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NEW QUESTION: 1 Two routers are trying to establish an OSPFv3 adjacency over an Ethernet link, but the adjacency is not forming. Which two options are possible reasons that prevent OSPFv3 to form between these two routers? (Choose two.)
A. mismatch of instance IDs
B. mismatch of authentication types
C. mismatch of subnet masks
D. mismatch of network types
E. mismatch of area types
Answer: A, E
Explanation: An OSPFv3 interface must have a compatible configuration with a remote interface before the two can be considered neighbors. The two OSPFv3 interfaces must match the following criteria:
* Hello interval
* Dead interval
* Area ID
* Optional capabilities
The OSPFv3 header includes an instance ID field to identify that OSPFv3 packet for a particular OSPFv3 instance. You can assign the OSPFv3 instance. The interface drops all OSPFv3 packets that do not have a matching OSPFv3 instance ID in the packet header.
Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5_x/nx-os/unicast/configuration/guide/l3_cli_nxos/l3_ospfv3.html

NEW QUESTION: 2 **A.** Option B **B.** Option A **C.** Option C **D.** Option D
Answer: D
Explanation: On R1 under router BGP change neighbor 209.56.200.226 remote-as 65002 statement to neighbor 209.65.200.226 remote-as 65002
Case Study: 5 Ticket 5 : NAT ACL Topology Overview (Actual Troubleshooting lab design is for below network design)
* Client Should have IP 10.2.1.3
* EIGRP 100 is running between switch DSW1 & DSW2
* OSPF (Process ID 1) is running between R1, R2, R3, R4
* Network of OSPF is redistributed in EIGRP
* BGP 65001 is configured on R1 with Webserver cloud AS 65002
* HSRP is running between DSW1 & DSW2 Switches
The company has created the test bed shown in the layer 2 and layer 3 topology exhibits. This network consists of four routers, two layer 3 switches and two layer 2 switches. In the IPv4 layer 3 topology, R1, R2, R3, and R4 are running OSPF with an OSPF process number 1. DSW1, DSW2 and R4 are running EIGRP with an AS of 10. Redistribution is enabled where necessary. R1 is running a BGP AS with a number of 65001. This AS has an eBGP connection to AS 65002 in the ISP's network. Because the company's address space is in the private range. R1 is also providing NAT translations between the inside (10.1.0.0/16 & 10.2.0.0/16) networks and outside (209.65.0.0/24) network. ASW1 and ASW2 are layer 2 switches. NTP is enabled on all devices with 209.65.200.226 serving as the master clock source. The client workstations receive their IP address and default gateway via R4's DHCP server. The default gateway address of 10.2.1.254 is the IP address of HSRP group 10 which is running on DSW1 and DSW2. In the IPv6 layer 3 topology R1, R2, and R3 are running OSPFv3 with an OSPF process number 6. DSW1, DSW2 and R4 are running RIPng process name RIP_ZONE. The two IPv6 routing domains, OSPF 6 and RIPng are connected via GRE tunnel running over the underlying IPv4 OSPF domain. Redistribution is enabled where necessary. Recently the implementation group has been using the test bed to do a 'proof-of-concept' on several implementations. This involved changing the configuration on one or more of the devices. You will be presented with a series of trouble tickets related to issues introduced

during these configurations. Note: Although trouble tickets have many similar fault indications, each ticket has its own issue and solution. Each ticket has 3 sub questions that need to be answered & topology remains same. Question-1 Fault is found on which device, Question-2 Fault condition is related to, Question-3 What exact problem is seen & what needs to be done for solution. Client is unable to ping IP 209.65.200.241. Solution Steps need to follow as below: - *When we check on client 1 & Client 2 desktop we are not receiving DHCP address from R4. Client will be receiving IP address 10.2.1.3. IP 10.2.1.3 will be able to ping from R4, R3, R2, R1. *Look for BGP Neighbourship. Show ip bgp summary ----- State of BGP will be in established state & will be able to receive 1 prefix (209.65.200.241). *As per troubleshooting we are able to ping ip 10.2.1.3 from R1 & BGP is also receiving prefix of webserver & we are able to ping the same from R1. Further troubleshooting needs to be done on R1 on serial 0/0/1. *Check for running config. i.e. show run for interface serial 0/0/1. From above snapshot we are able to see that IP needs to be PAT to serial 0/0/1 to reach web server IP (209.65.200.241). But in access-list of NAT IP allowed IP is 10.1.0.0/16 is allowed & need 10.2.0.0 /16 to *As per troubleshooting we are able to ping ip 10.2.1.3 from R1 & BGP is also receiving prefix of web server & we are able to ping the same from R1. It should be checked further for running config of interface for stopping. * Change required: On R1 we need to add the client IP address for reachability to server to the access list that is used to specify which hosts get NATed.

NEW QUESTION: 3 Answer: Explanation: Explanation Configure Automatic Updates Specify intranet Microsoft update service location

NEW QUESTION: 4 You have two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table. The routing table for Server1 is shown in the Routing Table exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) From Server1, you attempt to ping Server2, but you receive an error message as shown in the Error exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) You need to ensure that you can successfully ping Server2 from Server1. What should you do on Server1? **A.** Disable Windows Firewall. **B.** Modify the subnet mask. **C.** Modify the default gateway settings. **D.** Modify the DNS settings. **Answer: C** Explanation: Explanation/Reference: Explanation: Route is used to view and modify the IP routing table. Route Print displays a list of current routes that the host knows. Default gateways are important to make IP routing work efficiently. TCP/IP hosts rely on default gateways for most of their communication needs with hosts on remote network segments. In this way, individual hosts are freed of the burden of having to maintain extensive and continuously updated knowledge about individual remote IP network segments. Only the router that acts as the default gateway needs to maintain this level of routing knowledge to reach other remote network segments in the larger inter network. In order for Host A on Network 1 to communicate with Host B on Network 2, Host A first checks its routing table to see if a specific route to Host B exists. If there is no specific route to Host B, Host A forwards its TCP/IP traffic for Host B to its own default gateway, IP Router 1. The Default Gateway specifies the IP address of a router on the local subnet, which the system will use to access destinations on other networks. If the default gateway settings are not properly configured, then there can be no successful connection.

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