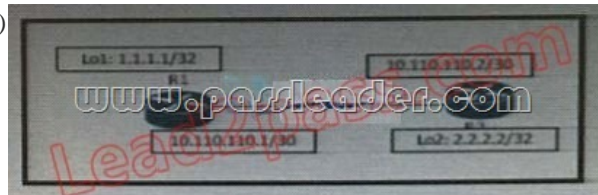


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https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpZEE0S2YxR3ZMUWs **NEW QUESTION 184**What command can you enter to configure an enable password that uses an encrypted password from another configuration? A. enable secret \$abc%!e.Cd34\$!ao0 B. enable secret 7 \$abc%!e.Cd34\$!ao0C. enable secret 0 \$abc%U*.Cd34\$!ao0D. enable secret 5 \$abc%!e.Cd34\$!ao0E. enable secret 15 \$abc%!e.Cd34\$!ao0F. enable secret 6 \$abc%!e.Cd34\$!ao0 **Answer: D** **NEW QUESTION 185**A network engineer receives reports about poor voice quality issues at a remote site. The network engineer does a packet capture and sees out-of-order packets being delivered. Which option can cause the VOIP quality to suffer? A. traffic over backup redundant linksB. misconfigured voice vlanC. speed duplex link issuesD. load balancing over redundant links **Answer: D** **Explanation:**In traditional packet forwarding systems, using different paths have varying latencies that cause out of order packets, eventually resulting in far lower performance for the network application. Also , if some packets are process switched quickly by the routing engine of the router while others are interrupt switched (which takes more time) then it could result in out of order packets. The other options would cause packet drops or latency, but not out of order packets. **NEW QUESTION 186**What is the administrative distance for EBGp? A. 200B. 30C. 70D. 20 **Answer: D** **NEW QUESTION 187**Considering the IPv6 address independence requirements, which process do you avoid when you use NPTv6 for translation? A. rewriting of higher layer informationB. checksum verificationC. ipv6 duplication and conservationD. IPSEC AH header modification **Answer: A** **Explanation:**The IPv6-to-IPv6 Network Prefix Translation (NPTv6) serves as a useful mechanism for implementing address independence in an IPv6 environment. A major benefit associated with NPTv6 is the fact that it avoids the requirement for an NPTv6 Translator to rewrite the transport layer headers which reduces the load on network devices.

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipaddr_nat/configuration/xr-16/nat-xr-16-book/iadnat-asr1k-nptv6.html **NEW QUESTION 188**What is the optimal location from which to execute a debug command that produces an excessive amount of information? A. Vty linesB. SNMP commandsC. A console portD. An AUX port **Answer: A** **Explanation:**
<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/dial-access/integrated-services-digital-networks-isdn-channel-associated-signaling-cas/10374-debug.html> **NEW QUESTION 189**A network engineer is configuring the router for NetFlow data exporting. What is required in order for NDE to begin exporting data? A. SourceB. Flow maskC. DestinationD. Interface typeE. Traffic typeF. NetFlow version **Answer: C** **Explanation:**NetFlow Multiple Export Destinations--To configure redundant NDE data streams, which improves the probability of receiving complete NetFlow data, you can enter the ip flow-export destination command twice and configure a different destination IP address in each command. Configuring two destinations increases the RP CPU utilization, as you are exporting the data records twice.http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/Test/dwerblo/broken_guide/nde.html#wp1139278 **NEW QUESTION 190**Refer to the exhibit. Router 1 cannot ping router 2 via the Frame Relay between them. Which two statements describe the problems? (Chooses two.)



A. Encapsulation is mismatched.B. Frame Relay map is configured.C. DLCI is active.D. DLCI is inactive or deleted.E. An access list is needed to allow ping **Answer: A** **Explanation:**Frame Relay: Cannot ping Remote Router :1-Encapsulation mismatch has occurred.2-DLCI is inactive or has been deleted.3-DLCI is assigned to the wrong subinterface.4-An access list was misconfigured.5-The frame-relay map command is missing.6-No broadcast keyword is found in frame-relay map statements. **NEW QUESTION 191**At which layer does Cisco Express Forwarding use adjacency tables to populate addressing information? A. Layer4B. Layer 2C. Layer 1D. Layer 3 **Answer: B** **Explanation:**Adjacency table - Nodes in the network are said to be adjacent if they can reach each other with a single hop across a link layer. In addition to the FIB, CEF uses adjacency tables to prepend Layer 2 addressing information. The adjacency table maintains Layer 2 next-hop addresses for all FIB entries.

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/routers/12000-series-routers/47321-ciscoef.html> **NEW QUESTION 192**A network engineer wants to ensure an optimal end-to-end delay bandwidth product. The delay is less than 64 KB. Which TCP feature ensures steady state through put? A. Window scalingB. Network buffersC. Round-trip timersD. TCP acknowledgments **Answer: A**

Explanation:Many options can be carried in a TCP header. Those relevant to TCP performance include Window-scale option. Window-scale option:This option is intended to address the issue of the maximum window size in the face of paths that exhibit a high-delay bandwidth product.This option allows the window size advertisement to be right-shifted by the amount specified (in binary arithmetic, a right-shift corresponds to a multiplication by 2).Without this option, the maximum window size that can be advertised is 65,535 bytes (the maximum value obtainable in a 16-bit field). The limit of TCP transfer speed is effectively one window size in transit between the sender and the receiver. For high-speed, long-delay networks, this performance limitation is a significant factor, because it limits the transfer rate to at most 65,535 bytes per round-trip interval, regardless of available network capacity.Use of the window-scale option allows the TCP sender to effectively adapt to high-band-width, high-delay network paths, by allowing more data to be held in flight.The maximum window size with this option is 230 bytes. This option is negotiated at the start of the TCP connection, and can be sent in a packet only with the SYN flag.Note that while an MTU discovery process allows optimal setting of the maximum-receive-segment-size option, no corresponding bandwidth delay product discovery allows the reliable automated setting of the window-scale option.

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/press/internet-protocol-journal/back-issues/table-contents-5/ipj-archive/article09186a00800c8417.html> **NEW QUESTION 193**A network administrator creates a static route that points directly to a multi-access interface, instead of the next-hop IP address. The administrator notices that Cisco Express Forwarding ARP requests are being sent to all destinations. Which issue might this configuration create? A. Low bandwidth usageB. High memory usageC. Cisco Express Forwarding routing loopD. High bandwidth usageE. IP route interference **Answer: C****Explanation:**

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/express-forwarding-cef/26083-trouble-cef.html> **NEW QUESTION 194**Refer to the exhibit. Which three NTP features can be deduced on the router? (choose three)

```
!
access-list 1 permit 192.168.1.1
access-list 1 deny any
access-list 2 permit 192.168.1.4
access-list 2 deny any
!
ntp access-group peer 2
ntp access-group serve 1
ntp master 4
!
```

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A. only accepts time requests from 192.168.1.1B. only handle four requests at a timeC. only is in stratum 4D. only updates its time from 192.168.1.1E. only accepts time requests from 192.168.1.4F. only updates its time from 192.168.1.4 **Answer: ACF**

Explanation:IOS router defines the following four types of access for NTP:1) Peer - permits router to respond to NTP requests and accept NTP updates. NTP control queries are also accepted. This is the only class which allows a router to be synchronized by other devices.2) Serve - permits router to reply to NTP requests, but rejects NTP updates (e.g. replies from a server or update packets from a peer). Control queries are also permitted.3) Serve-only - permits router to respond to NTP requests only. Rejects attempt to synchronize local system time, and does not access control queries.4) Query-only - only accepts NTP control queries. No response to NTP requests are sent, and no local system time synchronization with remote system is permitted. **NEW QUESTION 195?? NEW QUESTION 212**Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is troubleshooting a DMVPN setup between the hub and the spoke. The engineer executes the command show crypto isakmp sa and observes the output that is displayed. What is the problem?

Dest
172.31.1.1

A. That ISAKMP is not enabledB. That ISAKMP is using default settingsC. An incompatible IP sec transform setD. An incompatible ISAKMP policy **Answer: B****Explanation:**

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/vpn/ipsec-negotiation-ike-protocols/5409-ipsec-debug-00.html> **NEW QUESTION 213??** Download the newest PassLeader 300-101 dumps from passleader.com now! 100% Pass Guarantee! 300-101 PDF dumps & 300-101 VCE dumps: <http://www.passleader.com/300-101.html> (230 Q&As) (New Questions Are 100% Available and Wrong Answers Have Been Corrected! Free VCE simulator!) P.S. Free 300-101 Exam Dumps Collection On Google Drive: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpZEE0S2YxR3ZMUWs