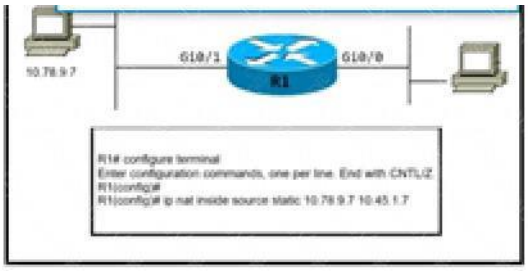


A. R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
R1(config)#ip pat outside
R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1
R1(config)#ip pat inside
B. R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
R1(config)#ip nat outside
R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1
R1(config)#ip nat inside
C. R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
R1(config)#ip nat inside
R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1
R1(config)#ip nat outside
D. R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
R1(config)#ip pat inside
R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1
R1(config)#ip pat outside

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 98
What is the output of this code?

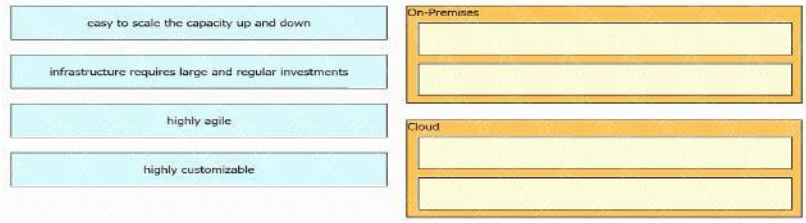
```
def get_credentials():
    creds={'username': 'cisco', 'password': 'c3577dc8ae4e36c0bfb6fe5398614245'}
    return (creds.get('username'))

print(get_credentials())
```

A. username Cisco
B. get_credentials
C. username
D. CISCO

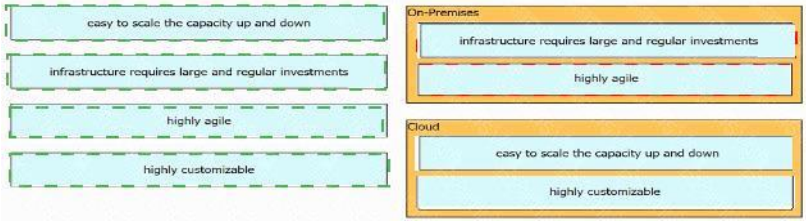
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 99
DRAG DROP
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the infrastructure deployment models they

describe on the right.



Correct Answer:



QUESTION 100
Refer to the exhibit. The IP SLA is configured in a router. An engineer must configure an EEM applet to shut down the interface and bring it back up when there is a problem with the IP SLA. Which configuration should the engineer use?

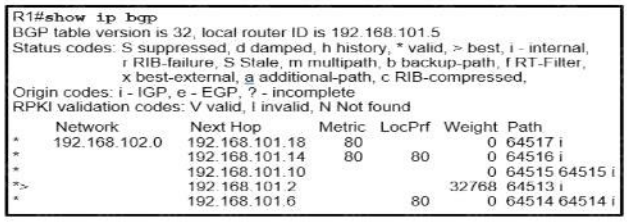
```
ip sla 10
icmp-echo 192.168.10.20
timeout 500
frequency 3
ip sla schedule 10 life forever start-time now
track 10 ip sla 10 reachability
```

A. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event track 10 state down
B. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event track 10 state unreachable
C. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event sla 10 state unreachable
D. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event sla 10 state down

Correct Answer: A
Explanation:
The ip sla 10 will ping the IP 192.168.10.20 every 3 seconds to make sure the connection is still up. We can configure an EEM applet if there is any problem with this IP SLA via the command event track 10 state down.

QUESTION 101
Refer to the exhibit. Which IP address becomes the active next hop for 192.168.102 0/24 when

192.168.101.2 fails?



A. 192.168.101.18
B. 192.168.101.6
C. 192.168.101.10
D. 192.168.101.14

Correct Answer: A
Explanation:
The `>' shown in the output above indicates that the path with a next hop of 192.168.101.2 is the current best path.

Path Selection Attributes: Weight > Local Preference > Originate > AS Path > Origin > MED > External > IGP Cost > eBGP Peering > Router ID

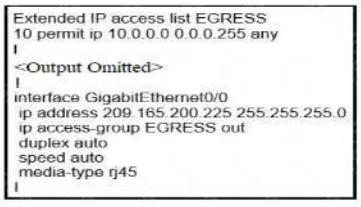
BGP prefers the path with highest weight but the weights here are all 0 (which indicate all routes that are not originated by the local router) so we need to check the Local Preference. Answer '192.168.101.18' path without LOCAL_PREF (LocPrf column) means it has the default value of 100.

Therefore we can find the two next best paths with the next hop of 192.168.101.18 and 192.168.101.10.

We have to move to the next path selection attribute: Originate. BGP prefers the path that the local router originated (which is indicated with the "next hop 0.0.0.0"). But none of the two best paths is self-originated.

The AS Path of the next hop 192.168.101.18 is shorter than the AS Path of the next hop 192.168.101.10 then the next hop 192.168.101.18 will be chosen as the next best path.

QUESTION 102
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must block all traffic from a router to its directly connected subnet 209.165.200.0/24. The engineer applies access control list EGRESS in the outbound direction on the GigabitEthernet0/0 interface of the router However, the router can still ping hosts on the 209.165.200.0/24 subnet. Which explanation of this behavior is true?



A. Access control lists that are applied outbound to a router interface do not affect traffic that is sourced from the router.

B. Only standard access control lists can block traffic from a source IP address.
C. After an access control list is applied to an interface, that interface must be shut and no shut for the access control list to take effect.
D. The access control list must contain an explicit deny to block traffic from the router.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 103
What is used to validate the authenticity of the client and is sent in HTTP requests as a JSON object?

A. SSH
B. HTTPS
C. JWT
D. TLS

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 104
What are two considerations when using SSO as a network redundancy feature? (Choose two)

A. both supervisors must be configured separately
B. the multicast state is preserved during switchover
C. must be combined with NSF to support uninterrupted Layer 2 operations
D. must be combined with NSF to support uninterrupted Layer 3 operations
E. requires synchronization between supervisors in order to guarantee continuous connectivity

Correct Answer: DE
Explanation:

against failure due to the Supervisor or loss of service because of software problems. The access layer typically provides Layer 2 services, with redundant switches making up the distribution layer. The Layer 2 access layer can benefit from SSO deployed without NSF. Some Enterprises have deployed Layer 3 routing at the access layer. In that case, NSF/SSO can be used.

Cisco IOS Nonstop Forwarding(NSF) always runs with stateful switchover (SSO) and provides redundancy for Layer 3 traffic.

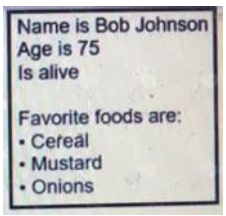
QUESTION 105
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is configuring an EtherChannel between Switch1 and Switch2 and notices the console message on switch2. Based on the output, which action resolves this issue?

```
Switch2#
01:25:08: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detected on
Fa0/23, putting Fa0/23 in err-disable
state
01:25:08: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detected on
Fa0/24, putting Fa0/24 in err-disable
state
Switch2#


Switch1#show etherchannel summary

!output omitted

Group  Port-channel  Protocol    Ports
------+-------------+-----------+-----------
1      Po2(SD)          LACP      Fa1/0/23(D)


Switch2#show etherchannel summary

!output omitted

Group  Port-channel  Protocol    Ports
------+-------------+-----------+-------------------------
1      Po1(SD)          -         Fa0/23(D)   Fa0/24(D)
```

A. Configure less member ports on Switch2.
B. Configure the same port channel interface number on both switches
C. Configure the same EtherChannel protocol on both switches
D. Configure more member ports on Switch1.

Correct Answer: C
Explanation:
In this case, we are using your EtherChannel without a negotiation protocol on Switch2. As a result, if the opposite switch is not also configured for EtherChannel operation on the respective ports, there is a danger of a switching loop. The EtherChannel Misconfiguration Guard tries to prevent that loop from occuring by disabling all the ports bundled in the EtherChannel.

QUESTION 106
Refer to the exhibit. What is the Json syntax that is formed from the data?



A. {Name: Bob Johnson, Age: 75, Alive: true, Favorite Foods: [Cereal, Mustard, Onions]}
B. {"Name": "Bob Johnson", "Age": 75, "Alive": true, "Favorite Foods": ["Cereal", "Mustard", "Onions"]}
C. {"~Name': "~Bob Johnson', "~Age': 75, "~Alive': True, "~Favorite Foods': "~Cereal', "~Mustard', "~Onions'}
D. {"Name": "Bob Johnson", "Age": Seventyfive, "Alive": true, "Favorite Foods": ["Cereal", "Mustard", "Onions"]}

Correct Answer: B