QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Kill your exam at first Attempt

KILL EXAMS

Cisco

300-101

Implementing Cisco IP Routing (ROUTE v2.0)

QUESTION: 228
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ipv6 neighbor
IPv6 Address                 Age  Link-layer Addr  State   Interface
FE80::21E:79FF:FEAB:3141       2  001e.79ab.3141   STALE   Gi0/1
```

Which statement about this neighbor of R1 is true?

A. OSPFv3 adjacency has been lost, which causes the neighbor to be considered Stale.
B. Aggregate global addresses are always used between IPv6 neighbors.
C. OSPFv3 adjacency will not work between link-local addresses.
D. R1 used ICMP to learn about this neighbor.

Answer: D

Explanation:
ICMP is a ping echo. IPv6 uses ICMP to learn about its neighbor.

QUESTION: 229
Which two statements are true about 6to4 tunnels? (Choose two.)

A. In a 6to4 tunnel, the first two bytes of the IPv6 address will be 0x2002 and the next four bytes will be the hexadecimal equivalent of the IPv4 address.
B. In a 6to4 tunnel, the first two bytes of the IPv6 address will be locally derived and the next two bytes will be the hexadecimal equivalent of the IPv4 address.
C. In a 6to4 tunnel, the IPv4 address 192.168.99.1 would be converted to the 2002:c0a8:6301::/48 IPv6 address.
D. In a 6to4 tunnel, the IPv4 address 192.168.99.1 would be converted to the 2002:c0a8:6301::/16 IPv6 address.
E. In a 6to4 tunnel, the IPv4 address 192.168.99.1 would be converted to the 2002:1315:4463:1::/64 IPv6 address.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:
In a 6to4 tunnel, the first two bytes of the IPv6 address will be 0x2002 and the next four bytes will be the hexadecimal equivalent of the IPv4 address. The IPv4 address 192.168.99.1 would be converted to the 2002:c0a8:6301::/48 IPv6 address.

QUESTION: 230
Which traffic characteristic is the reason that UDP traffic that carries voice and video is assigned to the queue only on a link that is at least 768 kbps?

A. typically is not fragmented
B. typically is fragmented
C. causes windowing
D. causes excessive delays for video traffic

Answer: A

QUESTION: 231
Which IP SLA operation requires Cisco endpoints?

A. UDP Jitter for VoIP
B. ICMP Path Echo
C. ICMP Echo
D. UDP Jitter

Answer: A

Explanation:
UDP Jitter Operation
With the addition of real-time traffic (ie: VoIP), the focus shifts not just in the reliability of the network, but also on the delays involved in transmitting the data. Real-time traffic is delay sensitive. For Voice data, packet loss is manageable to some extent, but frequent losses impair communication between endpoints. The UDP jitter operation is the most popular operation because the user can obtain packet loss, jitter and latency from one operation. This also includes unidirectional measurements as well.
The Jitter operation is designed to measure the delay, delay variance and packet loss in IP networks by generating active UDP traffic. It sends N packets, each of size S, from

source router to a target router (which requires Cisco IOS IP SLAs responder enabled) each T milliseconds apart. All these parameters are user configurable.
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/technologies/tk648/tk362/tk920/technologies_white_paper091____86a00802d5efe.html

QUESTION: 232
Which command sequence can you enter a router to configure Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding in loose mode?

A. interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip verify unicast source reachable-via loose.
B. interface GigabitEthernet0/0 ip verify unicast source reachable-via all.
C. interface GigabitEthernet0/0 ip verify unicast source reachable-via any.
D. interface GigabitEthernet0/0 ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 233
A router was configured with the eigrp stub command. The router advertises which types of routes?

A. connected, static, and summary
B. static and summary
C. connected and static
D. connected and summary

Answer: D

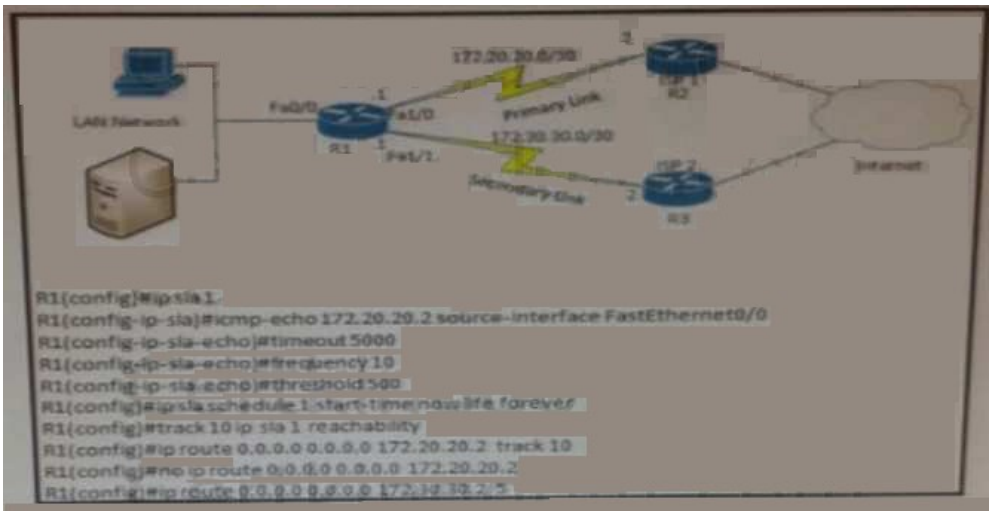
QUESTION: 234
The enterprise network WAN link has been receiving several denial of service attacks from both IPv4 and IPv6 sources. Which three elements can you use to identify an IPv6 packet via its header, in order to filter future attacks? (Choose three.)

A. Traffic Class
B. Source address
C. Flow Label

D. Hop Limit
E. Destination Address
F. Fragment Offset

Answer: B, C, E

QUESTION: 235
Refer to Exhibit.



Which two reasons for IP SLA tracking failure are likely true? (Choose Two)

A. The source-interface is configured incorrectly.
B. The destination must be 172.30.30.2 for icmp-echo.
C. A route back to the R1 LAN network is missing in R2.
D. The default route has wrong next hop IP address.
E. The threshold value is wrong.

Answer: A, C

QUESTION: 236
Which IPv6 address type is seen as the next-hop address in the output of the show ipv6 rip RIPng database command?

A. link-local
B. global
C. site-local
D. anycast
E. multicast

Answer: A

QUESTION: 237
What are two rules for compacting IPv6 addresses? (Choose two.)

A. Every 16-bit segment segment that consists of all zeroes can be represented with a single colon.
B. The trailing zeroes in any 16-bit segment do not have to be written.
C. The leading zeroes in any 16-bit segment do not have to be written.
D. Any single, continuous string of one or more 16-bit segments that consists of all zeroes can be represented with a double colon.
E. The maximum number of times a double colon can replace a 16-bit segment that consists of all zeroes is two.
F. Two zeroes in the middle of any 16-bit segment do not have to be written.

Answer: C, D