data and control traffic to a centralized WLC (Central Switched).

Monitor mode: does not handle data traffic between clients and the infrastructure. It acts like a sensor for location-based services (LBS), rogue AP detection, and IDS

Rogue detector mode: monitor for rogue APs. It does not handle data at all.

Sniffer mode: run as a sniffer and captures and forwards all the packets on a particular channel to a remote machine where you can use protocol analysis tool (Wireshark, Airopeek, etc) to review the packets and diagnose issues. Strictly used for troubleshooting purposes.

Bridge mode: bridge together the WLAN and the wired infrastructure together.

Mobility Express is the ability to use an access point (AP) as a controller instead of a real WLAN controller. But this solution is only suitable for small to midsize, or multi-site branch locations where you might not want to invest in a dedicated WLC. A Mobility Express WLC can support up to 100 Aps

**QUESTION 389**
DRAG DROP
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the appropriate infrastructure deployment types on the right.



**Correct Answer:**

**QUESTION 390**
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must deny Telnet traffic from the loopback interface of router R3 to the loopback interface of router R2 during the weekend hours. All other traffic between the loopback interfaces of routers R3 and R2 must be allowed at all times. Which command accomplish this task?
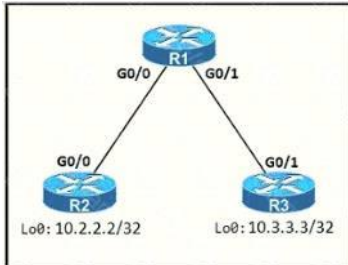


A.
```
R3(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R3(config-time-range)#periodic Saturday Sunday 00:00 to 23:59

R3(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R3(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any time-range WEEKEND

R3(config)#interface G0/1
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 150 out
```

B.
```
R1(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R1(config-time-range)#periodic Friday Sunday 00:00 to 00:00

R1(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R1(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any

R1(config)#interface G0/1
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 150 in
```

C.
```
R1(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R1(config-time-range)#periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59

R1(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R1(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any

R1(config)#interface G0/1
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 150 in
```

D.
```
R3(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R3(config-time-range)#periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59

R3(config)#access-list 150 permit tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R3(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any time-range WEEKEND

R3(config)#interface G0/1
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 150 out
```

**Correct Answer:** C
**Explanation:**
We cannot filter traffic that is originated from the local router (R3 in this case) so we can only configure the ACL on R1 or R2. "Weekend hours" means from Saturday morning through Sunday night so we have to configure: "periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59".

Note:
The time is specified in 24-hour time (hh:mm), where the hours range from 0 to 23 and the minutes range from 0 to 59.

**QUESTION 391**
What Is the difference between the MAC address table and TCAM?

A.  The MAC address table supports partial matches. TCAM requires an exact match.
B.  The MAC address table is contained in TCAM ACL and QoS information is stored in CAM.
C.  Router prefix lookups happen in TCAM. MAC address table lookups happen In CAM.
D.  TCAM is used to make L2 forwarding decisions. CAM is used to build routing tables

**Correct Answer:** C
**Explanation:**"TCAM is most useful for building tables for searching on longest matches such as IP routing tables organized by IP prefixes. The TCAM table stores ACL, QoS and other information generally associated with upper-layer processing. As a result of using TCAM, applying ACLs does not affect the performance of the switch."
https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/cam-content-addressable-memory-vs-tcam-ternary-content/ta-p/3107938


**QUESTION 392**
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures CoPP and enters the show command to verify the implementation. What is the result of the configuration?



```
Router2# show policy-map control-plane

Control Plane
Service-policy input:CISCO
Class-map:CISCO (match-all)
    20 packets, 11280 bytes
    5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
    Match:access-group 120
    police:
      8000 bps, 1500 limit, 1500 extended limit
      conformed 15 packets, 6210 bytes; action:transmit
      exceeded 5 packets, 5070 bytes; action:drop
      violated 0 packets, 0 bytes; action:drop
      conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps, violate 0 bps
Class-map:class-default (match-any)
    105325 packets, 11415151 bytes
    5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
    Match:any
```

A.  All traffic will be policed based on access-list 120.
B.  If traffic exceeds the specified rate, it will be transmitted and remarked.
C.  Class-default traffic will be dropped.
D.  ICMP will be denied based on this configuration.

**Correct Answer:** A

**QUESTION 393**
An engineer must enable a login authentication method that allows a user to log in by using local authentication if all other defined authentication methods fail Which configuration should be applied?

A. aaa authentication login CONSOLE group radius local-case enable aaa
B. authentication login CONSOLE group radius local enable none
C. aaa authentication login CONSOLE group radius local enable
D. aaa authentication login CONSOLE group tacacs+ local enable

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 394**
DRAG DROP
Drag anti drop the characteristics from the ten onto the configuration models on the right.



**Correct Answer:**



**QUESTION 395**
Which HHTP status code is the correct response for a request with an incorrect password applied to a REST API session?

A. HTTP Status Code 200
B. HTTP Status Code 302
C. HTTP Status Code 401
D. HTTP Status Code: 504
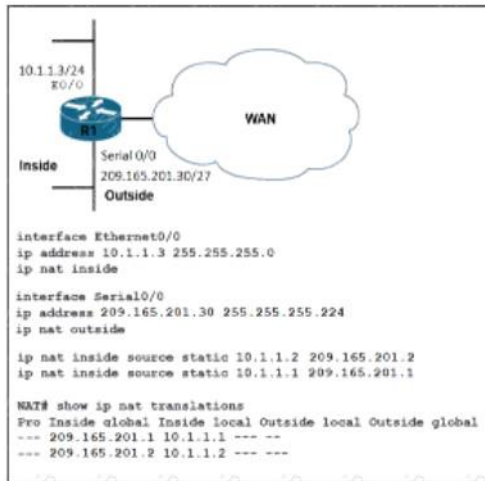
**Correct Answer:** C
**Explanation:**
A 401 error response indicates that the client tried to operate on a protected resource without providing the proper authorization. It may have provided the wrong credentials or none at all.

Note:
Answer 'HTTP Status Code 200' 4xx code indicates a "client error" while a 5xx code indicates a "server error".

**QUESTION 396**
Refer to the exhibit. What are two results of the NAT configuration? (Choose two.)



```
10.1.1.3/24
  E0/0
   R1                    WAN
Inside    Serial 0/0
          209.165.201.30/27
          Outside

interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 10.1.1.3 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside

interface Serial0/0
ip address 209.165.201.30 255.255.255.224
ip nat outside

ip nat inside source static 10.1.1.2 209.165.201.2
ip nat inside source static 10.1.1.1 209.165.201.1

NAT# show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global
--- 209.165.201.1 10.1.1.1 --- --
--- 209.165.201.2 10.1.1.2 --- ---
```

A.   Packets with a destination of 200.1.1.1 are translated to 10.1.1.1 or .2. respectively.
B.   A packet that is sent to 200.1.1.1 from 10.1.1.1 is translated to 209.165.201.1 on R1.
C.   R1 looks at the destination IP address of packets entering S0/0 and destined for inside hosts.
D.   R1 processes packets entering E0/0 and S0/0 by examining the source IP address.
E.   R1 is performing NAT for inside addresses and outside address.

**Correct Answer:** BC

**QUESTION 397**
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures HSRP and enters the show standby command.
Which two facts about the network environment are derived from the output? (Choose two.)