

# **Cisco**

## **300-730 Exam**

### **Implementing Secure Solutions with Virtual Private Networks**

#### **Questions & Answers**

#### **Demo**

# Version: 6.0

Topic 1, Site-to-site Virtual Private Networks on Routers and Firewall

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## Question: 1

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DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the correct commands from the right onto the blanks within the code on the left to implement a design that allow for dynamic spoke-to-spoke communication. Not all comments are used.

**Answer Area**

```

Router A
interface Tunnell
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp mp multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp [ ]
 no ip split-horizon eigrp 10
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet1
 tunnel mode gre multipoint

interface GigabitEthernet1
 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

router eigrp 10
 network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255

Router B
interface Tunnell
 ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp nhs [ ] nbma [ ] multicast
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp [ ]
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet1
 tunnel mode gre multipoint

interface GigabitEthernet1
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0

router eigrp 10
 network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
    
```

1.1.1.1

10.0.0.1

redirect

shortcut

server-only

---

**Answer:**

---

Explanation:

**Answer Area**

```

Router A
interface Tunnell
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp mp multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp redirect
 no ip split-horizon eigrp 10
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet1
 tunnel mode gre multipoint

interface GigabitEthernet1
 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

router eigrp 10
 network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255

Router B
interface Tunnell
 ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.0.1 nbma 1.1.1.1 multicast
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp shortcut
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet1
 tunnel mode gre multipoint

interface GigabitEthernet1
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0

router eigrp 10
 network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
    
```

1.1.1.1

10.0.0.1

redirect

shortcut

server-only

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec\\_conn\\_dmvpn/configuration/x-16/sec-conn-dmvpn-xe-16-book/sec-conn-dmvpn-summ-maps.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_dmvpn/configuration/x-16/sec-conn-dmvpn-xe-16-book/sec-conn-dmvpn-summ-maps.html)

**Question: 2**

A second set of traffic selectors is negotiated between two peers using IKEv2. Which IKEv2 packet will contain details of the exchange?

- A. IKEv2 IKE\_SA\_INIT
- B. IKEv2 INFORMATIONAL
- C. IKEv2 CREATE\_CHILD\_SA
- D. IKEv2 IKE\_AUTH

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The IKEv2 CREATE\_CHILD\_SA packet is used to establish a new security association (SA) between two peers. This packet contains the details of the exchange, including the traffic selectors, the cryptographic algorithms and keys to be used, and any other relevant information

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**Question: 3**

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Refer to the exhibit.

```
HUB#show ip nhrp
10.0.0.2/32 via 10.0.0.2
  Tunnel0 created 00:02:09, expire 00:00:01
  Type: dynamic, Flags: unique registered used nhop
  NBMA address: 2.2.2.1
10.0.0.3/32 via 10.0.0.3
  Tunnel0 created 00:13:25, 01:46:34
  Type: dynamic, Flags: unique registered used nhop
  NBMA address: 3.3.3.1
```

The DMVPN tunnel is dropping randomly and no tunnel protection is configured. Which spoke configuration mitigates tunnel drops?

- A. `interface Tunnel0`  
`ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0`  
`no ip redirects`  
`ip nhrp map 10.0.0.1 1.1.1.1`  
`ip nhrp map multicast 1.1.1.1`  
`ip nhrp network-id 1`  
`ip nhrp holdtime 20`  
`ip nhrp nhs 10.0.0.1`  
`ip nhrp registration timeout 120`  
`ip nhrp shortcut`  
`tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1`  
`tunnel mode gre multipoint`  
`end`
- B. `interface Tunnel0`  
`ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0`  
`no ip redirects`  
`ip nhrp map 10.0.0.1 1.1.1.1`  
`ip nhrp map multicast 1.1.1.1`  
`ip nhrp network-id 1`  
`ip nhrp holdtime 120`  
`ip nhrp nhs 10.0.0.1`  
`ip nhrp registration timeout 120`  
`ip nhrp shortcut`  
`tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1`  
`tunnel mode gre multipoint`  
`end`

- C. **interface Tunnel0**  
**ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0**  
**no ip redirects**  
**ip nhrp map 10.0.0.1 1.1.1.1**  
**ip nhrp map multicast 1.1.1.1**  
**ip nhrp network-id 1**  
**ip nhrp holdtime 120**  
**ip nhrp nhs 10.0.0.1**  
**ip nhrp registration timeout 20**  
**ip nhrp shortcut**  
**tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1**  
**tunnel mode gre multipoint**  
**end**
- D. **interface Tunnel0**  
**ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0**  
**no ip redirects**  
**ip nhrp map 10.0.0.1 1.1.1.1**  
**ip nhrp map multicast 1.1.1.1**  
**ip nhrp network-id 1**  
**ip nhrp holdtime 120**  
**ip nhrp nhs 10.0.0.1**  
**ip nhrp registration timeout 150**  
**ip nhrp shortcut**  
**tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1**  
**tunnel mode gre multipoint**  
**end**

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

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**Answer: C**

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Explanation:

<https://www.globalknowledge.com/us-en/resources/resource-library/articles/understanding-next-hop->

[resolution-protocol-commands/](#)

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**Question: 4**

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On a FlexVPN hub-and-spoke topology where spoke-to-spoke tunnels are not allowed, which command is needed for the hub to be able to terminate FlexVPN tunnels?

- A. interface virtual-access
- B. ip nhrp redirect
- C. interface tunnel
- D. interface virtual-template

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**Answer: D**

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Explanation:

On a FlexVPN hub-and-spoke topology where spoke-to-spoke tunnels are not allowed, the command that is needed for the hub to be able to terminate FlexVPN tunnels is interface virtual-template. The interface virtual-template command is used to configure a virtual template interface which provides a secure tunnel for FlexVPN connections. The other commands listed - interface virtual-access, ip nhrp redirect, and interface tunnel - are not related to FlexVPN and are not used to terminate FlexVPN tunnels.

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**Question: 5**

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Which statement about GETVPN is true?

- A. The configuration that defines which traffic to encrypt originates from the key server.
- B. TEK rekeys can be load-balanced between two key servers operating in COOP.
- C. The pseudotime that is used for replay checking is synchronized via NTP.
- D. Group members must acknowledge all KEK and TEK rekeys, regardless of configuration.

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**Answer: A**

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Explanation:

KS (key server) is 'caretaker' of the GM group. Group registrations and authentication of GMs is taken care of by KS server. Any GM who wants to join the group is required to be successfully authenticated in the group and sends encryption keys and policy to be used within the group.

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<https://ipwithease.com/introduction-to-getvpn/>