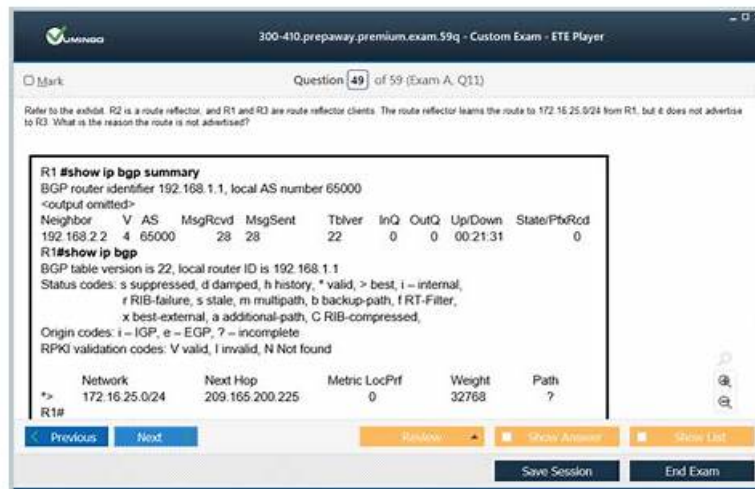


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## Cisco Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services Sample

## Questions (Q553-Q558):

### NEW QUESTION # 553

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator that is connected to the console does not see debug messages when remote users log in. Which action ensures that debug messages are displayed for remote logins?

```
R1(config) # do show running-config | section line|username
username cisco secret 5 $1$yb/o$L3G5cXODxpYMSJ70PzEyo0
line con 0
  logging synchronous
line vty 0 4
  login local
  transport input telnet
R1(config) # logging console 7
R1(config) # do debug aaa authentication
R1(config) #
```

- A. Enter the transport input ssh configuration command.
- **B. Enter the aaa new-model configuration command.**
- C. Enter the terminal monitor exec command.
- D. Enter the logging console debugging configuration command.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

To enable AAA, you need to configure the aaa new-model command in global configuration.

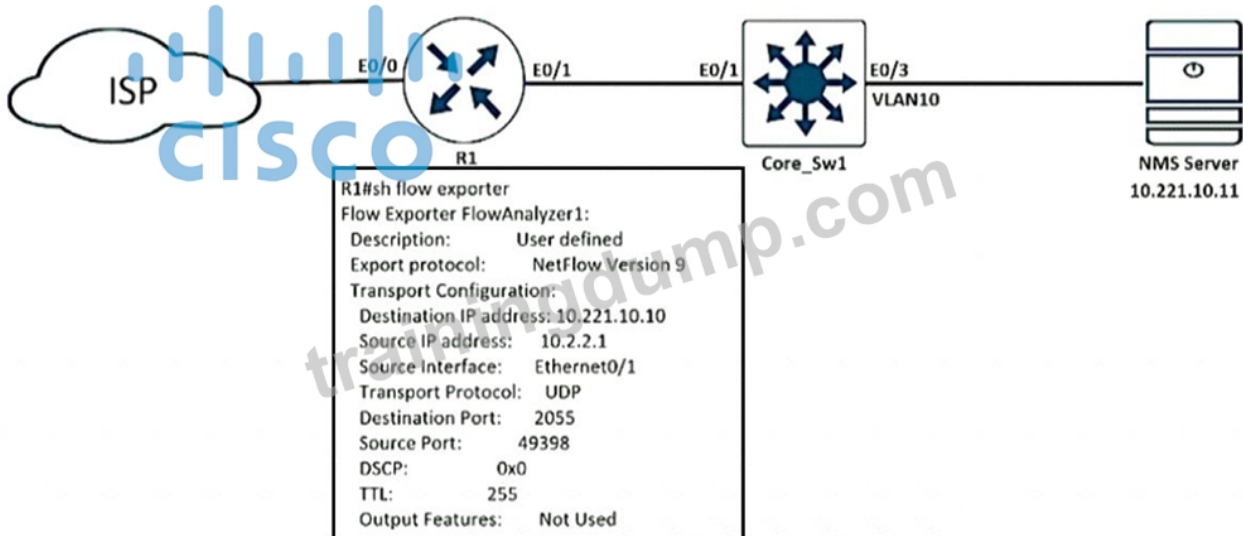
Note: Until this command is enabled, all other AAA commands are hidden.

Warning: The aaa new-model command immediately applies local authentication to all lines and interfaces (except console line line con 0). If a telnet session is opened to the router after enabling this command (or if a connection times out and has to reconnect), then the user has to be authenticated using the the local database of the router. To avoid being locked out of the router, we recommend that you define a username and password on the access server before starting the AAA configuration.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/terminal-access-controller-access-control-system-tacacs-/10384-security.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 554

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configured NetFlow on R1, but the NMS server cannot see the flow from R1. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. interface Ethernet0/1  
flow-destination 10.221.10.11
- B. flow monitor Flowmonitor1

- destination 10.221.10.11
- C. interface Ethernet0/0  
flow-destination 10.221.10.11
- D. flow exporter FlowAnalyzer1  
destination 10.221.10.11

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

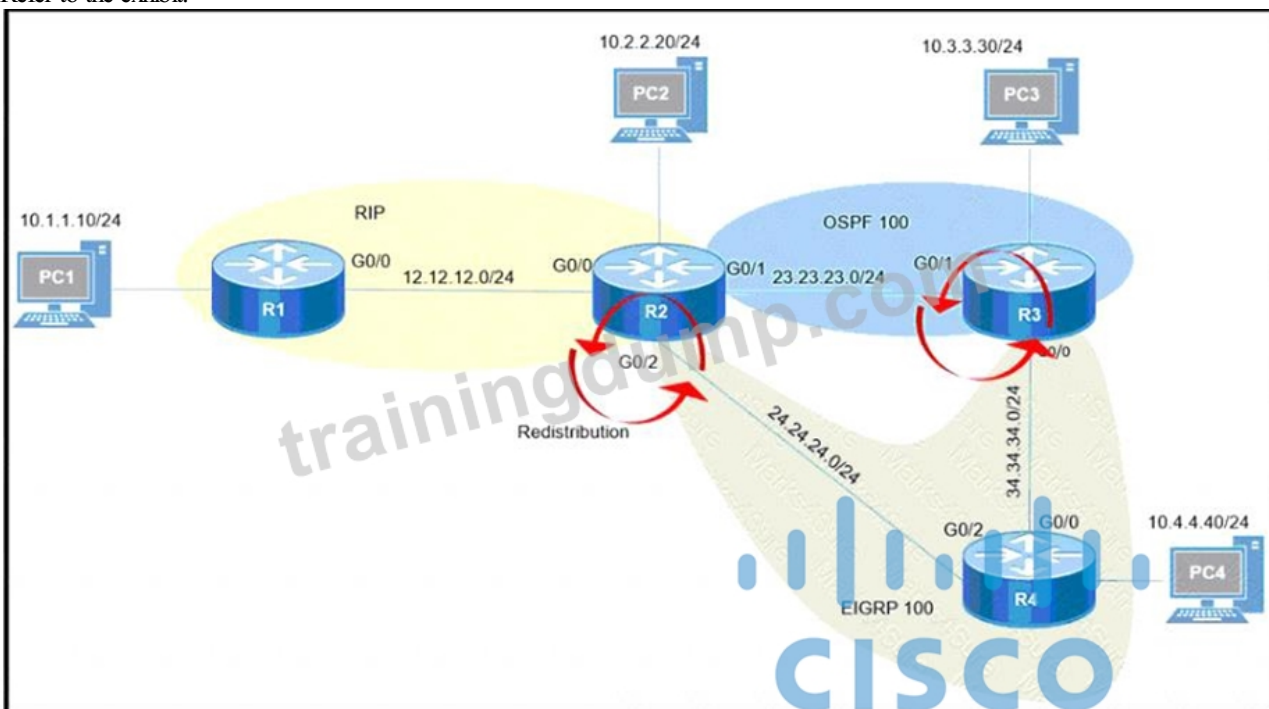
Explanation

From the output we notice that the destination IP address is not correct. The NMS server IP address should be 10.221.10.11, not 10.221.10.10. Therefore we have to change this information under "flow exporter ..." configuration.

NetFlow configuration reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxml/ios/finetflow/configuration/15-mt/finf-15-mt-book/cfg-de-finflow-exprts.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 555

Refer to the exhibit.



After redistribution is enabled between the routing protocols; PC2, PC3, and PC4 cannot reach PC1. Which action can the engineer take to solve the issue so that all the PCs are reachable?

- A. Redistribute the directly connected interfaces on R2.
- B. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from RIP to EIGRP.
- C. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from OSPF to EIGRP.
- D. Set the administrative distance 100 under the RIP process on R2.

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 556

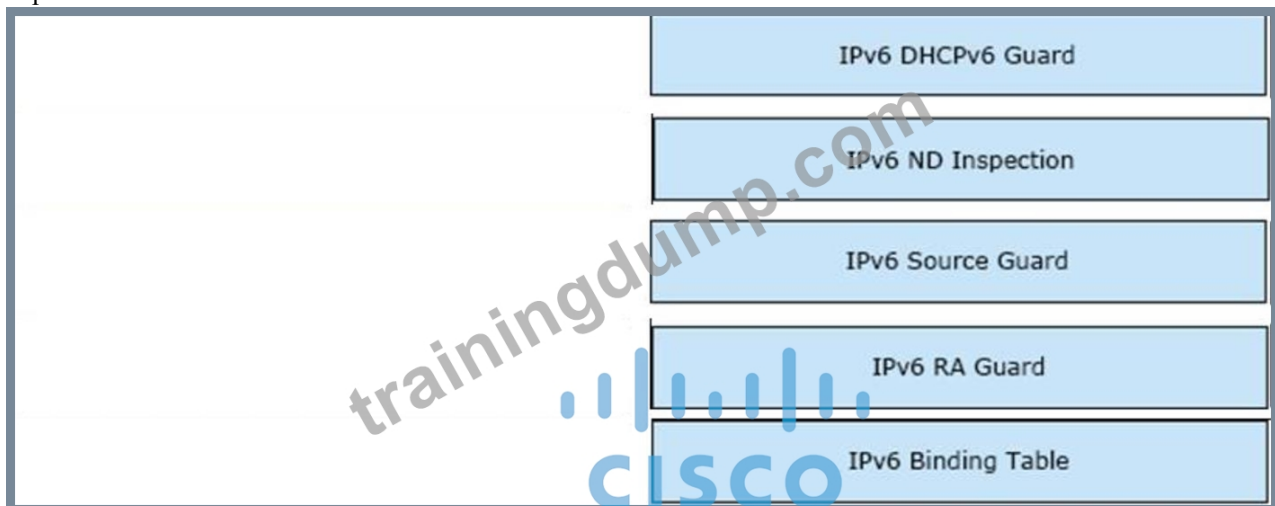
Drag and Drop Question

Drag and Drop the IPv6 First-Hop Security features from the left onto the definitions on the right.

IPv6 Binding Table	Block reply and advertisement messages from unauthorized DHCP servers and relay agents
IPv6 DHCPv6 Guard	Create a binding table that is based on NS and NA messages
IPv6 Source Guard	Filter inbound traffic on Layer 2 switch port that are not in the IPv6 binding table
IPv6 ND Inspection	Block a malicious host and permit the router from a legitimate route
IPv6 RA Guard	Create IPv6 neighbors connected to the device from information sources such as NDP snooping

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**



**Explanation:**

The DHCPv6 Guard feature blocks DHCP reply and advertisement messages that originate from unauthorized DHCP servers and relay agents that forward DHCP packets from servers to clients.

Client messages or messages sent by relay agents from clients to servers are not blocked.

IPv6 ND Inspection creates a binding table that is based on NS (Neighbor Solicitation) and NA (Neighbor Advertisement) messages. The switch then uses this table to check any future NS/NA messages. When the IPv6-LLA combination does not match, it drops the message. This only applies to NS/NA messages, it doesn't drop any actual data packets that have a spoofed IPv6 or MAC address.

IPv6 Source Guard filters inbound traffic on L2 switch ports that are not in the IPv6 binding table.

The binding table stores the following information:

- + IPv6 address
- + MAC address
- + VLAN
- + Interface ID

Source Guard only looks at information found in the binding table, and it doesn't fill the binding table.

The IPv6 RA Guard feature provides support for allowing the network administrator to block or reject unwanted or rogue RA guard messages that arrive at the network device platform. RAs are used by devices to announce themselves on the link. The IPv6 RA Guard feature analyzes these RAs and filters out RAs that are sent by unauthorized devices.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 557**

A network administrator is tasked to permit http and https traffic only toward the internet from the User1 laptop to adhere to company's security policy. The administrator can still ping to www.cisco.com Which interface should the access list 101 be applied to resolve this issue?





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