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A. interface Tunnel0bandwidth 1536ip address 209.165.200.230 255.255.255.224tunnel source Serial0/0tunnel mode gre multipointB. interface fa0/0bandwidth 1536ip address 209.165.200.230 255.255.255.224tunnel mode gre multipointC. interface Tunnel0bandwidth 1536ip address 209.165.200.231 255.255.255.224tunnel source 209.165.201.1 tunnel-mode dynamicD. interface fa 0/0bandwidth 1536ip address 209.165.200.231 255.255.255.224tunnel source 192.168.161.2 tunnel destination 209.165.201.1tunnel-mode dynamicAnswer: AExplanation:The configuration of mGRE allows a tunnel to have multiple destinations. The configuration of mGRE on one side of a tunnel does not have any relation to the tunnel properties that might exist at the exit points. This means that an mGRE tunnel on the hub may connect to a p2p tunnel on the branch. Conversely, a p2p GRE tunnel may connect to an mGRE tunnel. The distinguishing feature between an mGRE interface and a p2p GRE interface is the tunnel destination. An mGRE interface does not have a configured destination. Instead the GRE tunnel is configured with the command tunnel mode gre multipoint. This command is used instead of the tunnel destination x.x.x.x found with p2p GRE tunnels. Besides allowing for multiple destinations, an mGRE tunnel requires NHRP to resolve the tunnel endpoints. Note, tunnel interfaces by default are point-to-point (p-p) using GRE encapsulation, effectively they have the tunnel mode gre command, which is not seen in the configuration because it is the default.The mGRE configuration is as follows:!interface Tunnel0bandwidth 1536ip address 10.62.1.10 255.255.255.0tunnel source Serial0/0tunnel mode gre multipoint http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/WAN_and_MAN/DMVPDG/DMVPN_2_ Phase2.html QUESTION 82A network engineer executes the show crypto ipsec sa command. Which three pieces of information are displayed in the output? (Choose three.) A. inbound crypto mapB. remaining key lifetimeC. path MTUD. tagged packetsE. untagged packetsF. invalid identity packets Answer: ABCExplanation:show crypto ipsec saThis command shows IPsec SAs built between peers. The encrypted tunnel is built between 12.1.1.1 and 12.1.1.2 for traffic that goes between networks 20.1.1.0 and 10.1.1.0. You can see the two Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) SAs built inbound and outbound. Authentication Header (AH) is not used since there are no AH SAs.This output shows an example of the show crypto ipsec sa command (bolded ones found in answers for this question). interface: FastEthernet0Crypto map tag: test, local addr. 12.1.1.1local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (20.1.1.0/255.255.255.0/0/0) remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (10.1.1.0/255.255.255.0/0/0) current_peer: 12.1.1.2PERMIT, flags={origin_is_acl,}#pkts encaps: 7767918, #pkts encrypt: 7767918, #pkts digest 7767918 #pkts decaps: 7760382, #pkts decrypt: 7760382, #pkts verify 7760382 #pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0#pkts not compressed: 0, #pkts compr. failed: 0,#pkts decompress failed: 0, #send errors 1, #Recv errors 0 local crypto endpt.: 12.1.1.1, remote crypto endpt.: 12.1.1.2 path mtu 1500, media mtu 1500current outbound spi: 3D3inbound esp sas:spi: 0x136A010F(325714191)transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac ,in use settings ={Tunnel, } slot: 0, conn id: 3442, flow_id: 1443, crypto map: test sa timing: remaining key lifetime (k/sec): (4608000/52) IV size: 8 bytesreplay detection support: Yinbound ah sas:inbound pcp sas:inbound pcp sas:outbound esp sas:spi: 0x3D3(979)transform: esp-3des esp-md5-hmac ,in use settings ={Tunnel, }slot: 0, conn id: 3443, flow_id: 1444, crypto map: test sa timing: remaining key lifetime (k/sec): (4608000/52) IV size: 8 bytesreplay detection support: Youtbound ah sas:outbound pcp sas: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/ipsec-negotiation-ike-protocols/5409-ipsec-debug-00.html QUESTION 83 Refer to the following output: Router#show ip nhrp detail10.1.1.2/8 via 10.2.1.2, Tunnel1 created 00:00:12, expire 01:59:47 TypE. dynamic, Flags: authoritative unique nat registered usedNBMA address: 10.12.1.2 What does the authoritative flag mean in regards to the NHRP information? A. It was obtained directly from the next-hop server.B. Data packets are process switches for this mapping entry.C. NHRP mapping is for networks that are local to this router.D. The mapping entry was created in response to an NHRP registration request.E. The NHRP mapping entry cannot be overwritten. Answer: AExplanation: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_4/ip_addr/configuration/guide/hadnhrp.html QUESTION 84Which common issue causes intermittent DMVPN tunnel flaps? A. a routing neighbor reachability issueB. a suboptimal routing tableC. interface bandwidth congestionD. that the GRE tunnel to hub router is not encrypted Answer: AExplanation:DMVPN Tunnel Flaps IntermittentlyProblemDMVPN tunnel flaps intermittently.SolutionWhen DMVPN tunnels flap, check the neighborship between the routers as issues with neighborship formation between routers may cause the DMVPN tunnel to flap. In order to resolve this

problem, make sure the neighborship between the routers is always up. http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/ipsec-negotiation-ike-protocols/29240-dcmvpn.html#Prblm1 QUESTION 85Drag and Drop Question Answer: QUESTION 86Drag and Drop Question Answer: QUESTION 87Drag and Drop Question Answer: QUESTION 88Drag and Drop Question Answer: QUESTION 89Drag and Drop Question Answer: QUESTION 90Drag and Drop QuestionPlace the BGP commands to the proper locations Answer: QUESTION 91Drag and Drop Question Answer: QUESTION 92Drag and Drop Question Answer: QUESTION 93What is the purpose of configuring the router as a PPPoE client? Select the best response. A. to provide VPN access over L2TPB. to enable PPP session from the router to the termination device at the headend for metro Ethernet connectivityC. for DSL connectivity and removing the need for the end-user PC to run the PPPoE client softwareD. for connecting the router to a cable modem, which bridges the Ethernet frames from the router to the cable modem termination system Answer: C QUESTION 94Which three are characteristics of IPv6? (Choose three.) Select 3 response(s). A. An IPv6 address is 128 bits long.B. An IPv6 header is 20 bits long.C. An IPv6 header contains the next header field.D. An IPv6 header contains the protocol field.E. IPv6 routers send RA messages.F. An IPv6 header contains the header checksum field. Answer: ACE QUESTION 95When an IPv6 enabled host boots, it sends a router solicitation (RS) message. An IPv6 router responds with a router advertisement (RA). Which two items are contained in the RA? (Choose two.) Select 2 response(s). A. IPv6 address for the hostB. lifetime of the prefixC. prefixes for the linkD. keepalive timersE. request for the local host IP addressF. any route advertisements it has received Answer: BC QUESTION 96Which statement is true about IPv6? Select the best response. A. Only one IPv6 address is assigned per node.B. Only one IPv6 address can be assigned to each interface.C. Each host can autoconfigure its address without the aid of a DHCP server.D. IPv6 hosts use anycast addresses to assign IP addresses to interfaces. Answer: C QUESTION 97What is the IPv6 address FF02::2 used for? Select the best response. A. all hosts in a local segmentB. all routers in a local segmentC. all hosts in a particular multicast groupD. all routers in an autonomous system Answer: B QUESTION 98What does the command clear ipv6 ospf process accomplish? Select the best response. A. The OSPF adjacencies are cleared and initiated again.B. The route table is cleared. Then the OSPF neighbors are reformed.C. The shortest path first (SPF) algorithm is performed on the LSA database.D. The OSPF database is repopulated. Then the shortest path first (SPF) algorithm is performed. Answer: D QUESTION 99When implementing OSPFv3, which statement describes the configuration of OSPF areas? Select the best response. A. In interface configuration mode, the OSPFv3 area ID combination assigns interfaces to OSPFv3 areas.B. In router configuration mode, the network wildcard area ID combination assigns networks to OSPFv3 areas.C. In interface configuration mode, the IPv6 OSPF process area ID combination assigns interfaces to OSPFv3 areas.D. In router configuration mode, the IPv6 OSPF interface area ID combination assigns interfaces to OSPFv3 areas. Answer: C QUESTION 100The following exhibit shows ipv6 route output. What would the metric be for a summary route that summarizes all three OSPFv3 routes displayed? A. 160B. 140C. 120D. 100 Answer: D Lead2pass offers the latest Cisco 300-101 exam questions and answers in PDF & VCE. We promise 100% 300-101 exam pass or full money back (Have a try- If success, you will get a high pay job! Failed, nothing, money back!)! We provide instant download of our 300-101 dumps after payment so you can study earlier than others! 300-101 new questions on Google Drive: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3Syig5i8gpDX0QwYXF1aXFINmM 2017 Cisco 300-101 exam dumps (All 403 Q&As) from Lead2pass: http://www.lead2pass.com/300-101.html [100% Exam Pass Guaranteed]