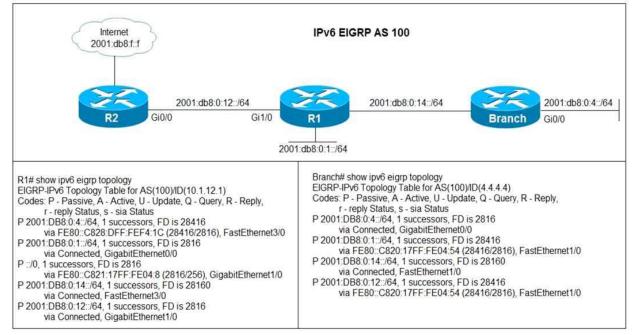
# Latest Version: 27.0

Question: 1

#### Refer to the exhibit.



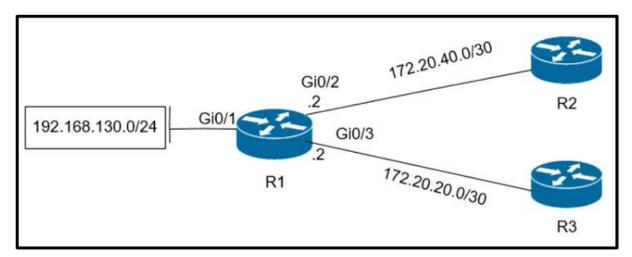
Users in the branch network of 2001:db8:0:4::/64 report that they cannot access the Internet. Which command is issued in IPv6 router EIGRP 100 configuration mode to solve this issue?

- A. Issue the eigrp stub command on R1
- B. Issue the no neighbor stub command on R2.
- C. Issue the eighr command on R2.
- D. Issue the no eighrp stub command on R2.

Answer: B

### **Question: 2**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration configures a policy on R1 to forward any traffic that is sourced from the 192.168.130.0/24 network to R2?

A. access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255

! interface Gi0/2 ip policy route-map test ! route-map test permit 10 match ip address 1

set ip next-hop 172.20.20.2

B. access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255

interface Gi0/1 ip policy route-map test ! route-map test permit 10 match ip address 1 set ip next-hop 172.20.40.2

!

- c. access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255

  interface Gi0/2
  ip policy route-map test
  route-map test permit 10
  match ip address 1
  set ip next-hop 172.20.20.1

  D. access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255

  interface Gi0/1
  ip policy route-map test
  route-map test permit 10
  match ip address 1
  set ip next-hop 172.20.40.1
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

# Answer: D

### **Question: 3**

R2 has a locally originated prefix 192.168.130.0/24 and has these configurations:

ip prefix-list test seq 5 permit 192.168.130.0/24

!

### route-map OUT permit10

# match ip address prefix-list test

#### set as-path prepend 65000

What is the result when the route-map OUT command is applied toward an eBGP neighbor R1 (1.1.1.1) by using the neighbor 1.1.1.1 route-map OUT out command?

A. R1 sees 192.168.130.0/24 as two AS hops away instead of one AS hop away.

- B. R1 does not accept any routes other than 192.168.130.0/24
- C. R1 does not forward traffic that is destined for 192.168.30.0/24
- D. Network 192.168.130.0/24 is not allowed in the R1 table

### Answer: A

# Question: 4

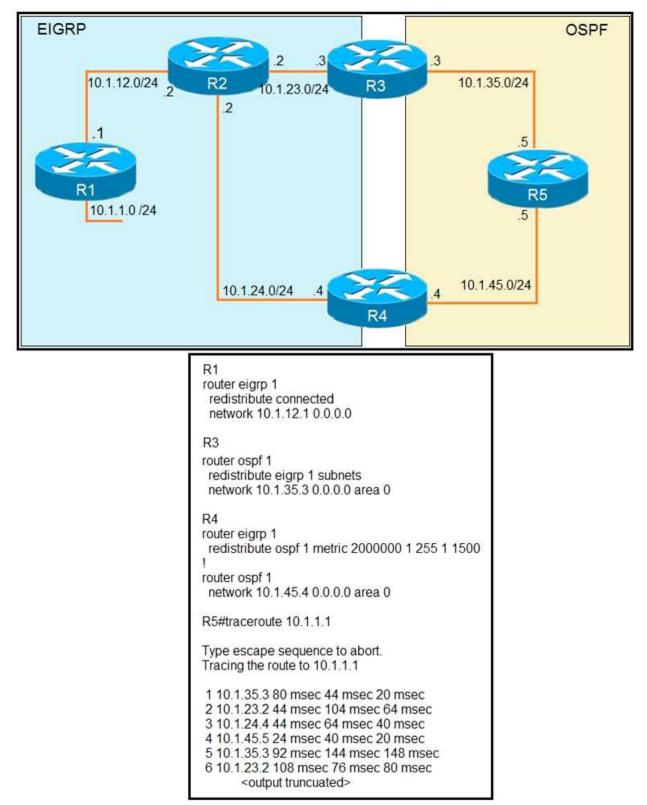
Which method changes the forwarding decision that a router makes without first changing the routing table or influencing the IP data plane?

- A. nonbroadcast multiaccess
- B. packet switching
- C. policy-based routing
- D. forwarding information base

Answer: C

# **Question: 5**

Refer to the exhibit.



The output of the trace route from R5 shows a loop in the network. Which configuration prevents this loop?

```
A)
R3
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG
1
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
 set tag 1
R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
1
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
 match tag 1
1
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 20
B)
R3
router eigrp 1
 redistribute OSPF 1 route-map SET-TAG
1
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
 set tag 1
R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
 network 10.1.24.4 0.0.0.0
1
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
 match tag 1
1
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 20
C)
```

```
R3
router ospf 1
redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
set tag 1
```

# R4

```
router eigrp 1
redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
!
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 10
match tag 1
D)
R3
router ospf 1
redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG deny 10
set tag 1
```

### R4

```
router eigrp 1
redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
!
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
match tag 1
```

```
A. Option A
```

- B. Option B C. Option C
- D. Option D

## **Answer: B**