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NEW QUESTION: 1

Refer to the exhibit.

System Non-Root Partition Usage shows a warning or critical alert The administrator needs to change the frequency of checks and alerts to respond more quickly.

Where in Prism Element should the administrator change the frequency of checks and alerts?

- A. Health Dashboard > Manage Checks > Schedule
- B. Alerts Dashboard > Manage Checks > Schedule
- C. Health Dashboard > Manage Crocks > Frequency
- D. Alerts Dashboard > Manage Checks > Frequency

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION: 2

Instructions

The main screen consists of two parts; the Main scenario and the Topology tabs. The main scenario describes TSHOOT.com test bed. The Topology tabs allow you to display the appropriate and select the trouble ticket.

To complete the item, you will first need to familiarize yourself with the TSHOOT.com test bed by clicking on the master scenario first and then the topologies tabs. Once you are familiar with the test bed and the topologies, you should start evaluating the trouble ticket. You will be presented with a Trouble Ticket scenario that will describe the fault condition. You will need to determine on which device the fault condition is located, to which technology the fault condition is related, and the solution to each trouble ticket. This will be done by answering three questions.

Ticket Selection

To begin, click on the Ticket on the Topology tabs.

Please note. Some of the questions will require you to use the scroll bar to see all options.

Fault Isolation

Read the ticket scenario to understand the fault condition.

Open the appropriate topology, based upon the ticket scenario.

Open the console of the desired device by clicking on that device in the topology, based upon your

troubleshooting methodology.

Use the supported show, ping and trace commands to begin your fault isolation process.

Move to other devices as need by clicking on those devices within the topology.

Fault Identification

The trouble ticket will include three questions that you will need to answer:

1. Which device contains the fault
 2. Which technology the fault condition is related to
 3. What is the solution to the issue
- To advance to the next question within the ticket click on "Next Question".

When you click "DONE", the trouble ticket will turn RED and will no longer be accessible.

You may also use the "Previous Question" button to review questions within that specific ticket.

To complete a trouble ticket, answer all three questions and click "DONE". This will store your response

to the questions. Do not click on "DONE" unless you have answered all questions within the ticket.

Item Completion

Click the NEXT button on the bottom of the screen once a ticket is RED. This action moves you to the

next item.

Scenario

The company has created the test bed network 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 the outside (209.65.200.0/24) 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.

The implementation group has been using the test bed to do a 'proof-of-concept' that requires both Client 1 and Client 2 to access the WEB Server at 209.65.200.241. After several changes to the network addressing, routing scheme, DHCP services, NTP services, and FHRP services, a trouble ticket has been opened indicating that Client 1 cannot ping the 209.65.200.241 address.

Use the supported commands to isolate the cause of this fault and answer the following questions.

What is the solution to the fault condition?

A. In configuration mode, using the interface range port-channel 13, port-channel 23, then configure switchport trunk allowed vlan none followed by switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,200 commands.

B. In configuration mode, using the interface range port-channel 23, port-channel 24, then configure switchport trunk allowed vlan none followed by switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20, commands.

C. In configuration mode, using the interface range port-channel 23, port-channel 24, then configure switchport trunk allowed vlan none followed by switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,200 commands.

D. In configuration mode, using the interface range port-channel 13, port-channel 23, then configure switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,200 followed by interface FastEthernet 1/0/1, then no shutdown commands.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Solution

Steps need to follow as below:-1.When we check on client 1 & Client 2 desktop we are not receiving DHCP address from R4Ipconfig ----- Client will be getting 169.X.X.X2.On ASW1 port Fa1/0/ 1 & Fa1/0/2 access port VLAN 10 was assigned which is using IPaddress 10.2.1.0/24Sh run ----- & check for running config of int fa1/0/1 &

```
fa1/0/2=====interface FastEthernet1/0/1switchport mode accessswitchport access vlan 10interface FastEthernet1/0/2switchport mode accessswitchport access vlan 10
```

3.We need to check on ASW 1 trunk port the trunk Po13 & Po23 were receiving VLAN 20 & 200 but not VLAN 10 so that switch could not get DHCP IP address and was failing to reach IPaddress of Internet4.

Change required:

On ASW1 below change is required for switch-to-switch connectivity..int range portchannel13,portchannel23switchport trunk allowed vlan noneswitchport trunk allowed vlan 10,200

Testlet 1 Instructions The main screen consists of two parts; the Main scenario and the Topology tabs. The main scenario describes TSHOOT.com test bed. The Topology tabs allow you to display the appropriate and select the trouble ticket. To complete the item, you will first need to familiarize yourself with the TSHOOT.com test bed by clicking on the master scenario first and then the topologies tabs. Once you are familiar with the test bed and the topologies, you should start evaluating the trouble ticket. You will be presented with a Trouble Ticket scenario that will describe the fault condition. You will need to determine on which device the fault condition is located, to which technology the fault condition is related, and the solution to each trouble ticket. This will be done by answering three questions.

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to the questions. Do not click on "DONE" unless you have answered all questions within the ticket.

Item Completion

Click the NEXT button on the bottom of the screen once a ticket is RED. This action moves you to the

next item.

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:-

1. When we check on client 1 & Client 2 desktop we are not receiving DHCP address from R4 Ipconfig ----- Client will be receiving IP address 10.2.1.3

2. IP 10.2.1.3 will be able to ping from R4 , R3, R2 but not from R1

3. Check for neighborship of ospf

sh ip ospf nei ----- Only one neighborship is forming with R2 & i.e. with R3 Since R2 is connected to R1 & R3 with routing protocol ospf than there should be 2 neighbors seen but only one is seen

4. Need to check running config of R2 & R3 for interface

Sh run ----- Interface Serial0/0/0/0.12 on R2

Sh run ----- Interface Serial0/0/0/0 on R1

5. Change required: On R1, for IPV4 authentication of OSPF command is missing and required to configure----- ip ospf authentication message-digest

NEW QUESTION: 3

Refer to the exhibit.

Which option describes why the EIGRP neighbors of this router are not learning routes that are received from OSPF?

A. The subnet defined in OSPF is not part of area 0.

B. The routing protocols do not have the same AS number.

- C. There is no overlap in the subnets advertised.
- D. Default metrics are not configured under EIGRP.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION: 4

HOTSPOT

You have the following subqueries: Subquery1, Subquery2, and Subquery3.

You need to replace the three subqueries with named result sets or temporary tables. The following requirements must be met:

Which replacement techniques should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Subquery1: common table expression (CTE)

A common table expression (CTE) can be thought of as a temporary result set that is defined within the execution scope of a single SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or CREATE VIEW statement. A CTE is similar to a derived table in that it is not stored as an object and lasts only for the duration of the query.

Unlike a derived table, a CTE can be self-referencing and can be referenced multiple times in the same query.

Subquery2: global temporary table

Global temporary tables are visible to any user and any connection after they are created, and are deleted when all users that are referencing the table disconnect from the instance of SQL Server.

Subquery3: local temporary table

Local temporary tables are visible only to their creators during the same connection to an instance of SQL Server as when the tables were first created or referenced. Local temporary tables are deleted after the user disconnects from the instance of SQL Server.

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190766\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190766(v=sql.105).aspx)

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186986.aspx>

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