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2016/11 New CCNP Routing and Switching 300-101 ROUTE: Implementing Cisco IP Routing (ROUTE) Exam Questions Updated Today! 1.[2016.Nov. 300-101 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 230Q&As Download:<http://www.braindump2go.com/300-101.html>
2.[2016.Nov. 300-101 Exam Questions & Answers:<https://1drv.ms/b/s!AvI7wzKf6QBjgQU3MiuxP2dJi8Wo> QUESTION 31A network engineer is notified that several employees are experiencing network performance related issues, and bandwidth-intensive applications are identified as the root cause. In order to identify which specific type of traffic is causing this slowness, information such as the source/destination IP and Layer 4 port numbers is required. Which feature should the engineer use to gather the required information? A. SNMPB. Cisco IOS EEMC. NetFlowD. SyslogE. WCCP Answer: CExplanation:NetFlow Flows Key FieldsA network flow is identified as a unidirectional stream of packets between a given source and destination--both are defined by a network-layer IP address and transport-layer source and destination port numbers. Specifically, a flow is identified as the combination of the following key fields:

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios-xml/ios/netflow/configuration/12-4t/cfg-nflow-data-expt.html> QUESTION 32An organization decides to implement NetFlow on its network to monitor the fluctuation of traffic that is disrupting core services. After reviewing the output of NetFlow, the network engineer is unable to see OUT traffic on the interfaces. What can you determine based on this information? A. Cisco Express Forwarding has not been configured globally.B. NetFlow output has been filtered by default.C. Flow Export version 9 is in use.D. The command ip flow-capture fragment-offset has been enabled. Answer: AExplanation:

<https://blogs.manageengine.com/network-2/netflowanalyzer/2010/05/19/need-for-cef-in-netflow-data-export.html> QUESTION 33A network engineer has left a NetFlow capture enabled over the weekend to gather information regarding excessive bandwidth utilization. The following command is entered:switch#show flow exporter Flow_Exporter-1What is the expected output? A. configuration of the specified flow exporterB. current status of the specified flow exporterC. status and statistics of the specified flow monitorD. configuration of the specified flow monitor Answer: BExplanation:show flow exporter exporter-nameExample: Device# show flow exporter FLOW_EXPORTER-1(Optional) Displays the current status of the specified flow exporter

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios-xml/ios/fnetflow/configuration/15-mt/cfg-de-fnflow-exprts.html> QUESTION 34A company's corporate policy has been updated to require that stateless, 1-to-1, and IPv6 to IPv6 translations at the Internet edge are performed. What is the best solution to ensure compliance with this new policy? A. NAT64B. NAT44C. NATv6D. NPTv4E. NPTv6 Answer: EExplanation:NPTv6 provides a mechanism to translate the private internal organization prefixes to public globally reachable addresses. The translation mechanism is stateless and provides a 1:1 relationship between the internal addresses and external addresses. The use cases for NPTv6 outlined in the RFC include peering with partner networks, multi homing, and redundancy and load sharing.

http://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/solutions/SBA/August2012/Cisco_SBA_BN_IPv6AddressingGuide-Aug2012.pdf

QUESTION 35Which two functions are completely independent when implementing NAT64 over NAT-PT? (Choose two.) A.

DNSB. NATC. port redirectionD. stateless translationE. session handling Answer: ABExplanation:Work Address Translation IPv6 to IPv4, or NAT64, technology facilitates communication between IPv6-only and IPv4-only hosts and networks (whether in a transit, an access, or an edge network). This solution allows both enterprises and ISPs to accelerate IPv6 adoption while simultaneously handling IPv4 address depletion. The DnS64 and NAT64 functions are completely separated, which is essential to the superiority of NAT64 over NAT-PT.

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/enterprise-ipv6-solution/white_paper_c11-676278.html

QUESTION 36Which two methods of deployment can you use when implementing NAT64? (Choose two.) A. statelessB. statefulC. manualD. automaticE. staticF. functionalG. dynamic Answer: ABExplanation:While stateful and stateless NAT64 perform the task of translating IPv4 packets into IPv6 packets and vice versa, there are important differences. The following table provides a high-level overview of the most relevant differences.

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/enterprise-ipv6-solution/white_paper_c11-676277.html

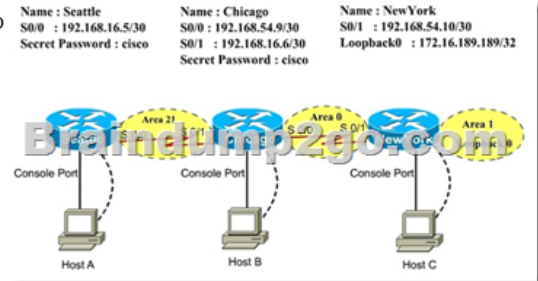
QUESTION 37Which NetFlow component is applied to an interface and collects information about flows? A. flow monitorB. flow exporterC. flow samplerD. flow collector Answer: AExplanation:Flow monitors are the NetFlow component that is applied to interfaces to perform network traffic monitoring. Flow monitors consist of a record and a cache. You add the record to the flow monitor after you create the flow monitor. The flow monitor cache is automatically created at the time the flow monitor is applied to the first interface. Flow data is collected from the network traffic during the monitoring process based on the key and nonkey fields in the record, which is configured for the flow monitor and stored in the flow monitor cache.

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/fnetflow/command/reference/fnf_book/fnf_01.html#wp1314030 QUESTION 38 Refer to the exhibit. Which statement about the output of the show flow-sampler command is true?



A. The sampler matched 10 packets, each packet randomly chosen from every group of 100 packets.
 B. The sampler matched 10 packets, one packet every 100 packets.
 C. The sampler matched 10 packets, each one randomly chosen from every 100-second interval.
 D. The sampler matched 10 packets, one packet every 100 seconds.
 Answer: A
 Explanation: The sampling mode determines the algorithm that selects a subset of traffic for NetFlow processing. In the random sampling mode that Random Sampled NetFlow uses, incoming packets are randomly selected so that one out of each n sequential packets is selected on average for NetFlow processing.
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_0s/feature/guide/nfstatsa.html#wp1084291 QUESTION 39 What is the result of the command ip flow-export destination 10.10.10.1 5858?
 A. It configures the router to export cache flow information to IP 10.10.10.1 on port UDP/5858.
 B. It configures the router to export cache flow information about flows with destination IP 10.10.10.1 and port UDP/5858.
 C. It configures the router to receive cache flow information from IP 10.10.10.1 on port UDP/5858.
 D. It configures the router to receive cache flow information about flows with destination IP 10.10.10.1 and port UDP/5858.
 Answer: A
 Explanation: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_0s/feature/guide/12s_mdnf.html#wp1023091 QUESTION 40

Lab Simulation 1 - OSPFRoute.com is a small IT corporation that is attempting to implement the network shown in the exhibit. Currently the implementation is partially completed. OSPF has been configured on routers Chicago and New York. The S0/0 interface on Chicago and the S0/1 interface on New York are in Area 0. The loopback0 interface on New York is in Area 1. However, they cannot ping from the serial interface of the Seattle router to the loopback interface of the New York router. You have been asked to complete the implementation to allow this ping. ROUTE.com's corporate implementation guidelines require:- The OSPF process ID for all routers must be 10.- The routing protocol for each interface must be enabled under the routing process.- The routing protocol must be enabled for each interface using the most specific wildcard mask possible.- The serial link between Seattle and Chicago must be in OSPF area 21.- OSPF area 21 must not receive any inter-area or external routes.
 Network Information
 Seattle S0/0 192.168.16.5/30 - Link between Seattle and Chicago
 Secret Password: cisco
 Chicago S0/0 192.168.54.9/30 - Link between Chicago and New York
 S0/1 192.168.16.6/30 - Link between Seattle and Chicago
 Secret Password: cisco
 New York S0/1 192.168.54.10/30 - Link between Chicago and New York
 Loopback0 172.16.189.189/32 - Secret Password: cisco



Answer: Note: In actual exam, the IP addressing, OSPF areas and process ID, and router hostnames may change, but the overall solution is the same. Seattle's S0/0 IP Address is 192.168.16.5/30. So, we need to find the network address and wildcard mask of 192.168.16.5/30 in order to configure the OSPF.
 IP Address: 192.168.16.5 /30
 Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.252
 Here subtract 252 from 2565, 256-252 = 4, hence the subnets will increment by 4.
 First, find the 4th octet of the Network Address:

Subnet	Network	Broadcast
0	0	3
1	4	7
2	8	11
3	12	15
4	16	19
5

The 4th octet of IP address (192.168.16.5) belongs to subnet 1 (4 to 7).
 Network Address: 192.168.16.4
 Broadcast Address: 192.168.16.7
 Lets find the wildcard mask of /30.
 Subnet Mask: (Network Bits → 1's, Host Bits → 0's)
 Lets find the wildcard mask of

Subnet Mask: (Network Bits – 1's, Host Bits – 0's)

```

/30  11111111  11111111  11111111  11111100
      255    255    255    252
    
```

Wildcard Mask: (Network Bits – 0's, Host Bits – 1's)

```

/30  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000011
      0        0        0        3
    
```

Now we configure OSPF using process ID 10 (note the process ID may change to something else in real exam).
Seattle> enable
Password:Seattle# conf tSeattle(config)# router ospf 10Seattle(config-router)# network 192.168.16.4 0.0.0.3 area 21
One of the tasks states that area 21 should not receive any external or inter-area routes (except the default route).
Seattle(config-router)# area 21 stub
Seattle(config-router)# endSeattle# copy run startChicago Configuration:Chicago> enablePassword: ciscoChicago# conf t
Chicago(config)# router ospf 10We need to add Chicago's S0/1 interface to Area 21Chicago(config-router)# network 192.168.16.4 0.0.0.3 area 21
Again, area 21 should not receive any external or inter-area routes (except the default route). In order to accomplish this, we must stop LSA Type 5 if we don't want to send external routes. And if we don't want to send inter-area routes, we have to stop LSA Type 3 and Type 4. Therefore we want to configure area 21 as a totally stubby area.
Chicago(config-router)# area 21 stub no-summaryChicago(config-router)# endChicago# copy run startThe other interface on the Chicago router is already configured correctly in this scenario, as well as the New York router so there is nothing that needs to be done on that router.
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