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NEW QUESTION: 1
Refer to the exhibit.
Why is the prefix 1.1.1.1/32 not present in the routing table of R1?
A. The router LSA has an invalid checksum.
B. There is a duplicate router ID.
C. There is a subnet mask mismatch on Ethernet0/0.

D. There is an OSPF network type mismatch that causes the advertising router to be unreachable.
Answer: D
Explanation:
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A common problem when using Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is routes in the database don't appear in the routing table. In most cases OSPF finds a discrepancy in the database so it doesn't install the route in the routing table. Often, you can see the Adv Router is not-reachable message (which means that the router advertising the LSA is not reachable through OSPF) on top of the link-state advertisement (LSA) in the database when this problem occurs. Here is an example:
Adv Router is not-reachable
LS agE. 418
Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)
LS TypE. Router Links
Link State ID. 172.16.32.2
Advertising Router: 172.16.32.2
LS Seq Number: 80000002
Checksum: 0xFA63
Length: 60
Number of Links: 3
There are several reasons for this problem, most of which deal with mis-configuration or a broken topology. When the configuration is corrected the OSPF database discrepancy goes away and the routes appear in the routing table.
Reason 1: Network Type Mismatch
Let's use the following network diagram as an example:
R4-4K
R1-7010
interface Loopback0
ip address 172.16.33.1 255.255.255.255
interface Serial2
ip address 172.16.32.1 255.255.255.0
ip ospf network broadcast
router ospf 20
network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
interface Loopback0
ip address 172.16.30.1 255.255.255.255
interface Serial1/0
ip address 172.16.32.2 255.255.255.0
clockrate 64000
router ospf 20
network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R4-4K(4)# show ip ospf interface serial 2
Serial2 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 172.16.32.1/24, Area 0
Process ID 20, Router ID 172.16.33.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 64
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 172.16.33.1, Interface address

```
172.16.32.1
Backup Designated router (ID) 172.16.32.2, Interface address
172.16.32.2 Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait
40, Retransmit 5 Hello due in 00:00:08 Neighbor Count is 1,
Adjacent neighbor count is 1
Adjacent with neighbor 172.16.32.2 (Backup Designated Router)
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
R1-7010(5)# show ip ospf interface serial 1/0
Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 172.16.32.2/24, Area 0
Process ID 20, Router ID 172.16.32.2, Network Type
POINT_TO_POINT, Cost: 64 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State
POINT_TO_POINT, Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40,
Wait 40, Retransmit 5 Hello due in 00:00:02
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
Adjacent with neighbor 172.16.33.1
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

As you can see above, Router R4-4K is configured for broadcast,
and Router R1-7010 is configured for point-to-point. This kind
of network type mismatch makes the advertising router
unreachable.

```
R4-4K(4)# show ip ospf database router 172.16.32.2
Adv Router is not-reachable
LS agE. 418
Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)
LS TypE. Router Links
Link State ID. 172.16.32.2
Advertising Router: 172.16.32.2
LS Seq Number: 80000002
Checksum: 0xFA63
Length: 60
Number of Links: 3
Link connected to: another Router (point-to-point)
(Link ID) Neighboring Router ID. 172.16.33.1
(Link Data) Router Interface address: 172.16.32.2
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metrics: 64
Link connected to: a Stub Network
(
(
Link ID) Network/subnet number: 172.16.32.0
Link Data) Network Mask: 255.255.255.0
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metrics: 64
R1-7010(5)# show ip ospf database router 172.16.33.1
Adv Router is not-reachable
LS agE. 357
Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)
LS TypE. Router Links
Link State ID. 172.16.33.1
Advertising Router: 172.16.33.1
LS Seq Number: 8000000A
Checksum: 0xD4AA
```

Length: 48
Number of Links: 2
Link connected to: a Transit Network
(
(
Link ID) Designated Router address: 172.16.32.1
Link Data) Router Interface address: 172.16.32.1
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metrics: 64
You can see that for subnet 172.16.32.0/24, Router R1-7010 is
generating a point-to-point link and Router R4-4K is generating
a transit link. This creates a discrepancy in the link-state
database, which means no routes are installed in the routing
table.
R1-7010(5)# show ip route
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.16.32.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
C 172.16.30.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
Solution
To solve this problem, configure both routers for the same
network type. You can either change the network type of Router
R1-7010 to broadcast, or change Router R4-4K's serial interface
to point-to-point.
Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path
-first-ospf/7112- 26.html

NEW QUESTION: 2
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use
the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is
repeated in each question. Each question presents a different
goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is
exactly the same in each question in this series.
You have a database named DB1 that contains the following
tables: Customer, CustomerToAccountBridge, and CustomerDetails.
The three tables are part of the Sales schema. The database
also contains a schema named Website. You create the Customer
table by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

The value of the CustomerStatus column is equal to one for
active customers. The value of the Account1Status and
Account2Status columns are equal to one for active accounts.
The following table displays selected columns and rows from the
Customer table.

You plan to create a view named Website.Customer and a view
named Sales.FemaleCustomers.
Website.Customer must meet the following requirements:
1. Allow users access to the CustomerName and CustomerNumber
columns for active customers.
2. Allow changes to the columns that the view references.

Modified data must be visible through the view.
3. Prevent the view from being published as part of Microsoft SQL Server replication.
Sales.Female.Customers must meet the following requirements:
1. Allow users access to the CustomerName, Address, City, State and PostalCode columns.
2. Prevent changes to the columns that the view references.
3. Only allow updates through the views that adhere to the view filter.
You have the following stored procedures: spDeleteCustAcctRelationship and spUpdateCustomerSummary. The spUpdateCustomerSummary stored procedure was created by running the following Transacr-SQL statement:

You run the spUpdateCustomerSummary stored procedure to make changes to customer account summaries. Other stored procedures call the spDeleteCustAcctRelationship to delete records from the CustomerToAccountBridge table.
You must update the design of the Customer table to meet the following requirements.
1. You must be able to store up to 50 accounts for each customer.
2. Users must be able to retrieve customer information by supplying an account number.
3. Users must be able to retrieve an account number by supplying customer information.
You need to implement the design changes while minimizing data redundancy.
What should you do?
A. Split the table into two separate tables, Include the CustomerID, CustomerName and Gender columns in the first table. Include AccountNumber, AccountStatus and CustomerID columns in the second table.
B. Split the table into two separate tables. Include AccountNumber, CustomerID, CustomerName and Gender columns in the first table. Include the AccountNumber and AccountStatus columns in the second table.
C. Split the table into two separate tables, Include the CustomerID and AccountNumber columns in the first table. Include the AccountNumber, AccountStatus, CustomerName and Gender columns in the second table.
D. Split the table into three separate tables. Include the AccountNumber and CustomerID columns in the first table. Include the CustomerName and Gender columns in the second table. Include the AccountStatus column in the third table.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Two tables is enough.CustomerID must be in both tables.

NEW QUESTION: 3
You wish to pass-through traffic to a particular server from a large number of remote sites, all optimized by SteelHeads. You know that it can be done on a single SteelHead. Which type of rule would you configure?
A. Peering pass-through rule on the server-side SteelHead
B. In-path pass-through rule on the server-side SteelHead
C. Peering pass-through rule on the client-side SteelHead
D. In-path pass-through rule on the client-side SteelHead
Answer: C
Explanation:
Explanation
Configuring Pass-Through Transit Traffic
Transit traffic is data that is flowing through a Steelhead appliance whose source or destination is not local to the Steelhead appliance.
This can be configured through Manual peering and in-path rules.
References:
Steelhead Appliance Deployment Guide, Including the Steelhead Mobile Controller, December 2013, page
31-32
https://support.riverbed.com/bin/support/download?did=a53locljd
v9s5oc0agjp851iol

NEW QUESTION: 4
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A. SnapshotDeleteã,¸ãƒ§ãƒ-ã•®å®Ÿè¡Œ
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D. æ‰‹å‹•ã,¹ãƒŠãƒƒãƒ—ã,·ãƒ§ãƒƒãƒ^å‰Šé™¤
Answer: D

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