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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

— System Configuration Dialog —
Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: % Please answer yes' or 'no'.
Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/ho]: n

Would you like to terminate autoinstall? [yes]:

Press RETURN to get started!

A network administrator configures a new router and enters the copy startup-config running-config command on the router. The network administrator powers down the router and sets it up at a remote location. When the router starts, it enters the system configuration dialog as shown. What is the cause of the problem?

A. The network administrator failed to save the configuration.

B. The configuration register is set to 0x2100.

C. The boot system flash command is missing from the configuration.

D. The configuration register is set to 0x2102.

E. The router is configured with the boot system startup command.

Correct Answer: A

The "System Configuration Dialog" appears only when no startup configuration file is found. The network administrator has made a mistake because the command "copy startup-config running-config" will copy the startup config (which is

empty) over the running config (which is configured by the administrator). So everything configured was deleted.
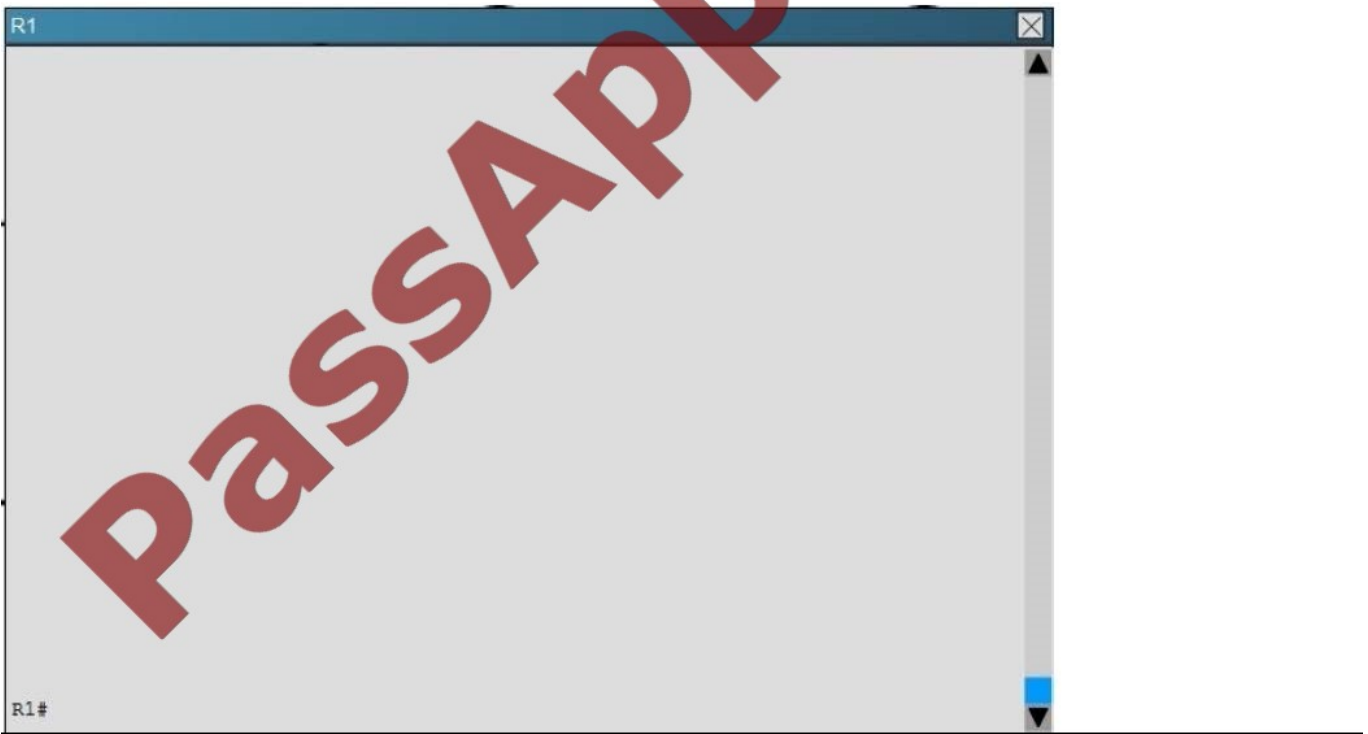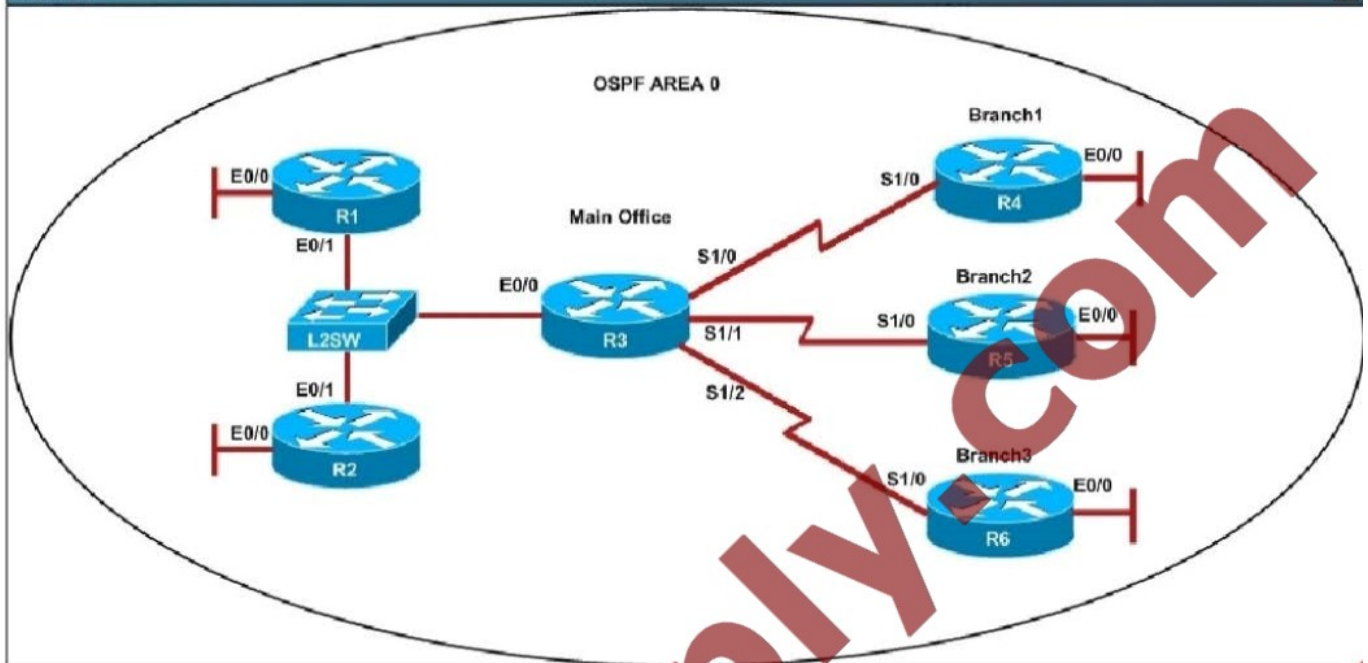
Note: We can tell the router to ignore the start-up configuration on the next reload by setting the register to 0?142. This will make the "System Configuration Dialog" appear at the next reload.
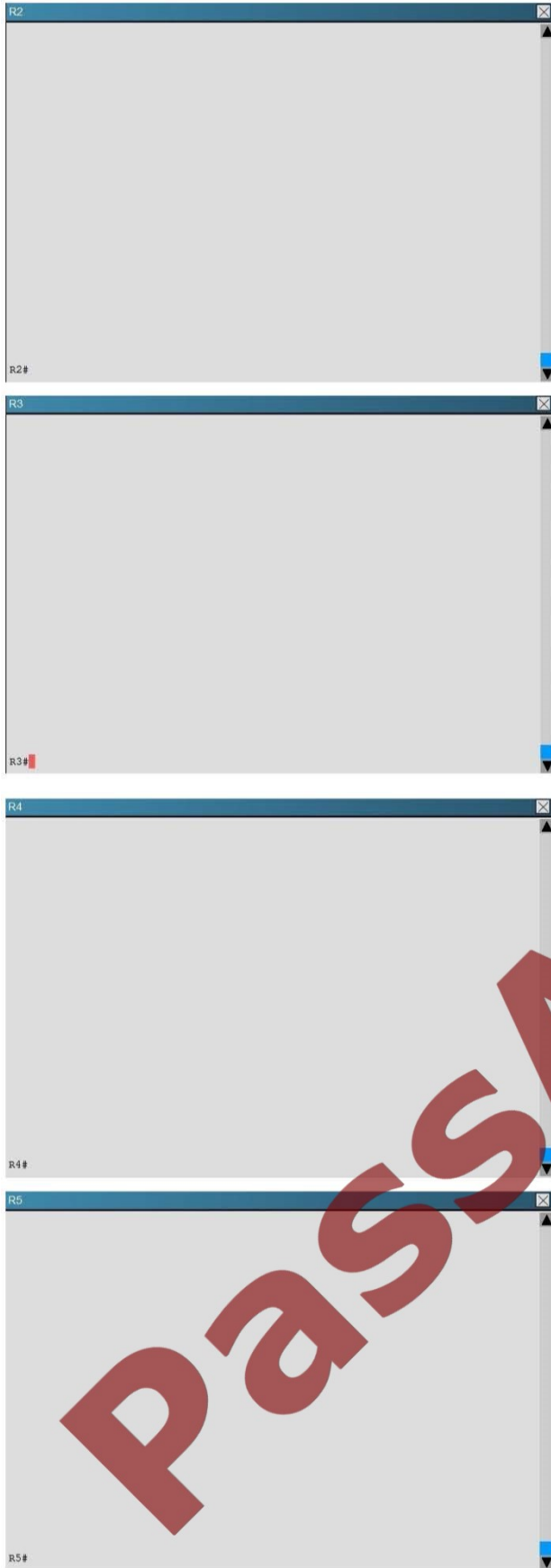
QUESTION 2

Scenario Refer to the topology. Your company has decided to connect the main office with three other remote branch offices using point-to-point serial links. You are required to troubleshoot and resolve OSPF neighbor adjacency issues between the main office and the routers located in the remote branch offices.

Topology

OSPF AREA 0

E0/0
R1
E0/1
L2SW
E0/1
E0/0
R2

Main Office
E0/0
R3
S1/0
S1/1
S1/2

Branch1
S1/0
R4
E0/0

Branch2
S1/0
R5
E0/0

Branch3
S1/0
R6
E0/0

R1

R1#

R2

R2#

R3

R3#

R4

R4#

R5

R5#

R6

R6#

L2SW

L2SW#

An OSPF neighbor adjacency is not formed between R3 in the main office and R6 in the Branch3 office. What is causing the problem?

A. There is an area ID mismatch.

B. There is a PPP authentication issue; the username is not configured on R3 and R6.

C. There is an OSPF hello and dead interval mismatch.

D. The R3 router ID is configured on R6.

Correct Answer: D

Using the show running-config command we see that R6 has been incorrectly configured with the same router ID as R3 under the router OSPF process.

R3	R6
<pre>ip address 10.10.240.5 255.255.255.252
encapsulation ppp
ip ospf hello-interval 50
ip ospf 3 area 0
ppp authentication chap
serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial1/2
 description ***Connected to R6-Branch3 office***
 ip address 10.10.240.9 255.255.255.252
 encapsulation ppp
 ip ospf 3 area 0
 ppp authentication chap
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial1/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
router ospf 3
 router-id 192.168.3.3
!
ip forward-protocol nd

!</pre> | <pre> no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial1/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial1/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
router ospf 6
 router-id 192.168.3.3
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
!

!</pre> |

QUESTION 3

SIMULATION

A corporation wants to add security to its network. The requirements are:

Host C should be able to use a web browser (HTTP) to access the Finance Web Server.

Other types of access from host C to the Finance Web Server should be blocked.

All access from hosts in the Core or local LAN to the Finance Web Server should be blocked.

All hosts in the Core and on local LAN should be able to access the Public Web Server.

You have been tasked to create and apply a numbered access list to a single outbound interface. This access list can contain no more than three statements that meet these requirements.

Access to the router CLI can be gained by clicking on the appropriate host.

All passwords have been temporarily set to "cisco".

The Core connection uses an IP address of 198.18.209.65.

The computers in the Hosts LAN have been assigned addresses of 192.168.78.1 – 192.168.78.254.
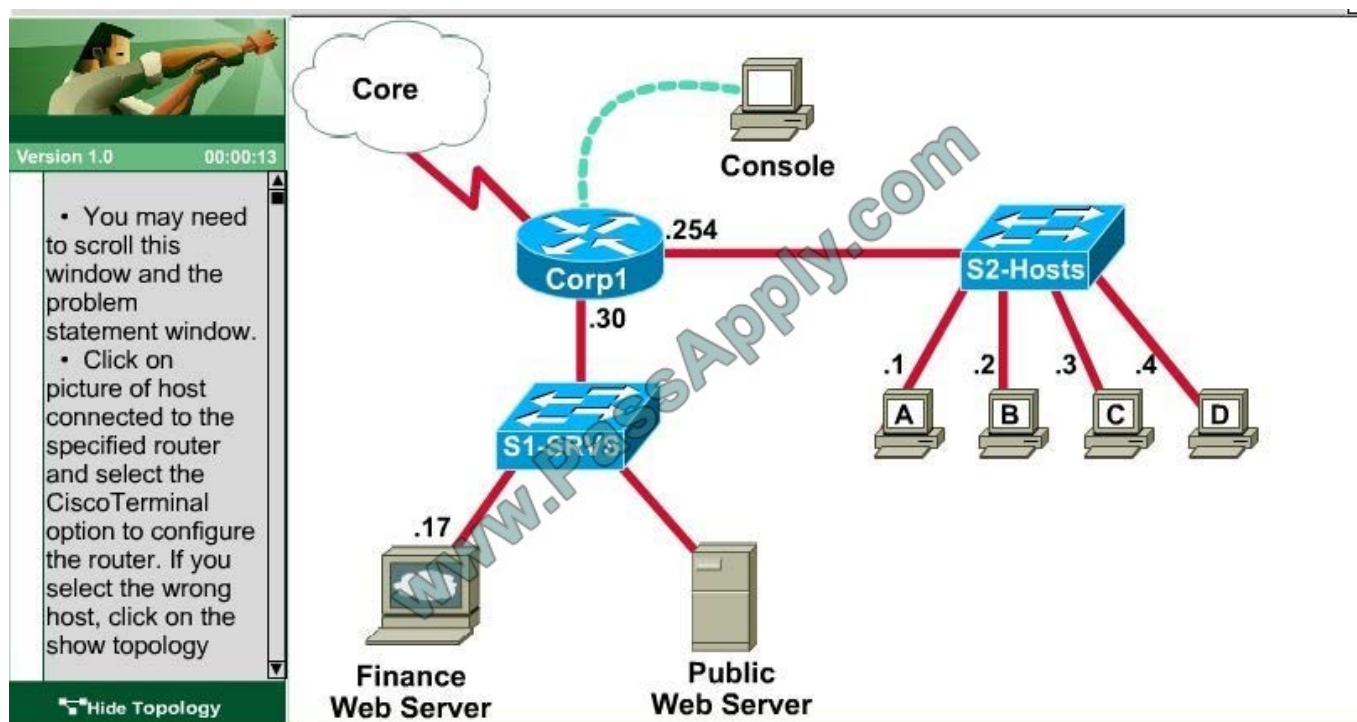
- host A 192.168.78.1

- host B 192.168.78.2

- host C 192.168.78.3

- host D 192.168.78.4

The Finance Web Server has been assigned an address of 172.22.146.17.

The Public Web Server in the Server LAN has been assigned an address of 172.22.146.18.

CiscoTerminal

- You may need to scroll this window and the problem statement window.
- Click on picture of host connected to the specified router and select the CiscoTerminal option to configure the router. If you select the wrong host, click on the show topology

Show Topology

CiscoTerminal

Corp1 con0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.

- You may need to scroll this window and the problem statement window.
- Click on picture of host connected to the specified router and select the CiscoTerminal option to configure the router. If you select the wrong host, click on the show topology

Show Topology

- To access a host, simply click on picture of host that you want to use and configure it. Certain hosts have dotted lines that represent the serial "console" cables.
- The help command does not display all commands of the help system. The help supports the first level of help

Hide Topology

Core

Console

Corp1 .254

.30

S1-SRVS

S2-Hosts

.1 .2 .3 .4

A B C D

.17

Finance Web Server

Public Web Server

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back

Click on the "X" button on the top right corner to close the browser window and view the Topology.

Address http://   Go

- You may need to scroll this window and the problem statement window.
- Click on picture of host connected to the specified router and select the CiscoTerminal option to configure the router. If you select the wrong host, click on the show topology

Hide Topology

Done   Internet

Correct Answer:
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
We should create an access-list and apply it to the interface that is connected to the Server LAN because it can filter out traffic from both S

```
Corp1#show ip int brief
Interface          IP-Address       OK? Method Status
Fastethernet0/0    192.168.125.254  YES manual  up
Fastethernet0/1    172.22.109.30    YES manual  up
Serial0/0          192.168.94.65    YES manual  up
Corp1#
```

From this, we know that the servers are located on the fa0/1 interface, so we will place our numbered access list here in the outbound dire
Corp1#configure terminal
Our access-list needs to allow host C – 192.168.125.3 to the Finance Web Server 172.22.109.17 via HTTP (port 80), so our first line is this:
Corp1(config)#access-list 100 permit tcp host 192.168.125.3 host 172.22.109.17 eq 80

Correct Answer:

From this, we know that the servers are located on the fa0/1 interface, so we will place our numbered access list here in the outbound direction.

Corp1#configure terminal

Our access-list needs to allow host C – 192.168125.3 to the Finance Web Server 172.22.109.17 via HTTP (port 80), so our first line is this:

Then, our next two instructions are these:

Other types of access from host C to the Finance Web Server should be blocked.

All access from hosts in the Core or local LAN to the Finance Web Server should be blocked.

This can be accomplished with one command (which we need to do as our ACL needs to be no more than 3 lines long), blocking all other access to the finance web server:

Corp1(config)#access-list 100 deny ip any host 172.22.109.17

Our last instruction is to allow all hosts in the Core and on the local LAN access to the Public Web Server (172.22.109.18)

Corp1(config)#access-list 100 permit ip host 172.22.109.18 any

Finally, apply this access-list to Fa0/1 interface (outbound direction)

Corp1(config)#interface fa0/1Corp1(config-if)#ip access-group 100 out

Notice: We have to apply the access-list to Fa0/1 interface (not Fa0/0 interface) so that the access-list can filter traffic coming from both the LAN and the Core networks.
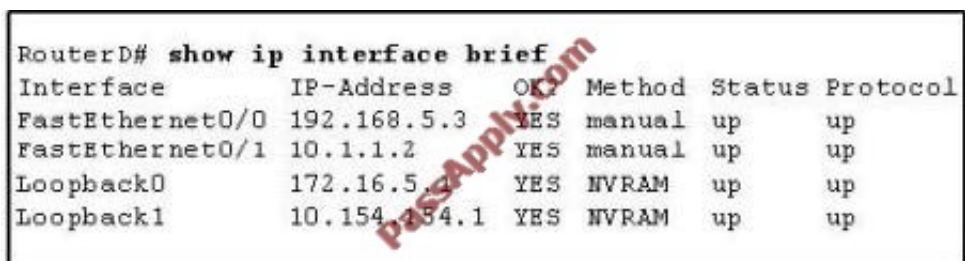
To verify, just click on host C to open its web browser. In the address box type http://172.22.109.17 to check if you are allowed to access Finance Web Server or not. If your configuration is correct then you can access it.

Click on other hosts (A, B and D) and check to make sure you can't access Finance Web Server from these hosts. Then, repeat to make sure they can reach the public server at 172.22.109.18. Finally, save the configuration

Corp1(config-if)#endCorp1#copy running-config startup-config

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RouterD# show ip interface brief
Interface         IP-Address     OK? Method Status  Protocol
FastEthernet0/0   192.168.5.3    YES manual up      up
FastEthernet0/1   10.1.1.2       YES manual up      up
Loopback0         172.16.5.      YES NVRAM  up      up
Loopback1         10.154.154.1   YES NVRAM  up      up
```

Given the output for this command, if the router ID has not been manually set, what router ID will OSPF use for this

router?

A. 10.1.1.2

B. 10.154.154.1

C. 172.16.5.1

D. 192.168.5.3

Correct Answer: C

The highest IP address of all loopback interfaces will be chosen -> Loopback 0 will be chosen as the router ID.

QUESTION 5

Which statement describes the process ID that is used to run OSPF on a router?

A. It is globally significant and is used to represent the AS number.

B. It is locally significant and is used to identify an instance of the OSPF database.

C. It is globally significant and is used to identify OSPF stub areas.

D. It is locally significant and must be the same throughout an area.

Correct Answer: B

The Process ID for OSPF on a router is only locally significant and you can use the same number on each router, or each router can have a different number-it just doesn\'t matter. The numbers you can use are from 1 to 65,535. Don\'t get this confused with area numbers, which can be from 0 to 4.2 billion.

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