An engineer measures the Wi-Fi coverage at a customer site. The RSSI values are recorded as follows:

- Location A: -72 dBm
- Location B: -75 dBm
- Location C: -65 dBm
- Location D: -80 dBm

Which two statements does the engineer use to explain these values to the customer? (Choose two.)

- The signal strength at location B is 10 dB better than location C.
- Location D has the strongest RF signal strength.
- The signal strength at location C is too weak to support web surfing.
- ✓ The RF signal strength at location B is 50% weaker than location A.
- ✓ The RF signal strength at location C is 10 times stronger than location B.

```
<errors xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-restconf">
    <error>
        <error-message>End-of-file reached in XML
stream</error-message>
        <error-path>/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface=GigabitEthernet2</error-path>
        <error-tag>malformed-message</error-tag>
        <error-type>application</error-type>
    </error>
</errors>
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is using XML in an application to send information to a RESTCONF-enabled device. After sending the request, the engineer gets this response message and a HTTP response code of 400. What do these responses tell the engineer?

- The Accept header sent was application/xml.
- ✓ POST was used instead of PUT to update.
- The Content-Type header sent was application/xml.
- A JSON body was used.

Which two LISP infrastructure elements are needed to support LISP to non-LISP internetworking? (Choose two.)

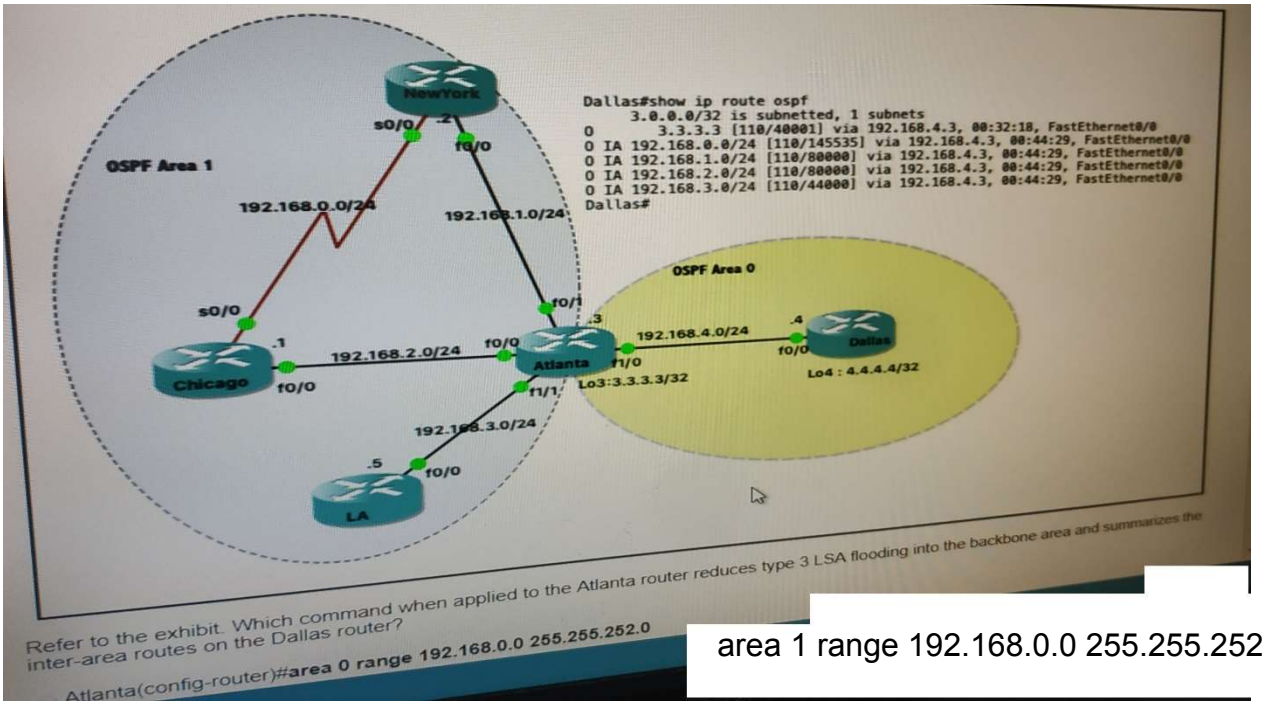
- ✓ PETR
- PITR
- ✓ MR
- MS
- ALT

A customer has deployed an environment with shared storage to allow for the migration of virtual machines between servers with dedicated operating systems that provide the virtualization platform. What is this operating system described as?

- decoupled
- ✓ type 1 hypervisor
- hosted virtualization
- container oriented

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

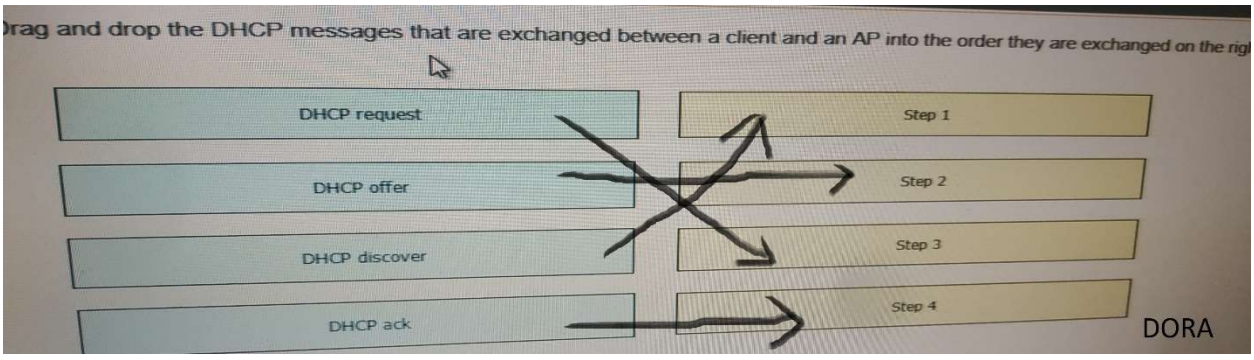
- ip access-list extended 100
  deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
  permit ip any any
- ip access-list extended NO_HTTP
  deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
- ip access-list extended 200
  deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 eq 80 any
  permit ip any any
- ip access-list extended 10
  deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
  permit ip any any




Refer to the exhibit. Which command when applied to the Atlanta router reduces type 3 LSA flooding into the backbone area and summarizes the inter-area routes on the Dallas router?

Atlanta(config-router)#**area 0 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.252.0**

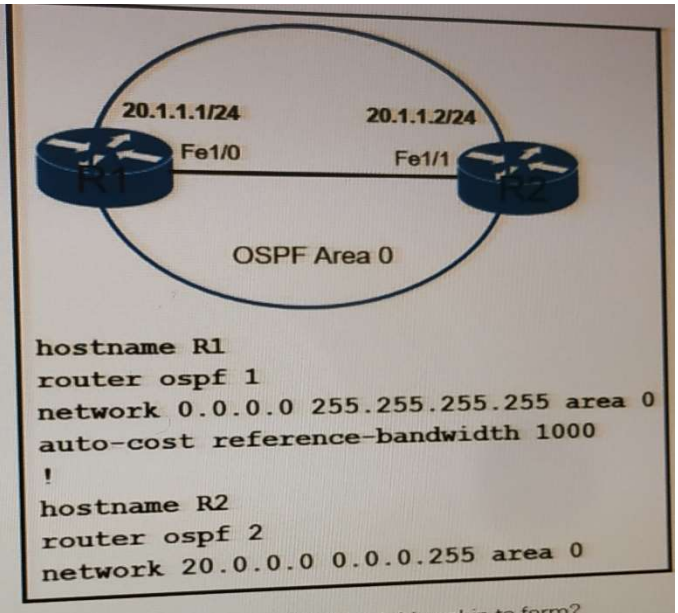
area 1 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.252.0




DORA

Which antenna type should be used for a site-to-site wireless connection?

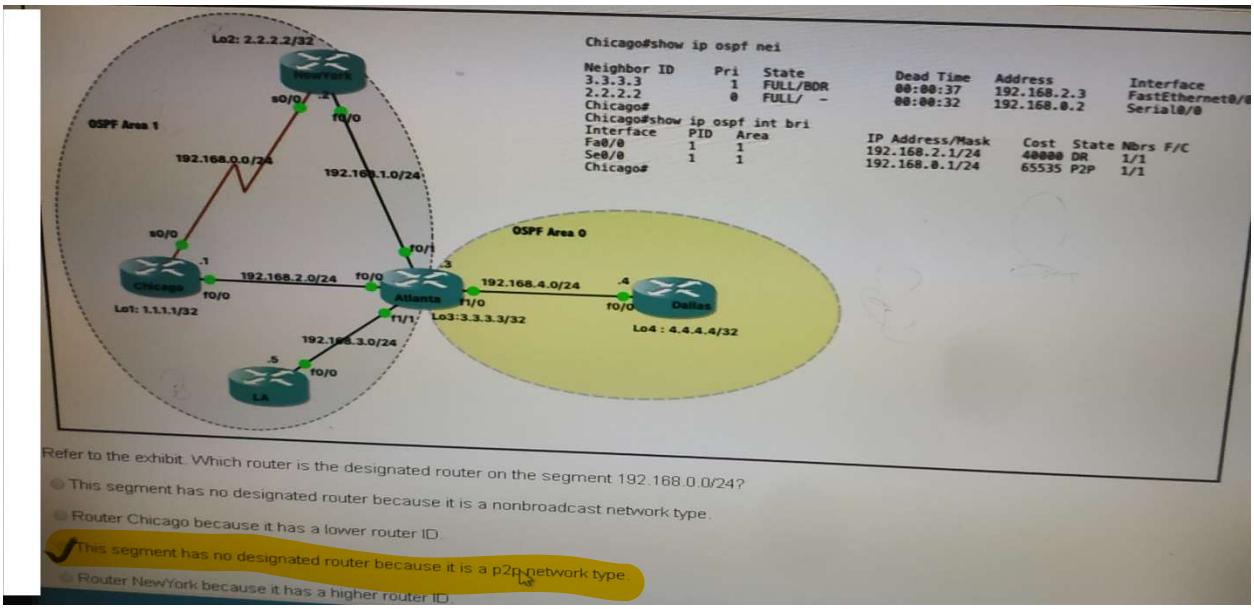
- omnidirectional
- dipole
- patch
- Yagi

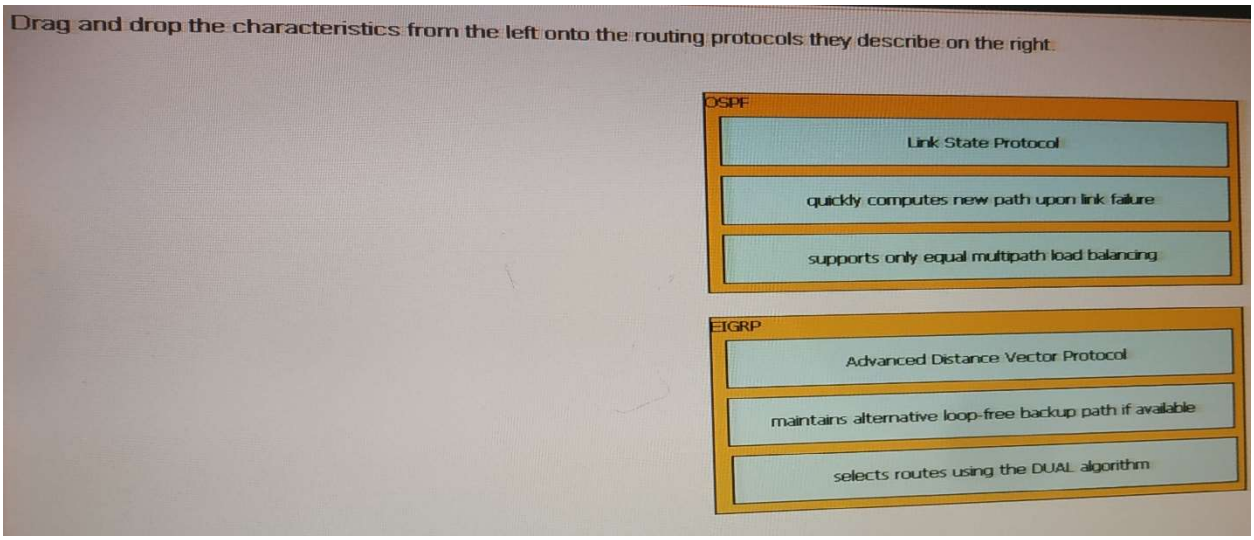


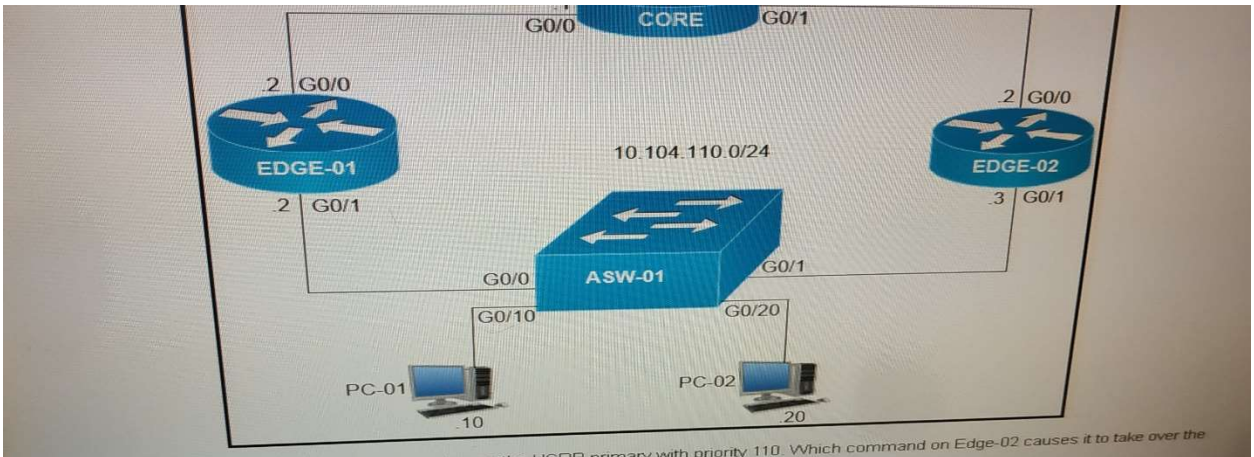

```
hostname R1
router ospf 1
network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
!
hostname R2
router ospf 2
network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which command must be applied to R2 for an OSPF neighborship to form?

- network 20.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 area 0
- network 20.1.1.2 0.0.255.255 area 0
- network 20.1.1.2 0.0.0.0 area 0
- network 20.1.1.2 255.255.0.0 area 0






Refer to the exhibit. Edge-01 is currently operating as the HSRP primary with priority 110. Which command on Edge-02 causes it to take over the forwarding role when Edge-01 is down?

- standby 10 priority
- standby 10 preempt
- standby 10 track
- standby 10 timers

What is the difference between CEF and process switching?

- Process switching is faster than CEF.
- CEF is more CPU-intensive than process switching.
- CEF processes packets that are too complex for process switching to manage.
- CEF uses the FIB and the adjacency table to make forwarding decisions, whereas process switching punts each packet.

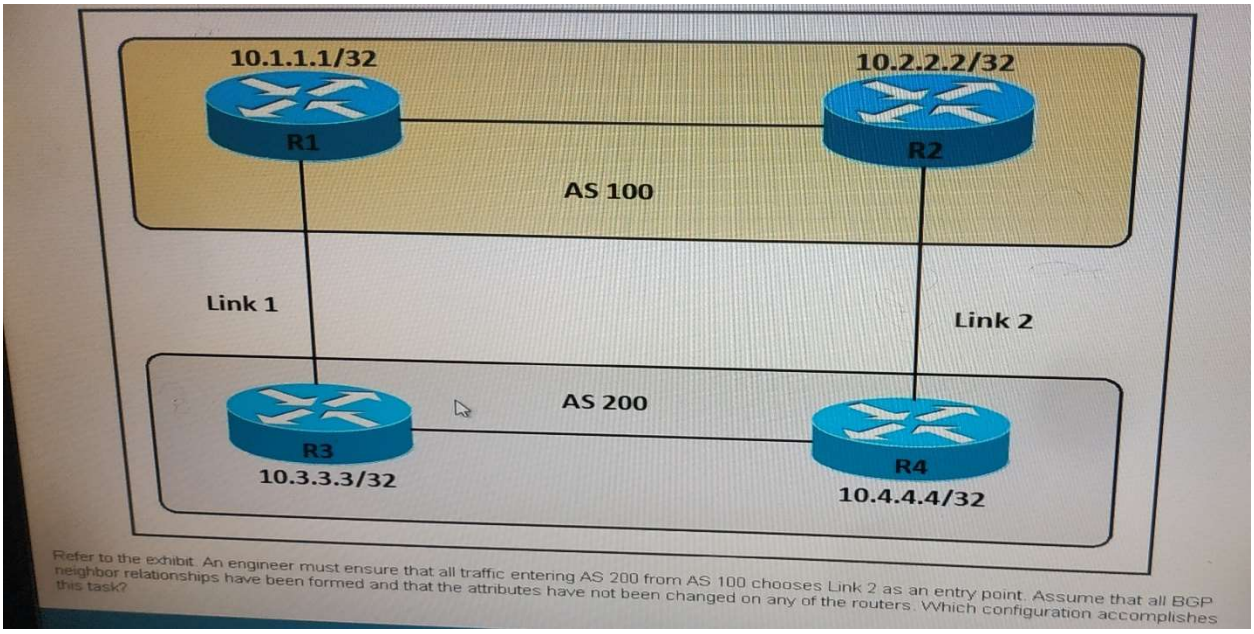
```
SW1#sh monitor session all
Session 1
------------
Type                    : Remote Destination Session
Source RSPAN VLAN       : 50

Session 2
------------
Type                    : Local Session
Source Ports            :
        Both            : Fa0/14
   Destination Ports    : Fa0/15
      Encapsulation     : Native
            Ingress     : Disables
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures monitoring on SW1 and enters the **show** command to verify operation. What does the output confirm?

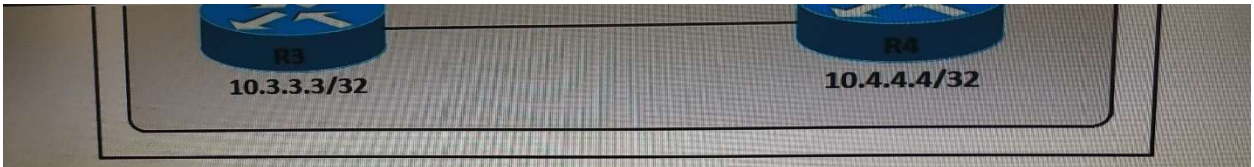
- SPAN session 2 monitors all traffic entering and exiting port FastEthernet 0/15.
- RSPAN session 1 is incompletely configured for monitoring.
- RSPAN session 1 monitors activity on VLAN 50 of a remote switch.
- SPAN session 2 only monitors egress traffic exiting port FastEthernet 0/14.

How is a data modeling language used?

- To enable data to be easily structured, grouped, validated, and replicated.
- To represent finite and well-defined network elements that cannot be changed.
- To model the flows of unstructured data within the infrastructure.
- To provide human readability to scripting languages.




Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must ensure that all traffic entering AS 200 from AS 100 chooses Link 2 as an entry point. Assume that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers. Which configuration accomplishes this task?




Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must ensure that all traffic entering AS 200 from AS 100 chooses Link 2 as an entry point. Assume that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers. Which configuration accomplishes this task?

- R4(config)#**route-map PREPEND permit 10**
  R4(config-route-map)#**set as-path prepend 200 200 200**

  R4(config)#**router bgp 200**
  R4(config-router)#**neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND out**

- R3(config)#**route-map PREPEND permit 10**
  R3(config-route-map)#**set as-path prepend 200 200 200**

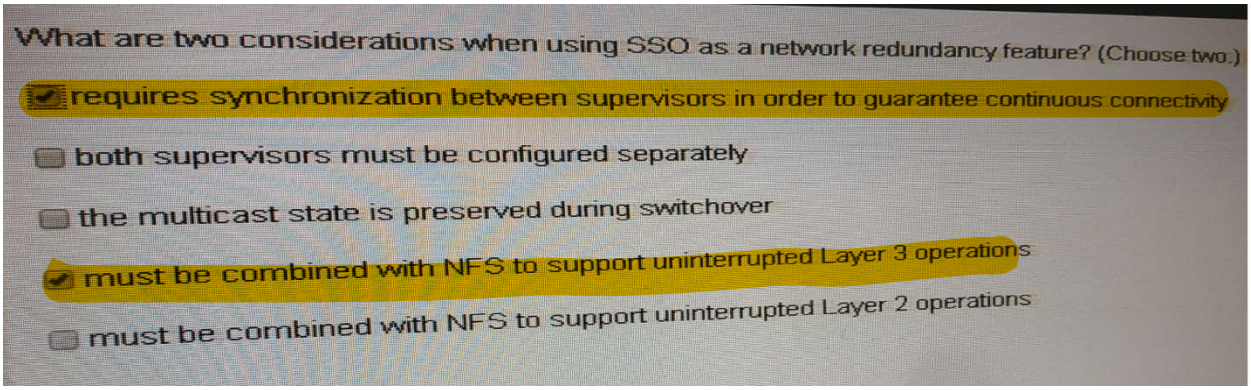
  R3(config)#**router bgp 200**
  R3(config-router)#**neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND out**

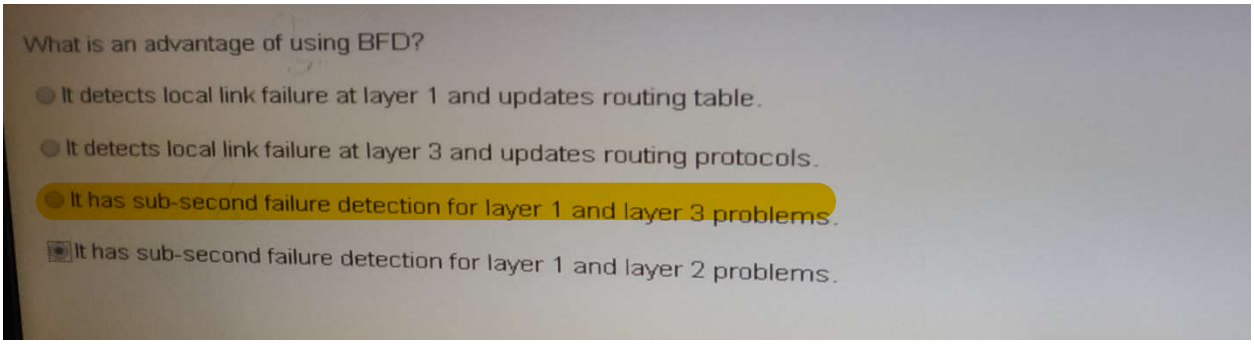
- R3(config)#**route-map PREPEND permit 10**
  R3(config-route-map)#**set as-path prepend 100 100 100**

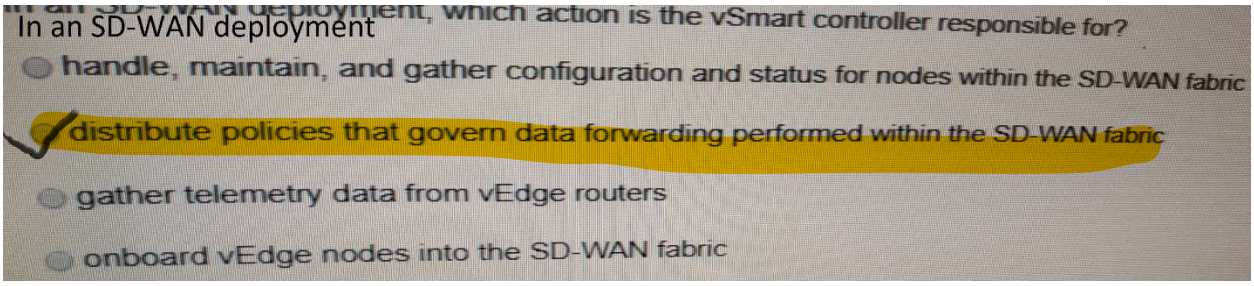
  R3(config)#**router bgp 200**
  R3(config-router)#**neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND in**

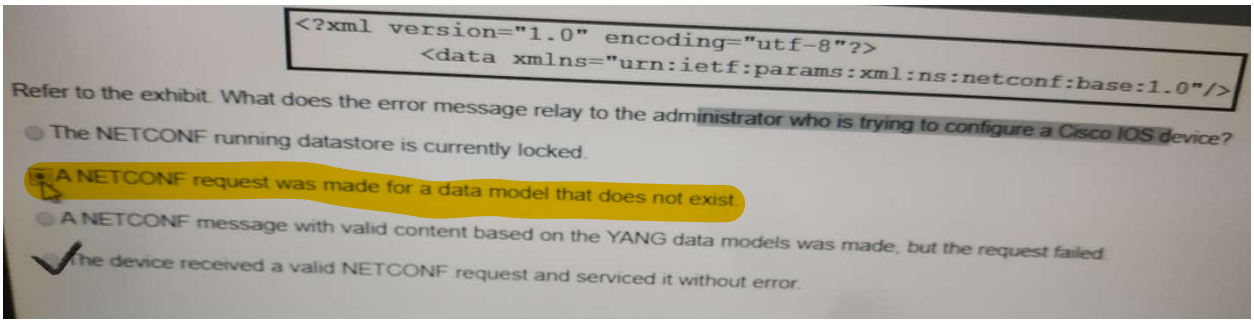
- R4(config)#**route-map PREPEND permit 10**
  R4(config-route-map)#**set as-path prepend 100 100 100**

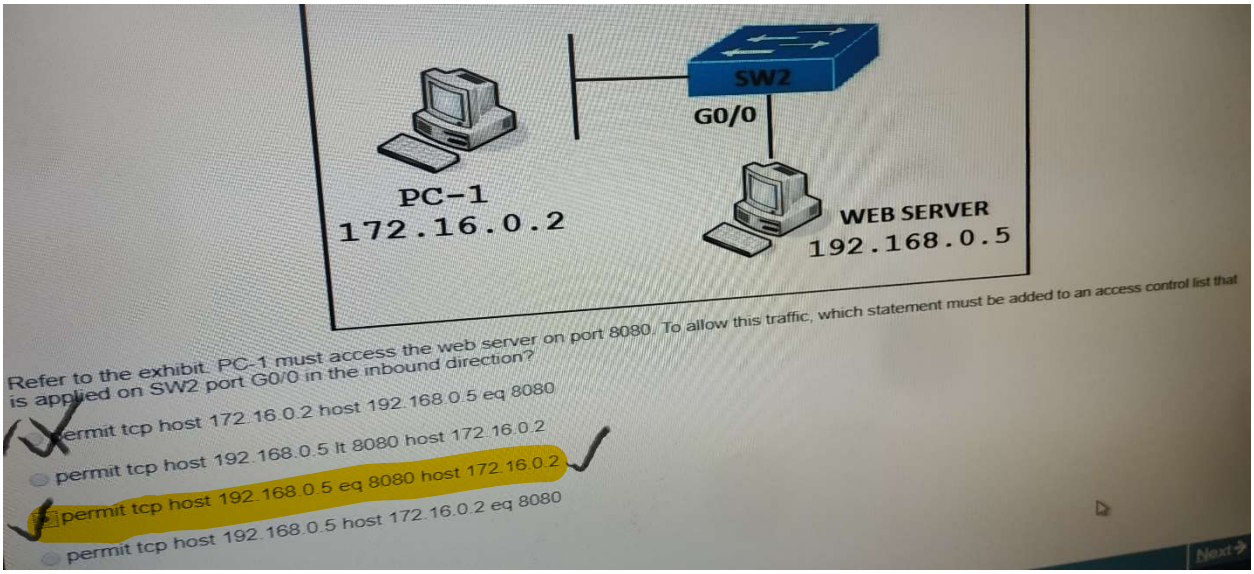
  R4(config)#**router bgp 200**
  R4(config-router)#**neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND in**






Refer to the exhibit. PC-1 must access the web server on port 8080. To allow this traffic, which statement must be added to an access control list that is applied on SW2 port G0/0 in the inbound direction?

permit tcp host 172.16.0.2 host 192.168.0.5 eq 8080

permit tcp host 192.168.0.5 lt 8080 host 172.16.0.2

permit tcp host 192.168.0.5 eq 8080 host 172.16.0.2

permit tcp host 192.168.0.5 host 172.16.0.2 eq 8080

Next

hat is a Type 1 hypervisor?

What is a Type 1

runs directly on a physical server and depends on a previously installed operating system

runs directly on a physical server and includes its own operating system

runs on a virtual server and depends on an already installed operating system

runs on a virtual server and includes its own operating system

A customer has deployed an environment with shared storage to allow for the migration of virtual machines between servers with dedicated operating systems that provide the virtualization platform. What is this operating system described as?

decoupled

type 1 hypervisor

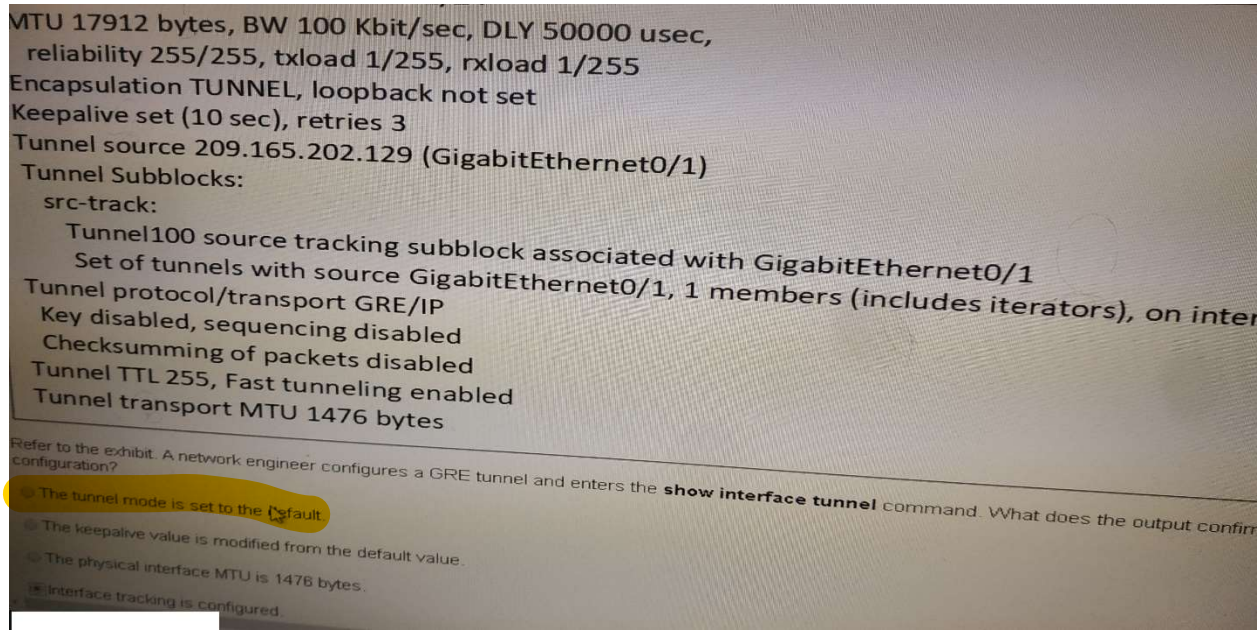
hosted virtualization

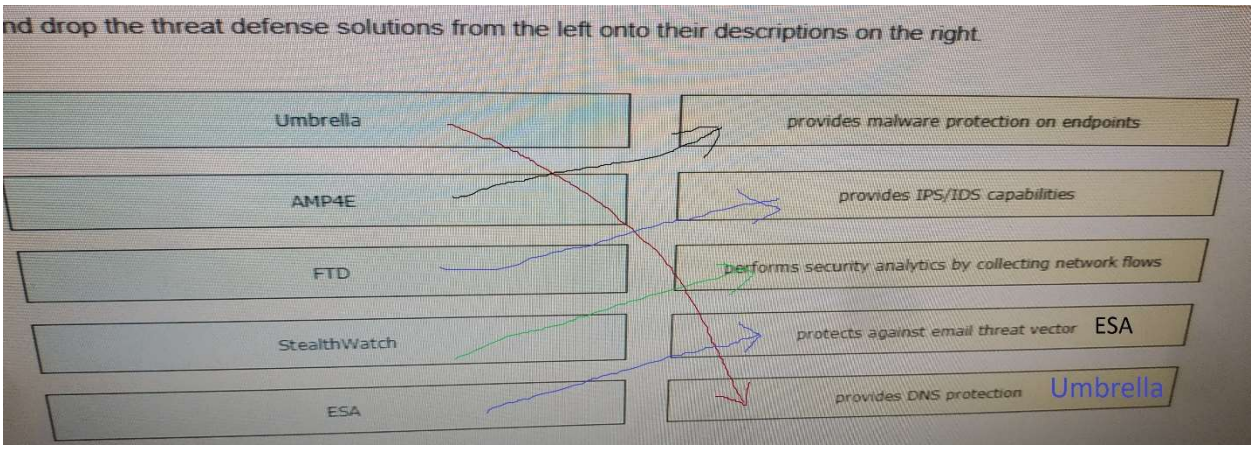
container oriented

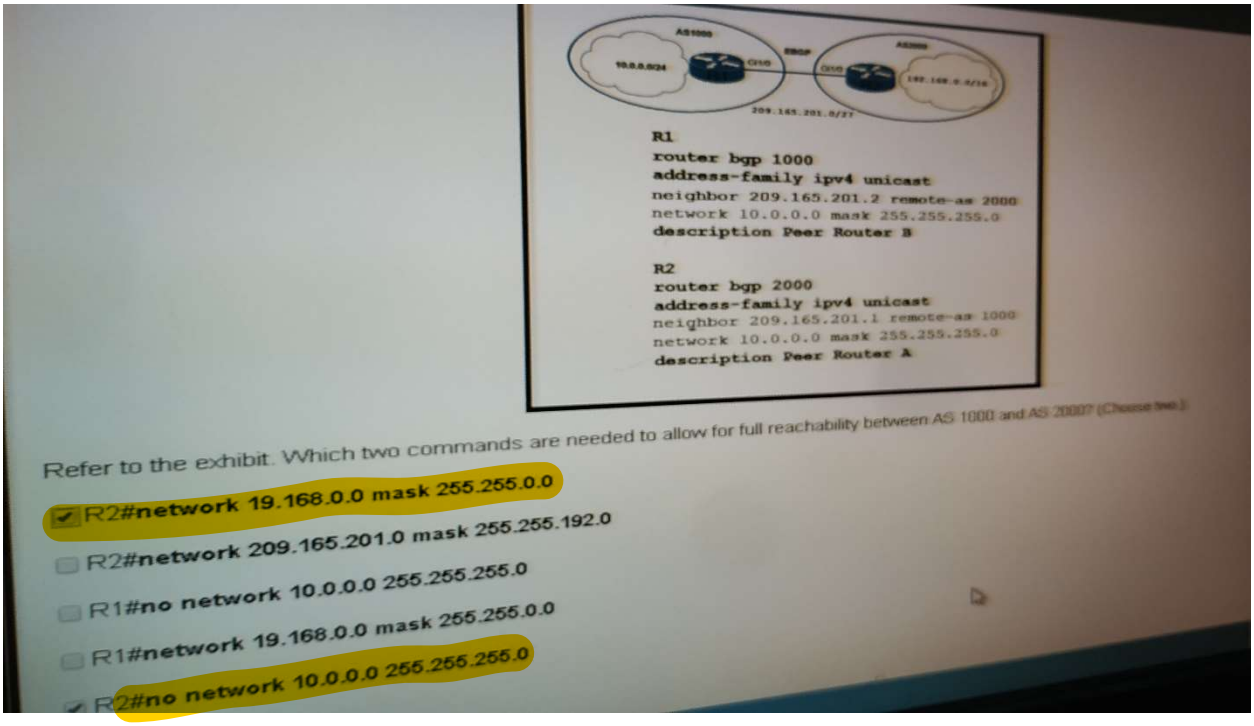
```
Tunnel100 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is Tunnel
  Internet address is 192.168.200.1/24
  MTU 17912 bytes, BW 100 Kbit/sec, DLY 50000 usec,
     reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation TUNNEL, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec), retries 3
  Tunnel source 209.165.202.129 (GigabitEthernet0/1)
  Tunnel Subblocks:
     src-track:
        Tunnel100 source tracking subblock associated with GigabitEthernet0/1
         Set of tunnels with source GigabitEthernet0/1, 1 members (includes iterators), on interfa
  Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP
     Key disabled, sequencing disabled
     Checksumming of packets disabled
  Tunnel TTL 255, Fast tunneling enabled
  Tunnel transport MTU 1476 bytes
```

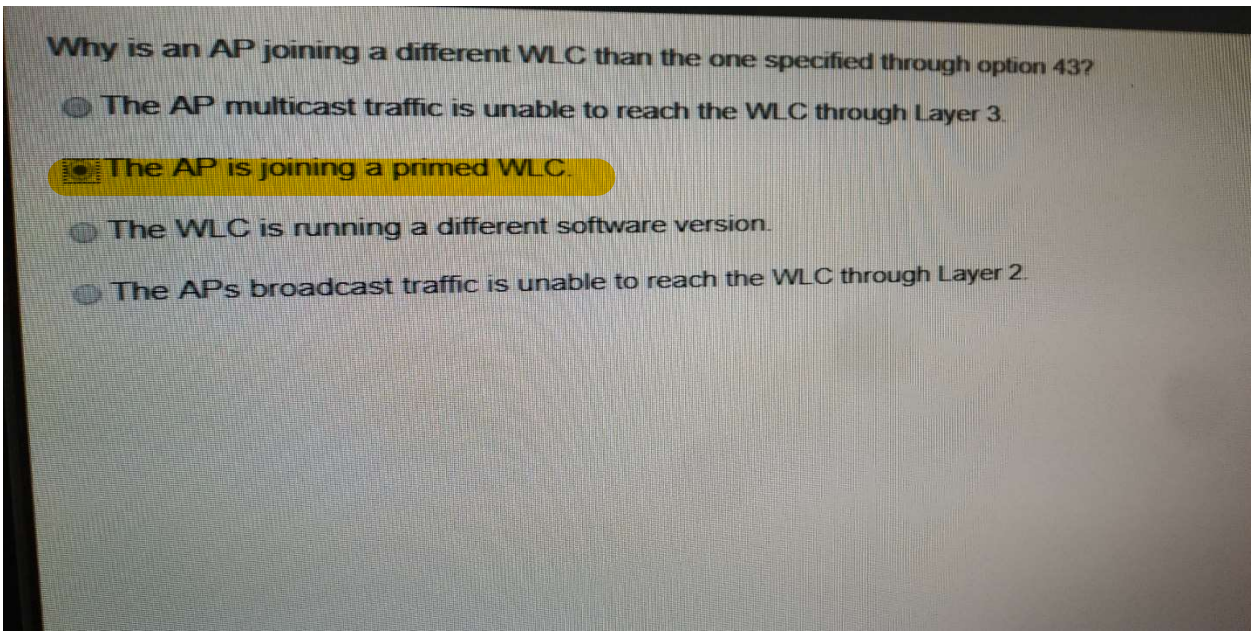
Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer configures a GRE tunnel and enters the **show interface tunnel** command. What does the output confirm about the configuration?

The tunnel mode is set to the default





An engineer measures the Wi-Fi coverage at a customer site. The RSSI values are recorded as follows:

- Location A: -72 dBm
- Location B: -75 dBm
- Location C: -65 dBm
- Location D: -80 dBm

Which two statements does the engineer use to explain these values to the customer? (Choose two.)

- The signal strength at location B is 10 dB better than location C.
- Location D has the strongest RF signal strength.
- The signal strength at location C is too weak to support web surfing.
- The RF signal strength at location B is 50% weaker than location A.
- The RF signal strength at location C is 10 times stronger than location B.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local-case enable
aaa authentication login ADMIN local-case
username CCNP secret Str0ngP@ssw0rd!
line 0 4
 login authentication ADMIN
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must create a configuration that executes the **show run** command and then terminates the se CCNP logs in. Which configuration change is required?

- Add the **access-class** keyword to the **username** command.
- Add the **autocommand** keyword to the **aaa authentication** command.
- Add the **access-class** keyword to the **aaa authentication** command.
- Add the **autocommand** keyword to the **username** command.

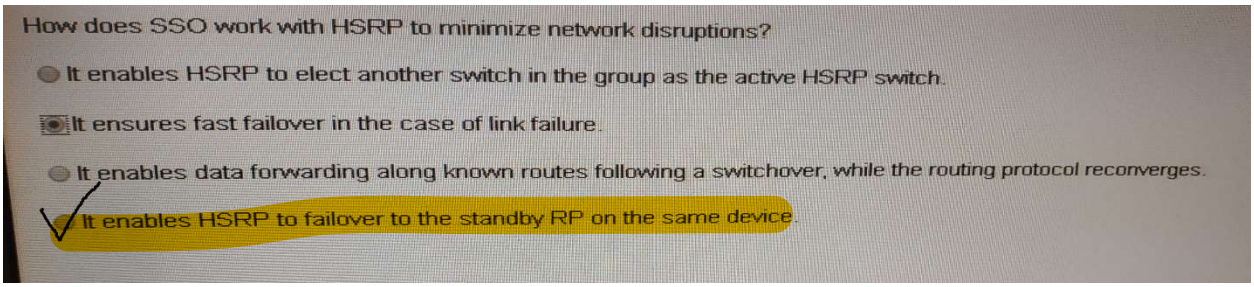
```
interface Vlan10
 ip vrf forwarding Clients
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
 ip vrf forwarding Servers
 ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
 ip vrf forwarding Printers
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 -- output omitted for brevity --
router eigrp 1
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

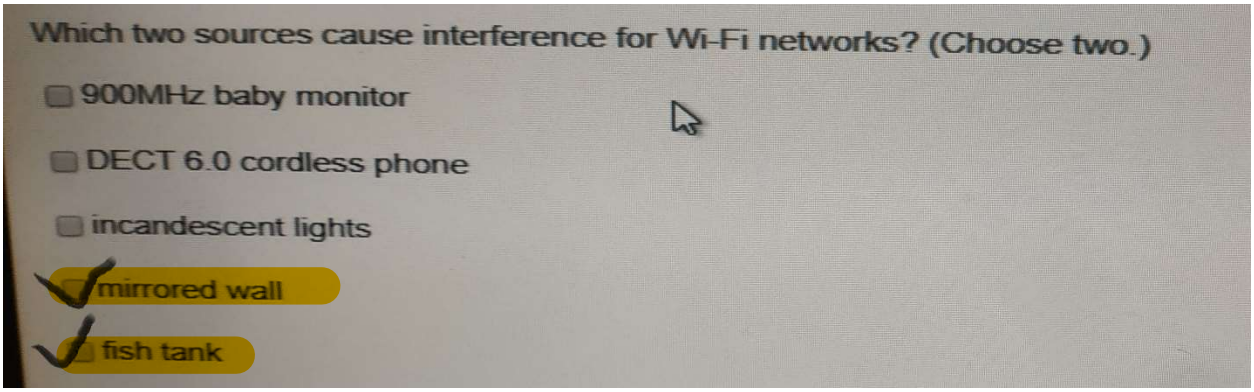
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to configure a router on a stick to route packets between Clients, Servers, and Printers; however, initial tests show that this configuration is not working. Which command set resolves this issue?

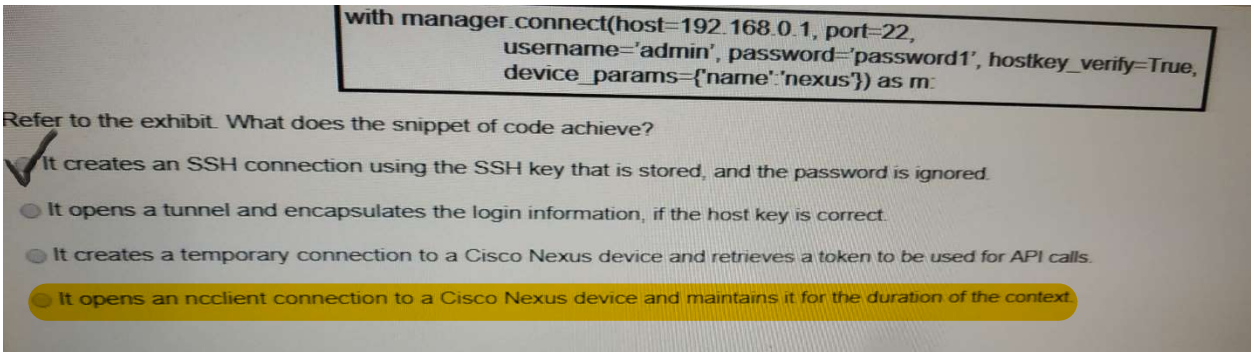
```
router eigrp 1
 network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
 network 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0
 network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
```

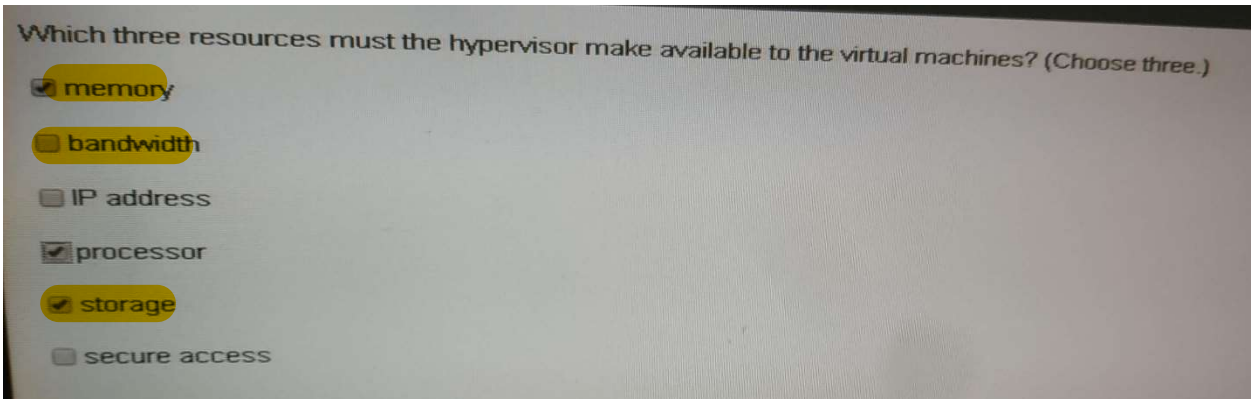
```
router eigrp 1
 network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
 network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
 network 192.168.1.0 255.255.0.0
```

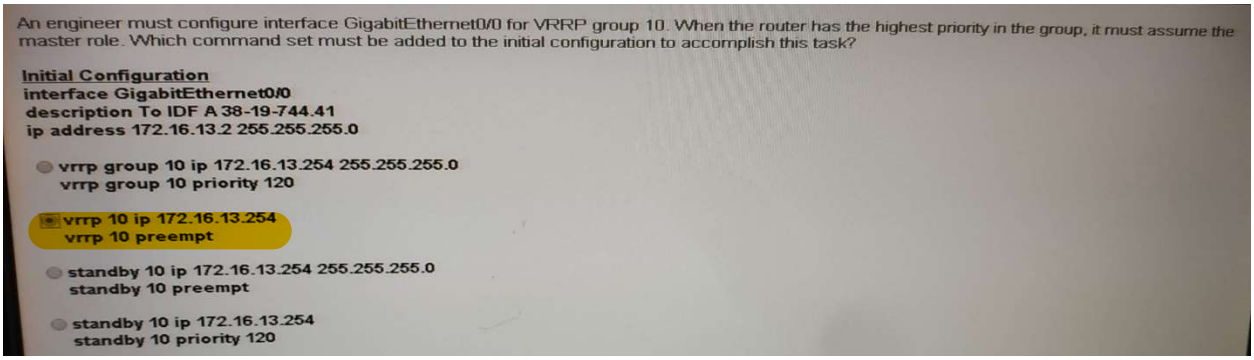
```
interface Vlan10
 no ip vrf forwarding Clients
 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
 !
 interface Vlan20
  no ip vrf forwarding Servers
```

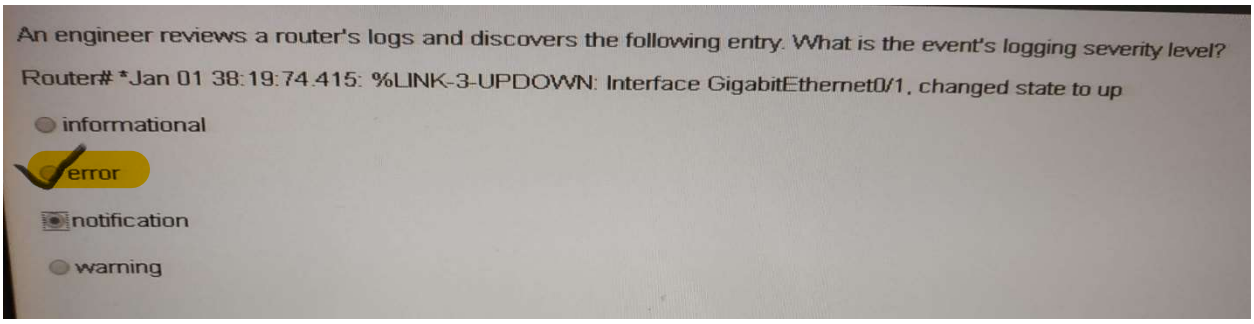


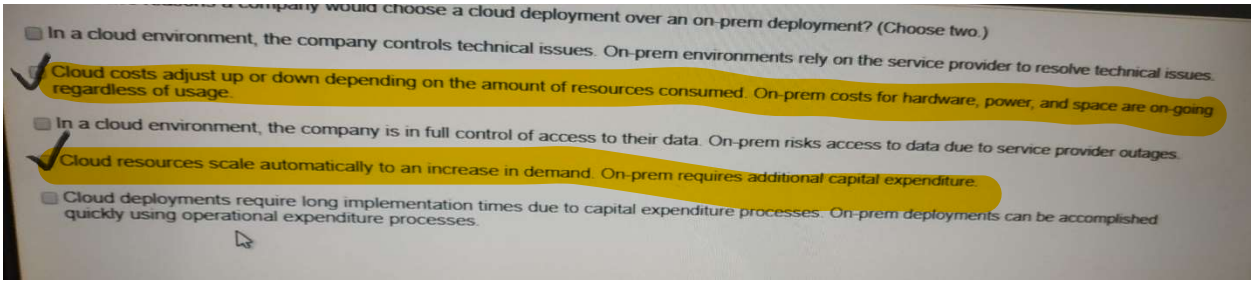



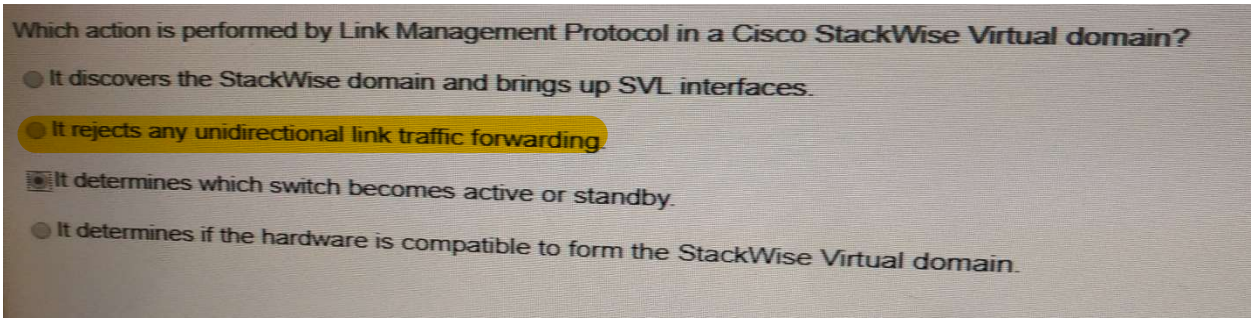



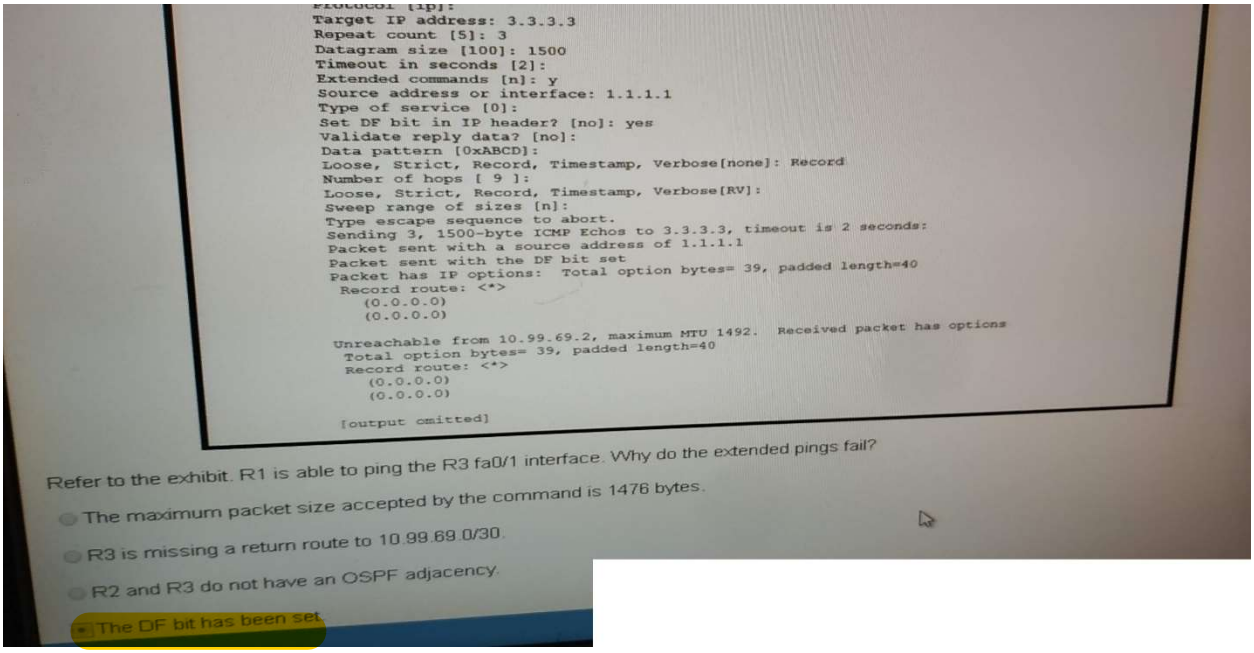



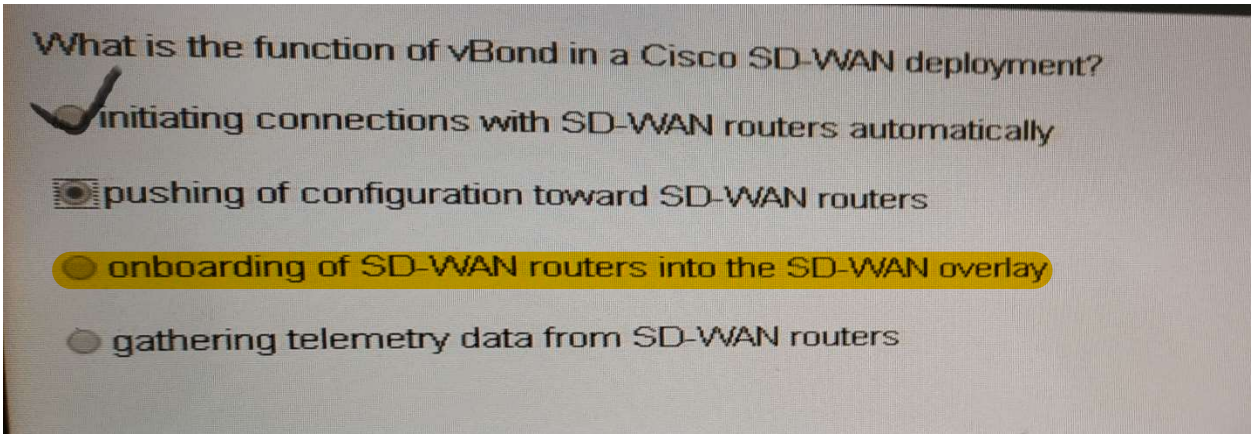


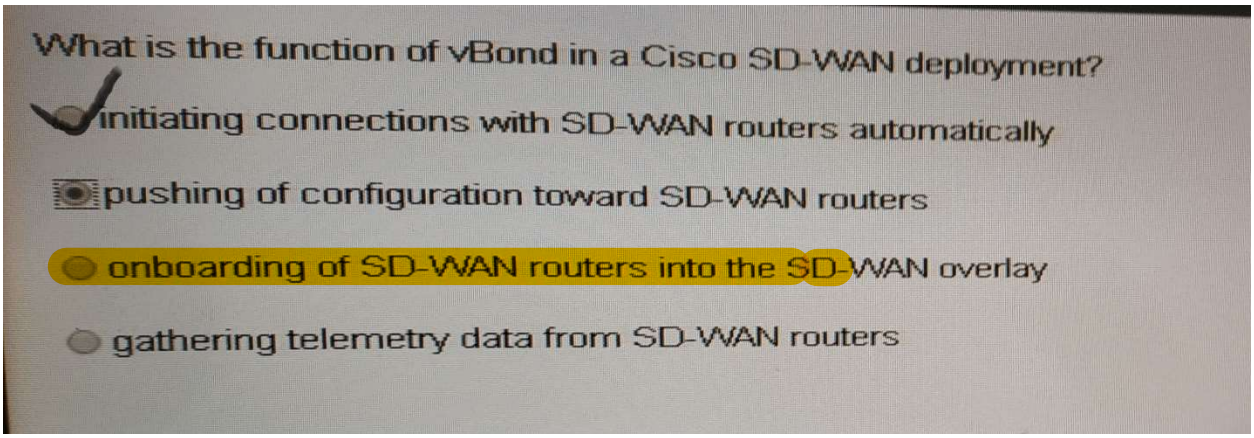



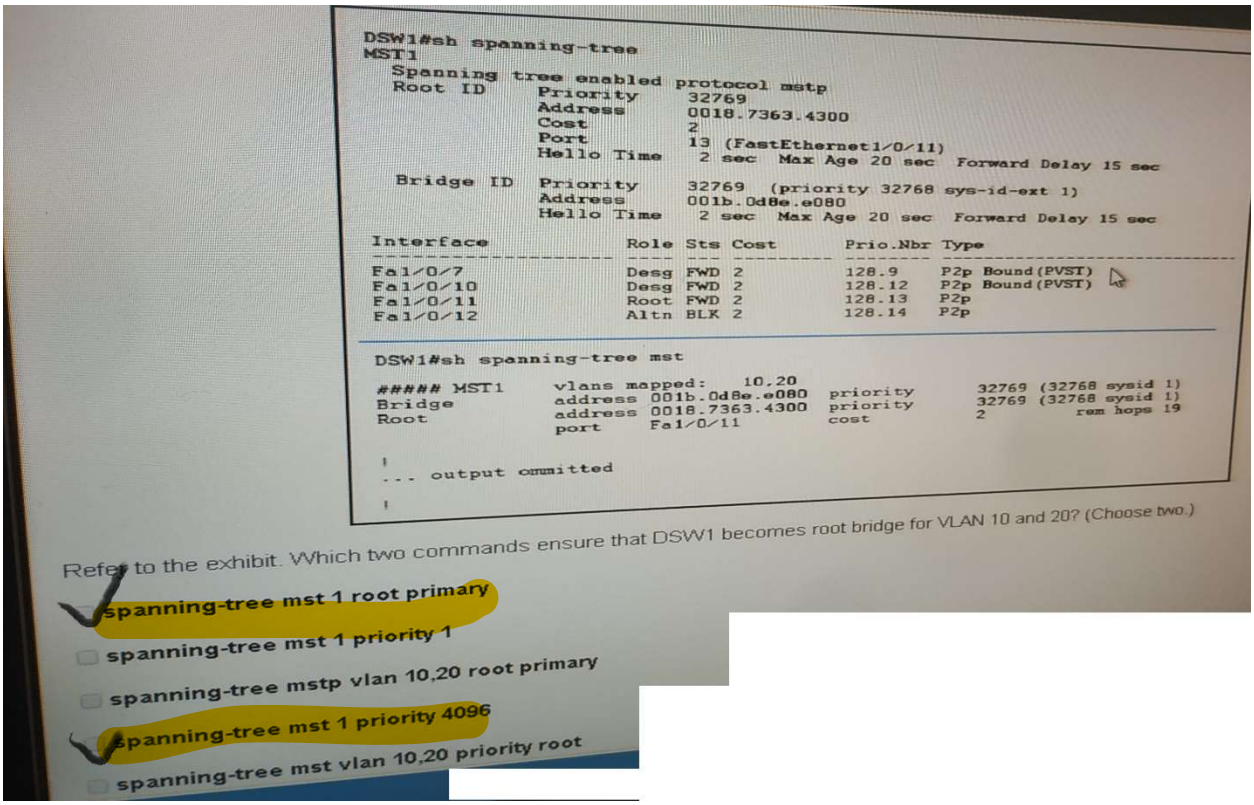





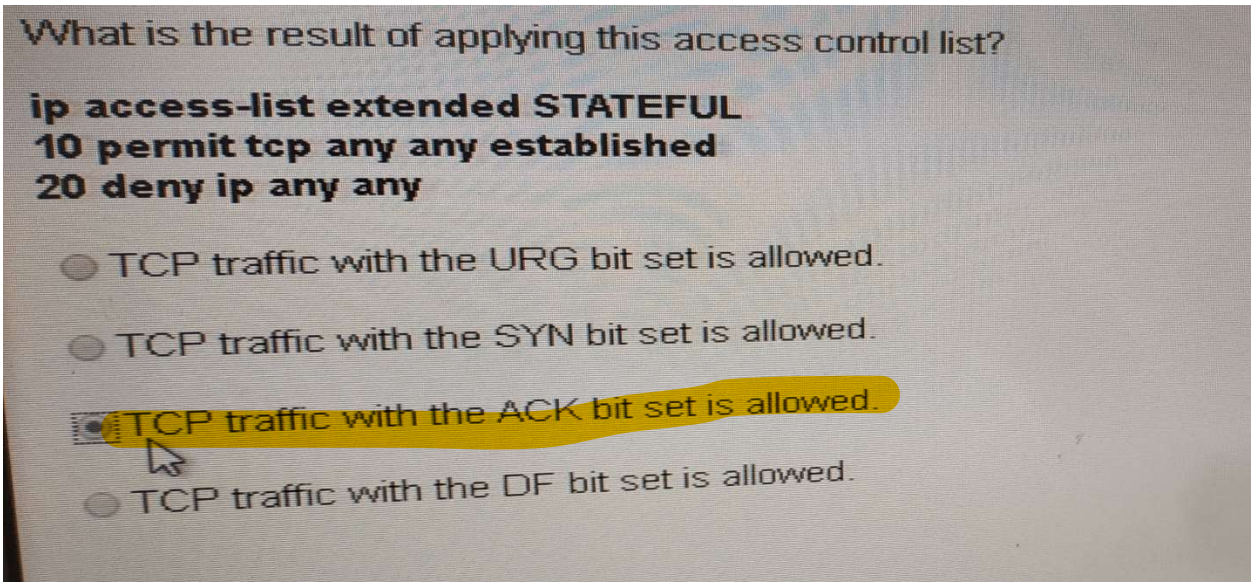





```
DSW1#sh spanning-tree
MST1
  Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp
  Root ID     Priority    32769
              Address     0018.7363.4300
              Cost        2
              Port        13 (FastEthernet1/0/11)
              Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

  Bridge ID   Priority    32769  (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)
              Address     001b.0d8e.e080
              Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

Interface        Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
---------------- ---- --- --------- -------- --------------------------------
Fa1/0/7          Desg FWD 2         128.9    P2p Bound(PVST)
Fa1/0/10         Desg FWD 2         128.12   P2p Bound(PVST)
Fa1/0/11         Root FWD 2         128.13   P2p
Fa1/0/12         Altn BLK 2         128.14   P2p

DSW1#sh spanning-tree mst

##### MST1    vlans mapped:   10,20
Bridge       address 001b.0d8e.e080  priority      32769 (32768 sysid 1)
Root         address 0018.7363.4300  priority      32769 (32768 sysid 1)
             port    Fa1/0/11        cost          2         rem hops 19

!
--- output ommitted
!
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which two commands ensure that DSW1 becomes root bridge for VLAN 10 and 20? (Choose two.)

- [x] spanning-tree mst 1 root primary
- [ ] spanning-tree mst 1 priority 1
- [ ] spanning-tree mstp vlan 10,20 root primary
- [x] spanning-tree mst 1 priority 4096
- [ ] spanning-tree mst vlan 10,20 priority root



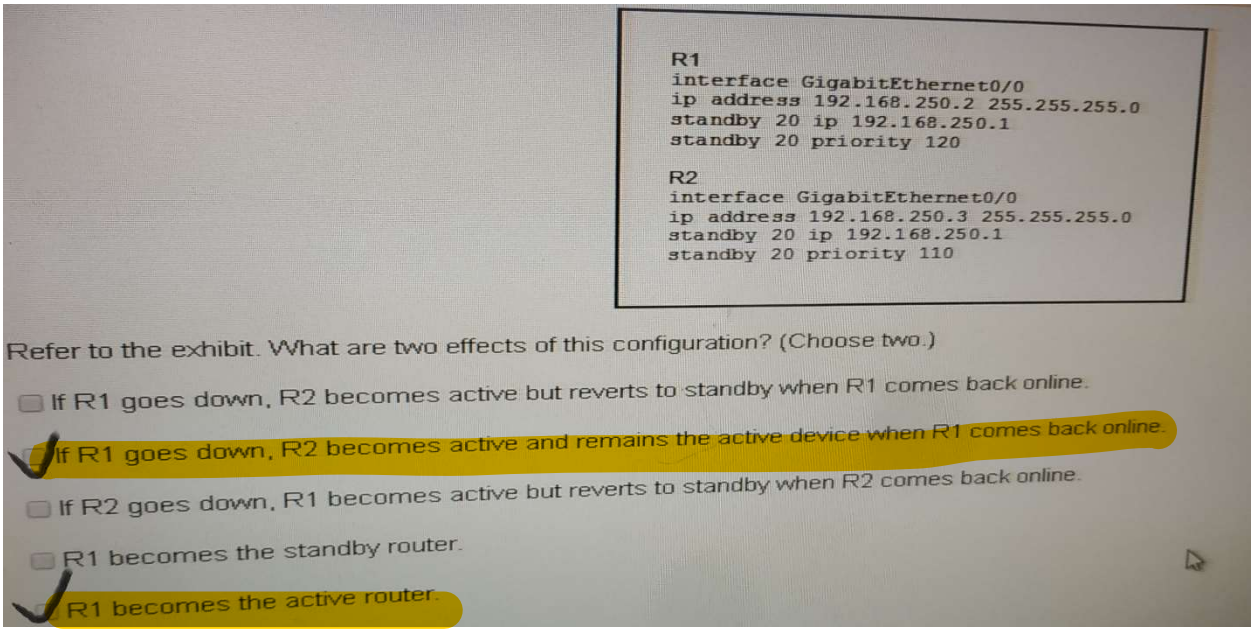
What is the result of applying this access control list?

```
ip access-list extended STATEFUL
10 permit tcp any any established
20 deny ip any any
```

- TCP traffic with the URG bit set is allowed.
- TCP traffic with the SYN bit set is allowed.
- TCP traffic with the ACK bit set is allowed.
- TCP traffic with the DF bit set is allowed.

Which three methods does Cisco DNA Center use to discover devices? (Choose three.)

- [x] CDP
- [ ] SNMP
- [x] LLDP
- [ ] ping
- [ ] NETCONF
- [x] a specified range of IP addresses



```
R1
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 192.168.250.2 255.255.255.0
standby 20 ip 192.168.250.1
standby 20 priority 120

R2
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 192.168.250.3 255.255.255.0
standby 20 ip 192.168.250.1
standby 20 priority 110
```

Refer to the exhibit. What are two effects of this configuration? (Choose two.)

- [ ] If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active but reverts to standby when R1 comes back online.
- [x] If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active and remains the active device when R1 comes back online.
- [ ] If R2 goes down, R1 becomes active but reverts to standby when R2 comes back online.
- [ ] R1 becomes the standby router.
- [x] R1 becomes the active router.