

Questions for review:37

Sorry! You did not pass this test!

Passing score: 850

Your score: 327

Try again after reviewing the following report:

Question: To configure a fully functional VACL, you remember to use the vlan access-map map-name command, along with the match ip address and the action commands. Consider the example commands listed. One step is missing, however: what should you configure before using any of these commands? Switch(config)# vlan access-map MyFilter Switch(config-access-map)# match ip address MyACL Switch(config-access-map)# action drop Switch(config-access-map)# exit Switch(config)# vlan filter MyFilter vlan-list 10

- A. The VACL
B. Interface VLAN 10
C. The ACL MyACL
D. The VLAN access group

Correct answer: C
Your answer: B

Explanation: The VACL configuration is almost complete. The match ip address command references an IP access list named MyACL. You must configure that access list to identify which packets that the VACL will use to match and take action against. The VACL answer is incorrect because the VACL has already been configured with the listed commands. A VACL cannot be applied to a Layer 3 interface, so interface VLAN 10 is incorrect. The VLAN access group answer is also incorrect because such an access group does not exist.

Question: Identify statements that describe the core layer.

- A. Provides a high-speed backbone and aggregation point for the enterprise
B. Supports convergence for voice, wireless and data
C. Provides reliability through redundancy and fast convergence
D. Provides security services to help control network access
E. Assists in future growth scalability

Correct answer: A C E
Your answer: A B D

Explanation:

Question: Which of the following are characteristics of IBGP neighbor relationships?

- A. Peers need to be in the same autonomous system, or AS
B. Peers can have different autonomous system, or AS numbers
C. Neighbors need to be able to reach each other
D. IBGP neighbors need to be in a full mesh of peers

Correct answer: A C D
Your answer: A B D

Explanation:

Question: Which of the following are characteristics of an mGRE configuration?

- A. Only one tunnel interface needs to be configured on a router to support multiple remote GRE peers
B. Devices using mGRE require NHRP to build dynamic GRE tunnel
C. mGRE interfaces support unicast, multicast, and broadcast traffic
D. mGRE interfaces only support unicast traffic

Correct answer: A B C
Your answer: B C

Explanation:

Question: Which of the following are the benefits of using Virtual Switching System (VSS)?

- A. It allows for the use of multiple MAC addresses for a single physical switch
B. It allows for the use of a single MAC address for multiple physical switches
C. It allows the use of a single IP address for multiple physical switches
D. It allows for the use of multiple IP addresses for a single physical switch

Correct answer: C
Your answer: A

Explanation: Virtual Switching System (VSS) allows for the use of a single IP address for multiple physical switches.

Question: Which element is not a part of the "accounting configuration" command?

- A. start-stop
B. ppp accounting
C. reverse access
D. stop-only

Correct answer: C
Your answer: B

Explanation:

Question: Which HSRP group uses the MAC address 0000.0c07.ac10?

- A. group 1
B. group 0
C. group 16
D. group 10

Correct answer: C
Your answer: B

Explanation:

Question: Which prefixes are matched if the "ip prefix-list MyList permit 192.168.0.0/16 ge 20" command is entered?

- A. 192.168.0.0/21
B. 192.168.0.0/24
C. 192.168.0.0/16
D. 192.168.0.0/18

Correct answer: A B
Your answer: A D

Explanation: Since the command includes the ge 20 specification, only prefixes greater than 20 will be matched. With the 192.168.0.0/16 prefix, 16 is less than 20 and therefore will not be matched. With the 192.168.0.0/18 prefix, 18 is less than 20 and therefore will not be matched. With the 192.168.0.0/21 prefix, 21 is greater than 20 and therefore will be matched. With the 192.168.0.0/24 prefix, 24 is greater than 20 and therefore will be matched.

Question: What is the correct mapping of IP Precedence to DSCP Codepoint for Flash Override, IP Prec 4?

- A. AF32, AF33, AF41
B. AF41, AF42, AF43
C. AF22, AF23, AF43
D. AF42, AF43, EF
E. AF, AF41, AF42

Correct answer: B
Your answer: A

Explanation: AF41, AF42, AF43 is the only answer that exclusively maps to Flash Override.

Question: Which of the following components make up virtual routing and forwarding?

- A. Encryption and authentication application
B. A logical router
C. A subset of the router interfaces
D. Associated routing protocol instances
E. A routing table or RIB
F. Associated forwarding data structures or FIB

Correct answer: C D E F
Your answer: A B D E

Explanation:

Question: Identify the command that allows you to verify EtherChannel load balancing on source and destination IP addresses.

- A. Switch(config)#port-channel load-balance src-dst-ip
B. Switch(config)#show platform etherchannel
C. Switch#show etherchannel load-balance
D. Switch(config)#port-channel load-balance src-ip

Correct answer: C
Your answer: A

Explanation: You can verify your switch EtherChannel load balancing mechanism with the show etherchannel load-balance command:

Switch(config)# port-channel load-balance src-dst-ip
Switch(config)# exit
Switch#show etherchannel load-balance
EtherChannel Load-Balancing Configuration:
src-dst-ip
The show platform etherchannel command displays platform-dependent EtherChannel information. This command cannot be used to verify EtherChannel load balancing.
The port-channel load-balance src-dst-ip command allows you to configure load balancing for source and destination IP addresses. This command cannot be used to verify EtherChannel load balancing.
The port-channel load-balance src-ip command allows you to configure load balancing for source IP addresses. This command cannot be used to verify EtherChannel load balancing.

Question: Which of the following commands is used to verify the interfaces that are participating in the routing process?

- A. show ip protocols
B. show ip eigrp neighbor detail
C. show eigrp neighbors
D. show ip eigrp interfaces

Correct answer: A
Your answer: B

Explanation:

Question: Which of the following LSA types informs the OSPF domain how to get to the ASBR?

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

Correct answer: D
Your answer: B

Explanation: <http://www.learnccisco.net/courses/ncnd-2/an-overview-of-ospf/ospf-lsaa.html>

Question: What are the three types of entries in the TCAM? (Choose best three.)

- A. Values, of 164-bit quantities
B. Results, of 124-bit quantities
C. Results, numeric values of actions to take that match ACLs
D. Values, of 134-bit quantities
E. Masks, of 134-bit quantities
F. Results, numeric values of actions to take after a TCAM lookup

Correct answer: D E F
Your answer: A B D

Explanation: Results of numeric values of actions to take that match ACLs is almost correct, but it actually matches LOUs at the end of ACLs. Values and masks are also of 134-bit quantities.

Question: ____ is the Cisco Lifecycle Services model.

- A. FCAPS
B. TTL
C. TMN
D. SNMP
E. PPDI/O

Correct answer: E
Your answer: B

Explanation: PPDI/O, which stands for Prepare, Plan, Design, Implement, Operate, and Optimize, is the Cisco Lifecycle Services model.

Question: In which method of redistribution, the metrics are lost?

- A. multipoint one-way
B. one-way
C. two-way
D. multipoint two-way

Correct answer: D
Your answer: A

Explanation:

Question: What type of Wi-Fi encryption algorithm is typically used with Pre-Shared Key (PSK) authentication?

- A. SHA-1
B. DES
C. AES
D. MD5

Correct answer: C
Your answer: A

Explanation: Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) is typically used with Pre-Shared Key (PSK) authentication to ensure the highest level of security.

Question: What is the stated version on a Cisco device if both SSH Version 1 and 2 are running?

- A. 1.2
B. 1.5
C. 1.99
D. 3

Correct answer: C
Your answer: B

Explanation: When a device says that it is configured in SSH Version 1.99, this means that the device is running both SSH Version 1 and 2.

Question: Which of the following is a better description for the container?

- A. A lightweight virtual machine
B. A software emulation of a physical server without an operating system
C. An application with its dependencies packaged inside a tarball
D. An isolated environment where containerized applications run.

Correct answer: D
Your answer: B

Explanation: A container is an isolated environment where containerized applications run. It contains the application, along with the dependencies that the application needs to run. It is created by a container engine running a container image

Question: Which support level is not supported by SNMPv3?

- A. noAuthNoPriv
B. authNoPriv
C. authPriv
D. noAuthPriv

Correct answer: D
Your answer: A

Explanation: SNMP Version 3 supports the noAuthNoPriv, authNoPriv, and authPriv security levels.

Question: Which methods could you use to provide confidentiality in an IPsec VPN?

- A. RSA
B. Diffie-Hellman
C. HMAC-SHA-2
D. AES
E. HMAC-MD5
F. 3DES
G. Preshared keys

Correct answer: A B D F
Your answer: A C E F

Explanation: This is correct. DES and 3DES are methods of providing IPsec confidentiality. This is correct. The Diffie-Hellman, or DH algorithm is a method of providing IPsec confidentiality through symmetric keys. This is correct. RSA is an asymmetric encryption algorithm used to provide IPsec confidentiality. This is correct. AES is a symmetric-key algorithm used to provide IPsec confidentiality. This is incorrect. HMAC-SHA-1 and HMAC-SHA-2 are used to provide IPsec integrity. This is incorrect. HMAC-MD5 is used to provide IPsec integrity. This is incorrect. Preshared keys and RSA signatures are used to provide IPsec authentication.

Question: What type of traffic is routed using SSO?

- A. All traffic
B. Wireless traffic
C. Core traffic
D. Edge traffic

Correct answer: B
Your answer: D

Explanation: SSO (Stateful Switchover) is used to route wireless traffic. It provides software redundancy by allowing for the seamless transition between two routers in a wireless network in the event of a failure, ensuring the same state of the network is maintained without disruption.

Question: Which of the following is NOT a type of virtualization?

- A. Application virtualization
B. Network virtualization
C. Database virtualization
D. Hardware virtualization

Correct answer: D
Your answer: A

Explanation: Application virtualization, network virtualization, and hardware virtualization are all types of virtualization. Database virtualization is not.

Question: What does LISP separate IP Addresses into? (chose two)

- A. RLOCs
B. EIDs
C. LISP entities
D. Subnets and hosts

Correct answer: A B
Your answer: A C

Explanation: LISP separates IP addresses into endpoint identifiers (EIDs) and routing locators (RLOCs).

Question: Which command would be best for showing you all interfaces enabled in the OSPF process?

- A. show ip ospf interface brief
B. show ip ospf interface
C. show ip ospf neighbor detail
D. show ip route ospf

Correct answer: B
Your answer: C

Explanation:

Question: Where can a distribute list be applied?

- A. Redistribution routing updates
B. Received routing updates
C. Stale routing updates
D. Transmitted routing updates

Correct answer: A B D
Your answer: B C D

Explanation:

Question: Which command can you use to create a named EIGRP virtual instance?

- A. router eigrp name
B. router virtual eigrp name
C. router eigrp instance name

Correct answer: A
Your answer: B

Explanation:

Question: What Cisco IOS command enables you to apply an IPv4 ACL to an interface?

- A. ip traffic-filter
B. ip access-class
C. ip access-group
D. ip access-list

Correct answer: C
Your answer: D

Explanation: The ip access-group command is used in interface configuration mode to apply an existing ACL in the in or out direction.

Question: You are verifying VLAN configurations and issue the "show vlan" command. Ethernet 0/2 should be part of VLAN 20, but it is not listed. What can be done to correct this?

- A. Issue the no shutdown command on the port.
B. Configure it as an access port.
C. Use a valid VLAN number.
D. Create VLAN 20.

Correct answer: B
Your answer: D

Explanation: When troubleshooting VLAN issues, the show vlan command will display configured VLAN numbers, names, status, and assigned ports. The "show vlan id vlan_number" or the "show vlan name vlan-name" commands are used to display information about a particular VLAN. If you do not see a port listed in the output, it is probably because the port is not configured as an access port. Newly configured VLANs are not subject to a shutdown operation. This means they are operational immediately upon configuration. As such, there is no need to issue the no shutdown command. Based upon the question stem, Ethernet 0/2 should be a part of VLAN 20 but it is not. The show vlan command will display configured VLAN numbers, names, status, and assigned ports. There is no mention in the question that VLAN 20 was not included within the output. The valid range of VLAN numbers are 1 through 1001 and 1006 through 4094. As VLAN 20 is within this configurable range, this would not need to be corrected.

Question: Which of the following is not a feature of Flexible NetFlow?

- A. Scalability.
B. Efficiency.
C. Traffic shaping.
D. More detailed flow information.

Correct answer: C
Your answer: B

Explanation: Flexible NetFlow is an enhanced version of NetFlow that is more scalable and efficient. It can also be used to collect more detailed information about the flow of IP traffic. However, it does not provide traffic shaping functionality.

Question: What Cisco IOS command enables you to apply an IPv6 ACL to an interface?

- A. ipv6 traffic-filter
B. ipv6 access-group
C. ipv6 access-list
D. ipv6 access-class

Correct answer: A
Your answer: C

Explanation: The ipv6 traffic-filter command enables you to apply an existing IPv6 ACL to an interface in the in or out direction.

Question: Which command could you use to quickly view the configuration of IPv4 and IPv6 address families on your router?

- A. show ospfv3
B. show run | s ospfv3
C. show run
D. show | s ospfv3

Correct answer: B
Your answer: A

Explanation:

Question: Which command enables an inside NAT interface?

- A. ip nat inside
B. inside interface nat
C. ip nat outside
D. ip nat inside

Correct answer: D
Your answer: B

Explanation:

Question: When configuring a wireless mobility group, what is the maximum number of WLCs that can be contained within a single group?

- A. 12
B. 24
C. 6
D. 16

Correct answer: B
Your answer: D

Explanation: When configuring intercontroller roaming, WLCs can be grouped together to allow roaming across several controllers. These groups are referred to as mobility groups. Each mobility group can contain up to 24 WLCs.

Question: Which two ways are route maps used to help prevent routing loops?

- A. Redistributing internal and external routes
B. Route tagging
C. Redistributing internal routes
D. Redistributing only external routes

Correct answer: B C
Your answer: A B

Explanation: It is very likely that routing loops are introduced when you use multipoint two-way redistribution. Two solutions are to redistribute only internal routes, and to use route tagging. To avoid routing loops, either use route maps to redistribute only internal routes or use route tagging. A route tag is a 32-bit value that is attached to the redistributed routes. Redistributing only external routes is not a way to prevent routing loops. To avoid routing loops, either use route maps to redistribute only internal routes or use route tagging. You are not able to redistribute external routes without potentially creating loops. Redistributing internal and external routes is not a way to prevent route loops. To avoid routing loops, either use route maps to only redistribute internal routes or use route tagging. You are not able to redistribute external routes without potentially creating loops.

Question: Which Cisco IOS command enables an HSRP router to automatically retake the Active role when it comes into service with a higher priority?

- A. switch(config-if)# standby group initiate
B. switch(config-if)# standby group initiate
C. switch(config-if)# standby group preempt
D. switch(config-if)# standby group preempt

Correct answer: C
Your answer: A

Explanation: The standby group preempt command is used for a HSRP router to take over the Active role if it had the priority regardless of when it comes up.

Question: What is the result of the following commands? R1(config)# ip prefix-list filter-area-51 seq 5 deny 192.168.1.0/24 R1(config)# ip prefix-list filter-area-51 seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32 R1(config)# router ospf 1 R1(config-router)# area 51 filter-list prefix filter-area-51 in

A. R1 will filter the 192.168.1.0/24 Type 3 LSA, denying it to be sent into and out of area 51. All other LSAs into and out of area 51 will be permitted.

B. R1 will filter the 192.168.1.0/24 Type 3 LSA from area 51, denying it to be sent into all other areas. All other Type 3 LSAs from area 51 will be permitted.

C. R1 will filter the 192.168.1.0/24 LSA Type 3, denying it to be sent into area 51. All other Type 3 LSAs into area 51 will be permitted.

D. R1 will filter the 192.168.1.0/24 LSA Type 3 from area 51, denying it to be sent into all other areas. All other Type 3 LSAs from area 51 will be permitted.

Correct answer: C
Your answer: B

Explanation: The area number filter-list prefix name in | out command is used to filter Type 3 LSAs. The in | out parameter refers to the direction relative to the area listed in the command. In this case the Type 3 LSA for 192.168.1.0/24 will be denied from being sent into area 51.

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- A. Scalability.
B. Efficiency.
C. Traffic shaping.
D. More detailed flow information.

Correct answer: C
Your answer: B

Explanation: Flexible NetFlow is an enhanced version of NetFlow that is more scalable and efficient. It can also be used to collect more detailed information about the flow of IP traffic. However, it does not provide traffic shaping functionality.

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- A. ipv6 traffic-filter
B. ipv6 access-group
C. ipv6 access-list
D. ipv6 access-class

Correct answer: A
Your answer: C

Explanation: The ipv6 traffic-filter command enables you to apply an existing IPv6 ACL to an interface in the in or out direction.

Question: Which command could you use to quickly view the configuration of IPv4 and IPv6 address families on your router?

- A. show ospfv3
B. show run | s ospfv3
C. show run
D. show | s ospfv3

Correct answer: B
Your answer: A

Explanation:

Question: Which command enables an inside NAT interface?

- A. ip nat inside
B. inside interface nat
C. ip nat outside
D. ip nat inside

Correct answer: D
Your answer: B

Explanation:

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- A. 12
B. 24
C. 6
D. 16

Correct answer: B
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Explanation: When configuring intercontroller roaming, WLCs can be grouped together to allow roaming across several controllers. These groups are referred to as mobility groups. Each mobility group can contain up to 24 WLCs.

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C. Redistributing internal routes
D. Redistributing only external routes

Correct answer: B C
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Explanation: It is very likely that routing loops are introduced when you use multipoint two-way redistribution. Two solutions are to redistribute only internal routes, and to use route tagging. To avoid routing loops, either use route maps to redistribute only internal routes or use route tagging. A route tag is a 32-bit value that is attached to the redistributed routes. Redistributing only external routes is not a way to prevent routing loops. To avoid routing loops, either use route maps to redistribute only internal routes or use route tagging. You are not able to redistribute external routes without potentially creating loops. Redistributing internal and external routes is not a way to prevent route loops. To avoid routing loops, either use route maps to only redistribute internal routes or use route tagging. You are not able to redistribute external routes without potentially creating loops.

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C. switch(config-if)# standby group preempt
D. switch(config-if)# standby group preempt

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B. R1 will filter the 192.168.1.0/24 Type 3 LSA from area 51, denying it to be sent into all other areas. All other Type 3 LSAs from area 51 will be permitted.

C. R1 will filter the 192.168.1.0/24 LSA Type 3, denying it to be sent into area 51. All other Type 3 LSAs into area 51 will be permitted.

D. R1 will filter the 192.168.1.0/24 LSA Type 3 from area 51, denying it to be sent into all other areas. All other Type 3 LSAs from area 51 will be permitted.

Correct answer: C
Your answer: B

Explanation: The area number filter-list prefix name in | out command is used to filter Type 3 LSAs. The in | out parameter refers to the direction relative to the area listed in the command. In this case the Type 3 LSA for 192.168.1.0/24 will be denied from being sent into area 51.