300-440 Q&As

Designing and Implementing Cloud Connectivity (ENCC)

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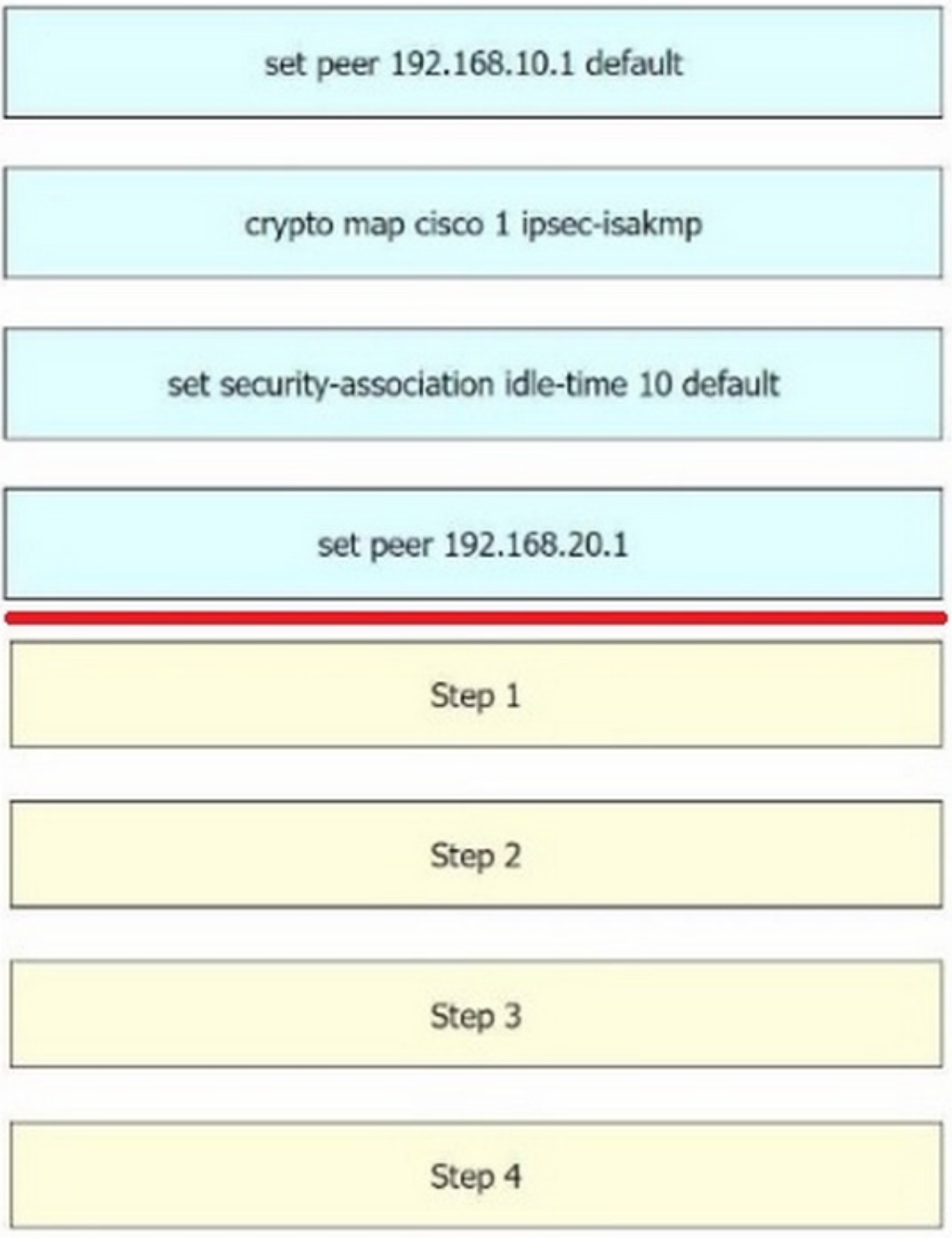
QUESTION 1

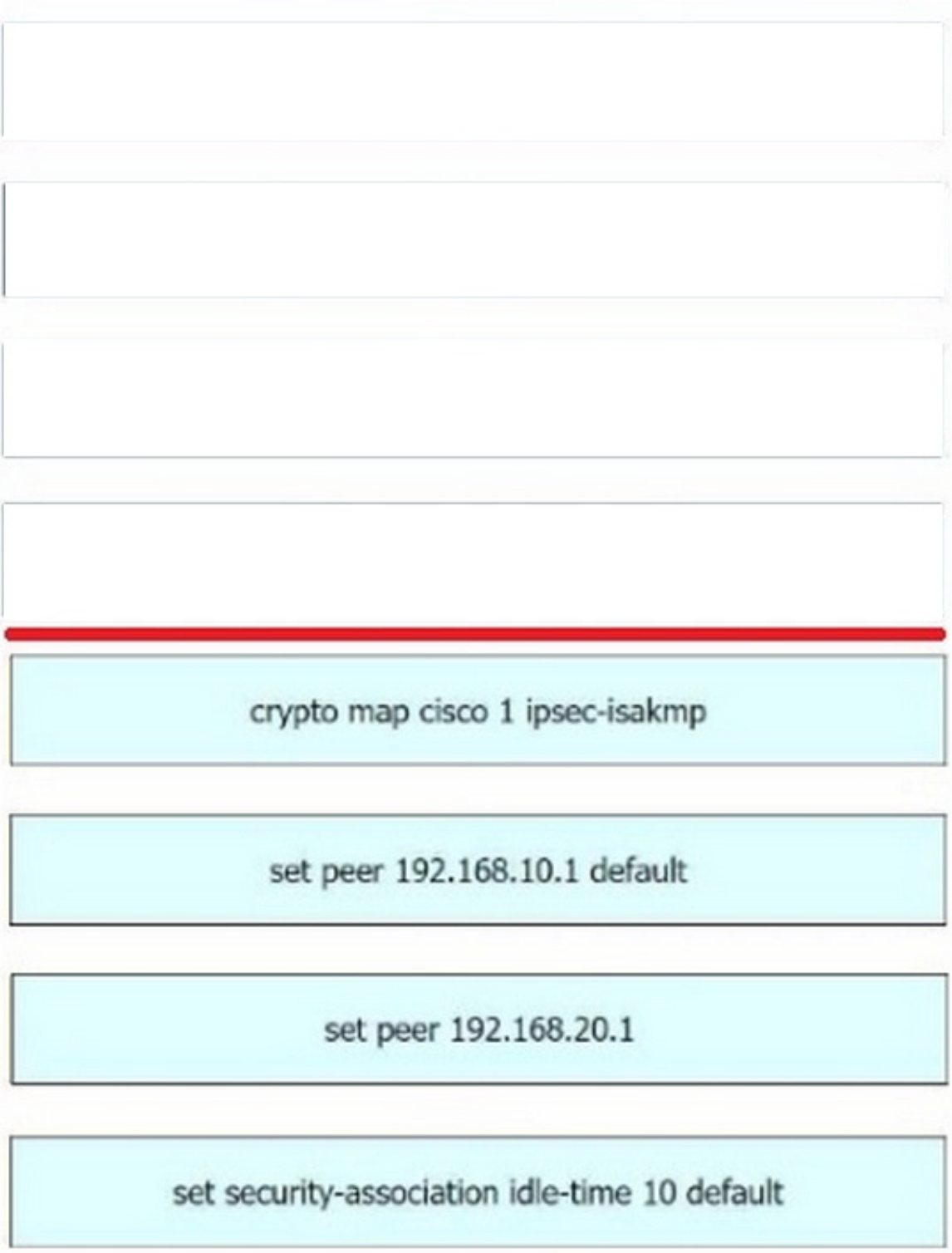
DRAG DROP

An engineer must edit the settings of a site-to-site IPsec VPN connection between an on- premises Cisco IOS XE router and Amazon Web Services (AWS). IPsec must be configured to support multiple peers and failover after 120 seconds of idle time on the first entry of the crypto map named Cisco. Drag and drop the commands from the left onto the order on the right.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Step 1 = crypto map cisco 1 ipsec-isakmp Step 2 = set peer 192.168.10.1 default Step 3 = set peer 192.168.20.1 Step 4 = set security-association idle-time 120 default

The process of editing the settings of a site-to-site IPsec VPN connection between an on- premises Cisco IOS XE router and Amazon Web Services (AWS), and configuring IPsec to support multiple peers and failover after 120 seconds of idle time on the first entry of the crypto map named Cisco involves several steps123456. crypto map cisco 1 ipsec-isakmp: This command is used to create a new entry in the crypto map named "cisco". The "1" is the sequence number of the entry, and "ipsec-isakmp" specifies that the IPSec security associations (SAs) should be established using the

Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol13. set peer 192.168.10.1 default: This command is used to specify the IP address of the default peer for the crypto map entry. In this case, the default peer is at IP address 192.168.10.115. set peer 192.168.20.1: This command is used to add an additional peer to the crypto map entry. In this case, the additional peer is at IP address 192.168.20.1. This allows the IPsec VPN to support multiple peers56. set security-association idle-time 120 default: This command is used to set the idle time for the security association. If no traffic is detected over the VPN for the specified idle time (in this case, 120 seconds), the security association is deleted, and the VPN connection fails over to the next peer46.

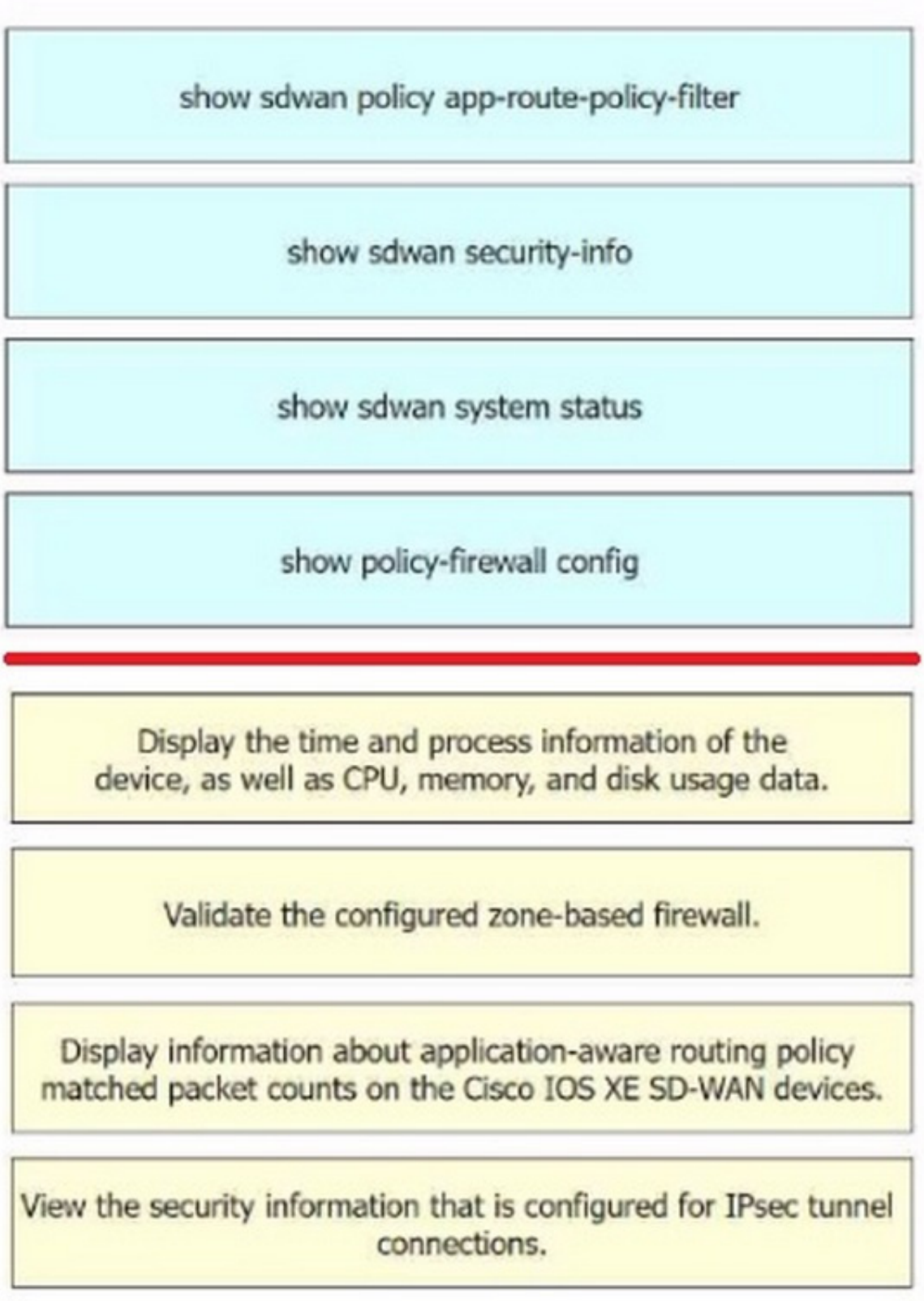
References: Configure a Site-to-Site IPSec IKEv1 Tunnel Between an ASA and a Cisco IOS Router - Cisco Configure IOS-XE Site-to-Site VPN Connection to Amazon Web Services - Cisco Community Configuring Site to Site IPSec VPN Tunnel Between Cisco Routers Configure Failover for IPSec Site-to-Site Tunnels with Backup ISP Links on FTD Managed by FMC - Cisco Does Setting Multiple Peers in a Crypto Map Also Support Parallel IPSec Connections - Cisco Community Multiple WAN Connections -- IPsec in Multi-WAN Environments | pfSense Documentation Multiple Set Peer for VPN Failover - Server Fault

QUESTION 2

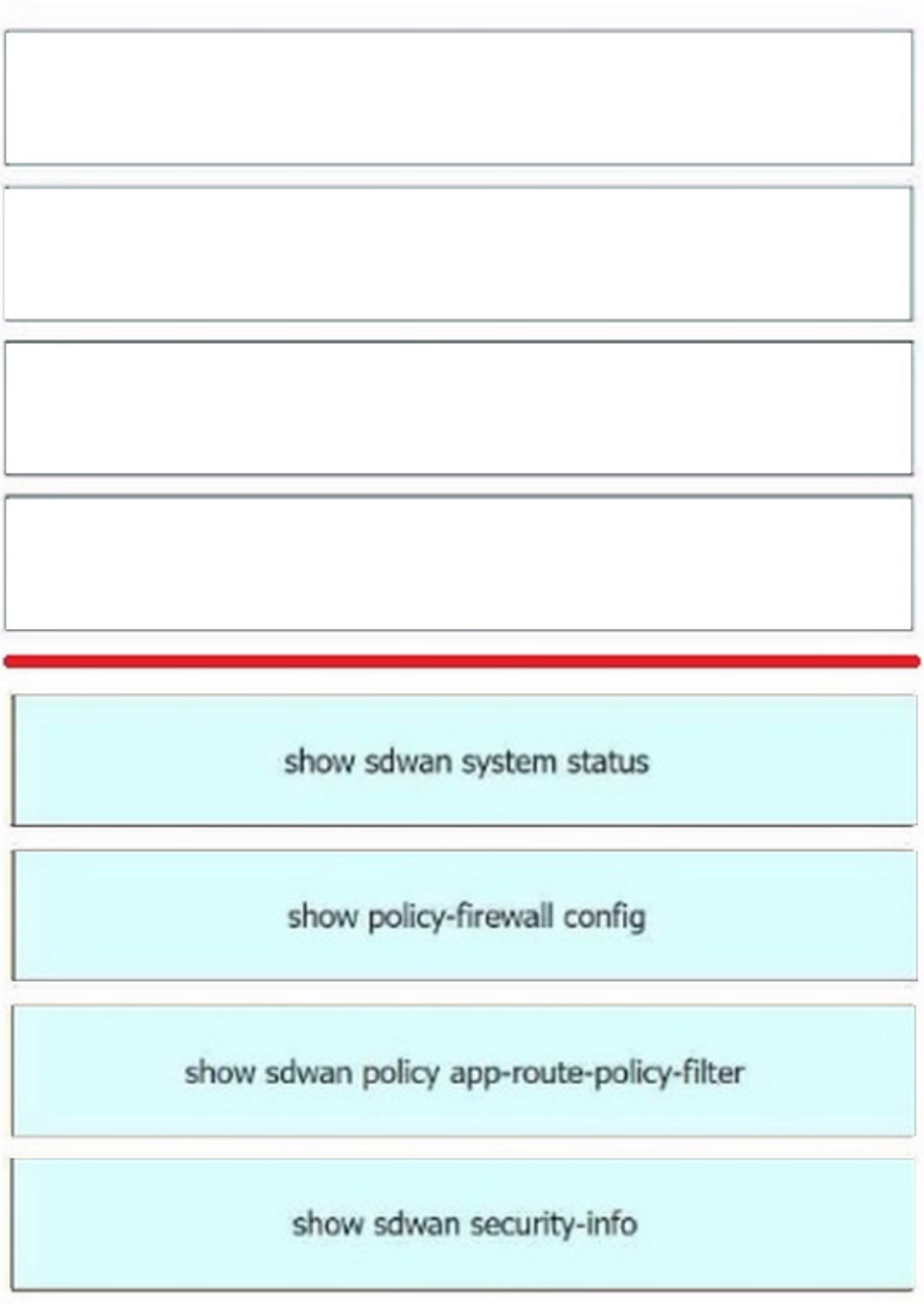
DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the commands from the left onto the purposes on the right to identify issues on a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Display the time and process information of the device, as well as CPU, memory, and disk usage data. = show sdwan system status Validate the configured zone-based firewall. = show policy-firewall config1 Display information about application-aware routing policy matched packet counts on the Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices. = show sdwan policy app-route-policy- filter View the security information that is configured for IPsec tunnel connections. = show sdwan security-info The commands used to identify issues on a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device are as follows show sdwan

system status: This command is used to display the time and process information of the device, as well as CPU, memory, and disk usage data. show policy-firewall config: This command is used to validate the configured zone-based firewall. show sdwan policy app-route-policy-filter: This command is used to display information about application-aware routing policy matched packet counts on the Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices. show sdwan security-info: This command is used to view the security information that is configured for IPsec tunnel connections

References: Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Qualified Command Reference Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Command Reference Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Systems and Interfaces Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Tunnel Interface Commands - Cisco

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

```
vedge1# show policy from-vsmart
apply-policy
 site-list site1
  control-policy prefer_local out
 !
 policy
  lists
   site-list site1
    site-id 100
   tloc-list prefer_site1
     tloc 10.1.1.1 color mpls encap ipsec preference 100
   control-policy prefer_local
    sequence 10
     match route
      site-list site1
    !
    action accept
     set
       tloc-list prefer_site1
```

A network engineer discovers that the policy that is configured on an on-premises Cisco WAN edge router affects only the route tables of the specific devices that are listed in the site list. What is the problem?

A. An inbound policy must be applied.

B. The action must be set to deny

C. A localized data policy must be configured.

D. A centralized data policy must be configured

Correct Answer: D

A centralized data policy is a policy that is applied to all devices in the overlay network, regardless of the site list. A localized data policy is a policy that is applied only to the devices that are listed in the site list. In this case, the network

engineer wants to apply the policy to all devices in the overlay network, not just the specific devices in the site list. Therefore, a centralized data policy must be configured on the on-premises Cisco WAN edge router.

References:

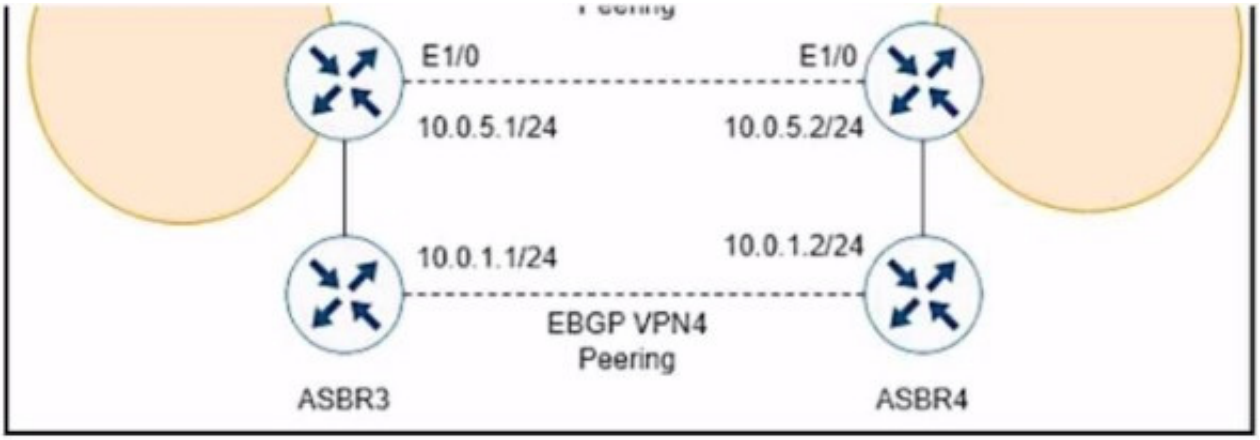
Designing and Implementing Cloud Connectivity (ENCC) v1.0, Module 3:

Implementing Cloud Connectivity, Lesson 3: Implementing Cisco SD-WAN Cloud OnRamp for Colocation, Topic: Centralized Data Policy [Cisco SD-WAN Cloud OnRamp for Colocation Deployment Guide], Chapter:

Configuring Centralized Data Policy

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibits.



While troubleshooting, a network engineer discovers that the backup path fails between ASBR3 and ASBR4 for traffic between BGP AS6000 and BGP AS6500 when the connection between ASBR1 and ASBR2 goes down. The following configurations were performed on ASBR1:

```
ASBR1(config)# router bgp 6000
ASBR1 (config-router)# address-family vpn4
ASBR1 (config-router-af)# neighbor 10.0.5.2 remote-as 6500
ASBR1 (config-router-af)# neighbor 10.0.5.2 activate
ASBR1 (config-router-af)# neighbor 10.0.5.2 fall-over bfd
ASBR1 (config-router-af)# end
```

Which command is missing?

A. bgp additional-paths Install

B. bgp additional-paths select

C. redistribute static

D. bgp advertise-best-external

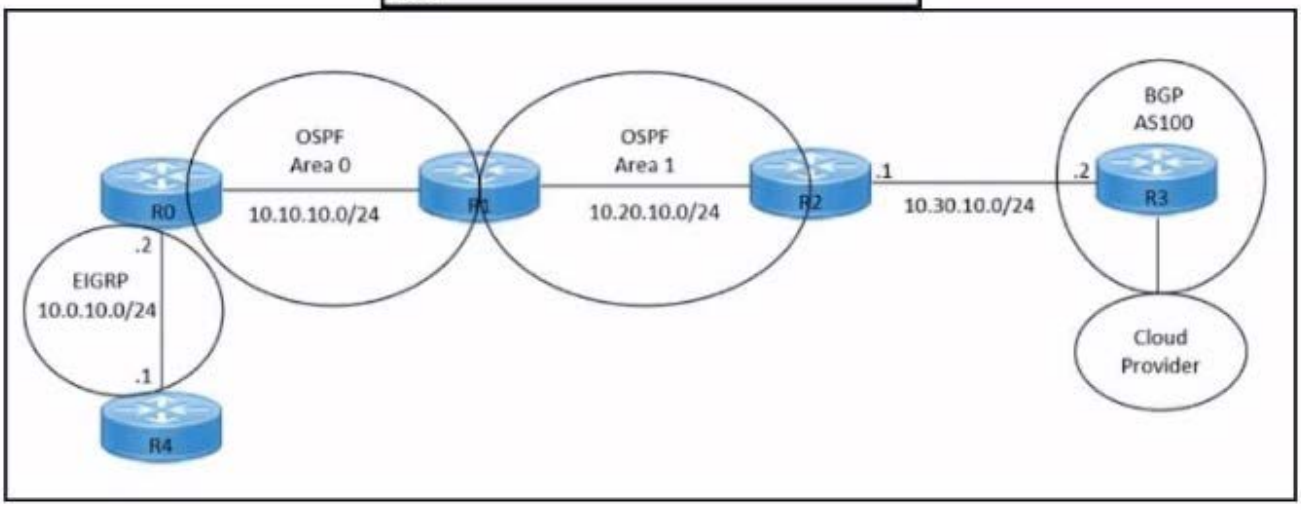
Correct Answer: D

The bgp advertise-best-external command is used to enable the advertisement of the best external path to internal BGP peers. This command is useful when there are multiple exit points from the local AS to other ASes, and the local AS wants to use the closest exit point for each destination. By default, BGP only advertises the best path to its peers, and the best path is usually the one with the lowest IGP metric to the next hop. However, this may not be the optimal path for traffic leaving the local AS, as it may result in suboptimal hot-potato routing or MED oscillations. The bgp advertise-best-external command allows BGP to advertise the best external path, which is the path with the lowest MED among the paths from different neighboring ASes, in addition to the best path. This way, the internal BGP peers can choose the best exit point based on the MED value, rather than the IGP metric. In this scenario, ASBR1 is configured to receive additional paths from ASBR2, which is a route reflector. ASBR2 receivestwo paths for the same prefix from AS6500, one from ASBR3 and one from ASBR4. ASBR2 selects the best path based on the IGP metric to the next hop, and advertises it to ASBR1. However, this path may not be the best external path, as it may have a higher MED value than the other path. If the connection between ASBR1 and ASBR2 goes down, ASBR1 will not have any backup path to reach AS6500, as it does not know the other path from ASBR4. To prevent this situation, ASBR1 should be configured with the bgp advertise-best-external command, so that it can receive the best external path from ASBR2, along with the best path. This way, ASBR1 will have a backup path to reach AS6500, in case the primary path fails.

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibits.

```
hostname R2
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.30.10.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 10.20.10.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
router ospf 1
 network 10.20.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
!
neighbor 10.30.10.2 remote-as 100
!
end
```



An engineer must redistribute OSPF internal routes into BGP to connect an on-premises network to a cloud provider without introducing extra routes. Which two commands must be configured on router R2? (Choose two.)

A. router ospf 1

B. router bgp 100

C. redistribute ospf 1

D. redistribute bgp 100

E. redistribute ospf 1 match internal external

Correct Answer: BE

To redistribute OSPF internal routes into BGP, the engineer needs to configure two commands on router R2. The first command is router bgp 100, which enables BGP routing process and specifies the autonomous system number of 100.

The second command is redistribute ospf 1 match internal external, which redistributes the routes from OSPF process into BGP, and matches both internal and external OSPF routes. This way, the engineer can avoid introducing extra routes

that are not part of OSPF process 1, such as the default route or the connected routes.

References:

Designing and Implementing Cloud Connectivity (ENCC) v1.0, [ENCC: Configuring IPsec VPN from Cisco IOS XE to AWS], [Deploying Cisco IOS VTI-Based Point-to-Point IPsec VPNs]