QUESTION 287
What is a benefit of using a Type 2 hypervisor instead of a Type 1 hypervisor?

A. better application performance
B. Improved security because the underlying OS is eliminated
C. Improved density and scalability
D. ability to operate on hardware that is running other OSs

Answer: D

QUESTION 288
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure a SPAN session. What is the effect of the configuration?

```
monitor session 1 source vlan 10 -12 rx
monitor session 1 destination interface gigabitethernet0/1
```

A. Traffic sent on VLANs 10, 11, and 12 is copied and sent to interface g0/1.
B. Traffic sent on VLANs 10 and 12 only is copied and sent to interface g0/1.
C. Traffic received on VLANs 10, 11, and 12 is copied and sent to Interface g0/1.
D. Traffic received on VLANs 10 and 12 only is copied and sent to interface g0/1.

Answer: C

QUESTION 289
What is the function of the fabric control plane node In a Cisco SD-Access deployment?

A. It is responsible for policy application and network segmentation in the fabric.
B. It performs traffic encapsulation and security profiles enforcement in the fabric.
C. It holds a comprehensive database that tracks endpoints and networks in the fabric.
D. It provides Integration with legacy nonfabric-enabled environments.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Fabric control plane node (C): One or more network elements that implement the LISP Map-Server (MS) and Map-Resolver (MR) functionality. The control plane node`s host tracking database keep track of all endpoints in a fabric site and associates the endpoints to fabric nodes in what is known as an EID-to-RLOC binding in LISP.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/Campus/cisco-sda-macro-segmentation-deploy-guide.html

QUESTION 290
Refer to the exhibit. Only administrators from the subnet 10.10.10.0/24 are permitted to have access to the router. A secure protocol must be used for the remote access and management of the router instead of clear-text protocols. Which configuration achieves this goal?

```
line vty 0 4
 session-timeout 30
 exec-timeout 120 0
 session-limit 30
 login local
line vty 5 15
 session-timeout 30
 exec-timeout 30 0
 session-limit 30
 login local
```

- access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
  line vty 0 4
  access-class 23 in
  transport input ssh
- access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
  line vty 0 15
  access-class 23 in
  transport input ssh
- access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
  line vty 0 15
  access-class 23 out
  transport input all
- access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0
  line vty 0 15
  access-class 23 in
  transport input ssh

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

QUESTION 291
Which entity is responsible for maintaining Layer 2 isolation between segments In a VXLAN environment?

A. switch fabric
B. VTEP
C. VNID
D. host switch

Answer: C
Explanation:
VXLAN uses an 8-byte VXLAN header that consists of a 24-bit VNID and a few reserved bits. The VXLAN header together with the original Ethernet frame goes in the UDP payload. The 24-bit VNID is used to identify Layer 2

segments and to maintain Layer 2 isolation between the segments.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/7-x/vxlan/configuration/guide/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NX-OS_VXLAN_Configuration_Guide_7x/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NX-OS_VXLAN_Configuration_Guide_7x_chapter_010.html

QUESTION 292
An engineer must configure a ACL that permits packets which include an ACK In the TCP header. Which entry must be Included In the ACL?

A. access-list 110 permit tcp any any eq 21 tcp-ack
B. access-list 10 permit ip any any eq 21 tcp-ack
C. access-list 10 permit tcp any any eq 21 established
D. access-list 110 permit tcp any any eq 21 established

Answer: D

QUESTION 293
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

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. Reference: https://www.theroutingtable.com/ip-sla-and-cisco-eem/

QUESTION 294
Refer to the exhibit. What ate two effects of this configuration? (Choose two.)

```
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
```

A. R1 becomes the active router.
B. If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active but reverts to standby when Rl comes back online.
C. R1 becomes the standby router.
D. If R2 goes down, R1 becomes active but reverts to standby when R2 comes back online.
E. If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active and remains the active device when R1 comes back online.

Answer: AE

QUESTION 295
Refer to the exhibit. These commands have been added to the configuration of a switch. Which command flags an error If It is added to this configuration?

```
vlan 222
 remote-span
!
vlan 223
 remote-span
!
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/1 tx
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/2 rx
monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 5
monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 222
!
```

A. monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 6
B. monitor session 1 source vlan 10
C. monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/1 rx
D. monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 7, port-channel 8

Answer: B
Explanation:
RSPAN consists of at least one RSPAN source session, an RSPAN VLAN, and at least one RSPAN destination session. You separately configure RSPAN source sessions and RSPAN destination sessions on different network devices. To configure an RSPAN source session on a device, you associate a set of source ports or source VLANs with

an RSPAN VLAN.
Traffic monitoring in a SPAN session has these restrictions: + Sources can be ports or VLANs, but you cannot mix source ports and source VLANs in the same session.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3750x_3560x/software/release/12-2_55_se/configuration/guide/3750xscg/swspan.html
Therefore in this question, we cannot configure a source VLAN because we configured source ports for RSPAN session 1 already.

QUESTION 296
Which element enables communication between guest VMs within a virtualized environment?

A. hypervisor
B. vSwitch
C. virtual router
D. pNIC

Answer: B
Explanation:
Each VM is provided with a virtual NIC (vNIC) that is connected to the virtual switch. Multiple vNICs can connect to a single vSwitch, allowing VMs on a physical host to communicate with one another at layer 2 without having to go out to a physical switch.

QUESTION 297
Which action is performed by Link Management Protocol In a Cisco StackWise Virtual domain?

A. it determines if the hardware Is compatible to form the StackWise Virtual domain.
B. It determines which switch becomes active or standby.
C. It discovers the StackWise domain and brings up SVL interfaces.
D. It rejects any unidirectional link traffic forwarding.

Answer: D
Explanation:
The Link Management Protocol (LMP) performs the following functions: + Verifies link integrity by establishing bidirectional traffic forwarding, and rejects any unidirectional links + Exchanges periodic hellos to monitor and maintain the health of the links + Negotiates the version of StackWise Virtual header between the switches StackWise Virtual link role resolution
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/catalyst-9000/nb-06-cat-9k-stack-wp-cte-en.html

QUESTION 298
A network engineer is configuring Flexible Netflow and enters these commands:

```
Sampler Netflow1
Mode random one-out-of 100
Interface fastethernet 1/0
Flow-sampler netflow1
```

Which are two results of implementing this feature instead of traditional Netflow? (Choose two.)

A. CPU and memory utilization are reduced.
B. Only the flows of top 100 talkers are exported
C. The data export flow is more secure.
D. The number of packets to be analyzed are reduced
E. The accuracy of the data to be analyzed is improved

Answer: AD