the normal three-tier hierarchical network and collapses it into a two-tier network. In a two-tier network, the function of the switches in the core layer and distribution layer are "collapsed" into a combined core and distribution layer on a single switch.

upvoted 2 times

 **Dutch012** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I guess B is better

upvoted 3 times

Question #815

Topic 1

What must be considered before deploying virtual machines?

- A. resource limitations, such as the number of CPU cores and the amount of memory
- B. support for physical peripherals, such as monitors, keyboards, and mice
- C. whether to leverage VSM to map multiple virtual processors to two or more virtual machines
- D. location of the virtual machines within the data center environment

Correct Answer: A

Question #816

Topic 1

What are two facts that differentiate optical-fiber cabling from copper cabling? (Choose two.)

- A. It is less expensive when purchasing patch cables.
- B. It carries electrical current further distances for PoE devices.
- C. It provides greater throughput options.
- D. It has a greater sensitivity to changes in temperature and moisture.
- E. It carries signals for longer distances.

Correct Answer: CE

Question #817

Topic 1

What are two behaviors of a point-to-point WAN topology? (Choose two.)

- A. It leverages a dedicated connection.
- B. It provides direct connections between each router in the topology.
- C. It delivers redundancy between the central office and branch offices.
- D. It uses a single router to route traffic between sites.
- E. It connects remote networks through a single line.

Correct Answer: BD

 **Simon_1103** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

A point-to-point WAN topology uses a dedicated line or circuit to connect two network devices, such as routers or switches, over a long distance. This dedicated connection is typically established by a service provider and provides a direct link between the two devices, with no intermediary network devices in between. This topology is often used to connect remote sites or branch offices to a central office or data center, and can be used for various WAN technologies such as T1/E1 lines, leased lines, or MPLS circuits.

Option B is incorrect because a point-to-point topology only provides a direct connection between the two devices at each end of the link, not between each router in the topology.

Option C is incorrect because point-to-point topologies typically do not provide redundancy between sites, as there is only one dedicated line or circuit connecting the two devices.

Option D is incorrect because point-to-point topologies require two routers or devices, one at each end of the dedicated line or circuit, to route traffic between the sites.

upvoted 1 times

 **JY888** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

<https://ipccisco.com/wan-topology-types/#:~:text=Point%2Dto%2DPoint%20is%20the,distance%20between%20the%20two%20sites.>

upvoted 2 times

 **Titan_intel** 3 months, 1 week ago

I am not sure about this one.

upvoted 1 times

 **Peter_panda** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

I would say A and E, anyway I'm not sure

upvoted 3 times

 **Dutch012** 3 months, 1 week ago

Same as you, I just followed my logic

upvoted 1 times

Question #818

Topic 1

What is a link-local all-nodes IPv6 multicast address?

- A. ff02:0:0:0:0:0:1
- B. 2004:33c:94d9:431e:255::
- C. fffe:034:0dd:45d6:789e::
- D. fe80:4433:034:0dd::2

Correct Answer: A

✉  **j1mlawton** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

An IPv6 multicast address for well-known link-local messages would start with "FF02"
upvoted 6 times

✉  **ike110** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct. IPv6 multicast addresses can be used for link-local LAN communications or they can be scoped for site-specific communications or even global use. An IPv6 multicast address for well-known link-local messages would start with "FF02" and you may recognize that FF02::1 is the all-nodes link-local multicast group address.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Mshamel** Most Recent 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

the correct answer is D.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **studying_1** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

ff02::2 is all routers not all nodes, answer is A
upvoted 1 times

✉  **rogi2023** 2 months, 1 week ago

you are wrong: the key is " all-nodes" so therefore multicast and answer A
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Dutch012** 3 months, 1 week ago

it is asking about link-local multicast address, A is right
upvoted 2 times

Question #819

Topic 1

Which is a reason to implement IPv4 private addressing?

- A. Comply with PCI regulations.
- B. Reduce the size of the forwarding table on network routers.
- C. Reduce the risk of a network security breach.
- D. Comply with local law.

Correct Answer: C

Question #820

Topic 1

Which signal frequency appears 60 times per minute?

- A. 1 Hz signal
- B. 1 GHz signal
- C. 60 Hz signal
- D. 60 GHz signal

Correct Answer: A

 **lolungos** 6 days, 6 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

1 hz is equal 1 cicle per SECOND
upvoted 1 times

 **StingVN** 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. 60 Hz signal.

A signal frequency that appears 60 times per minute is a 60 Hz signal. The unit "Hz" (hertz) represents the number of cycles or oscillations per second. In this case, a signal with a frequency of 60 Hz means it completes 60 cycles or oscillations in one second.

Since there are 60 seconds in a minute, a 60 Hz signal will complete 60 cycles per second multiplied by 60 seconds, resulting in a total of 3,600 cycles or oscillations per minute.

To summarize, a signal frequency that appears 60 times per minute is a 60 Hz signal.

upvoted 1 times

 **Friday_Night** 1 week, 4 days ago

1Hz=1 cycle/sec

60Hz=60cycles/sec --> this is too much question is about per minute.. you got confused sir
upvoted 1 times

 **jonathan126** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is A. x Hz means x cycles in one second. 1 Hz = 1 cycle in one second.

upvoted 1 times

 **RAJ_1920** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Guys answer is A, as 1hz is ONE cycle per second. It will only occur 60 times in 1 minutes as it has 60 seconds in it.
upvoted 2 times

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A signal frequency that appears 60 times per minute is equivalent to a frequency of 1 Hz, where "Hz" stands for Hertz, a unit of frequency defined as one cycle per second.

upvoted 2 times

 **kapel21** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

C. 60 Hz signal appears 60 times per minute.

Hertz (Hz) is the unit of frequency, which measures the number of cycles of a wave that occur in one second. Therefore, 1 Hz means that one cycle of a wave occurs in one second.

Since there are 60 seconds in a minute, if a signal has a frequency of 60 Hz, it means that there are 60 cycles of the wave in one second, and hence there will be $60 \times 1 = 60$ cycles or appearances of the signal in one minute.

Option A (1 Hz signal) appears only once per second, Option B (1 GHz signal) appears one billion times per second, and Option D (60 GHz signal) appears 60 billion times per second, which are much higher frequencies than the frequency required to appear 60 times per minute.

upvoted 1 times

 **Zortex** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Frequency is defined as the number of cycles of a periodic waveform that occur in one second. In this case, we are given the number of occurrences per minute, which is 60. To convert this to frequency, we divide 60 by 60 (the number of seconds in a minute) to get 1 cycle per second or 1 Hz.

Therefore, options A and B are incorrect since they do not match the given frequency of 60 occurrences per minute. Option D is also incorrect

because 60 GHz is an extremely high frequency used in some wireless communication systems and is not related to the given frequency of 60 occurrences per minute.

upvoted 1 times

 **ike110** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #821

Topic 1

What is a function of spine-and-leaf architecture?

- A. offers predictable latency of the traffic path between end devices
- B. mitigates oversubscription by adding a layer of leaf switches
- C. exclusively sends multicast traffic between servers that are directly connected to the spine
- D. limits payload size of traffic within the leaf layer

Correct Answer: A

Question #822

Topic 1

What is a function of an endpoint?

- A. It passes unicast communication between hosts in a network.
- B. It transmits broadcast traffic between devices in the same VLAN.
- C. It provides security between trusted and untrusted sections of the network.
- D. It is used directly by an individual user to access network services.

Correct Answer: D

 **JY888** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

An endpoint is a remote computing device that communicates back and forth with a network to which it is connected. Examples of endpoints include: Desktops. Laptops. Smartphones.

upvoted 3 times

Question #823

Topic 1

What is a function of MAC address learning?

- A. It is disabled by default on all interfaces connected to trunks.
- B. It increases security on the management VLAN.
- C. It is enabled by default on all VLANs and interfaces.
- D. It increases the potential for MAC address flooding.

Correct Answer: C

 **gewe** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

great construct question.. its really function that is enables
upvoted 5 times

 **VictorCisco** 2 months, 1 week ago

Yeah! What is the main purpose of a cisco switch?
It's GREEN!
upvoted 3 times

Question #824

Topic 1

Which IPv6 address range is suitable for anycast addresses for distributed services such as DHCP or DNS?

- A. FF00:1/12
- B. 2001:db8:0234:ca3e::1/128
- C. FE80::1/10
- D. 2002:db84:3f30:ca84:be76:2/64

Correct Answer: B

 **rogi2023** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A-valid multicast IPv6 address
B-valid single IPv6 address
C-valid IPv6 link local address
D-not valid IPv6 address - not long enough :-)
therefore the correct answer is B
upvoted 3 times

 **rogi2023** 2 months, 1 week ago

B is not a range, but at least it is valid global host IPv6 address - so could be also anycast address...but it is a tricky (shit) question.
upvoted 3 times

Question #825

Topic 1

What is a similarity between OM3 and OM4 fiber optic cable?

- A. Both have a 62.5 micron core diameter.
- B. Both have a 100 micron core diameter.
- C. Both have a 50 micron core diameter.
- D. Both have a 9 micron core diameter.

Correct Answer: C

 **Dutch012** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

again, Cisco is an ass
upvoted 11 times

 **JJY888** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

OM3 vs OM4: Similarities

They have the same fiber core size 50/125 and the termination of the connectors is the same. Additionally, both of them are designed for use with 850-nm VCSELs (vertical-cavity surface-emitting lasers) and have aqua sheaths.Sep 1, 2015

upvoted 3 times

Question #826

Topic 1

Which device segregates a network into separate zones that have their own security policies?

- A. IPS
- B. switch
- C. access point
- D. firewall

Correct Answer: D

Question #827

Topic 1

What is the primary purpose of private address space?

- A. limit the number of nodes reachable via the Internet
- B. simplify the addressing in the network
- C. conserve globally unique address space
- D. reduce network complexity

Correct Answer: C

Question #828

Topic 1

What is a characteristic of a collapsed-core network topology?

- A. It enables all workstations in a SOHO environment to connect on a single switch with internet access.
- B. It enables the core and access layers to connect to one logical distribution device over an EtherChannel.
- C. It allows wireless devices to connect directly to the core layer, which enables faster data transmission.
- D. It allows the core and distribution layers to run as a single combined layer.

Correct Answer: D

Question #829

Topic 1

A technician receives a report of network slowness and the issue has been isolated to the interface FastEthernet0/13. What is the root cause of the issue?

FastEthernet0/13 is up, line protocol is up

Hardware is Fast Ethernet, address is 0001.4d27.66cd (bia 0001.4d27.66cd)

MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit, DLY 100 usec,

reliability 250/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255

Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set

Keepalive not set -

Auto-duplex (Full) Auto Speed (100), 100BaseTX/FX

ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00

Last input 18:52:43, output 00:00:01, output hang never

Last clearing of "show interface" counters never

Queueing strategy: fifo -

Output queue 0/40, 0 drops; input queue 0/75, 0 drops

5 minute input rate 12000 bits/sec, 6 packets/sec

5 minute output rate 24000 bits/sec, 6 packets/sec

14488019 packets input, 2434163609 bytes

Received 345348 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles

261028 input errors, 259429 CRC, 1599 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored

0 watchdog, 84207 multicast

0 input packets with dribble condition detected

19658279 packets output, 3529106068 bytes, 0 underruns

0 output errors, 0 collisions, 1 interface resets

0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred

0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier

0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

A. local buffer overload

B. err-disabled port on the far end

C. physical errors

D. duplicate IP addressing

Correct Answer: C

 **Yannik123** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Look on CRC

upvoted 1 times

 **HSong** 1 month ago

reliability 250/255,

upvoted 1 times

Question #830

Topic 1

What occurs when overlapping Wi-Fi channels are implemented?

- A. Users experience poor wireless network performance.
- B. Wireless devices are unable to distinguish between different SSIDs.
- C. The wireless network becomes vulnerable to unauthorized access.
- D. Network communications are open to eavesdropping.

Correct Answer: A

Question #831

```

Router1#show interface ethernet 1
Ethernet1 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is Lance, address is 0010.7b36.1be8 (bia 0010.7b36.1be8)
  Internet address is 10.100.48.240/24
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 10000 Kbit, DLY 1000 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
  Last input 00:00:00, output 00:00:06, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 1/75/1/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: random early detection(RED)
  Output queue :0/40 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 1000 bits/sec, 2 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    7558065 packets input, 783768942 bytes, 1 no buffer
    Received 8280963 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 1 throttles
    15 input errors, 14278 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 3 ignored
    0 input packets with dribble condition detected
    798092 packets output, 50280266 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 15000 collisions, 0 interface resets
    0 babbles, 0 late collision, 179 deferred
    0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

```

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator received a call from a branch office regarding poor application performance hosted at the headquarters. Ethernet 1 is connected between Router1 and the LAN switch. What identifies the issue?

- A. The MTU is not set to the default value.
- B. There is a duplex mismatch.
- C. The QoS policy is dropping traffic.
- D. The link is over utilized.

Correct Answer: C

 **ike110** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Isn't the duplex mismatch a better option due to high # of collisions?
upvoted 6 times

 **JY888** Most Recent 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The output shows that there are 15000 collisions on the interface, indicating a duplex mismatch issue between Router1 and the switch. Therefore, the correct answer is B.
upvoted 2 times

 **Ruddyporotech** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Hardware in Lance: La operacion normal de este tipo de hardware es Half Duplex.
El contador 179 deferred se incrementa cuando hay interrupcion en el envio de data porque el otro extremo esta full duplex y hay mismatch en la negociacion.
upvoted 1 times

 **DavidCisco** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The interface registers a lot of traffic, it is the only one that makes sense
upvoted 2 times

 **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

C is clearly incorrect because if that were the case we would see output drops and there are zero output drops.

upvoted 4 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

'There is a duplex mismatch. ' sounds better for me, so "B".

upvoted 3 times

Question #832

Topic 1

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the cloud-computing components from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

broad network access	The consumer can choose when to start or stop using the service.
measured service	The provider can bill the consumer in accordance with the level of usage.
on-demand self-service	The provider allocates CPU, memory, and disk from its shared compute resources to multiple customers.
rapid elasticity	The resource pool can expand quickly to meet demand.
resource pooling	The service is available from many types of devices and networks.

Correct Answer:

broad network access	on-demand self-service
measured service	measured service
on-demand self-service	resource pooling
rapid elasticity	rapid elasticity
resource pooling	broad network access

 **beerbisceps1** 2 months ago

The answer given is correct

upvoted 4 times

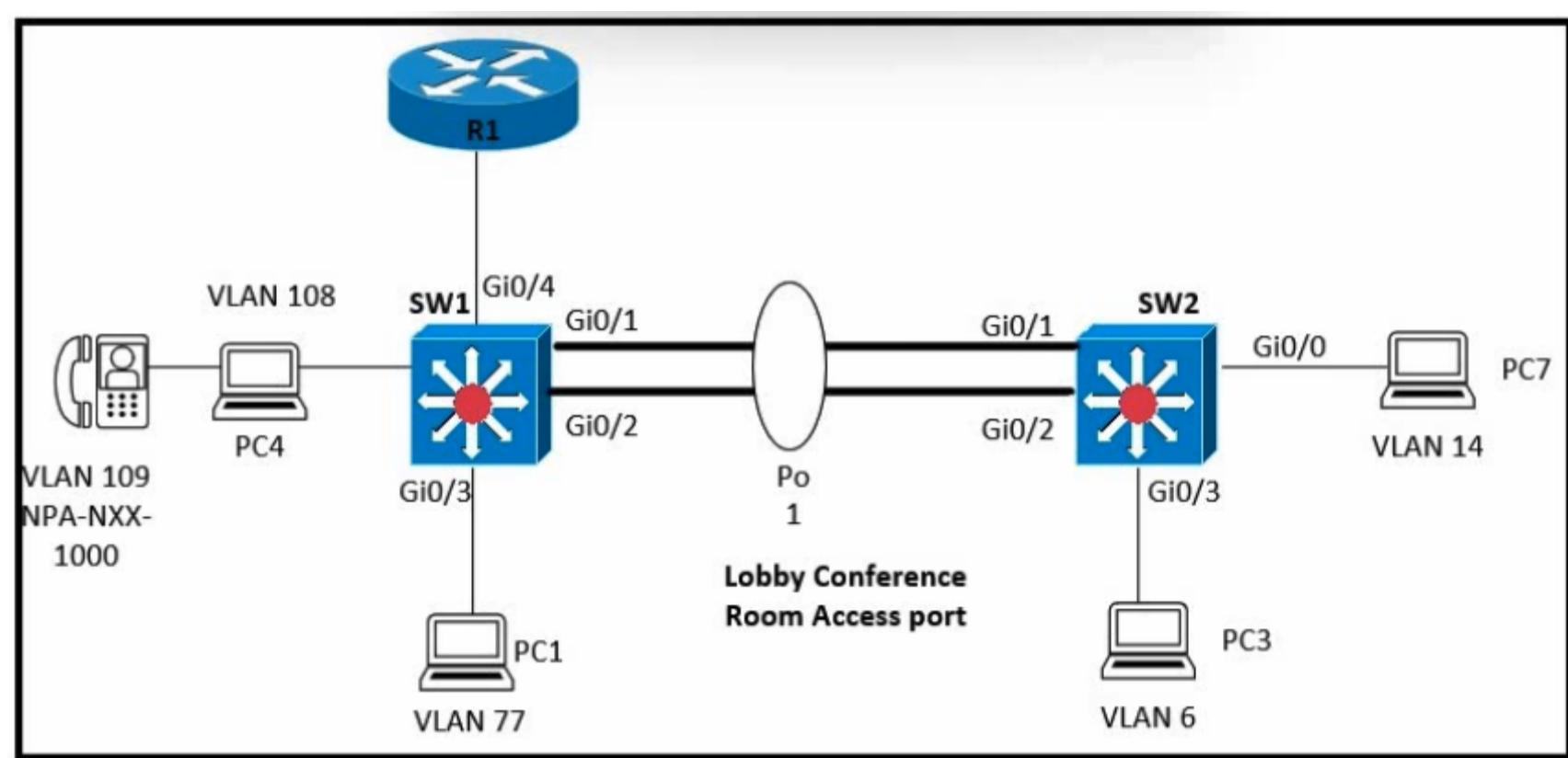
Question #833

Topic 1

What is the functionality of the Cisco DNA Center?

- A. IP address pool distribution scheduler
- B. data center network policy controller
- C. console server that permits secure access to all network devices
- D. software-defined controller for automation of devices and services

Correct Answer: D



Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration enables an EtherChannel to form dynamically between SW1 and SW2 by using an industry-standard protocol, and to support full IP connectivity between all PCs?

A. SW1#

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport
switchport mode access
channel-group 1 mode active
!
interface Gi0/2
switchport
switchport mode access
channel-group 1 mode active
```

SW2#

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport
switchport mode access
channel-group 1 mode desirable
!
interface Gi0/2
switchport
switchport mode access
channel-group 1 mode desirable
```

B. SW1#

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode on
!
interface Gi0/2
switchport
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode auto
```

SW2#

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport
```

```
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode auto
!
interface Gi0/2
switchport
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode on
interface port-channel 1
switchport
switchport mode trunk
```

C. SW1#

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode active
!
interface Gi0/2
switchport
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode active
```

SW2#

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode passive
!
interface Gi0/2
switchport
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode passive
```

D. SW1#

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode auto
!
interface Gi0/2
switchport
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode auto
```

SW2#

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode desirable
!
interface Gi0/2
switchport
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode desirable
```

Correct Answer: C

 **Matalongo** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer line c. PAGP is the standard protocol uses mode:
on --- on
desirable/auto -- desirable

LACP is not standard uses:
on --- on
passive/active -- active

The question is asking the standard protocol
upvoted 2 times

 **hamish88** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is C. LACP is the industrial standard protocol for EtherChannel.

upvoted 2 times

Question #835

Topic 1

Which functionality is provided by the console connection on a Cisco WLC?

- A. HTTP-based GUI connectivity
- B. secure in-band connectivity for device administration
- C. out-of-band management
- D. unencrypted in-band connectivity for file transfers

Correct Answer: C

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months, 1 week ago

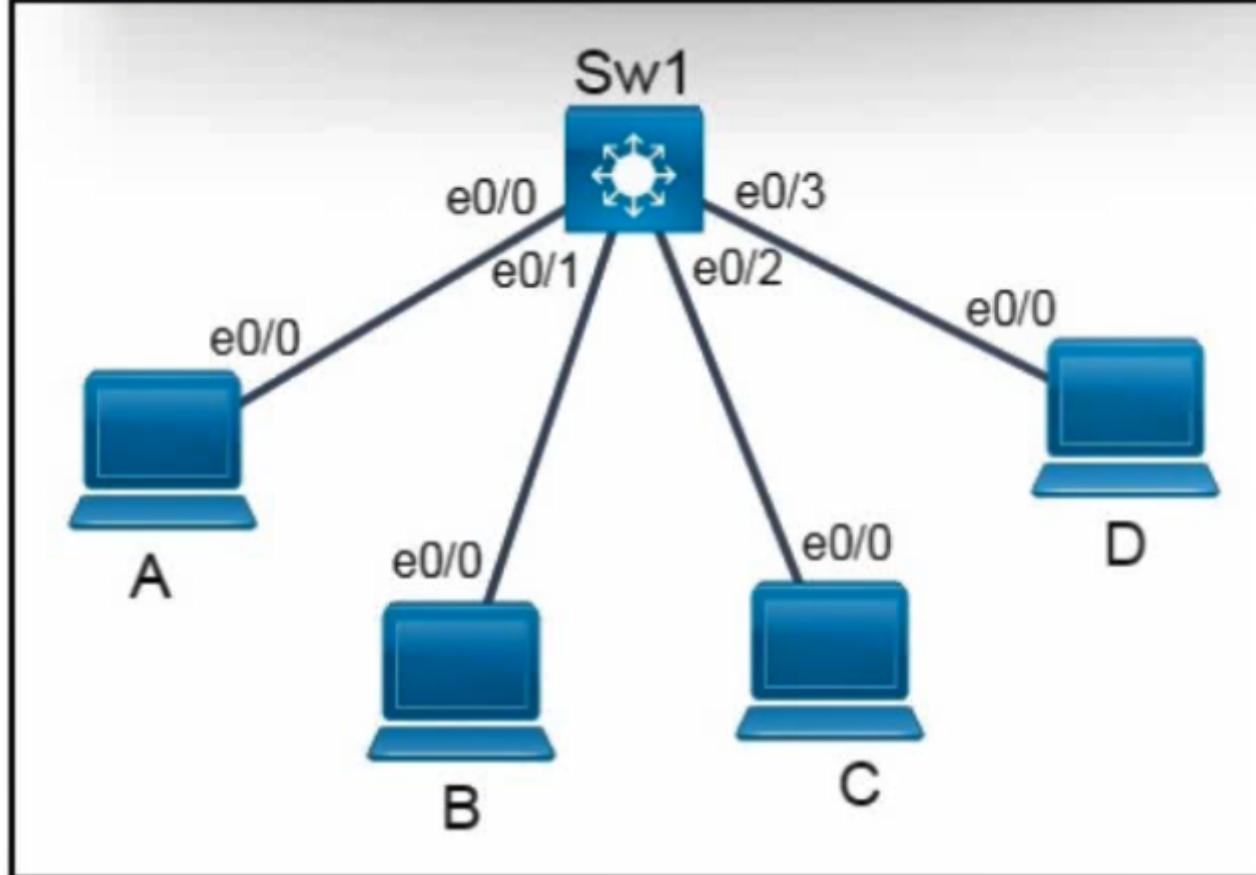
Selected Answer: C

The console connection on a Cisco Wireless LAN Controller (WLC) provides out-of-band management functionality. Therefore, the correct answer is C - "out-of-band management"
upvoted 2 times

 **ike110** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

CIMC port is used for out-of-band management, but not Console
upvoted 3 times

Question #836



Refer to the exhibit. Host A switch interface is configured in VLAN 2. Host D sends a unicast packet destined for the IP address of host A.

Sw1#show mac-address table
Mac Address Table

Vlan	Mac Address	Type	Ports
2	000c.859c.bb7b	DYNAMIC	e0/1
3	000c.859c.bb7b	DYNAMIC	e0/1
2	0010.11dc.3e91	DYNAMIC	e0/2
3	0010.11dc.3e91	DYNAMIC	e0/2
2	0043.29d9.c045	DYNAMIC	e0/3

Sw1#

What does the switch do when it receives the frame from host D?

- A. It floods the frame out of every ports except the source port.
- B. It creates a broadcast storm.
- C. It shuts down the source port and places it in err-disable mode.
- D. It drops the frame from the MAC table of the switch.

Correct Answer: A

The screenshot shows the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller (WLC) web interface. The top navigation bar includes links for MONITOR, WLANS, CONTROLLER, WIRELESS, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT, COMMANDS, HELP, FEEDBACK, and Home. The main left sidebar has sections for WLANS (selected), Advanced, and others. The main content area is titled 'WLANS > Edit 'lantest''. It shows the 'General' tab selected, with fields for Profile Name (lantest), Type (WLAN), SSID (lantest), and Status (Enabled). Below this, under 'Security Policies', it lists '[WPA2][Auth(802.1X)]' and a note '(Modifications done under security tab will appear after applying the changes.)'. Other tabs shown are Security, QoS, Policy-Mapping, and Advanced. Under the Advanced tab, settings include Radio Policy (All), Interface/Interface Group(G) (guest), Multicast Vlan Feature (Enabled), Broadcast SSID (Enabled), and NAS-ID (none).

Refer to the exhibit. A Cisco engineer creates a new WLAN called lantest. Which two actions must be performed so that only high-speed 2.4-Ghz clients connect? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable the Status option.
- B. Set the Radio Policy option to 802.11g Only.
- C. Set the Radio Policy option to 802.11a Only.
- D. Set the Interface/Interface Group(G) to an interface other than guest.
- E. Enable the Broadcast SSID option.

Correct Answer: AE

✉ **StingVN** 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: BD

B and D

upvoted 1 times

✉ **VictorCisco** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

A. enable the WLAN

B. 802.1g broadband 2.4-Ghz

upvoted 1 times

✉ **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

Answers are A (you have to enable the WLAN for it become operational) and B

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

Shouldn't be "BE" cause 802.1g only supports 2.4-Ghz?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Enable SSID Broadcast is not one of the two choices. With SSID broadcast disabled, the effect is that clients will need to know the SSID information in order to connect to the WLAN, so basically it "hides" the SSID from clients that don't know about it already. It's not relevant to

this question.

upvoted 2 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 1 week ago

You are right, AB is correct.

Status check box is MUST to enable this WLAN

upvoted 1 times

Question #838

Topic 1

How does Rapid PVST+ create a fast loop-free network topology?

- A. It uses multiple active paths between end stations.
- B. It requires multiple links between core switches.
- C. It maps multiple VLANs into the same spanning-tree instance.
- D. It generates one spanning-tree instance for each VLAN.

Correct Answer: D

 **Ciscoman021** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Rapid PVST+ creates a fast loop-free network topology by generating one spanning-tree instance for each VLAN, which is option D.

upvoted 2 times

 **Dutch012** 3 months, 1 week ago

isn't supposed to take more time if the answer was D ?

upvoted 2 times

Question #839

Topic 1

Which two functions does a WLC perform in the lightweight access-point architecture that an AP performs independently in an autonomous architecture? (Choose two.)

- A. managing RF channels, including transmission power
- B. handling the association, authentication, and roaming of wireless clients
- C. sending and processing beacon frames
- D. encrypting and decrypting traffic that uses the WAP protocol family
- E. preventing collisions between wireless clients on the same RF channel

Correct Answer: AB

 **studying_1** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: AB

the answer is correct, WLC handles RF management, Security/ QOS management, client authentication, client association/ roaming management

upvoted 2 times

Question #840

Topic 1

The screenshot shows the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller (WLC) interface. The top navigation bar includes MONITOR, WLANs (selected), CONTROLLER, WIRELESS, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT, COMMANDS, HELP, and FEEDBACK. Below the navigation bar, it says "WLANs > Edit 'my_WLAN'". The main configuration area has tabs for General, Security (selected), QoS, Policy-Mapping, and Advanced. Under Security, there are sub-tabs for Layer 2, Layer 3 (selected), and AAA Servers. The Layer 3 tab contains settings for Layer 2 Security (WPA+WPA2), MAC Filtering (unchecked), and Fast Transition (Adaptive). It also includes Over the DS options and a Reassociation Timeout of 20 Seconds. The Protected Management Frame section shows PMF as Disabled. The WPA+WPA2 Parameters section lists WPA Policy (unchecked), WPA2 Policy (checked), WPA2 Encryption (AES selected, TKIP, CCMP256, GCMP128, GCMP256 unchecked), and OSEN Policy (unchecked). The Authentication Key Management section shows 802.1X as Enabled and CCKM as unchecked.

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is configuring a wireless LAN with Web Passthrough Layer 3 Web Policy. Which action must the engineer take to complete the configuration?

- A. Set the Layer 2 Security to 802.1X.
- B. Enable TKIP and CCMP256 WPA2 Encryption.
- C. Enable the WPA Policy.
- D. Set the Layer 2 Security to None.

Correct Answer: C

✉ **ike110** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Navigate to WLAN > Edit > Security > Layer2, and select None for Layer 2 Security:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/116879-configure-wlc-00.html>
upvoted 8 times

✉ **Rynurr** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

"D" should be correct answer
upvoted 4 times

Question #841

Topic 1

A network administrator plans an update to the Wi-Fi networks in multiple branch offices. Each location is configured with an SSID called "Office". The administrator wants every user who connects to the SSID at any location to have the same access level. What must be set the same on each network to meet the requirement?

- A. radio policy
- B. profile name
- C. NAS-ID configuration
- D. security policies

Correct Answer: C

 **oatmealturkey** Highly Voted  3 months, 2 weeks ago

Never heard of NAS-ID until now :O

upvoted 11 times

 **jonathan126** Most Recent  1 month, 1 week ago

why B is not the answer? As long as they have the same profile name, they are under the same instance, so the access should be the same?

upvoted 1 times

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. security policies must be set the same on each network to meet the requirement of providing every user who connects to the SSID at any location with the same access level. Security policies define the level of access granted to users on the network, including authentication, encryption, and authorization rules. By ensuring that the same security policies are applied to the SSID at all locations, the administrator can ensure that users have the same level of access, regardless of which branch office they are connecting from.

Radio policies (A) control the radio settings of the Wi-Fi network, such as channel, power, and data rates. Profile name (B) refers to the name assigned to a specific network configuration profile. NAS-ID configuration (C) is a setting used in RADIUS authentication, which is not directly related to Wi-Fi network access levels.

upvoted 1 times

 **Titan_intel** 3 months, 1 week ago

Not sure if the answer is C or D...

upvoted 1 times

 **JBlacc** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Network access server identifier (NAS-ID) is used to notify the source of a RADIUS access request, which enables the RADIUS server to choose a policy for that request. You can configure one on each WLAN profile, VLAN interface, or access point group. The NAS-ID is sent to the RADIUS server by the controller through an authentication request to classify users to different groups. This enables the RADIUS server to send a customized authentication response.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/9800/17-8/config-guide/b_wl_17_8_cg/m_nas-id.pdf

upvoted 1 times

 **ike110** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the only answer that makes sense

upvoted 4 times

Question #842



Refer to the exhibit. The P2P Blocking Action option is disabled on the WLC. The security team has a new requirement for each client to retain their assigned IP addressing as the clients move between locations in the campus network. Which action completes this configuration?

- A. Enable the Static IP Tunneling option.
- B. Disable the Coverage Hole Detection option.
- C. Set the P2P Blocking Action option to Forward-UpStream.
- D. Check the DHCP Addr. Assignment check box.

Correct Answer: C

✉ **ike110** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Static IP Tunneling - allows clients to travel between different WLC on the network and retain connectivity even if the static ip is in a different subnet.

<https://mrncciew.com/2013/03/25/static-ip-clients-mobility/>
upvoted 7 times

✉ **Ciscoman021** Most Recent 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The option that completes this configuration is D. Check the DHCP Addr. Assignment check box.

By checking the DHCP Addr. Assignment check box, the WLC will retain the assigned IP address for each client as they move between locations in the campus network. This is because the WLC will act as a DHCP server and assign the same IP address to the client each time they connect to the network, based on the client's MAC address.

Enabling the Static IP Tunneling option (option A) creates a virtual private network (VPN) between two WLCs or between a WLC and another device such as a router, but it does not address the requirement of retaining the assigned IP addressing for clients as they move between locations.

Disabling the Coverage Hole Detection option (option B) is not related to the requirement of retaining the assigned IP addressing for clients.

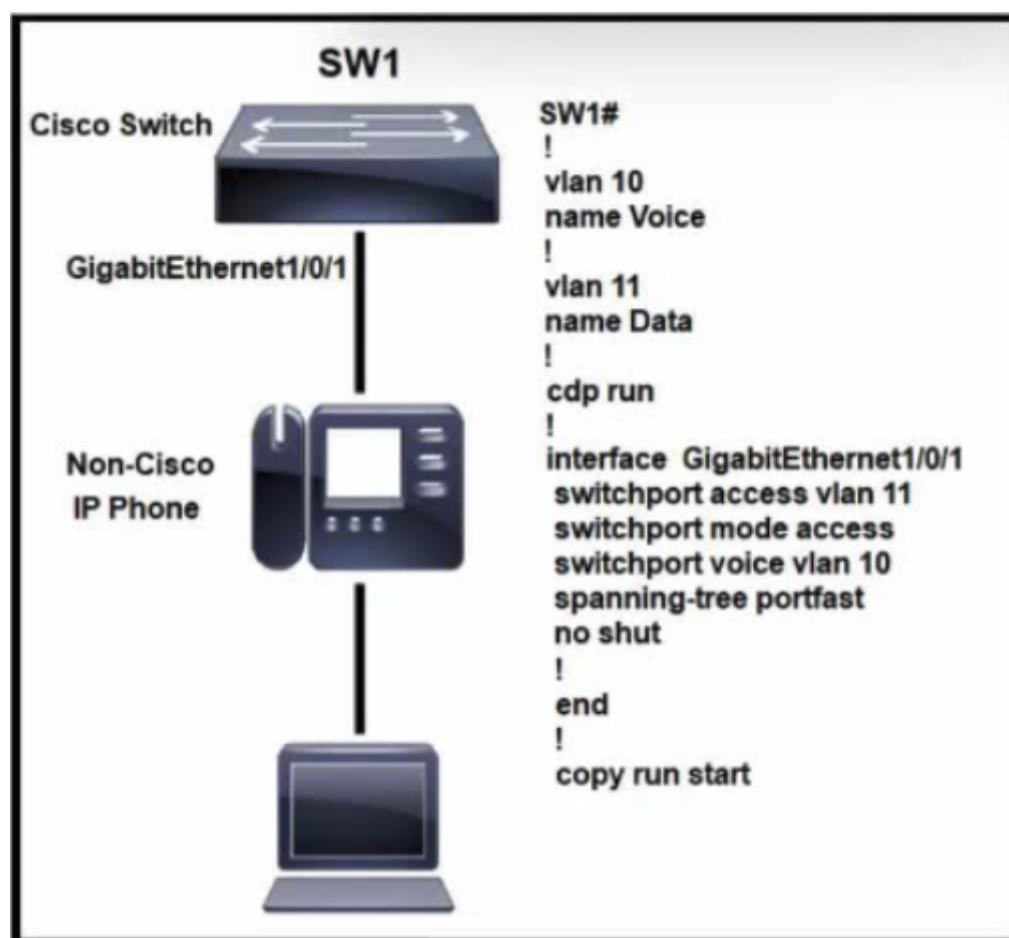
Setting the P2P Blocking Action option to Forward-UpStream (option C) allows clients to communicate with each other directly, but it does not address the requirement of retaining the assigned IP addressing for clients as they move between locations.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **JY888** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://mrncciew.com/2013/03/25/static-ip-clients-mobility/>
upvoted 2 times



Refer to the exhibit. A multivendor network exists and the company is implementing VoIP over the network for the first time. Which configuration is needed to implement the neighbor discovery protocol on the interface and allow it to remain off for the remaining interfaces?

- A. SW1(config)#lldp run -
SW1(config)#interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
SW1(config-if)#lldp enable
- B. SW1(config)#no cdp run -
SW1(config)#interface gigabitethernet1/0/1

SW1(config-if)#lldp transmit -
SW1(config-if)#lldp receive
- C. SW1(config)#lldp enable -
SW1(config)#interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
SW1(config-if)#lldp run
- D. SW1(config)#no cdp enable -
SW1(config)#interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
SW1(config-if)#cdp run

Correct Answer: B

pikos1 1 week, 4 days ago

In "B" answer is missing "lldp run" command.... without that command lldp will not work
upvoted 1 times

MassNasty1 1 week, 6 days ago

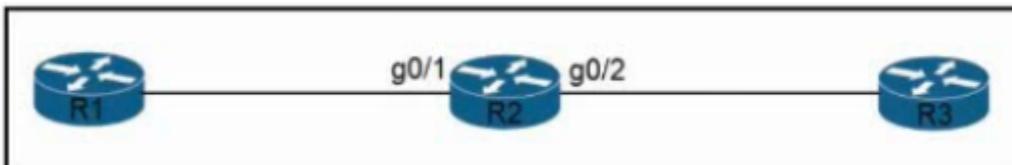
B should be correct. CDP is a Cisco's Proprietary Layer 2 Neighbor Discovery Protocol; it should be disabled in the global configuration mode and would not work in a multivendor environment. LLDP is the vendor neutral, IEEE 802.1AB standard protocol for Layer 2 Neighbor Discovery that Cisco switches generally support. CDP is enabled by default on Cisco Switches and must be disabled globally. Answer B is correct.
upvoted 1 times

ac891 3 weeks, 2 days ago

can anyone confirm this?
upvoted 1 times

Question #844

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. Routers R1, R2, and R3 use a protocol to identify the neighbors' IP addresses, hardware platforms, and software versions. A network engineer must configure R2 to avoid sharing any neighbor information with R3, and maintain its relationship with R1. What action meets this requirement?

- A. Configure the no lldp receive command on g0/1.
- B. Configure the no cdp run command globally.
- C. Configure the no cdp enable command on g0/2.
- D. Configure the no lldp run command globally.

Correct Answer: D

purenuker Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

Examtopics , please correct your answers , we are paying our money to receive false answers !!!!! And may be somebody will be dropped off the exam because of your answers !!!!!!!

upvoted 20 times

beerbisceps1 2 months ago

I agree!!!!

upvoted 4 times

omikun Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Admin .please correct your answers.
there are lot of answer need to be corrected.
We are not paying for getting the false information.
It will destroy someone's career.

upvoted 2 times

zamklio 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Configure the no cdp enable command on g0/2
upvoted 2 times

Ciscoman021 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

my answer is C. please update the correct answer examtopic.
upvoted 2 times

tal10 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

We need a relationship with router 1
upvoted 2 times

Rynurr 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

"C" is the correct answer, casue we still need maintain a relationship with R1
upvoted 4 times

gewe 3 months, 2 weeks ago

my choice is C also
upvoted 1 times

oatmealturkey 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Configuring no lldp run, assuming the routers are using LLDP, will mean that R1 and R2 don't maintain a relationship, so that answer is incorrect. C is the correct answer
upvoted 2 times

Question #845

Topic 1

SIP-based Call Admission Control must be configured in the Cisco WLC GUI. SIP call-snooping ports are configured. Which two actions must be completed next? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the QoS level to silver or greater for voice traffic.
- B. Configure two different QoS roles for data and voice traffic.
- C. Enable Media Session Snooping on the WLAN.
- D. Set the QoS level to platinum for voice traffic.
- E. Enable traffic shaping for the LAN interface of the WLC.

Correct Answer: BD

 **oatmealturkey** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

B is incorrect, we already set the QoS level to platinum for voice traffic and for this question nothing needs to be done for data traffic. The correct answers are C and D, the question literally references the call-snooping ports but you still have to enable snooping
upvoted 7 times

Question #846

Topic 1

```
Cat9300-1# show interface g1/0/1 switchport
Name: Gi1/0/1
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: trunk
Operational Mode: trunk
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Negotiation of Trunking: On
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 321 (VLAN0321)
Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Trunking VLANs Enabled: 100,200,300
Pruning VLANs Enabled: 2-1001
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configures an interface on a new switch so that it connects to interface Gi1/0/1 on switch Cat9300-1. Which configuration must be applied to the new interface?

- A. switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk native vlan 321
switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,200,300
- B. switchport mode dynamic desirable
switchport trunk native vlan 321
switchport trunk allowed vian 100,200,300
- C. switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk native vlan 321
switchport trunk allowed vlan 100-300
- D. switchport nonegotiate
switchport access vlan 321
switchport trunk allowed vlan except 2-1001

Correct Answer: B

 **oatmealturkey** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Why B? The switch port in the exhibit was configured with "switchport mode trunk", as can be seen by Administrative Mode: trunk. So why not do same configuration on the new switch? Also I believe Cisco recommends statically configuring trunks and not using DTP for security reasons
upvoted 12 times

 **nzjobhun** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Peter_panda** 1 month, 1 week ago

A and B are both correct. Negotiation of trunking is on, so the trunk will form for trunk, dynamic auto or dynamic desirable option set on the other end of the link. Anyway, I would probably choose answer B at the exam (but I hope that the question at the exam is more clear)
upvoted 1 times

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Administrative Mode: Trunk
Operational Mode: Trunk
it means interface Gi1/0/1 is Trunk without any protocols.
why Dynamic Desirable?
A is right.
upvoted 2 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Should be "A", other options doesn't make sense.
upvoted 3 times

Question #847

Topic 1

Which command enables HTTP access to the Cisco WLC?

- A. config network telnet enable
- B. config network secureweb enable
- C. config certificate generate webadmin
- D. config network webmode enable

Correct Answer: D

✉️  **huykg009** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct:
have configuration AP 1852I and this command is correct.
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Goena** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct:
To access GUI over browser, webmode must be enable on WLC. By default it is disabled. You can enable it with below command on CLI:
config network webmode enable
upvoted 4 times

Question #848

Topic 1

Which port state processes BPDUs, but does not forward packets or update the address database in Rapid PVST+?

- A. blocking
- B. learning
- C. listening
- D. disabled

Correct Answer: A

✉  **purenuker** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

<https://www.ii.pwr.edu.pl/~kano/course/module4/4.2.3.1/4.2.3.1.html>

"RSTP does not have a blocking port state. RSTP defines port states as discarding, learning, or forwarding."

WTF ?!?!?

upvoted 6 times

✉  **DMc** Most Recent 4 days, 4 hours ago

A - 100% as per Cisco

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/layer2/503_n1_1/Cisco_n5k_layer2_config_gd_rel_503_N1_1_chapter9.html

Blocking State

A LAN port in the blocking state does not participate in frame forwarding.

A LAN port in the blocking state performs as follows:

Discards frames received from the attached segment.

Discards frames switched from another port for forwarding.

Does not incorporate the end station location into its address database. (There is no learning on a blocking LAN port, so there is no address database update.)

Receives BPDUs and directs them to the system module.

Receives, processes, and transmits BPDUs received from the system module.

Receives and responds to network management messages.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Shri_Fcb10** 1 week, 4 days ago

Seems like A and B both are right, correct me if I am wrong.

https://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/configuration/guide/cli_rel_4_1/Cisco_Nexus_5000_Series_Switch_CLI_Software_Configuration_Guide_chapter11.pdf

Read out page 12 on the above PDF

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Friday_Night** 1 week, 4 days ago

I'll go for listening.....C

it's not blocking because it processes BPDUs but cannot update the address database
so it can't be learning either.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **MassNastty1** 1 week, 6 days ago

Uhhhh, Rapid PVST+ definitely has a blocking port state, which doesn't forward anything it receives or update the address database....

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/layer2/521_n1_1/b_Nexus_5000_Layer2_Config_521N1.html#con_1205207

The answer is blocking state.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **VicM** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

C: listening

upvoted 1 times

✉  **studying_1** 1 week, 1 day ago

it's rapid pvst+, there isn't a listening state, only discarding, learning & forwarding

upvoted 1 times

✉  **omikun** 1 month, 1 week ago

The port state that processes BPDUs, but does not forward packets or update the address database in Rapid PVST+ is:

C. Listening

The Listening state is the first state in the Rapid PVST+ port states, where a port listens for BPDUs from the root bridge and prepares to move to the Learning state. During this state, the switch processes BPDUs to determine the location and identity of the root bridge, but does not forward packets or update the address database. Once the Listening state expires, the port moves to the Learning state.

upvoted 2 times

 **studying_1** 1 week, 1 day ago

it's rapid pvst+, there isn't a listening state, only discarding, learning & forwarding

upvoted 1 times

 **Njavwa** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

RSTP does not have a blocking port state. RSTP defines port states as discarding, learning, or forwarding.

im thinking this can be error with the phrasing, in the discarding state the port discards all BPDU,

in the learning mode it will receive BPDU and also processes them as to prepares to send them to the system module and also ncorporates the end station location into its address database.

forwarding shouldn't even cross your mind on this question

upvoted 1 times

 **krzysiew** 2 months ago

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/layer2/b_Cisco_Nexus_5000_Series_NX-OS/_Cisco_Nexus_5000_Series_NX-OS_chapter9.pdf

upvoted 1 times

 **krzysiew** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

difference between Blocking <->Learning

Blocking State:

Does not incorporate the end station location into its address database. (There is no learning on a blocking LAN port, so there is no address database update.)

upvoted 2 times

 **Mariachi** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

out of available options ... Learning seems to be the most correct.

Blocking state is not available with RPVST+.

upvoted 4 times

 **DannyToTo** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Blocking—The LAN port does not participate in frame forwarding

Learning—The LAN port prepares to participate in frame forwarding.

Forwarding—The LAN port forwards frames.

Disabled—The LAN port does not participate in STP and is not forwarding frames.

https://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/configuration/guide/cli_rel_4_1/Cisco_Nexus_5000_Series_Switch_CLI_Software_Configuration_Guide_chapter11.pdf

upvoted 1 times

 **janekk** 3 months ago

B. learning

upvoted 3 times

 **yuz1227** 3 months ago

Shouldn't it be discarding? Blocking isn't a state on Rapid STP

upvoted 2 times

Question #849

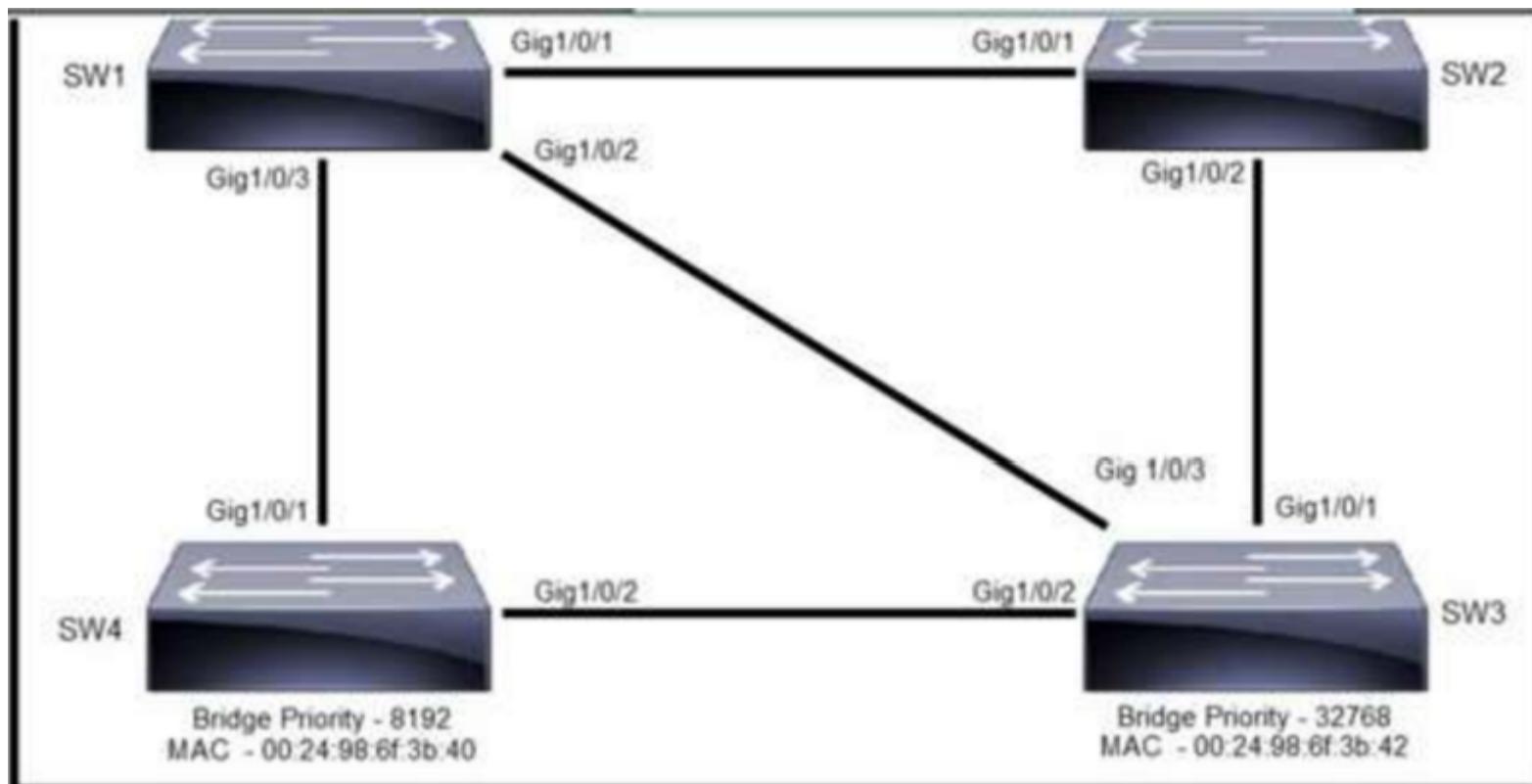
Topic 1

A switch is forwarding a frame out of all interfaces except the interface that received the frame. What is the technical term for this process?

- A. ARP
- B. CDP
- C. flooding
- D. multicast

Correct Answer: C

Question #850



Refer to the exhibit. Rapid PVST+ mode is on the same VLAN on each switch. Which switch becomes the root bridge and why?

- A. SW4, because its priority is highest and its MAC address is lower
- B. SW1, because its priority is the lowest and its MAC address is higher
- C. SW2, because its MAC address is the highest
- D. SW3, because its priority is the highest

Correct Answer: C

oatmealturkey Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

This diagram is cut off at the top, right? The given answer is wrong because a switch does not become the root bridge by having the highest MAC address. First criterion is the switch with the lowest priority will become the root bridge, but if all switches have the same priority then the switch with the lowest MAC will become the root bridge
upvoted 16 times

tal10 Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

WRONG ANSWER
upvoted 7 times

Friday_Night Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

in STP the criteria with lowest(1.priority then 2.MAC address) wins
SW1 and SW2 has no details though...
upvoted 1 times

sany11 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Switch 4 is the ANSWER!
upvoted 2 times

Simon_1103 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. SW4, because its priority is highest and its MAC address is lower
upvoted 3 times

zamklio 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Lowest priority then lowest MAC
upvoted 2 times

kapel21 2 months, 3 weeks ago

To determine which switch becomes the root bridge in a Rapid PVST+ network, the switch with the lowest bridge ID is selected as the root bridge. The bridge ID is a combination of the priority value and the switch MAC address. The priority value is a 4-bit value that can be set in increments of 4096, with the default value being 32768.

In the exhibit, the switch priority values are not explicitly shown, so we must assume that the default value of 32768 is being used. The bridge ID of each switch is:

SW1: Priority 32768, MAC address 001c.c4b6.4f80, Bridge ID 32768.001c.c4b6.4f80
SW2: Priority 32768, MAC address 001c.c4d6.b680, Bridge ID 32768.001c.c4d6.b680
SW3: Priority 32768, MAC address 001c.c4b6.e300, Bridge ID 32768.001c.c4b6.e300
SW4: Priority 4096, MAC address 000e.0c6f.9c00, Bridge ID 4096.000e.0c6f.9c00
Since SW4 has the lowest bridge ID, it becomes the root bridge.

Therefore, the correct answer is A. SW4, because its priority is the highest and its MAC address is lower.
upvoted 4 times

Question #851

Topic 1

Which EtherChannel mode must be configured when using LAG on a WLC?

- A. on
- B. passive
- C. active
- D. auto

Correct Answer: A

✉ krzysiew 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

LAG requires the EtherChannel to be configured for 'mode on' on both the controller and the Catalyst switch.
upvoted 2 times

Question #852

Topic 1

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the VLAN port modes from the left onto the descriptions on the right.



Correct Answer:

dynamic access	static access
private	dynamic access
static access	trunk
trunk	tunnel
tunnel	private

Question #853

Topic 1

Which switch concept is used to create separate broadcast domains?

- A. STP
- B. VTP
- C. VLAN
- D. CSMA/CD

Correct Answer: C

Question #854

Topic 1

How must a switch interface be configured when an AP is in FlexConnect mode?

- A. access port
- B. EtherChannel
- C. PoE port
- D. trunk port

Correct Answer: A

 **lolungos** 4 days, 5 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Trunk. Since it puts the traffic directly on the switch in flexconnect mode it and it supports multiple vlans it needs to put it on the proper vlan.

Source - I'm a CWNP
upvoted 1 times

 **ac891** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: D

D
according to chatGPT
upvoted 1 times

 **fmaquino** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: D

Should be D
upvoted 1 times

 **Lokylax** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

Not sure this is the good answer as an autonomous AP needs a trunk port.

In this cisco documentation the FlexConnect AP is connected to a trunk port : https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-2/configuration/guide/cg_cg_flexconnect.html#18116

upvoted 1 times

Question #855

Topic 1

What are two features of PortFast? (Choose two.)

- A. Convergence is fast after a link failure.
- B. STP loops are mitigated for uplinks to other switches.
- C. Ports transition directly from the blocking state to the forwarding state.
- D. Ports operate normally without receiving BPDUs.
- E. Ports that connect to the backbone automatically detect indirect link failures.

Correct Answer: BC

 ac891 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: AD

D- correct. source:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst4000/8-2glx/configuration/guide/stp_enha.html

upvoted 1 times

 ac891 1 month ago

The discussion is about ACD

A -IMHO is correct

C- There is no Blocking state in portfast (misleading answer)

D- correct. source:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst4000/8-2glx/configuration/guide/stp_enha.html

upvoted 1 times

 jonathan126 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CD

A - uplinkfast

B - loop guard

C - portfast

D - portfast (port is connected to end device, so no BPDU from the end device to the port)

E - backbonefast

Answers: C and D

upvoted 2 times

 ac891 1 month ago

Why C is correct ? there is no Blocking State in PortFast.

upvoted 1 times

 chuckwu7777 2 weeks, 3 days ago

When the switch powers up, or when a device is connected to a port, the port enters the spanning tree listening state. When the Forward Delay timer expires, the port enters the learning state. When the Forward Delay timer expires a second time, the port is transitioned to the forwarding or blocking state.

When you enable PortFast on a switch or trunk port, the port is immediately transitioned to the spanning tree forwarding state.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst4000/8-2glx/configuration/guide/stp_enha.html#wp1046787

upvoted 1 times

 zamklio 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

A,C are the answers.

upvoted 2 times

 Dutch012 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

regarding D: "PortFast-configured interfaces do not receive BPDUs. If a PortFast-configured interface receives a BPDU, an invalid configuration exists."

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst4000/8-2glx/configuration/guide/stp_enha.html

upvoted 2 times

 Dutch012 2 months, 3 weeks ago

regarding D: "PortFast-configured interfaces do not receive BPDUs. If a PortFast-configured interface receives a BPDU, an invalid configuration exists."

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst4000/8-2glx/configuration/guide/stp_enha.html

upvoted 1 times

 **Brianhealey136** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

This is A, and C

upvoted 1 times

 **ukguy** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

AC right answers

upvoted 1 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

I agree with oatmealturkey. Should be "AC"

upvoted 2 times

 **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

PortFast does not mitigate loops, that is not its function or purpose. In fact if you configure PortFast on a trunk port/uplink port, you are at greater risk of loops which is why it is only supposed to be configured on access ports

upvoted 3 times

Question #856

Topic 1

What is the root port in STP?

- A. It is the port with the highest priority toward the root bridge.
- B. It is the port on the root switch that leads to the designated port on another switch.
- C. It is the port that is elected only when the root bridge has precisely one port on a single LAN segment.
- D. It is the port on a switch with the lowest cost to reach the root bridge.

Correct Answer: D

 **fmaquino** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #857

Topic 1

When a switch receives a frame from an unknown source MAC address, which action does the switch take with the frame?

- A. It sends the frame to ports within the CAM table identified with an unknown source MAC address.
- B. It floods the frame out all interfaces, including the interface it was received on.
- C. It associates the source MAC address with the LAN port on which it was received and saves it to the MAC address table.
- D. It attempts to send the frame back to the source to ensure that the source MAC address is still available for transmissions.

Correct Answer: C

Question #858

Topic 1

When the LAG configuration is updated on a Cisco WLC, which additional task must be performed when changes are complete?

- A. Reboot the WLC.
- B. Flush all MAC addresses from the WLC.
- C. Re-enable the WLC interfaces.
- D. Re-associate the WLC with the access point.

Correct Answer: A

✉️  krzysiew 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

When you enable LAG or make any changes to the LAG configuration, you must immediately reboot the controller.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  VictorCisco 2 months, 1 week ago

is it really needed to reboot WLC?

upvoted 1 times

Question #859

Topic 1



```

SW1#show run interface fastEthernet 0/1
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,200,300
channel-group 1 mode active

SW1#show run interface fastEthernet 0/2
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,200
channel-group 1 mode active

SW2#show run interface fastEthernet 0/1
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,200,300
channel-group 1 mode active

SW2#show run interface fastEthernet 0/2
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,200,300
channel-group 1 mode active
  
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is building a new Layer 2 LACP EtherChannel between SW1 and SW2, and they executed the given show commands to verify the work. Which additional task must be performed so that the switches successfully bundle the second member in the LACP port-channel?

- A. Configure the switchport trunk allowed vlan 300 command on SW1 port-channel 1.
- B. Configure the switchport trunk allowed vlan add 300 command on interface Fa0/2 on SW2.
- C. Configure the switchport trunk allowed vlan add 300 command on SW1 port-channel 1.
- D. Configure the switchport trunk allowed vlan 300 command on interface Fa0/2 on SW1.

Correct Answer: D

oatmealturkey Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Wrong, if we do switchport trunk allowed vlan 300 that replaces the previous allowed vlans so they are no longer allowed. You have to "add" vlan 300

upvoted 7 times

molly_zheng Most Recent 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

ac891 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: C

You always update the information within the Portchannel information..

upvoted 1 times

Rynurr 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I agree with oatmealturkey, so "C" is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

gewe 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I was thinking about option B, but it is on SW2 which is configured correctly, so in this case we can add vlan 300 to po1, which makes C best choice

upvoted 3 times

 **yuz1227** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

You always update the information within the Portchannel information..

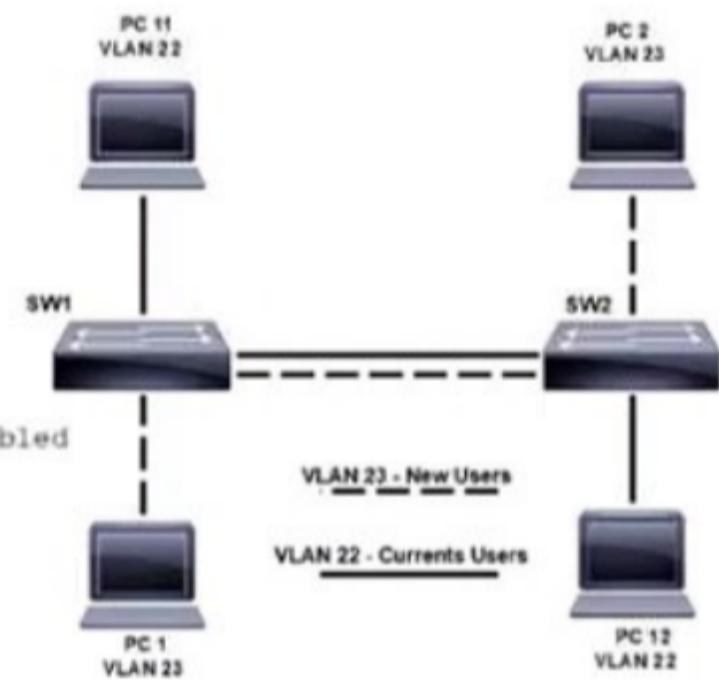
upvoted 2 times

Question #860

```

SW1#
Name: Et0/0
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: trunk
Operational Mode: trunk
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Negotiation of Trunking: On
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Voice VLAN: none
Administrative private-vlan host-association: none
Administrative private-vlan mapping: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk native VLAN: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Administrative private-vlan trunk encapsulation: dot1q
Administrative private-vlan trunk normal VLANs: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk associations: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk mappings: none
Operational private-vlan: none
Trunking VLANs Enabled: 1,22
Pruning VLANs Enabled: 2-1001
Capture Mode Disabled
Capture VLANs Allowed: ALL

```



Refer to the exhibit. VLAN 23 is being implemented between SW1 and SW2. The command show interface ethernet0/0 switchport has been issued on SW1. Ethernet0/0 on SW1 is the uplink to SW2. Which command when entered on the uplink interface allows PC 1 and PC 2 to communicate without impact to the communication between PC 11 and PC 12?

- A. switchport trunk allowed vlan 2-1001
- B. switchport trunk allowed vlan 23
- C. switchport trunk allowed vian add 23
- D. switchport trunk allowed vian 22-23

Correct Answer: A

✉ **gewe** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I would go with option C..
correct me if I m not right
upvoted 9 times

✉ **krzysiew** 2 months ago
if vian = vlan you are right
upvoted 2 times

✉ **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 3 weeks ago
you are right
upvoted 5 times

✉ **Zepar** Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

Looks like an Eye test exam.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Tdawg1968** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

If it's not C because of an i instead of l, that is just purely devious!
upvoted 1 times

✉ **bisiyemo1** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
C is very correct
upvoted 2 times

✉ **liviuml** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
Correct answer A.
B will remove vlan 22.

C & D have "vian" instead of "vlan" - syntax isnot correct.

Regards,

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rogi2023** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. switchport trunk allowed vian add 23

upvoted 2 times

✉ **RidzV** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

We need to add vlan 23. Given answer doesn't make any sense.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **meszdenn** 3 months ago

Correct me if i am wrong, but the two bottom answers have an "i" instead of "l" in vlan so they do not work. The above two answers "set" the allowed vlans, they do not "add" them.

In order to make sure that the communication on VLAN22 is not ruined by the new configuration, the only available option is allowing vlan 2-1001 or am i wrong? IF it was adding vlan 23 then i would agree, but i dont see an add..

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Should be "C", cause we need to add VLAN 23

upvoted 2 times

✉ **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

It's C

upvoted 3 times

✉ **j1mlawton** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Got to be D?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **j1mlawton** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

CCCCC

upvoted 4 times

Question #861

Topic 1

A network engineer starts to implement a new wireless LAN by configuring the authentication server and creating the dynamic interface. What must be performed next to complete the basic configuration?

- A. Create the new WLAN and bind the dynamic interface to it.
- B. Configure high availability and redundancy for the access points.
- C. Enable Telnet and RADIUS access on the management interface.
- D. Install the management interface and add the management IP.

Correct Answer: D

 **oatmealturkey** Highly Voted  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The management interface is not "installed" and it is mandatory to statically configure it at setup, so at this point in the process that has already happened so D is incorrect. A is the correct answer, it is the next thing you do after configuring a dynamic interface.

upvoted 7 times

 **Simon_1103** Highly Voted  3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A because after configuring the authentication server and creating the dynamic interface, the next step in configuring a new WLAN is to create the WLAN and bind the dynamic interface to it. This will allow the wireless clients to connect to the WLAN and authenticate using the configured authentication server. Configuring high availability and redundancy for the access points, enabling Telnet and RADIUS access on the management interface, and installing the management interface and adding the management IP are all important steps in configuring a wireless LAN, but they come after creating the WLAN and binding the dynamic interface to it.

upvoted 6 times

 **sbnpj** Most Recent  2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

agree A is the correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

"A" is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

Question #862

General	Security	OoS	Policy-Mapping	Advanced
Off Channel Scanning Defer				
Scan Defer Priority	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Scan Defer Time(msecs)	100			
FlexConnect				
FlexConnect Local Switching 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled			
FlexConnect Local Auth 12	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled			
Learn Client IP Address 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled			
Vlan based Central Switching 13	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled			
Central DHCP Processing	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled			
Override DNS	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled			
NAT-PAT	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled			
Central Assoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled			
Lync				
Lync Server	Disabled			
HTTP Profiling <input type="checkbox"/>				
Local Client Profiling				
DHCP Profiling	<input type="checkbox"/>			
HTTP Profiling	<input type="checkbox"/>			
PMIP				
PMIP Mobility Type	<input type="checkbox"/>			
PMIP NAI Type	Hexadecimal			
PMIP Profile	None			
PMIP Realm				
Universal AP Admin Support				
Universal AP admin	<input type="checkbox"/>			
11v BSS Transition Support				
BSS Transition	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Disassociation Imminent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Disassociation Timer (0 to 3000 TBTT)	200			
Optimized Roaming Disassociation Timer (0 to 40 TBTT)	40			

Refer to the exhibit. An architect is managing a wireless network with APs from several branch offices connecting to the WLC in the data center. There is a new requirement for a single WLAN to process the client data traffic without sending it to the WLC. Which action must be taken to complete the request?

- A. Enable local HTTP profiling.
- B. Enable FlexConnect Local Switching.
- C. Enable local DHCP Profiling.
- D. Enable Disassociation Imminent.

Correct Answer: B

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The action that must be taken to complete the request of processing client data traffic without sending it to the WLC is to enable FlexConnect Local Switching.

FlexConnect Local Switching (also known as "local switching" or "central switching") is a feature of Cisco wireless networks that allows for client traffic to be switched locally at the access point (AP) rather than being sent to the wireless LAN controller (WLC) for processing. This can improve network performance and reduce the load on the WLC.

upvoted 2 times

 **Dutch012** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #863

Topic 1

What must be considered for a locally switched FlexConnect AP if the VLANs that are used by the AP and client access are different?

- A. The APs must be connected to the switch with multiple links in LAG mode.
- B. The native VLAN must match the management VLAN of the AP.
- C. The switch port mode must be set to trunk.
- D. IEEE 802.1Q trunking must be disabled on the switch port.

Correct Answer: C

Question #864

Topic 1

Which command configures the Cisco WLC to prevent a serial session with the WLC CLI from being automatically logged out?

- A. config sessions maxsessions 0
- B. config serial timeout 9600
- C. config serial timeout 0
- D. config sessions timeout 0

Correct Answer: D

 **oatmealturkey** Highly Voted  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Wrong, config sessions timeout 0 is for Telnet/SSH sessions
upvoted 5 times

 **Yannik123** Most Recent  3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

C is right. @examtopics please correct the answer
upvoted 2 times

 **Rydaz** 1 month ago

If you set the serial timeout value to 0, serial sessions never time out.
answer is C
upvoted 1 times

 **HSong** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-0/configuration-guide/b_cg80/b_cg80_chapter_011.html
upvoted 2 times

 **Njavwa** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

If you configure a session-timeout of 0, it means 86400 seconds for 802.1X (EAP), and it disables the session-timeout for all other security types
upvoted 1 times

 **JY888** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-1/configuration-guide/b_cg81/b_cg81_chapter_011.html
upvoted 2 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Definitely "C".
'If you enter config serial timeout 0, serial sessions never time out.'
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-1/configuration-guide/b_cg81/b_cg81_chapter_011.html
upvoted 3 times

Question #865

Topic 1

A Cisco engineer at a new branch office is configuring a wireless network with access points that connect to a controller that is based at corporate headquarters. Wireless client traffic must terminate at the branch office and access-point survivability is required in the event of a WAN outage. Which access point mode must be selected?

- A. Lightweight with local switching disabled
- B. FlexConnect with local switching enabled
- C. OfficeExtend with high availability disabled
- D. Local with AP fallback enabled

Correct Answer: B

Question #866

Topic 1

What is an advantage of using auto mode versus static mode for power allocation when an access point is connected to a PoE switch port?

- A. Power policing is enabled at the same time.
- B. The default level is used for the access point.
- C. All four pairs of the cable are used.
- D. It detects the device is a powered device.

Correct Answer: D **HSong** 1 month ago**Selected Answer: B**

It is B.

upvoted 1 times

Pandaren 2 months, 3 weeks ago

B:"Use the auto setting on any PoE port. The auto mode is the default setting."

upvoted 3 times

The screenshot shows the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller (WLC) web interface. The top navigation bar includes links for MONITOR, WLANs, CONTROLLER, WIRELESS, SECURITY (which is highlighted in orange), MANAGEMENT, and COMMANDS. On the left, a sidebar under the 'Security' heading lists AAA (General, RADIUS, TACACS+, LDAP), Local Net Users, MAC Filtering, Disabled Clients, User Login Policies, AP Policies, and Password Policies. The main content area is titled 'Local Net Users > New'. It contains fields for User Name ('NA-User'), Password, Confirm Password, Guest User (checked), Lifetime (seconds) ('86400'), Guest User Role (unchecked), WLAN Profile ('Any WLAN'), and Description ('For NA WLAN Auth').

Refer to the exhibit. Wireless LAN access must be set up to force all clients from the NA WLAN to authenticate against the local database. The WLAN is configured for local EAP authentication. The time that users access the network must not be limited. Which action completes this configuration?

- A. Check the Guest User Role check box.
- B. Uncheck the Guest User check box.
- C. Set the Lifetime (seconds) value to 0.
- D. Clear the Lifetime (seconds) value.

Correct Answer: C

Tdawg1968 3 weeks, 5 days ago
I agree with B to force all clients to authenticate.
upvoted 1 times

liviuml 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Lifetime valid range is 60 to 2,592,000 seconds, default is 86,400 seconds.
For unlimited time Guest User has to be unchecked,
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-6/configuration-guide/b_cg76/b_cg76_chapter_0101100.pdf

Regards
upvoted 3 times

Njavwa 1 month, 3 weeks ago

when you uncheck the guest box will you still have guests ? if yes then its the answer if we wont have guests after unchecking then the correct answer should be setting the timer to 0
upvoted 1 times

bisiyemo1 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C
C is correct
upvoted 1 times

Ciscoman021 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B
To configure the wireless LAN access to force all clients to authenticate against the local database using local EAP authentication and allow access at any time, you need to uncheck the Guest User check box. This ensures that all users are required to authenticate against the local database, and not just guests.
upvoted 1 times

JY888 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C
<https://community.cisco.com/t5/wireless/guest-user-account-lifetime/td-p/2552337>

https://content.cisco.com/chapter.sjs?uri=/searchable/chapter/content/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-1/configuration-guide/b_cg81/b_cg81_chapter_011.html.xml

upvoted 3 times

✉  **papinski** 3 months ago

Running with this.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Should be "B"

upvoted 2 times

✉  **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Wrong, uncheck Guest User box and the Lifetime will go away.

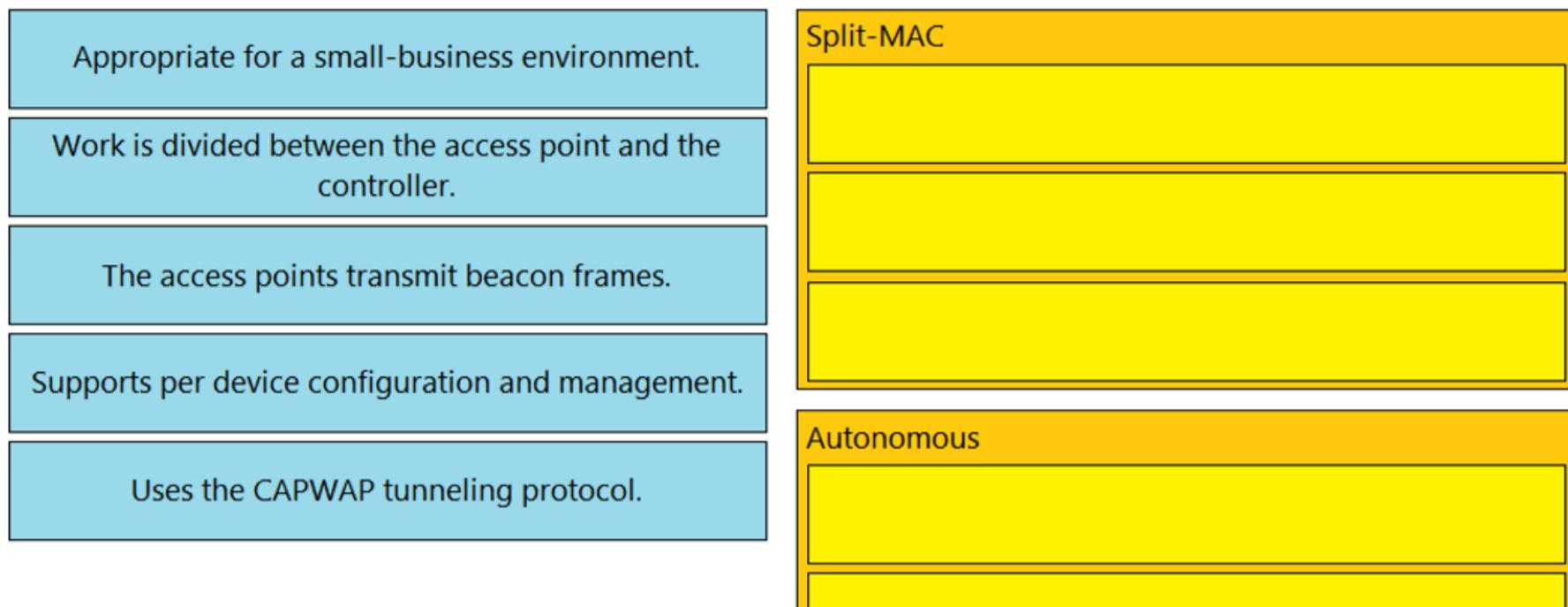
- A. Check the Guest User Role check box.
- B. Uncheck the Guest User check box.
- C. Set the Lifetime (seconds) value to 0.
- D. Clear the Lifetime (seconds) value.

upvoted 3 times

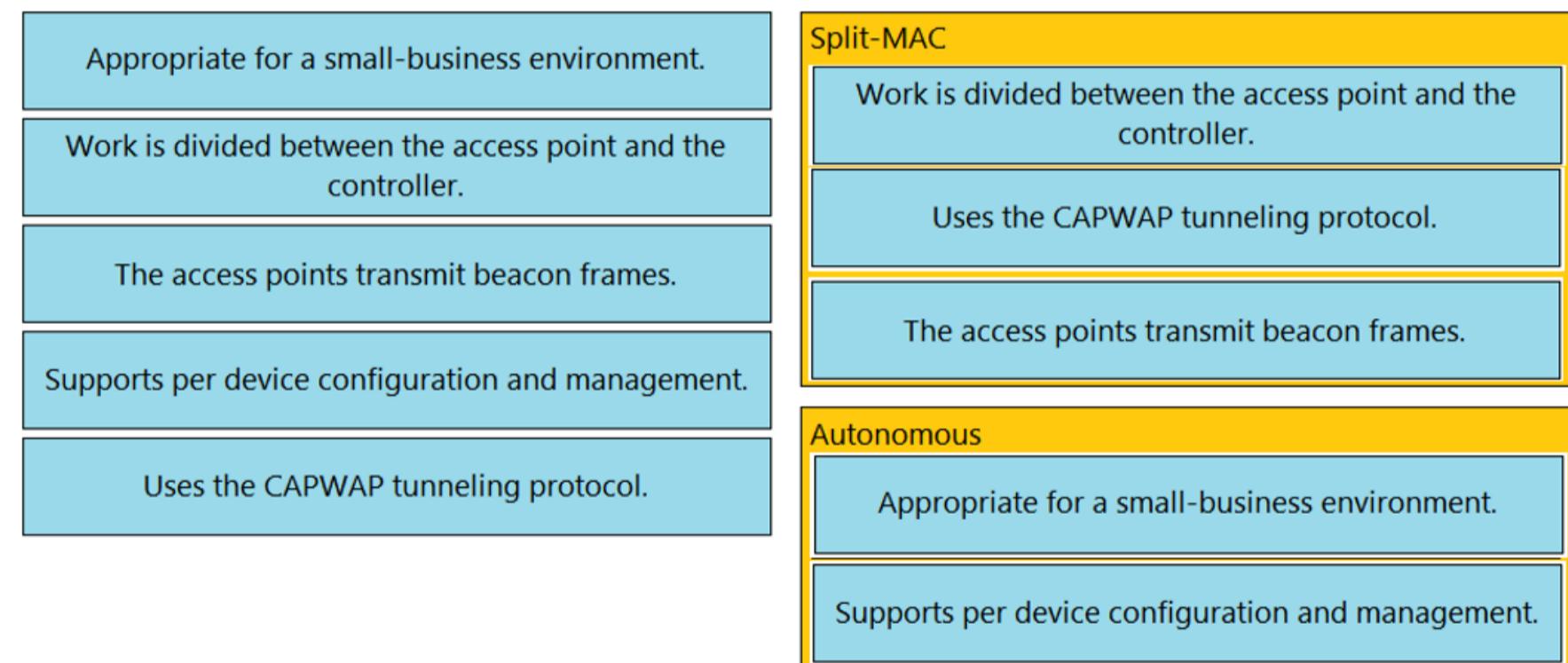
Question #868

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the wireless architecture benefits from the left onto the architecture types on the right.



Correct Answer:



ac891 3 weeks, 2 days ago

I think it is correct.
Can anyone confirm this?
upvoted 1 times

studying_1 3 weeks, 2 days ago
yes, answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

Question #869

Topic 1

What is a specification for SSIDs?

- A. They must include one number and one letter.
- B. They are a Cisco proprietary security feature.
- C. They are case sensitive.
- D. They define the VLAN on a switch.

Correct Answer: C

 ac891 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: D

Should be D, based on elimination.

upvoted 1 times

 studying_1 3 weeks, 2 days ago

no, C is correct

upvoted 3 times

 ac891 3 weeks ago

you're right .. my bad

upvoted 1 times

Question #870

Topic 1

What is a reason to configure a trunk port that connects to a WLC distribution port?

- A. Provide redundancy if there is a link failure for out-of-band management.
- B. Allow multiple VLANs to be used in the data path.
- C. Permit multiple VLANs to provide out-of-band management.
- D. Eliminate redundancy with a link failure in the data path.

Correct Answer: B

 studying_1 5 days, 9 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is correct, distribution port is connected to the wired network(distribution system) and used for data traffic, and usually it's trunk which allows multiple vlans

upvoted 1 times

Question #871

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the WLAN components from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

Answer Area

access point

virtual interface

dynamic interface

service port

wireless LAN controller

manages access points

provides Wi-Fi devices with a connection to a wired network

used for out-of-band management

used for guest authentication

applied to the WLAN for wireless client communication

Answer Area

access point

wireless LAN controller

virtual interface

access point

dynamic interface

service port

service port

dynamic interface

wireless LAN controller

virtual interface

Correct Answer:

gewe Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I would swap virtual/dynamic interfaces.
upvoted 7 times

Rynurr 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with that
upvoted 2 times

gewe Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

The WLC has a virtual interface that it uses for mobility management. This includes DHCP relay, guest web authentication, VPN termination, and some other features.
upvoted 6 times

Shun5566 Most Recent 2 days, 21 hours ago

wireless LAN controller
access point service port
virtual interface
dynamic interface
upvoted 1 times

Shun5566 2 days, 21 hours ago

wireless LAN controller
access point
service port
virtual interface
dynamic interface
upvoted 1 times

✉  **JY888** 3 months ago

Swap virtual and dynamic.

<https://networklessons.com/cisco/ccna-200-301/cisco-wireless-lan-controller-wlc-basic-configuration#:~:text=Virtual%20Gateway%20IP%20Address%3A%20The,the%20WLC%20and%20wireless%20clients.>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **krzysiew** 2 months ago

I agree

upvoted 2 times

Refer to the exhibit. A Cisco WLC administrator is creating a new wireless network with enhanced SSID security. The new network must operate at 2.4 Ghz with 54 Mbps of throughput. Which set of tasks must the administrator perform to complete the configuration?

- A. Uncheck the Broadcast SSID check box and set the Radio Policy to 802.11a/g only.
- B. Check the Broadcast SSID check box and set the Radio Policy to 802.11g only.
- C. Uncheck the Broadcast SSID check box and set the Radio Policy to 802.11g only.
- D. Check the Broadcast SSID check box and set the Radio Policy to 802.11a only.

Correct Answer: A

✉ **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Should be "C".
802.11g uses 2.4GHz and throughput up to 54 Mbit/s.
"enhanced SSID security" = hiding SSID, so we must uncheck Broadcast SSID option
upvoted 7 times

✉ **jonathan126** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Based on Cisco's article, disabling SSID broadcast provides some security, so answer C should be correct.

"This article guides you on how to successfully disable SSID broadcast on your access point for added security"
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/smb/wireless/cisco-small-business-100-series-wireless-access-points/smb5177-disable-ssid-broadcast-on-a-wireless-access-point.html>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Njavwa** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

both 802.1a/g have a maximum data rate of 54Mbps, unfortunately only 802.1g provides for 2.4, 802.1a provides for 5Ghz
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Simon_1103** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Option C is correct:(Answer from ChatGPT)

Unchecking the Broadcast SSID check box will hide the network name (SSID) from being broadcasted to wireless clients.
Setting the Radio Policy to 802.11g only will allow the network to operate at 2.4 GHz with 54 Mbps of throughput.
Option A is incorrect because setting the Radio Policy to 802.11a/g only will enable both 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, which may not be necessary for the requirements given.

Option B is incorrect because checking the Broadcast SSID check box will broadcast the network name, which could potentially make it easier for

attackers to target the network.

Option D is incorrect because setting the Radio Policy to 802.11a only will disable the 2.4 GHz band, which is required for the requirements given.
upvoted 1 times

 **Spike111** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

as hiding your SSID does not provide complete security, and other methods such as encryption and a strong password should also be used¹. In practice, hiding the SSID makes no difference whatsoever to the security of your network². Therefore, it is recommended that you do not hide your SSID also any hacker with a simple network sniffing tool can find out your SSID in seconds, even if you are not broadcasting it.

upvoted 1 times

 **espandrews** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

OK it makes no difference to a hacker, but it might help to hide it from other kind of criminals, and we have to choose an answer. I go with C, it looks more secure (except for hackers).

upvoted 1 times

 **purenuker** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

802.11a operating frequency is 5GHz - it is not correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **ike110** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C

upvoted 2 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

For me, the correct answer is the b.

https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11

It uses the same frequencies as the 802.11b standard i.e. the 2.4 GHz band and provides a theoretical speed of 54 Mb/s which in reality translates into a net speed of 24.7 Mb/s, similar to that of the 802.11a standard .

upvoted 1 times

 **krzysiew** 2 months ago

but we must enhance ssid security that why we uncheck broadcast SSID

upvoted 2 times

 **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

802.11a is 5 Ghz and we want 2.4 only ("must" operate at 2.4) so A is incorrect.

upvoted 3 times

Question #873

Topic 1

Which switching feature removes unused MAC addresses from the MAC address table, which allows new MAC addresses to be added?

- A. MAC address aging
- B. MAC move
- C. MAC address auto purge
- D. dynamic MAC address learning

Correct Answer: A

 **StingVN** 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A. MAC address aging

MAC address aging is a switching feature that removes unused MAC addresses from the MAC address table after a certain period of inactivity. This frees up space in the MAC address table, allowing new MAC addresses to be added when new devices are connected to the network. The aging time determines how long a MAC address can remain in the table without any activity before it is considered unused and eligible for removal. This feature helps optimize the usage of MAC address table resources in a switch.

upvoted 3 times

 **studying_1** 1 week, 1 day ago

Yes, by default it's 5 minutes

upvoted 2 times

Question #874

Topic 1

WLANS > Edit 'CCNA'

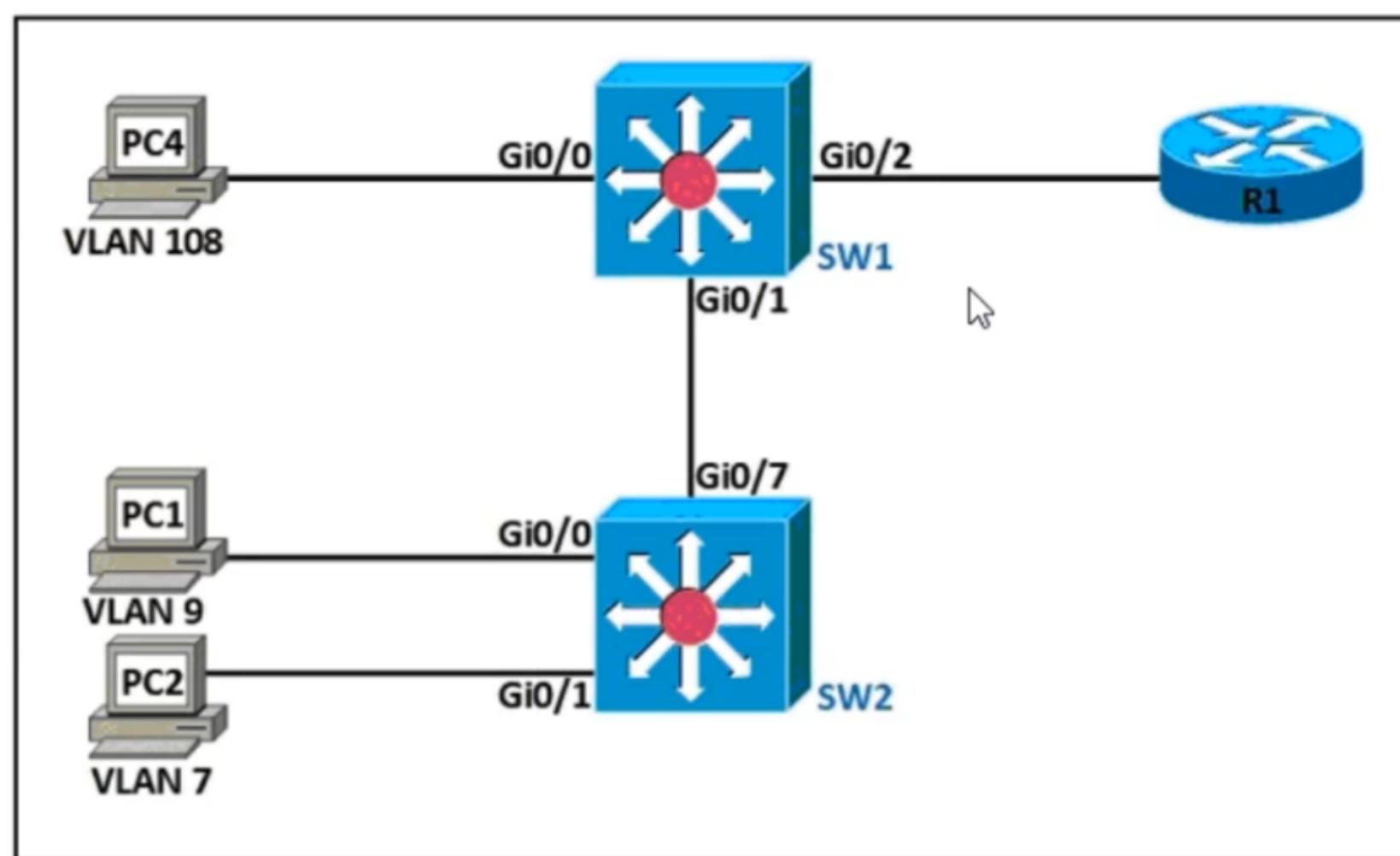
General **Security** **QoS** **Policy-Mapping** **Advanced**

Allow AAA Override	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Coverage Hole Detection	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Enable Session Timeout	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/>
Aironet IE	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Diagnostic Channel 18	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Override Interface ACL	IPv4 <input type="button" value="None"/> IPv6 <input type="button" value="None"/>
Layer2 Acl	<input type="button" value="None"/>
P2P Blocking Action	<input type="button" value="Disabled"/>
Client Exclusion 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled <input type="text"/> Timeout Value (secs)
Maximum Allowed Clients 8	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Static IP Tunneling 11	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Wi-Fi Direct Clients Policy	<input type="button" value="Disabled"/>
Maximum Allowed Clients Per AP Radio	<input type="text" value="200"/>
Clear HotSpot Configuration	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Client user idle timeout(15-100000)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Client user idle threshold (0-10000000)	<input type="text" value="0"/> Bytes
DHCP	
DHCP Server	<input type="checkbox"/> Override
DHCP Addr. Assignment	<input type="checkbox"/> Required
OEAP	
Split Tunnel	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Management Frame Protection (MFP)	
MFP Client Protection 4	<input type="button" value="Optional"/>
DTIM Period (in beacon intervals)	
802.11a/n (1 - 255)	<input type="text" value="1"/>
802.11b/g/n (1 - 255)	<input type="text" value="1"/>
NAC	
NAC State	<input type="button" value="None"/>
Load Balancing and Band Select	
Client Load Balancing	<input type="checkbox"/>

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer configures the CCNA WLAN so that clients must reauthenticate hourly and to limit the number of simultaneous connections to the WLAN to 10. Which two actions complete this configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable the Wi-Fi Direct Clients Policy option
- B. Enable the Enable Session Timeout option and set the value to 3600.
- C. Enable the Client Exclusion option and set the value to 3600.
- D. Set the Maximum Allowed Clients value to 10.
- E. Set the Maximum Allowed Clients Per AP Radio value to 10.

Correct Answer: BD



Refer to the exhibit. The SW1 and SW2 Gi0/0 ports have been preconfigured. An engineer is given these requirements:

- Allow all PCs to communicate with each other at Layer 3.
- Configure untagged traffic to use VLAN 5.
- Disable VLAN 1 from being used.

Which configuration set meets these requirements?

A. SW1#

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 5,7,9,108
switchport trunk native vlan 5
```

```
interface Gi0/2
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 5,7,9,108
```

SW2#

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 7
```

```
interface Gi0/7
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 7,9,108
```

B. SW1#

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 5,7,9,108
switchport trunk native vlan 5
```

```
interface Gi0/2
switchport mode access
switchport trunk allowed vlan 7,9,108
```

SW2#

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport mode access
no switchport access vlan 1
switchport access vlan 7
```

```
interface Gi0/7
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 7,9,108
switchport trunk native vlan 5
```

C. SW#1 -

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 5,7,9,108
switchport trunk native vlan 5
```

```
interface Gi0/2
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 5,7,9,108
```

SW2#

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 7
```

```
interface Gi0/7
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 5,7,9,108
switchport trunk native vlan 5
```

D. SW1#

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vian 5,7,9,108
```

```
interface Gi0/2
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 7,9,108
```

SW2#

```
interface Gi0/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 7
```

```
interface Gi0/7
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 5,7,9,108
```

Correct Answer: C

 **JY888** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Scratch my comment from the record, please.

upvoted 1 times

 **JY888** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: B

It can't be C. Option B is the only answer with the PC on SW1 connected as an access port.

upvoted 2 times

 **Channaveera** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Why SW1 is Trunk.

Switch to router port is enabled Trunk only for router on stick.

interface Gi0/2

switchport mode trunk

switchport trunk allowed vlan 5,7,9,108

upvoted 1 times

Question #876

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. How must router A be configured so that it only sends Cisco Discovery Protocol information to router C?

A. #config t

```
Router A (config)#no cdp run -  
Router A (config)#interface gi0/0/1
```

```
Router A (config-if)#cdp enable -
```

B. #config t

```
Router A (config)#cdp run -  
Router A (config)#interface gi0/0/0  
Router A (config-if)#no cdp enable
```

C.#config t -

```
Router A (config)#cdp run -  
Router A (config)#interface gi0/0/1
```

```
Router A (config-if)#cdp enable -
```

D. #config t

```
Router A (config)#cdp run -  
Router A (config)#interface gi0/0/0  
Router A (config-if)#cdp enable
```

Correct Answer: A

gewe Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

B seems correct as cdp is enabled by default
upvoted 8 times

Rynurr Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

"B" is the correct answer.
interface gi0/0/0
Router A (config-if)#no cdp enable
upvoted 6 times

MassNasty1 Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

100% B is the correct answer.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/optical/cpt/r9_5/command/reference/cpt95_cr/cpt95_cr_chapter_0
upvoted 1 times

saoETo 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

```
Router(config)# no cdp run  
Router(config)# end  
Router# show cdp  
% CDP is not enabled  
Router# configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)# interface TenGigabitEthernet4/1  
Router(config-if)# cdp enable  
% Cannot enable CDP on this interface, since CDP is not running  
Router(config-if)#{
```

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/optical/cpt/r9_5/command/reference/cpt95_cr/cpt95_cr_chapter_01101.pdf

upvoted 1 times

 **rogi2023** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is correct. You can enable cdp either globally with "cdp run" on all interfaces or just per intf basis with cmd "cdp enable" directly on intf. To fulfill the requirements in the question = A is correct.

upvoted 3 times

 **beamage** 5 days, 8 hours ago

wrong!!!!

upvoted 1 times

 **Channaveera** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with gewe B is the answer

upvoted 1 times

 **DavidCisco** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

CDP must be enable in conf global because of this it is enable in all interfaces so you must disable in interface g0/0/0 to router B

upvoted 1 times

 **JY88** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

It's can't be A because :

```
R3(config)#no cdp run
R3(config)#inter
R3(config)#interface g0/1
R3(config-if)#cd
R3(config-if)#cdp en
R3(config-if)#cdp enable
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#exit
R3#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
R3#sh
R3#show cd
R3#show cdp inter
R3#show cdp interface
% CDP is not enabled
I did this on packet tracer myself
upvoted 2 times
```

 **Dutch012** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

We should only enable it on gi0/0/1 which is connected to Router C, so all other ports should be disabled.

upvoted 2 times

 **ukguy** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

CDP should be enable on interface via CDP enable command

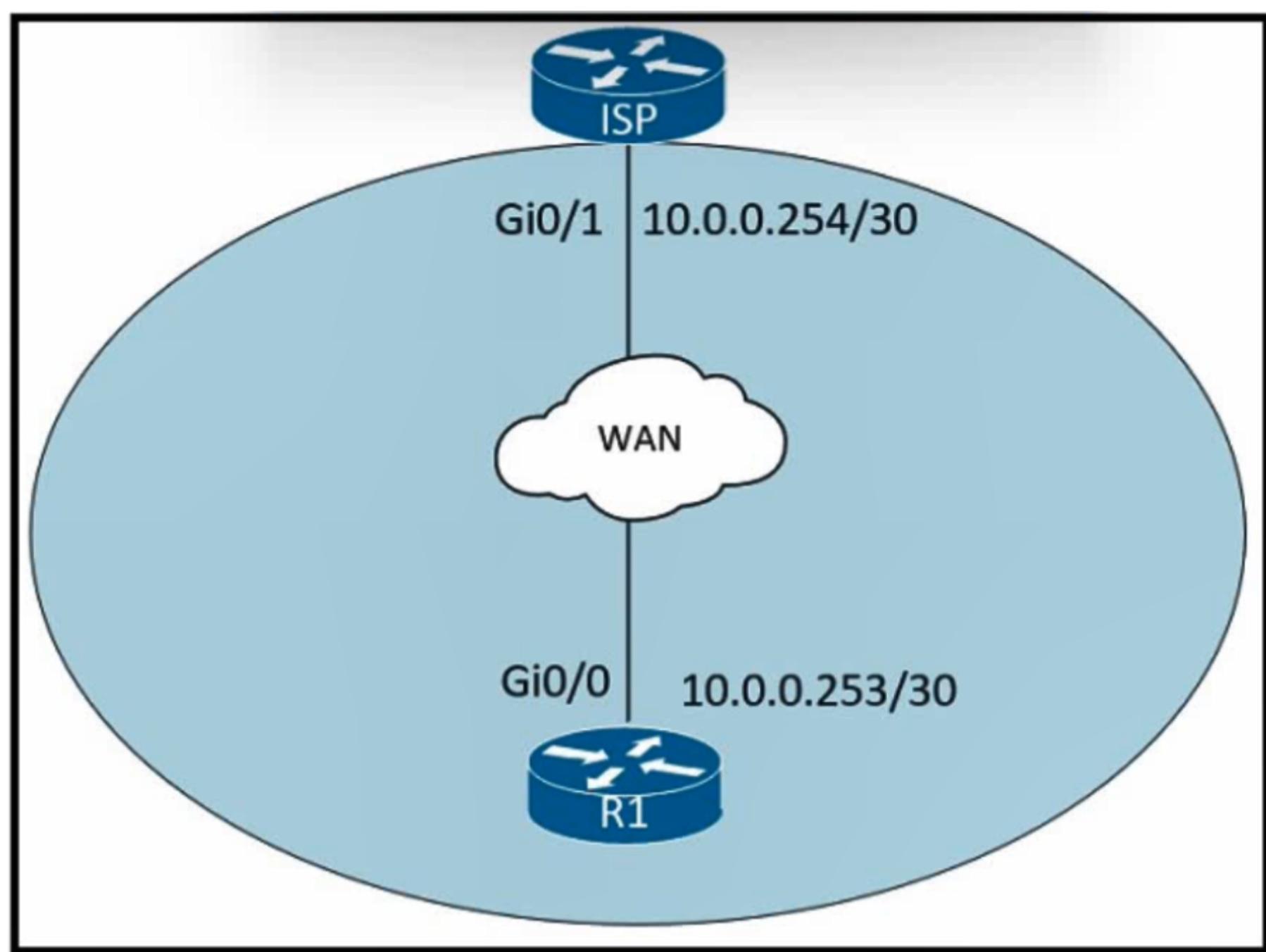
upvoted 1 times

 **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Yes the answer is B

upvoted 4 times



Refer to the exhibit. An administrator must turn off the Cisco Discovery Protocol on the port configured with address last usable address in the 10.0.0.0/30 subnet. Which command set meets the requirement?

- A. interface gi0/1
no cdp enable
- B. interface gi0/0
no cdp run
- C. interface gi0/0
no cdp advertise-v2
- D. interface gi0/1
clear cdp table

Correct Answer: B

gewe Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

thats correct.
answer is A
upvoted 7 times

oatmealturkey Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A, .254 is last usable address and no cdp run is not a valid interface command so it can't be B anyway. [no] cdp run is a global command. The valid config-if command is no cdp enable
upvoted 5 times

MassNastty1 Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

A is correct, source:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/optical/cpt/r9_5/command/reference/cpt95_cr/cpt95_cr_chapter_0

upvoted 1 times

 **bisiyemo1** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **purenuker** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

So stupid question - last usable address of 10.0.0.0/30 is 10.0.0.2/30 ...

upvoted 3 times

 **VictorCisco** 2 months, 1 week ago

even more stupid as offer to configure ISP router 😂 Who allows it to him??? 😂 😂

upvoted 3 times

 **deluxecna** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Maybe he works for the ISP

upvoted 1 times

 **bisiyemo1** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Please Examtopics, the correct answer is A.

This your current updated questions need a review.

upvoted 4 times

 **DavidCisco** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

global - no cdp run

interface - no cdp enable

upvoted 3 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Last usable address is 10.0.0.254, so "A" is the only answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

It's A , please correct

upvoted 2 times

 **ahmt** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A

upvoted 4 times

 **j1mlawton** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Last useable address it can only be the highest IP out of the 2?

upvoted 3 times

Question #878

Topic 1

Which WLC port connects to a switch to pass normal access-point traffic?

- A. redundancy
- B. service
- C. console
- D. distribution system

Correct Answer: D

Question #879

Topic 1

Which default condition must be considered when an encrypted mobility tunnel is used between two Cisco WLCs?

- A. The tunnel uses the IPsec protocol for encapsulation.
- B. Control and data traffic encryption are enabled.
- C. The tunnel uses the EoIP protocol to transmit data traffic.
- D. TCP port 443 and UDP 21 are used.

Correct Answer: D

 **JY888** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/107188-mobility-groups-faq.pdf>

upvoted 1 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I agree with oatmealturkey. Only answer "B" makes sense.

upvoted 2 times

 **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

D is incorrect. The controller uses UDP port 16667 to send data traffic. EoIP is not used to send data traffic across an encrypted mobility tunnel.

Data traffic is encrypted in an encrypted mobility tunnel and control traffic is always encrypted, so the answer is B.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/107188-mobility-groups-faq.pdf>

upvoted 4 times

Question #880

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. After a recent internal security audit, the network administrator decided to block all P2P-capable devices from the selected SSID. Which configuration setting must the administrator apply?

- A. Set the Wi-Fi Direct Client Policy to Not-Allow.
- B. Select a correctly configured Layer 2 ACL.
- C. Set the MFP Client Protection to Required.
- D. Set the P2P Block Action to Drop.

Correct Answer: A

Ciscoman021 Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

To block all P2P-capable devices from the selected SSID, the network administrator should set the P2P Block Action to "Drop".

P2P (Peer-to-Peer) traffic is often used by file sharing applications and other unauthorized software, which can pose a security risk to the network. By setting the P2P Block Action to "Drop", the network administrator can prevent P2P traffic from being transmitted over the selected SSID.

The other configuration settings listed are not directly related to blocking P2P traffic. Wi-Fi Direct Client Policy, for example, is used to control Wi-Fi Direct clients, while MFP (Management Frame Protection) Client Protection helps prevent forged management frames. A Layer 2 ACL (Access Control List) can be used to control access to network resources based on MAC addresses, IP addresses, and other criteria, but it is not specifically designed to block P2P traffic.

upvoted 5 times

pikos1 Most Recent 1 week, 6 days ago

It is really CCNA question?

upvoted 1 times

studying_1 2 days, 13 hours ago

yes, these are real CCNA questions, study all the questions

upvoted 1 times

LekkiDee 3 weeks, 1 day ago

The correct answer is A. Set the Wi-Fi Direct Client Policy to Not-Allow.

If you read the question properly, they are asking how you can block all P2P-capable devices from the selected SSID. What they are saying is to prevent the devices from connecting to the SSID. In the responses below, It appears you are talking about blocking the peers from communicating via P2P.

see this link or read the shorter snippet further below.

https://content.cisco.com/chapter.sjs?uri=/searchable/chapter/content/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-5/configuration-guide/b_cg75/b_cg75_chapter_01000000.html.xml#:~:text=Click%20the%20Advanced%20tab.&text=From%20the%20Wi%2DFi%20Direct,to%20associate%20with%20the%20WLAN

upvoted 1 times

Ciscoman021 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Disabled—Disables peer-to-peer blocking and bridges traffic locally within the controller whenever possible. This is the default value.

upvoted 1 times

AaronRow 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-5/configuration-guide/b_cg75/b_cg75_chapter_01001011.pdf

upvoted 2 times

Question #881

Topic 1

What is the primary purpose of a console port on a Cisco WLC?

- A. in-band management via an asynchronous transport
- B. in-band management via an IP transport
- C. out-of-band management via an asynchronous transport
- D. out-of-band management via an IP transport

Correct Answer: D

 **beerbisceps1** Highly Voted 2 months ago

I paid to learn wrong info
upvoted 7 times

 **Ciscoman021** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C.

The console port on a Cisco Wireless LAN Controller (WLC) is used for out-of-band management via an asynchronous transport. The console port provides a direct, physical connection to the WLC and can be used for initial configuration, troubleshooting, and recovery in case of network connectivity issues.

In contrast, in-band management refers to the management of the WLC using the same network infrastructure that is used for user traffic. This is typically done via an IP transport, such as SSH or HTTPS, and allows administrators to manage the WLC remotely.

Therefore, options A and B are incorrect as they refer to in-band management methods. Option D is also incorrect as it refers to out-of-band management via an IP transport, which is not typically done using the console port.

upvoted 4 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
The correct answer is "C"
upvoted 4 times

 **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
Console Port Connections
The controller has both EIA/TIA-232 asynchronous (RJ-45) and USB 5-pin mini Type B, 2.0 compliant serial console ports. The default parameters for the console ports are 9600 baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity. The console ports do not support hardware flow control.
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/5500/install/guide/ctrl5500.html>
upvoted 3 times

Question #882

Topic 1

Which port type does a lightweight AP use to connect to the wired network when it is configured in local mode?

- A. EtherChannel
- B. access
- C. LAG
- D. trunk

Correct Answer: A

 **gewe** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

B , since in local mode all traffic goes tunnelled to WLC
upvoted 6 times

 **Rynurr** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Definitely "B"
upvoted 5 times

 **mrmanistheman** Most Recent 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: B
The correct answer is B
upvoted 1 times

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
When a lightweight AP is configured in local mode, it typically uses an "access" port to connect to the wired network.

An access port is a type of port on a network switch that is configured to carry traffic for only one VLAN. In this mode, the AP is essentially treated as a client device on the network, and it connects to a single VLAN on the switch. This allows the AP to receive configuration information and other management traffic from the controller, as well as to forward wireless traffic to the wired network.

upvoted 3 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

It's B , please correct
upvoted 5 times

 **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
While the Cisco WLCs always connect to 802.1Q trunks, Cisco lightweight APs do not understand VLAN tagging and must only be connected to the access ports of the neighbor switch.
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/69719-wlc-lwap-config.html>

Thanks to CAPWAP data tunnel between the LAP and the WLC, the LAP does not need to know anything about VLANs.
<https://study-ccna.com/lightweight-access-point-configuration/>

upvoted 4 times

Question #883

Topic 1

Which step immediately follows receipt of the EAP success message when session resumption is disabled for an EAP-TLS connection?

- A. PMKID caching
- B. four-way handshake
- C. 802.1X authentication
- D. EAPOL-key frame

Correct Answer: C

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

When session resumption is disabled for an EAP-TLS connection, the step that immediately follows the receipt of the EAP success message is the 802.1X authentication. After the EAP success message is received, the authentication server sends an EAP success message to the supplicant indicating that the authentication was successful, and then the supplicant sends an EAPOL-logoff message to the authenticator to terminate the session.

After the session is terminated, the supplicant must re-authenticate the next time it tries to connect to the network. Therefore, the next step in the process is to initiate a new 802.1X authentication exchange between the supplicant and the authenticator, starting with the EAPOL-start frame.

Option C, 802.1X authentication, is the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **loco_desk** 3 months ago

When session resumption is disabled for an EAP-TLS connection, the step that immediately follows the receipt of the EAP success message is the generation of the Pairwise Master Key (PMK) and the initiation of the four-way handshake. Therefore, the correct answer is B. four-way handshake.

upvoted 3 times

 **Stichy007** 3 months, 1 week ago

answer is definitely D, smh

upvoted 2 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Yeah, "D" looks like correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

you are right oatmeal turkey its DDDD

upvoted 3 times

 **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

802.1X is performed by EAP-TLS authentication, 802.1X is not a "step" so C is incorrect. According to this source, what follows the EAP Success message is a series of four EAPOL-Key frames known as the EAPOL-Key exchange:

<https://www.securew2.com/blog/802-1x-eap-tls-authentication-flow-explained>

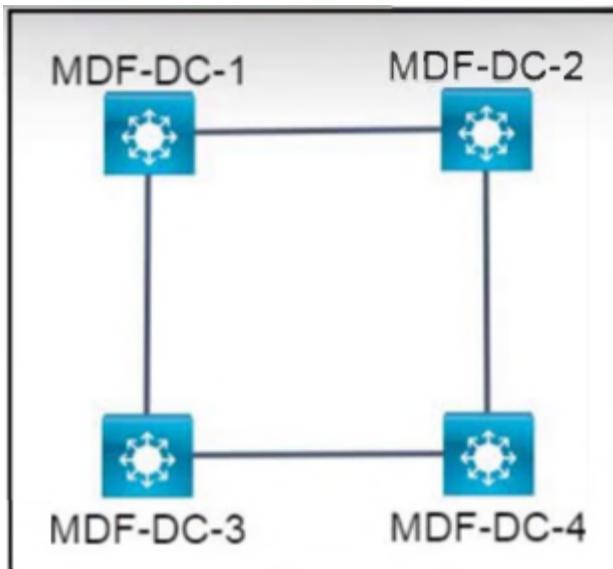
upvoted 3 times

 **jonathan126** 1 month, 1 week ago

according to your source, EAPOL-key frame is transferred during the four-way handshake process. The EAPOL-key frame is not a step, but the EAPOL-key frame exchange could be a step. So I think C and D are also incorrect, leaving option B the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

Question #884



Refer to the exhibit. All interfaces are in the same VLAN. All switches are configured with the default STP priorities. During the STP elections, which switch becomes the root bridge?

- A. MDF-DC-1: 08:E0:43:42:70:13
- B. MDF-DC-2: 08:0E:18:22:05:97
- C. MDF-DC-4: 08:E0:19:A1:B3:19
- D. MDF-DC-3: 08:0E:18:1A:3C:9D

Correct Answer: D

Yannik123 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: D

Given answer is right.

upvoted 2 times

purenuker 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

08:E0:43:42:70:13 - 400

08:0E:18:22:05:97 - 164

08:E0:19:A1:B3:19 - 610

08:0E:18:1A:3C:9D - 283

Am I wrong ?

And if I am not - how it is possible "D" to be the correct answer ?!

upvoted 2 times

rogi2023 2 months ago

how did you calculate those numbers? In this scenario the lowest MAC wins - so look at the 4.th byte..in option B - 22 and in option D - 1A. 1A<22 so therefore D is correct.

upvoted 6 times

Midus 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct : The default value is 32768, and the lowest number is preferred. In the case of a tie, the switch with the lowest MAC address will be selected.

upvoted 3 times

Question #885

Topic 1

What are two port types used by a Cisco WLC for out-of-band management? (Choose two.)

- A. service
- B. console
- C. management
- D. distribution system
- E. redundant

Correct Answer: AB

Question #886

What is a reason to implement LAG on a Cisco WLC?

- A. Allow for stateful failover between WLCs.
- B. Increase security by encrypting management frames.
- C. Increase the available throughput on the link.
- D. Enable the connected switch ports to use different Layer 2 configurations.

Correct Answer: A

 **oatmealturkey** Highly Voted  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A is incorrect, a LAG is configured on a single WLC's distribution system ports which are connected to a multilayer switch, not to another WLC. It increases available bandwidth between the wired and wireless networks.

The redundancy port of a WLC is for connecting to the redundancy port of another WLC for high availability deployment designs. There is only one redundancy port on a WLC, so LAG is unrelated to that.

upvoted 7 times

 **mrmanistheman** Most Recent  3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Most definitely C, to increase throughput.

upvoted 2 times

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The reason to implement LAG (Link Aggregation Group) on a Cisco WLC (Wireless LAN Controller) would be C. Increase the available throughput on the link.

LAG combines multiple physical links into a single logical link, increasing the available bandwidth and improving network performance. By using LAG, multiple links can be used simultaneously to transmit and receive data, which allows the WLC to provide higher throughput than a single link could provide. This is especially important in high-density WLAN environments where there are many wireless clients connecting to the network and generating a large amount of traffic.

upvoted 3 times

 **DINVIS** 3 months, 1 week ago

its definitely C

upvoted 1 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

"Increase the available throughput on the link."

for sure

upvoted 1 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

It's C , please correct the answer

upvoted 2 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

It's C , please correct the answer

upvoted 1 times

 **drewsped** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Ccccccc

upvoted 1 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

C for sure

upvoted 2 times

Question #887

Topic 1

A wireless access point is needed and must meet these requirements:

- “zero-touch” deployed and managed by a WLC
- process only real-time MAC functionality
- used in a split-MAC architecture

Which access point type must be used?

- A. mesh
- B. autonomous
- C. lightweight
- D. cloud-based

Correct Answer: C

 **UAE7** 3 months, 1 week ago

answer is correct
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/aironet-1200-series/70278-lap-faq.html>
upvoted 2 times

Question #888

Topic 1

Which interface is used for out-of-band management on a WLC?

- A. management
- B. virtual
- C. dynamic
- D. service port

Correct Answer: D

 **Goena** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D
Out of band is service-port interface
In band is management interface
upvoted 3 times

Question #889

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. How does SW2 interact with other switches in this VTP domain?

- A. It transmits and processes VTP updates from any VTP clients on the network on its trunk ports.
- B. It processes VTP updates from any VTP clients on the network on its access ports.
- C. It receives updates from all VTP servers and forwards all locally configured VLANs out all trunk ports.
- D. It forwards only the VTP advertisements that it receives on its trunk ports.

Correct Answer: D

VictorCisco 2 months, 1 week ago

If a switch make advertisements only via trunk ports??

upvoted 1 times

RidzV 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Each switch can use one of four different VTP modes:

VTP client mode – a switch using this mode can't change its VLAN configuration. That means that a VTP client switch cannot create or delete VLANs. However, received VTP updates are processed and forwarded.

VTP server mode – a switch using this mode can create and delete VLANs. A VTP server switch will propagate VLAN changes. This is the default mode for Cisco switches.

VTP transparent mode – a switch using this mode doesn't share its VLAN database, but it forwards received VTP advertisements. You can create and delete VLANs on a VTP transparent switch, but these changes will not be sent to other switches.

VTP mode off – similar to VTP transparent mode, with a difference that a switch using this mode will not forward received VTP updates. This command is supported only in VTP V3.

upvoted 4 times

UAE7 3 months, 1 week ago

answer is correct

<https://study-ccna.com/vtp-modes/>

upvoted 1 times

Question #890

Topic 1

A network engineer is upgrading a small data center to host several new applications, including server backups that are expected to account for up to 90% of the bandwidth during peak times. The data center connects to the MPLS network provider via a primary circuit and a secondary circuit. How does the engineer inexpensively update the data center to avoid saturation of the primary circuit by traffic associated with the backups?

- A. Assign traffic from the backup servers to a dedicated switch.
- B. Place the backup servers in a dedicated VLAN.
- C. Advertise a more specific route for the backup traffic via the secondary circuit.
- D. Configure a dedicated circuit for the backup traffic.

Correct Answer: C **StingVN** 1 week, 4 days ago**Selected Answer: C**

To inexpensively update the data center and avoid saturation of the primary circuit by traffic associated with the backups, the network engineer can implement the following solution:

- C. Advertise a more specific route for the backup traffic via the secondary circuit.

By advertising a more specific route for the backup traffic via the secondary circuit, the engineer can ensure that the backup traffic is directed through the secondary circuit instead of overwhelming the primary circuit. This can be achieved by configuring the routing protocols or static routes to prioritize the secondary circuit for the backup traffic.

This approach allows the engineer to leverage the existing infrastructure and circuits without the need for additional dedicated equipment or circuits, making it a cost-effective solution. It effectively separates the backup traffic from other data center traffic and ensures efficient utilization of the available network resources.

upvoted 2 times

 **MassNastty1** 1 week, 5 days ago

Answer C is correct since it is the most inexpensive option with it being a simple, IP route specification. Everything else is either more time consuming or requires more overhead costs.

upvoted 1 times

 **Yannik123** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

I think that all the given answers could be correct. Can anyone explain?

upvoted 1 times

Question #891

Topic 1

```
R1
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.168.12.1 255.255.255.128
 no shutdown
router ospf 1
 network 192.168.12.1 0.0.0.0 area 1

R2
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.128
 no shutdown
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer started to configure two directly-connected routers as shown. Which command sequence must the engineer configure on R2 so that the two routers become OSPF neighbors?

- A. interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip ospf 1 area 1
- B. router ospf 1
network 192.168.12.1 0.0.0.0 area 1
- C. interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip ospf 1 area 0
- D. router ospf 1
network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.127 area 0

Correct Answer: D

 **gewe** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

wrong answer as area is 0...

answer A is correct

upvoted 10 times

 **MassNasty1** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

A and C are literally contain incorrect syntax commands. The correct syntax is Router OSPF (Priority Number), followed by Network (IP Address) (Wildcard Mask) (Area ID). The answer D indicates that this is a point to multipoint connection but the exhibit shows that it is a point to point network. Therefore, B seems to be the correct answer. The wildcard subnet mask must be the same for the two routers to establish a neighbor adjacency.

upvoted 1 times

 **MassNasty1** 1 week, 5 days ago

Also, the exhibit output shows that OSPF was configured globally, not via Interface configuration.

upvoted 1 times

 **studying_1** 5 days, 8 hours ago

you can configure ospf on the interface, and the area shown in the exhibit is 1, the command is (ip ospf process-id area area number) A is

correct

B can't be correct, because ospf uses a wild mask so in B it represents a host ip address, which is not the same as the interface's.

upvoted 1 times

 **Swiz005** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Ignore my earlier comment. OSPF can be enabled on an interface, so the correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **Swiz005** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Definitely B

upvoted 3 times

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **VictorCisco** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

it is possible to enable OSPF on an interface.
Ip address is already configured. So it is just needed to put the interface in the same area as the neighbor.
A is correct.
upvoted 1 times

 **mustdoit** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

B isn't correct, they won't become neighbors.
Not even to mention C and D which use different area.
A is the only answer that establishes neighbor relationship.
upvoted 2 times

 **DavidCisco** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

To configure ospf in the interface
ip ospf process-id area area-id
so A is correct
upvoted 3 times

 **rogi2023** 2 months ago

I agree, answer A is the only which makes sense, BUT the question is IF this cmd also enables the ospf process. without ospf routing protocol enabled it won't work. But i just dig to deep..Definitely the A answer is the one which has no errors.

upvoted 1 times

 **rogi2023** 2 months ago

My BAD, the cmd itself on interface will also start the ospf process. I just tried in GNS3. :-)

upvoted 1 times

 **papinski** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Definitely not D
B includes the network
upvoted 3 times

 **janekk** 3 months ago

Not B (correct A)
bad ip addr:
network 192.168.12.1 0.0.0.0 area 1
upvoted 8 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Must be in same area 1, so "B".
A and C doesn't make sense
upvoted 1 times

Question #892

Topic 1

```
R1# show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
      i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, * - candidate
default
      U - per-user static route, o - ODR
Gateway of last resort is not set
C    10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
O    10.0.1.3/32 [110/100] via 10.0.1.100, 00:39:08, Serial0
C    10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0
O    10.0.1.5/32 [110/5] via 10.0.1.50, 00:39:08, Gigabit Ethernet 0/0
D    10.0.1.4/32 [110/10] via 10.0.1.4, 00:39:08, Gigabit Ethernet 0/0
```

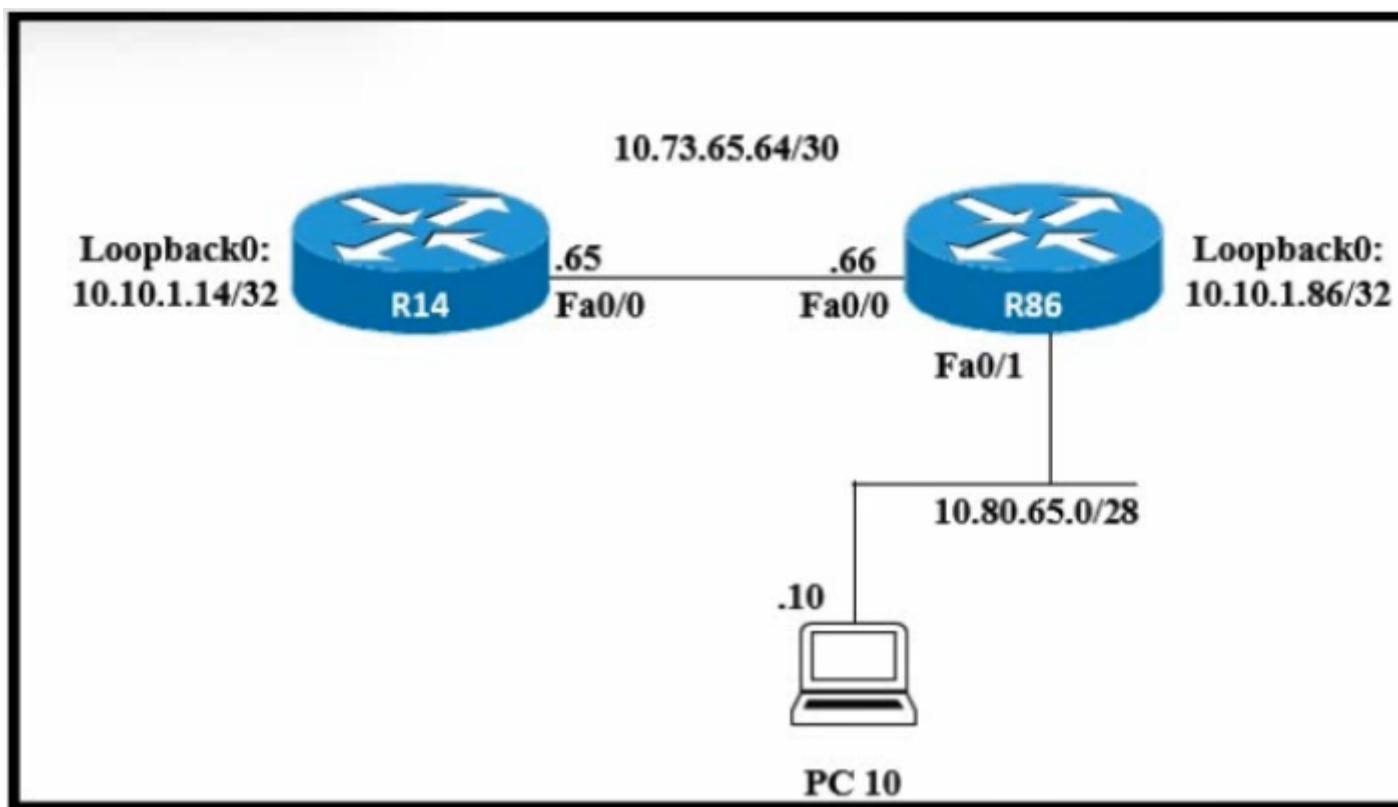
Refer to the exhibit. What does route 10.0.1.3/32 represent in the routing table?

- A. all hosts in the 10.0.1.0 subnet
- B. a single destination address
- C. the source 10.0.1.100
- D. the 10.0.0.0 network

Correct Answer: B

Question #893

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. Router R14 is in the process of being configured. Which configuration must be used to establish a host route to a PC 10?

- A. ip route 10.80.65.10 255.255.255.254 10.80.65.1
- B. ip route 10.80.65.10 255.255.255.255 10.73.65.66
- C. ip route 10.73.65.66 0.0.0.255 10.80.65.10
- D. ip route 10.73.65.66 255.0.0.0 10.80.65.10

Correct Answer: D

kennie0 2 weeks ago

i cant believe I pay for these answers picked by the owner of this site
upvoted 2 times

Tdawg1968 2 weeks, 6 days ago

B - Route to host/Mask through first hop IP
upvoted 2 times

Vikramaditya_J 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

A host route always uses /32 (=255.255.255.255) subnet mask and it's syntax is:
ip route <destination-ip-address> 255.255.255.255 <next-hop-ip-address>

For example, to create a host route for the host with IP address 192.168.1.100 with a next-hop router IP address of 10.1.1.1, the following command can be used:

ip route 192.168.1.100 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.1
upvoted 3 times

RidzV 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No brainier. Route for specific Destination address should have mask of 255.255.255.255
upvoted 2 times

bisiyemo1 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

It is B please.
upvoted 1 times

papinski 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

First hop is .66
upvoted 1 times

tal10 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

b is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

"B" is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

It's B ! Please correct this answer

upvoted 1 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

It's B ! Please correct this answer

upvoted 1 times

 **drewsped** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Bbbbbbb

Answers for recent batch of questions are dub

upvoted 2 times

 **j1mlawton** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

BBBBBBB

upvoted 2 times

 **ahmt** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

ip route 10.80.65.10 255.255.255.255 10.73.65.66

upvoted 3 times

 **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

How on Earth did you get D

upvoted 3 times

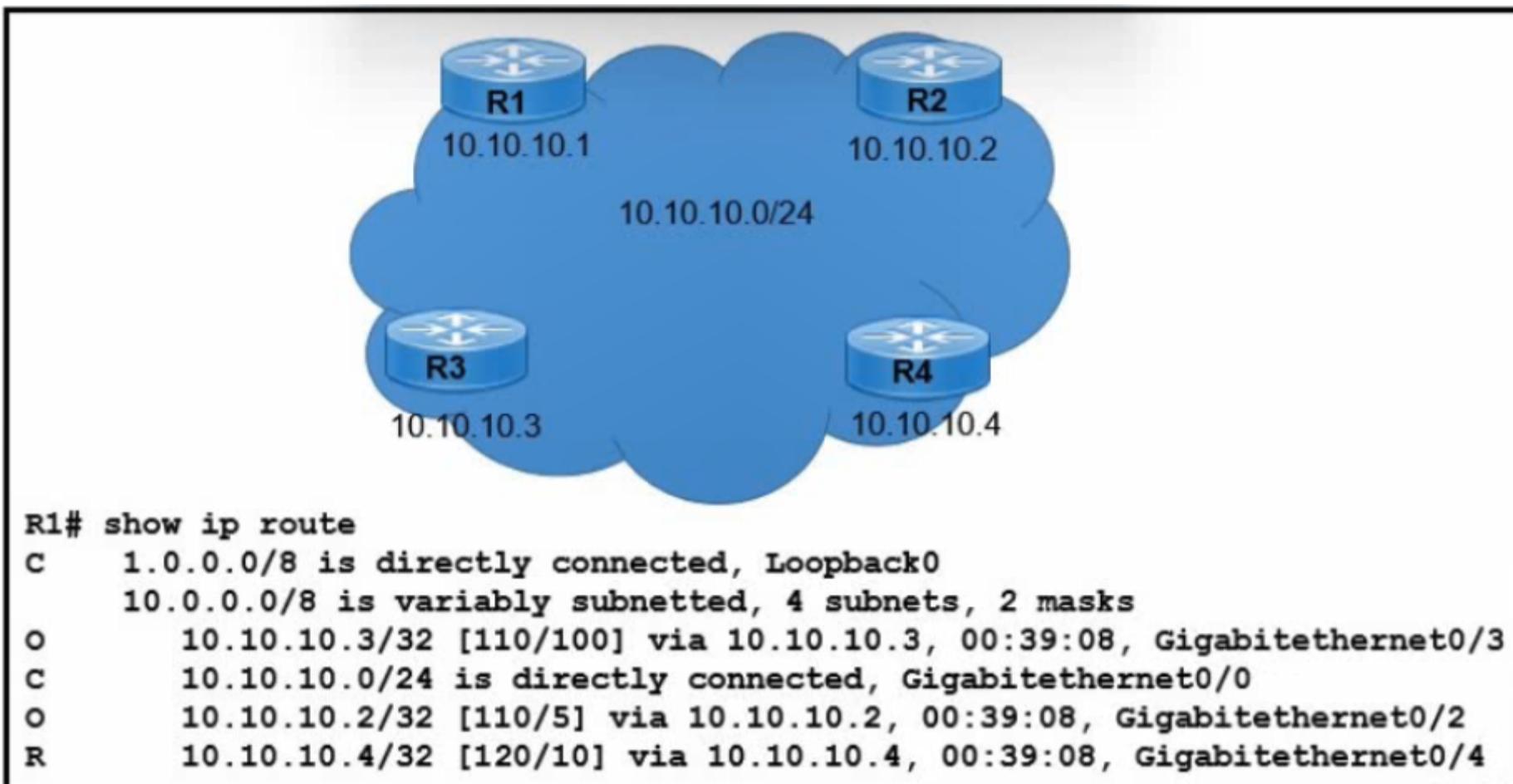
 **gewe** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 4 times

Question #894

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. Which next-hop IP address has the least desirable metric when sourced from R1?

- A. 10.10.10.4
- B. 10.10.10.5
- C. 10.10.10.3
- D. 10.10.10.2

Correct Answer: B

oatmealturkey Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

10.10.10.5 is not even in the topology diagram or shown as a next hop in the routing table at all so how can it be B???
upvoted 9 times

Rynurr Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Yeah "C".
the least desirable metric = highest metric in OSPF
upvoted 6 times

blue91235 1 week, 5 days ago

For the ospf only , or in general ?
upvoted 1 times

Friday_Night Most Recent 1 week, 3 days ago

it's a lot better if these so called "experts" don't put an answer at all. let the community decide the best answer. I'm assuming the questions are from cisco but the answers are not
upvoted 1 times

Rydaz 3 weeks, 4 days ago

why not A? because its RIP AD of 120 so it's the highest, which means least desirable. ?
upvoted 2 times

Njavwa 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

[110/100] = 100 = AD, 100 = metric
the more we think about it the more it doesn't make much sense.
least should be the one with the highest Metric... all we wanted was to much a normal revision with less debate its so unfortunate that ITEXAMS completes things
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Njavwa** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

110 = AD
100 = metric
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Dutch012** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
Its D, D's metric is 5 which is the least desirable
upvoted 4 times

✉  **hamish88** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

You made my day. :)) The lower the number, the better
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Peter_panda** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Could be A. It does not say anywhere that we are referring only to OSPF learned routes, but only with OSPF routes we can compare metrics. The RIP route is the least desirable overall (higher AD), but its metric cannot be compared with anything (there are no other RIP routes).
upvoted 2 times

✉  **rogi2023** 2 months ago

I agree, very stupid "cisco" kind question. I red the question again and again to find the solution key. The RIP route 120/10 is for sure the worst with 10hops..but I just play dum and assume they wanna know the highest # after "/" so I would go with answer "C". I hope not to see this quiestion with these wording on exam.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Stichy007** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C
lols this is hilarious, ans is c
upvoted 2 times

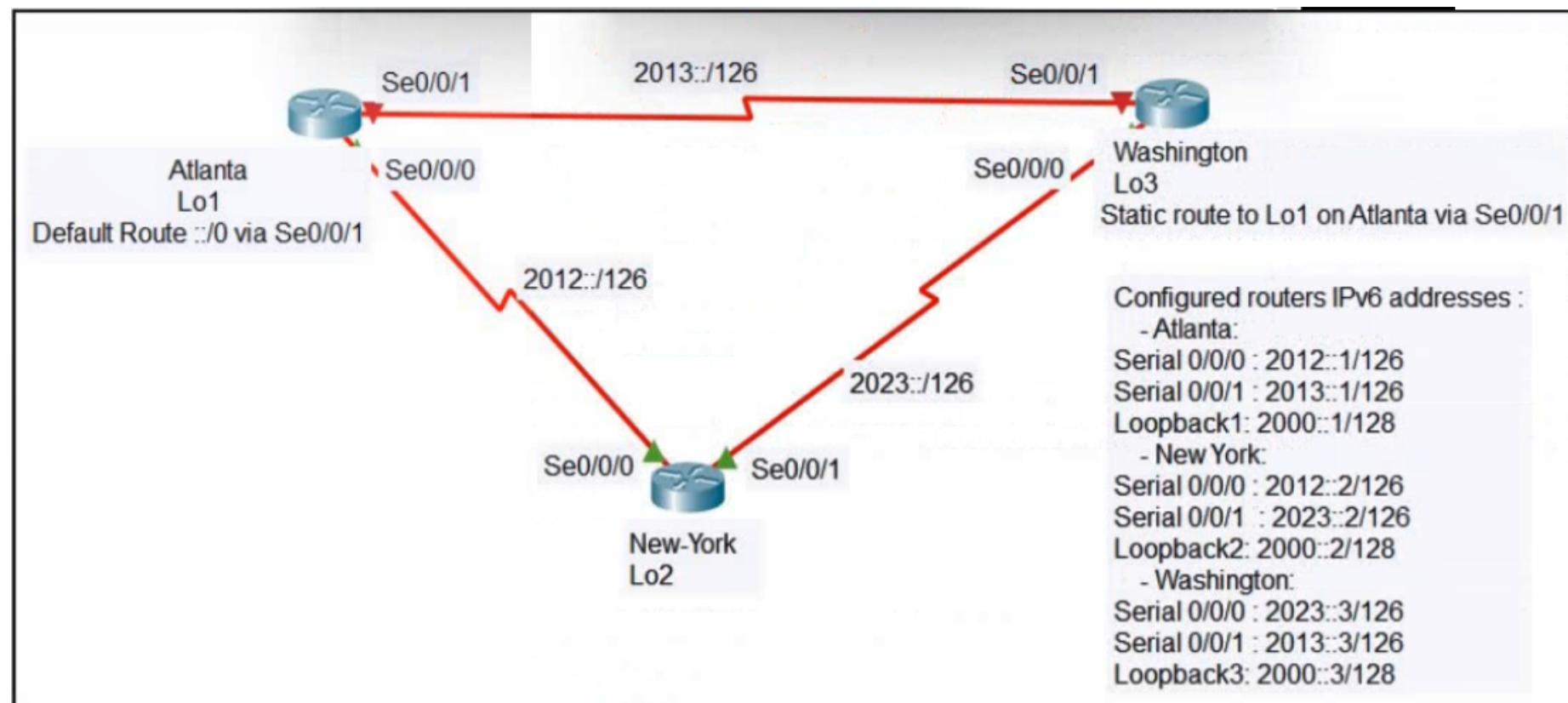
✉  **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
It's C the answer , please correct
upvoted 2 times

✉  **gewe** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

option C has highest metric.
upvoted 2 times

Question #895



Refer to the exhibit. The New York router must be configured so that traffic to 2000::1 is sent primarily via the Atlanta site, with a secondary path via Washington that has an administrative distance of 2. Which two commands must be configured on the New York router? (Choose two.)

- A. ipv6 route 2000::1/128 2012::1
- B. ipv6 route 2000::1/128 2012::1 5
- C. ipv6 route 2000::1/128 2012::2
- D. ipv6 route 2000::1/128 2023::2 5
- E. ipv6 route 2000::1/128 2023::3 2

Correct Answer: AE

Question #896

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. The primary route across Gi0/0 is configured on both routers. A secondary route must be configured to establish connectivity between the workstation networks. Which command set must be configured to complete this task?

A. R1 -

```
ip route 172.16.2.0 255.255.255.248 172.16.0.5 110
```

R2 -

```
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.0.6 110
```

B. R1 -

```
ip route 172.16.2.0 255.255.255.240 172.16.0.2 113
```

R2 -

```
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.0.1 114
```

C. R1 -

```
ip route 172.16.2.0 255.255.255.224 172.16.0.6 111
```

R2 -

```
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.0.5 112
```

D. R1 -

```
ip route 172.16.2.0 255.255.255.240 172.16.0.5 89
```

R2 -

```
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.0.6 89
```

Correct Answer: C

enzo86 2 months ago

c 100%

upvoted 3 times

wondaah 2 months, 4 weeks ago

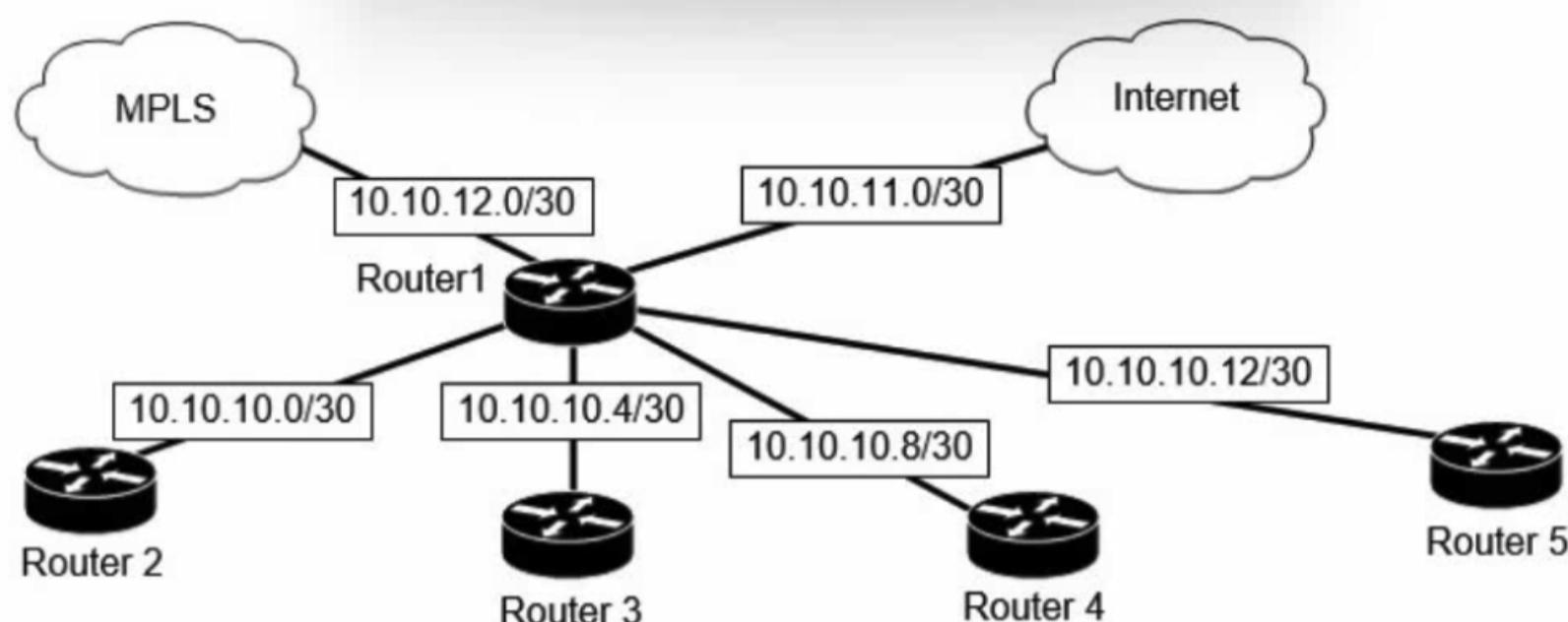
Selected Answer: C

Answer is C: only one with the correct subnetmask

upvoted 4 times

Question #897

DRAG DROP



```
Router1#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is 10.10.11.2 to network 0.0.0.0
  209.165.200.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B        209.165.200.224 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 03:22:14
  209.165.201.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B        209.165.201.0 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 02:26:33
  209.165.202.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B        209.165.202.128 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 02:26:03
  10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 4 masks
O          10.10.13.0/25 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
O          10.10.13.128/28 [110/2] via 10.10.10.5, 00:00:12, GigabitEthernet0/1
O          10.10.13.144/28 [110/2] via 10.10.10.9, 00:01:57, GigabitEthernet0/2
O          10.10.13.160/29 [110/2] via 10.10.10.5, 00:00:12, GigabitEthernet0/1
O          10.10.13.208/29 [110/2] via 10.10.10.13, 00:01:57, GigabitEthernet0/3
S*        0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.10.11.2
```

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the destination IPs from the left onto the paths to reach those destinations on the right.



Correct Answer:

enzo86 2 months ago

IS CORRECT .

upvoted 2 times

Dutch012 3 months ago

The answers are correct

upvoted 2 times

rogi2023 2 months ago

Not really. The route to 209.165.200.30 would go through Internet again, check out the routing table. The parent network C-class netw is subnetted with one subnet mask/27 and therefore is written 209.165.200.0/27 but actually the netw which leads to MPLS cloud is 209.165.200.224/27. I hope not to see such errors on the exam.

upvoted 6 times

Question #898

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. Which two values does router R1 use to determine the best path to reach destinations in network 1.0.0.0/8? (Choose two.)

- A. lowest cost to reach the next hop
- B. highest administrative distance
- C. lowest metric
- D. highest metric
- E. longest prefix match

Correct Answer: BC

oatmealturkey Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Highest administrative distance is never used to select the best route, we want lowest administrative distance.
upvoted 11 times

Luinus Highly Voted 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

I remember this question in my exam the answer is C and E
upvoted 7 times

ac891 Most Recent 1 month ago

Why not A ?
upvoted 1 times

ViKing300 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

i think is A and E
upvoted 2 times

hamish88 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Distance to the next hop is not of any importance to us.
upvoted 1 times

JY888 3 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

I can't believe they chose the highest administrative distance. SMH.
upvoted 4 times

tal10 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

lowest metric and beste prefix
upvoted 4 times

Rynurr 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

IMO should be "CE"
upvoted 2 times

gewe 3 months, 2 weeks ago

lowest metric, lowest AD that's it
upvoted 2 times

Question #899

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. A public IPv6 address must be configured for internet access. Which command must be configured on the R2 WAN interface to the service provider?

- A. ipv6 address fe80::/10
- B. ipv6 address 2001:db8:433:37:7710:ffff:ffff:ffff/64 anycast
- C. ipv6 address 2001:db8:123:45::4/64
- D. ipv6 address fe80::260:3EFF:FE11:6770 link-local

Correct Answer: C

 **mezanmi** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Only one syntax is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **wondaah** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

no brainer if you got this far :)

upvoted 4 times

Question #900

Topic 1

DRAG DROP



Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the subnet masks from the left onto the corresponding subnets on the right. Not all subnet masks are used.



Correct Answer:

gewe Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

255.255.255.128
255.255.255.240
255.255.255.248
255.255.255.252

upvoted 32 times

Simon_1103 Highly Voted 3 months ago

10.10.13.0 --> 255.255.255.128
10.10.13.128 --> 255.255.255.240
10.10.13.160 --> 255.255.255.248
10.10.13.252 --> 255.255.255.252

upvoted 6 times

Tdawg1968 Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Yikes!
upvoted 2 times

Njavwa 1 month, 2 weeks ago

10.10.13.0 does not even have an answer listed
upvoted 1 times

rogi2023 2 months ago

I am just wondering, if someone would just memorize the answers provided by authors/admins of the page if they would successfully pass the exam. Here are just to many errors.

upvoted 4 times

Peter_panda 1 month, 2 weeks ago

under 50%.... :-)
upvoted 1 times

rogi2023 2 months ago

So please, at least fix those ones which all commented as errors. PLease.
upvoted 1 times

JJY888 3 months ago

Why are the answers listed backwards? Please correct.
upvoted 3 times

Question #901

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must configure router R1 with a host route to the server. Which command must the engineer configure?

- A. R1(config)#ip route 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255 192.168.0.2
- B. R1(config)#ip route 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.0.2
- C. R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2
- D. R1(config)#ip route 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.10

Correct Answer: A

Swiz005 1 month, 3 weeks ago

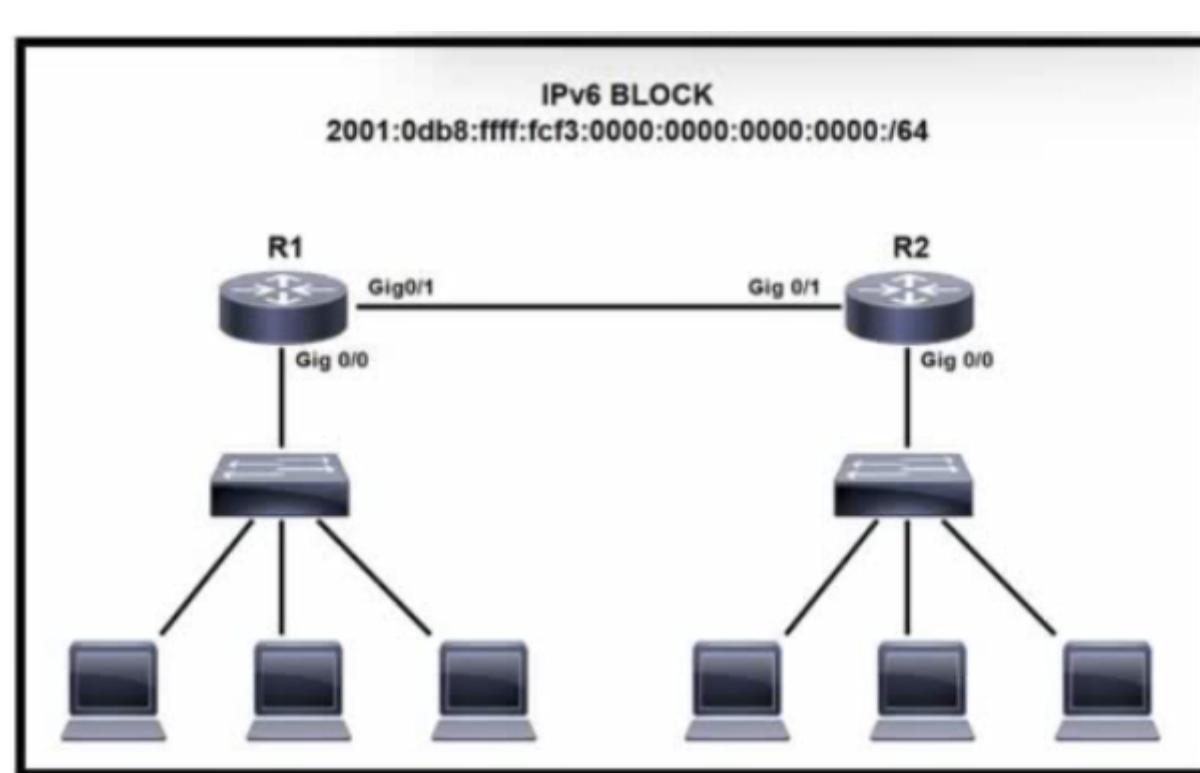
What's the difference between route A and D?

upvoted 1 times

studying_1 4 weeks ago

A is the correct answer, D is wrong, the 2 ip addresses should be swapped

upvoted 1 times



Refer to the exhibit. IPv6 is being implemented within the enterprise. The command `ipv6 unicast-routing` is configured. Interface Gig0/0 on R1 must be configured to provide a dynamic assignment using the assigned IPv6 block. Which command accomplishes this task?

- A. `ipv6 address 2001:DB8:FFFF:FCF3::64 link-local`
- B. `ipv6 address 2001:DB8:FFFF:FCF3::1/64`
- C. `ipv6 address 2001:DB8:FFFF:FCF3::64 eui-64`
- D. `ipv6 address autoconfig 2001:DB8:FFFF:FCF2::/64`

Correct Answer: C

Kasapin 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I think it's a typo in C, it should be ::/64, it's missing /.

upvoted 3 times

zamkljo 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer : C

upvoted 3 times

lucantonelli93 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer it's B.

upvoted 2 times

gewe 3 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

in C there is missing //

upvoted 1 times

oatmealturkey 3 months, 3 weeks ago

It's a typo. B is not correct because it is a static assignment.

upvoted 6 times

studying_1 4 weeks ago

i agree with oatmealturkey, it should be dynamic, C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Dutch012 2 months, 3 weeks ago

that's my opinion too!

upvoted 2 times

Question #903

Topic 1

```
R1# show ip route | begin gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.246 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.246, Serial0/1/0
is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
    172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
S   172.16.0.0/24 [1/0] via 207.165.200.250, Serial0/0/0
O   172.16.0.128/25 [110/32445] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:23, Serial0/0/1
D   172.16.0.192/29 [90/3184439] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/1
    207.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C   207.165.200.248/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L   207.165.200.249/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C   207.165.200.252/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L   207.165.200.253/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

Refer to the exhibit. With which metric does router R1 learn the route to host 172.16.0.202?

- A. 90
- B. 110
- C. 32445
- D. 3184439

Correct Answer: C

 **Stichy007** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct, 172.16.0.202 would not be in the subnet for D
upvoted 6 times

 **studying_1** Most Recent 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **tal10** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

i think the correct answer is d because it has the longest prefix
upvoted 2 times

 **yuz1227** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

it can't be because 172.16.0.202 is not in that segment (172.16.0.192/29):

Network: 172.16.0.192/29
Broadcast: 172.16.0.199

HostMin: 172.16.0.193

HostMax: 172.16.0.198

upvoted 6 times

Question #904



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must configure the link with these requirements:

- Consume as few IP addresses as possible.
- Leave at least two additional useable IP addresses for future growth.

Which set of configurations must be applied?

- A. R1(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.252
- B. R1(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.240
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.12 255.255.255.240
- C. R1(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.248
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.4 255.255.255.248
- D. R1(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.5 255.255.255.0

Correct Answer: A

ahmt Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct. 252(/30) ip subnet have only 2 usable ip address. 248(/29) ip subnet have 6 usable ip address.
upvoted 9 times

oatmealturkey Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A is incorrect, it does not leave any usable addresses. C is correct
upvoted 7 times

4aynick Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

all is correct except A
upvoted 1 times

studying_1 1 week, 3 days ago

No, it says "Consume as few IP addresses as possible." so only C is correct
upvoted 1 times

Inaaya_45 3 weeks, 4 days ago

Why not B? wouldn't that leave 14 usable addresses?
upvoted 1 times

studying_1 1 week, 1 day ago

right, but it requires two additional addresses, and we need to consume as few ip addresses as possible,
upvoted 1 times

Vikramaditya_J 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

As per the exhibit, there's a requirement to configure the link and also keep 2 spare IP addresses for future use. So, calculate like this:
2 IPs for Network ID and broadcast IP for whatever subnet we use.

2 IPs for connected interfaces on each router i.e. 1 for R1 gi0/0/0 and 1 for R2 gi0/0/0.

2 IPs reserved for future use.

In this way, we need atleast 6 IPs here and the subnet that can provide a closest value in terms of total required IPs is /29 (255.255.255.248). The /29 subnet provides a total of 8 IPs addresses per subnet and out of that 6 are host usable IPs.

So, for given subnet 10.10.10.X/29 we can have IP range from 10.10.10.0 - 10.10.10.7. Where 10.10.10.0 will be network ID and 10.10.10.7 will be broadcast IP. Rest 10.10.10.1 - 10.10.10.6 can be used to assign to any hosts of links.

upvoted 1 times

Ciscoman021 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

With a /30 subnet mask, you can have a total of 4 IP addresses, 2 of which can be used for hosts. The reason for this is that the /30 subnet mask has 30 bits set to 1, leaving 2 bits for host addresses.

With a /29 subnet mask, you can have a total of 8 IP addresses, 6 of which can be used for hosts. The reason for this is that the /29 subnet mask has 29 bits set to 1, leaving 3 bits for host addresses.

upvoted 3 times

 **mhayek** 3 months ago

A is correct. A 30-bit subnet mask allows for four IPv4 addresses: two host addresses, one all-zeros network, and one all-ones broadcast address. A point-to-point link can only have two host addresses. There is no real need to have the broadcast and all-zeros addresses with point-to-point links. Even a 31-bit subnet mask allows for exactly two host addresses, and eliminates the broadcast and all-zeros addresses, thus it conserves the use of IP addresses to the minimum for point-to-point links.

upvoted 1 times

 **bisiyemo1** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **JY888** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

2 additional!!

upvoted 1 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Definitely "C" is the correct answer

upvoted 3 times

 **j1mlawton** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Is it not .248? .252 would not leave any free ip addresses

upvoted 1 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 3 times

Question #905

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the device behaviors from the left onto the matching HSRP state on the right.

has heard from the neighbor device and is receiving hello packets	Active
is forwarding packets	Learn
is ready to forward packets if the device that is currently forwarding packets fails	Listen
is transmitting and receiving hello packets	Speak
is waiting to hear from the neighbor device	Standby

Correct Answer:

has heard from the neighbor device and is receiving hello packets	is forwarding packets
is forwarding packets	is waiting to hear from the neighbor device
is ready to forward packets if the device that is currently forwarding packets fails	is transmitting and receiving hello packets
is transmitting and receiving hello packets	has heard from the neighbor device and is receiving hello packets
is waiting to hear from the neighbor device	is ready to forward packets if the device that is currently forwarding packets fails

 **gewe** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

from top to bottom::

Is forwarding packets

has heard from neighbor device, receiving hello packets

is waiting to hear from neighbor device

is transmiting and receiving hello packets

is ready to forward packets if active device fail

pls correct me if I m not right

upvoted 12 times

 **mustdoit** Highly Voted 3 months ago

Listen and speak need to swap positions.

Listen - has heard...

Speak - is transmitting and receiving...

Everything else is correct.

upvoted 5 times

 **MassNasty1** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Active - Forwarding Packets

Listen - Heard Neighbor Device and is Receiving Hello Messages

Learn - Waiting to Receive Hello Messages

Speak - Receiving and Transmitting Hello Messages

Standby - Ready to Take Over Active Router Role if Current Active Router Fails

upvoted 1 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Active – This is the state of the device that is actively forwarding traffic.

Init or Disabled – This is the state of a device that is not yet ready or able to participate in HSRP.

Learn – This is the state of a device that has not yet determined the virtual IP address and has not yet seen a hello message from an active device.

Listen – This is the state of a device that is receiving hello messages.

Speak – This is the state of a device that is sending and receiving hello messages.

Standby – This is the state of a device that is prepared to take over the traffic forwarding duties from the active device.

<https://www.pearsonitcertification.com/articles/article.aspx?p=2141271>

upvoted 3 times

 **j1mlawton** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I'd go with the following

- Is transmitting...
- Has heard...
- Is waiting...
- Is forwarding...
- Is ready...

upvoted 2 times

Question #906

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. A static route must be configured on R86 to forward traffic for the 172.16.34.0/29 network, which resides on R14. Which command must be used to fulfill the request?

- A. ip route 10.73.65.65 255.255.255.248 172.16.34.0
- B. ip route 172.16.34.0 255.255.255.248 10.73.65.65
- C. ip route 172.16.34.0 0.0.0.7 10.73.65.64
- D. ip route 172.16.34.0 255.255.224.0 10.73.65.66

Correct Answer: D

ahmt Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct. 172.16.34.0/29 subnet mask is 255.255.255.248, next hop is interface on R14(10.73.65.65).
upvoted 5 times

Tdawg1968 Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago

The answer selected would really confuse someone trying to learn subnet masks.
upvoted 1 times

ac891 1 month ago

I'm loosing trust with this website ...
upvoted 2 times

HSong 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B
D? silly mistake.
upvoted 1 times

Ciscoman021 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
simple question but false answer.
upvoted 3 times

bisiyemo1 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct
upvoted 2 times

Stichy007 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
am i a joke to these people, obvious answer is B
upvoted 4 times

tal10 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
definitive B
upvoted 2 times

tal10 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
the correct answer
upvoted 2 times

lucantonelli93 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
It's B the correct answer
upvoted 3 times

Rynurr 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

"B" is the correct answer
upvoted 3 times

 **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Check the subnet mask on D, it is obviously wrong
upvoted 2 times

 **j1mlawton** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Next hop is interface on R14
upvoted 3 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct
upvoted 3 times

Question #907

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure a floating static route on an external EIGRP network. The destination subnet is the /29 on the LAN interface of R86. Which command must be executed on R14?

- A. ip route 10.80.65.0 255.255.248.0 10.73.65.66 1
- B. ip route 10.80.65.0 255.255.255.240 fa0/1 89
- C. ip route 10.80.65.0 255.255.255.248 10.73.65.66 171
- D. ip route 10.73.65.66 0.0.0.224 10.80.65.0 255

Correct Answer: C

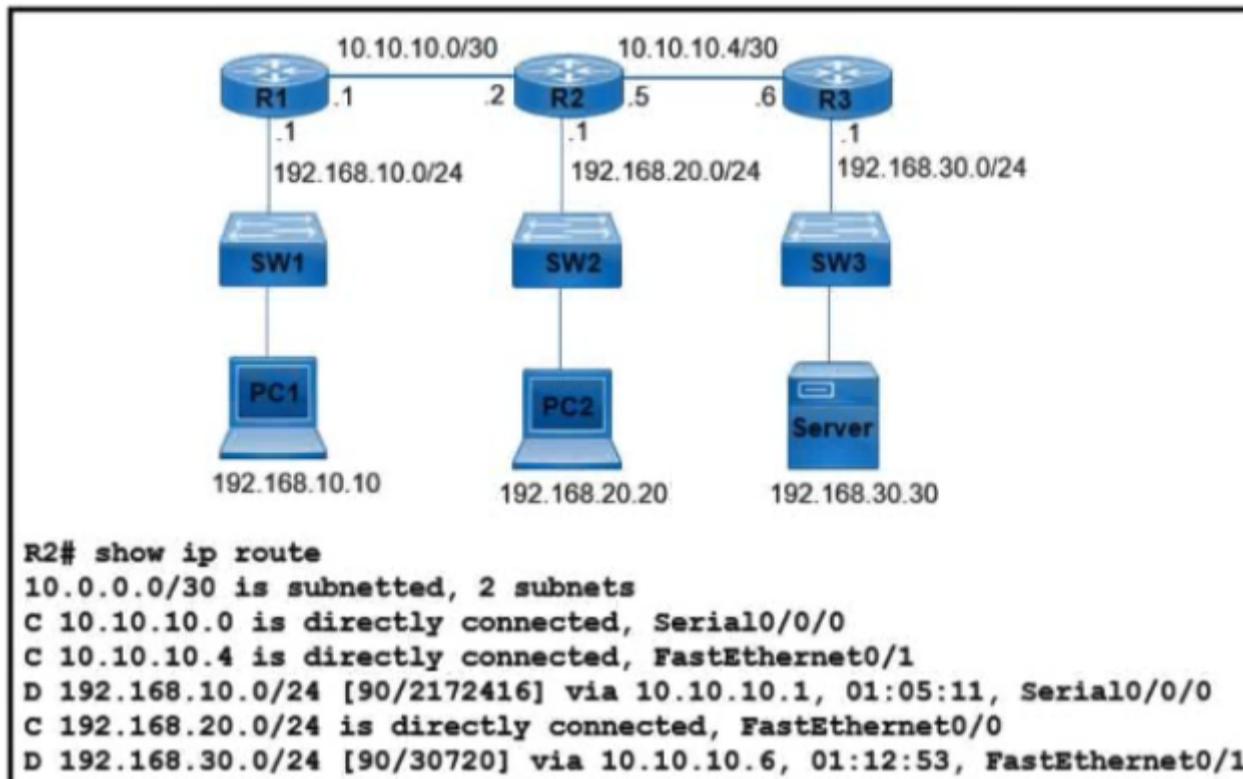
 **SVN05**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

External EIGRP has an AD of 170 unlike Regular EIGRP that has an AD of 90. So by putting 171 makes it a floating static route.
upvoted 7 times

Question #908

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. What is the next-hop IP address for R2 so that PC2 reaches the application server via EIGRP?

- A. 192.168.30.1
- B. 10.10.10.6
- C. 10.10.10.5
- D. 192.168.20.1

Correct Answer: B

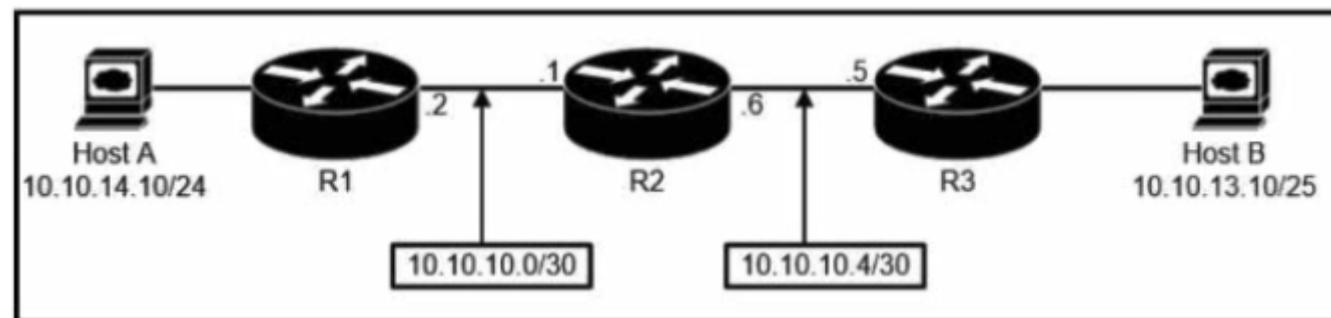
studying_1 6 days, 14 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is correct, 192.168.30.0/24 via 10.10.10.6
upvoted 1 times

Question #909

DRAG DROP

**Correct Answer:**

ip route 10.10.13.0 255.255.255.128 10.10.10.1

ip route 10.10.13.0 255.255.255.128 10.10.10.5

ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.1

ip route 10.10.14.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.2

ip route 10.10.14.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.6

ip route 10.10.14.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.6

R1

ip route 10.10.14.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.2

R2

ip route 10.10.13.0 255.255.255.128 10.10.10.5

ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.1

R3

ip route 10.10.14.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.6

Simon_1103 Highly Voted 3 months ago

R1 - ip route 10.10.13.0 255.255.255.128 10.10.10.1
 R2 - ip route 10.10.13.0 255.255.255.128 10.10.10.5
 R2 - ip route 10.10.14.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.2
 R3- ip route 10.10.14.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.6

upvoted 15 times

rogj2023 2 months ago

this is all correct. Wondaah has mistyped the subnet masks, otherwise also the next-hop -IPs correct.

upvoted 1 times

wondaah Most Recent 2 months, 4 weeks ago

cant answer with these answers, all wrong

upvoted 4 times

UAE7 3 months, 1 week ago

R1 - ip route 10.10.13.0 255.255.255.128 10.10.10.1
 R2 - ip route 10.10.13.0 255.255.255.128 10.10.10.5
 R2 - ip route 10.10.14.10 255.255.255.128 10.10.10.2
 R3- ip route 10.10.14.10 255.255.255.128 10.10.10.6

upvoted 4 times

First93 3 months, 1 week ago

I think the subnet mask of r3 and second r2 IP route is 255.255.255.0.

upvoted 2 times

ike110 3 months, 2 weeks ago

incorrect answers

upvoted 1 times

Question #910

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. An IPv6 address must be obtained automatically on the LAN interface on R1. Which command must be implemented to accomplish the task?

- A. ipv6 address autocontig
- B. ipv6 address dhcp
- C. ipv6 address fe80::/10
- D. ipv6 address 2001:db8:d8d2:1008:4332:45:0570::/64

Correct Answer: C

✉ **Dutch012** Highly Voted 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Just use ipv6 address autocontig guys, it's safer.
upvoted 9 times

✉ **gulu73** Most Recent 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Configuring the Stateless DHCPv6 Client
SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. interface type number
4. ipv6 address autoconfig [default]
5. end

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipaddr_dhcp/configuration/xe-16/dhcp-xe-16-book/ip6-dhcp-stateless-auto.html
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Friday_Night** 1 week, 2 days ago

I wanted to answer with A but then I saw there is a DHCP server, it's like implicitly telling me to use it and I think this is a scenario based question... so I'll go for B (why use autoconfig if there is a DHCP server?)
upvoted 1 times

✉ **MassNasty1** 1 week, 5 days ago

B. is not a valid command. This is from the cisco site:

Configuring the Stateless DHCPv6 Client
SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. interface type number
4. ipv6 address autoconfig [default]
5. end

Source: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipaddr_dhcp/configuration/xe-16/dhcp-xe-16-book/ip6-dhcp-stateless-auto.html
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Vynny** 1 day, 10 hours ago

It most certainly is valid command
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Vikramaditya_J** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The option C configures a link local IPv6 address (that ranges between FE80::10 and FEB0::10) which isn't correct because when you enable IPv6 on an interface then the device will automatically create a link-local address. The ipv6 address autoconfig command causes the device to perform IPv6 stateless address auto-configuration to discover prefixes on the link and then to add the EUI-64 based addresses to the interface.

upvoted 1 times

 **Matalongo** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

A. ipv6 address autoconfig

upvoted 1 times

 **DavidCisco** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

"ipv6 address autoconfig": The interface should only obtain its configuration using RAs and the stateless address autoconfiguration (SLAAC). With ipv6 address autoconfig, a router will not attempt to contact DHCPv6.

"ipv6 address dhcp": DHCPv6 does not have an option to advertise a default gateway, and the default gateway still has to be discovered through RAs. It will depend on DHCPv6 to discover its address and prefix, and on RAs to discover its gateway.

So if the DHCPv6 is in the same LAN that the R1 LAN interface is the best option.

B is the best correct answer

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/ipv6/ipv6-address-autoconfig-vs-ipv6-address-dhcp/td-p/2710597>

upvoted 3 times

 **bisiyemo1** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **mageknight** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

The dhcp server isn't in the same subnet than the wan interface of the router, so by default it can't receive configuration from the dhcp server. It should be A for me...

upvoted 1 times

 **mageknight** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

sorry it is for LAN so it should be B

upvoted 1 times

 **mageknight** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

depend if it is stateless or statefull dhcp server

upvoted 1 times

 **SVN05** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Are you guys sure about Ipv6 address dhcp as i search on google only ip address dhcp appears(for IPv4) however for ipv6 address autoconfig is available for IPv6 and as gewe explained. Im going with A. Answer C is a link local address where its used within a subnet,not routable however the network that is presented to us is using global unicast addressing scheme(2001:DB8) thus answer C makes no sense.

upvoted 3 times

 **rogi2023** 2 months ago

B is correct. this si from GNS3:

```
R2(config-if)#ipv6 address d  
R2(config-if)#ipv6 address dhcp ?  
rapid-commit Enable Rapid-Commit  
<cr>
```

upvoted 1 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

For me , the correct answer is B

upvoted 2 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

IMO should be "B"

upvoted 3 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

ipv6 address autoconfig - Enables the interface to automatically obtain an IPv6 address using router advertisement information and the EUI-64 identifier. The no form of this command disables address auto-configuration. A maximum of 15 autoconfigured addresses are supported.

upvoted 2 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

what about option A?

upvoted 1 times

 **j1mlawton** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I go with B

upvoted 2 times

Question #911

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is updating the configuration on router R1 to connect a new branch office to the company network. R2 has been configured correctly. Which command must the engineer configure so that devices at the new site communicate with the main office?

- A. ip route 172.25.25.1 255.255.255.255 g0/2
- B. ip route 172.25.25.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.2
- C. ip route 172.25.25.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.1
- D. ip route 172.25.25.1 255.255.255.255 g0/1

Correct Answer: B

✉ **shiv3003** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The question itself is wrong!

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lokylax** 4 weeks ago

The question is not wrong. It reads R2 is configured correctly. If you don't add the route on R1 the traffic sent from new office will never return.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **hamish88** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

B is correct. As it is said a network engineer is updating the configuration on router R1.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Swiz005** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I believe the gateway for the network is 192.168.2.1 and not 192.168.2.2?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **wondaah** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Question says to route to the main office and not the new office

upvoted 1 times

✉ **VictorCisco** 2 months, 1 week ago

Actually , it is said that devices at the new site should be able to communicate with the main office. So we need a route to a new site on the R1.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **papinski** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Oh wow! A right answer!

upvoted 3 times

✉ **wondaah** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

i wouldnt say its right, because the question says what command to communicate with the main office. implying that you have to enter the command on r2 and route the network to r1

upvoted 1 times

✉ **lolungos** 3 days, 6 hours ago

"R2 has been correctly configured" + "updating configuration in R1"

+ remember that the route needs to know how to go back to its original site to have communication

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Dutch012** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

but all the destinations in the ip route command are 172.25.25.0, so the route to the new site, the question is written in a wrong way

upvoted 3 times

Question #912

Topic 1

A network engineer must migrate a router loopback interface to the IPv6 address space. If the current IPv4 address of the interface is 10.54.73.1/32, and the engineer configures IPv6 address 0:0:0:0:ffff:a36:4901, which prefix length must be used?

- A. /64
- B. /96
- C. /124
- D. /128

Correct Answer: B

 **gewe** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

i would go with D
upvoted 9 times

 **Yannik123** Most Recent 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: D
D is correct an /32 IPv4 subnet mask is an /128 IPv6 subnet mask
upvoted 2 times

 **mrmanistheman** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: D
Correct answer is D, half these answers are incorrect 😅
upvoted 1 times

 **Vikramaditya_J** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D
It should be D. The equivalent subnet mask in IPv6 for an IPv4 /32 subnet mask is /128 and here're sample loopback interface config steps:
configure terminal
interface loopback 0
ipv6 address 2001:db8::1/128
no shutdown
exit
show interface loopback 0
upvoted 1 times

 **JY888** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D
I think loopback interfaces are configured at /32 for IPv4 and /128 for IPv6.
upvoted 2 times

 **Dutch012** 3 months ago

D boys
upvoted 1 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
The correct answers is D
upvoted 2 times

 **SVN05** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
/128(for IPv6) is the equivalent to /32(for IPv4). Both are host subnets.
upvoted 4 times

Question #913

Topic 1

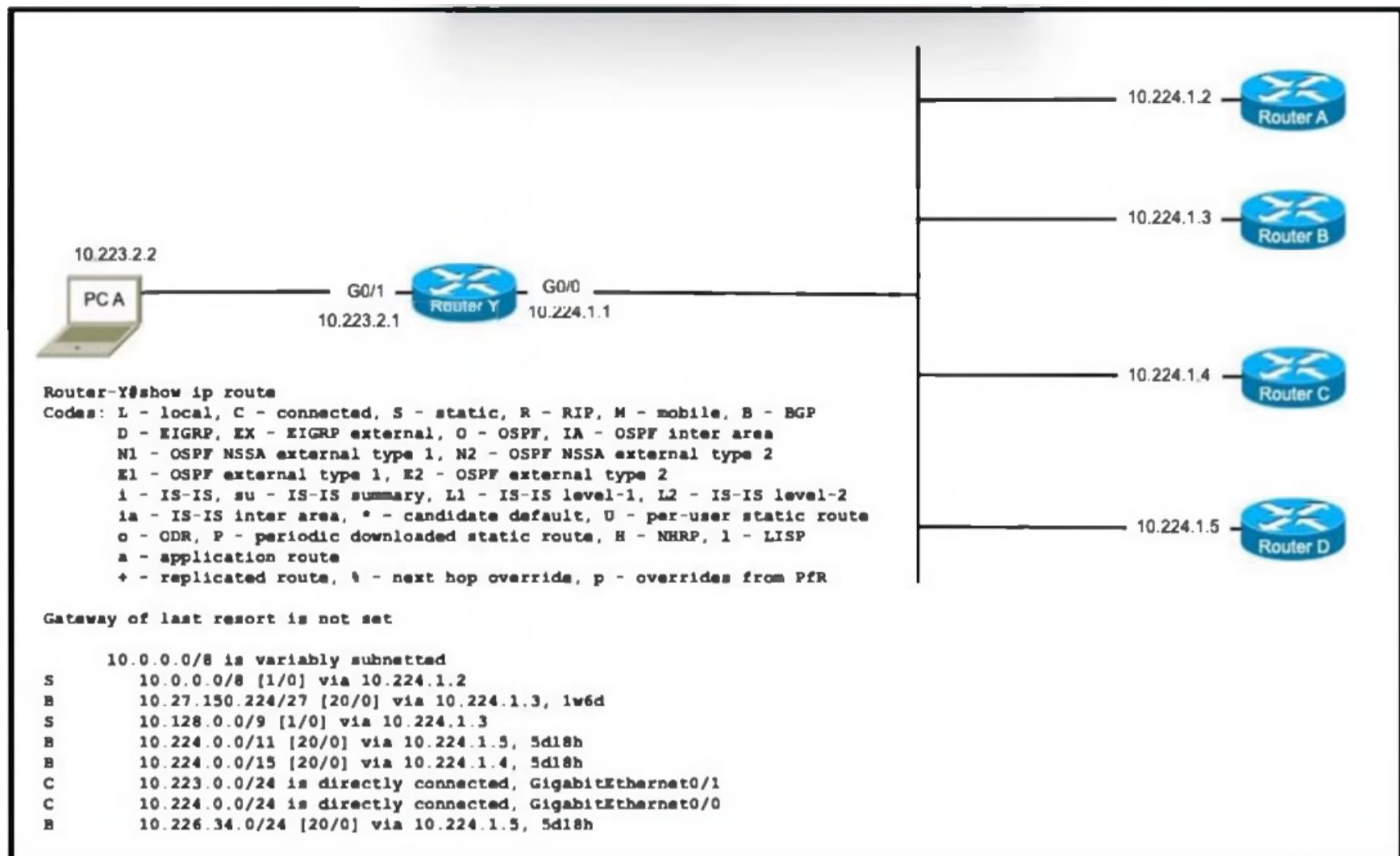
A Cisco engineer notices that two OSPF neighbors are connected using a crossover Ethernet cable. The neighbors are taking too long to become fully adjacent. Which command must be issued under the interface configuration on each router to reduce the time required for the adjacency to reach the FULL state?

- A. ip ospf dead-interval 40
- B. ip ospf network broadcast
- C. ip ospf priority 0
- D. ip ospf network point-to-point

Correct Answer: D **rogi2023** 2 months ago**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct answer. Because of ethernet (CSMA/CD) - With this cmd, we will avoid DR/BDR election.
upvoted 2 times

Question #914



Refer to the exhibit. PC A is communicating with another device at IP address 10.227.225.255. Through which router does router Y route the traffic?

- A. router A
- B. router B
- C. router C
- D. router D

Correct Answer: A

oatmealturkey Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is D. Look for the longest match in the routing table.

upvoted 8 times

Tdawg1968 Most Recent 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Makes sense. /11 gives a block of 32. So we are working in the 2nd octet. 224 is the starting network address of that block which would cover up to 256. That would include 227.

upvoted 1 times

DavidCisco 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Comprobado, la respuesta correcta es la D, subnetear mirando las /

upvoted 1 times

VictorCisco 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

only B is correct answer.

10.128.0.0/9

Usable Host IP Range: 10.128.0.1 - 10.255.255.254

it is contain the offered address

upvoted 1 times

studying_1 4 weeks ago

reread the question, the destination ip address is 10.227.225.255, D is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer it's D

upvoted 1 times

 **Midus** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

10.226.34.0/24 mismatch 10.227 .. correct is 10.224.0.0/15 or no?

upvoted 2 times

 **SVN05** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Can someone please explain in detail how do we go about this question? Thank you all.

upvoted 3 times

 **mageknight** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

ip add 10.227.225.255 take place in the /11 subnet so the next hop is 10.224.1.5 = router D

upvoted 2 times

 **SVN05** 3 months, 1 week ago

Thanks mageknight. I understand the process of how it routes but how do you calculate such a big subnet??!!

upvoted 1 times

 **Stichy007** 3 months, 1 week ago

you need to understand how to calculate subnets, with a /11 its in the second octet and each subnet is separated by 32. $32 \times 32 = 128$, $128 \times 32 = 64$, $64 \times 32 = 2048$. therefore 227 would be in that range.

upvoted 1 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

I agree, correct answer is "D"

upvoted 3 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

that's right, correct answer is D.

upvoted 4 times

Question #915

Topic 1

```

Gateway of last resort is 172.16.2.2 to network 0.0.0.0

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
        10.10.100.0/26 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/6
C        10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
L        10.10.10.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
        172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S        172.16.1.33/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
C        172.16.2.0/23 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
L        172.16.2.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
S*       0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.16.2.2

```

Refer to the exhibit. A packet sourced from 10.10.10.32 is destined for the Internet. What is the administrative distance for the destination route?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 32

Correct Answer: B

 **JY888** Highly Voted 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

This makes me angry at Cisco. Why try and trick people!? Look at the word SOURCED not destined. Then you realize that it's the default internet address of 0.0.0.0. STATIC administrative distance is 1.

upvoted 8 times

 **SVN05** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

For this exam, all you have to understand is 0.0.0.0 means the internet. The first portion of the sentence is to throw you off balance. Just focus on the second portion of the question and you'll see that the AD is stated clearly 1.

upvoted 5 times

 **Friday_Night** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

172.16.2.2 is a subnet of 172.16.2.0/23 right? which is directly connected so admin distance is 0. what am I missing here?

upvoted 1 times

 **Simon_1103** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The administrative distance for the destination route is 1 because the gateway of last resort is configured with an administrative distance of 1 (indicated by the [1/0] in the routing table output) and the destination route for the Internet (0.0.0.0/0) is learned via that gateway. Therefore, the correct answer is B. 1.

upvoted 1 times

 **Irios2799** 3 months ago

The host 10.10.10.32 belongs to subnet 10.10.10.0/24 and the subnet is directly connected.

The AD should be 0.

upvoted 3 times

 **Irios2799** 3 months ago

Sorry i don't read well the question, the packet is destined to internet, that's the trick, the answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

 **Dutch012** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"destined for the Internet" means it going through the gateway last resort which is a static route.

AD of static route is 1

upvoted 4 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 1 week ago

The correct answers it's A

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/15986-admin-distance.html>

upvoted 2 times

 **mageknight** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

"A packet ... is destined for the Internet." it could be 200.123.25.41 so it isn't directly connected but matches with 0.0.0.0 the static route with AD =1
upvoted 2 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Directly connected interface = AD 0, so "A" is the correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

 **j1mlawton** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Isn't it AD of 0 for directly connected routes and 1 for static?

upvoted 3 times

Question #916

Topic 1

```
GigabitEthernet1 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is CSR vNIC, address is 5000.0004.0000 (bia 5000.0004.0000)
Internet address is 192.168.1.1/24
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Full Duplex, 1000Mbps, link type is auto, media type is RJ45
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which format matches the Modified EUI-64 IPv6 interface address for the network 2001:db8::/64?

- A. 2001:db8::5000:00ff:fe04:0000/64
- B. 2001:db8::4332:5800:41ff:fe06:/64
- C. 2001:db8::5000:0004:5678:0090/64
- D. 2001:db8::5200:00ff:fe04:0000/64

Correct Answer: C

 oatmealturkey Highly Voted  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

A is also incorrect because the 7th bit of the MAC address was not flipped/set to 1. D is the correct answer.
upvoted 9 times

 Vikramaditya_J Highly Voted  1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Given MAC = 50 00 00 04 00 00
To make it EUI-64 IPv6, insert FFEE in the middle of the MAC, so it will become: 50 00 00 FF FE 04 00 00

After this, "5" in binary will be written as "0101" and "0" in binary as "0000" OR we can say "50" in binary can be written as 01010"0"0. Now, flip the 7th bit, so it will become "010100"1"0" and now this "010100"1"0" can again be written in decimal as "52" after flipping the 7th bit. So, finally it will become: 52 00 00 FF FE 04 00 00

And our EUI-64 IPv6 will be: 2001:db8::5200:00FF:FE04:0000 /64
upvoted 5 times

 blue91235 Most Recent  2 months ago

Why A is not correct ? the first address block 5000 its same in the question and answer can somebody explain why D is the answer ?
upvoted 1 times

 JJY888 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

This answer was GUESSED I guess. :-/
upvoted 2 times

 lucantonelli93 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answers it's D
upvoted 1 times

 SVN05 3 months, 1 week ago

Anybody can mention which address you used from the table to implement the eui 64 calculations?
upvoted 2 times

 studying_1 1 week, 1 day ago

5000.0004.0000, then add right in the middle fffe = 5000.00ff.fe04.0000, then invert the 7th bit, = 5200.00ff.fe04.0000
upvoted 1 times

 ike110 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the only one that makes sense
upvoted 1 times

 j1mlawton 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

..FF FE
upvoted 3 times

 **j1mlawton** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct
upvoted 2 times

Question #917

Topic 1

What is the benefit of using FHRP?

- A. reduced ARP traffic on the network
- B. balancing traffic across multiple gateways in proportion to their loads
- C. higher degree of availability
- D. reduced management overhead on network routers

Correct Answer: C

 **Bhrino** 3 days, 1 hour ago

Selected Answer: C

b is correct bc fhrp just offers more redundancy there for more availability
upvoted 1 times

 **Dutch012** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

correct
upvoted 2 times

 **seapimp** 3 months, 1 week ago

imo B makes sense
upvoted 2 times

Question #918

Why is a first-hop redundancy protocol implemented?

- A. to enable multiple switches to operate as a single unit
- B. to provide load-sharing for a multilink segment
- C. to prevent loops in a network
- D. to protect against default gateway failures

Correct Answer: C

 **ccnk** 1 week, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: D
DDDDDDDDDDDD
upvoted 2 times

 **mrmanistheman** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: D
D is correct, another wrong answer!
upvoted 2 times

 **Dutch012** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D
D correct
upvoted 3 times

 **Stichy007** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D
definitely D
upvoted 3 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D
The correct answers it's D
upvoted 3 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 1 week ago

The correct answers it's D
upvoted 2 times

 **ike110** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Who sets the answers? Do they do it incorrectly to test us? :)
upvoted 4 times

 **Stichy007** 3 months, 1 week ago

i want to know that too.
upvoted 3 times

 **SVN05** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
Definitely D
upvoted 1 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
"D" is the correct answer
upvoted 2 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

D definitely is correct
upvoted 3 times

 **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
FHRPs protect against default gateway failures.

upvoted 4 times

Question #919

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer executes the show ip route command on router D. What is the next hop to network 192.168.1.0/24 and why?

- A. The next hop is 10.0.2.1 because it uses distance vector routing.
- B. The next hop is 10.0.0.1 because it has a higher metric.
- C. The next hop is 10.0.2.1 because it is a link-state routing protocol.
- D. The next hop is 10.0.0.1 because it has a better administrative distance.

Correct Answer: D **mustdoit** Highly Voted 3 months ago**Selected Answer: C**

Answer should be C. Redistributed EIGRP which is same as external EIGRP has AD of 170. Correct me if I'm wrong

upvoted 5 times

 Mariachi Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago**Selected Answer: C**

EIGRP is not running on LAN side of the router, so it's going to be redistributed, so it's external EIGRP route ... so the AD is 170 vs 110 via the OSPF route.

upvoted 3 times

Question #920

Topic 1

What is a similarity between global and unique local IPv6 addresses?

- A. They use the same process for subnetting.
- B. They are part of the multicast IPv6 group type.
- C. They are routable on the global internet.
- D. They are allocated by the same organization.

Correct Answer: A

 **mrmanistheman** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A

upvoted 2 times

 **zamkljo** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

They are NOT allocated by the same organization.

upvoted 1 times

 **rogi2023** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Peter_panda explained it perfect - the answer is A
just to raise the % for A !!!

upvoted 1 times

 **purenuker** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Peter_panda explained it perfect - the answer is A

upvoted 2 times

 **Peter_panda** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Unique local addresses are NOT assigned by an organization.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unique_local_address

A unique local address (ULA) is an Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) address in the address range fc00::/7.[1] Its purpose in IPv6 is somewhat analogous to IPv4 private network addressing, but with significant differences. Unique local addresses may be used freely, without centralized registration, inside a single site or organization or spanning a limited number of sites or organizations. They are routable only within the scope of such private networks, but not in the global IPv6 Internet.

upvoted 4 times

 **JY888** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

1 is globally routable and the other is unique to the organization. One comes from the ISP and the other is generated privately. Both use the same subnet. /64, /128. etc.

upvoted 4 times

 **Dutch012** 3 months ago

D is wrong in global unicast first 3 hexets are allocated via ISP, not like unique local.
the answer is A, both use the 4th hexet for subnetting.

upvoted 2 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer it's D for me

upvoted 1 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Yeah, looks like "D" is the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **j1mlawton** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Think D is maybe the better answer

upvoted 2 times

Question #921

Topic 1

An engineer must configure the IPv6 address 2001:0db8:0000:0000:0700:0003:400F:572B on the serial0/0 interface of the HQ router and wants to compress it for easier configuration. Which command must be issued on the router interface?

- A. ipv6 address 2001:db8::700:3:400F:572B
- B. ipv6 address 2001:db8:0::700:3:4F:572B
- C. ipv6 address 2001::db8:0000::700:3:400F:572B
- D. ipv6 address 2001:0db8::7:3:4F:572B

Correct Answer: A

Question #922

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. A packet that is sourced from 172.16.3.254 is destined for the IP address of GigabitEthernet0/0/0. What is the subnet mask of the destination route?

- A. 0.0.0.0
- B. 255.255.254.0
- C. 255.255.255.0
- D. 255.255.255.255

Correct Answer: C

j1mlawton Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
If we're looking for the destination subnet mask then I go for D 255.255.255.255
upvoted 6 times

shiv3003 Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D
mask of the destination ip adr
upvoted 1 times

kynnor 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I think the correct Answer is D.
Routing use the LONGEST MATCH PREFIX Algorithm

<https://networklessons.com/cisco/ccna-200-301/longest-prefix-match-routing>
in this case /32 is longer than /24
upvoted 1 times

rogi2023 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C
It's a bit tricky question. Assume this scenario: You wanna remotely ssh/telnet to that router interface IP. On that router the cmd "sh ip route" shows what in the exhibit, not saying anything how was the netw 10.10.10.0/24 advertised. Starting with IOS 15 (I guess) the output shows also the local intf IP's as JJY888 explained.
I disagree with ike110, because any valid unicast host IP is a /32 address. So therefore they are asking for the /24 subnet from the RT. and the key phrase is "what is the subnet mask of the destination route"
Of course I might be wrong, if the /32 route for the intf was advertised .. So for me the C - correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

JJY888 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D
This help me clear this up:

A connected route represents the network address. It uses the actual subnet prefix (mask). A local route represents the host address. It always uses the subnet prefix /32. Dec 20, 2021

Connected Routes and Local Routes Explained

ComputerNetworkingNotes
<https://www.computernetworkingnotes.com/connected-/>

Connected = Network Address
Local = Address of the interface

So the question is what is the interface subnet mask?
upvoted 3 times

ike110 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
The key phrase here is "destined for the IP address of GigabitEthernet0/0/0", which is the ip of the interface and this host. - /32
upvoted 4 times

SVN05 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Can someone help to further explain why the answer is C or D for that matter. Thank you.

upvoted 4 times

 **mageknight** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

C 10.10.10.0/24 refer to the subnet which is connected to L (local) 10.10.10.3/32. the /32 refer exclusively/exactly to this host and this host is the destination mapped with g0/0/0 interface, so the mask is 255.255.255.255. Sorry for my english...

upvoted 6 times

 **zamklio** 2 months ago

Agree but it would've been better if they made it clear that looking got "Host Route" or "Network Route". That "destination route" still is confusing.

upvoted 3 times

 **SVN05** 3 months, 1 week ago

Thank you so much.

upvoted 2 times

Question #923

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. The IPv6 address for the LAN segment on router R2 must be configured using the EUI-64 format. Which address must be used?

- A. ipv6 address 2001:DB8:D8D2:1009:10A0:ABFF:FECC:1 eui-64
- B. ipv6 address 2001:DB8:D8D2:1009:1230:ABFF:FECC:1 eui-64
- C. ipv6 address 2001:DB8:D8D2:1009:4331:89FF:FF23:9 eui-64
- D. ipv6 address 2001:DB8:D8D2:1009:12A0:AB34:FFCC:1 eui-64

Correct Answer: B

 **oatmealturkey** Highly Voted  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A. Where did 1230 come from (nowhere) vs. where did 10A0 come from (EUI-64)

upvoted 7 times

 **sdmejia01** Highly Voted  3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is A. If you change the 7th bit of the Router's MAC Address, you would get 10A0 instead of 12A0.

upvoted 6 times

 **omikun** Most Recent  1 month, 1 week ago

answer A:

result from EUI-64 calculator

<https://eui64-calc.princelle.org/>

upvoted 1 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answers it's A

upvoted 1 times

 **SVN05** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Can someone explain this question further in detail. Thanks.

upvoted 2 times

 **Stichy007** 3 months, 1 week ago

after inserting fffe in the middle of the mac-address you need to flip the 7th bit which would change 0001 0010 (12) to 0001 0000 (10) therefore answer is A

upvoted 6 times

Question #924

R7#**172.22.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets****D 172.22.49.0 [90/284160] via 10.81.22.2, 04:55:53, FastEthernet0/0****10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 26 subnets, 5 masks****D EX 10.10.10.10/32 [170/35840] via 10.3.5.1, 04:55:55, FastEthernet0/1****D 10.9.1.0/30 [90/33280] via 10.3.5.1, 04:55:56, FastEthernet0/1****B 10.111.99.0/24 [20/0] via 10.6.25.2, 03:58:52****D 10.14.3.0/30 [90/30720] via 10.3.5.1, 04:55:58, FastEthernet0/1****C 10.9.4.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0****B 10.100.100.0/24 [20/0] via 10.6.25.2, 03:58:53****D 10.0.1.0/30 [90/30720] via 10.3.5.1, 04:55:58, FastEthernet0/1****D EX 10.10.10.70/32 [170/161280] via 10.3.5.1, 04:55:57, FastEthernet0/1****B 10.90.0.0/16 [200/0] via 0.0.0.0, 03:57:59, Null0****D EX 10.90.1.0/24 [170/158720] via 10.3.5.1, 04:55:57, FastEthernet0/1****D EX 10.90.2.0/24 [170/158720] via 10.3.5.1, 04:55:57, FastEthernet0/1****D 10.90.3.0/29 [90/161280] via 10.3.5.1, 02:46:03, FastEthernet0/1****D EX 10.90.3.0/24 [170/158720] via 10.3.5.1, 02:46:04, FastEthernet0/1****D EX 10.90.4.0/24 [170/158720] via 10.3.5.1, 04:55:59, FastEthernet0/1****D EX 10.90.5.0/24 [170/158720] via 10.3.5.1, 04:55:59, FastEthernet0/1****B* 0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 10.6.25.2, 02:22:38**

Refer to the exhibit. According to the output, which parameter set is validated using the routing table of R7?

A. R7 is missing a gateway of last resort.

R7 is receiving routes that were redistributed in EIGRP.

R7 will forward traffic destined to 10.90.8.0/24.

B. R7 has a gateway of last resort available.

R7 is receiving routes that were redistributed from BGP.

R7 will drop traffic destined to 10.90.8.0/24.

C. R7 is missing a gateway of last resort.

R7 is receiving routes that were redistributed from BGP.

R7 will forward traffic destined to 10.90.8.0/24.

D. R7 has a gateway of last resort available.

R7 is receiving routes that were redistributed in EIGRP.

R7 will drop traffic destined to 10.90.8.0/24.

Correct Answer: B

 **sdmejia01** Highly Voted  3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

I think D is the best answer, however, I don't think the router would drop packets to 10.90.8.0/24, it would just send the packets out the gateway of last resort. Correct me if I am wrong please.

upvoted 6 times

 **Peter_panda** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Router will "send" packets destined for 10.90.8.0/24 to Null0, so basically will drop that destination and not forward those packets

upvoted 3 times

 **kynnor** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Null0 mean summary on that router
upvoted 2 times

 **oatmealturkey** Highly Voted  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D EX = redistributed in EIGRP. We don't know for sure from what source these routes were redistributed.
upvoted 5 times

 **ac891** Most Recent  3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D.
Now move on.....
upvoted 1 times

 **rogi2023** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

missing gateway is wrong - therefore A/C - out
B- is wrong because "R7 is receiving routes that were redistributed from BGP." REDISTRIBUTED FROM ?? BGP is the only Internet routing protocol and redistribution work for routing protocol in autonomous systems like EIGRP/RIP/OSPF
upvoted 3 times

 **kynnor** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I Agree that the answer is D,
small correction for the comment :
BGP is not only internet routing protocol.
It's ROUTING PROTOCOL. BGP has private AS# : 64512 to 65535
upvoted 1 times

 **Stichy007** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

ans is D
upvoted 1 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

"D" is correct
upvoted 2 times

Question #925

Topic 1

Which type of IPv4 address type helps to conserve the globally unique address classes?

- A. loopback
- B. multicast
- C. private
- D. public

Correct Answer: C

Question #926

Topic 1

What are two purposes of HSRP? (Choose two.)

- A. It provides a mechanism for diskless clients to autoconfigure their IP parameters during boot.
- B. It improves network availability by providing redundant gateways.
- C. It groups two or more routers to operate as one virtual router.
- D. It passes configuration information to hosts in a TCP/IP network.
- E. It helps hosts on the network to reach remote subnets without a default gateway.

Correct Answer: BC

Question #927

Topic 1

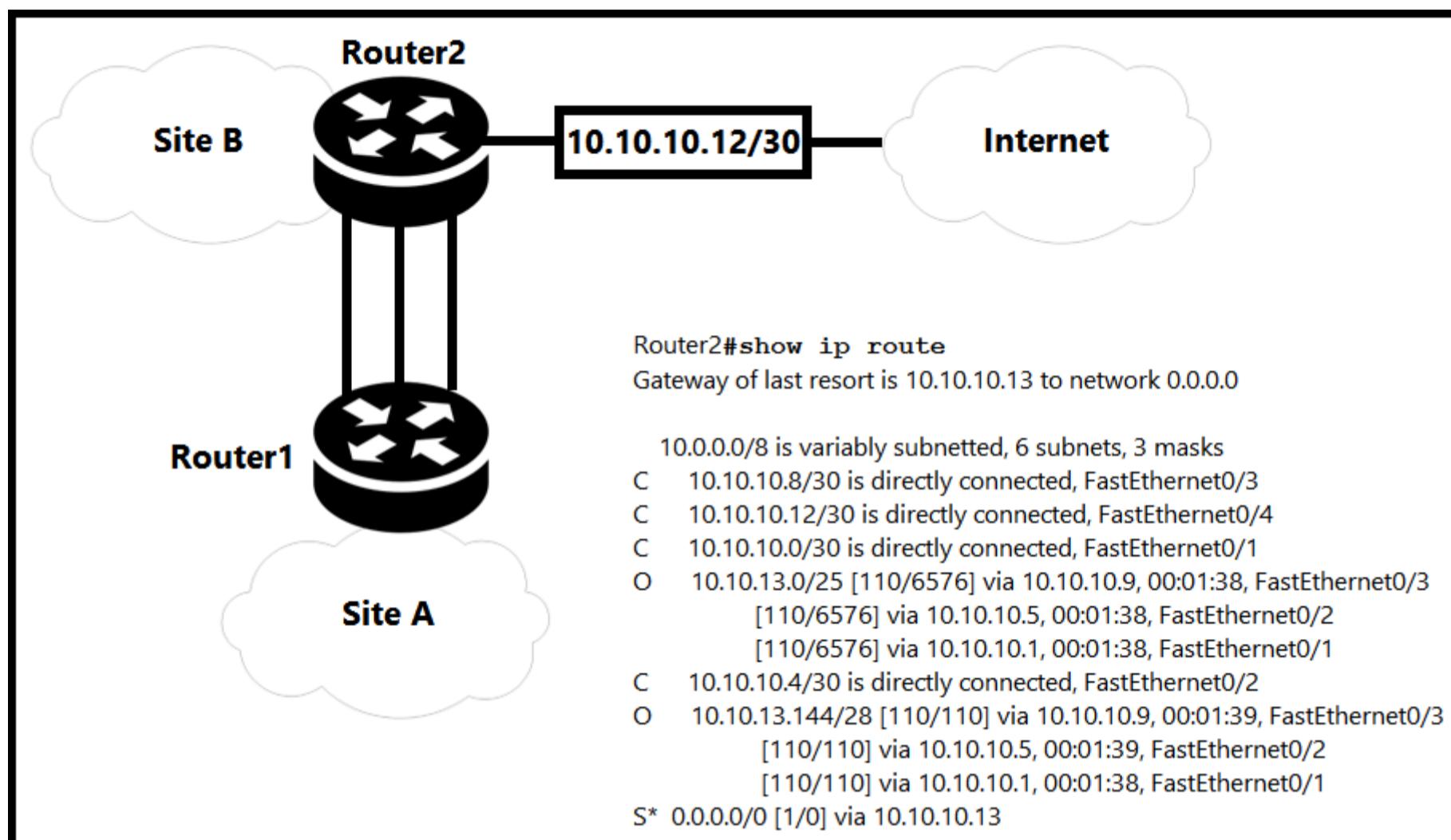
What are two benefits for using private IPv4 addressing? (Choose two.)

- A. They allow for Internet access from IoT devices.
- B. They alleviate the shortage of public IPv4 addresses.
- C. They provide a layer of security from internet threats.
- D. They supply redundancy in the case of failure.
- E. They offer Internet connectivity to endpoints on private networks.

Correct Answer: BC

Question #928

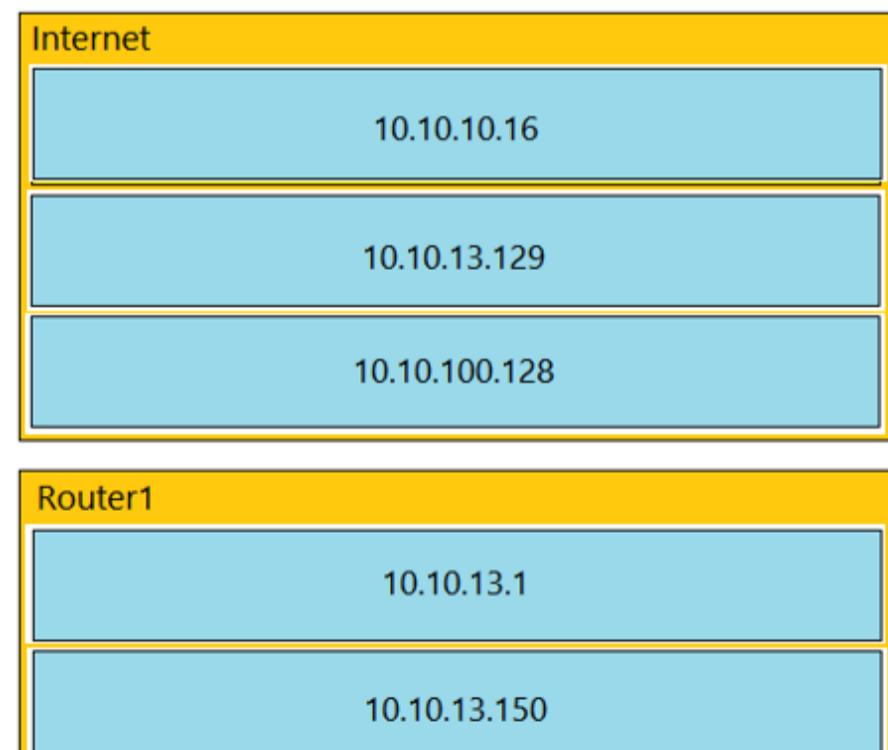
DRAG DROP



Refer to the exhibit. OSPF is running between site A and site B. Drag and drop the destination IPs from the left onto the network segments used to reach the destination on the right.

**Correct Answer:**

- 10.10.10.16
- 10.10.13.1
- 10.10.13.129
- 10.10.13.150
- 10.10.100.128



Dutch012 Highly Voted 3 months ago

the answers are correct
upvoted 6 times

ERRORCODES Most Recent 2 weeks ago

It should be:
Internet
10.10.10.16
10.10.100.128

Router1
10.10.13.1
10.10.13.129
10.10.13.150
upvoted 1 times

 **Yannik123** 1 week, 6 days ago

No given answers are correct the 10.10.13.129 is not included in the:
Network 10.10.13.0/25
First IP 10.10.13.1
Last IP 10.10.13.126
Broadcast 10.10.13.127

neither in the

Network 10.10.13.144/28
First IP 10.10.13.145
Last IP 10.10.13.158
Broadcast 10.10.13.159
upvoted 1 times

Question #929

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. Routers R1 and R2 are configured with RIP as the dynamic routing protocol. A network engineer must configure R1 with a floating static route to service as a backup route to network 192.168.23. Which command must the engineer configure on R1?

- A. ip route 192.168.23.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.13.3 100
- B. ip route 192.168.23.0 255.255.255.255 192.168.13.3 121
- C. ip route 192.168.23.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.13.3 121
- D. ip route 192.168.23.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.13.3

Correct Answer: C

 **RidzV** Highly Voted 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Floating route must have AD greater than primary route via RIP which has AD of 120.
upvoted 5 times

Question #930

Topic 1

When deploying a new network that includes both Cisco and third-party network devices, which redundancy protocol avoids the interruption of network traffic if the default gateway router fails?

- A. VRRP
- B. FHRP
- C. GLBP
- D. HSRP

Correct Answer: A

✉  UAE7 Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

VRRP, Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol, is a vendor-neutral redundancy protocol that groups a cluster of physical routers (two or more routers) to produce a new single virtual router.

upvoted 6 times

✉  douglasbr26 Most Recent 3 months ago

The correct would not be D

Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) is a Cisco proprietary redundancy protocol for establishing a fault-tolerant default gateway. Version 1 of the protocol was described in RFC 2281 in 1998. Version 2 of the protocol includes improvements and supports IPv6

upvoted 1 times

✉  Yannik123 1 week, 5 days ago

No because it is a third party device included you can't take HSRP you must take VRRP

upvoted 1 times

Question #931

Topic 1

What are two benefits of private IPv4 addressing? (Choose two.)

- A. propagates routing information to WAN links
- B. provides unlimited address ranges
- C. reuses addresses at multiple sites
- D. conserves globally unique address space
- E. provides external internet network connectivity

Correct Answer: CD

Question #932

Topic 1

Which Cisco proprietary protocol ensures traffic recovers immediately, transparently, and automatically when edge devices or access circuits fail?

- A. FHRP
- B. VRRP
- C. HSRP
- D. SLB

Correct Answer: C

Question #933

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. Which entry is the longest prefix match for host IP address 192.168.10.5?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Correct Answer: B

Question #934

Topic 1

```
R1# show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
      i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, * - candidate default
      U - per-user static route, o - ODR
Gateway of last resort is not set
C    172.16.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback0
      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
O      172.16.1.3/32 [110/100] via 10.0.1.100, 00:39:08, Serial0
O      172.16.1.9/32 [110/5] via 172.16.1.50, 00:43:01, Gigabit Ethernet 0/0
D      172.16.1.4/30  [90/7445] via 172.16.9.5, 00:39:08, Gigabit Ethernet 0/0
                  [90/7445] via 172.16.4.4, 00:39:08, Gigabit Ethernet 0/4
```

Refer to the exhibit. How does router R1 handle traffic to 172.16.1.4 /30 subnet?

- A. It sends all traffic over the path via 172.16.9.5 using 172.16.4.4 as a backup.
- B. It sends all traffic over the path via 10.0.1.100.
- C. It sends all traffic over the path via 172.16.4.4.
- D. It load-balances traffic over 172.16.9.5 and 172.16.4.4

Correct Answer: D

Question #935

Topic 1

Which two IPv6 addresses are used to provide connectivity between two routers on a shared link? (Choose two.)

- A. FF02::0001:FF00:0000/104
- B. ff06:bb43:cc13:dd16:1bb:ff14:7545:234d
- C. 2002::512:1204b:1111::1/64
- D. 2001:701:104b:1111::1/64
- E. ::ffff:10.14.101.1/96

Correct Answer: CD

 oatmealturkey Highly Voted  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

C is incorrect, it contains 2 double colons so not a valid address. ::ffff:10.14.101.1/96 is a valid IPv4-mapped IPv6 address, google it.
upvoted 6 times

 JJY88 Most Recent  3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: AD

The two IPv6 addresses that are used to provide connectivity between two routers on a shared link are:

- A. FF02::0001:FF00:0000/104
- D. 2001:701:104b:1111::1/64

A. FF02::0001:FF00:0000/104 is the multicast address used for the solicited-node multicast address. This address is used to communicate with a specific IPv6 address on a shared link. When a device needs to send an IPv6 packet to a specific device, it first sends a Neighbor Solicitation message to the solicited-node multicast address for the destination IPv6 address. The router receiving this message responds with a Neighbor Advertisement message containing its MAC address.

D. 2001:701:104b:1111::1/64 is a link-local address that is automatically assigned to the interface of the router on the shared link. Link-local addresses are used to communicate with other devices on the same link and are not routable. This address is used by the routers to communicate with each other on the shared link.

upvoted 2 times

 hamish88 1 month, 2 weeks ago

What's the problem with A and B?

upvoted 1 times

 ViKing300 1 month, 3 weeks ago

it is A and D guyz look the dots on the E option

upvoted 1 times

 bisiyemo1 3 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

I didn't notice the double colon appears twice. C is absolutely wrong

upvoted 2 times

 Rynurr 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

I agree with oatmealturkey. At first i didnt notice 2double colons.

upvoted 1 times

Question #936

DRAG DROP

```
R1# show ip route | begin gateway
Gateway of last resort is not set
    172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 5 masks
o  172.16.2.128/25 [110/3184437] via 207.165.200.250, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
o  172.16.3.64/27 [110/3184437] via 207.165.200.250, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
o  172.16.3.128/28 [110/3184437] via 207.165.200.250, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
o  172.16.3.192/29 [110/3184437] via 207.165.200.250, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
o  172.16.4.0/23 [110/3184437] via 207.165.200.250, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
    207.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C  207.165.200.248/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L  207.165.200.249/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C  207.165.200.252/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L  207.165.200.253/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the learned prefixes from the left onto the subnet masks on the right.

172.16.3.128	255.255.254.0
172.16.3.64	255.255.255.128
172.16.2.128	255.255.255.224
172.16.3.192	255.255.255.240
172.16.4.0	255.255.255.248

Correct Answer:

172.16.3.128	172.16.4.0
172.16.3.64	172.16.2.128
172.16.2.128	172.16.3.64
172.16.3.192	172.16.3.128
172.16.4.0	172.16.3.192

 UAE7 Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

answers are correct
upvoted 7 times

Question #937

Topic 1

```
Router1#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is not set
  209.165.200.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B      209.165.200.224 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 00:09:57
  10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 3 masks
C      10.10.10.0/28 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C      10.10.11.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/0
O      10.10.13.0/24 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:08:34, GigabitEthernet0/0
C      10.10.12.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which action is taken by the router when a packet is sourced from 10.10.10.2 and destined for 10.10.10.16?

- A. It floods packets to all learned next hops.
- B. It uses a route that is similar to the destination address.
- C. It queues the packets waiting for the route to be learned.
- D. It discards the packets.

Correct Answer: D

 **enzo86** Highly Voted 2 months ago

correct. is D.

upvoted 5 times

 **ac891** Most Recent 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: B

This is broadcast address, and it will be routed to closest route matching the subnet.

upvoted 1 times

 **ac891** 3 weeks ago

my bad, the answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **RidzV** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is correct.

10.10.10.16 is not in the defined subnet range i.e. 10.10.10.0/28 and since default gateway is not set, packets to the undefined destination address will be dropped.

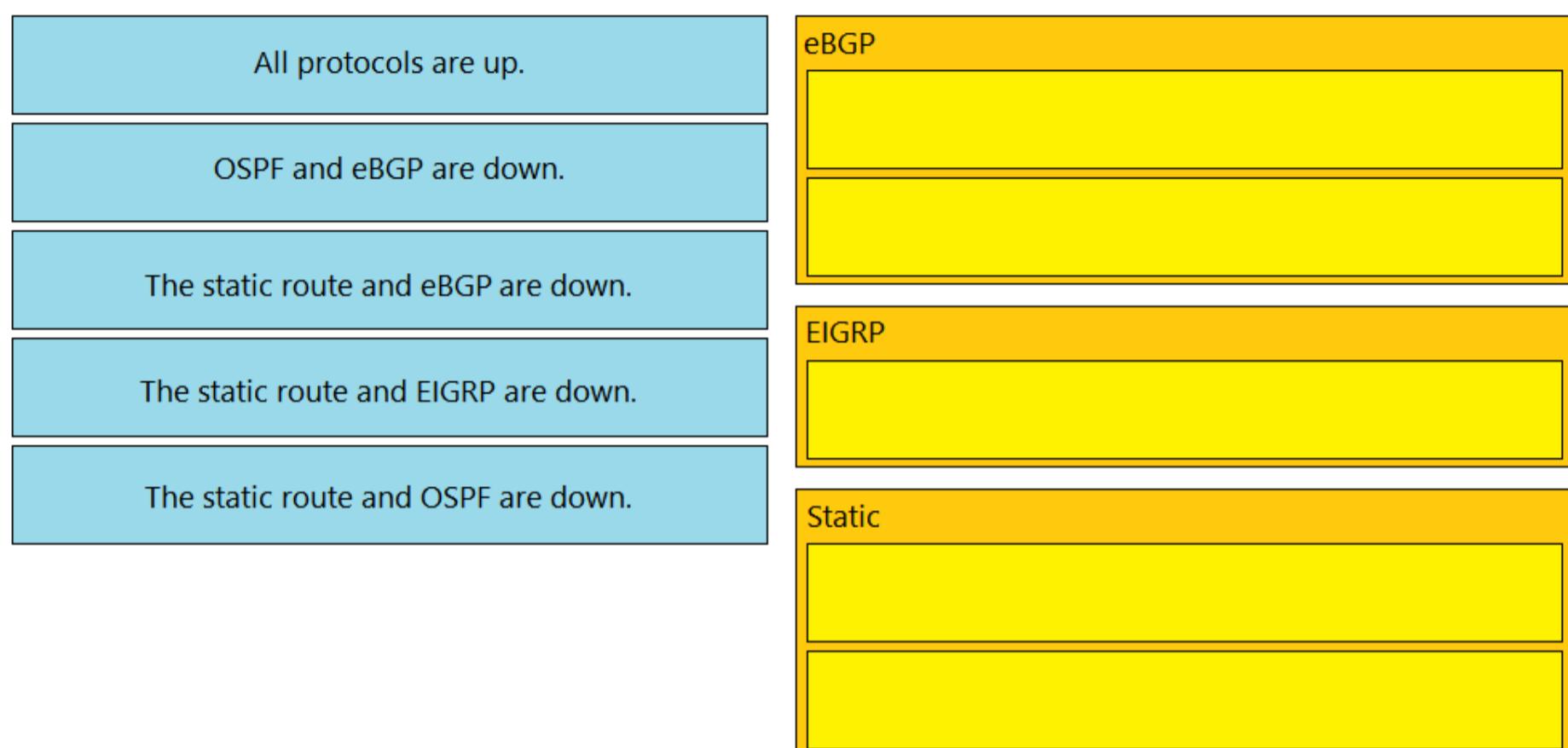
upvoted 4 times

Question #938

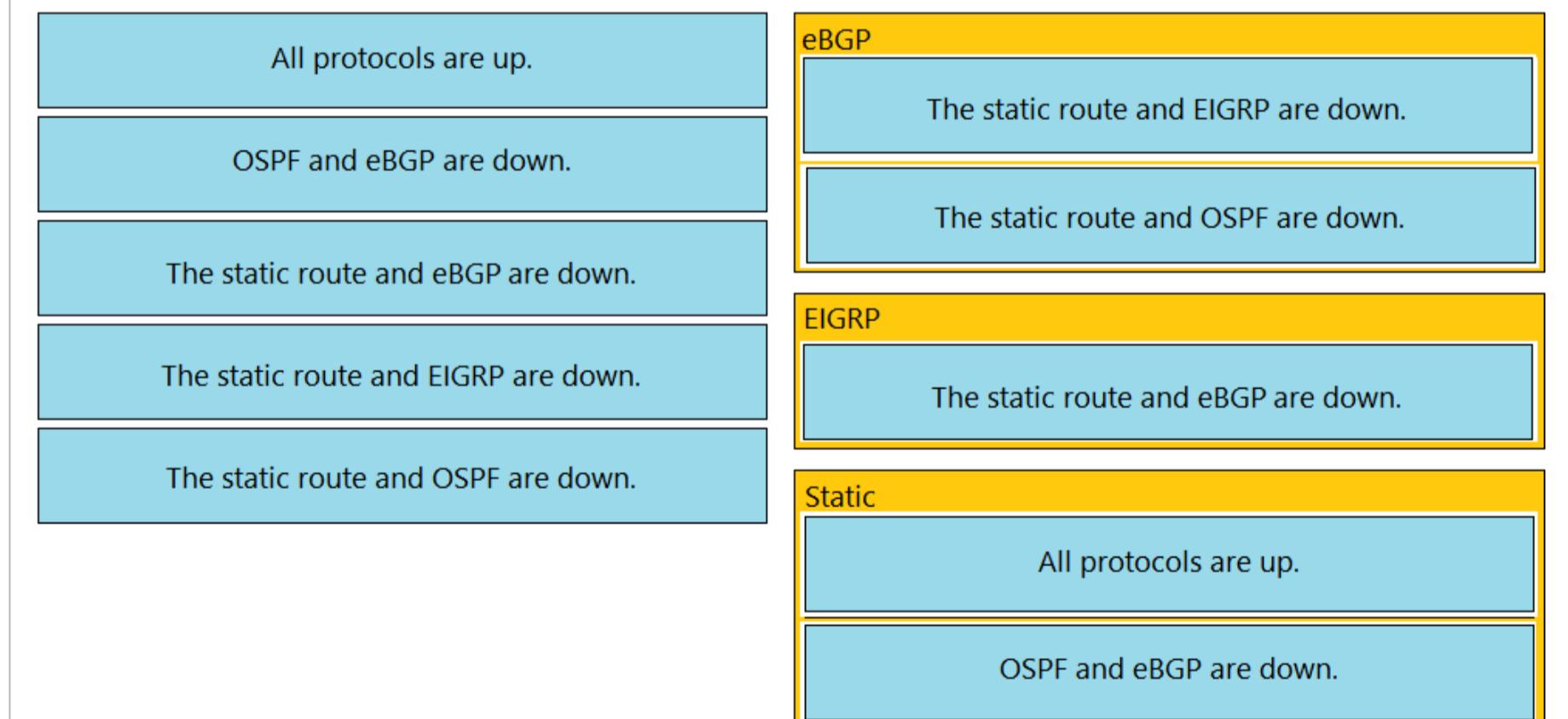
DRAG DROP



Refer to the exhibit. The Router1 routing table has multiple methods to reach 10.10.10.0/24 as shown. The default Administrative Distance is used. Drag and drop the network conditions from the left onto the routing methods that Router1 uses on the right.



Correct Answer:



Dutch012 Highly Voted 3 months ago

The answers are correct

upvoted 8 times

DavidCisco Most Recent 1 month, 4 weeks ago

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/15986-admin-distance.html>

upvoted 1 times

JJY888 3 months ago

Directly connected interface 0

Static route 1

Dynamic Mobile Network Routing (DMNR) 3

EIGRP summary route 5
 External BGP 20
 EIGRP internal route 90
 IGRP 100
 Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) 110
 Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) 115
 Routing Information Protocol (RIP) 120
 Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) 140
 ODR 160
 EIGRP external route 170
 Internal BGP 200
 Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) 250[6]
 Default static route learned via DHCP 254[citation needed]
 Unknown and unused 255[b]
 upvoted 4 times

Stichy007 3 months, 1 week ago

Its basically asking what would happen based on the routing methods used. so if and interface is using ebgp all other routing options will be down.
 upvoted 2 times

gewe 3 months, 3 weeks ago

can someone tell me what is right answer for this. I think I lost in this question
 upvoted 4 times

Peter_panda 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Very annoying question.
 It should be translated as "Static route will be used if: all protocols are up and/or eBGP&EIGRP&OSPF are down (but not the static route)" and the same for the routing protocols (BGP learned route will be used if: static route is down... and so on)
 upvoted 6 times

mageknight 3 months, 2 weeks ago

me too
 upvoted 4 times

Question #939

Topic 1

An engineer must configure a core router with a floating static default route to the backup router at 10.200.0.2. Which command meets the requirements?

- A. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.200.0.2 1
- B. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.200.0.2 10
- C. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.200.0.2
- D. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.200.0.2 floating

Correct Answer: B

Yannik123 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Floating static defalut route must have a higher AD so B is the only correct answers.
 upvoted 1 times

douglasbr26 3 months ago

The correct answer would be "A" static route cost is 1
 upvoted 2 times

imigr 2 months, 3 weeks ago

the question is for a floating static default route (backup), therefore "B" is correct with route cost 10
 upvoted 5 times

Question #940

Topic 1

Refer to the exhibit. After configuring a new static route on the CPE, the engineer entered this series of commands to verify that the new configuration is operating normally. When is the static default route installed into the routing table?

- A. when a route to 203.0.113.1 is learned via BGP
- B. when 203.0.113.1 is no longer reachable as a next hop
- C. when the default route learned over external BGP becomes invalid
- D. when the default route learned over external BGP changes its next hop

Correct Answer: *C*

Question #941

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. Packets are flowing from 192.168.10.1 to the destination at IP address 192.168.20.75. Which next hop will the router select for the packet?

- A. 10.10.10.1
- B. 10.10.10.11
- C. 10.10.10.12
- D. 10.10.10.14

Correct Answer: B

Friday_Night 1 week, 2 days ago

the longest matching prefix is not infallible guys....don't be too excited to answer C
upvoted 1 times

Leethy 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

To determine the next hop for the packet from 192.168.10.1 to the destination IP address 192.168.20.75, we need to find the most specific matching route in the routing table. Let's analyze the given routing table:

192.168.20.0/26 (90/24513456) via 10.10.10.1
192.168.20.0/24 (120/5) via 10.10.10.2
192.168.20.0/27 (90/4123710) via 10.10.10.12
192.168.20.0/25 (90/14464211) via 10.10.10.11
0.0.0.0/0 (1/0) via 10.10.10.14

The destination IP address 192.168.20.75 falls within the following subnets:

192.168.20.0/26
192.168.20.0/24
192.168.20.0/27
192.168.20.0/25

Among these, the most specific match (with the longest prefix) is the /27 subnet (3rd entry). Thus, the router will select the next hop 10.10.10.12 for the packet. The correct answer is:

C. 10.10.10.12
upvoted 2 times

hamish88 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Come on now. The highest IP address that can fall in the 192.168.20.0/27 range is 192.168.20.30. The answer B is correct.
upvoted 5 times

kennie0 2 weeks, 1 day ago

you didnt justify your answer. She did, however.
upvoted 1 times

douglasbr26 3 months ago

the correct answer
upvoted 4 times

Question #942

Topic 1

A router received three destination prefixes: 10.0.0.0/8, 10.0.0.0/16, and 10.0.0.0/24. When the show ip route command is executed, which output does it return?

- A. Gateway of last resort is 172.16.1.1 to network 0.0.0.0
 - o E2 10.0.0.0/8 [110/5] via 192.168.1.1, 0:01:00, Ethernet0
 - o E2 10.0.0.0/16[110/5] via 192.168.2.1, 0:01:00, Ethernet1
 - o E2 10.0.0.0/24[110/5] via 192.168.3.1, 0:01:00, Ethernet2
- B. Gateway of last resort is 172.16.1.1 to network 0.0.0.0
 - o E2 10.0.0.0/8 [110/5] via 192.168.1.1, 0:01:00, Ethernet0
- C. Gateway of last resort is 172.16.1.1 to network 0.0.0.0
 - o E2 10.0.0.0/24[110/5] via 192.168.3.1, 0:01:00, Ethernet2
- D. Gateway of last resort is 172.16.1.1 to network 0.0.0.0
 - o E2 10.0.0.0/16[110/5] via 192.168.2.1, 0:01:00, Ethernet1
 - o E2 10.0.0.0/24[110/5] via 192.168.3.1, 0:01:00, Ethernet2

Correct Answer: A

✉  **shiv3003** Highly Voted 1 month, 2 weeks ago

wait what??

upvoted 6 times

✉  **ac891** 1 month ago

exactly ...

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Yannik123** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Can someone explain. At first i thought answer A is right because every prefix have his own next hop interface but also answer B could be possible, because the /16 and /24 subnets are included in the /8 subnet?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **studying_1** 1 week, 2 days ago

it will add all three, because they're different destination. the prefix is different, all get added in this case, correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **studying_1** 1 week, 2 days ago

right, it could be B, i take what i said earlier back lol je ne connais pas la reponse maintenant lol

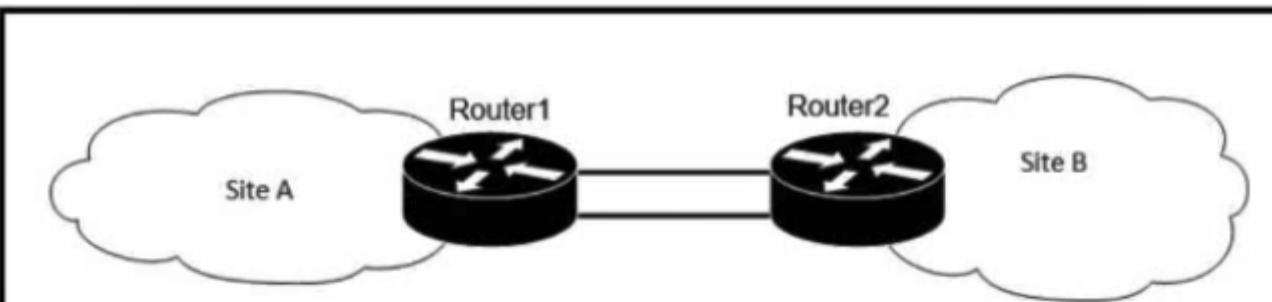
upvoted 1 times

✉  **ac891** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

WTH i paid for ??

upvoted 3 times

Question #943



```
Router2#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is not set

 10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C  10.10.10.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/3
C  10.10.10.8/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/2
C  10.10.10.12/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
S  172.16.0.0/12 [1/0] via 10.10.10.1
O  10.10.13.0/25 [110/11] via 10.10.10.9, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/2
                           [110/11] via 10.10.10.13, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/1
```

Refer to the exhibit. User traffic originating within site B is failing to reach an application hosted on IP address 192.168.0.10, which is located within site A. What is determined by the routing table?

- A. The traffic is blocked by an implicit deny in an ACL on router2.
- B. The lack of a default route prevents delivery of the traffic.
- C. The traffic to 192.168.0.10 requires a static route to be configured in router1.
- D. The default gateway for site B is configured incorrectly.

Correct Answer: D

oatmealturkey Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

There is no route in the routing table that matches the destination and there is no default route in the routing table for packets whose destination don't match any of the routes, so the answer is B. You can't determine anything about how a default gateway has been configured by looking at a routing table, default route/gateway of last resort is a different concept than default gateway.

upvoted 11 times

purenuker Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

One of the dumbest questions with the dumbest answers ...

upvoted 4 times

yuz1227 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Yup.. definitely B.. Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Rynurr 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Definitely "B"

upvoted 2 times

sdmejia01 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B. oatmealturkey is right.

upvoted 3 times

Question #944

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. Which two values does router R1 use to identify valid routes for the R3 loopback address 1.1.1.3/32? (Choose two.)

- A. lowest cost to reach the next hop
- B. highest administrative distance
- C. lowest metric
- D. highest metric
- E. lowest administrative distance

Correct Answer: CE

jonathan126 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Not sure.. If the question is asking which route the router should choose, then it would be by the longest prefix.

If the question is asking what values the router base on to put the route into the routing table, then it would be C and E. Option A seems to be a sub-set of option C.

upvoted 1 times

DINVIS 1 month, 3 weeks ago

lowest cost and lowest administrative distance is the right answer
A&E

upvoted 2 times

hamish88 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Did you mean C and E?

upvoted 1 times

studying_1 4 weeks ago

yes, C & E

upvoted 1 times

Leethy 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

The two values that router R1 uses to identify valid routes for the R3 loopback address 1.1.1.3/32 are:

A. Lowest cost to reach the next hop: Router R1 will look for the route with the lowest cost to reach the next hop, as determined by the routing protocol being used. This is typically the metric or cost associated with the path to the next hop.

E. Lowest administrative distance: If there are multiple routes with the same cost, router R1 will use the administrative distance to determine the best path. The administrative distance is a value assigned to each routing protocol that indicates the reliability of the routing information. A lower administrative distance indicates a more reliable source of routing information.

Therefore, options A and E are the correct answers.

upvoted 2 times

blue91235 2 months ago

shouldn't it be A and E ?

upvoted 2 times

beerbiceps1 2 months ago

shouldn't it be AE? Please correct me if i am wrong.

upvoted 3 times

Question #945

Topic 1

What is the role of community strings in SNMP operations?

- A. It translates alphanumeric MIB output values to numeric values.
- B. It passes the Active Directory username and password that are required for device access.
- C. It serves as a sequence tag on SNMP traffic messages.
- D. It serves as a password to protect access to MIB objects.

Correct Answer: D

 **JY888** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://www.dnsstuff.com/snmp-community-string#what-is-an-snmp-community-string>

upvoted 1 times

 **UAE7** 3 months, 1 week ago

answer is correct

The “SNMP community string” is like a user ID or password that allows access to a router's or other device's statistics (MIB objects)

upvoted 1 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

@ carloshmg here <https://www.examtopics.com/>

upvoted 1 times

 **carloshmg_90** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

@gewe

Hello,

all good?

where do you find these questions that they published yesterday?

upvoted 1 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

sorry. answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **carloshmg_90** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

@gewe

Hello,

all good?

where do you find these questions that they published yesterday?

upvoted 1 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

B sound better

upvoted 1 times

Question #946

Topic 1

Which syslog severity level is considered the most severe and results in the system being considered unusable?

- A. Error
- B. Emergency
- C. Alert
- D. Critical

Correct Answer: B

 **Ciscoman021** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Syslog is a standard for logging messages and events on network devices. It uses severity levels to indicate the severity of the message or event being logged. The syslog severity levels range from 0 (Emergency) to 7 (Debug).

Among these severity levels, Emergency (severity level 0) is considered the most severe. Messages logged at this level indicate a catastrophic system failure or complete system shutdown, and the system is considered unusable. This severity level should be reserved for only the most severe and critical events that require immediate attention.

Therefore, the syslog severity level that is considered the most severe and results in the system being considered unusable is Emergency (severity level 0).

upvoted 2 times

 **UAE7** 3 months, 1 week ago

Level 0 is the most severe syslog level. Level 0 indicates an emergency, rendering the system unusable.

upvoted 2 times

Question #947

Topic 1

The clients and DHCP server reside on different subnets. Which command must be used to forward requests and replies between clients on the 10.10.0.1/24 subnet and the DHCP server at 192.168.10.1?

- A. ip route 192.168.10.1
- B. ip dhcp address 192.168.10.1
- C. ip default-gateway 192.168.10.1
- D. ip helper-address 192.168.10.1

Correct Answer: D

 **JY888** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

This question is not clear but easy if you know the material.

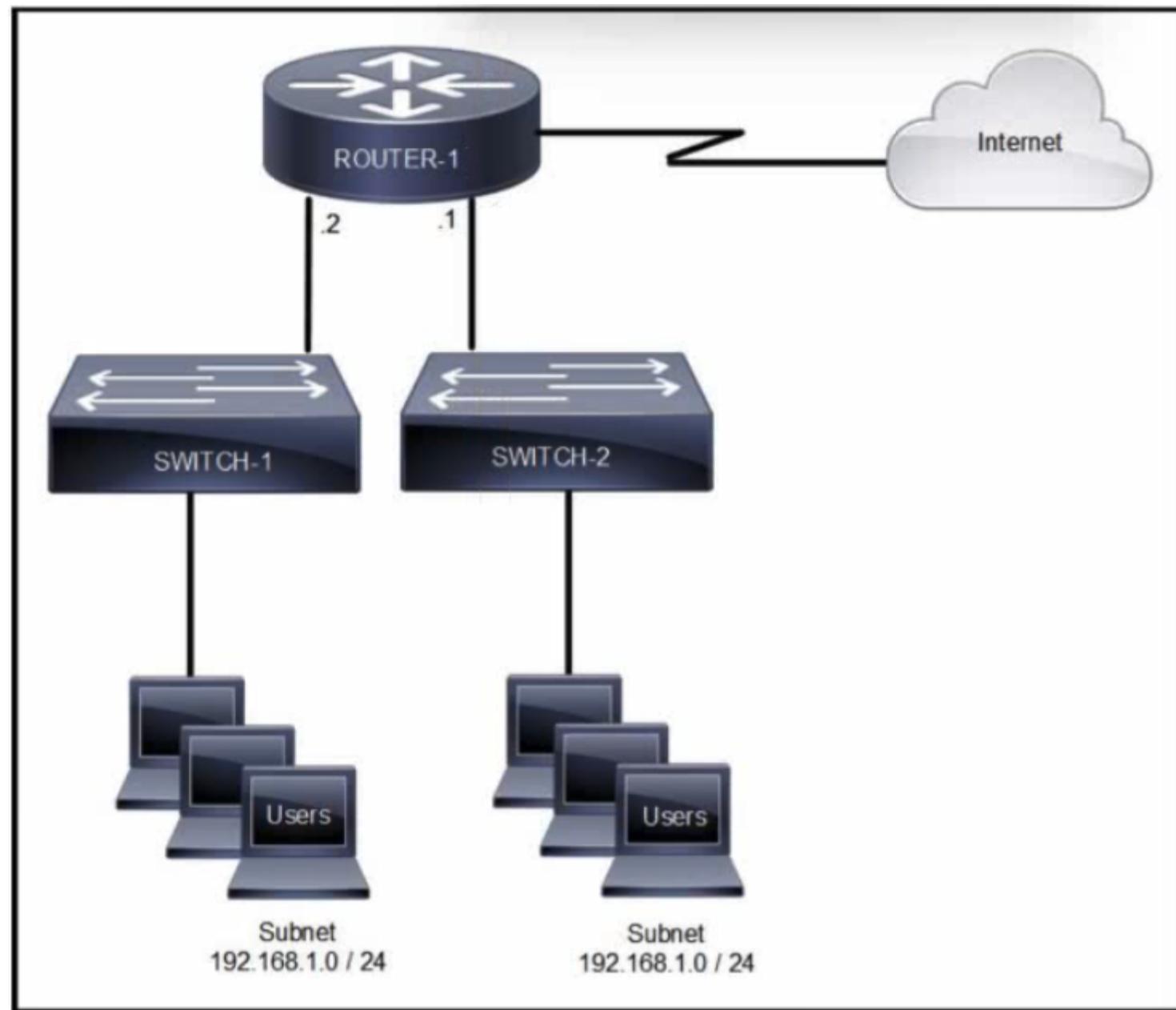
upvoted 2 times

 **UAE7** 3 months, 1 week ago

The 'ip helper-address' command tells the interface to forward the incoming DHCP message to the configured DHCP server

upvoted 3 times

Question #948



Refer to the exhibit. Which command set configures ROUTER-1 to allow Internet access for users on the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet while using 209.165.202.129 for Port Address Translation?

A. ip nat pool CCNA 192.168.0.0 192.168.1.255 netmask 255.255.255.0

```
access-list 10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.255
ip nat inside source list 10 pool CCNA overload
```

B. ip nat pool CCNA 209.165.202.129 209.165.202.129 netmask 255.255.255.255

```
access-list 10 permit 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside source list 10 pool CCNA overload
```

C. ip nat pool CCNA 192.168.0.0 192.168.1.255 netmask 255.255.255.0

```
access-list 10 permit 192.168.0.0 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside source list 10 pool CCNA overload
```

D. ip nat pool CCNA 209.165.202.129 209.165.202.129 netmask 255.255.255.255

```
access-list 10 permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
ip nat inside source list 10 pool CCNA overload
```

Correct Answer: A

oatmealturkey Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

NAT policies perform address translation by translating internal IP addresses to the addresses in a NAT pool.
upvoted 5 times

purenuker Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

This question is a total mess - 2 same subnets on different router ports - impossible !

How can answer 'A' be correct when it defines such a dumb range - 192.168.ZERO.0 - 192.168.ONE.0 with netmask for 255 addresses !?!

Examtopics - I will never pay you again !

upvoted 3 times

 **studying_1** 1 week ago

no, please don't say that, it's an awesome site, the help all of us,

upvoted 1 times

 **studying_1** 1 week ago

typo they* not the

upvoted 1 times

 **VictorCisco** 2 months, 1 week ago

Actually, refer to the exhibit, there are 2!!! INTERFACES ON THE ROUTER, configured with the same subnet address range. So, who can do it?? go one and try!

There is no correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **Stichy007** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D for sure

upvoted 2 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Only "D" got the right ACL defined.

upvoted 3 times

 **sdmejia01** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. The Pool indicates the public addresses you will use to go out the internet. The access list includes the private subnet you will be NATing.

upvoted 3 times

Question #949

Topic 1

Which IP header field is changed by a Cisco device when QoS marking is enabled?

- A. ECN
- B. Header Checksum
- C. Type of Service
- D. DSCP

Correct Answer: B

 **Rynurr** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Type of Service
For sure
upvoted 5 times

 **Alizadeh** Most Recent 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: D

The Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) is a field in the IP header that is used for Quality of Service (QoS) marking. It allows for traffic to be classified into different categories, which can then be used to manage and control traffic flow on the network. This classification and marking is used as a basis for providing different levels of service to different types of traffic.

upvoted 1 times

 **JY888** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: D

The DSCP field in the IP header is a 6-bit field that is used to specify the priority level of a packet. When QoS marking is enabled on a Cisco device, the device can change the value of the DSCP field in the IP header to mark packets with the appropriate priority level.

C. Type of Service (ToS) is a field in the IP header that was used to specify the priority level of a packet before the introduction of DSCP. QoS marking using DSCP replaces the ToS field with the DSCP field.

upvoted 1 times

 **shiv3003** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

i go for D
upvoted 2 times

 **Dutch012** 3 months ago

Type of service includes (DSCP + ECN) ECN does not always change or be supported, the only thing that is always used with QOS, and is changing in this field is DSCP so, I would rather go with DSCP than the Type of service.

upvoted 2 times

 **Dutch012** 3 months ago

the plan is changed, went with C.
upvoted 1 times

 **Stichy007** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

ans is C
upvoted 2 times

 **sdmejia01** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I think both Type of Service and DSCP are correct answers. Both are in the IP header, right? Correct me if I am wrong please.
upvoted 1 times

 **sdmejia01** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Sorry I would go with answer C. The IPv4 Header has a 1 byte field called Type of Service, and DSCP lives inside that byte, that's why I think the best answer is C.
upvoted 6 times

Question #950

Topic 1

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the SNMP components from the left onto the descriptions on the right.

agent	collection of uniquely identifiable objects whose state can be interrogated over SNMP
managed device	network node-controlled by SNMP
MIB	system that runs monitoring applications and controls network nodes
NMS	SNMP component that captures and translates device and network data

Correct Answer:

agent	MIB
managed device	NMS
MIB	managed device
NMS	agent

✉  **gewe** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

MIB
Managed device
NMS
Agent
upvoted 14 times

✉  **sdmejia01** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with gewe. the right order is:
MIB
Managed Device
NMS
Agent
upvoted 6 times

✉  **JY888** Most Recent 3 weeks, 5 days ago

MIB
Managed device
NMS
Agent
upvoted 2 times

Question #951

Topic 1

Which DSCP per-hop forwarding behavior is divided into subclasses based on drop probability?

- A. expedited
- B. default
- C. assured
- D. class-selector

Correct Answer: A

 **oatmealturkey** Highly Voted  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Assured forwarding, look it up

upvoted 9 times

 **Rynurr** Highly Voted  3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Definitely "C"

<https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19253-01/816-4554/ipqos-intro-10/index.html>

upvoted 5 times

 **Vikramaditya_J** Most Recent  3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

The DSCP per-hop forwarding behavior that is divided into subclasses based on drop probability is the Assured Forwarding (AF) behavior. The AF behavior is divided into 4 subclasses (AF1, AF2, AF3, and AF4), each with 3 drop probabilities. Each forwarding class provides 3 drop precedences, which allow different levels of drop probability to be assigned to packets with different DSCP values.

3

. Therefore, the AF behavior is used to provide a differentiated quality of service for network traffic by dividing it into subclasses based on drop probability.

upvoted 1 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

AF is right

upvoted 3 times

Question #952

Topic 1

What are two features of the DHCP relay agent? (Choose two.)

- A. assigns DNS locally and then forwards request to DHCP server
- B. minimizes the necessary number of DHCP servers
- C. permits one IP helper command under an individual Layer 3 interface
- D. is configured under the Layer 3 interface of a router on the client subnet
- E. allows only MAC-to-IP reservations to determine the local subnet of a client

Correct Answer: AB

 **oatmealturkey** Highly Voted  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

The DHCP relay agent itself does not assign anything locally or otherwise DNS or otherwise, so A is incorrect. It does minimize the number of DHCP servers because it means we don't need a DHCP server on every subnet, so B is correct. You actually can configure more than one IP helper command under an individual Layer 3 interface, so C is incorrect and D is correct.

upvoted 13 times

 **jonathan126** Most Recent  1 month, 1 week ago

The feature describes the subject matter, while the benefit is the elaboration based on the feature.

Option B seems to be a benefit rather than a feature

Option C does not say we can only configure one IP helper command, so it is kinda correct, it is also a feature

Option D is a feature.

I would choose C and D. Correct me if I'm wrong.

upvoted 1 times

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B and D

upvoted 2 times

 **VictorCisco** 2 months, 1 week ago

Okay, while B and D seems correct. Why not C?

upvoted 1 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

I agree with oatmealturkey.

"BD" is the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **Jacques1982** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

B and D for sure

upvoted 2 times

Question #953

Topic 1

A DHCP pool has been created with the name CONTROL. The pool uses the next to last usable IP address as the default gateway for the DHCP clients. The server is located at 172.16.32.15. What is the next step in the process for clients on the 192.168.52.0/24 subnet to reach the DHCP server?

- A. ip helper-address 172.16.32.15
- B. ip default-gateway 192.168.52.253
- C. ip forward-protocol udp 137
- D. ip default-network 192.168.52.253

Correct Answer: *B*

 **oatmealturkey** Highly Voted  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The question states that the pool has been created and that it uses the next to last usable IP address as the default gateway for the DHCP clients. So that already implies that B is not the answer. But just to confirm once and for all, 192.168.52.253 is NOT the last usable address, that would be 192.168.52.254. The answer is A because we need to configure a helper address since the DHCP server is on a different subnet.

upvoted 11 times

 **Jacques1982** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with your answer being A. The default gateway is the next to last so that would be .253
They already state that the default gateway have been set up so you would need a helper address

upvoted 2 times

 **Friday_Night** Most Recent  1 week, 2 days ago

a DHCP pool consists of usable IP addresses right? But in this question it states that the entire pool is for default gateway use? ("The pool uses the next to last usable IP address as the default gateway for the DHCP clients") I don't get this part...

upvoted 1 times

 **Zepar** 1 week, 3 days ago

To be honest the admin should stop answering the questions and let people decide. so many incorrect answers.
upvoted 2 times

 **Bhrino** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: A

need to configure a DHCP Relay agent next to use it so Id sat a

upvoted 1 times

 **DavidCisco** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

To reach the DHCP server (Para que lleguen) no esta preguntando como se crea el pool si no que hay que hacer para que lleguen a el, osea la A
upvoted 1 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answers it's A
upvoted 2 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer it's A
upvoted 1 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I agree with oatmealturkey. Only "A" makes sense.
upvoted 2 times

 **Jacques1982** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Difficult question.

So it could be either A or B. I would say A because of you need the hosts on subnet 192.168.52.0 to get a DHCP address from the server. So you would need the ip-helper address.
but...

it says that the subnet of 192 needs to "reach" which doesn't mean it requests the IP but just reach it.. therefore a default gateway of .253 (which is the second to last on that subnet, .254 is the last usable)

upvoted 2 times

 **VictorCisco** 2 months, 1 week ago

not difficult but stupid. Another one. What is the next step in the process for clients...
of course on client devices we nee to put in dhcp helper command...

of course , on the real exam I would answer A. But the question is dump..

upvoted 2 times

 **Stichy007** 3 months, 1 week ago

i agree, next to last is the key term which is more .253, question is worded poorly
upvoted 3 times

Question #954

Topic 1

Which two transport layer protocols carry syslog messages? (Choose two.)

- A. IP
- B. RTP
- C. TCP
- D. UDP
- E. ARP

Correct Answer: CD

 **Zepar** 1 week, 3 days ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #955

Topic 1

What is the purpose of classifying network traffic in QoS?

- A. configures traffic-matching rules on network devices
- B. services traffic according to its class
- C. identifies the type of traffic that will receive a particular treatment
- D. writes the class identifier of a packet to a dedicated field in the packet header

Correct Answer: C

 **Zepar** 1 week, 3 days ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #956

Topic 1

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the QoS features from the left onto the corresponding statements on the right.

classification	applies a specific action to packets whenever the maximum rate of packets is exceeded
marking	set the ToS value to associate a packet with a QoS group
policing	reduces traffic congestion by holding packets and distributing them when the available bandwidth allows
queuing	the overall process of using specific criteria to differentiate traffic into categories

Correct Answer:

classification	queuing
marking	marking
policing	classification
queuing	policing

 **j1mlawton** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I think

- Policing
 - Marking
 - Queuing
 - Classification
- upvoted 30 times

 **bisiyemo1** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Dutch012** 3 months ago

I agree with j1mlawton

upvoted 2 times

 **Tdawg1968** Most Recent 2 weeks, 4 days ago

I agree. I'm disappointed that the answers they have been chosen past 800 (where we pay to see more) have been the least accurate. I was feeling pretty good with the first set of questions, but now I'm feeling confused and second guessing everything when I see these questions. Then I see everyone is feeling the same. Not good...

upvoted 4 times

 **JJY888** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

What is the purpose of classifying network traffic in QoS?

- A. configures traffic-matching rules on network devices
- B. services traffic according to its class
- C. identifies the type of traffic that will receive a particular treatment
- D. writes the class identifier of a packet to a dedicated field in the packet header

upvoted 1 times

Question #957

Topic 1

```
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
service password-encryption
!
hostname R3
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
ip cef
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
description WAN_INTERFACE
ip address 10.0.1.2 255.255.255.252
ip access-group 100 in
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
description LAN_INTERFACE
ip address 10.148.2.1 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed auto
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
access-list 100 permit eigrp any any
access-list 100 permit icmp any any
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.149.3.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.0.1.2 eq 22
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 443
access-list 100 deny ip any any log
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration enables DHCP addressing for hosts connected to interface FastEthernet0/1 on router R3?

- A. interface FastEthernet0/1
ip helper-address 10.0.1.1
!
access-list 100 permit tcp host 10.0.1.1 eq 67 host 10.148.2.1
- B. interface FastEthernet0/1
ip helper-address 10.0.1.1
!
access-list 100 permit udp host 10.0.1.1 eq 67 host 10.148.2.1
- C. interface FastEthernet0/0
ip helper-address 10.0.1.1
!
access-list 100 permit host 10.0.1.1 host 10.148.2.1 eq bootps
- D. interface FastEthernet0/1
ip helper-address 10.0.1.1
!
access-list 100 permit udp host 10.0.1.1 eq bootps host 10.148.2.1

Correct Answer: B

 **Bhrino** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: B

I believe that b and d could work so this has 2 correct answers because you could the name or port number upvoted 2 times

 **krzysiew** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

here is a similar question
<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/cisco/view/82007-exam-200-301-topic-1-question-582-discussion/>
upvoted 2 times

 **Goena** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

DHCP uses UDP port 67

upvoted 2 times

 **Dutch012** 3 months ago

Why we should care about ACL? it is not applied on the F 0/1 interface
so logically B and D are right
what do you think guys?

upvoted 4 times

 **ac891** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

i agree
corrupted question
upvoted 1 times

Question #958

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the steps in a standard DNS lookup operation from the left into the order on the right.

An endpoint submits a request for the IP address of a domain name.	Step 1
The DNS submits a request to the domain DNS server.	Step 2
The DNS receives a reply from the domain DNS server.	Step 3
The DNS responds to the endpoint.	Step 4
The DNS submits a request to a root DNS server.	Step 5

Correct Answer:

An endpoint submits a request for the IP address of a domain name.	An endpoint submits a request for the IP address of a domain name.
The DNS submits a request to the domain DNS server.	The DNS submits a request to a root DNS server.
The DNS receives a reply from the domain DNS server.	The DNS submits a request to the domain DNS server.
The DNS responds to the endpoint.	The DNS receives a reply from the domain DNS server.
The DNS submits a request to a root DNS server.	The DNS responds to the endpoint.

 **RidzV** Highly Voted 3 months ago

Answer is correct.

The 8 steps in a DNS lookup:

- 1.A user types 'example.com' into a web browser and the query travels into the Internet and is received by a DNS recursive resolver.
 - 2.The resolver then queries a DNS root nameserver (.)
 - 3.The root server then responds to the resolver with the address of a Top Level Domain (TLD) DNS server (such as .com or .net), which stores the information for its domains. When searching for example.com, our request is pointed toward the .com TLD.
 - 4.The resolver then makes a request to the .com TLD.
 - 5.The TLD server then responds with the IP address of the domain's nameserver, example.com.
 - 6.Lastly, the recursive resolver sends a query to the domain's nameserver.
 - 7.The IP address for example.com is then returned to the resolver from the nameserver.
 - 8.The DNS resolver then responds to the web browser with the IP address of the domain requested initially.
- Once the 8 steps of the DNS lookup have returned the IP address for example.com, the browser is able to make the request for the web page:
- 9.The browser makes a HTTP request to the IP address.
 - 10.The server at that IP returns the webpage to be rendered in the browser (step 10).
- upvoted 5 times

Question #959

Topic 1

Which two features introduced in SNMPv2 provide the ability to retrieve large amounts of data in one request and acknowledge a trap using PDUs? (Choose two.)

- A. Get
- B. GetNext
- C. Set
- D. GetBulk
- E. Inform

Correct Answer: DE

✉  **mageknight** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

SNMPv2 introduced two features that provide the ability to retrieve large amounts of data in one request and acknowledge a trap using PDUs. These features are:

GetBulkRequest: This feature allows a management station to retrieve a large amount of data in one request, reducing the number of requests needed to retrieve the same information. The GetBulkRequest PDU specifies a starting OID and a maximum number of variables to be returned in a single response.

InformRequest: This feature is used to acknowledge receipt of a trap message from an agent. The InformRequest PDU is similar to the trap PDU, but it includes a request identifier, which allows the management station to match the acknowledgment with the original trap. The InformRequest also requires an acknowledgment from the receiving device, which provides greater reliability in trap delivery.

upvoted 8 times

✉  **Bhrino** Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: DE

in order to retrieve Large amounts of data as stated in the question in regards to SNMP v2 is Get bulk message which is just a better version of Get next which is just used to gather information

The Inform Request feature is just used as an acknowledgment of trap messages

upvoted 2 times

Question #960

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the DNS commands from the left onto their effects on the right.

ip domain-lookup	adds an entry to the host table
ip domain-name	completes the FQDN of the DNS server
ip host switch_1 192.168.0.1	displays address-mapping information
ip name-server	enables host-to-IP-address translation
show hosts	specifies the IP address of the DNS server

Correct Answer:

ip domain-lookup	ip host switch_1 192.168.0.1
ip domain-name	ip domain-name
ip host switch_1 192.168.0.1	show hosts
ip name-server	ip domain-lookup
show hosts	ip name-server

 **sdmejia01** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is correct.

upvoted 7 times

Question #961

Topic 1

What is the purpose of configuring different levels of syslog for different devices on the network?

- A. to set the severity of syslog messages from each device
- B. to control the number of syslog messages from different devices that are stored locally
- C. to identify the source from which each syslog message originated
- D. to rate-limit messages for different severity levels from each device

Correct Answer: A

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The purpose of configuring different levels of syslog for different devices on the network is to set the severity of syslog messages from each device.
upvoted 1 times

 **dos2** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A correct, D means rate-limit
upvoted 2 times

 **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Configuring different levels of Syslog is a different thing than configuring rate-limiting of Syslog messages.

Rate-limiting: <https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/cisco-ios-cookbook/0596527225/ch18s15.html>

Configuring logging levels: https://www.grandmetric.com/knowledge-base/design_and_configure/syslog-configure-syslog-server-logging-cisco/

Please correct me if I'm wrong.

upvoted 2 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is "D"
upvoted 3 times

 **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

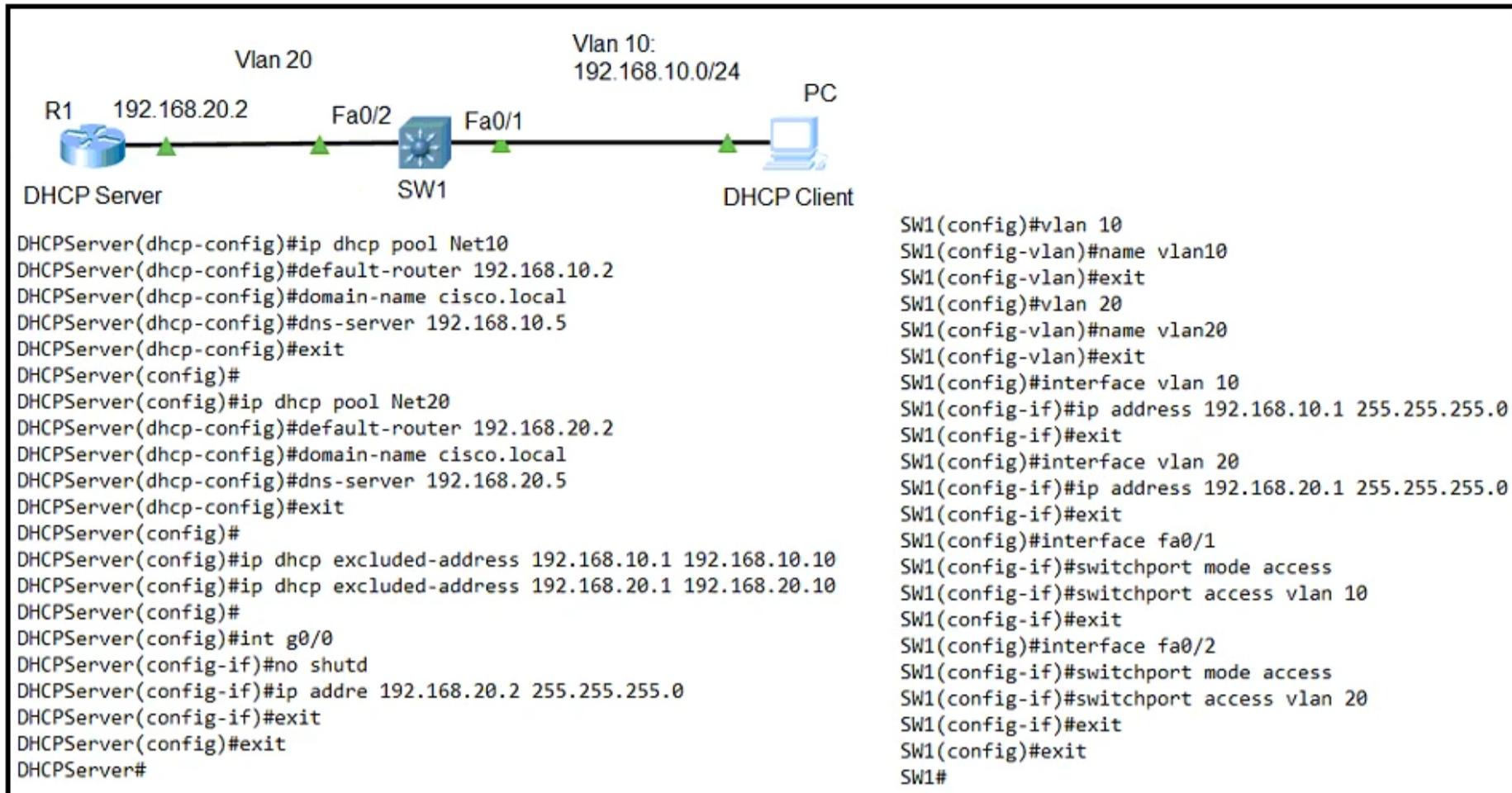
Why D?

upvoted 1 times

 **sdmejia01** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I would go with D.
upvoted 1 times

Question #962



Refer to the exhibit. The DHCP server is configured with a DHCP pool for each of the subnets represented. Which command must be configured on switch SW1 to allow DHCP clients on VLAN 10 to receive dynamic IP addresses from the DHCP server?

- A. SW1(config-if)#ip helper-address 192.168.10.1
- B. SW1(config-if)#ip helper-address 192.168.20.1
- C. SW1(config-if)#ip helper-address 192.168.20.2
- D. SW1(config-if)#ip helper-address 192.168.10.2

Correct Answer: C

✉ **Rynurr** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Why "D"? The correct answer is "C".

ip helper-address 192.168.20.2

upvoted 8 times

✉ **Friday_Night** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

yeah it's C and if cisco wants us to be more confused they would show same commands in different SVIs :))

upvoted 1 times

✉ **sdmejia01** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct!

upvoted 2 times

✉ **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

It is C. You are thinking of the default gateway, we need the DHCP server address which is 192.168.20.2. The exhibit with the long output is meant to throw us off, just look at the topology diagram and it is there. If we only needed 192.168.10.2 for DHCP for VLAN 10, then we would not need an IP helper address.

upvoted 9 times

Question #963

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the DNS lookup commands from the left onto the functions on the right.

ip dns server	enables DNS lookup on an individual interface
ip domain list	enables the DNS server on the device
ip domain lookup source-interface	identifies a DNS server to provide lookup services
ip domain name	specifies a sequence of domain names
ip host	specifies the default domain to append to unqualified host names
ip name-server	statically maps an IP address to a hostname

Correct Answer:

ip dns server	ip domain lookup source-interface
ip domain list	ip dns server
ip domain lookup source-interface	ip name-server
ip domain name	ip domain list
ip host	ip domain name
ip name-server	ip host

 **sdmejia01** Highly Voted  3 months, 2 weeks ago

The answers are correct!
upvoted 6 times

Question #964

Topic 1

Refer to the exhibit. Which minimum configuration items are needed to enable Secure Shell version 2 access to R15?

A. Router(config)#hostname R15 -
R15(config)#ip domain-name cisco.com
R15(config)#crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 1024

R15(config)#ip ssh version 2 -

R15(config-line)#line vty 0 15 -
R15(config-line)# transport input ssh

B. Router(config)#crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 1024

Router(config)#ip ssh version 2 -
Router(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Router(config-line)# transport input ssh
Router(config)#ip ssh logging events
R15(config)#ip ssh stricthostkeycheck

C. Router(config)#hostname R15 -

R15(config)#crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 1024

R15(config-line)#line vty 0 15 -

R15(config-line)# transport input ssh
R15(config)#ip ssh source-interface Fa0/0
R15(config)#ip ssh stricthostkeycheck

D. Router(config)#ip domain-name cisco.com

Router(config)#crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 1024

Router(config)#ip ssh version 2 -

Router(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Router(config-line)# transport input all
Router(config)#ip ssh logging events

Correct Answer: A

 **sdmejia01** Highly Voted  3 months, 2 weeks ago

I think answer is A. You need to set a hostname, a domain name and then the crypto key to enable SSH.

upvoted 7 times

 **AboZouz** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Host name router already exist in the config !!!

upvoted 1 times

 **jonathan126** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The hostname Router is default. A hostname must first be configured in order to generate the key.

upvoted 3 times

 **Bhrino** Most Recent  2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the only option that adds a hostname and ip domain name server before generating RSA key making A correct!

upvoted 1 times

 **krzysiew** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

i agree

upvoted 3 times

Question #965

Topic 1

```
hostname CPE
service password-encryption
```

```
ip domain name ccna.cisco.com
ip name-server 198.51.100.210
```

```
crypto key generate rsa modulus 1024
```

```
username admin privilege 15 secret s0m3s3cr3t
```

```
line vty 0 4
transport input ssh
login local
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer executed the script and added commands that were not necessary for SSH and now must remove the commands. Which two commands must be executed to correct the configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. no ip name-server 198.51.100.210
- B. no login local
- C. no service password-encryption
- D. no ip domain name ccna.cisco.com
- E. no hostname CPE

Correct Answer: AB

 **oatmealturkey** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Login local is required to implement SSH in this case because we are not using AAA authentication. But password service-encryption is not needed because all it does is encrypt any plaintext passwords displayed in the running configuration. It has nothing to do with SSH. For example, you can configure a plaintext password for Telnet access, do service password-encryption to scramble it in the running config, but then when you Telnet into the device, sniff the packet and see that the password is still in plaintext.

upvoted 8 times

 **ahmt** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

SSH Configuration:
hostname CPE
ip domain name ccna.cisco.com
crypto key generate rsa modulus 1024
username admin privilege 15 secret s0m3s3cr3t
line vty 0 4
transport input ssh
login local

upvoted 5 times

 **MJBM** Most Recent 1 week, 3 days ago

According to Packet tracer the login local is not required but if you do not have the login local then you need the enable password/secret to access the privilege mode. Correct me if I'm wrong.

upvoted 1 times

 **Bhrino** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: AC

you need b to use the user name and password the answer is A and C

upvoted 1 times

 **bisiyemo1** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

AC is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JY888** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

You will know if you've been studying other material which I strongly suggest.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

I agree, should be "AC"
upvoted 1 times

✉  **sdmejia01** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

oatmealturkey is right. The answers are AC.
upvoted 2 times

Question #966

Topic 1

Which two actions are taken as the result of traffic policing? (Choose two.)

- A. bursting
- B. dropping
- C. remarking
- D. fragmentation
- E. buffering

Correct Answer: AE

✉  **oatmealturkey**  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

Traffic policing does not cause bursting at all, in fact it imposes a ceiling so it limits it if anything. Traffic policing enforcement causes packets to be either dropped or re-marked.
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/quality-of-service-qos/qos-policing/19645-policevsshape.html>
upvoted 13 times

✉  **Ciscoman021**  2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

Traffic policing propagates bursts. When the traffic rate reaches the configured maximum rate, excess traffic is dropped (or remarked). The result is an output rate that appears as a saw-tooth with crests and troughs. In contrast to policing, traffic shaping retains excess packets in a queue and then schedules the excess for later transmission over increments of time. The result of traffic shaping is a smoothed packet output rate.
upvoted 4 times

✉  **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

"BC" are correct
upvoted 3 times

✉  **sdmejia01** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

B and C are the correct answers!!
upvoted 4 times

✉  **gewe** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

AB is correct
upvoted 1 times

Question #967

Topic 1

Which two server types support domain name to IP address resolution? (Choose two.)

- A. authoritative
- B. web
- C. file transfer
- D. resolver
- E. ESX host

Correct Answer: BD

✉  oatmealturkey Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

Web server is not for DNS! This source explains why resolver & authoritative are the correct answers:

<https://www.cloudns.net/wiki/article/202/#:~:text=Authoritative%20DNS%20nameservers%20provide%20answers,etc%20for%20a%20domain%20name>.

upvoted 8 times

✉  RidzV Most Recent 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

What is DNS resolver?

DNS Resolvers are responsible for providing the correct IP address of a domain name to the requesting host. For example, if you make a request from your web browser and there is no information on your computer about this domain name (it is not cached), your computer will send the request to DNS resolvers. The resolver will then try to find the name servers, that are responsible for this domain name and contain the necessary records. These name servers are called authoritative.

What is authoritative name server?

Authoritative DNS nameservers provide answers to DNS resolvers with the correct IP addresses and records. These name servers contain the DNS zone with all information, like the IP address of the server, the responsible mail servers, etc for a domain name.

Both servers work hand in hand - resolvers ask the authoritative name servers. They cannot be used for different purposes - e.g. authoritative name server cannot be used as DNS resolver or vice versa.

upvoted 2 times

✉  Rynurr 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

Definitely "AD"

upvoted 2 times

Question #968

Topic 1

What is a purpose of traffic shaping?

- A. It enables policy-based routing.
- B. It enables dynamic flow identification.
- C. It provides best-effort service.
- D. It limits bandwidth usage.

Correct Answer: D

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The purpose of traffic shaping is to limit the bandwidth usage of certain types of network traffic in order to prevent congestion and ensure that critical applications receive the necessary network resources.

Traffic shaping is typically used to enforce Quality of Service (QoS) policies that prioritize certain types of network traffic, such as voice and video traffic, over other less critical traffic. By limiting the bandwidth usage of non-critical traffic, traffic shaping can help prevent network congestion and ensure that the available bandwidth is allocated in a way that meets the organization's priorities.

Therefore, the correct answer is option D: it limits bandwidth usage.

upvoted 4 times

 **Mariachi** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

just because the other answers are wrong ...

upvoted 1 times

 **Bhrino** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

no for example if someone pays for a certain bandwidth traffic shaping can limit their usage to what they pay for

upvoted 1 times

Question #969

Topic 1

An engineering team asks an implementer to configure syslog for warning conditions and error conditions. Which command does the implementer configure to achieve the desired result?

- A. logging trap 5
- B. logging trap 2
- C. logging trap 3
- D. logging trap 4

Correct Answer: D

 ac891 Highly Voted 4 weeks, 1 day ago

0Every 1Awesome 2Cisco 3Engineer 4Will 5Need 6Icecream 7Daily
upvoted 5 times

 Mariachi Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D
D is correct !

Table 3 Message Logging Level Keywords

Level Keyword	Description
Level	Syslog Definition
emergencies	0
System unstable	LOG_EMERG
alerts	1
Immediate action needed	LOG_ALERT
critical	2
Critical conditions	LOG_CRIT
errors	3
Error conditions	LOG_ERR
warnings	4
Warning conditions	LOG_WARNING
notifications	5
Normal but significant condition	LOG_NOTICE
informational	6
Informational messages only	LOG_INFO
debugging	7
Debugging messages	LOG_DEBUG

upvoted 2 times

 rogi2023 2 months ago

0- Every - emergency
1-Awesome - alert
2-cisco - critical
3-engineer - error
4-will - warning
5-need - notification
6-ice - informational
7-dailly - debug
upvoted 2 times

Question #970

Topic 1

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the attack-mitigation techniques from the left onto the types of attack that they mitigate on the right.

Answer Area

Configure the 802.1x authentication protocol	802.1q double-tagging VLAN-hopping attack
Configure the DHCP snooping feature	MAC flooding attack
Configure the native VLAN with a nondefault VLAN	man-in-the-middle spoofing attack
Disable Dynamic Trunking Protocol – switch-spoofing VLAN-hopping attack	switch-spoofing VLAN-hopping attack

Answer Area

Configure the 802.1x authentication protocol	Configure the native VLAN with a nondefault VLAN
Configure the DHCP snooping feature	Configure the DHCP snooping feature
Configure the native VLAN with a nondefault VLAN	Configure the 802.1x authentication protocol
Disable Dynamic Trunking Protocol – switch-spoofing VLAN-hopping attack	Disable Dynamic Trunking Protocol – switch-spoofing VLAN-hopping attack

 **oatmealturkey** Highly Voted  3 months, 3 weeks ago

MAC flooding attack ----> Configure 802.1x
MITM spoofing attack (read: rogue DHCP server) -----> Configure DHCP snooping
upvoted 16 times

 **MassNasty1** Most Recent  1 week, 5 days ago

oatmeal turkey is correct:

MITM Attacks - DHCP Snooping

MAC Flooding - 802.1X Authentication

802.1Q Double Tagged VLAN Hopping Attacks - Change Native VLAN To non-default VLAN

Switch Spoofing VLAN Hopping - Disable DTP (Set Switchport to Nonnegotiate)
upvoted 1 times

 **MassNasty1** 1 week, 5 days ago

i mean incorrect lol

upvoted 1 times

 **JY888** 3 months ago

I think the answers are corect.

upvoted 3 times

Question #971

Topic 1

Which WLC management connection type is vulnerable to man-in-the-middle attacks?

- A. console
- B. Telnet
- C. SSH
- D. HTTPS

Correct Answer: B

 **RidzV** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No encryption, more vulnerabilities

upvoted 2 times

 **Goena** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Telnet:

<https://itexamanswers.net/question/which-wlc-management-connection-type-is-vulnerable-to-man-in-the-middle-attacks>

upvoted 2 times

Question #972

Topic 1

```
Switch(config)#hostname R1
R1(config)#interface FastEthernet0/1
R1(config-if)#no switchport
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.100.20.42 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#line vty 0 4
R1(config-line)#login
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer booted a new switch and applied this configuration via the console port. Which additional configuration must be applied to allow administrators to authenticate directly to global configuration mode via Telnet using a local username and password?

A. R1(config)#username admin -

```
R1(config-if)#line vty 0 4 -
R1(config-line)#password p@ss1234
R1(config-line)#transport input telnet
```

B. R1(config)#username admin privilege 15 secret p@ss1234

```
R1(config-if)#line vty 0 4 -
R1(config-line)#login local
```

C. R1(config)#username admin secret p@ss1234

```
R1(config-if)#line vty 0 4 -
```

```
R1(config-line)#login local -
R1(config)#enable secret p@ss1234
```

D. R1(config)#username admin -

```
R1(config-if)#line vty 0 4 -
R1(config-line)#password p@ss1234
```

Correct Answer: B

Question #973

Topic 1

Which type of encryption does WPA1 use for data protection?

- A. PEAP
- B. TKIP
- C. AES
- D. EAP

Correct Answer: C

 **gewe** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

TKIP is correct
upvoted 8 times

 **Bhrino** Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: B
WPA 2 and 3 use AES counter...
upvoted 1 times

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
WPA1 (Wi-Fi Protected Access 1) uses TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) encryption for data protection. TKIP is an encryption protocol that was designed to provide stronger security than the previous WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) encryption standard, which was known to have vulnerabilities. TKIP uses a combination of encryption techniques, including a per-packet key mixing function, to provide data confidentiality and integrity. However, TKIP is now considered insecure and has been replaced by AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) in modern Wi-Fi security protocols such as WPA2 and WPA3.
upvoted 3 times

 **DINVIS** 3 months ago

TKIP is the right answer!
upvoted 2 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
The correct answer it's B
upvoted 2 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
TKIP indeed
upvoted 3 times

 **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
AES was not introduced until WPA2, it is not part of WPA1.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wi-Fi_Protected_Access
upvoted 4 times

Question #974

Topic 1

```
access-list 10 permit 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
interface Serial0
```

```
ip access-list 10 in
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator must permit traffic from the 10.10.0.0/24 subnet to the WAN on interface Serial0. What is the effect of the configuration as the administrator applies the command?

- A. The router accepts all incoming traffic to Serial0 with the last octet of the source IP set to 0.
- B. The permit command fails and returns an error code.
- C. The router fails to apply the access list to the interface.
- D. The sourced traffic from IP range 10.0.0.0 - 10.0.0.255 is allowed on Serial0.

Correct Answer: B

 **oatmealturkey** Highly Voted  3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The permit command does not fail, it is syntactically correct even though the ACL would not work as intended because it would not allow traffic from the 10.10.0.0/24 subnet. The answer is C because ip access-list 10 in is not a valid command and is rejected. The correct command would be ip access-group 10 in.

upvoted 12 times

 **seapimp** Most Recent  3 months, 1 week ago

Answer is B. ip access-list is not a valid command. ip access-group is required

upvoted 4 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer it's C

upvoted 1 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Yeah i agree, 'C" is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Jacques1982** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

It would apply the access list but no traffic will be permitted as the applied IP is incorrect

upvoted 2 times

 **sdmejia01** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. The router will fail to apply the ACL to the Serial interface because it doesn't use the right syntax. The right interface subcommand is: ip access-group 10 in. Also it would not work as intended because it includes the wrong subnet. Please fix answer.

upvoted 4 times

Question #975

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the statements about AAA services from the left to the corresponding AAA services on the right. Not all options are used.

It grants access to network assets, such as FTP servers.

It restricts the CLI commands that a user is able to perform.

It performs user validation via TACACS+.

It records the duration of each connection.

It supports User Access Reporting.

It verifies "who you are".

Authentication

Authorization

Correct Answer:

It grants access to network assets, such as FTP servers.

It restricts the CLI commands that a user is able to perform.

It performs user validation via TACACS+.

It records the duration of each connection.

It supports User Access Reporting.

It verifies "who you are".

Authentication

It performs user validation via TACACS+.

It verifies "who you are".

Authorization

It grants access to network assets, such as FTP servers.

It restricts the CLI commands that a user is able to perform.

 **sdmejia01** Highly Voted  3 months, 2 weeks ago

Answers are correct

upvoted 6 times

 **VictorCisco** Most Recent  2 months, 1 week ago

FTP server just need authentication (or free access). Is there authorization ?

upvoted 1 times

Question #976

Topic 1

A network engineer must configure an access list on a new Cisco IOS router. The access list must deny HTTP traffic to network 10.125.128.32/27 from the 192.168.240.0/20 network, but it must allow the 192.168.240.0/20 network to reach the rest of the 10.0.0.0/8 network. Which configuration must the engineer apply?

A. ip access-list extended deny_outbound

```
10 permit ip 192.168.240.0 255.255.240.0 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

```
20 deny tcp 192.168.240.0 255.255.240.0 10.125.128.32 255.255.255.224 eq 443
```

```
30 permit ip any any
```

B. ip access-list extended deny_outbound

```
10 deny tcp 192.168.240.0 0.0.15.255 10.125.128.32 0.0.0.31 eq 80
```

```
20 permit ip 192.168.240.0 0.0.15.255 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
```

```
30 deny ip any any log
```

C. ip access-list extended deny_outbound

```
10 deny tcp 10.125.128.32 255.255.255.224 192.168.240.0 255.255.240.0 eq 443
```

```
20 deny tcp 192.168.240.0 255.255.240.0 10.125.128.32 255.255.255.224 eq 443
```

```
30 permit ip 192.168.240.0 255.255.240.0 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

D. ip access-list extended deny_outbound

```
10 deny tcp 192.168.240.0 0.0.15.255 any eq 80
```

```
20 deny tcp 192.168.240.0 0.0.15.255 10.125.128.32 0.0.0.31 eq 80
```

```
30 permit ip 192.168.240.0 0.0.15.255 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
```

Correct Answer: B

 **sdmejia01** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 6 times

Question #977

What is the definition of backdoor malware?

- A. malicious code that is installed onto a computer to allow access by an unauthorized user
- B. malicious program that is used to launch other malicious programs
- C. malicious code that infects a user machine and then uses that machine to send spam
- D. malicious code with the main purpose of downloading other malicious code

Correct Answer: C

 oatmealturkey Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Wrong, the correct answer is A.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Backdoor_\(computing\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Backdoor_(computing))

upvoted 11 times

 Vikramaditya_J Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Backdoor malware is a type of Trojan that allows attackers to gain remote access to a system by negating normal authentication procedures. Backdoor attacks let attackers gain control of system resources, perform network reconnaissance, and install different types of malwares. Backdoors can be installed in both software and hardware. There have been many high-profile backdoor attacks in recent years, including the SolarWinds attack in 2020, which was suspected to be carried out by nation-state actors. Backdoor attacks can be prevented by using strong passwords, keeping software up to date, and using security software. BTW, any type of malware can potentially be used to send spam.

upvoted 2 times

 lucantonelli93 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

It's A

upvoted 2 times

 Rynurr 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Indeed, "A" is the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

Question #978

What does WPA3 provide in wireless networking?

- A. backward compatibility with WPA and WPA2
- B. safeguards against brute force attacks with SAE
- C. increased security and requirement of a complex configuration
- D. optional Protected Management Frame negotiation

Correct Answer: B

 sdmejia01 Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B. <https://www.swascan.com/wi-fi-security/>

upvoted 5 times

Question #979

Topic 1

Which global command encrypts all passwords in the running configuration?

- A. service password-encryption
- B. enable password-encryption
- C. enable secret
- D. password-encrypt

Correct Answer: A

 **sdmejia01** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A. <https://community.cisco.com/t5/other-network-architecture-subjects/service-password-encryption-command/td-p/269324>
upvoted 4 times

Question #980

Topic 1

```
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R1
R1(config)#ip domain-name CC-Net.com
R1(config)#enable secret Passfornewuser
R1(config)#line vty 0 15
R1(config-line)#transport input ssh
R1(config-line)#login local
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator is configuring a router for user access via SSH. The service-password encryption command has been issued. The configuration must meet these requirements:

- Create the username as CCUser.
- Create the password as NA!2\$cc.
- Encrypt the user password.

What must be configured to meet the requirements?

- A. username CCUser privilege 10 password NA!2\$cc
- B. username CCUser privilege 15 password NA!2\$cc
enable secret 0 NA!2\$cc
- C. username CCUser secret NA!2Sce
- D. username CCUser password NA!2\$cc
enable password level 5 NA!2\$cc

Correct Answer: C

 **JJY888** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: C

To create the username as CCUser, create the password as NA!2\$cc, and encrypt the user password, option C is the correct configuration.

Option A only creates the user and sets a plain-text password. Option B sets a privileged level password for enable mode, but it does not create the user or encrypt the password. Option D creates the user and sets a plain-text password but does not encrypt the password. Option C creates the user, sets an encrypted password, and meets all the specified requirements.

upvoted 2 times

 **itemba36** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

C is wrong, because NA!2Sce is not the right password.

I think A is right. Although this user password NA!2\$cc is not encrypted in Answer A, the service-password encryption command will encrypt it.

upvoted 2 times

 **rogi2023** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Another tricky question with bad wording - IMHO

First lets agree that C is not a typo and therefore it's wrong answer.

trying to find MIN/MAX solution I go with A. - What do you think ?

I hope not to see such Q on exam.

upvoted 1 times

 **sdmejia01** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct. The requirements don't ask for privilege access and the secret password is already set.

upvoted 3 times

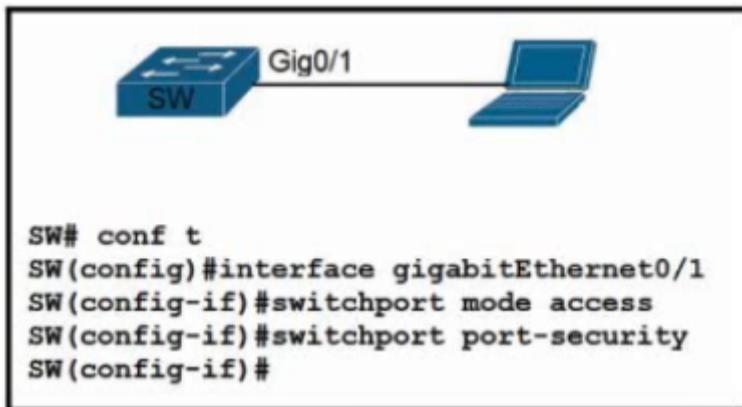
 **mageknight** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Create the password as NA!2\$cc.

it is a different password in answer C

upvoted 1 times

Question #981



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer started to configure port security on a new switch. These requirements must be met:

- MAC addresses must be learned dynamically.
- Log messages must be generated without disabling the interface when unwanted traffic is seen.

Which two commands must be configured to complete this task? (Choose two.)

- A. SW(config-if)#switchport port-security violation restrict
- B. SW(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address 0010.7B84.45E6
- C. SW(config-if)#switchport port-security maximum 2
- D. SW(config-if)#switchport port-security violation shutdown
- E. SW(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address sticky

Correct Answer: BC

✉ **Yaqub009** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

1. MAC addresses must be learned dynamically :
 E. SW(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address sticky because,
 --sticky command automatically learns the MAC address of the computer connected to SW.
 2. Log messages must be generated without disabling the interface when unwanted traffic is seen:
 --A. SW(config-if)#switchport port-security violation restrict.
 So, correct answers are A and E.

B is incorrect, because this MAC is not dynamically learned
 C is incorrect, because they don't say that there can have max 2 MAC addresses
 D is incorrect, because Shutdown mode is disable the interface.

upvoted 17 times

✉ **rogi2023** 2 months ago

This is correct inclusive detailed explanation :-) AE

upvoted 2 times

✉ **j1mlawton** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

I think A,C for this one. Restrict wont shut down the port and will generate counters
 upvoted 5 times

✉ **ac891** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Who the hell asked for maximum 2 ?
 should be AE

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Zepar** Most Recent 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: AE

A and E is the Correct Answer
 upvoted 1 times

✉ **bisiyemo1** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

A and E

upvoted 4 times

 **JY888** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Sticky is dynamically learned Mac and restrict means logged.

upvoted 3 times

 **Dutch012** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

Mac address(es), it means the maximum should be 2 or more, by default maximum is 1

upvoted 2 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

The correct answers it's AE

upvoted 4 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

Definitely "AE"

upvoted 3 times

 **Jacques1982** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

A and E for sure

upvoted 3 times

 **ukguy** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

AE are correct answers

upvoted 4 times

 **gewe** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

MAC addresses - which make option C correct. and yes restrict won't shut down port, but will generate syslog msg

upvoted 2 times

Question #982

Topic 1

Which type of security program is violated when a group of employees enters a building using the ID badge of only one person?

- A. intrusion detection
- B. network authorization
- C. physical access control
- D. user awareness

Correct Answer: C

Question #983

Topic 1

What are two protocols within the IPsec suite? (Choose two.)

- A. 3DES
- B. AES
- C. ESP
- D. TLS
- E. AH

Correct Answer: CE

 **mageknight** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

IPsec (Internet Protocol Security) is a suite of protocols used for securing internet protocol (IP) communications. The two protocols within the IPsec suite are:

Authentication Header (AH): AH provides data authentication and integrity protection for IP packets, but does not provide encryption. AH calculates a hash value over the IP packet and some additional data, and places the result in a new header that is added to the packet.

Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP): ESP provides both encryption and data authentication for IP packets. ESP encrypts the original IP packet and places it inside a new packet, along with a new ESP header that provides data authentication and integrity protection.

Both AH and ESP protocols can be used alone or in combination to provide secure communication between two network devices. AH and ESP are often used in conjunction with the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol, which is used to negotiate and establish security associations (SAs) between devices.

upvoted 6 times

 **sdmejia01** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Answers are correct. <https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/i/7.1?topic=concepts-ip-security-protocols>

upvoted 3 times

Question #984

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. Local access for R4 must be established and these requirements must be met:

- Only Telnet access is allowed.
- The enable password must be stored securely.
- The enable password must be applied in plain text.
- Full access to R4 must be permitted upon successful login.

Which configuration script meets the requirements?

A. !

```
conf t
!
username test1 password testpass1
enable secret level 15 0 Test123
!
line vty 0 15
login local
transport input telnet
```

B. !

```
config t
!
username test1 password testpass1
enable password level 15 0 Test123
!
line vty 0 15
login local
transport input all
```

C. !

```
config t
!
username test1 password testpass1
enable password level 1 7 Test123
!
line vty 0 15
accounting exec default
transport input all
```

D. !

```
config t
!
username test1 password testpass1
enable secret level 1 0 Test123
!
line vty 0 15
login authentication
password Test123
transport input telnet
```

Correct Answer: A

Friday_Night 1 week ago

how is enable secret command be plain text?

upvoted 1 times

 **4aynick** 1 week, 4 days ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

 **ac891** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Can anyone validate this please?

upvoted 1 times

Question #985

Topic 1

What is a characteristic of RSA?

- A. It uses preshared keys for encryption.
- B. It is an asymmetric encryption algorithm.
- C. It is a symmetric decryption algorithm.
- D. It requires both sides to have identical keys for encryption.

Correct Answer: D

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman) is an asymmetric encryption algorithm, which is a type of public-key cryptography. In asymmetric encryption, a public key is used for encryption, and a private key is used for decryption. The two keys are mathematically related, but it is computationally infeasible to derive the private key from the public key.

Option B, "It is an asymmetric encryption algorithm", is therefore the correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

 **lucantonelli93** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer it's B

upvoted 2 times

 **Rynurr** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Yeah "B" is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **mageknight** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Asymmetric Encryption: RSA is an asymmetric encryption algorithm, which means that it uses a different key for encryption and decryption.

upvoted 3 times

 **oatmealturkey** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B - RSA is an asymmetric encryption algorithm.

<https://study-ccna.com/cisco-cryptography-symmetric-vs-asymmetric-encryption/>

upvoted 4 times

Question #986

Topic 1

What are two differences between WPA2 and WPA3 wireless security? (Choose two.)

- A. WPA2 uses 192-bit key encryption, and WPA3 requires 256-bit key encryption.
- B. WPA3 uses AES for stronger protection than WPA2, which uses SAE.
- C. WPA2 uses 128-bit key encryption, and WPA3 supports 128-bit and 192-bit key encryption.
- D. WPA3 uses SAE for stronger protection than WPA2, which uses AES.
- E. WPA3 uses AES for stronger protection than WPA2, which uses TKIP.

Correct Answer: CD

 **mageknight** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

WPA2 uses 128-bit key encryption with AES, while WPA3 supports 128-bit and 192-bit key encryption with AES and the new SAE protocol for key establishment.

upvoted 6 times

 **Zepar** Most Recent 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: CD

C and D is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Leethy** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

A. WPA2 uses 192-bit key encryption, and WPA3 requires 256-bit key encryption.
D. WPA3 uses SAE for stronger protection than WPA2, which uses AES.

upvoted 1 times

 **ac891** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

CD

WPA3 supports 128 and 192

upvoted 1 times

 **Rydaz** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

WPA2 uses 128

correct anwser is C and D

upvoted 2 times

 **Rydaz** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

guaranty with a waranty on top

upvoted 1 times

Question #987

Topic 1

What is an enhancement implemented in WPA3?

- A. applies 802.1x authentication and AES-128 encryption
- B. employs PKI and RADIUS to identify access points
- C. uses TKIP and per-packet keying
- D. defends against deauthentication and disassociation attacks

Correct Answer: D

 **Goena** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct:

Additionally, WPA3 personal and enterprise connections require PMF (Protected Management Frame) negotiation mandatorily. PMF provides an additional layer of protection from de-authentication and disassociation attacks.

upvoted 2 times

Question #988

Topic 1

Which action must be taken when password protection is implemented?

- A. Use less than eight characters in length when passwords are complex.
- B. Include special characters and make passwords as long as allowed.
- C. Share passwords with senior IT management to ensure proper oversight.
- D. Store passwords as contacts on a mobile device with single-factor authentication.

Correct Answer: B

Question #989

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the statements about AAA from the left onto the corresponding AAA services on the right. Not all options are used.

It assigns per-user attributes.	Authentication
It reaches the CLI commands that a user is able to perform.	
It permits and derives login attempts.	Authorization
It records the amount of network resources consumed by the user.	
It supports local, PPP, RADIUS, and TACACS+ options.	
It tracks the services that a user is using.	

Correct Answer:

It assigns per-user attributes.	Authentication
It reaches the CLI commands that a user is able to perform.	
It permits and derives login attempts.	Authorization
It records the amount of network resources consumed by the user.	
It supports local, PPP, RADIUS, and TACACS+ options.	
It tracks the services that a user is using.	

 ac891 3 weeks, 2 days ago

IMO , Answers is correct

upvoted 2 times

 studying_1 4 days, 12 hours ago

I agree with you

upvoted 1 times

Question #990

Topic 1

An engineer must configure R1 for a new user account. The account must meet these requirements:

- It must be configured in the local database.
- The username is engineer2.
- It must use the strongest password configurable.

Which command must the engineer configure on the router?

- A. R1(config)# username engineer2 privilege 1 password 7 test2021
- B. R1(config)# username engineer2 secret 4 \$1\$b1Ju\$kZbBS1Pyh4QzwXYZ
- C. R1(config)# username engineer2 algorithm-type scrypt secret test2021
- D. R1(config)# username engineer2 secret 5 password \$1\$b1Ju\$kZbBS1Pyh4QzwXYZ

Correct Answer: C

 **Zepar** 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: B

B seems to meet all those conditions.

upvoted 2 times

 **4aynick** 1 week, 4 days ago

if strongest password - answer D

if strongest store password - C

I dont understand what Cisco want

upvoted 1 times

 **Goena** 3 months ago

Command: username engineer2 algorithm-type scrypt secret test2021 is not known in PT.

upvoted 1 times

 **mageknight** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

algorithm-type scrypt: This specifies the algorithm used for password hashing, which in this case is "scrypt". "scrypt" is a password-based key derivation function that is designed to be highly resistant to brute force attacks.

upvoted 3 times

Question #991

Topic 1

Which two VPN technologies are recommended by Cisco for multiple branch offices and large-scale deployments? (Choose two.)

- A. GETVPN
- B. DMVPN
- C. site-to-site VPN
- D. clientless VPN
- E. IPsec remote access

Correct Answer: AB

✉ **mageknight** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

DMVPN and FlexVPN are more commonly recommended by Cisco for large-scale VPN deployments, GETVPN can be a viable alternative in certain situations where a tunnel-less VPN solution is desirable. Ultimately, the choice between these VPN technologies will depend on specific requirements and factors, such as the underlying network topology, transport technologies, and security policies

upvoted 5 times

✉ **JY888** Most Recent 3 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: AB

Here we go again. Cisco will give you 3 correct answers and ask for the best 2 out of the 3. Cisco is not really concerned if you can implement or repair their technology only that you fail the test the first, maybe more, times around.

I think AB is correct. C is technically correct too.

https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/enterprise-class-teleworker-ect-solution/prod_brochure0900aecd80582078.pdf

chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/enterprise-class-teleworker-ect-solution/prod_brochure0900aecd80582078.pdf

upvoted 2 times

✉ **JY888** 3 months ago

Never heard of these SMH.

upvoted 2 times

Question #992

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the statements about AAA services from the left onto the corresponding AAA services on the right. Not all options are used.

**Correct Answer:**

- It grants access to network assets, such as FTP servers.
- It limits the services available to a user.
- It performs user validation via TACACS+.
- It records the duration of each connection.
- It supports User Access Reporting.
- It verifies "who you are".

Accounting

- It records the duration of each connection.
- It supports User Access Reporting.

Authorization

- It performs user validation via TACACS+.
- It verifies "who you are".

sdmejia01 Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is wrong. It should be...

Accounting: it records the duration of each connection and it supports user access reporting.

Authorization: it limits the services available to a user and it grants access to network assets, such as FTP Servers.

upvoted 16 times

RidzV Highly Voted 3 months ago

Given answers for authorisation are actually for authentication.

And the two skipped options will be correct for authorisation.

upvoted 7 times

Question #993

Topic 1

What is a characteristic of RSA?

- A. It uses preshared keys for encryption.
- B. It is a public-key cryptosystem.
- C. It is a private-key encryption algorithm.
- D. It requires both sides to have identical keys.

Correct Answer: B

mageknight Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

RSA is a public-key cryptosystem. This means that it uses a pair of keys, one of which is kept private and the other of which is made public. The public key can be distributed to anyone who wants to send encrypted messages to the owner of the private key, while the private key is kept secret and is used by the owner to decrypt messages.

upvoted 7 times

Question #994

Topic 1

What is used as a solution for protecting an individual network endpoint from attack?

- A. antivirus software
- B. wireless controller
- C. router
- D. Cisco DNA Center

Correct Answer: A

Question #995

Topic 1

Which security method is used to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks?

- A. authentication
- B. anti-replay
- C. authorization
- D. accounting

Correct Answer: B

 **Leethy** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Option B: Anti-replay is a security method used to prevent an attacker from intercepting and replaying valid data, but it is not specifically used to prevent man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks.

Anti-replay works by using sequence numbers or timestamps to ensure that each piece of data is unique and has not been intercepted and replayed by an attacker. While this can help prevent certain types of attacks, it is not a complete solution for preventing MITM attacks.

Authentication, on the other hand, is specifically designed to prevent MITM attacks by verifying the identity of each party in a communication.

upvoted 3 times

 **mageknight** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Anti-replay is a security method that is used to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks by ensuring that network packets are received and processed only once. This is typically accomplished by adding a unique identifier, called a sequence number or nonce, to each packet. The recipient of the packet keeps track of the sequence numbers that it has received and processes only packets that have not been received before. If a packet with a duplicate sequence number is received, it is discarded.

upvoted 4 times

 **purenuke** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

But isn't this just how TCP functions in "normal way" - with seq and ack numbers ?

upvoted 1 times

 **lolungos** 3 days, 3 hours ago

With TCP as a man in the middle you can request re-transmission

upvoted 1 times

Question #996

Topic 1

Which cipher is supported for wireless encryption only with the WPA2 standard?

- A. RC4
- B. AES
- C. SHA
- D. AES256

Correct Answer: *B*

Question #997

Topic 1



Refer to the exhibit. This ACL is configured to allow client access only to HTTP, HTTPS, and DNS services via UDP. The new administrator wants to add TCP access to the ONS service. Which configuration updates the ACL efficiently?

- A. no ip access-list extended Services
ip access-list extended Services
30 permit tcp 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 host 198.51.100.11 eq domain
- B. ip access-list extended Services
35 permit tcp 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 host 198.51.100.11 eq domain
- C. ip access-list extended Services
permit tcp 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 host 198.51.100.11 eq domain
- D. no ip access-list extended Services
ip access-list extended Services
permit udp 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 any eq 53
permit tcp 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 host 198.51.100.11 eq domain deny ip any any log

Correct Answer: D

gewe Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

its said add so option B would be better
upvoted 9 times

oatmealturkey 3 months, 2 weeks ago

And is most efficient
upvoted 3 times

Simon_1103 Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Option A will delete the ACL completely and create a new one with only one entry, which is not efficient.

Option C is missing the line number and will insert the new entry at the beginning of the list, which may affect the order of other rules.

Option D allows access to both UDP and TCP DNS services and adds an unnecessary entry at the end that denies all other IP traffic. This option is not efficient and may cause issues.

Option B adds a new entry to the existing ACL with the appropriate line number and rule syntax, allowing TCP access to the ONS service while keeping the existing rules for HTTP, HTTPS, and DNS services. This option is the most efficient and effective way to update the ACL.

upvoted 2 times

rx78_2 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the correct answer.
D would deny HTTP as well as HTTPS connection
upvoted 4 times

Stichy007 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B. They really did a horrible job with some of these questions.
upvoted 4 times

lucantonelli93 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

For me it's B
upvoted 1 times

Rynurr 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Should be "B"
upvoted 1 times

Question #998

Topic 1

Which WPA mode uses PSK authentication?

- A. Local
- B. Personal
- C. Enterprise
- D. Client

Correct Answer: B

 **Ciscoman021** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The WPA mode that uses PSK (Pre-Shared Key) authentication is the Personal mode.

WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access) is a security protocol used in wireless networks to protect the communication between devices. WPA has two modes of operation: Personal mode and Enterprise mode.

Personal mode, also known as WPA-PSK (Pre-Shared Key), uses a shared secret key (PSK) to authenticate wireless clients and encrypt network traffic. The PSK is a passphrase or password that is shared between the access point and wireless clients.

Enterprise mode, also known as WPA-EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol), uses a RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) server to authenticate wireless clients. Enterprise mode provides stronger security than Personal mode, but it requires more setup and infrastructure.

In summary, WPA-Personal mode uses PSK authentication, while WPA-Enterprise mode uses RADIUS server authentication.

upvoted 5 times

 **Goena** Most Recent 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

WPA2-PSK is also known as WPA2 Personal.

upvoted 1 times

Question #999

Topic 1

An engineer is configuring remote access to a router from IP subnet 10.139.58.0/28. The domain name, crypto keys, and SSH have been configured. Which configuration enables the traffic on the destination router?

A. interface FastEthernet0/0

```
ip address 10.122.49.1 255.255.255.252  
ip access-group 110 in
```

```
ip access-list extended 110
```

```
permit tcp 10.139.58.0 0.0.0.15 host 10.122.49.1 eq 22
```

B. interface FastEthernet0/0

```
ip address 10.122.49.1 255.255.255.240  
access-group 120 in
```

```
ip access-list extended 120
```

```
permit tcp 10.139.58.0 255.255.255.248 any eq 22
```

C. interface FastEthernet0/0

```
ip address 10.122.49.1 255.255.255.252  
ip access-group 105 in
```

```
ip access-list standard 105
```

```
permit tcp 10.139.58.0 0.0.0.7 eq 22 host 10.122.49.1
```

D. interface FastEthernet0/0

```
ip address 10.122.49.1 255.255.255.248  
ip access-group 10 in
```

```
ip access-list standard 10
```

```
permit udp 10.139.58.0 0.0.0.7 host 10.122.49.1 eq 22
```

Correct Answer: A

 **studying_1** 6 days, 10 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is correct, look at the wild mask in the access list, only correct one is in A
upvoted 1 times

 **Bhrino** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: B

This could be wrong But I believe be because /28 is 240 and ssh port number is 22
upvoted 1 times

 **studying_1** 4 days, 12 hours ago

the interface's ip address has nothing to do with the given subnet, we should look at the access-list not the configuration in the interface, it's totally different
upvoted 1 times

 **studying_1** 6 days, 10 hours ago

it can't be B, the wild mas in the access list is wrong
upvoted 1 times

 **studying_1** 6 days, 10 hours ago

wild mask* sorry typo
upvoted 1 times

Question #1000

Topic 1

To improve corporate security, an organization is planning to implement badge authentication to limit access to the data center. Which element of a security program is being deployed?

- A. user awareness
- B. user training
- C. physical access control
- D. vulnerability verification

Correct Answer: C **studying_1** 6 days, 10 hours ago**Selected Answer:** C

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #1001

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the characteristics of northbound APIs from the left onto any position on the right. Not all characteristics are used.

supports automation	1
communicates between the SDN controller and the application plane	2
communicates between the SDN controller and the data plane	3
supports data sharing between systems	4
supports network virtualization protocols	
supports REST-based requirements	
uses OpenFlow to interface between the data and control planes	

Correct Answer:

supports automation	supports automation
communicates between the SDN controller and the application plane	communicates between the SDN controller and the application plane
communicates between the SDN controller and the data plane	supports data sharing between systems
supports data sharing between systems	supports REST-based requirements
supports network virtualization protocols	
supports REST-based requirements	
uses OpenFlow to interface between the data and control planes	

  **sdmejia01**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

Answers are correct!

upvoted 8 times

Question #1002

Topic 1

Which benefit does Cisco DNA Center provide over traditional campus management?

- A. Cisco DNA Center automates HTTPS for secure web access, and traditional campus management uses HTTP.
- B. Cisco DNA Center leverages SNMPv3 for encrypted management, and traditional campus management uses SNMPv2.
- C. Cisco DNA Center leverages APIs, and traditional campus management requires manual data gathering.
- D. Cisco DNA Center automates SSH access for encrypted entry, and SSH is absent from traditional campus management.

Correct Answer: C

 **Ciscoman021** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Cisco DNA Center provides the benefit of leveraging APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) over traditional campus management which requires manual data gathering.

upvoted 2 times

 **Goena** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is correct

upvoted 3 times