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QUESTION 111

A Cisco Easy VPN software client is unable to access its local LAN devices once the VPN tunnel is established. How can this issue be resolved?

- A. The IP address that is assigned by the Cisco Easy VPN Server to the client must be on the same network as the local LAN of the client.
- B. The Cisco Easy VPN Server should apply split-tunnel-policy exclude specified with split-tunnel- list containing the local LAN addresses that are relevant to the client.
- C. The Cisco Easy VPN Server must push down an interface ACL that permits the traffic to the local LAN from the client.
- D. The Cisco Easy VPN Server should apply a split-tunnel-policy tunnelall policy to the client.
- E. The Cisco Easy VPN client machine needs to have multiple NICs to support this.

Answer: B

QUESTION 112

Which three routing characteristics are relevant for DMVPN Phase 3? (Choose three.)

- A. Hubs must not preserve the original IP next-hop.
- B. Hubs must preserve the original IP next-hop.
- C. Split-horizon must be turned off for RIP and EIGRP.
- D. Spokes are only routing neighbors with hubs.
- E. Spokes are routing neighbors with hubs and other spokes.
- F. Hubs are routing neighbors with other hubs and must use the same routing protocol as that used on hub-spoke tunnels.

Answer: ACD

QUESTION 113

Using Cisco IOS, which two object-group options will permit networks 10.1.1.0/24 and 10.1.2.0/24 to host 192.168.5.1 port 80 and 443? (Choose 2.)

- A.

```
object-group network SOURCE
range 10.1.1.0 10.1.2.255
object-group network DESTINATION
host 192.168.5.1
object-group service HTTP
tcp eq www
tcp eq 443
tcp source gt 1024
!
```

```
access-list 101 permit object-group HTTP object-group SOURCE object-group DESTINATION
```
- B.

```
object-group network SOURCE
10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
object-group network DESTINATION
host 192.168.5.1
object-group service HTTP
tcp eq www
tcp eq 443
!
ip access-list extended ACL-NEW
permit object-group SOURCE object-group DESTINATION object-group HTTP
C. object-group network SOURCE
10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0
10.1.2.0 255.255.255.0
object-group network DESTINATION
host 192.168.5.1
object-group service HTTP
tcp eq www
tcp eq 443
!
ip access-list extended ACL-NEW
permit object-group SOURCE object-group DESTINATION object-group HTTP
D. object-group network SOURCE
10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0
10.1.2.0 255.255.255.0
object-group network DESTINATION
host 192.168.5.1
object-group service HTTP
tcp eq www
tcp eq 443
tcp source gt 1024
!
ip access-list extended ACL-NEW
permit object-group HTTP object-group SOURCE object-group DESTINATION
```

Answer: AD

QUESTION 114

Which MPLS label is the signaled value to activate PHP (penultimate hop popping)?

- A. 0x00
- B. php
- C. swap
- D. push
- E. imp-null

Answer: E

QUESTION 115

What action will be taken by a Cisco IOS router if a TCP packet, with the DF bit set, is larger than the egress interface MTU?

- A. Split the packet into two packets, so that neither packet exceeds the egress interface MTU, and forward them out.

- B. Respond to the sender with an ICMP Type 3 , Code 4.
- C. Respond to the sender with an ICMP Type 12, Code 2.
- D. Transmit the packet unmodified.

Answer: B

QUESTION 116

What will the receiving router do when it receives a packet that is too large to forward, and the DF bit is not set in the IP header?

- A. Drop the packet, and send the source an ICMP packet, indicating that the packet was too big to transmit.
- B. Fragment the packet into segments, with all segments having the MF bit set.
- C. Fragment the packet into segments, with all except the last segment having the MF bit set.
- D. Fragment the packet into segments, with all except the first segment having the MF bit set.

Answer: C

QUESTION 117

Identify three IPv6 extension headers? (Choose three.)

- A. traffic class
- B. flow label
- C. routing
- D. fragment
- E. encapsulating security payload

Answer: CDE

QUESTION 118

Which three statements correctly describe the purpose and operation of IPv6 RS and RA messages? (Choose three.)

- A. Both IPv6 RS and RA packets are ICMPv6 messages.
- B. IPv6 RA messages can help host devices perform stateful or stateless address autoconfiguration; RS messages are sent by hosts to determine the addresses of routers.
- C. RS and RA packets are always sent to an all-nodes multicast address.
- D. RS and RA packets are used by the duplicate address detection function of IPv6.
- E. IPv6 hosts learn connected router information from RA messages which may be sent in response to an RS message.
- F. RS and RA packets are used for IPv6 nodes to perform address resolution that is similar to ARP in IPv4.

Answer: ABE

QUESTION 119

Which three statements are true regarding the EIGRP update message? (Choose three.)

- A. Updates require an acknowledgement with an ACK message.
- B. Updates can be sent to the multicast address 224.0.0.10.
- C. Updates are sent as unicasts when they are retransmitted.
- D. Updates always include all routes known by the router with partial updates sent in the Reply message.
- E. ACKs for updates are handled by TCP mechanisms.

Answer: ABC

QUESTION 120

Which two EIGRP packet types are considered to be unreliable packets? (Choose two.)

- A. update
- B. query
- C. reply
- D. hello
- E. acknowledgement

Answer: DE

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