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Question 1

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

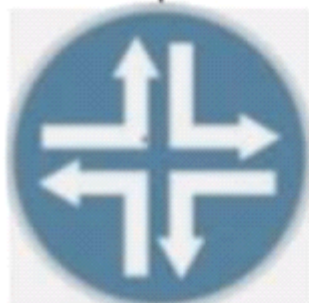Guidelines | Topology | Tasks

R1 | R2

OSPF Process ID 1
Area 0

Lo0:
1.1.1.1 /32

Lo0:
2.2.2.2 /32

E0/0   E0/0

.1   .2

192.168.0.0 /24

R1   R2

R2 con0 is now available

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

1. Ensure that all networks are advertised between the routers without using the "network" statement under the "router ospf" configuration section.
2. Configure a single command on both routers to ensure:
   - The DR/BDR election does not occur on the link between the OSPF neighbors.
   - No extra OSPF host routes are generated.

💬 Submit feedback about this item.

Options:

A- Explanation:

Solution:

R1

Router ospf 1

Int loop0

Ip ospf 1 area 0

Int et0/0

Ip ospf 1 area 0

Ip ospf network point-to-point

Copy run start

R2

Router ospf 1

Int loop0

Ip ospf 1 area 0

Int et0/0

Ip ospf 1 area 0

Ip ospf network point-to-point

Copy run start

Verification:-

```
R2#sh ip os
R2#sh ip ospf nei
R2#sh ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID      Pri    State            Dead Time    Address
        Interface
1.1.1.1            0    FULL/  -         00:00:34     192.168.0
.1      Ethernet0/0
R2#
```

```
R1#sh ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID      Pri    State            Dead Time    Address
        Interface
2.2.2.2            0    FULL/  -          00:00:32     192.168
.2      Ethernet0/0
R1#sh ip ospf route

              OSPF Router with ID (1.1.1.1) (Process ID 1)


                 Base Topology (MTID 0)


    Area BACKBONE(0)

    Intra-area Route List

*   192.168.0.0/24, Intra, cost 10, area 0, Connected
      via 192.168.0.1, Ethernet0/0
*   1.1.1.1/32, Intra, cost 1, area 0, Connected
      via 1.1.1.1, Loopback0
*>  2.2.2.2/32, Intra, cost 11, area 0
      via 192.168.0.2, Ethernet0/0

    First Hop Forwarding Gateway Tree

 192.168.0.1 on Ethernet0/0, count 1
 192.168.0.2 on Ethernet0/0, count 1
 1.1.1.1 on Loopback0, count 1
R1#
```

Answer:

A

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the result when an active route processor fails that combines NSF with SSO?

Options:

A- An NSF-capable device immediately updates the standby route processor RIB without churning the network.

B- The standby route processor immediately takes control and forwards packets along known routes.

C- An NSF-aware device immediately updates the standby route processor RIB without churning the network.

D- The standby route processor temporarily forwards packets until route convergence is complete.

Answer:

B

Question 3

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

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

○ json_data = json.loads(response.text)
  print(json_data[response][0][hostname])

○ json_data = json.loads(response.text)
  print(json_data['response']['family']['hostname'])

○ json_data = response.json()
  print(json_data['response'][0]['hostname'])

○ json_data = response.json()
  print(json_data['response'][family][hostname'])

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

B

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW3  Gi0/0              Gi0/0  SW2
     Gi0/1              Gi0/1
        EtherChannel
```

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


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

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

An engineer must assign an IP address of 192.168.1.1/24 to the GigabitEtherenet1 interface. Which two commands must be added to the existing configuration to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Router(config-vrf)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

B- Router(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4

C- Router(config-if)#address-family ipv4

D- Router(config-vrf)#address-family ipv6

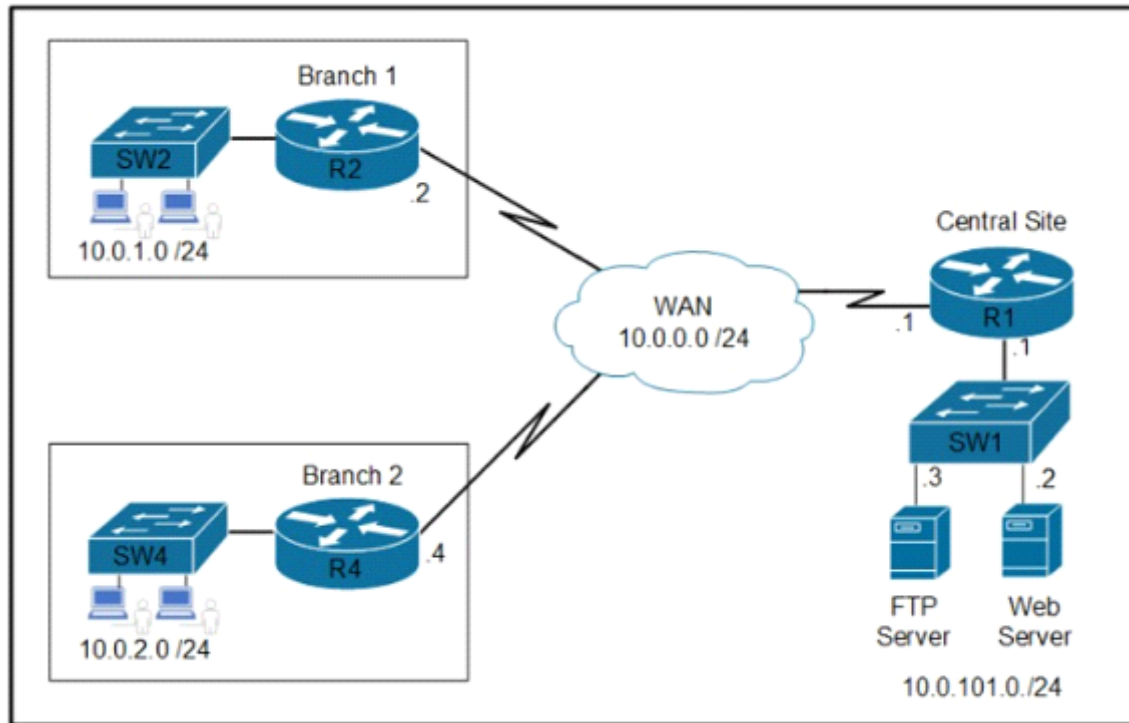**E-** Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

Answer:

B, E

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

```
☐ access-list 101 deny tcp 10.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.0.101.3 eq ftp-data
   access-list 101 permit ip any any

☐ access-list 101 deny tcp 10.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.0.101.3 eq ftp
   access-list 101 deny tcp 10.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.0.101.3 eq ftp-data
   access-list 101 permit ip any any

☐ interface GigabitEthernet0/0
    ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.252
    ip access-group 101 out

☐ interface GigabitEthernet0/0
    ip address 10.0.101.1 255.255.255.252
    ip access-group 101 in

☐ access-list 101 deny tcp 10.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.0.101.3 eq ftp
   access-list 101 permit ip any any
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

E- Option E

Answer:

B, C

Question 6

A company recently decided to use RESTCONF instead of NETCONF and many of their NETCONF scripts contain the operation

(operation="create").Which RESTCONF operation must be used to replace these statements?

Options:

A- POST

B- GET

C- PUT

D- CREATE

Answer:

A

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Simulation 02

Configure HSRP between DISTRO-SW1 and DISTRO-SW2 on VLAN 100 for hosts connected to ACCESS-SW1 to achieve these goals:

1. Configure group number 1 using the virtual IP address of 192.168.1.1/24.

2. Configure DISTRO-SW1 as the active router using a priority value of 110 and DISTRO-SW2 as the standby router.

3. Ensure that DISTRO-SW2 will take over the active role when DISTRO-SW1 goes down, and when DISTRO-SW1 recovers, it automatically resumes the active role.
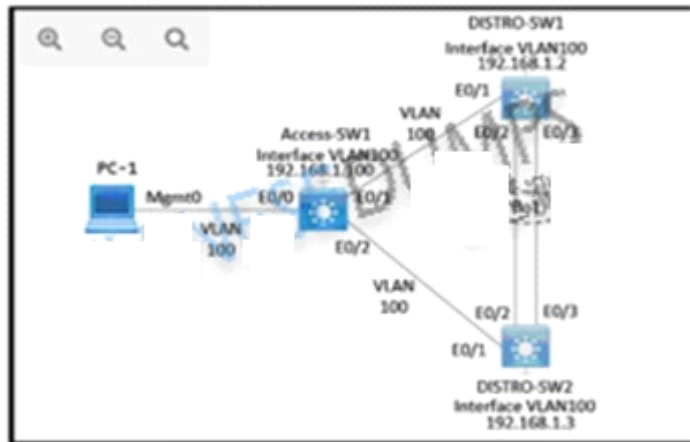
DISTRO-SW1   DISTRO-SW2

DISTRO-SW1>

DISTRO-SW1
Interface VLAN100
192.168.1.2

E0/1

VLAN
100   E0/2   E0/3

Access-SW1
Interface VLAN100
192.168.1.100

PC-1

Mgmt0   E0/0   E0/1

VLAN
100   E0/2

VLAN
100   E0/2   E0/3

E0/1

DISTRO-SW2
Interface VLAN100
192.168.1.3

```
DISTRO-SW1#sh run
DISTRO-SW1#sh running-config
Building configuration.

Current configuration : 1661 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 02:15:58 PST Fri May 20 2022
!
version 15.2
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
service compress-config
!
hostname DISTRO-SW1
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
clock timezone PST -8 0
!
```

```
hostname DISTRO-SW1
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
clock timezone PST -8 0
!
!
!
!
!
!
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.1.1
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.1.2
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.1.3
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.1.100
!
ip dhcp pool CISCO123
 network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
 default-router 192.168.1.1
!
!
ip cef
no ip igmp snooping
no ipv6 cef
!
```

```
!
interface Port-channel1
 switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
 switchport trunk native vlan 100
 switchport mode trunk
!
interface Ethernet0/0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
 switchport trunk native vlan 100
 switchport mode trunk
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
 switchport trunk native vlan 100
 switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode active
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
 switchport trunk native vlan 100
 switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode active
!
interface Vlan100
 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
!
```

```
!
interface Vlan100
 ip address 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ip ssh server algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes2
56-ctr
ip ssh client algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes2
56-ctr
!
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
line con 0
 logging synchronous
line aux 0
line vty 0 4
 login
```

DISTRO-SW2

```
no ipv6 cef
!
!
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface Port-channel1
 switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
 switchport trunk native vlan 100
 switchport mode trunk
!
interface Ethernet0/0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
 switchport trunk native vlan 100
 switchport mode trunk
!
```

```
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
 switchport trunk native vlan 100
 switchport mode trunk
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
 switchport trunk native vlan 100
 switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode passive
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
 switchport trunk native vlan 100
 switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode passive
!
interface Vlan100
 ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ip ssh server algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes2
56-ctr
ip ssh client algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes2
56-ctr
!
```

Options:

A- Explanation:

DISTRO-SW1

Sw1

int vlan 100

standby 1 ip 192.168.1.1

standby 1 priority 110

standby 1 preempt

copy run start

DISTRO-SW2

SW2

int vlan 100

standby 1 ip 192.168.1.1

standby 1 preempt

copy run start

OR

MINOR CHANGE IN ABOVE HSRP SCENERIO

Implement GLBP between DISTRO-SW1 and DISTRO-SW2 on VLAN100 for hosts connected to ACCESS-SW1 to achieve these goals:

1. Configure group 1 using the virtual IP address of 192.168.1.254.
2. Configure DISTRO-SW1 as the AVG using a priority value of 110.
3. If DISTRO-SW1 suffers a failure and recovers, ensure that it automatically resumes the AVG role after waiting for a minimum of 15 seconds.

Check the IP address 1.254 check the minimum 15 seconds solution get change.

DISTRO-SW1

Sw1

int vlan 100

glbp 1 ip 192.168.1.254

glbp 1 priority 110

glbp 1 timers 5 15

glbp 1 preempt

copy run start

DISTRO-SW2

SW2

int vlan 100

glbp 1 ip 192.168.1.254

glbp 1 timers 5 15

glbp 1 preempt

copy run start

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Options:

A- There is no route to 10.10.1.1/32 in R2's routing table

B- If R1 reboots, R2 becomes the master virtual router until R2 reboots

C- Communication between VRRP members is encrypted using MD5

D- R1 is master if 10.10.1.1/32 is in its routing table

Answer:

D

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