

350-501 Dumps

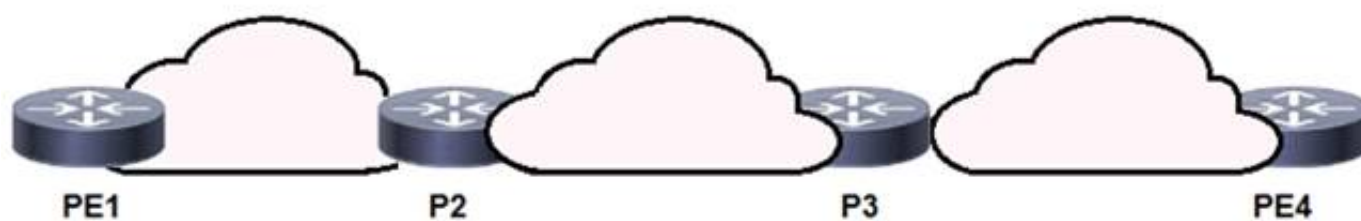
Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network Core Technologies

<https://www.certleader.com/350-501-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit:



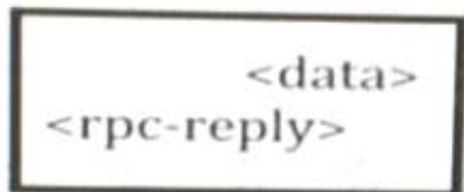
P3 and PE4 are at the edge of the service provider core and serve as ABR routers. Aggregation areas are on either side of the core. Which statement about the architecture is true?

- A. If each area is running its own IGP
- B. the ABR routers must redistribute the IGP routing table into BGP
- C. To support seamless MPLS
- D. TDP must be used as the label protocol
- E. If each area is running its own IGP
- F. BGP must provide an end-to-end MPLS LSP
- G. To support seamless MPLS, the BGP route reflector feature must be disabled

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit:



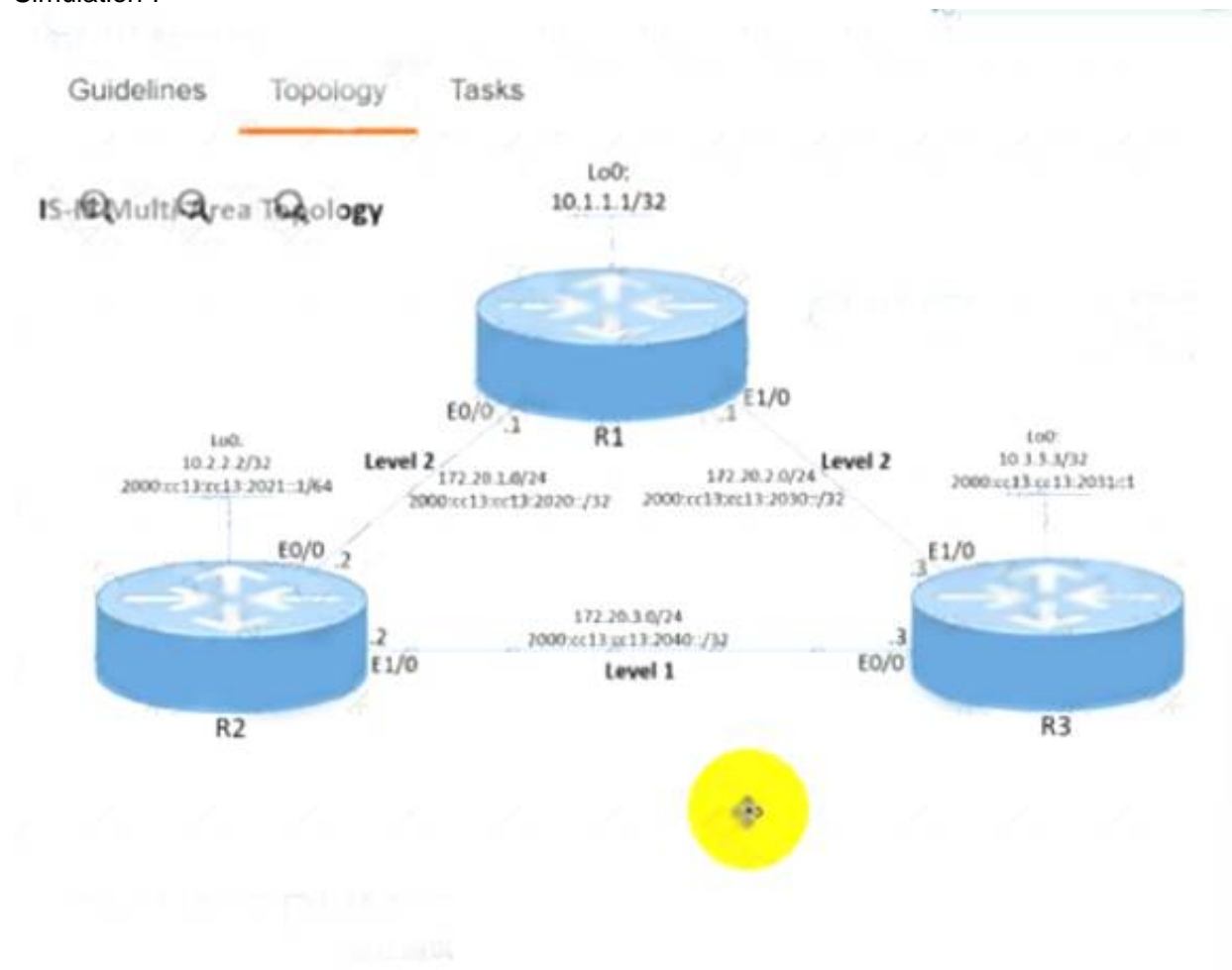
This output is included at the end of an output that was provided by a device using NETCONF. What does the code show?

- A. It shows the hostname of the device as rpc-reply
- B. It shows that the running configuration is blank
- C. It shows NETCONF uses remote procedure calls.
- D. It shows that the full configuration is being modeled by VANG

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

Simulation 7



Guidelines Topology **Tasks**

Configure the IS-IS routing protocol for R1, R2, and R3 according to the topology to achieve these goals:

1. Configure HMAC-MD5 authentication for R1, R2, and R3 links that form the IS-IS adjacency using the ISIS commands on the interfaces using these parameters:
 - key-chain name: AUTH_ISIS
 - key ID: 2
 - password: C1sc0!
2. Configure ISIS metric on R1, R2, and R3 to:
 - 15 for each level on all interfaces that form adjacency on router R1
 - 20 for each level on all interfaces that form adjacency on router R2
 - 25 for each level on all interface that form adjacency on R3

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

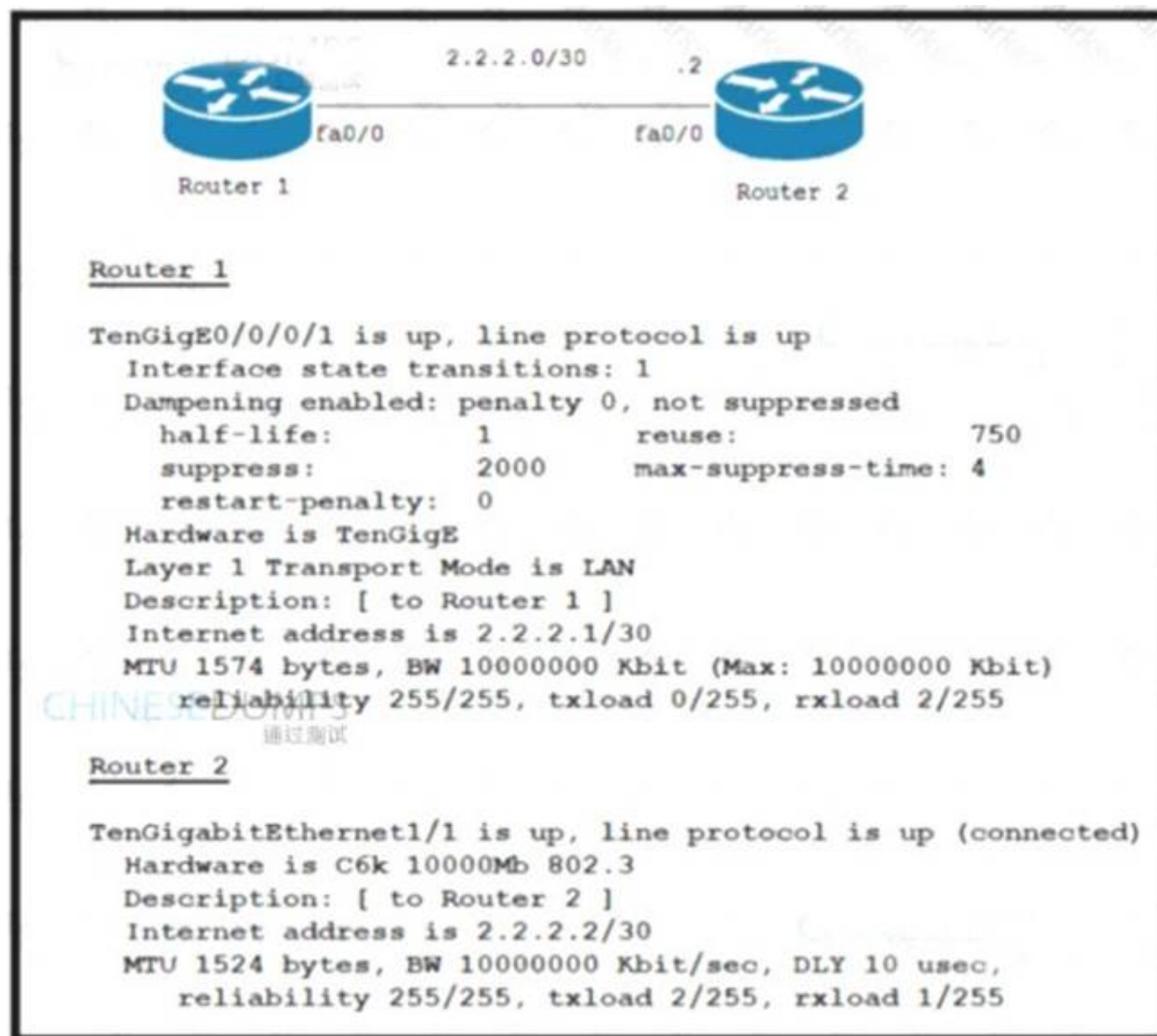
Answer: A

Explanation:

```
R1
key chain AUTH_ISIS key 2
key-string C1sco! exit
int range et0/0 , et1/0
isis authen key-chain AUTH_ISIS ip isis
isis metric 15 Copy run start R2
key chain AUTH_ISIS key 2
key-string C1sco! exit
int range et0/0 , et1/0
isis authen key-chain AUTH_ISIS ip isis
isis metric 20 Copy run start R3
key chain AUTH_ISIS key 2
key-string C1sco! exit
int range et0/0 , et1/0
isis authen key-chain AUTH_ISIS ip isis
isis metric 25 Copy run start
```

NEW QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.



Router 1 and Router 2 were installed in the data center. Router 1 is the core router in the network, but it fails to establish an OSPF peering with Router 2. and customer traffic is unable to pass. Router 1 also reports an increase in CPU and memory usage. However, the CPU for R2 is stable. Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Disable Cisco Express Forwarding on Router 2.
- B. Change the transport mode to WAN on Router 1.
- C. Change the MTU to 1524 on Router 1.
- D. Enable MPLS on Router 2.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

When configuring traffic engineering tunnels in Cisco MPLS core network, you see the traffic is not taking the expected path in the core. Which command do you use to quickly check path of a TE tunnel?

- A. Traceroute mpls ipv4 -tunnel destination
- B. Ping <tunnel destination IP>
- C. show mpls traffic-engineering tunnels
- D. traceroute <tunnel destination IP>

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

How is a telemetry session established for data analytics?

- A. A router initiates a session using the dial-out to a destination.
- B. A destination initiate a session to a router.
- C. The destination initiate a session using the dial-out more to the router.
- D. A router requests the data using Teinet.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.



A network operator working for a private telecommunication company with an employee id: 7138: 13:414 just added new users to the network, which resides in VLANs connected to routers R1 and R4. The engineer now must configure the network so that routers R1 and R4 share routes to the VLANs, but routers R2 and R3 are prevented from including the routes in their routing tables. Which configuration must the engineer apply to R4 to begin implementing the

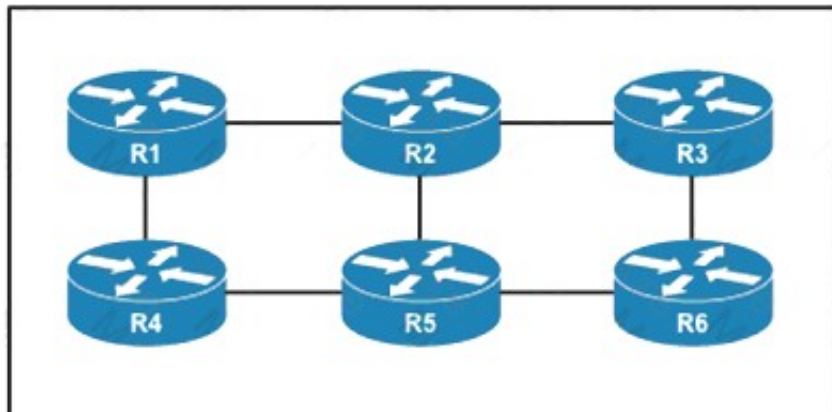
request?

- A. pseudowire -class ciscotest encapsulation mplsinterface gigabitethernet 1/0/1connect neighbor 192.168.1.1 101 pw-class cisco
- B. pseudowire -class ciscotest encapsulation mplsinterface gigabitethernet 1/0/1xconnect 192.168.1.1 101 pw-class ciscotest
- C. pseudowire-class ciscotest encapsulation mplsinterface gigabitethernet 1/0/1xconnect 192.168.1.1 101 pw-class ciscotest
- D. interface serial 2/0/0 frame-relay encapsulation ip address 192.168.1.4 255.255.255.0service-policy output ciscotest

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is configuring an administrative domain in the given multi-vendor environment with PIM-SM. Which feature must the engineer implement so that devices will dynamically learn the RP?

- A. Auto-RP
- B. BIDIR-PIM
- C. SSM
- D. BSR

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

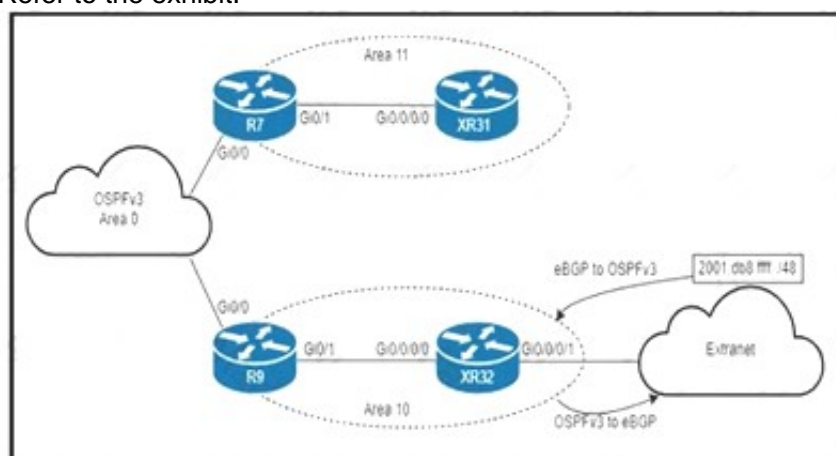
A network operator working for a telecommunication company with an employee Id: 4065 96080 is trying to implement BFD configuration on an existing network of Cisco devices. Which task must the engineer perform to enable BFD on the interfaces?

- A. Disable Cisco Express Forwarding on the interfaces
- B. Disable SSO on the interfaces
- C. Remove any static routes that point to the interfaces
- D. Remove the log option from any ACLs on the interfaces.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is updating this network to meet these conditions:

- Area 10 will receive inter-area routes and support mutual redistribution of external routes with the extranet.
- The ::/0 route is prohibited in Area 10.
- Area 11 will receive only the ::/0 route from the ABR.
- External route redistribution is not supported in Area 11.
- The ABR in Area 11 will advertise no interarea routes.

Which two configurations must be performed to meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure area 11 as nssa no-summary on R7 and as nssa on XR31.
- B. Configure area 10 as stub on R9 and XR32.
- C. Configure area 11 as stub no-summary on R7 and as stub on XR31.
- D. Configure area 11 as nssa default-information-originate on R7 and as nssa on XR31.
- E. Configure area 10 as nssa on R9 and XR32.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 10

Which configuration modifies Local Packet Transport Services hardware policies?

A)

```
configure
!
lpts pifib hardware police
flow ospf unicast default rate 200
flow bgp configured rate 200
flow bgp default rate 100
!
lpts pifib hardware police location 0/2/CPU0
flow ospf unicast default rate 100
flow bgp configured rate 300
flow icmp application rate 100
flow icmp default rate 100
!
```

B)

```
configure
lpts punt police location 0/0/CPU0
exception invalid rate 400
protocol cdp rate 50
protocol arp rate 5000
protocol ipv4 options rate 100
exception icmp rate 200
```

C)

```
configure
lpts pifib police hardware
flow ospf unicast default rate 200
flow bgp configured rate 200
flow bgp default rate 100
!
lpts pifib police hardware location 0/2
flow ospf unicast default rate 100
flow bgp configured rate 300
flow icmp application rate 100
flow icmp default rate 100
!
```

D)

```
configure
lpts police
exception invalid rate 400
protocol cdp rate 50
protocol arp rate 5000
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15

Refer to the exhibit:

```
R1
router isis
 net 49.0012.1111.1111.1111.00
 is-type level-1
 area-password cisco
R2
router isis
 net 49.0022.1111.1111.1112.00
 is-type level-1-2
 area-password cisco
```

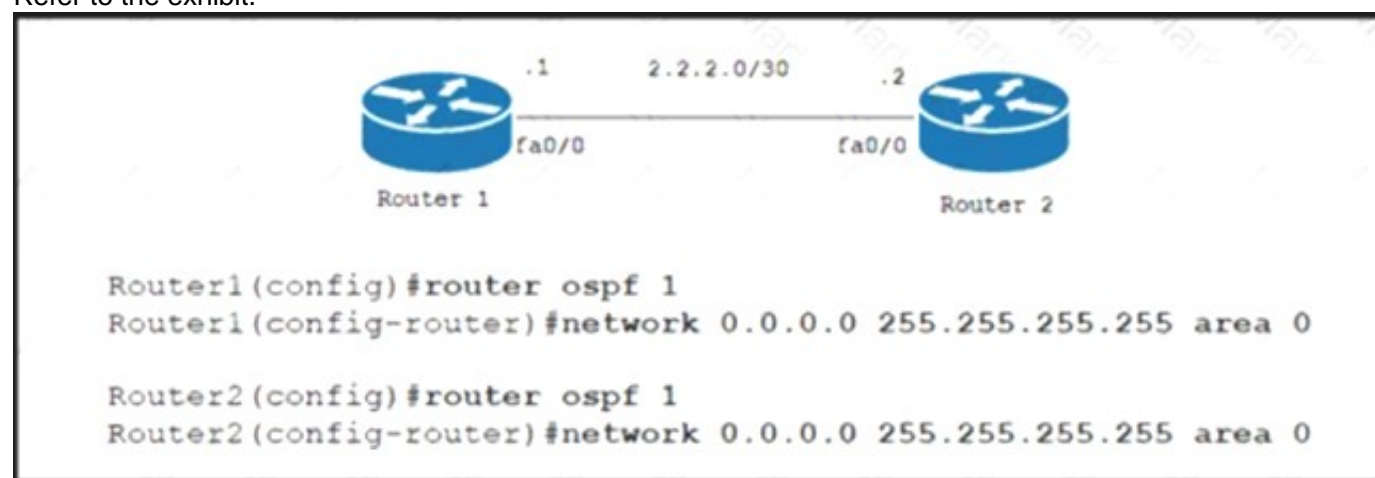
What is the effect of this configuration?

- A. The two routers fail to form a neighbor relationship because their system IDs are different.
- B. The two routers successfully form a neighbor relationship
- C. The two routers fail to form a neighbor relationship because the authentication configuration is missing
- D. The two routers fail to form a neighbor relationship because they have different ISIS area types.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 16

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer must configure an LDP neighborship between two newly installed routers that are located in two different offices. Router 1 is the core router in the network and it has already established OSPF adjacency with router 2. On router 1 and router 2, interface fa0/0 is configured for BFD. Which additional configuration must the engineer apply to the two devices to meet the requirement?

- A. Router1(config)#int fa0/0 - Router1(config-if)#mpls ldp autoconfig Router2(config)#router ospf 1 - Router2(config-router)#mpls ip
- B. Router1(config)#int fa0/0 - Router1(config-if)#mpls ip Router1(config-if)#mpls ldp discovery transport-address interface Router2(config)#int fa0/0 Router2(config-if)#mpls ip Router2(config-if)#mpls ldp discovery transport-address interface
- C. Router1(config)#int fa0/0 - Router1(config-if)#mpls ldp autoconfig Router1(config-if)#mpls ldp discovery interface Router2(config)#router ospf 1 Router2(config-router)#mpls ldp autoconfig Router2(config-if)#mpls ldp discovery interface
- D. Router1(config)#int fa0/0 - Router1(config-if)#mpls ip - Router2(config)#router ospf 1 Router2(config-router)#mpls ldp autoconfig

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 17

Which fact must a network engineer consider when planning to deploy RSVP-TE FRR?

- A. The FRR backup tunnel reserves the total bandwidth of all protected tunnels
- B. FRR protects MPLS LDP and RSVP-TE LSPs.
- C. PLR prefers FRR NHOP backup tunnels over NNHOP tunnels.
- D. PLR prefers FRR NNHOP backup tunnels over NHOP tunnels.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 22

What is the role of NSO?

- A. Provides public cloud services for customers that need Internet access.
- B. Controls the turn-up of a device.
- C. Provides network monitoring services for Layer 3 devices.
- D. Maintains data storage.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 23

Refer to the exhibit.

```
snmp-server view ViewDefault iso included
snmp-server group GrpMonitoring v3 priv read ViewDefault
```

A network engineer must implement SNMPv3 on a Cisco IOS XR router running BGP. The engineer configures SNMPv3 to use SHA for authentication and AES for privacy on the routers, which are in a different data center in the same exchange as other routers. The engineer must also verify the associated MIB view family name, storage type, and status. Which set of actions meets these requirements?

- A. Add configuration `snmp-server user UserJustMe GrpMonitoring v3 auth sha AuthPass1 priv 3des 128 PrivPass2` and use `show snmp interface` to verify the configuration.
- B. Add configuration `snmp-server user AuthUser group2 remote 10.1.1.1 v3 auth sha` and use `show snmp mib` to verify the configuration.
- C. Add configuration `snmp-server user AuthUser group2 remote 10.1.1.1 v3 auth sha` and use `show snmp engineid` to verify the configuration.
- D. Add configuration `snmp-server user UserJustMe GrpMonitoring v3 auth sha AuthPass1 priv aes 128 PrivPass2` and use `show snmp view` to verify the configuration.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 25

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:BRDR-1#show route ipv4 0.0.0.0
Routing entry for 0.0.0.0/0
  Known via "bgp 65001", distance 20, metric 0, candidate default path
  Tag 65002, type external
  Installed Jan  2 08:40:59.889 for 00:01:18
  Routing Descriptor Blocks
    100.65.19.1, from 100.65.19.1, BGP external
    Route metric is 0
  No advertising protos.

RP/0/0/CPU0:BRDR-1#show run router ospf
router ospf 1
 redistribute bgp 65001 route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
 area 0
  mpls traffic-eng
  interface Loopback0
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.92
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.3132
  mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0

RP/0/0/CPU0:BRDR-1#show rpl route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
 if destination in (0.0.0.0/0) then
  set metric-type type-1
 endif
 set metric-type type-2
 set ospf-metric 100
end-policy
```

Router BRDR-1 is configured to receive the 0.0.0.0/0 and 172.17.1.0/24 network via BGP and advertise then into OSPF area 0. An engineer has noticed that the OSPF domain is receiving only the 172.17.1.0/24 route and default router 0.0.0.0/0 is still missing. Which configuration must an engineer apply to resolve this problem?

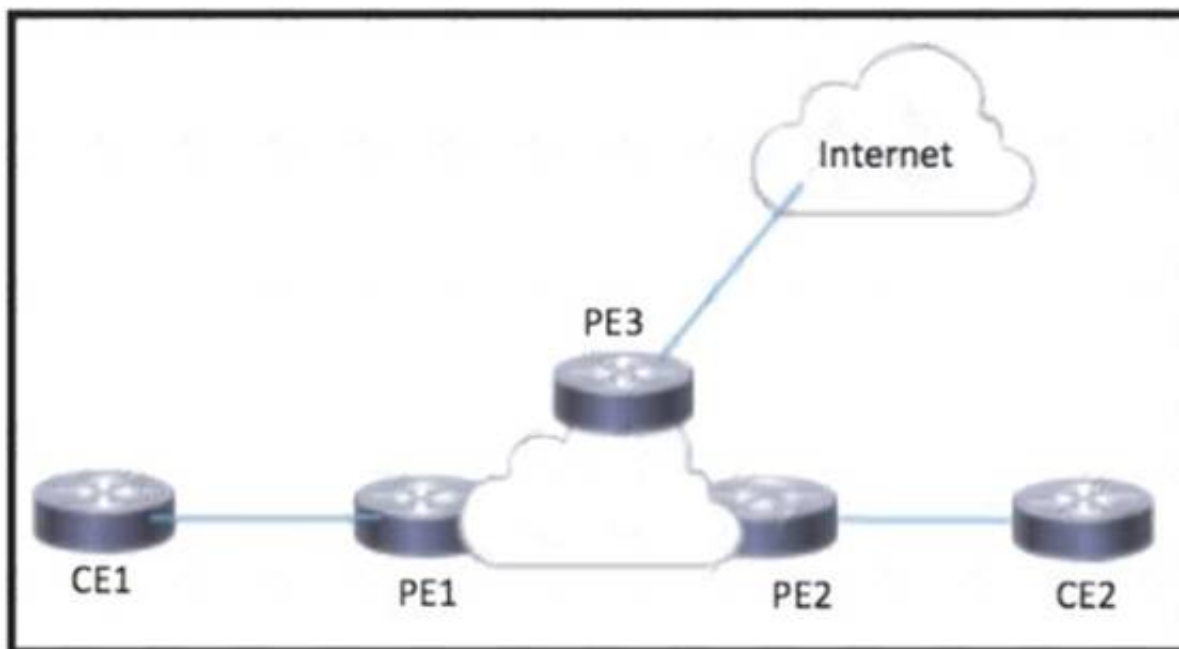
- ☒ router ospf 1
 - default-information originate always
 - end
- ☐ router ospf 1
 - redistribute bgp 65001 metric 100 route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
 - end
- ☐ router ospf 1
 - default-metric 100
 - end
- ☐ router ospf 1
 - default-information originate
 - end

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 29

Refer to the exhibit.



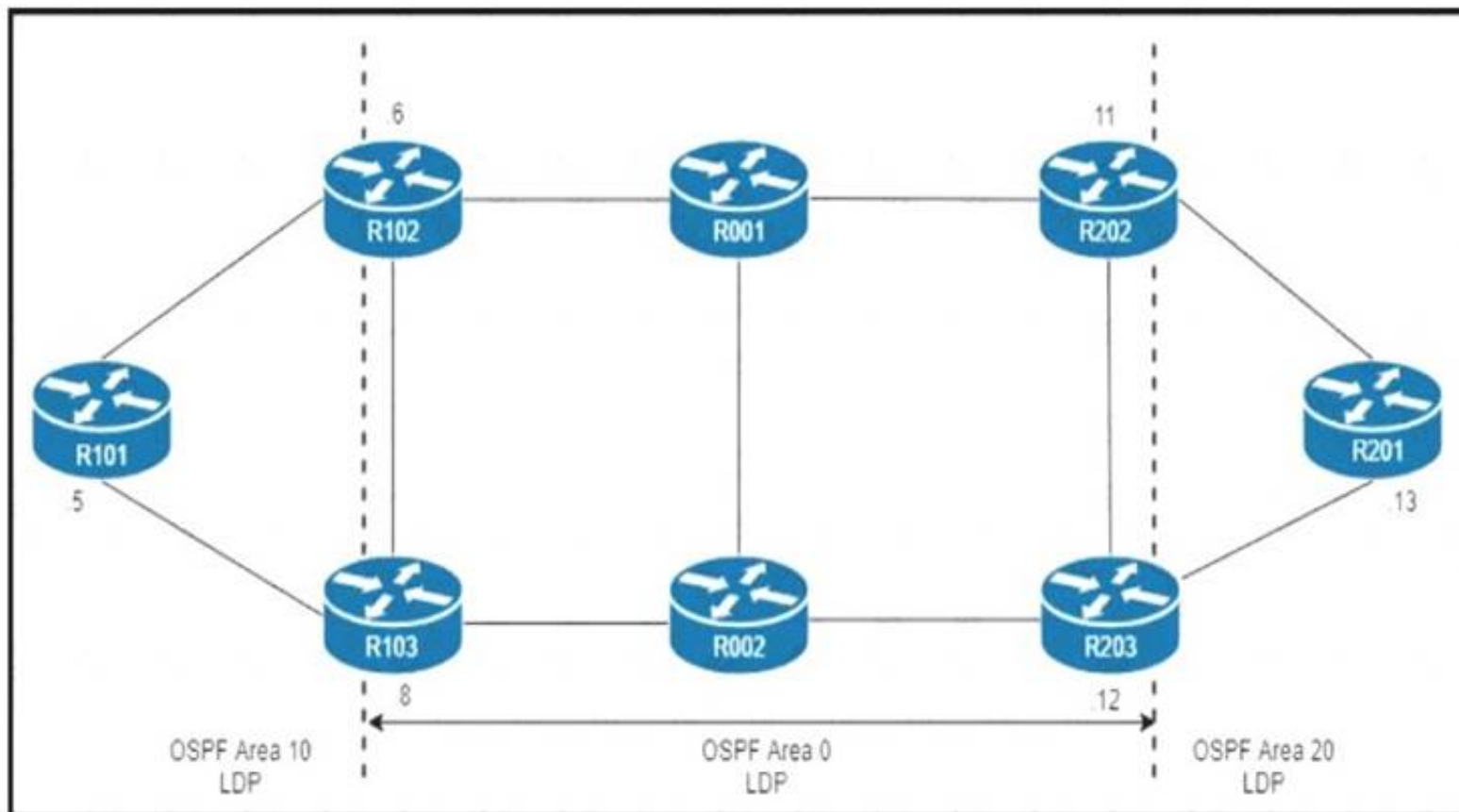
CE1 and CE2 require connectivity to the internet through the ISP connected to PE3. What should an engineer configure to complete this task?

- A. PE2 must be configured to serve as a route reflector for PE3 routes learned from the internet.
- B. PE2 then shares the routes with CE1 and CE2.
- C. CE1 and CE2 must be configured with a route distinguisher in the PE1 VRF that dynamically imports the route from the internet.
- D. CE1 and CE2 must be configured to use a static default route with a next-hop of PE3 to reach internet routes.
- E. PE1 must be configured with an import route target in the CE1 VRF that matches the export route target for the internet VRF on PE3.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32

Refer to the exhibit.



R101 is peering with R102 and R103, and R201 is peering with R202 and R203 using iBGP Labeled Unicast address families. The OSPF area 0 border routers are in a full iBGP Labeled Unicast mesh, and VPNv4 routes are exchanged directly between PE routers R101 and R201 through iBGP. Which address family-level configuration must be applied on ABR R102 on ABR R102 to support a Unified MPLS routing architecture with partitioned IGP domains?

A)
router bgp 65512
address-family ipv4
neighbor 172.16.0.5 route-reflector-client
neighbor 172.16.0.5 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.11 route-reflector-client
neighbor 172.16.0.11 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.12 route-reflector-client

B)
router bgp 65512
address-family ipv4
neighbor 172.16.0.5 route-reflector-client
neighbor 172.16.0.5 next-hop-self all
neighbor 172.16.0.5 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.11 next-hop-self all
neighbor 172.16.0.11 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.12 next-hop-self all
neighbor 172.16.0.12 send-label

C)

```
router bgp 65512
address-family ipv4
neighbor 172.16.0.5 route-reflector-client
neighbor 172.16.0.5 next-hop-self all
neighbor 172.16.0.11 next-hop-self all
neighbor 172.16.0.12 next-hop-self all
```

D)

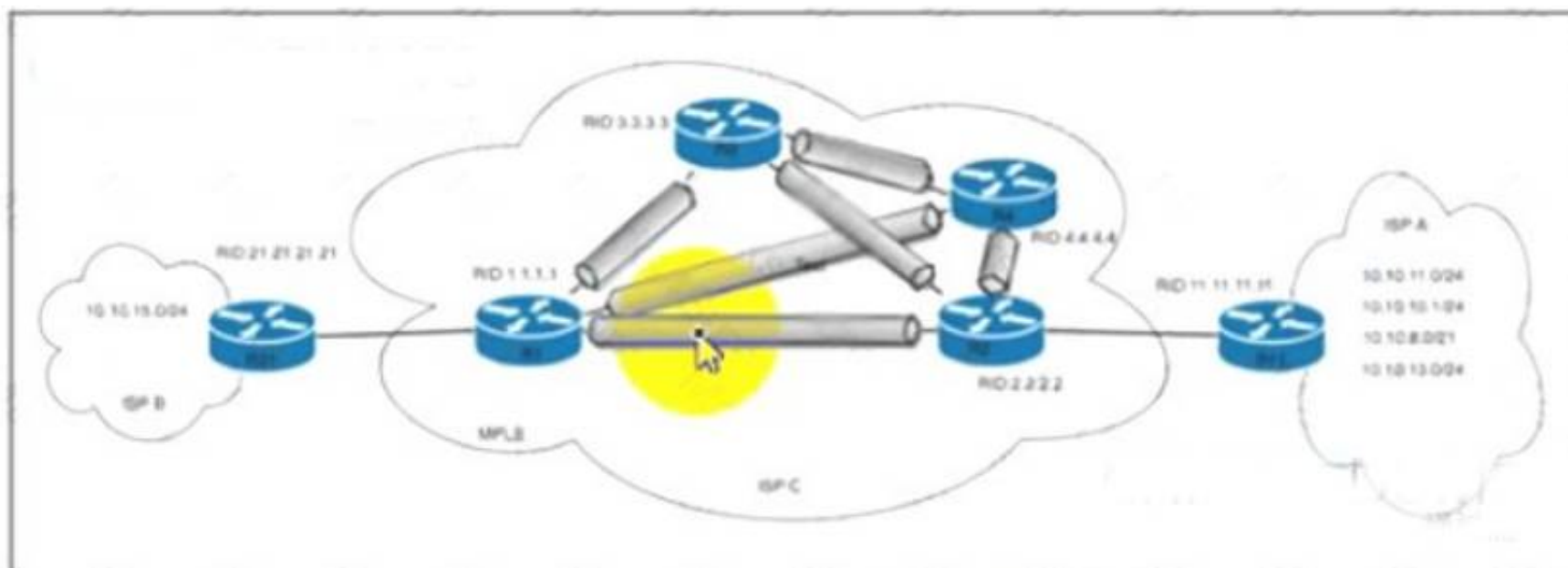
```
router bgp 65512
address-family ipv4
neighbor 172.16.0.5 route-reflector-client
neighbor 172.16.0.5 next-hop-self
neighbor 172.16.0.5 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.11 next-hop-self
neighbor 172.16.0.11 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.12 next-hop-self
neighbor 172.16.0.12 send-label
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 33

Refer to the exhibit



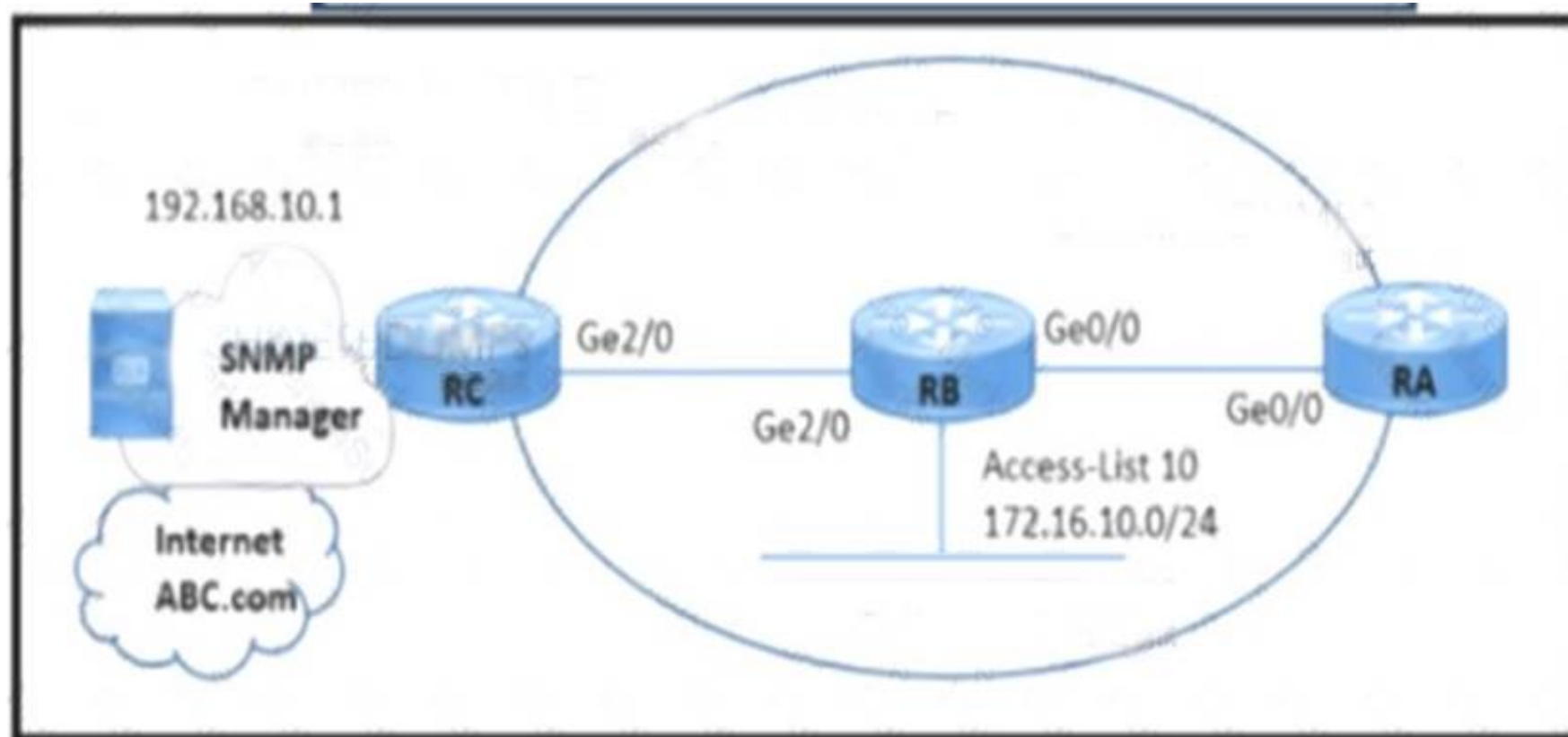
An engineer at ISP C is configuring a new interconnection with ISPs A and B using the BGP protocol. After the initial configuration, the engineer noticed high memory usage and an abnormally large LIB table on router R2. Which two actions must the engineer take on R2 to minimize memory usage? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure Extended ACL 101 with accepted prefixes.
- B. Configure the mpls idp neighbor 11.11.11.11 labels accept1 command.
- C. Configure Standard ACL 1 with accepted prefixes.
- D. Configure the mpls idp neighbor 1.1.1.1 labels accept 101 command.
- E. Configure the mpls idp neighbor 21.21.21.21 labels accept 101 command.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 37

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is configuring an SNMP community on router RB with these requirements:

- Allow read-only access for all objects to members of Access-List 10 that use the comaccess community string.
- Other SNMP managers must not have access to objects.
- SNMP authentication failure traps must be sent to SNMPv2c and then to the host using SNMPv2c with the public community string.

Which configuration meets these requirements?

- ☐ RB(config)# snmp-server community comaccess ro 10
RB(config)# snmp-server enable traps snmp authentication
RB(config)# snmp-server host ABC.com version 2c public
- ☐ RB(config)# snmp-server community comaccess ro 10
RB(config)# snmp-server enable traps snmp authentication
RB(config)# snmp-server host ABC.com
RB(config)# snmp-server host informs ABC.com restricted entity
- ☐ RB(config)# snmp-server community comaccess ro 10
RB(config)# snmp-server enable traps snmp authentication
RB(config)# snmp-server enable traps entity
RB(config)# snmp-server host informs ABC.com restricted entity
- ☐ RB(config)# snmp-server community comaccess ro 10
RB(config)# snmp-server enable traps
RB(config)# snmp-server host 192.168.10.1 informs version 2c public
RB(config)# snmp-server host ABC.com public

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 41

How is RSVP used with MPLS traffic engineering tunnels?

- A. It assigns a tag to a packet as it travels through the tunnel.
- B. It removes and reassigns an MPLS label when the packet enters the tunnel.
- C. It reduces the CPU burden when a packet travels through the tunnel.
- D. It reserves bandwidth along the path of the tunnel.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 46

You are testing the capabilities of MPLS OAM ping. Which statement is true?

- A. MPLS OAM ping works solely with Cisco MPLS TE
- B. MPLS OAM ping works solely with P2P LSPs
- C. An LSP breakage results in the ingress MPLS router never receiving any reply
- D. An LSP is not required for the reply to reach the ingress MPLS router

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49

Which MPLS design attribute can you use to provide Internet access to a major customer through a separate dedicated VPN?

- A. The customer that needs the Internet access service is assigned to the same RTs as the Internet gateway
- B. The Internet gateway inserts the full Internet BGP routing table into the Internet access VPN
- C. The Internet gateway router is connected as a PE router to the MPLS backbone.
- D. The CE router supports VRF-Ute and the full BGP routing table.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 50

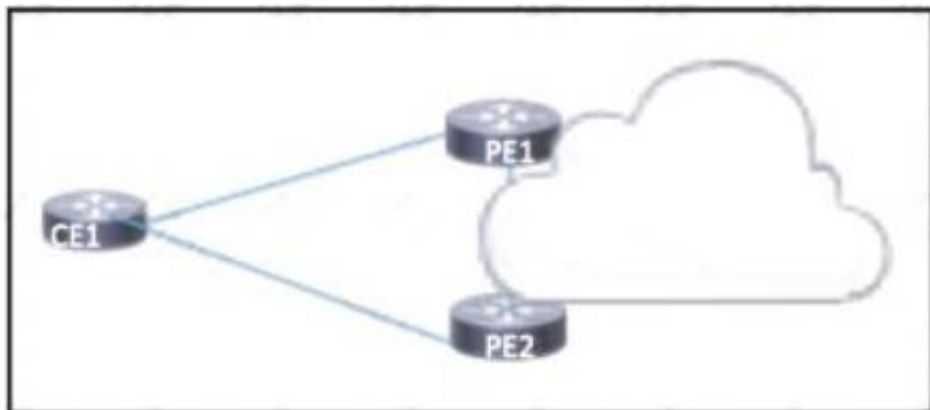
An engineer is moving all of an organization's Cisco IOS XE BGP routers to the address-family identifier format. Which command should be used to perform this upgrade quickly with the minimum service disruption?

- A. vrf upgrade-cli
- B. bgp upgrade-cli
- C. address-family ipv4
- D. ip bgp-community new-format

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51

Refer To the exhibit.



Which BGP attribute should be manipulated to have CE1 use PE1 as the primary path to the Internet?

- A. The weight attribute should be manipulated on PE1 on outbound routes advertised to CE1.
- B. The MED should be manipulated on CE1 on inbound routes from PE1.
- C. The local preference attribute should be manipulated on PE2 on inbound routes advertised to CE1.
- D. The origin of all routes should be modified on each router on inbound and outbound routes advertised to CE1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 56

Which OS uses a distributed subsystem architecture?

- A. IOS XE
- B. IOS
- C. IOS XR
- D. CatOS

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 61

How does Cisco MPLS TE use OSPF extensions to allow for optimized transit between a headend router and a destination router?

- A. Router LSAs share router link advertisements to each router within the MPLS environment so that tunnels can be built bidirectionally.
- B. ASBR Summary LSAs share OSPF domain information so that the two routers know how to reach each other during tunnel setup.
- C. Network LSAs share RSVP information to build the tunnel between the two routers.
- D. Opaque LSAs calculate and establish unidirectional tunnels that are set according to the network constraint.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cisco MPLS TE uses OSPF extensions to allow for optimized transit between a headend router and a destination router by utilizing Opaque LSAs. Opaque LSAs allow for the calculation and establishment of unidirectional tunnels that are set according to the network constraint. The tunnels are built bidirectionally by utilizing Router LSAs, which share router link advertisements to each router within the MPLS environment. ASBR Summary LSAs are also used to share OSPF domain information so that the two routers know how to reach each other during tunnel setup. Furthermore, Network LSAs are used to share RSVP information which is necessary for setting up the tunnel between the two routers.

NEW QUESTION 64

Refer to the exhibit:

```
snmp-server host 192.168.1.1 version 2c public
```

A network administrator wants to enhance the security for SNMP for this configuration. Which action can the network administrator implement?

- A. Re-configure to use SNMPv2 with MD5 authentication
- B. Add a community string to the existing entry
- C. Re-configure to use SNMPv3.
- D. Maintain the configuration but switch to an encrypted password for device access through SSH

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 68

Drag and drop the technologies from the left onto the correct definitions on the right.

DWDM	required for routes and switches to have DWDM and ITU-T G.709 implemented
ROADM	used to amplify an optical signal
IPoDWDM	used to drop certain lambdas within a DWDM ring at a specific location
EDFA	increases bandwidth over a single fiber by using different wavelengths

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

DWDM	IPoDWDM
ROADM	EDFA
IPoDWDM	ROADM
EDFA	DWDM

NEW QUESTION 73

A network engineer must implement SNMPv2 with these parameters

- Enable SNMP community string C1sc0 with read-only permissions.
- Enable interface index persistence.
- Restrict the SNMP community to only the monitoring server with IP address 198.18 19 100/32.
- Provide view-only access to ospfIfEntry and ospfNbrEntry.

Which configuration must the engineer apply?

- ☐ configure terminal
access-list 5 permit 198.18.19.100 0.0.0.0
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW internet excluded
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospflfEntry included
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfNbrEntry included
snmp-server community c1sc0 view BLOCKED_VIEW RO 5
snmp ifmib ifindex persist
end
- ☐ configure terminal
access-list 5 permit 198.18.19.100 0.0.0.0
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW internet excluded
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospflfEntry included
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfNbrEntry included
snmp-server community c1sc0 view BLOCKED_VIEW RW 5
snmp ifmib ifindex persist
end
- ☐ configure terminal
access-list 5 permit 198.18.19.100 0.0.0.0
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW internet included
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospflfEntry included
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfNbrEntry included
snmp-server community c1sc0 view BLOCKED_VIEW RO
snmp ifmib ifindex persist
end
- ☐ configure terminal
access-list 5 permit 198.18.19.100 0.0.0.0
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW internet excluded
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospflfEntry included
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfNbrEntry included
snmp-server community c1sc0 view BLOCKED_VIEW RO
snmp ifmib ifindex persist
end

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 75

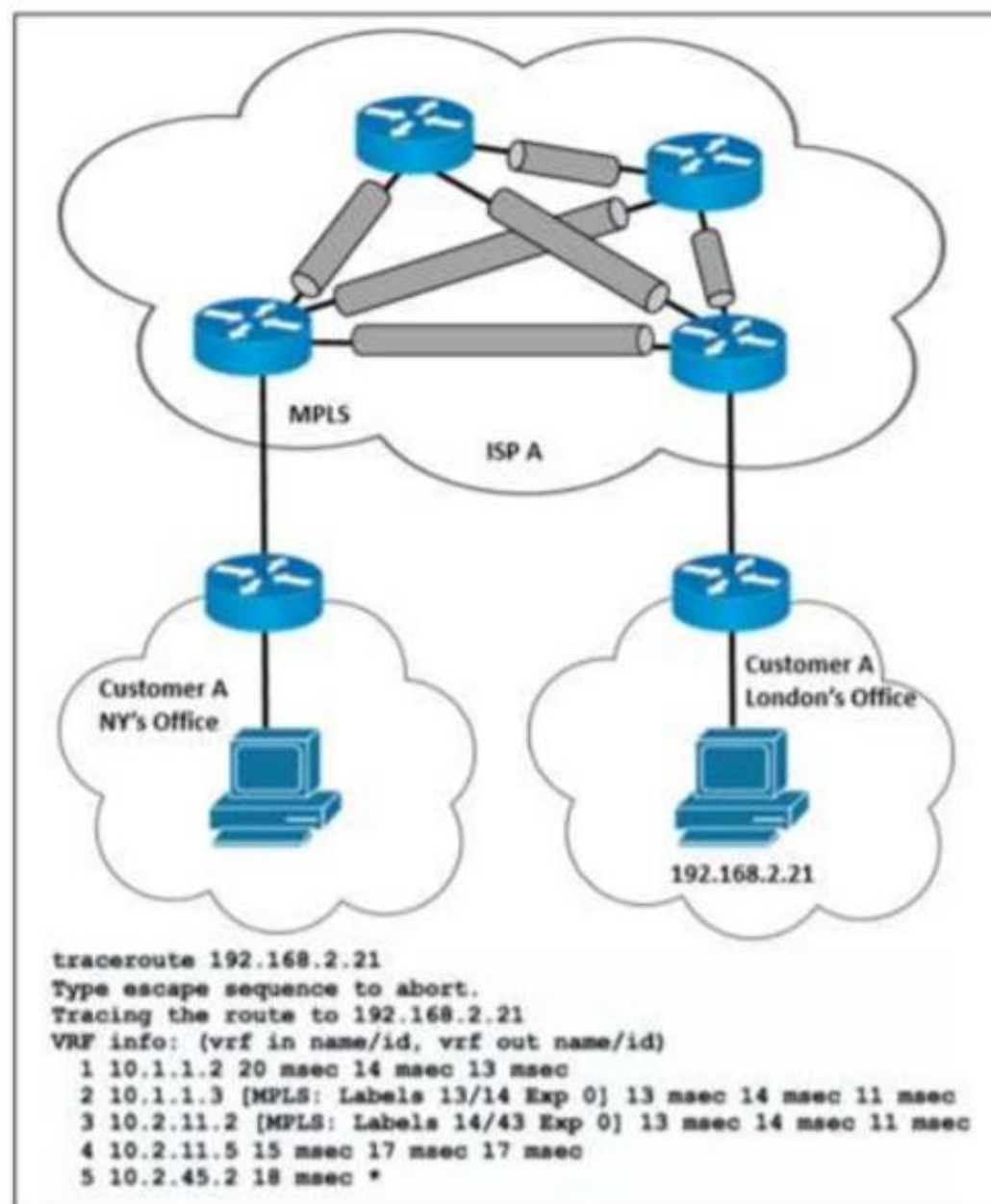
Which programmable API allows the service provider to plan and optimize the automation of network operations and achieve closed-loop operations?

- A. Network Services Orchestrator
B. WAN Automation Engine
C. Evolved Programmable Network Manager
D. Crosswork Network Automation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 76

Refer to the exhibit.



ISP A provides MPLS L3VPN service to customer A with BGP as the external routing protocol. Customer A has just opened a new branch office in London and requested the service provider to implement lossless service between its two offices. The LDP is enabled over the MPLS backbone and label exchange is working normally. Which action must the ISP engineering team take to enable the service?

- A. Configure LDP and redistribute the route from EIGRP.
- B. Configure BGP address family VPNv4.
- C. Configure IGP and redistribute the route from BGP.
- D. Configure IGP LDP synchronization

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 77

Refer to the exhibit:

```

router bgp 1
network 192.168.1.2 mask 255.255.255.255
neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 64512
neighbor 192.168.1.1 update-source Loopback0
neighbor 192.168.1.1 send-label
  
```

Which statement about the neighbor statements for 192.168.1.1 is true?

- A. The router must have TDP configured for the send-label command to operate
- B. The neighbor router receives at least four labels from this router
- C. The router sends BGP labels for its prefixes to this peer
- D. The router sends only a label for the prefix for LoopbackO.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 80

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R10(config)#interface G0/1
R10(config-if)#ip address 172.16.0.1 255.255.255.0
R10(config-if)#ip ospf 1 area 0
R10(config-if)#ip ospf multi-area 10
R10(config-if)#ip ospf multi-area 10 cost 5
  
```

A network engineer is implementing OSPF multiarea. Which command on interface G0/1 resolves adjacency issues in the new area?

- A. Ip ospf network broadcast
- B. Ip ospf network non-broadcast
- C. Ip ospf network point-to-multipoint
- D. Ip ospf network point-to-point

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_ospf/configuration/xr-16/iro-xe-16-book/iro-multi-ar

NEW QUESTION 85

Simulation1

Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network

Time Remaining

Comment

Guidelines

Topology

Tasks

IS-IS Multi-Area Topology

350-701

```

R1>enabler1
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
(255.255.255.255)
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
% Bad IP address or host name
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
% Unknown command or computer name, or unable to find computer address
R1>

```

Guidelines

Topology

Tasks

Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

- Refer to the **Tasks** tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- Refer to the **Topology** tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- Save your configurations** to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- Click **Next** at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- When **Next** is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened.

```

R3>

```


Guidelines

Topology

Tasks

Configure the IS-IS routing protocol for R1, R2, and R3 according to the topology to achieve these goals:

1. Enable IS-IS routing protocol parameters:

• R1: Routing area tag: 1, Net: 49.0001.0010.0001.0101.00

• R2: Routing area tag: 2, Net: 49.0001.0010.0002.0202.00

• R3: Routing area tag: 3, Net: 49.0001.0010.0003.0303.00

2. Configure IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6:

• Only Level 1 adjacency for: R2 and R3 links

• Only Level 2 adjacency for: R1 and R2 links

• Only Level 2 adjacency for: R1 and R3 links.

3. Configure CLNS Domain and Area password C1sc0! for the authentication of all IS-IS adjacency links on R1, R2, and R3. Use the clear text ISIS authentication mechanism for this task.

Submit feedback about this item

R1R2R3

R1>enabler1

Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)

(255.255.255.255)

Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)

Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)

Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)

% Bad IP address or host name

Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)

% Unknown command or computer name, or unable to find computer address

R1>

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

SOLUTION:R1
Config t router isis 1
net 49.0001.0010.0001.0101.00
area-password C1sc0! int et0/0
ip router isis 1
isis authen mode text level-2 isis circuit-type level-2
isis tag 1 int et1/0
ip router isis 1
isis authen mode text level-2 isis circuit-type level-2
isis tag 1 R2
router isis 2
net 49.0001.0010.0002.0202.00
area-password C1sc0! int et0/0
ip router isis 2
isis authen mode text level-2 isis circuit-type level-2
isis tag 2 int et1/0
ip router isis 2
isis authen mode text level-1 isis circuit-type level-1
isis tag 2 R3
router isis 3
net 49.0001.0010.0003.0303.00
area-password C1sc0! int et0/0
ip router isis 3
isis authen mode text level-1 isis circuit-type level-1
isis tag 3 int et1/0
ip router isis 3
isis authen mode text level-2 isis circuit-type level-2
isis tag 3
R1 Verification:

R1#show isis neighbors

Tag 1:

System Id	Type	Interface	IP Address	State	Holdtime	Circu
it Id						
R2	L2	Et0/0	172.20.1.2	UP	8	R2.02
R3	L2	Et1/0	172.20.2.3	UP	8	R3.02

Tag null:

R1
Config t
Ipv6 unicast-routing Router isis 1

The Leader of IT Certification

visit - <https://www.certleader.com>

Metric-style wide
Address-family ipv6 unicast Multi-topology
Int loop0
Ip router isis 1 Ipv6 router isis 1 Isis tag 1
Int et0/0
Ipv6 router isis 1 Int et1/0
Ipv6 router isis 1 R2
Config t
Ipv6 unicast-routing Router isis 2
Metric-style wide
Address-family ipv6 unicast Multi-topology
Int loop0
Ip router isis 2 Ipv6 router isis 2 Isis tag 2
Int et0/0
Ipv6 router isis 2 Int et1/0
Ipv6 router isis 2 R3
Config t
Ipv6 unicast-routing Router isis 3
Metric-style wide
Address-family ipv6 unicast Multi-topology
Int loop0
Ip router isis 3 Ipv6 router isis 3 Isis tag 3
Int et0/0
Ipv6 router isis 3 Int et1/0
Ipv6 router isis 3

```
R1#show clns neighbors

Tag 1:
System Id      Interface      SNPA              State  Holdtime  Type
Protocol
R2             Et0/0         aabb.cc00.0200    Up     9         L2
IS-IS
R3             Et1/0         aabb.cc00.0301    Up     7         L2
IS-IS

Tag null:
```

R1 Ipv6 Verification:

```
- L
R1#sh ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 8 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
        B - BGP, HA - Home Agent, MR - Mobile Router, R - RIP
        H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea
        IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, NM - NEMO
        ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination, NDr - Redir
        ect
        RL - RPL, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1
        OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
        la - LISP alt, lr - LISP site-registrations, ld - LISP dyn-eid
        lA - LISP away, a - Application
C   2000:CC13:CC13:2020::/64 [0/0]
    via Ethernet0/0, directly connected
L   2000:CC13:CC13:2020::1/128 [0/0]
    via Ethernet0/0, receive
I2  2000:CC13:CC13:2021::/64 [115/20]
    via FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:200, Ethernet0/0
C   2000:CC13:CC13:2030::/64 [0/0]
    via Ethernet1/0, directly connected
L   2000:CC13:CC13:2030::1/128 [0/0]
    via Ethernet1/0, receive
I2  2000:CC13:CC13:2031::/64 [115/20]
    via FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:301, Ethernet1/0
I2  2000:CC13:CC13:2040::/64 [115/20]
    via FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:301, Ethernet1/0
L   FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via Null0, receive
R1#
```

R1
Copy run start R2
Copy run start R3
Copy run start

NEW QUESTION 88

What are the two uses of the YANG data modeling language? (Choose two.)

- A. It is used to access a device by HTTP.
- B. It is used to model the configuration used by NETCONF operations.
- C. It is used to shape state data of network elements.
- D. It is used to replace RESTCONF as a mechanism to install and manipulate configuration.
- E. It is used to replace the OSI model for troubleshooting.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 90

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
interface gigabitethernet1/0/0
  ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 1
interface gigabitethernet2/0/0
  ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 2
```

An engineer implemented OSPF neighbor relationship on an IOS device. Which configuration must be applied to get the OR/BOR election removed from interfaces running OSPF?

- A. ip ospf network broadcast on interfaces running OSPF
- B. ip ospf network point-to-point on interfaces running OSPF
- C. ip ospf network multipoint-point on interfaces running OSPF
- D. ip ospf network non-broadcast on interfaces running OSPF

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 92

FRR is configured on a network. What occurs when the headend router on the path is alerted to a link failure over IGP?

- A. LSP attempts fast switching on the backup path until the primary path returns to the active state.
- B. The headend router uses a presignaled LSP to bypass the failure point.
- C. A new backup tunnel is established past the PLR to pass through the protected nodes
- D. Backup tunnel is established and intersects with the primary tunnel at the headend.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 97

An engineer is setting up overlapping VPNs to allow VRF ABC and XYZ to communicate with VRF CENTRAL but wants to make sure that VRF ABC and XYZ cannot communicate. Which configuration accomplishes these objectives?

☐

```
vrf ABC
address-family ipv4 unicast
import route-target
 65000:1111
 65000:3333
!
export route-target
 65000:1111
 65000:3333
!
vrf XYZ
address-family ipv4 unicast
import route-target
 65000:2222
 65000:3333
!
export route-target
 65000:2222
 65000:3333
!
vrf CENTRAL
address-family ipv4 unicast
import route-target
 65000:3333
!
export route-target
 65000:3333
!
```

☐

```
vrf ABC
address-family ipv4 unicast
import route-target
 65000:1111
 65000:4444
!
export route-target
 65000:1111
 65000:3333
!
vrf XYZ
address-family ipv4 unicast
import route-target
 65000:2222
 65000:3333
!
export route-target
 65000:2222
 65000:4444
!
vrf CENTRAL
address-family ipv4 unicast
import route-target
 65000:3333
!
export route-target
 65000:4444
!
```

```

vrf ABC
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
    65000:1111
    65000:4444
  !
  export route-target
    65000:1111
    65000:3333
  !
vrf XYZ
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
    65000:2222
    65000:4444
  !
  export route-target
    65000:2222
    65000:3333
  !
vrf CENTRAL
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
    65000:3333
  !
  export route-target
    65000:4444
  !

```

```

vrf ABC
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
    65000:1111
  !
  export route-target
    65000:1111
  !
vrf XYZ
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
    65000:2222
  !
  export route-target
    65000:2222
    65000:1111
  !
vrf CENTRAL
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
    65000:3333
    65000:1111
    65000:2222
  !
  export route-target
    65000:3333
    65000:1111
    65000:2222
  !

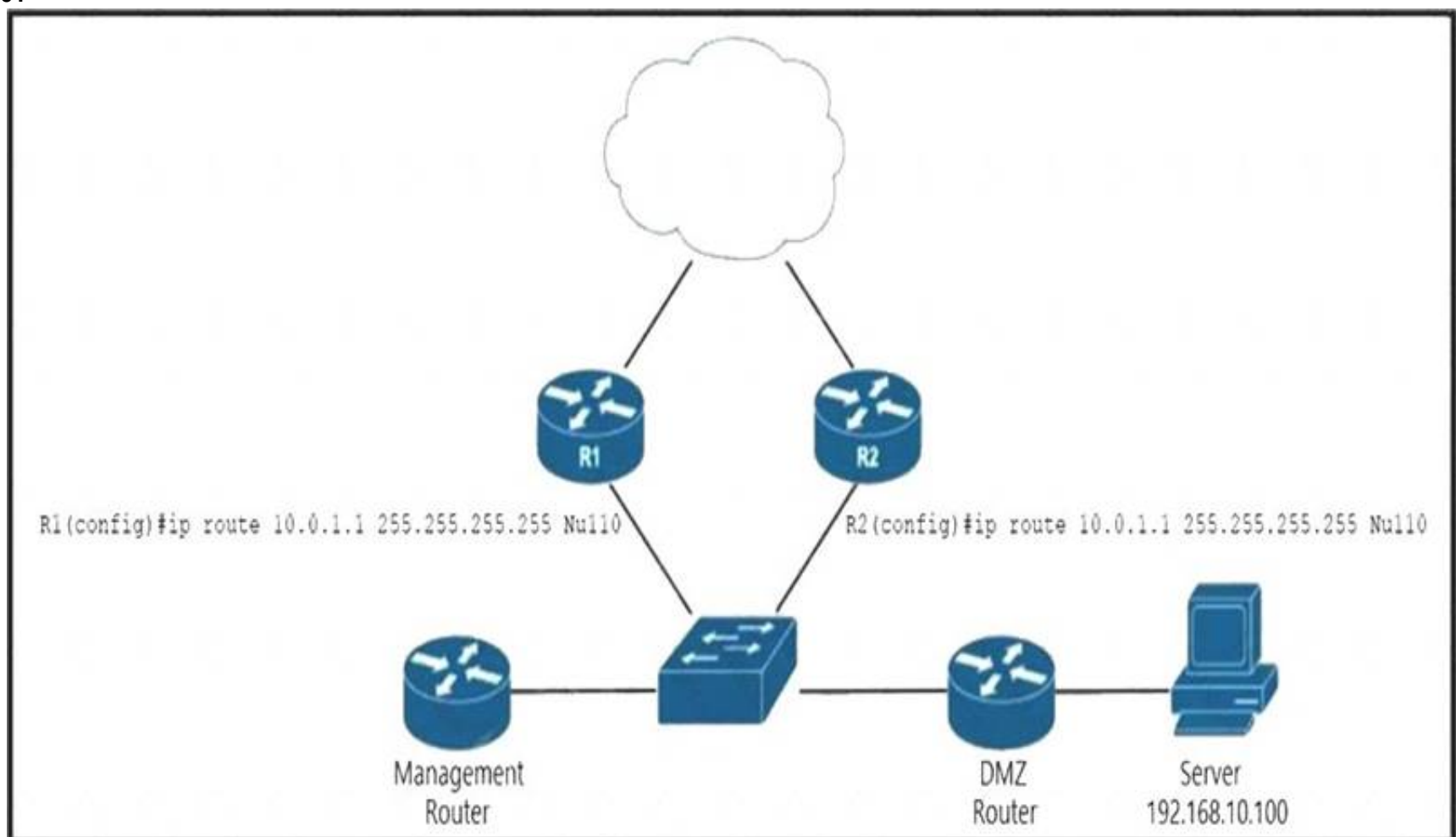
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 101

Refer to the exhibit.



router(config)# route-map blackhole-trigger router(config-route-map)# match tag 777 router(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 10.0.1.1 router(config-route-map)# set origin igp router(config-route-map)# set community no-export

EIGRP is running across the core to exchange internal routes, and each router maintains iBGP adjacency with the other routers on the network. An operator has configured static routes on the edge routers R1 and R2 for IP address 10.0.1.1, which is used as a black hole route as shown. Which configuration should the operator implement to the management router to create a route map that will redistribute tagged static routes into BGP and create a static route to blackhole traffic with tag 777 that is destined to the server at 192.168.10.100?

A. router(config)# router bgp 55100router(config-router)# redistribute static route-map blackhole-trigger router(config)# ip route 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.255 Null0 tag 777

B. router(config)# router bgp 55100router(config-router)# redistribute static route-map blackhole-trigger router(config)# ip route 192.168.10.100 255.255.255.255 Null0 tag 777

C. router(config)# router bgp 55100 router(config-router)# redistribute connectedrouter(config)# ip route 192.168.10.100 255.255.255.255 tag 777

D. router(config)# router bgp 55100router(config-router)# redistribute connected route-map blackhole-trigger router(config)# ip route 192.168.10.100 255.255.255.255 Null0 tag 777

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 103

What is a primary benefit of IPoATM or MPLS over ATM backbone service provider networks?

- A. dedicated circuits
- B. variable-length packets
- C. isochronous system
- D. fixed-length cells

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 108

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
ip multicast-routing
ip pim rp-candidate GigabitEthernet1/0/0

interface g1/0/0
 ip pim sparse-mode

R2
ip multicast-routing
ip pim bsr-candidate GigabitEthernet1/0/0

interface g1/0/0
 ip pim sparse-mode
```

An engineer configured multicast routing on client's network. What is the effect of this multicast implementation?

- A. R2 floods information about R1 throughout the multicast domain.
- B. R2 is unable to share information because the ip pimn autorp listener command is missing.
- C. R1 floods information about R2 throughout the multicast domain.
- D. R2 is elected as the RP for this domain.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 113

Refer to the exhibit:

mpls traffic-eng tunnels	int gig0/0
segment-routing mpls	ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
connected-prefix-sid-map	ip router isis 1
address-family ipv4	mpls traffic-eng tunnels
192.168.1.1/32 index 10 range 1	isis network point-to-point
exit-address-family	
set-attributes	router isis 1
address-family ipv4	net 50.0000.0000.0000.0001.00
sr-label-preferred	metric-style wide
exit-address-family	is-type level-1
interface Loopback1	segment-routing mpls
ip address 192.168.1.1 255 255.255.255	segment-routing prefix-sid-map advertise-local
ip router isis 1	mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback1
	mpls traffic-eng level-1

Which statement about this configuration is true"?

- A. It requires an explicit Cisco MPLS TE path to be configured for the tunnel to run
- B. It requires OSPF to also be running to have optimized Cisco MPLS TE tunnels
- C. It requires a dynamic Cisco MPLS TE path to be configured for the tunnel to run
- D. It is the configuration for the head-end router of a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel with segment routing

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 116

Refer to the exhibit:

```
telemetry model-driven
subscription cisco
sensor-group-id ciscotest sample-interval 60000
commit
```

This configuration is being applied on an IOS XR router. Which statement about this configuration is true?

- A. It is used to set up configuration to poll network data
- B. It is used to enable gRPC
- C. It is used to create a streaming subscription with a 60-second interval
- D. It is used to create a streaming subscription with a 600-second interval

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 117

What is a characteristics of the Pipe model for MPLS QoS?

- A. The same QoS policy is applied to all customer traffic on the egress PE.
- B. If the outer EXP is changed, it is copied to the DSCP value.
- C. The MPLS EXP bits are set by the CE.
- D. The DSCP value determines how the packet is forwarded

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 121

Refer to me exhibit.

```
CSR1#show flowspec ipv4 detail
AFI: IPv4
Flow      :Dest:10.6.5.0/24,DPort:=80|=443
Actions   :Traffic-rate: 0 bps (bgp.1)
Statistics (packets/bytes)
  Matched   :      12/696
  Dropped   :      12/696
```

A network operator recently configured BGP FlowSpec for me internal IT network What will be inferred from the configuration deployed on me network?

- A. The policy is configured locally on CSRI and drops all traffic for TCP ports 80 and 443
- B. The policy is learned via BGP FlowSpec and drops all traffic for TCP ports 80 and 443
- C. The policy is warned via BC FlowSpec aid has active traffic
- D. The policy is configured locally on CSR1 and currently has no active traffic

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 123

A network engineer is deploying VPLS configuration between multiple PE routers so that customer's remote offices have end-to-end LAN connectivity. Which additional configuration should the engineer perform on the PE routers to enable the virtual switch instance?

A)

```
interface Vlan 5
xconnect vfi ciscotest
```

B)

```
!2 vfi ciscotest manual
vpn id 100
neighbor 192.168.2.2 encapsulation mpls
neighbor 192.168.3.3 encapsulation mpls
```

C)

```
interface GigEthernet1/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk encap dot1q
switchport trunk allow vlan 2-10
```

D)

```
interface Vlan 100
xconnect vfi ciscotest
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255
```

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

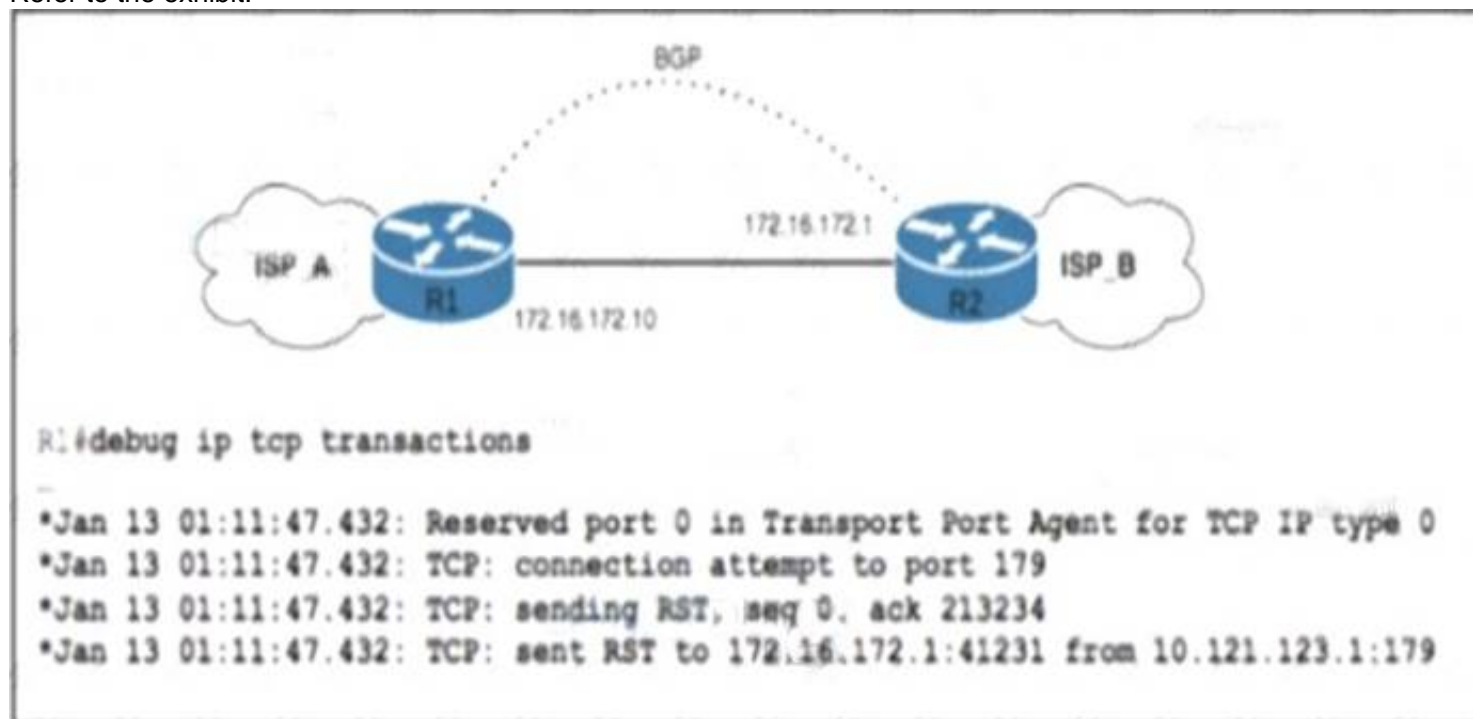
Answer: B

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_l2_vpns/configuration/xe-3s/mp-l2-vpns-xe-3s-book/mp

NEW QUESTION 127

Refer to the exhibit.



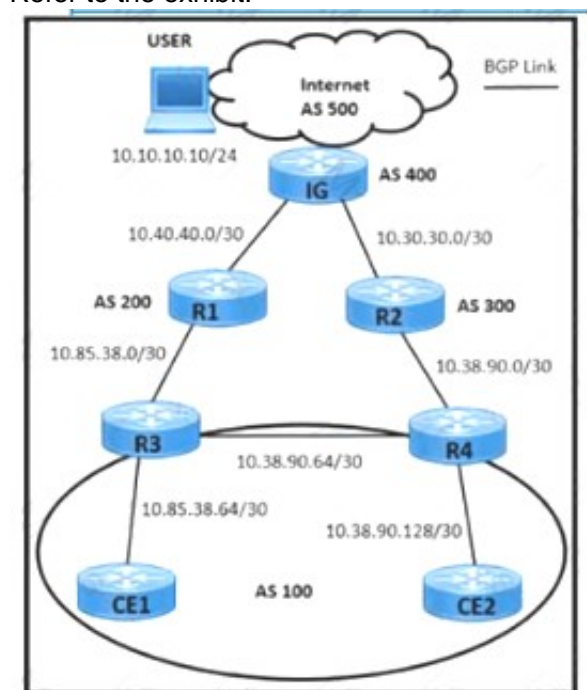
ISP_A and ISP_B use AS numbers 38321 and 16213 respectively. After a network engineer reloaded router R1, the BGP session with R2 failed to establish. The engineer confirmed BGP next-hop availability with a connectivity test between the router loopback addresses 10.121.123.2 and 10.121.123.1, as well as between interfaces Gi1/1 and Gi1/2. EBGP multihop has been configured on both routers. Which action must the engineer take to resolve the issue?

- A. Configure transport connection-mod@ passive on R2.
- B. Configure neighbor 172.16.172.1 authentication on R1
- C. Configure neighbor update-source lo0 on R2
- D. Configure remote-as 16213 on R1.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 132

Refer to the exhibit.




```

R3#
router bgp 100
no synchronization
bgp log-neighbor-changes
network 10.38.90.0 mask 255.255.255.252
network 10.38.90.64 mask 255.255.255.252
network 10.38.90.128 mask 255.255.255.252
network 10.85.38.0 mask 255.255.255.252
network 10.85.38.64 mask 255.255.255.252
neighbor 24.38.90.65 remote-as 100
neighbor 24.38.90.65 next-hop-self
neighbor 10.85.38.1 remote-as 400
neighbor 10.85.38.1 ebgp-multi-hop 10
neighbor 10.85.38.66 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.85.38.66 next-hop-self
no auto-summary

R4#
router bgp 100
no synchronization
bgp log-neighbor-changes
network 10.38.90.0 mask 255.255.255.252
network 10.38.90.64 mask 255.255.255.252
network 10.38.90.128 mask 255.255.255.252
network 10.85.38.0 mask 255.255.255.252
network 10.85.38.64 mask 255.255.255.252
neighbor 10.38.90.1 remote-as 300
neighbor 10.38.90.1 ebgp-multi-hop 10
neighbor 10.38.90.66 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.38.90.66 next-hop-self
neighbor 10.38.90.130 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.38.90.130 next-hop-self
no auto-summary

```

The USER mat is connecting an application on an Internet connection in AS 100 is facing these issues:

- The USER lost the connection to the application during a failure Between IG and R2.
- Router R2 configuration a lost due to a power outage.
- The application the USER is connecting to a hosted behind CE2. What action resolves the issues on R3 and R4 routers?

- A. Set R4 as a route reflector for R3 and CE2
- B. Apply high Local Preference on R3 toward R1
- C. Set R3 as a route reflector for R4 and CE1
- D. Apply low Local Preference on R4 toward R2.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 133

Refer To the exhibit:

```

R2#sh cins neighbors detail
Tag TEST:
System Id   Interface   SNPA        State Holdtime   Type Protocol
R1          Fa0/0       ca01.2178.0008 Up    89             L1L2 IS-IS
Area Address(es): 49
Uptime: 00:03:29
NSF capable
Interface name: FastEthernet0/0

```

On R1, which output does the show isis neighbors command generate?

A)

```

Tag TEST
System Id   Type Interface   IP Address   State Holdtime Circuit Id
R2          L1 Fa0/0          UP    7           R2 01

```

B)

```

Tag TEST
System Id   Type Interface   IP Address   State Holdtime Circuit Id
R2          L2 Fa0/0          UP    9           R2 01

```

C)

```

Tag TEST
System Id   Type Interface   IP Address   State Holdtime Circuit Id
R2          L2 Fa0/0          UP    7           R2 01
R2          L2 Fa0/0          UP    9           R2 01

```

D)

```

Tag TEST
System Id   Type Interface   IP Address   State Holdtime Circuit Id
R2          L1 Fa0/0          UP    7           R2 01
R2          L2 Fa0/0          UP    9           R2 01

```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 137

What do Ansible and Salt Stack have in common?

- A. They both use DSL configuration language
- B. They both use YAML configuration language
- C. They both have agents running on the client machine

D. They both can be designed with more than one master server

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 138

What is an enhancement that Cisco IOS XE Software has over Cisco IOS Software?

- A. It support symmetric multiprocessing
- B. It allows all processes to use the same pool of memory.
- C. It runs on a 32-bit operating system.
- D. It is built on a GNX Neutrino Microkernel.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 142

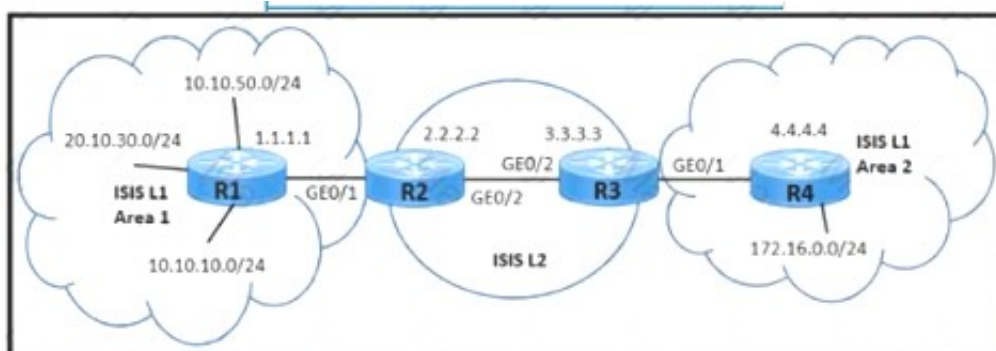
A network engineer is configuring a newly installed PE router at the regional gateway location. The new PE router must use MPLS core routing protocols with the existing P router, and LDP sessions between the two routers must be protected to provide faster MPLS convergence. Which configuration must the engineer perform on the network so that LDP sessions are established?

- A. Enable communication over TCP port 646 for T-LDP hello messages.
- B. Enable RSVP-TE FRR on the LDP interface to protect the LDP session between routers.
- C. Enable LDP session protection on either one of the routers, which allows them to autonegotiate.
- D. Set the LDP session protection timer on each router to the same value.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 146

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer must meet these requirements to provide a connects, solution:

- The Customer must not have access to the 20.10 30.0/24 subnet.
- The service provider must make sure that the Area 2 routing database limits the number of IP addresses in the routing table

Which two configurations must be implemented to meet the requirements? (Choose two)

- A. Set a tag value of 200 to match the summary address 10.0.0/16 on R2.
- B. Set a tag value of 200 to match the summary address 10.0.0.0/16 on R3.
- C. Apply the route map for tag 200 and leak Level 2 routes into Level 1 Area 2 on R3
- D. Apply the route map for tag 200 and teak Level 2 routes into Level 1 Area 2 on R4.
- E. Set a tag value of 200 to match the summary address 10.0.0./16 on R1.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 147

Refer to the exhibit:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:JFK-PE#show mpls ldp bindings 192.168.10.10/32
Fri Nov 11 21:02:33.124 UTC
192.168.10.10/32, rev 2
  Local binding: label: ImpNull
  Remote bindings: (2 peers)
    Peer                Label
    -----
    10.10.10.2:0         562656
    10.10.10.5:0         378337
```

After implementing a new design for the network, a technician reviews the pictured CLI output as part of the MOP.

Which two statements describe what the technician can ascertain from the ImpNull output? (Choose two.)

- A. Label 0 is used for the prefix displayed but will not be part of the MPLS label stack for packets destined for 192 168.10.10.
- B. Ultimate Hop Popping is in use for the prefix displayed.
- C. Label 0 is used for the prefix displayed and will be part of the MPLS label stack for packets destined for 192.168.10.10
- D. Penultimate Hop Popping is in use for the prefix displayed
- E. Label 3 is in use for the prefix displayed and will be part of the MPLS label stack for packets destined for 192.168.10.10

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 150

Refer to the exhibit:

```
interface gigabitethernet1/0
xconnect 192.168.0.1 12 encapsulation mpls pw-class cisco
```

Which effect of this configuration is true?

- A. it creates a pseudowire class named Cisco
- B. It enables tagging for VLAN 12 on the interface
- C. It enables MPLS on the interface
- D. It enables ATOM on interface gigabitethemet1/0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 155

Why do packet loops occur during the configuration of BIDIR-PIM?

- A. The network does not support BIDIR-PIM
- B. The network is partially upgraded to support BIDIR-PIM
- C. No interface for carrying traffic for multicast groups has been configured
- D. The router has not been configured to advertise itself

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 156

Refer the exhibit.



Users on a network connected to router R3 report slow speeds when they connect to the server connected to R2. After analyzing traffic on the network, a network engineer identified congestion on the link between R2 and R3 as the cause. Which QoS service must the engineer implement to drop traffic on the link when it exceeds a configured threshold?

- A. first-in, first-out
- B. traffic shaping
- C. class-based weighted fair queueing
- D. traffic policing

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/quality-of-service-qos/qos-policing/19645-policevsshape.html>

NEW QUESTION 160

What are two features of 6RD IPv6 transition mechanism? (Choose two.)

- A. It inserts IPv4 bits into an IPv6 delegated prefix.
- B. It uses a native IPv6-routed network between CE routers and the BR router.
- C. It allows dynamic 1:N translation of IPv6 address.
- D. It uses stateful automatic 6to4 tunnels between CE routers and the BR router.
- E. It uses stateless automatic 6to4 tunnels between CE routers and the BR router.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 163

An engineer must implement QoS to prioritize traffic that requires better service throughout the network. The engineer started by configuring a class map to identify the high-priority traffic. Which additional tasks must the engineer perform to implement the new QoS policy?

- A. Attach the class map to a policy map that sets the minimum bandwidth allocated to the classified traffic and designates the action to be taken on the traffic.
- B. Attach the class map to a policy map that designates the action to be taken on the classified traffic and then attach the policy map to an interface using a service policy.
- C. Attach the class map to a policy map within a VRF to segregate the high-priority traffic and then attach the policy map to an interface in another VRF.
- D. Create a route map to manipulate the routes that are entered into the routing table and then attach the route map to an interface using a service policy.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 168

Refer to the exhibit:

```
telemetry model-driven
sensor-group cisco
sensor-path Cisco-IOS-XR-infra-statsd-oper:infra-statistics/interfaces/interface/latest/generic-counters
commit
```

This configuration is being applied on an IOS XR router. Which statement about this configuration is true?

- A. It is used to create a subscription to specify the streaming interval
- B. It is used to identify traps for SNMP polling
- C. It is used to identify MIB entries and has a list of YANG models
- D. It is used to create a sensor-group and has a list of YANG models for streaming

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 171

How does SR policy operate in Segment Routing Traffic Engineering?

- A. An SR policy for color and endpoint is deactivated at the headend as soon as the headend learns a valid candidate path for the policy.
- B. When "invalidation drop" behavior occurs, the SR policy forwarding entry is removed and the router drops all traffic that is steered into the SR policy.
- C. When a set of SID lists is associated with the SR policy designated path, traffic steering is ECMP-based according to the qualified cost of each SID-list.
- D. An active SR policy installs a BSID-keyed entry in the forwarding table to steer the packets that match the entry to the SR policy SID-list.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 176

How does model-driven telemetry use YANG?

- A. to reset network devices that malfunction
- B. to set informs and traps on clients to report back to a centralized server
- C. to subscribe to data that is streamed from a device
- D. to poll network devices on a 30-minute interval

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 179

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 65534
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.223.7
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 65507
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)#
```

An engineer is securing a customer's network. Which command completes this configuration and the engineer must use to prevent a DoS attack?

- A. neighbor ebgp-multihop
- B. ebgp-multihop
- C. ttl-security
- D. neighbor-ttl-security

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 182

Refer to the exhibit:

<pre>PE-A ! interface FastEthernet0/0 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.252 ip ospf authentication null ip ospf 1 area 0 duplex full end ! router ospf 1 log-adjacency-changes passive-interface Loopback0 network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 default-metric 200 !</pre>	<pre>PE-B ! interface FastEthernet0/0 ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.252 ip ospf authentication null ip mtu 1400 ip ospf 1 area 0 duplex half end ! R1#sho run b router ospf router ospf 1 log-adjacency-changes passive-interface Loopback10 network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 default-metric 100</pre>
--	---

Which configuration prevents the OSPF neighbor from establishing?

- A. mtu
- B. duplex
- C. network statement
- D. default-metric

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 187

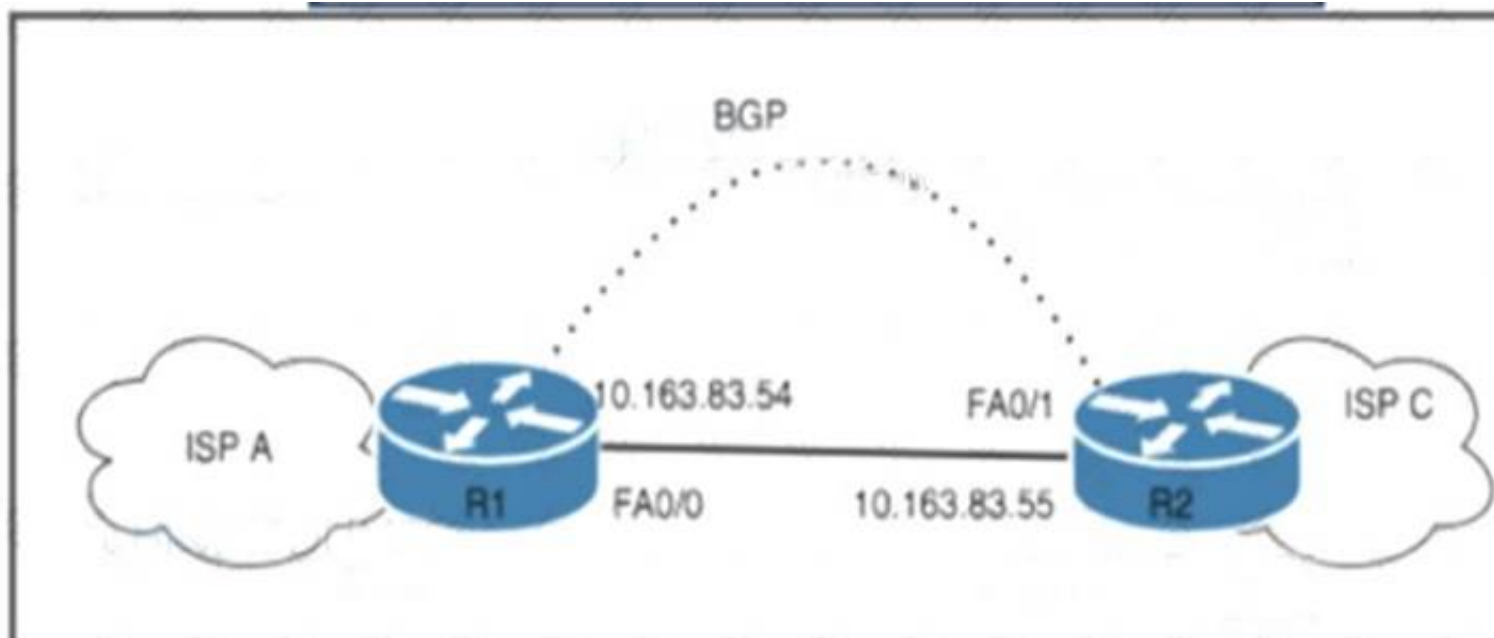
A network administrator must monitor network usage to provide optimal performance to the network end users when the network is under heavy load. The administrator asked the engineer to install a new server to receive SNMP traps at destination 192.168.1.2. Which configuration must the engineer apply so that all traps are sent to the new server?

- A. snmp-server enable traps entity snmp-server host 192.168.1.2 public
- B. snmp-server enable traps bgpsnmp-server host 192.168.1.2 public
- C. snmp-server enable traps isdn snmp-server host 192.168.1.2 public
- D. snmp-server enable traps snmp-server host 192.168.1.2 public

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 191

Refer to the exhibit.



ISP A has a BGP peering with ISP C with the maximum-prefix 150 configuration on R1. After a recent security breach on the ISP A network, a network engineer has been asked to enable a lightweight security mechanism to protect the R1 CPU and BGP membership from spoofing attacks. Which solution must ISP A implement?

- A. Configure bgp maxas-limit 1 in the IPv4 address family under the global BGP configuration.
- B. Configure neighbor 10.163.83.54 enable-connected-check under the BGP IPv4 address family.
- C. Configure neighbor 10.163.83.55 password Cisco under the global BGP IPv4 address family.
- D. Configure neighbor 10.163.83.55 ttl-security hops 2 under the global BGP configuration.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 195

What is the primary role of a BR router in a 6rd environment?

- A. It provides connectivity between end devices and the IPv4 network.
- B. It embeds the IPv4 address in the 2002::/16 prefix.
- C. It connects the CE routers with the IPv6 network.
- D. It provides IPv4-in-IPv6 encapsulation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 200

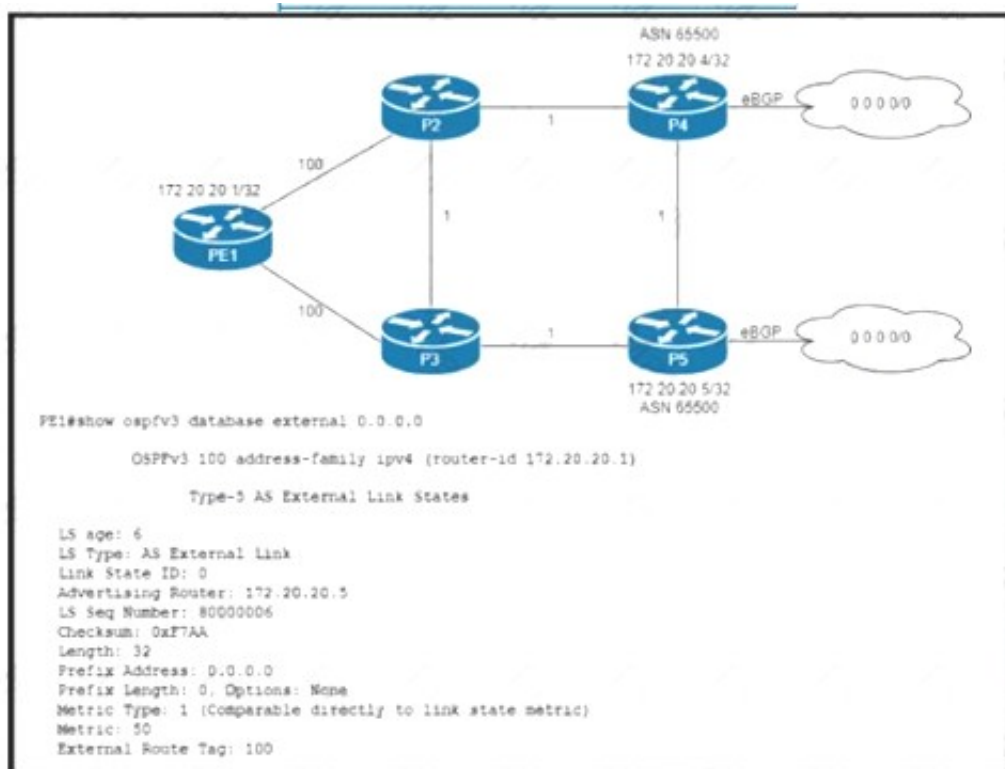
Which BGP attribute is used first when determining the best path?

- A. origin
- B. AS path
- C. local preference
- D. weight

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 203

Refer to the exhibit.



Router P4 and P5 receive the 0.0.0.0/0 route from the ISP via eBGP peering P4 is the primary Internet gateway router, and P5 is its Backup. P5 is already advertising a default route into OSPF domain. Which configuration must Be applied to P4 so that advertises a default route Into OSPF and Becomes me primary internet gateway for the network?

- ☐ configure terminal
router ospfv3 100
address-family ipv4 unicast
default-information originate always metric 40 metric-type 1
end
- ☐ configure terminal
router ospfv3 100
address-family ipv4 unicast
default-information originate metric 40 metric-type 2
end
- ☐ configure terminal
router ospfv3 100
address-family ipv4 unicast
default-information originate metric 40 metric-type 1
end
- ☐ configure terminal
router ospfv3 100
address-family ipv4 unicast
redistribute bgp 65500 metric 40 metric-type 1
end

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 208

Which task must be performed first to Implement BFD in an IS-IS environment?

- A. Disable Cisco Express Forwarding on all interfaces running routing protocols other than IS-IS
- B. Configure BFD under the IS-IS process
- C. Configure all ISIS routers as Level 2 devices
- D. Configure BFD in an interface configuration mode

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 213

Refer to the exhibit:

```

class-map match-any class1
match-protocol ipv4
match qos-group 4
  
```

A network engineer is implementing QoS services. Which two statements about the QoS-group keyword on Cisco IOS XR 3re true? (Choose two)

- A. The QoS group numbering corresponds to priority level
- B. QoS group marking occurs on the ingress
- C. It marks packets for end to end QoS pokey enforcement across the network
- D. QoS group can be used in fabric QoS policy as a match criteria
- E. It cannot be used with priority traffic class

Answer: BD

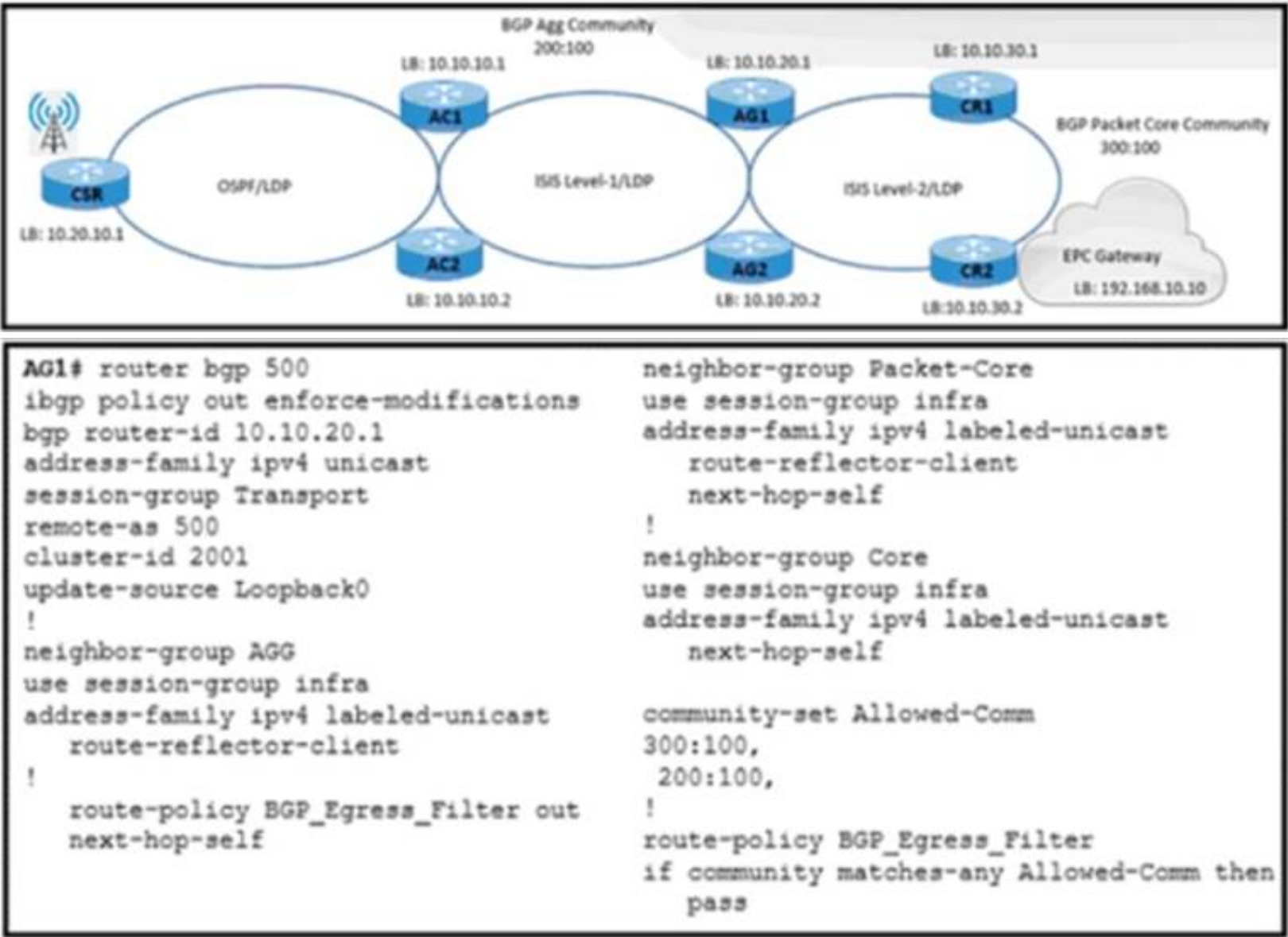
Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/ncs6000/software/ncs6k_r6-1/qos/configuration/guide/b-qos-cg-n Fabric QoS policy class maps are restricted to matching a subset of these classification options:

- precedence dscp
- qos-group discard-class
- mpls experimental topmost

NEW QUESTION 215

Refer to the exhibit.



A NOC engineer is configuring label-based forwarding from CSR to the EPC gateway. Cell-site operation and maintenance for IPv4 traffic between 10.20.10.1 and 192.168.10.10 is already up. CR1 and CR2 are configured as route reflectors for AG1 and AG2. Which action completes the configuration?

- A. Remove address-family labeled-unicast from the BGP session-group infra on AG1 for neighbor-group core.
- B. Apply the BGP_Egress_Filter route policy to the BGP neighbor-group packet core on AG1.
- C. Configure AG1 to allocate a label to the BGP routes that are received in the BGP session group transport.
- D. Configure AG1 to allow the 300:100 and 200:100 communities in the BGP_Egress_Filter route policy.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 218

Refer for the exhibit.

```
import import
from requests.auth import HTTPBasicAuth
auth = HTTPBasicAuth('cisco_device', 'cisco_device')
headers = { 'Accept': 'application/yang-data+json', 'Content-Type': 'application/yang-data+json' }
url = "https://172.168.211.65/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface/GigabitEthernet=0/1"
payload = """
{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:GigabitEthernet": {
    "ip": {
      "address": {
        "primary": {
          "address": "10.1.131.112",
          "mask": "255.255.255.252"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
"""

response = requests.patch(url, verify=False)
print ("Done" + response.status)
```

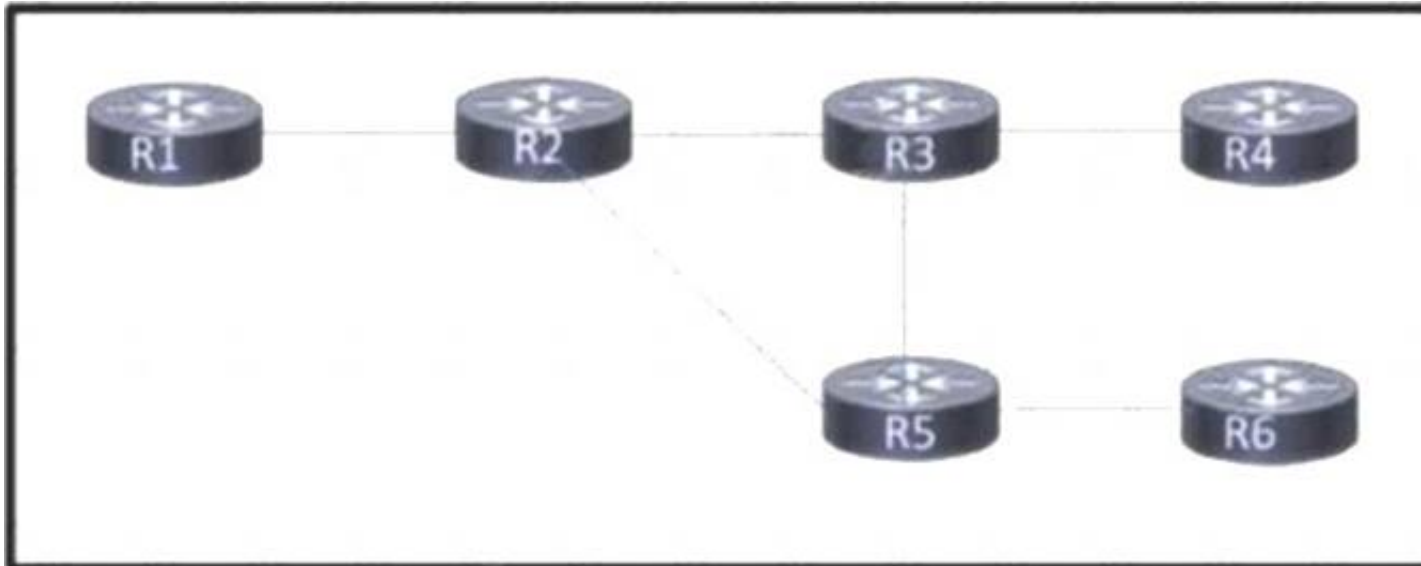
To optimize network operations, the senior architect created this Python 3.9 script for network automation tasks and to leverage Ansible 4.0 playbooks. Devices In the network support only RFC 2617-based authentication What does the script do?

- A. The script logs in via SSH and configures interface GigabitEthernetO/1 with IP address 10.1.131.112/30.
- B. The script leverages REST API calls and configures Interface GlgabilEthemet0/1 with IP address 10.1.131.112/30.
- C. The script performs a configuration sanity check on the device with IP address 172.168.211.65 via HTTP and returns an alert If the payload field falls to match.
- D. The script parses the JSON response from the router at IP address 172 168.211.65 and checks If the interface GigaWtEthernet0/1 with IP address 10.1.131.112 exists on the router.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 219

Refer to the exhibit.



Customers report occasional forwarding issues from hosts connected to R6 to hosts connected to R1. A network engineer has just updated the MPLS configuration on the network, and a targeted LDP session has been established between R1 and R5. Which additional task must the engineer perform so that the team can identify the path from R6 to R1 in case the forwarding issues continue?

- A. Configure an MPLS TE from R4 to R1 that routes through R5.
- B. Implement MPLS OAM within the network.
- C. Implement MPLS VPLS within the network.
- D. Configure MPLS LDP Sync on each router.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 221

Refer to Exhibit.

```
username cisco privilege 15 password 0 cisco
!
ip http server
ip http authentication local
ip http secure-server
!
snmp-server community private RW
!
netconf-yang
netconf-yang cisco-ia snmp-community-string cisco
restconf
```

A network engineer is trying to retrieve SNMP MIBs with RESTCONF on the Cisco switch but fails. End-to-end routing is in place. Which configuration must the engineer implement on the switch to complete?

- A. netconf-yang cisco-ia snmp-community -string Public
- B. snmp-server community cisco RW
- C. snmp-server community public RO
- D. netconf-yang cisco-ia snmp-community-string Private

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 222

What is the role of NSO in network automation?

- A. It is GUI used to manage wireless devices in a campus infrastructure.
- B. It is a type of REST API used to configure an APIC.
- C. It is a tool that uses CLI only to configure virtual network devices.
- D. It is a tool used to bridge automation to the physical network infrastructure.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/cloud-systems-management/network-services-orchestrator/data-table-csp.html>

NSO provides a robust bridge linking network automation and orchestration tools with the underlying physical and virtual infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 224

What is the role of NFVI?

- A. domain name service
- B. intrusion detection
- C. monitor
- D. network address translation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 228

A network engineer is implementing a QoS policy for outbound management traffic classification and marking on a CPE device with these requirements:

- Management protocols must be marked with DSCP AF class 2 with low drop probability.
- Monitoring protocols must be marked with DSCP AF class 1 with low drop probability.
- All remaining traffic must be marked with a DSCP value of 0.

Which configuration must the engineer implement to satisfy the requirements?

A)

```
policy-map cpe-mgmt-policy
class management
set ip dscp af21
class monitoring
set ip dscp af11
class class-default
set ip dscp af0
end
```

B)


```
policy-map cpe-mgmt-policy
  class management
    set ip dscp af23
  class monitoring
    set ip dscp af13
  class class-default
    set ip dscp af0
end
```

C)

```
policy-map cpe-mgmt-policy
  class management
    set ip dscp af21
  class monitoring
    set ip dscp af11
  class class-default
    set ip dscp default
end
```

D)

```
policy-map cpe-mgmt-policy
  class management
    set ip dscp af23
  class monitoring
    set ip dscp af13
  class class-default
    set ip dscp default
end
```

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus1000/sw/4_0/qos/configuration/guide/nexus10

NEW QUESTION 230

A network engineer must collect traffic statistics for an internal LAN toward the internet. The sample must include the source and destination IP addresses, the destination ports, the total number of bytes from each flow using a 64-bit counter, and all transport flag information. Because of CPU limits, the flow collector processes samples that are a maximum of 20 seconds long. Which two configurations must the network engineer apply to the router? (Choose two.)

- ☒ collect ipv4 tcp protocol
collect ipv4 destination address
collect tcp destination-port
collect application name
collect interface output
collect ipv4 cos
match ipv4 destination
match ipv4 port
match counter packets
match flow direction
match transport tcp-flags
- ☐ match ipv4 protocol
match ipv4 source address
match ipv4 destination address
match transport destination-port
match interface output
collect ipv4 source mask
collect ipv4 source prefix
collect ipv4 destination prefix
collect ipv4 destination mask
collect transport tcp destination-port
collect counter bytes long
collect flow direction
collect transport tcp flags
- ☐ collect ipv4 protocol
collect ipv4 source address
collect ipv4 destination address
collect application name
collect interface output
match ipv4 source-prefix
match ipv4 destination-prefix
match counter bytes
match flow direction
match transport tcp-flags
- ☐ cache-period timer active 20
data export timeout 2
- ☐ cache timeout active 20
template data timeout 120

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 233

An engineer working for a telecommunication company with an employee ID: 4460:35:466 must configure an OSPF router in a multivendor network so that it performs NSF in the event of a route processor switchover. Which configuration must the engineer apply?

- A. router ospf 1 nsf Cisco
B. router ospf 1 nsf ietf
C. router ospf 1 nsf ietf helper
D. router ospf 1 nsf Cisco helper

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 237

Drag and drop the OSs from the left onto the correct deceptions on the right.

IOS XR	It is a monolithic architecture that runs all modules on one memory space.
IOS	It runs over a Linux platform and pulls the system functions out of the main kernel and into separate processes.
IOS XE	It segments ancillary processes into separate memory spaces to prevent system crashes from errant bugs.

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

IOS XR	IOS
IOS	IOS XE
IOS XE	IOS XR

NEW QUESTION 240

Refer to the exhibit:

```
R1

ip cef distributed
mpls ldp graceful-restart
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
 mpls ip
 mpls label protocol ldp
```

Which effect of this configuration is true?

- A. R1 can support a peer that is configured for LDP SSO/NSF as the peer recovers from an outage
B. R1 can failover only to a peer that is configured for LDP SSO/NSF
C. R1 can failover to any peer
D. R1 can support a graceful restart operation on the peer, even if graceful restart is disabled on the peer

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 242

Refer to the exhibit:

```
ip flow-export destination 192.168.1.2
ip flow-export version 9

interface gigabitethernet0/1
 ip flow ingress
```

Which information is provided for traceback analysis when this configuration is applied?

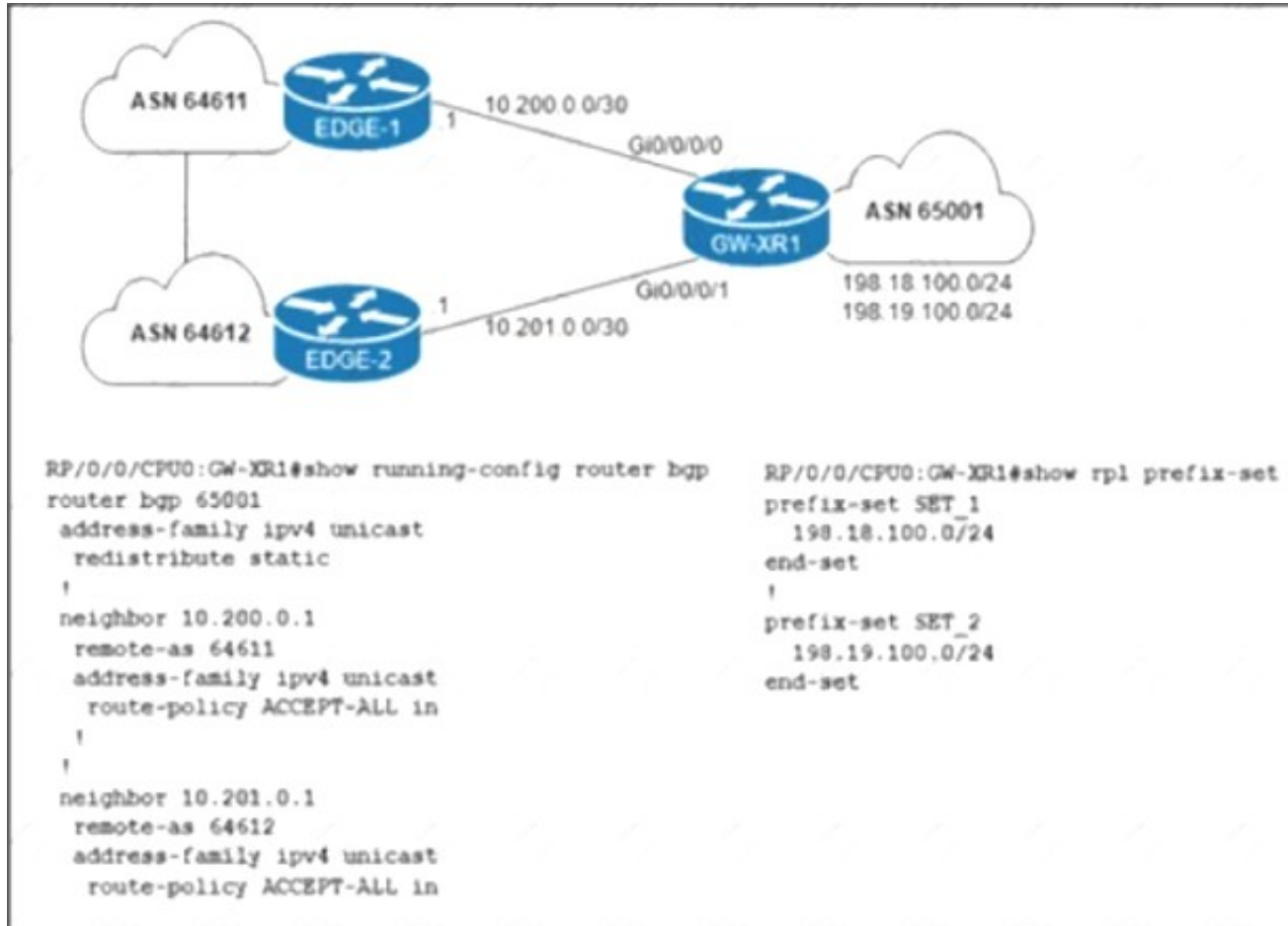
- A. BGP version
B. packet size distribution
C. source interface

D. IP sub flow cache

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 247

Refer to the exhibit.



The network engineer who manages ASN 65001 must configure a BGP routing policy on GW-XR1 with these requirements:

- Advertise locally-originated routes and /24 prefixes assigned within the 198.18.0.0/15 range. All other prefixes must be dropped.
- Reachability to 198.18.100.0/24 must be preferred via the EDGE-1 connection.
- Reachability to 198.19.100.0/24 must be preferred via the EDGE-2 connection. Which configuration must the network engineer implement on GW-XR1?

A. Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

```
configure terminal
route-policy EBGp-STANDARD-OUT($PREFIX_LIST, $PREPEND, $NUM_TIMES)
  if as-path is-local then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
  if destination in (198.18.0.0/15 eq 24) then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
  if destination in $PREFIX_LIST then
    prepend as-path $PREPEND $NUM_TIMES
  else
    done
  endif
end-policy
!
router bgp 65001
 neighbor 10.200.0.1
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 route-policy EBGp-STANDARD-OUT(SET_1, 64611, 1) out
 !
 neighbor 10.201.0.1
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 route-policy EBGp-STANDARD-OUT(SET_2, 64612, 1) out
 end
```

B. Text Description automatically generated

```

configure terminal
route-policy EBGp-STANDARD-OUT($PREFIX_LIST, $PREPEND, $NUM_TIMES)
  if as-path is-local then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
  if destination in (198.18.0.0/15 eq 24) then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
  if destination in $PREFIX_LIST then
    prepend as-path $PREPEND $NUM_TIMES
  else
    done
  endif
end-policy
!
router bgp 65001
neighbor 10.200.0.1
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-policy EBGp-STANDARD-OUT(SET_2, 65001, 2) out
!
neighbor 10.201.0.1
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-policy EBGp-STANDARD-OUT(SET_1, 65001, 2) out
end

```

C. Graphical user interface, text, application, letter, email Description automatically generated

```

configure terminal
route-policy EBGp-STANDARD-OUT($PREFIX_LIST, $PREPEND, $NUM_TIMES)
  if as-path is-local then
    done
  endif
  if destination in (198.18.0.0/15 eq 24) then
    pass
  endif
  if destination in $PREFIX_LIST then
    prepend as-path $PREPEND $NUM_TIMES
  else
    done
  endif
end-policy
!
router bgp 65001
neighbor 10.200.0.1
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-policy EBGp-STANDARD-OUT(SET_2, 65001, 2) out
!
neighbor 10.201.0.1
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-policy EBGp-STANDARD-OUT(SET_1, 65001, 2) out
end

```

D. Text, letter, email Description automatically generated

```
configure terminal
route-policy EBGp-STANDARD-OUT($PREFIX_LIST, $PREPEND, $NUM_TIMES)
  if as-path is-local then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
  if destination in (198.18.0.0/15) then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
  if destination-prefix in $PREFIX_LIST then
    prepend as-path $PREPEND $NUM_TIMES
  else
    done
  endif
end-policy
!
router bgp 65001
neighbor 10.200.0.1
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-policy EBGp-STANDARD-OUT(SET_2, 65001, 2) out
!
neighbor 10.201.0.1
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-policy EBGp-STANDARD-OUT(SET_1, 65001, 2) out
end
```

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/mpls/cisco-xr-rpl-destination-vs-destination-prefix/td-p/4587693>

NEW QUESTION 248

Refer to the exhibit:

```
route-policy ciscotest
  if destination in acl10 then
    pass
  else
    set local-preference 300
  endif
end-policy end
```

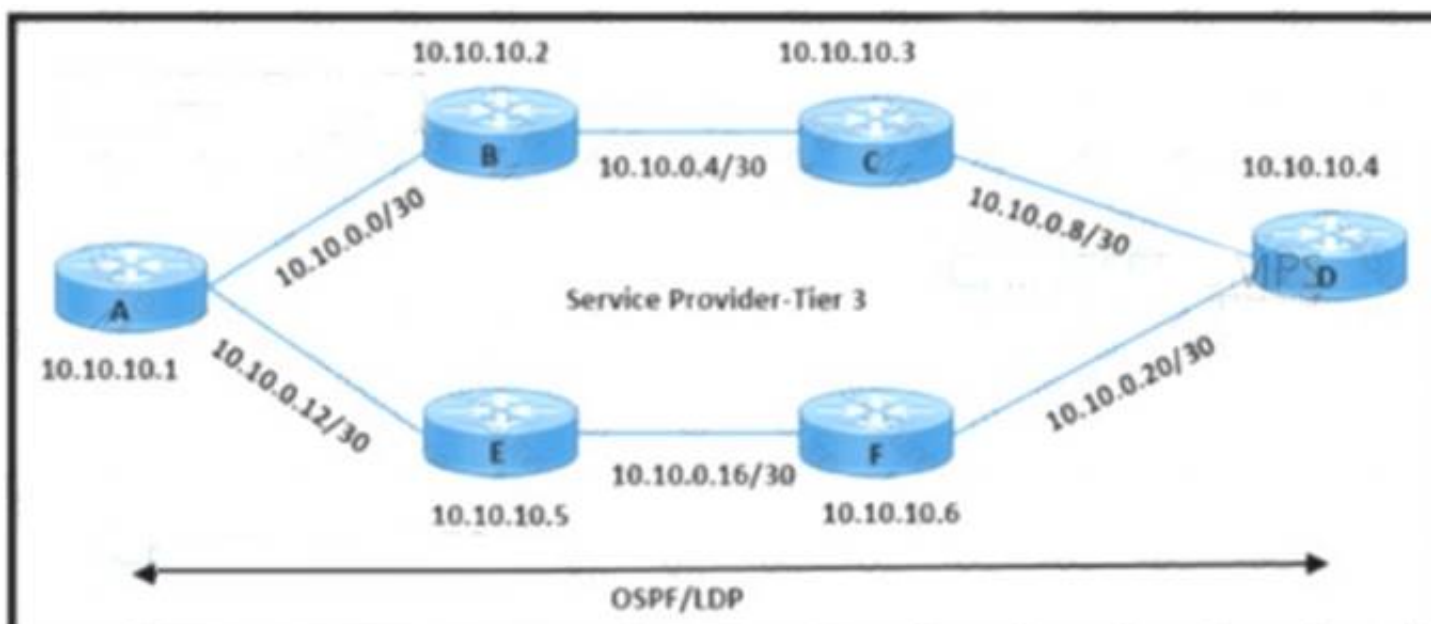
A network engineer is implementing a BGP routing policy. Which effect of this configuration is true?

- A. All traffic that matches acl10 is allowed without any change to its local-preference
- B. All traffic that matches acl10 is dropped without any change to its local-preference
- C. If traffic matches acl10, it is allowed and its local-preference is set to 300
- D. All traffic is assigned a local-preference of 300 regardless of its destination

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 250

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineering team must update the network configuration so that data traffic from router A to router D continues in case of a network outage between routers B and C. During a recent outage on the B-C link, the IGP traffic path was switched to the alternate path via routers E and F. but label forwarding did not occur on the new path. Which action ensures that traffic on the end-to-end path continues?

- A. Configure the same hello timer values for IGP and LDP
- B. Bind the BFD protocol with IGP on all routers
- C. Enable LDP Session Protection on routers A and D.
- D. Enable MPLS LDP IGP Synchronization on all routers

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 253

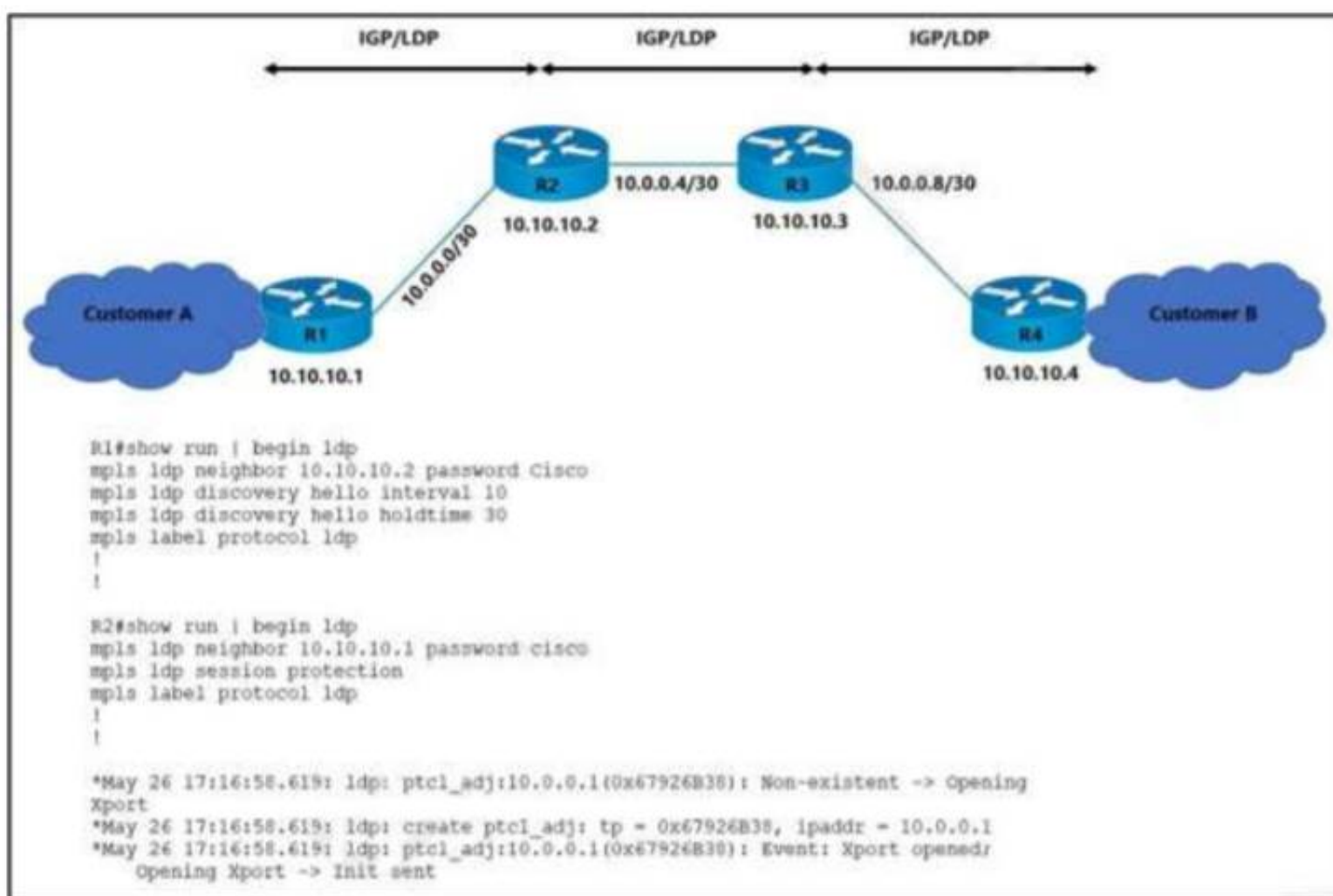
A regional MPLS VPN provider operates in two regions and wants to provide MPLS L3VPN service for a customer with two sites in these separate locations. The VPN provider approaches another organization to provide backbone carrier services so that the provider can connect to these two locations. Which statement about this scenario is true?

- A. When edge routers at different regional sites are connected over the global carrier backbone, MP-eBGP must run between the routers to exchange the customer VPNv4 routes
- B. When eBGP is used for label exchange using the send label option, MPLS-BGP forwarding is configured under the global ABC CSC PE-to-CE interface
- C. When IGP is used for route exchange and LDP for label exchange, MPLS is enabled only on the VRF interface on the backbone-earner PE side.
- D. When BGP is used for both route and label exchange, the neighbor a.b.c.d send-label command is used under the address family VPNv4 command mode.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 256

Refer to the exhibit.



The operations team is implementing an LDP-based configuration in the service provider core network with these requirements:
R1 must establish LDP peering with the loopback IP address as its Router-ID.

Session protection must be enabled on R2.

How must the team update the network configuration to successfully enable LDP peering between R1 and R2?

- A. Change the LDP password on R2 to Cisco.
- B. Configure mpls ldp router-id loopback0 on R1 and R2.
- C. Configure LDP session protection on R1.
- D. Change the discover hello hold time and interval to their default values.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 261

Refer to the exhibit.

```
restconf_headers["Content-Type"] = "application/ yang-data+json"

loopback = {"name": "Loopback101",
            "description": "Router-1",
            "ip": "192.168.11.11",
            "netmask": "255.255.255.0"}
data = {
    "ietf-interfaces:interface": {
        "name": loopback["name"],
        "description": loopback["description"],
        "type": "iana-if-type:softwareLoopback",
        "enabled": True,
        "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
            "address": {
                {"ip": loopback["ip"],
                 "netmask": loopback["netmask"]}
            }
        }
    }
}

url = interface_url.format(ip= corel_ip, int_name= loopback["name"])
r = requests.put(url,
                 headers = restconf_headers,
                 auth=(username, password),
                 json= data,
                 verify=False)
print("Request Status Code: {}".format(r.status_code))
```

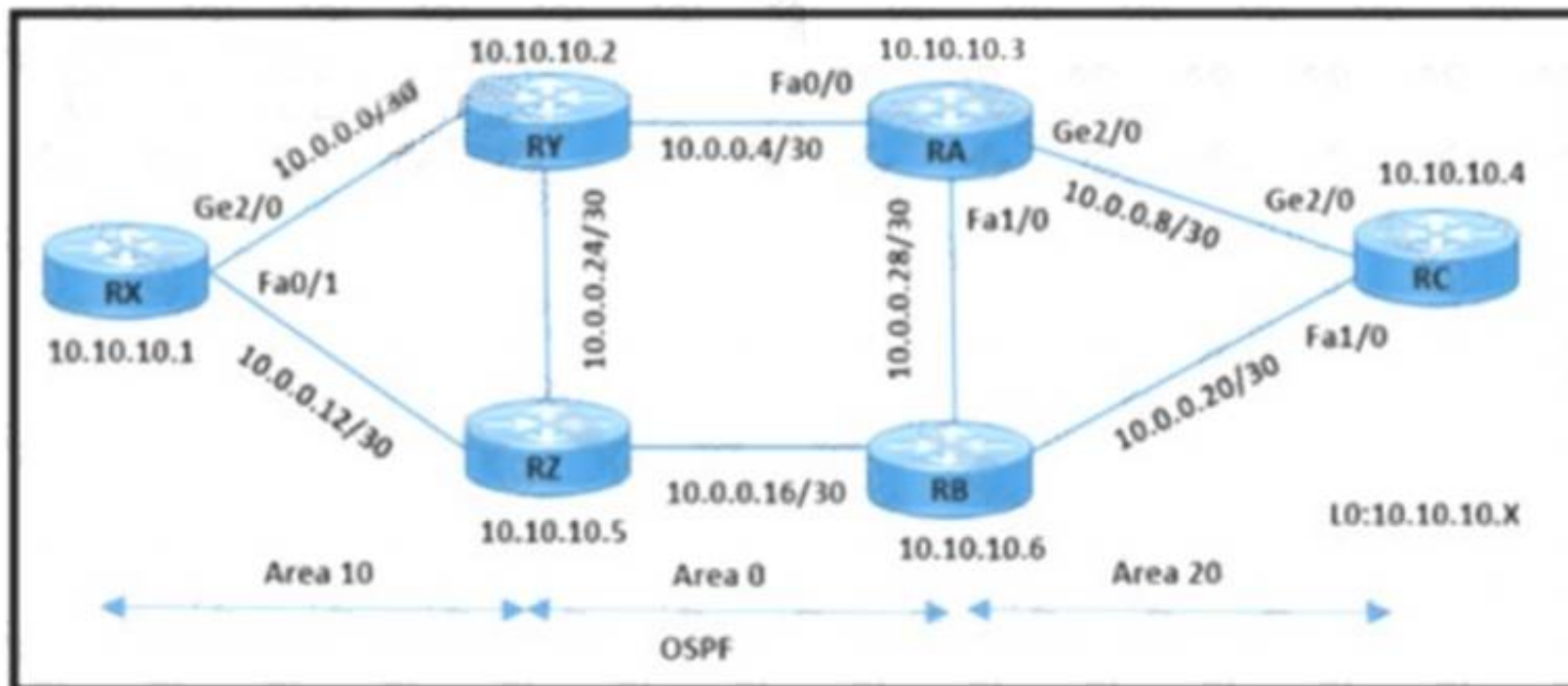
An engineer at a new ISP must configure many Cisco devices in the data center. To make the process more efficient, the engineer decides to automate the task with a REST API. Which action does this JSON script automate?

- A. Configure the IP address for the existing loopback interface.
- B. Configure a physical interface on the router with an IP address and then create a loopback interface.
- C. Configure a physical interface on the router with an IP address.
- D. Delete the existing loopback Interface and replace it with a new loopback interface.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 263

Refer to the exhibit.



```

RC#show ip cef
Prefix          Next Hop      Interface
10.0.0.0/30     10.0.0.9     GigabitEthernet2/0
10.0.0.4/30     10.0.0.9     GigabitEthernet2/0
10.0.0.8/30     attached     GigabitEthernet2/0
10.0.0.8/32     receive     GigabitEthernet2/0
10.0.0.9/32     attached     GigabitEthernet2/0
10.0.0.10/32    receive     GigabitEthernet2/0
10.0.0.11/32    receive     GigabitEthernet2/0
10.0.0.16/30    10.0.0.9     GigabitEthernet2/0

RA#
*Mar 29 05:11:36.215: ldp: Rcvd ldp hello: FastEthernet1/0, from 10.0.0.29 (10.10.10.6:0), intf_id 0, opt 0xc
*Mar 29 05:11:37.131: ldp: Send ldp hello: FastEthernet1/0, src/dst 10.0.0.30/224.0.0.2, inst_id 0
RA#
*Mar 29 05:11:37.555: ldp: Send ldp hello: GigabitEthernet2/0, src/dst 10.0.0.9/224.0.0.2, inst_id 0
RA#
*Mar 29 05:11:38.827: ldp: Rcvd ldp hello: FastEthernet0/0, from 10.0.0.5 (10.10.10.2:0), intf_id 0, opt 0xc
*Mar 29 05:11:39.075: ldp: Send ldp hello: FastEthernet0/0, src/dst 10.0.0.6/224.0.0.2, inst_id 0
*Mar 29 05:11:39.731: ldp: Ignore rcvd dir hello to 10.10.10.3 from 10.10.10.6, FastEthernet1/0: no dchb
RA#
*Mar 29 05:11:40.487: ldp: Rcvd ldp hello: FastEthernet1/0, from 10.0.0.29 (10.10.10.6:0), intf_id 0, opt 0xc
*Mar 29 05:11:40.927: ldp: Send ldp hello: FastEthernet1/0, src/dst 10.0.0.30/224.0.0.2, inst_id 0
*Mar 29 05:11:40.979: ldp: Data received
RA#
  
```

The operations team is implementing an LDP-based configuration in the service-provider core network with these requirements:

- RC must establish LDP peering with the loopback IP address as its Router ID
- RA must establish LDP peering with RB, RC, and RY.

How must the team update the network configuration to successfully enable LDP peering between RA and RC?

- A. Enable the `mpls ip` command on RC interface Gi2/0. DUMPS
- B. Configure the `mpls ldp router-id loopback0` command on RA and RC.
- C. Implement LDP session protection on RA.
- D. DUMPS Reset the discover hello hold time and interval to their default values.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 265

How does Inter-AS Option-A function when two PE routers in different autonomous systems are directly connected?

- A. The two routers share all Inter-AS VPNv4 routes and redistribute routes within an IBGP session to provide end-to-end reach.
- B. The two routers establish an MP-EBGP session to share their customers' respective VPNv4 routes.
- C. The two routers treat one another as CE routers and advertise unlabeled IPv4 routes through an EBGP session.
- D. The two routers share VPNv4 routes over a multihop EBGP session and set up an Inter-AS tunnel using one another's label.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 270

When Cisco IOS XE REST API uses HTTP request methods what is the purpose of a PUT request?

- A. retrieves the specified resource or representation
- B. submits data to be processed to the specified resource
- C. updates the specified resource with new information
- D. creates a new resource

Answer: C

Explanation:

PUT	<p>Updates the specified resource with new information. The data that is included in the PUT operation replaces the previous data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The PUT operation is used to replace or modify an existing resource. The PUT operation cannot be used to create a new resource.• The request body of a PUT operation must contain the complete representation of the mandatory attributes of the resource.
-----	--

NEW QUESTION 274

Drag and drop the functions from the left onto the Path Computation Element Protocol roles on the right.

calculates paths through the network

keeps TE topology database information

sends path calculation request

sends path creation request

sends path status updates

Path Computation Element

Path Computation Client

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

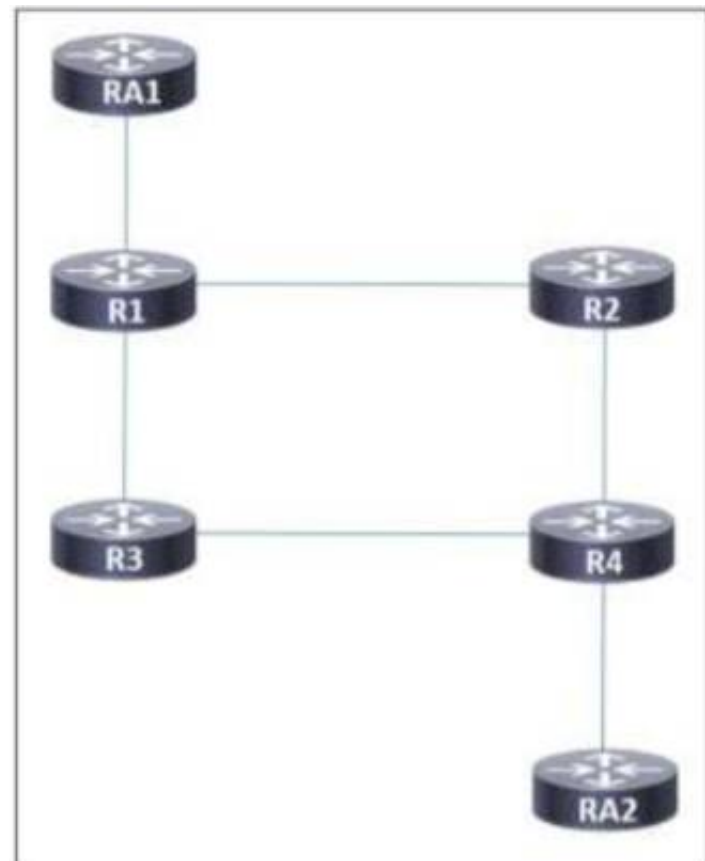
Answer: A

Explanation:

PCE – 1,2,5
PCC- 3,4

NEW QUESTION 277

Refer to the exhibit.



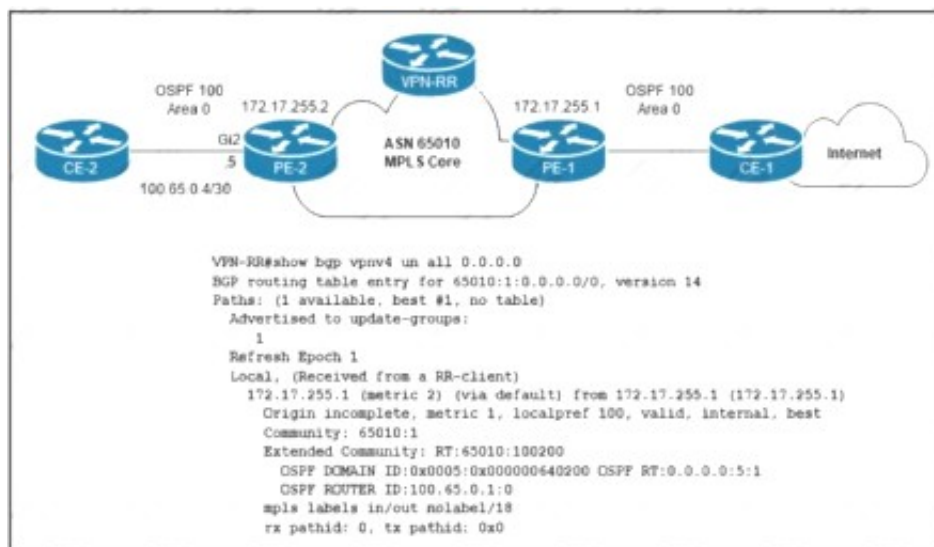
A network administrator implemented MPLS routing between routers R1, R2, R3, and R4. AToM is configured between R1 and R4 to allow Layer 2 traffic from hosts on RA1 and RA2. A targeted MPLS session is established between R1 and R4. Which additional action must the administrator take on all routers so that LDP synchronization occurs between connected LDP sessions?

- A. Disable the MPLS LDP IGP sync holddown.
B. Configure OSPF or IS-IS as the routing protocol.
C. Configure EIGRP as the routing protocol using stub areas only.
D. Enable MPLS LDP sync delay timers.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 282

Refer to the exhibit.



The network engineer who manages ASN 65010 is provisioning a customer VRF named CUSTOMER-ABC on PE-2. The PE-CE routing protocol is OSPF Internet reachability is available via the OSPF 0 0 0.0/0 route advertised by CE-1 to PE-1 In the customer VRF Which configuration must the network engineer Implement on PE-2 so that CE-2 has connectivity to the Internet?

A)

```

vrf definition CUSTOMER-ABC
rd 65010:1
address-family ipv4
route-target both 65010:1
!
router ospf 100 vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
network 100.65.0.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
redistribute bgp 65010 subnets
default-information originate
!
router bgp 65010
address-family ipv4 unicast vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
redistribute ospf 100 match internal external
  
```

B)

```

vrf definition CUSTOMER-ABC
rd 65010:2
address-family ipv4
route-target both 65010:100200
!
router ospf 100 vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
network 100.65.0.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
redistribute bgp 65010 subnets
!
router bgp 65010
address-family ipv4 unicast vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
redistribute ospf 100 match internal external
  
```

C)

```

vrf definition CUSTOMER-ABC
rd 65010:1
address-family ipv4
route-target both 65010:100200
!
router ospf 100 vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
network 100.65.0.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
redistribute bgp 65010 subnets
default-information originate
!
router bgp 65010
address-family ipv4 unicast vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
redistribute ospf 100 match internal external
  
```

D)

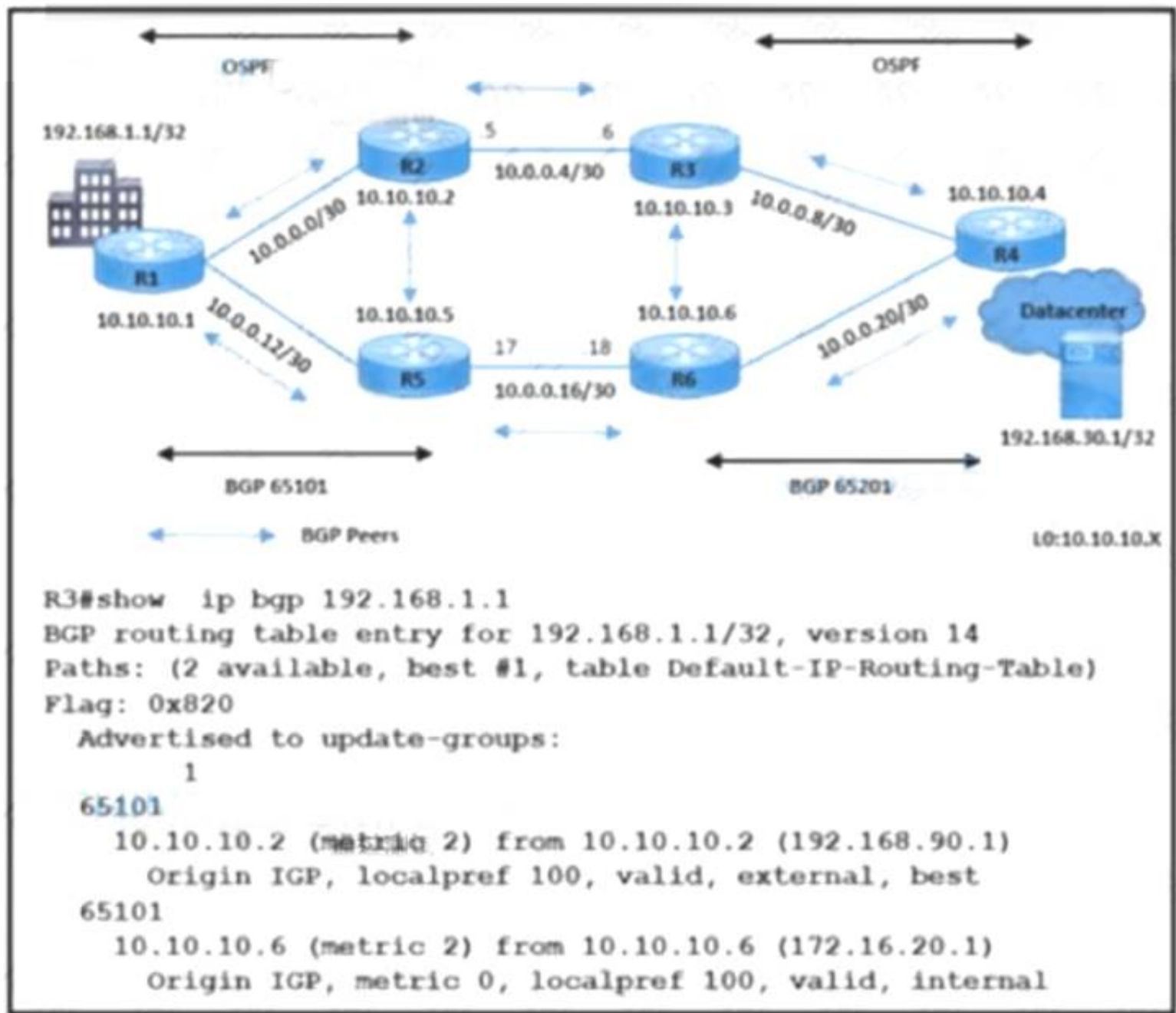
```
vrf definition CUSTOMER-ABC
rd 65010:2
address-family ipv4
route-target both 65010:1
!
router ospf 100 vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
network 100.65.0.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
redistribute bgp 65010 subnets
!
router bgp 65010
address-family ipv4 unicast vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
redistribute ospf 100 match internal external
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 283

Refer to the exhibit.



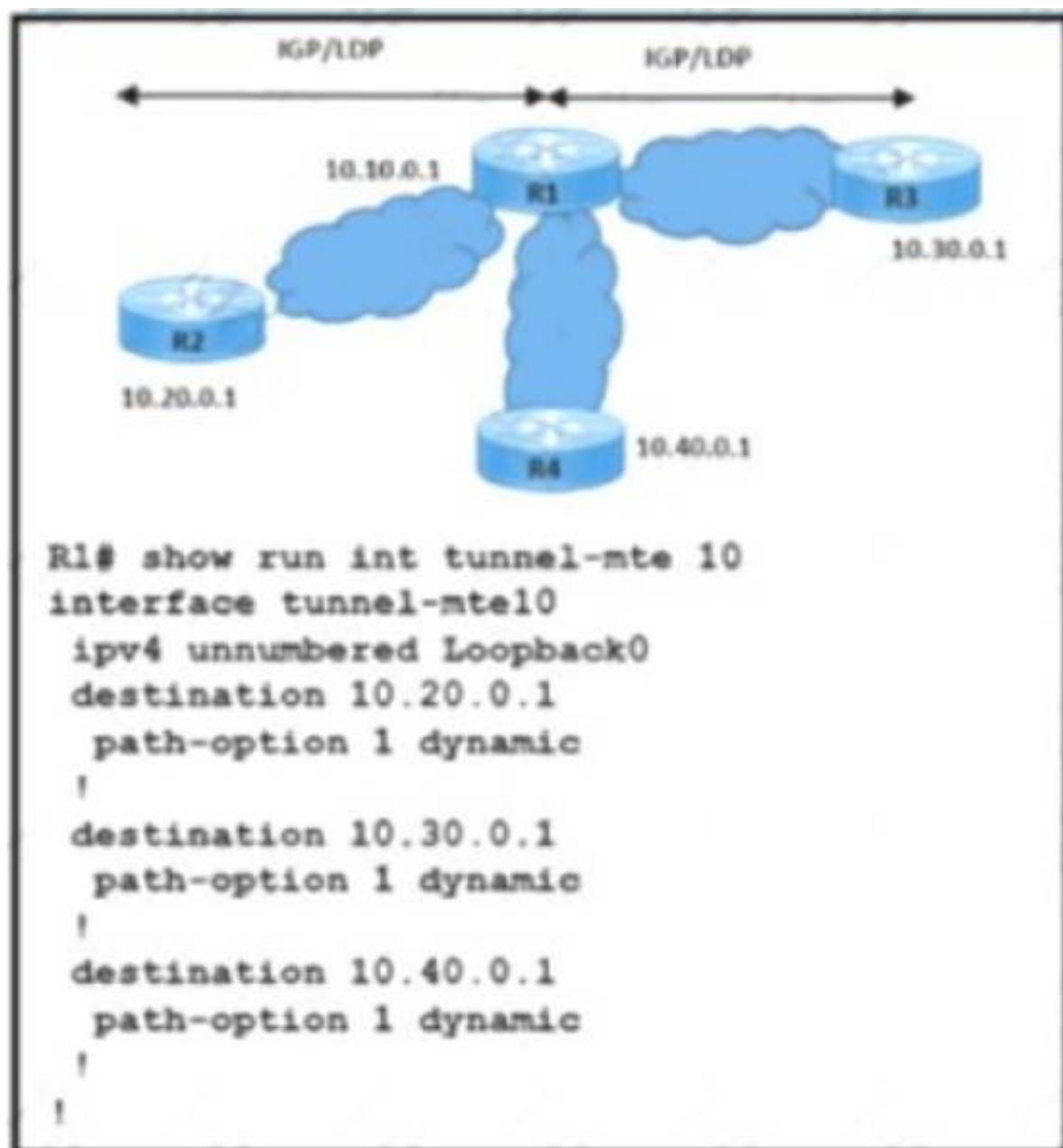
A network engineer is implementing BGP in AS 65101 and AS 65201. R3 sends data traffic to 192.168.1.1 /32 via the path R3-R2-R1. The traffic must travel via alternate path R6-R5 for prefix 192.168.1.1/32. Which action must be taken to meet the requirement?

- A. Apply route-map HIGH-MED out on R2 for neighbor R3.
- B. Apply route-map HIGH-LP in on R3 for neighbor R6
- C. Apply route-map LOW-LP out on R2 for neighbor R3.
- D. Apply route-map LOW-MED in on R5 for neighbor R2

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 287

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must implement a traceroute operation to verify the R1 point-to-multipoint LSP connections. The traceroute operation must return all labels and hop-by-hop IP addresses for destinations 10.20.1.1, 10.30.0.1, and 10.40.0.1, and the maximum number of hops is 4. Which command must be executed to meet the requirements?

- A. traceroute mpls traffic-eng tunnel-mte 10 ttl 4
- B. traceroute mpls traffic-eng tunnel-mte 10 responder-id 10.40.0.1
- C. traceroute mpls ipv4 10.30.0.1/32 fee-type generic
- D. traceroute mpls ipv4 10.20.0.1/32 ttl 4

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 292

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1#configure terminal
R1(config)# mpls ip
R1(config)# mpls label protocol ldp

R1(config)# interface Ethernet1/0
R1(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
R1(config-if)# mpls ip

R1(config)# router ospf 1
R1(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 3

```

A network engineer is configuring MPLS LDP synchronization on router R1. Which additional configuration must an engineer apply to R1 so that it will synchronize to OSPF process 1?

- ☒ R1(config)# router ospf 1
R1(config-router)# mpls ldp sync
- ☐ R1(config)# router ospf 1
R1(config-router)# mpls ldp autoconfig
- ☐ R1(config)# router ospf 1
R1(config-router)# mpls ldp igp sync holddown 60
- ☐ R1(config)# router ospf 1
R1(config-router)# no mpls ldp igp sync/strong>
R1(config-router)# bfd all-interfaces

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 294

Which two PHY modes are available to implement an IOS XR Gigabit Ethernet interface interface? (Choose two.)

- A. SONET
- B. MAN
- C. WDM
- D. LAN
- E. WAN

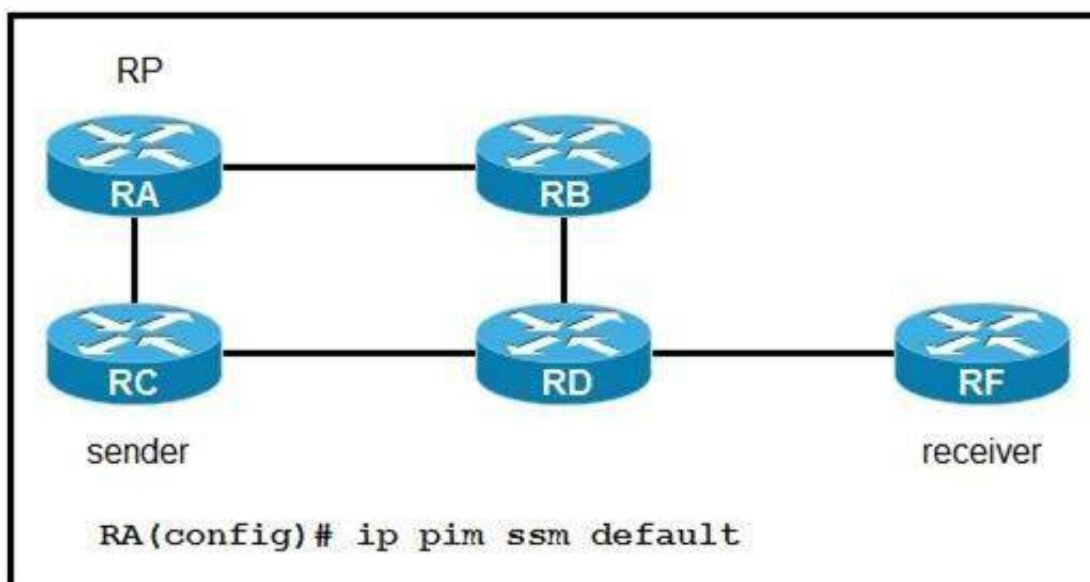
Answer: DE

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/crs/software/crs_r4-1/interfaces/command/reference/interfaces_cr

NEW QUESTION 296

Refer to the exhibit:



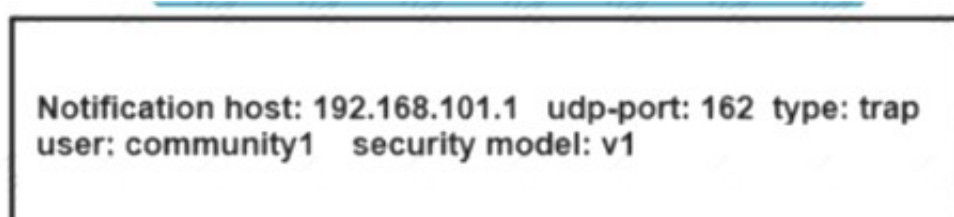
If router RA is configured as shown, which IPv4 multicast address space does it use?

- A. 224.0. 0.0/8
- B. 225.0. 0.0/8
- C. 232.0. 0.0/8
- D. 239.0. 0.0/8

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 299

Refer to the exhibit.



Over the last few months, ISP A has doubled its user base. The IT Director asked the engineering team to monitor memory consumption and buffer statistics on all

P and PE devices in the MPLS core. Most devices have CPU usage of 70% or more, so the solution must be targeted and secure. Which two commands must the engineering team implement on P and PE devices to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. snmp-server host 192.168.101.1 version 3 auth community1 memory
- B. snmp-server enable traps memory bufferpeak
- C. snmp-server host 192.168.101.1 version 2c community1 memory
- D. snmp-server host 192.168.101.1 version 1 community1 auth memory
- E. snmp-server enable snmp-traps community1 bufferpeak

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 302

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip ospf interface gig 2
GigabitEthernet2 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 172.20.1.12/31, Area 0.0.1.255, Attached via Interface Enable
Process ID 1, Router ID 10.255.255.1, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT, Cost: 1
Topology-MTID      Cost      Disabled      Shutdown      Topology Name
0                  1         no           no           Base
Enabled by interface config, including secondary ip addresses
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5

R1#show ip interface gig 2
GigabitEthernet2 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 172.20.1.12/31
MTU is 9216 bytes

R2#show ip ospf interface gig 2
GigabitEthernet2 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 172.20.1.13/31, Area 511, Attached via Interface Enable
Process ID 1, Router ID 10.255.255.2, Network Type POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT, Cost: 1
Topology-MTID      Cost      Disabled      Shutdown      Topology Name
0                  1         no           no           Base
Enabled by interface config, including secondary ip addresses
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5

R2#show ip interface gig 2
GigabitEthernet2 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 172.20.1.13/31
MTU is 1500 bytes
```

While troubleshooting the OSPF adjacency between routers R1 and R2 an engineer noticed that both routers are stuck in the EXCHANGE/EXSTART state. What should the engineer fix to solve the ongoing issue?

- A. match IPv4 addresses
- B. match OSPF areas
- C. match OSPF network types
- D. match MTU values

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 304

ASN 65001 is peering with ASN 65002 to exchange IPv6 BGP routes. All routes that originate in ASN 65001 have a standard community value of 65001:100, and ASN 65002 is allowed to advertise only 2001

:db8:aaaa::/48. An engineer needs to update the ASN 65001 route-filtering configuration to meet these conditions:

- * Looped routes into ASN 65001 and routes that have traversed 10 or more ASNs must be denied.
- * Routes accepted into ASN 65001 must be assigned a community value of 65001:200.

Which configuration must the engineer apply to the ASN 65001 border router?

- ☒ route-policy PEER-AS65002-IN
> if as-path length ge 10 or as-path passes-through '65001' or community matches-any (65001:100) then
 drop
endif
if destination in (2001:db8:aaaa::/48) then
 done
else
 drop
endif
set community (65001:200)
end-policy
- ☐ route-policy PEER-AS65002-IN
if as-path length ge 10 and as-path passes-through '65001' or community matches-any (65001:100) then
 drop
endif
if destination in (2001:db8:aaaa::/48) then
 pass
endif
set community (65001:200)
end-policy
- ☒ route-policy PEER-AS65002-IN
if as-path length ge 10 then
 drop
endif
if as-path passes-through '65001' or community matches-any (65001:100) then
 drop
endif
if destination in (2001:db8:aaaa::/48) then
 pass
endif
set community (65001:200)
end-policy
- ☐ route-policy PEER-AS65002-IN
if as-path length ge 10 then
 drop
endif
if as-path passes-through '65001' or community matches-any (65001:100) then
 drop
endif
if destination in (2001:db8:aaaa::/48) then
 set community (65001:200)
endif
- ☒ route-policy PEER-AS65002-IN
if as-path length ge 10 then
 drop
endif
if as-path passes-through '65001' or community matches-any (65001:100) then
 drop
endif
if destination in (2001:db8:aaaa::/48) then
 set community (65001:200)
else
 drop
endif
end-policy

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 308

A network operator working for a private outsourcing company with an employee id: 4261:72:778 needs to limit the malicious traffic on their network. Which configuration must the engineer use to implement URPF loose mode on the GigabitEthernet0/1 interface?

- A. router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0 router(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via anyrouter(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::1/96 router(config-if)# ipv6 verify unicast source reachable-via any
- B. router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0 router(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx

router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::1/96 router(config-if)# ipv6 verify unicast source reachable-via rx
C. router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1router(config if)# ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0 router(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx
router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::1/96 router(config-if)# ipv6 verify unicast source reachable-via any
D. router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0 router(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via any
router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::1/96 router(config-if)# ipv6 verify unicast source reachable-via rx

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 311

An engineer must extend Layer 2 Between two campus sites connected through an MPLS backbone that encapsulates Layer 2 and Layer 3 data Which action must the engineer perform on the routers to accomplish this task?

- A. Configure a EtherChannel for E-LAN.
- B. Configure a pseudowire for E-LINE.
- C. Configure Cisco MPLS TE for use with E-TREE.
- D. Configure QoS for MPLS and E-ACCESS

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 315

Refer to the exhibit.

```
EDGE-GW-1#show bgp ipv4 unicast summary
BGP router identifier 198.19.45.6, local AS number 65502
BGP table version is 19, main routing table version 19

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent  TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.26.2   4      65503      0       0        1    0    0 00:09:56 Idle

EDGE-GW-1#show log
Log Buffer (4096 bytes):
BGP Notification sent
Dec  7 08:02:29.619: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.26.2 passive Down BGP Notification sent
Dec  7 08:02:32.695: %BGP-3-NOTIFICATION: sent to neighbor 192.168.26.2 active 2/2 (peer in wrong AS) 2 bytes FE63
Dec  7 08:02:32.695: %BGP-4-MSGDUMP: unsupported or mal-formatted message received from 192.168.26.2:
FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF 0039 0104 FE63 00B4 0AFF FF02 1C02 0601
0400 0100 0102 0280 0002 0202 0002 0246 0002 0641 0400 00FE 63
Dec  7 08:02:36.558: %BGP-3-NOTIFICATION: sent to neighbor 192.168.26.2 passive 2/2 (peer in wrong AS) 2 bytes FE63
Dec  7 08:02:36.558: %BGP-4-MSGDUMP: unsupported or mal-formatted message received from 192.168.26.2:
FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF 0039 0104 FE63 00B4 0AFF FF02 1C02 0601
0400 0100 0102 0280 0002 0202 0002 0246 0002 0641 0400 00FE 63
Dec  7 08:02:37.812: %BGP-5-NRB_RESET: Neighbor 192.168.26.2 active reset (BGP Notification sent)
Dec  7 08:02:37.812: %BGP-5-ADJCHANG: neighbor 192.168.26.2 active Down BGP Notification sent
Dec  7 08:02:37.812: %BGP_SESSION-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.26.2 IPv4 Unicast topology base removed from session
BGP Notification sent
Dec  7 08:02:40.883: %BGP-5-NBR_RESET: Neighbor 192.168.26.2 passive reset (BGP Notification sent)
Dec  7 08:02:40.884: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.26.2 passive Down BGP Notification sent
Dec  7 08:02:47.822: %BGP-3-NOTIFICATION: sent to neighbor 192.168.26.2 passive 2/2 (peer in wrong AS) 2 bytes FE63
Dec  7 08:02:77.822: %BGP-4-MSGDUMP: unsupported or mal-formatted message received from 192.168.26.2:
FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF 0039 0104 FE63 00B4 0AFF FF02 1C02 0601
0400 0100 0102 0280 0002 0202 0002 0246 0002 0641 0400 00FE 63
```

A network support engineer for ASN 65502 receives a technical support ticket from a customer in ASN 65503 who reports that an eBGP session is down. The engineer determines that the peering failed after a recent change to the device at 192.168.26.2. EDGE-GW-1 must establish an eBGP session with the peering router 192.168.26.2. Which configuration establishes this session?

- A. configure terminalno router bgp 65502 router bgp 65503neighbor 192.168.26.2 remote-as 65503 address-family ipv4neighbor 192.168.26.2 activate end
- B. configure terminal router bgp 65502 address-family ipv4neighbor 192.168.26.2 activate end
- C. configure terminal no router bgp 65502 router bgp 65503neighbor 192.168.26.2 remote-as 65123 address-family ipv4neighbor 192.168.26.2 activate end
- D. configure terminal router bgp 65502no neighbor 192.168.26.2 remote-as 65503neighbor 192.168.26.2 remote-as 65123 address-family ipv4neighbor 192.168.26.2 activateend

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 319

Which control plane protocol is used between Cisco SD-WAN routers and vSmart controllers?

- A. OTCP
- B. OMP
- C. UDP
- D. BGP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 323

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 isis tag 15
 route-map match-tag permit 10
 match tag 15
```

A large organization is merging the network assets of a recently acquired competitor with one of its own satellite offices in the same geographic area. The newly acquired network is running different routing protocol than the company's primary network. As part of the merger a network engineer implemented this route map. Which task must the engineer perform to complete the implementation?

- A. Attach the route map to an IS-IS network statement to advertise the routes learned on this interface to IS-IS
- B. Enable metric style wide to allow the use of extended metrics from the protocols
- C. Attach the route map to the redistribution command to manipulate the routes as they are shared
- D. Configure an additional route map sequence to override the implicit deny at the end of the route map

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 325

A network engineer must configure a router for Flexible NetFlow IPFIX export. The IP address of the destination server is 172.17.12.1. The source address must be set to the Loopback0 IPv4 address and exported packets must be set to DSCP CS3. The TTL must be 64 and the transport protocol must be set to UDP with destination port 4739. Which configuration must the engineer apply to the router?

- A. configure terminalflow exporter EXPORTER-1 destination 172.17.12.1 source Loopback0 dscp 3ttl 64export-protocol netflow-v9 transport udp 4739end
- B. configure terminalflow exporter EXPORTER-1 destination 172.17.12.1 source Loopback0dscp 24ttl 64export-protocol ipfix end
- C. configure terminalflow exporter EXPORTER-1 destination 172.17.12.1 source Loopback0dscp 24ttl 64export-protocol netflow-v9 transport udp 4739end
- D. configure terminalflow exporter EXPORTER-1 destination 172.17.12.1 source Loopback0dscp 3ttl 64export-protocol ipfix end

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/fnetflow/configuration/xr-3s/fnf-xr-3s-book/fnf-ipfix-export>

NEW QUESTION 330

Refer to the exhibit:

```
R1
router bgp 65000
 router-id 192.168.1.1
 neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65001
 neighbor 192.168.1.2 password cisco
```

Router R1 and its peer R2 reside on the same subnet in the network, If does it make connections to R2?

- A. R1 establishes UDP connections that are authenticated with an MD5 password
- B. R1 establishes TCP connections that are authenticated with a clear-text password
- C. R1 establishes UDP connections that are authenticated with a clear-text password
- D. R1 establishes TCP connections that are authenticated with an MD5 password

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 334

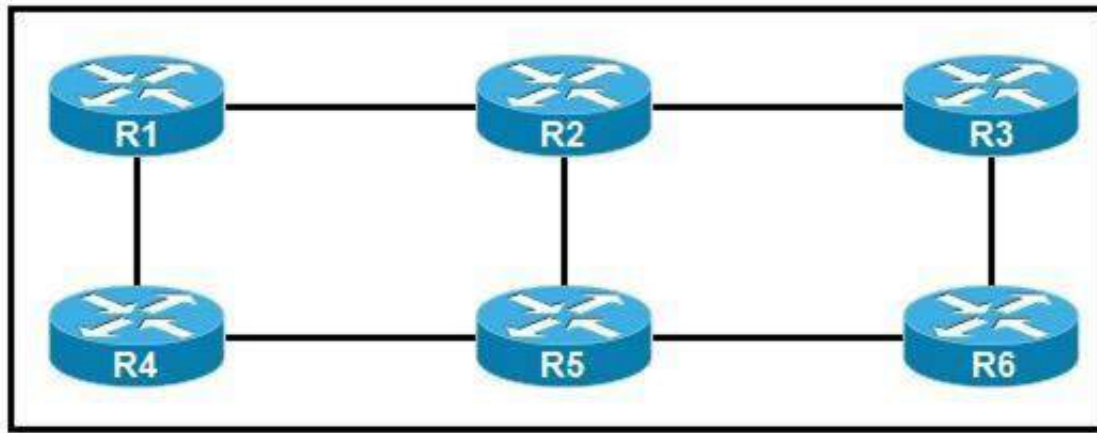
Which utility must be used to locate MPLS faults?

- A. QoS
- B. MPLS LSP ping
- C. MPLStraceroute
- D. EEM

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 336

Refer to the exhibit:



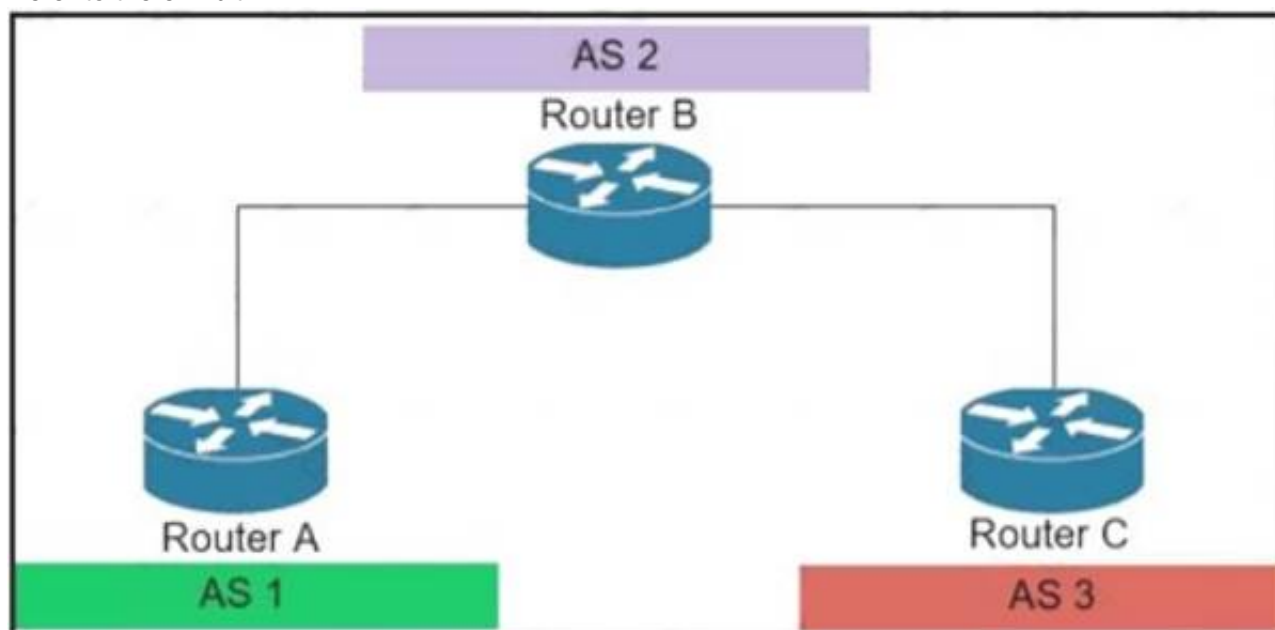
You are configuring an administrative domain implement so that devices can dynamically learn the RP?

- A. SSM
- B. BID1R-PIM
- C. BSR
- D. Auto-RP

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 340

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer working for private Service Provider with employee id: 3948:11:613 is configuring the BGPsec framework. Which two conditions must the engineer take into account? (Choose two.)

- A. BGPsec uses IPsec tunnel for security.
- B. The BGPsec framework secures the AS path.
- C. In BGPse
- D. all route advertisements are given an expiry time by the originator of the route.
- E. Private keys are part of the router key pair used to sign route updates.
- F. In BGPse
- G. route advertisements are not given an expiration time by the originator of the route.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8374#section-3.2>

NEW QUESTION 344

An engineer must apply an 802.1ad-compliant configuration to a new switchport with these requirements: The switchport must tag all traffic when it enters the port. The switchport is expected to provide the same level of service to traffic from any customer VLAN. Which configuration must the engineer use?

- A. interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 switchport mode trunkswitchport trunk encapsulation dot1q encapsulation ISLbridge-domain 12
- B. interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 ethernet dot1ad uni c-port service instance 12 encapsulation dot1qrewrite ingress tag push dot1ad 21 symmetric bridge-domain 12
- C. interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 ethernet dot1ad uni s-port service instance 12 encapsulation defaultrewrite ingress tag push dot1ad 21 symmetric bridge-domain 12
- D. interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 ethernet dot1ad nniservice instance 12 encapsulation dot1ad bridge-domain 12

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/cether/configuration/xe-3s/asr903/16-12-1/b-ce-xe-16-12-asr>

NEW QUESTION 347

Refer to the exhibit.

POST http://192.168.1.1 api/changeSelfPassword.json

```
{
  "aaaChangePassword" : {
    "attributes" : {
      "userName" : "ciscotest",
      "oldPassword" : "s@nfr@nc1sc0",
      "newPassword" : "s@nfr@nc1sco"
    }
  }
}
```

What is the purpose of this JSON script?

- A. It changes the existing password.
- B. It updates a user authentication record.
- C. It deletes a user's authentication record.
- D. It confirms a user's login credentials.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 352

Drag and drop the functionalities from the left onto the target fields on the right.

MAP-T	Can translate RFC1918 IPv4 to Public IPv4
NAT 64	Can be Stateless or stateful
NAT 44	Provides reachability of IPv6 host over IPv4 domains
DS Lite	Provides reachability of IPv4 host over IPv6 domains
6RD	Requires IPv6 access network.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

MAP-T	NAT 44
NAT 64	NAT 64
NAT 44	6RD
DS Lite	DS Lite
6RD	MAP-T

NEW QUESTION 355

You are writing an RPL script to accept routes only from certain autonomous systems. Consider this code.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path in (ios-regex '.*77$')
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# pass
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
```

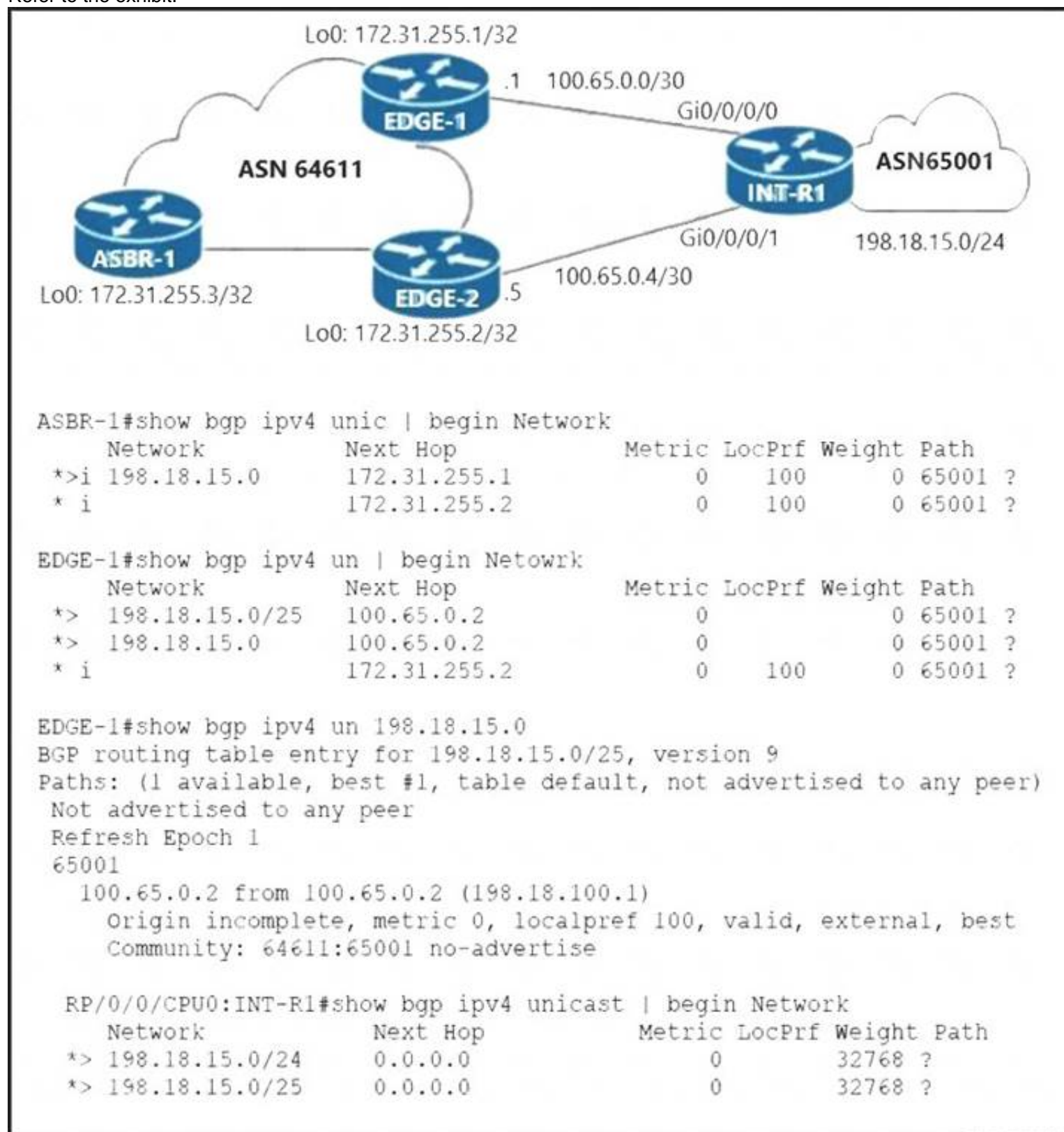
If you apply this code to BGP filters, which effect does the code have on your router?

- A. denies routes from AS 7070
- B. allows routes from AS 7077
- C. denies routes from AS 7007
- D. allows routes from AS 770

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 357

Refer to the exhibit.



The network engineer who manages ASN 65001 is troubleshooting suboptimal routing to the 198.18.15.0/24 prefix. According to the network requirements:
Routing to IP destinations in the 198.18.15.0/25 block must be preferred via the EDGE-1 PE. Routing to IP destinations in the 198.18.15.128/25 block must be preferred via the EDGE-2 PE.
More specific prefixes of the 198.18.15.0/24 block must not be advertised beyond the boundaries of ASN 64611.
Routing to 198.18.15.0/24 must be redundant in case one of the uplinks on INT-R1 fails.
Which configuration must the network engineer implement on INT-R1 to correct the suboptimal routing and fix the issue?

- A. configure terminalroute-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT if destination in (198.18.15.0/25) then set community (no-export, peer-as:65001) doneendif destination in (198.18.15.0/24) then prepend as-path 65001 3doneendif dropend-policy!router bgp 65001 neighbor 100.65.0.1 address-family ipv4 unicast route-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT out end
- B. configure terminalroute-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT if destination in (198.18.15.0/25) then set community (internal, peer-as:65001) doneendif destination in (198.18.15.0/24) then doneendif dropend-policy!router bgp 65001 neighbor 100.65.0.1 address-family ipv4 unicast route-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT out end
- C. configure terminalroute-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT if destination in (198.18.15.0/25) then set community (no-advertise, peer-as:65001) doneendif destination in (198.18.15.128/25) then prepend as-path 65001 3doneendif dropend-policy!router bgp 65001 neighbor 100.65.0.1 address-family ipv4 unicast route-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT out end
- D. configure terminalroute-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT if destination in (198.18.15.0/25) then set community (no-export, peer-as:65001) doneendif destination in (198.18.15.128/25) then prepend as-path 65001 3doneendif dropend-policy!router bgp 65001 neighbor 100.65.0.1 address-family ipv4 unicast route-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT in end

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 360

Which two features will be used when defining SR-TE explicit path hops if the devices are using IP unnumbered interfaces? (Choose two.)

- A. router ID
- B. labels
- C. node address
- D. next hop address
- E. output interface

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 364

Which core component of MDT describes the data that an MDT-capable device streams to a collector?

- A. subscription
- B. encoder
- C. sensor path
- D. transport protocol

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 368

How does an untrusted interface at the boundary of an administrative domain handle incoming packets?

- A. It remarks all values to a CoS of 0.
- B. It forwards only traffic with a DSCP value of 48.
- C. It translates the IP precedence value to the corresponding DSCP value.
- D. It drops all traffic ingressing the network.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 373

An engineering team must implement Unified MPLS to scale an MPLS network. Devices in the core layer use different IGPs, so the team decided to split the network into different areas. The team plans to keep the MPLS services as they are and introduce greater scalability. Which additional action must the engineers take to implement the Unified MPLS?

- A. Redistribute the IGP prefixes from one IGP into the other routers to ensure end-to-end LSPs.
- B. Configure the ABR routers as route reflectors that redistribute IGP into BGP.
- C. Redistribute the IGP prefixes into another IGP to ensure end-to-end LSPs.
- D. Move the IGP prefixes into IS-IS as the loopback prefixes of the PE routers to distribute the prefixes to other routers to create end-to-end LSPs.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 378

A network architect must implement CSC VPN services for a new backbone carrier. Which two benefits does the architecture provide? (Choose two.)

- A. It maintains a single backbone, which simplifies the VPN implementation to customers.
- B. It eliminates the need to maintain a centralized network-maintenance and operations strategy.
- C. It leverages IPsec to establish connections within the backbone.
- D. It eliminates the need for BGP to distribute routes.
- E. It supports a scalable growth strategy that services multiple customers efficiently.
- F. It relies on IP communications, which simplifies the network design.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 380

Which statement about Network Services Orchestrator (NSO) is true?

- A. It is used only in service provider environments.
- B. It can be used only with XML coding.
- C. It uses YANG modeling language to automate devices.
- D. It must use SDN as an overlay for addressing.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 385

Why do Cisco MPLS TE tunnels require a link-state routing protocol?

- A. Link-state routing protocols use SPF calculations that the tunnel endpoints leverage to implement the tunnel.
- B. The link-state database provides a data repository from which the tunnel endpoints can dynamically select a source ID.
- C. The tunnel endpoints can use the link-state database to evaluate the entire topology and determine the best path.
- D. The link state database provides segmentation by area, which improves the path-selection process.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 387

Which module refers to the network automation using Ansible?

- A. the iosxr_system module to collect facts from remote devices
- B. the iosxr_user module to manage banners for users in the local database
- C. the iosxr_logging module to run debugging for severity levels 2 to 5
- D. the iosxr_command module to issue run commands on remote devices

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/collections/cisco/iosxr/iosxr_command_module.html#ansible-collections-

NEW QUESTION 391

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R10(config)#interface G0/1
R10(config-if)#ip address 172.16.0.1 255.255.255.0
R10(config-if)#ip ospf 1 area 0
R10(config-if)#ip ospf multi-area 10
R10(config-if)#ip ospf multi-area 10 cost 5
```

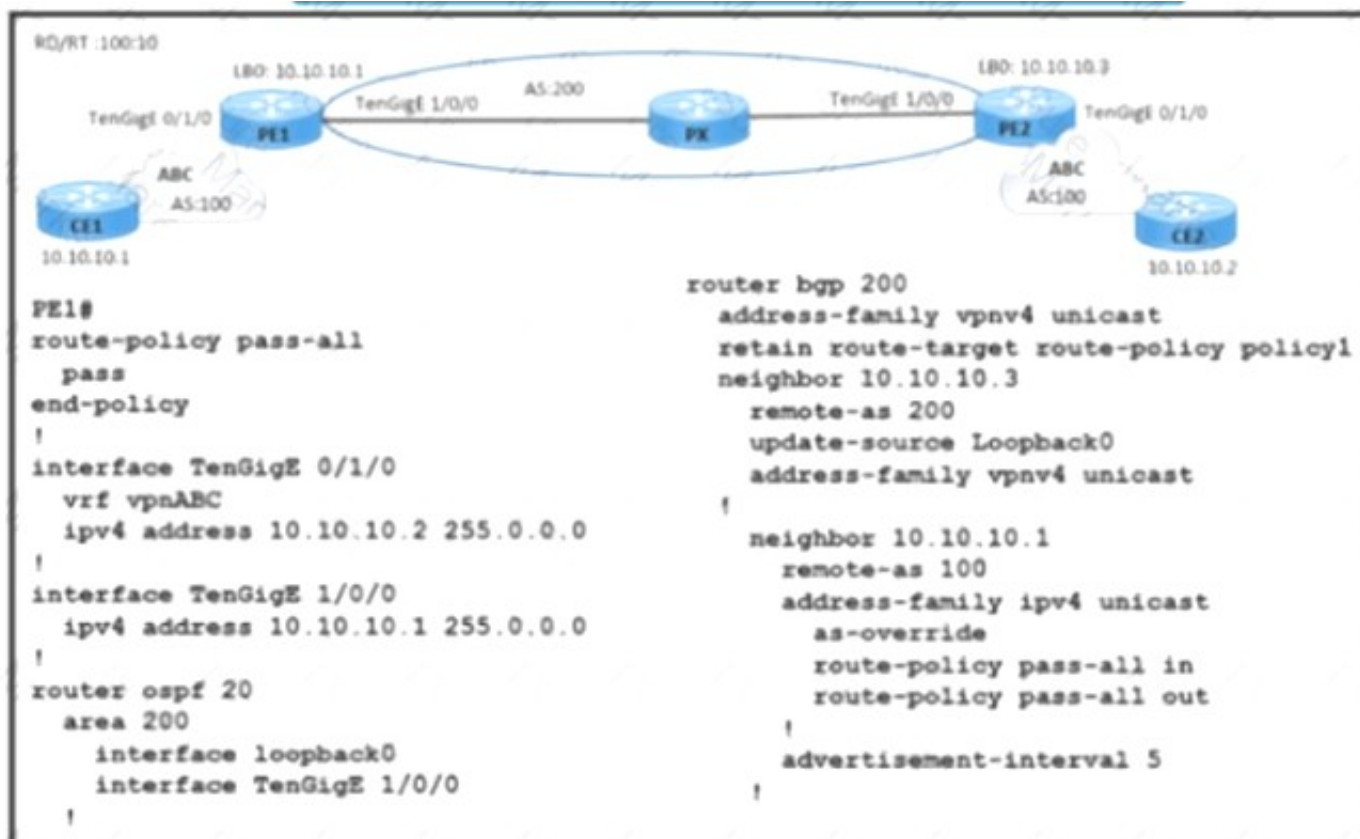
A network engineer is implementing OSPF multiarea. Which command on interface G0/1 resolves adjacency issues in the new area?

- A. ip ospf network broadcast
- B. ip ospf network point-to-point
- C. ip ospf network non-broadcast
- D. ip ospf network point-to-multipoint

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 392

Refer to the exhibit.



A service provider engineer is configuring the connection between CE1 and CE2. AS 200 of the service provider and AS 100 of enterprise ABC should connect using BGP. The engineer already completed the configuration of VRF RT 100:10 of enterprise ABC. Which configuration must the engineer apply on PE1 to meet the requirement?

- ☐ vrf vpn1
rd 100:1
address-family vpnv4 unicast
redistribute connected
- ☐ vrf vpn1
rd 100:1
address-family ipv4 unicast
redistribute connected
- ☐ router bgp 200
neighbor 10.10.10.1
remote-as 100
address-family vpnv4 unicast
- ☐ router bgp 200
address-family ipv4 unicast
neighbor 10.10.10.3

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 393

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2# configure terminal
R2(config)# interface Ethernet1/0
R2(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
```

An engineer is configuring two routers to support MPLS LDP sessions between them. The R1 configuration is complete, and work has started on R2 as shown. Which additional configuration must the engineer apply to R2 to complete the task?

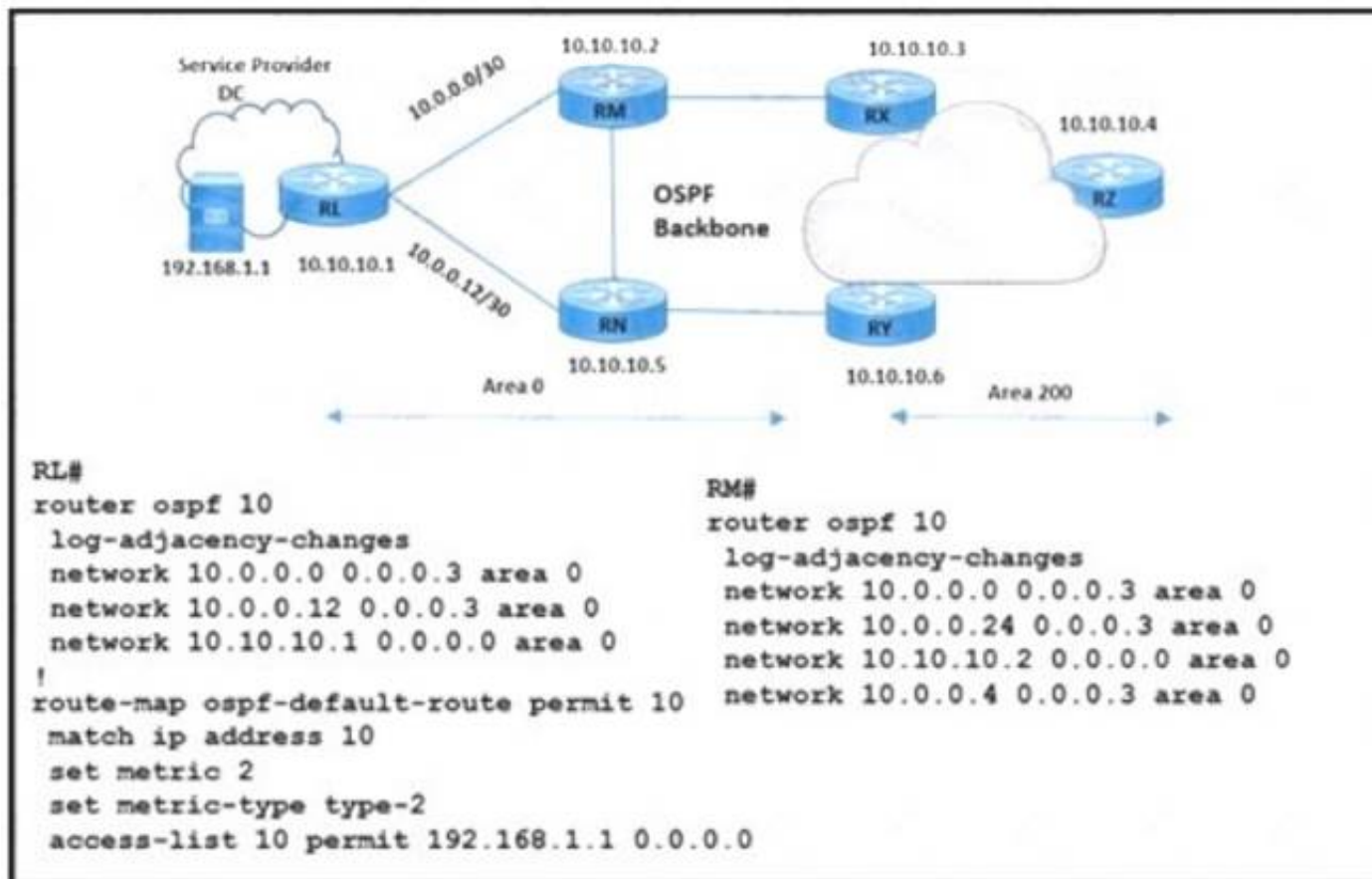
- ☒ R2(config)# mpls label protocol ldp
R2(config)# interface Ethernet1/0
R2(config-if)# mpls bgp forwarding
- ☐ R2(config)# mpls label protocol ldp
R2(config)# interface Ethernet1/1
R2(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding CISCO
R2(config-if)# ip ospf network point-to-point
- ☒ R2(config)# mpls ip
R2(config)# mpls label protocol ldp
R2(config)# interface Ethernet1/0
R2(config-if)# mpls ip
- ☐ R2(config)# mpls label protocol ldp
R2(config)# interface Ethernet1/0
R2(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding CISCO
R2(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 0

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 398

Refer to the exhibit.



The operations team for a service provider network is implementing a route map policy. OSPF area 0 should originate the default route with a type 2 metric of 2 when the application server on the connected interface (192.168.1.1) is up. Routers RL and RM have set up OSPF peering with other adjacent routers. Which action meets this requirement?

- A. Apply default-information originate route-map ospf-default-route on router RL.
- B. Configure distribute-list route-map ospf-default-route out on router RM.
- C. Configure distribute-list route-map ospf-default-route out on router RL.
- D. Apply default-information originate route-map ospf-default-route on router RM.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 401

What is the function of Cisco NFV infrastructure platform?

- A. It does not have a security audit feature.
- B. It does not offer high availability.
- C. It offers consistent performance.
- D. It offers decentralized logging.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 404

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Router(config)# ip access-list standard Suppressed
Router(config-std-nacl)# permit 10.16.6.0 0.0.0.255
Router(config)# route-map SuppressMap
Router(config-route-map)# match ip address Suppressed
  
```

An engineer is implementing BGP selective prefix suppression. The router must advertise only 10.16.4.0/24, 10.16.5.0/24, and summarized route 10.16.0.0/21, and suppress 10.16.6.0/24. Which configuration must the engineer apply to the router?

A)

```

Router (config)# router bgp 300
Router(config-router)# aggregate-address 10.16.6.0 255.255.252.0 as-set suppress-map SuppressMap
  
```

B)

```

Router (config)# router bgp 300
Router(config-router)# aggregate-address 10.16.0.0 255.255.248.0 as-set suppress-map SuppressMap
  
```

C)

```

Router (config)# router bgp 300
Router(config-router)# aggregate-address 10.16.6.0 255.255.255.0 as-set suppress-map SuppressMap
  
```

D)

```

Router (config)# router bgp 300
Router(config-router)# aggregate-address 10.16.0.0 255.255.255.0 as-set suppress-map unSuppressMap
  
```

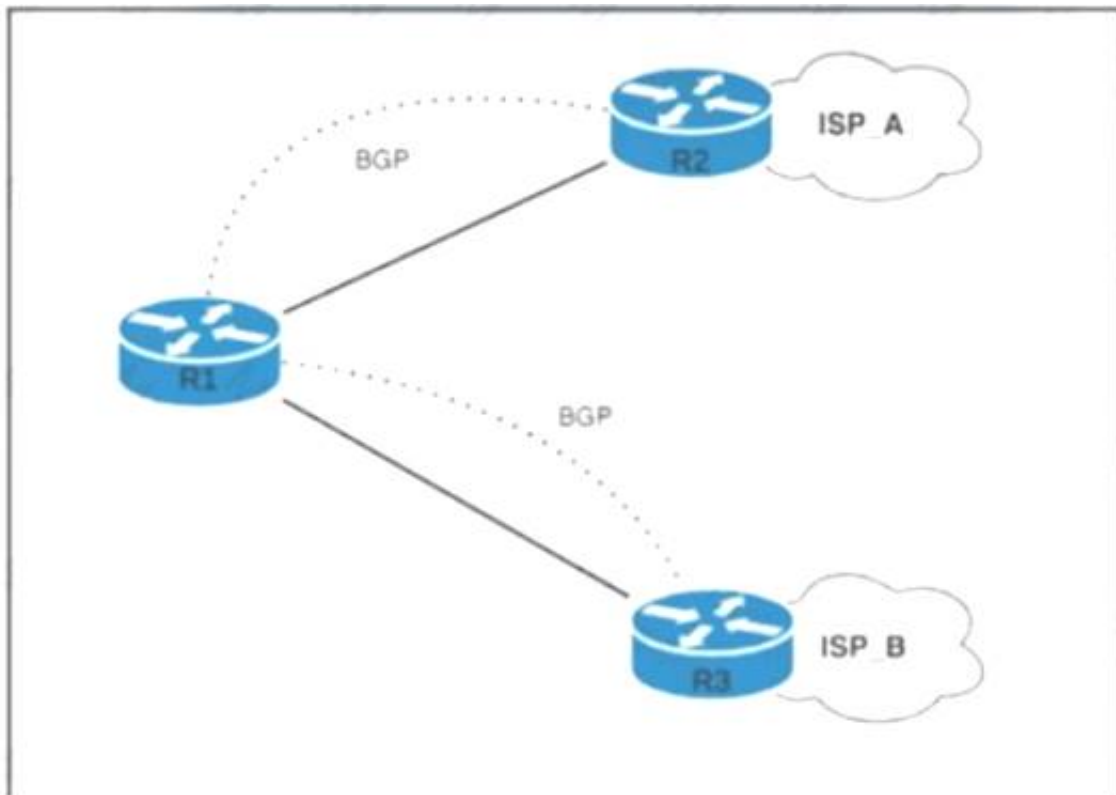
- A. Option A
- B. Option B

- C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 407

Refer to the exhibit.



R1 has two upstream Tier 1 service providers. BGP is in use as the exterior routing protocol, and ISP_A and ISP_B are sending the full BGP table. A network engineer must assign local-preference 70 to all routes with multiple exit discriminator 30. Which configuration must the network engineer apply?

- ☐ route-policy routepolicy
if destination in (0.0.0.0/0) and (med = 30) then
set local-preference 170
else
set local-preference 70
drop
endif
end-policy
- ☐ route-policy routepolicy
if destination 0.0.0.0/0 and med 30 then
set local-preference 70
else
drop
endif
end-policy
- ☐ route-policy routepolicy
if med eq 30 then
set local-preference 70
else pass
endif
end-policy
- ☐ route-policy routepolicy
if destination in (.) and med eq 70 then
set local-preference 30
else
drop
endif
end-policy

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 412

What is the characteristic of the TI-LFA?

- A. It guarantees a loop-free path for all interfaces in the OSPF- super backbone .
B. It applies on each area and instance and makes all the interfaces inherit the configuration
C. It guarantees a loop-free path for all areas configured m OSPF
D. It applies only on the instance and makes at the interfaces inherit the configuration

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 416

A network engineer is configuring a BGP route policy for the SUBNET prefix set. Matching traffic must be dropped, and other traffic must have its MED value set to 400 and community 4:400 added to the route. Which configuration must an engineer apply?

- ☒ route-policy CISCO
if destination in SUBNET then
drop
else
set med 400
set community (4:400) additive
endif
end-policy
end
- ☐ route-policy CISCO
if destination in SUBNET then
drop
endif
set med 400
if community matches-any SUBNET then
set local-preference 400
set med 500
set community (4:400) additive
endif
end-policy
end
- ☐ route-policy SUBNET
if destination in SUBNET then
drop
endif
set med 400
set local-preference 400
if community matches-any SUBNET then
set community (4:400)
endif
end-policy
end
- ☐ route-policy SUBNET
if destination in BGP then
drop
else
set med 400
set community (4:400)
endif
end-policy
end

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 419

Which feature will an operator use while implementing MPLS TE on customer's network, to prevent an LSP from using any overseas inks?

- A. bandwidth
B. affinity
C. explicit path
D. SLRG

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 424

An engineer working for a private telecommunication company with an employee id:3948:613 needs to limit the malicious traffic on their network. Which configuration must the engineer use to implement URPF loose mode on the GigabitEthernet0/1 interface?

A)
router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
router(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via any
router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::1/96
router(config-if)# ipv6 verify unicast source reachable-via any

- B)
router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
router(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via any
router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::1/96
router(config-if)# ipv6 verify unicast source reachable-via rx
- C)
router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
router(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx
router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::1/96
router(config-if)# ipv6 verify unicast source reachable-via any
- D)
router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
router(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx
router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::1/96
router(config-if)# ipv6 verify unicast source reachable-via rx

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

“reachable-via any” must be configured for Loose mode on both IPv4 & IPv6. https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_data_urpf/configuration/xr-3s/sec-data-urpf-xr-3s-book/

NEW QUESTION 425

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 3, local router ID is 50.50.50.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 22.22.22.22/32  50.50.50.2             0         100 500 ?
*                  40.40.40.2             0          200   0 400 ?
*                  30.30.30.2             0           0 300 300 ?
*                  20.20.20.2             0           0 200 ?

R1#show ip bgp 22.22.22.22
BGP routing table entry for 22.22.22.22/32, version 3
Paths: (4 available, best #1, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
Flag: 0x820
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  500
    50.50.50.2 from 50.50.50.2 (50.50.50.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, weight 100, valid, external, best
  400
    40.40.40.2 from 40.40.40.2 (40.40.40.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 200, valid, external
  300 300
    30.30.30.2 from 30.30.30.2 (30.30.30.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external
  200
    20.20.20.2 from 20.20.20.2 (20.20.20.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external
```

An engineer wants to determine which paths are best, second best, third best, and fourth best. Drag and drop the peer addresses on the left to the corresponding BGP best-path selection order on the right.

20.20.20.2	Best Path
30.30.30.2	2nd Best Path
40.40.40.2	3rd Best Path
50.50.50.2	4th Best Path

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

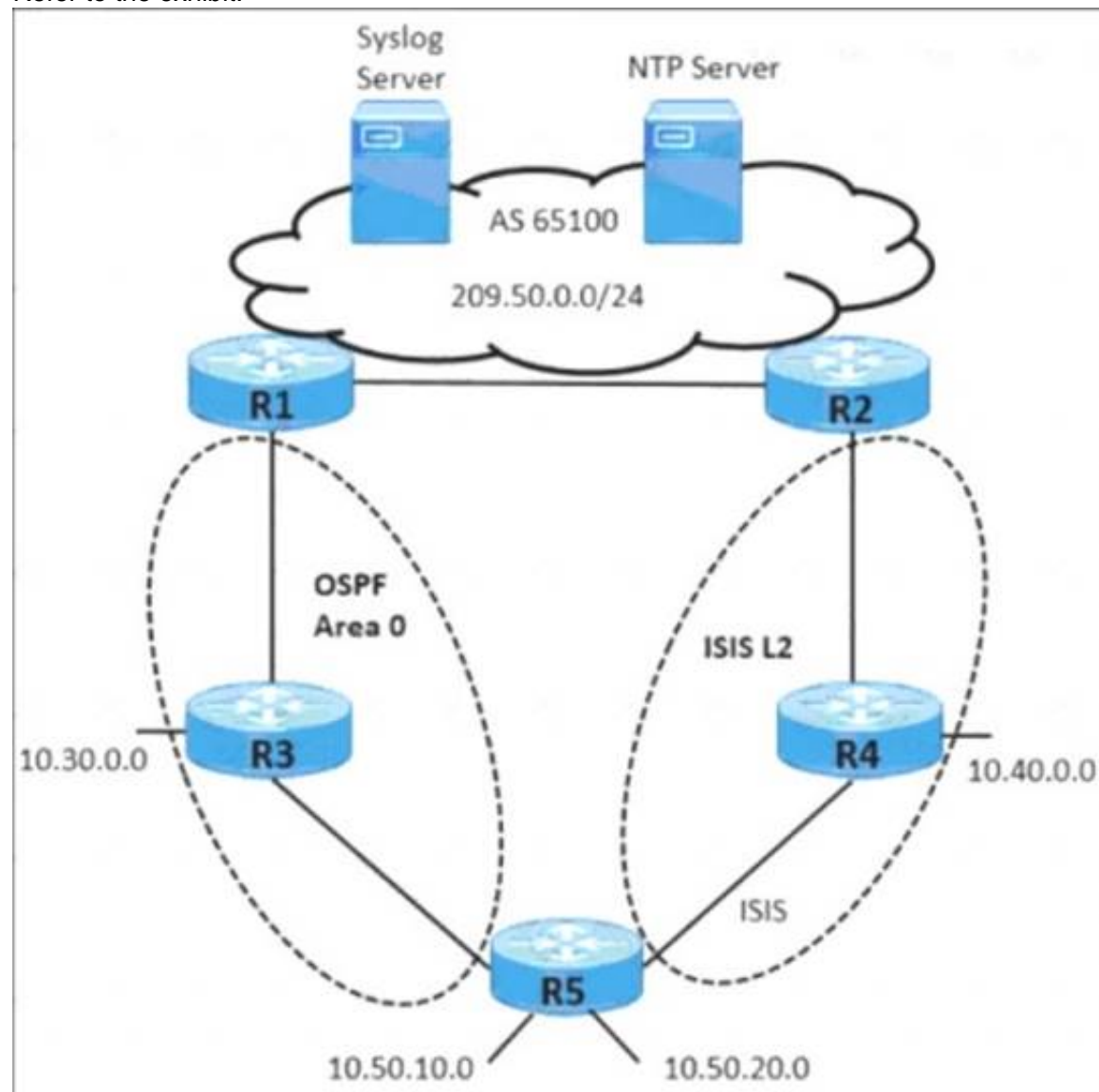
Answer: A

Explanation:

Best – 50.50.50.2
2nd Best – 40.40.40.2
3rd Best – 20.20.20.2
44th Best – 30.30.30.2

NEW QUESTION 427

Refer to the exhibit.



A network operator working for a telecommunication company with an employee ID: 4350:47:853 must implement an IGP solution based on these requirements:

- Subnet 10.50.10.0 traffic must exit through the R1 router to connect with the Syslog server.
- Subnet 10.50.20.0 traffic must exit through the R2 router to connect with the NTP server.
- In case of link failure between R2 and R4, traffic must be routed via R1 and R3.

Which two configurations must be implemented on R5 to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Apply a route policy to redistribute 10.50.0.0 prefixes in OSPF to ISIS and ISIS to OSPF.
- B. Apply a route policy to redistribute 10.50.20.0 from ISIS-L2 to OSPF Area 0 at a higher cost.
- C. Enable a route policy to advertise 10.50.20.0 in ISIS-L2 at a higher cost.
- D. Apply a route policy to redistribute 10.50.10.0 from OSPF Area 0 to ISIS-L2 at a lower cost.
- E. Enable a route policy to advertise 10.50.10.0 in OSPF Area 0 at a low cost.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 432

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
ip cef distributed
mpls ldp graceful-restart
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
 mpls ip
 mpls label protocol ldp
```

What is the effect of this configuration?

- A. R1 supports a graceful restart operation on the peer, even if graceful restart is disabled on the peer.
- B. R1 supports a peer that is configured for LDP SSO/NSF as the peer recovers from an outage.
- C. R1 failovers only to a peer that is configured for LDP SSO/NSF.
- D. R1 failovers to any peer.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 433

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface
192.168.1.1 1 EXCHANGE/ - 00:00:34 192.168.1.1 fastethernet1/0

R2# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface
192.168.1.2 1 EXSTART/ - 00:00:32 192.168.1.2 fastethernet1/0
```

A company recently deployed a new network using OSPF in the core to share routes. The network administrator selected OSPF as the routing protocol because of its ability to maintain a route database. When the new network was started up, all routers booted normally, but the link between routers R1 and R2 failed to come up. The two routers are located in the same rack at the data center. Which task should an engineer perform to correct the problem?

- A. Synchronize the dead timers.
- B. Change one of the OSPF router IDs so that the router IDs are in different subnets
- C. Change the OSPF process ID on one of the devices so that the two IDs match
- D. Configure the MTUs on the interface to match.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 438

Refer to the exhibit:

```
PE-A#show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf Customer-A neighbors 10.10.10.2 routes
BGP table version is 13148019, local router ID is 10.10.10.10
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

   Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 65000:1111 (default for vrf Customer-A)
*> 192.168.0.0/19    10.10.10.2             0             0 4282 65001 ?
*> 192.168.0.0/17    10.10.10.2             0             0 4282 65001 ?
*> 192.168.0.0/16    10.10.10.2             0             0 4282 65001 ?

Total number of prefixes 5

PE-A#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
PE-A(config)#ip prefix-list ALLOW permit 192.168.0.0/16 ge 17 le 19
PE-A(config)#router bgp 65000
PE-A(config-router)#address-family ipv4 vrf Customer-A
PE-A(config-router-af)#neighbor 10.10.10.2 prefix-list ALLOW in
```

Which three outcomes occur if the prefix list is added to the neighbor? (Choose three)

- A. 192.168 0.0/19 is denie
- B. 192.168 0.0/17 is denied.
- C. 192.168 0.0/17 is permitted
- D. 192.168.0.0/16 is denied
- E. 192.168 0.0/16 is permitted
- F. 192.168 0.0/19 is permitted

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 443

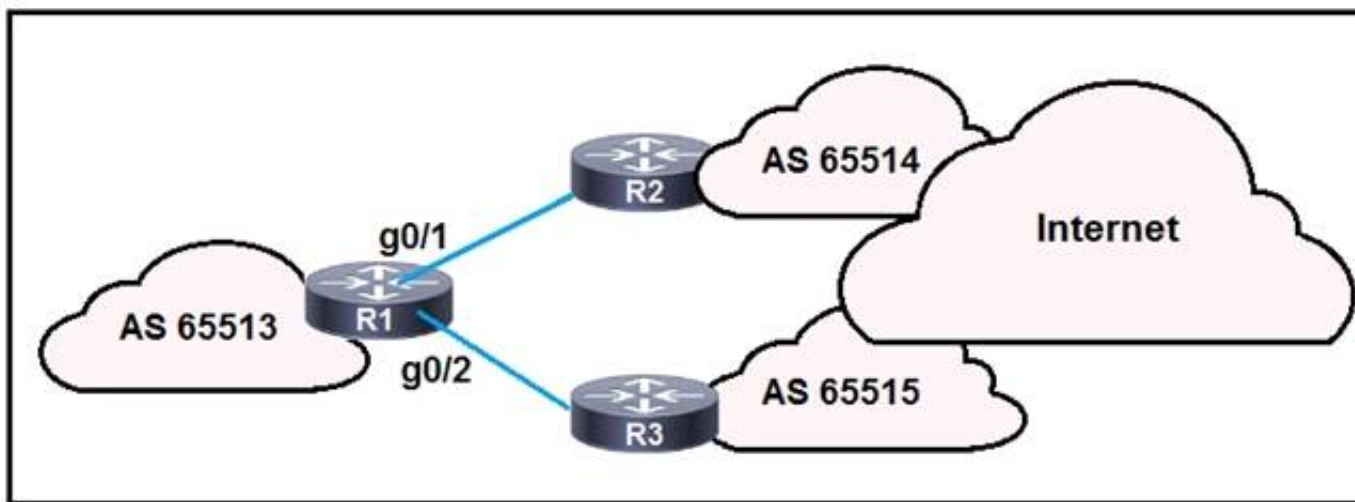
What is a characteristic of data modeling language?

- A. It provides an interface for state data.
- B. It separates configuration and state data.
- C. It ensures devices are individually configured.
- D. It replaces SNMP.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 448

Refer to the exhibit:



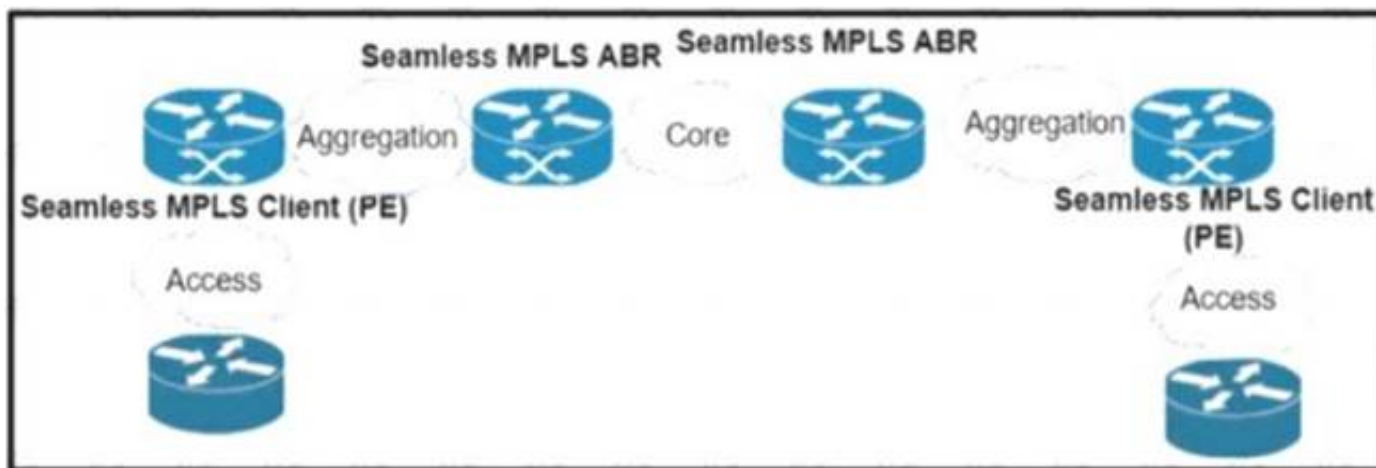
R1 is connected to two service providers and is under a DDoS attack Which statement about this design is true if uRPF in strict mode is configured on both interfaces'?

- A. R1 accepts source addresses on interface gigabitethernet0/1 that are private addresses
- B. R1 permits asymmetric routing as long as the AS-RATH attribute entry matches the connected AS
- C. R1 drops destination addresses that are routed to a null interface on the router
- D. R1 drops all traffic that ingresses either interface that has a FIB entry that exits a different interface

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 452

Refer to the exhibit.



A network operator working for a telecommunication company with an employee 3994:37:650 is implementing a cisco Unified MPLS solution. What is the effect of this implementation?

- A. EIGRP is deployed between the PEs and ABRs with RFC 3107.
- B. OSPF is deployed between the PEs and ABRs with RFC 3107.
- C. IS-IS is deployed between the PEs and ABRs with RFC 3107.
- D. BGP is deployed between the PEs and ABRs with RFC 3107.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Carry Label Information in BGP-4 (RFC 3107)

It is a prerequisite to have a scalable method in order to exchange prefixes between network segments. You could simply merge the IGP's (Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), or Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP)) into a single domain. However an IGP is not designed to carry 100,000s of prefixes. The protocol of choice for that purpose is BGP. It is a

NEW QUESTION 456

Refer to the exhibit.



```
PE-1#show xconnect name ENNI-ID-100150
Legend:  XC ST=Xconnect State  S1=Segment1 State  S2=Segment2 State
         UP=Up                DN=Down              AD=Admin Down    IA=Inactive
         SB=Standby           HS=Hot Standby       RV=Recovering   NH=No Hardware

XC ST Segment 1                               S1 Segment 2                               S2
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
UP pri  ac Gi2:150(Eth VLAN)                   UP mpls 172.20.20.2:100150                   UP

PE-2#show xconnect name UNI-ID-100150
Legend:  XC ST=Xconnect State  S1=Segment1 State  S2=Segment2 State
         UP=Up                DN=Down              AD=Admin Down    IA=Inactive
         SB=Standby           HS=Hot Standby       RV=Recovering   NH=No Hardware

XC ST Segment 1                               S1 Segment 2                               S2
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
UP pri  ac Gi2:10(Eth VLAN)                     UP mpls 172.20.20.1:100150                   UP
```

```
CE-2#show run interface gigabitEthernet 2.10
interface GigabitEthernet2.10
 encapsulation dot1q 10
 ip address 100.65.0.2 255.255.255.252

CE-1#show run interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/0/1.150
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1.150
 ipv4 address 100.65.0.1 255.255.255.252
 encapsulation dot1ad 150 dot1q 10
```

An Ethernet access provider is configuring routers PE-1 and PE-2 to provide E-Access EVPL service between UNI and ENNI. ENNI service multiplexing is based on 802.1ad tag 150, and service-multiplexed UNI is based on 802.1q tag 10. Which EFP configurations must the provider implement on PE-1 and PE-2 to establish end-to-end connectivity between CE-1 and CE-2?

- A. On PE-1:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 100 ethernet encapsulation dot1ad 150rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric On PE-2:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 2 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 10
- B. On PE-1:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 100 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 150rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric On PE-2:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 2 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 10
- C. On PE-1:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 100 ethernetencapsulation dot1ad 150 dot1q 10rewrite ingress tag pop 2 symmetric On PE-2:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 2 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 10
- D. On PE-1:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 100 ethernet encapsulation dot1ad 150rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric On PE-2:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 2 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 10rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 460

An engineer is implementing NSR with OSPF on a large campus that requires high availability. Which task must an engineer perform to complete the process with minimal disruption to traffic?

- A. Reset OSPF neighbor sessions to maintain state information during router switchover
- B. Configure the device to repopulate state information using routing updates received from the BDR
- C. increase the keepalive interval on the OSPF neighbors so that traffic continues to pass during the switchover.
- D. Ensure that the dual RP has synchronized their state information before performing the switchover operation.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 461

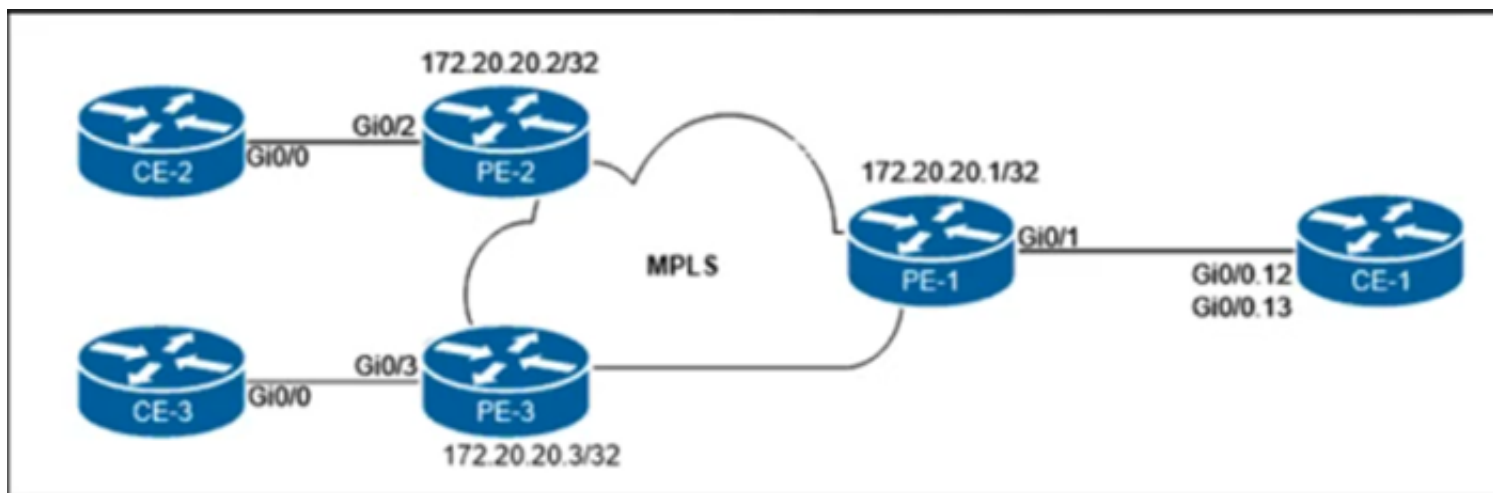
The service provider is serving hosts with two different multicast streams from source X and source Y. Source X is multicast group 224.0.0.0/8, and source Y is multicast group 226.0.0.0/8. Multicast source X should send its stream through bidirectional RP address 10.20.1.1, and multicast source Y should send its stream through RP address 10.20.2.1. Which configuration meets these requirements?

- A. Enable ip pim ssm default on RA and RB.
- B. Add ip pim bidir-enable in global mode on RB.
- C. Permit the source X and source Y IP addresses in the access list on RB.
- D. Set PIM sparse mode with a static RP address of 10.20.2.1 on RA and RC.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 465

Refer to the exhibit.



The customer that owns the CE-1, CE-2, and CE-3 routers purchased point-to-point E-Line services from the Carrier Ethernet provider. The service provider is delivering multiplexed UNI at the customer HQ location on PE-1 and untagged UNIs at the PE-2 and PE-3 locations. Additionally, the customer provided these VLAN to EVC mapping requirements:

- EVC 1 between CE-1 and CE-2 must be provisioned with C-VLAN 12 at the HQ location.
- EVC 2 between CE-1 and CE-3 must be provisioned with C-VLAN 13 at the HQ location.

Which configuration must the network engineer implement on the PE routers to provide end-to-end Carrier Ethernet service to the customer?

A. Text Description automatically generated

On PE-1:

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 12
rewrite ingress tag pop 1
xconnect 172.20.20.2 1001201 encapsulation mpls
!
service instance 2 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 13
rewrite ingress tag pop 1
xconnect 172.20.20.3 1001301 encapsulation mpls
```

On PE-2:

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation untagged
xconnect 172.20.20.1 1001201 encapsulation mpls
```

On PE-3:

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation untagged
xconnect 172.20.20.1 1001301 encapsulation mpls
```

B. Text Description automatically generated

On PE-1:

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 12
rewrite ingress tag pop 1
xconnect 172.20.20.2 1001201 encapsulation mpls
!
service instance 2 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 13
rewrite ingress tag pop 1
xconnect 172.20.20.3 1001301 encapsulation mpls
```

On PE-2:

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation untagged
rewrite ingress tag push dot1q 12 symmetric
xconnect 172.20.20.1 1001201 encapsulation mpls
```

On PE-3:

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
encapsulation untagged
rewrite ingress tag push dot1q 13 symmetric
xconnect 172.20.20.1 1001301 encapsulation mpls
```


C. Text Description automatically generated

```
On PE-1:
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 12
rewrite ingress tag pop 1
xconnect 172.20.20.2 1001301 encapsulation mpls
!
service instance 2 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 13
rewrite ingress tag pop 1
xconnect 172.20.20.3 1001201 encapsulation mpls
```

```
On PE-2:
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation untagged
xconnect 172.20.20.1 1001201 encapsulation mpls
```

```
On PE-3:
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation untagged
xconnect 172.20.20.1 1001301 encapsulation mpls
```

D. Text, letter Description automatically generated

```
On PE-1:
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 12
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
xconnect 172.20.20.2 1001201 encapsulation mpls
!
service instance 2 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 13
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
xconnect 172.20.20.3 1001301 encapsulation mpls
```

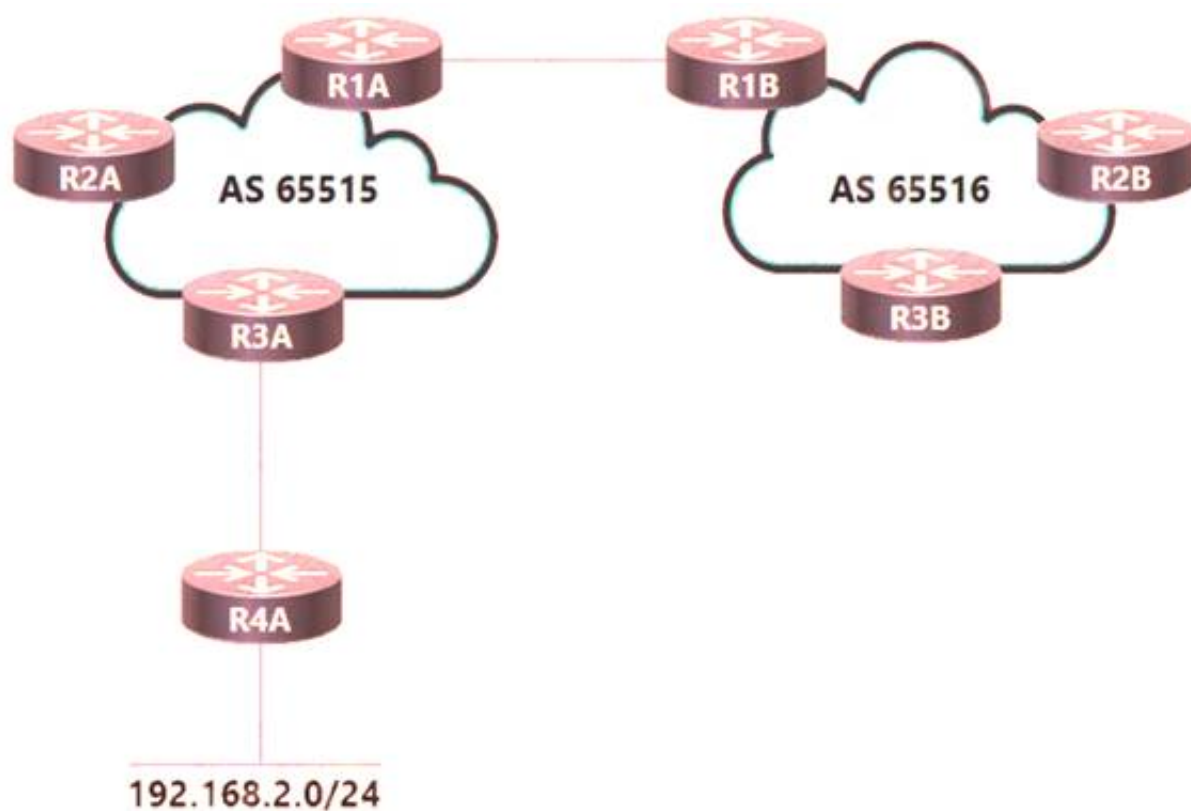
```
On PE-2:
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation untagged
xconnect 172.20.20.1 1001201 encapsulation mpls
```

```
On PE-3:
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation untagged
xconnect 172.20.20.1 1001301 encapsulation mpls
```

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 468

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer working for a private telecommunication company with an employee id: 3414:81:713 is implementing this network, in which:
Routers R1A and R1B are eBGP neighbors.
iBGP is configured within AS 65515 and AS 65516. Network 192.168.2.0/24 is shared with AS 65516.
Router R3A has an iBGP relationship with router R2A only. Router R2A has an iBGP relationship with routers R1A and R3A.
Which additional task must the engineer perform to complete the configuration?

- A. Configure router R2A to use the next-hop-self attribute when advertising the learned route to router R1A.
- B. Configure router R3A to redistribute route 192.168.2.0/24 into the configured IGP to advertise the prefix to router R1A.
- C. Configure router R2A as a route reflector to advertise the iBGP learned prefix from router R3A to R1A.
- D. Configure router R1A with a static route to 192.168.2.0/24 that is redistributed into BGP.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 473

Refer to the exhibit.

```

router bgp 100
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 address-family vpnv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.19.20.20
 remote-as 1
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 !
 !
 !
 !
 commit
 !

```

An engineer is trying to implement BGP configuration on a router. Which configuration error prevents the ASBR from establishing a BGP neighborhood to a directly connected BGP speaker?

- A. The routing policy is absent for this Cisco IOS XR eBGP instance.
- B. The IPv4 address family configuration under neighbor configuration-mode must be removed.
- C. The VPNv4 address family interferes with the 8GP IPv4 address family negotiations.
- D. The TCP session parameters are not specified.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/xr12000/software/xr12k_r41/routing/configuration/guide/routing

NEW QUESTION 475

After troubleshooting multiple outages on the network due to repeated configuration errors, the network architect asked an engineer to enable NETCONF to facilitate future configurations. The configuration must enable syslog messaging to record NETCONF notifications from each of the numerous devices on the network. Which configuration must the engineer apply?

- A. username cisco test taker privilege 15 password 0 cisco test aaa new-modelaaa authorization exec default local snmp-server community cisco test RWnetconf-yang cisco-ia snmp-community-string ciscotest logging history warnings
- B. username cisco test taker privilege 15 password 0 ciscotest aaa new-modelaaa authorization exec default local snmp-server community ciscotest RW netconf-yang ciscologging history critical

C. netconf-yangusername ciscotesttaker privilege 15 password 0 ciscotest aaa new-modelaaa authorization exec default local snmp-server community ciscotest RWnetconf-yang cisco-ia snmp-community-string ciscotest logging history debugging
D. netconf-yangusername ciscotesttaker privilege 15 password 0 ciscotest snmp-server community ciscotest RWnetconf-yang cisco-ia snmp-community-string ciscotest logging history informational

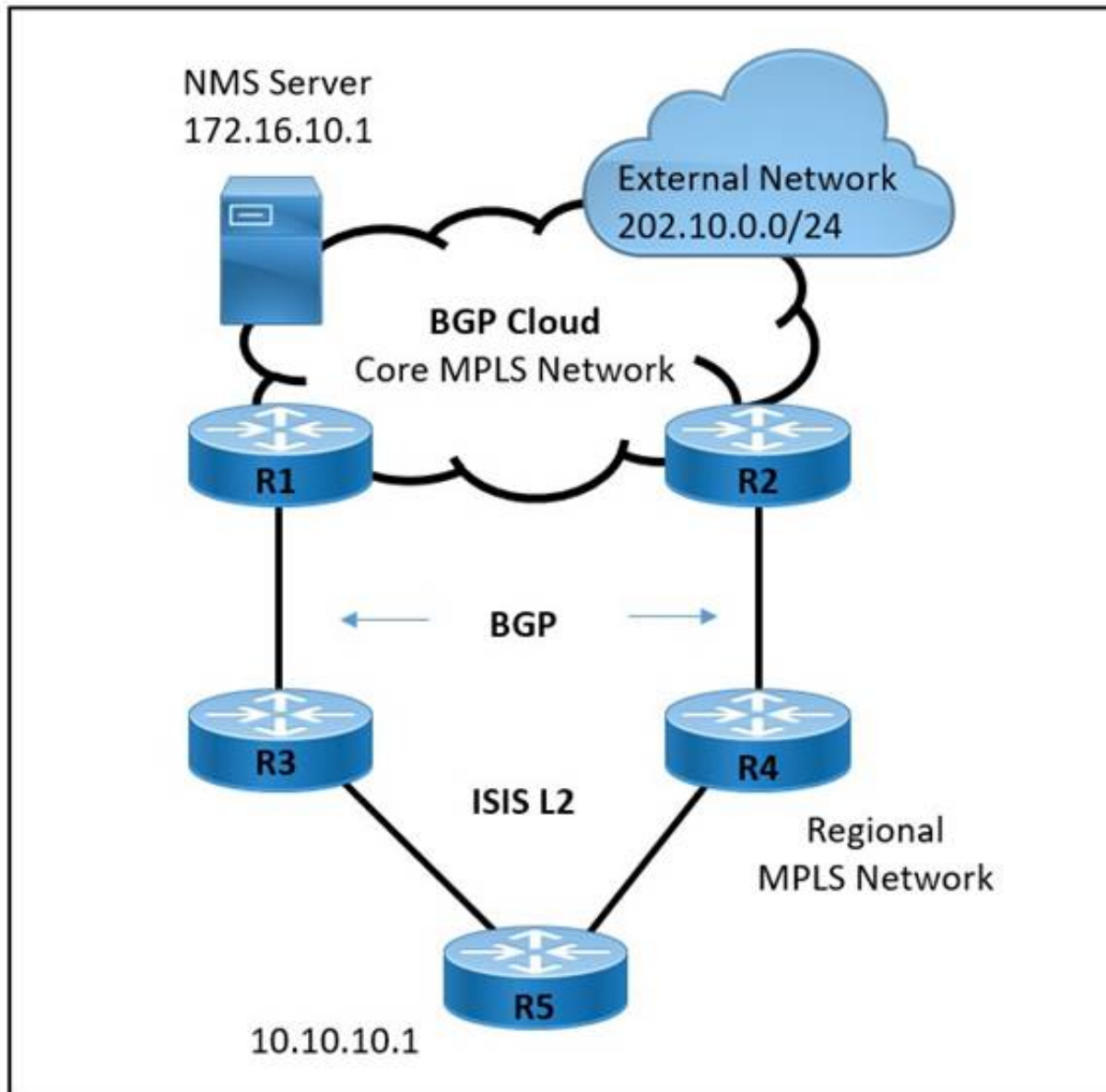
Answer: C

Explanation:

➤ <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6241>

NEW QUESTION 479

Refer to the exhibit.



A large service provider is migrating device management from Layer 2 VLAN-based to Layer 3 IP-based solution. An engineer must configure the ISIS solution with these requirements:

Network management server IP 172.16.10.1 must be advertised from the core MPLS network to the regional domain.

The external network 202.10.0.0/24 must not establish ISIS peering with the R5 router.

The regional network must prevent sending unnecessary hello packets and flooding the routing tables of the R5 router.

Which two ISIS parameters must be implemented to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. LSP lifetime maximum
- B. advertise-passive-only
- C. overload bit passive
- D. attached bit on ISIS instance
- E. passive-interface Loopback0

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 484

A network architect decides to expand the scope of the multicast deployment within the company network the network is already using PIM-SM with a static RP that supports a high-bandwidth, video-based training application that is heavily used by the employees, but excessive bandwidth usage is a concern. How must the engineer update the network to provide a more efficient multicast implementation?

- A. Configure IGMP to manage the multicast hosts on each LAN
- B. implement BSR to support dynamic RP notification.
- C. Deploy ICMP to Improve multicast reachability across the network using static RP.
- D. Implement STP to improve switching performance for multicast data.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 487

A network engineer is implementing BFD configuration changes on a customer's equipment. How is the bfd interval configuration on the interface disconnected?

- A. The status of the interface changes.
- B. The IPv4 or IPv6 address configuration on the interface changes.

- C. It is automatically disconnected when the BFD-configured subinterface is removed.
- D. It is automatically disconnected when the BFD main interface is removed.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 492

What is the function of the FEC field within the OTN signal structure?

- A. It allows the sending devices to apply QoS within the OTN forwarding structure.
- B. It allows source nodes to discard payload errors before transmitting data on the network.
- C. It allows receivers to correct errors upon data arrival.
- D. It allows deep inspection of data payload fields.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 494

Refer to the exhibit.

```
!
router bgp 65001
 no synchronization
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 4282
 neighbor 10.10.10.1 distribute-list 1 out
 no auto-summary
!
ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^$
!
```

An engineer is reviewing the BGP configuration. Which routes must be advertised to 10.10.10.1

- A. Local routes are permitted, and routes from other ASNs are denied.
- B. All routes whether local or from other ASNs are denied.
- C. Local routes are denied, and routes from other ASNs are permitted.
- D. All routes whether local or from other ASNs are permitted.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 498

A company needs to improve the use of the network resources that is used to deploy internet access service to customers on separate backbone and internet access network. Which two major design models should be used to configure MPLS L3VPNs and internet service in the same MPLS backbone? (Choose two.)

- A. Carriage of full internet routes in a VPN, in the case of internet access VPNS
- B. Internet routing through global routing on a PE router.
- C. Internet access routing as another VPN in the ISP network.
- D. Internet access through leaking of internet routed from the global table into the L3VPN VRF
- E. Internet access for global routing via a separate interface in a VRF

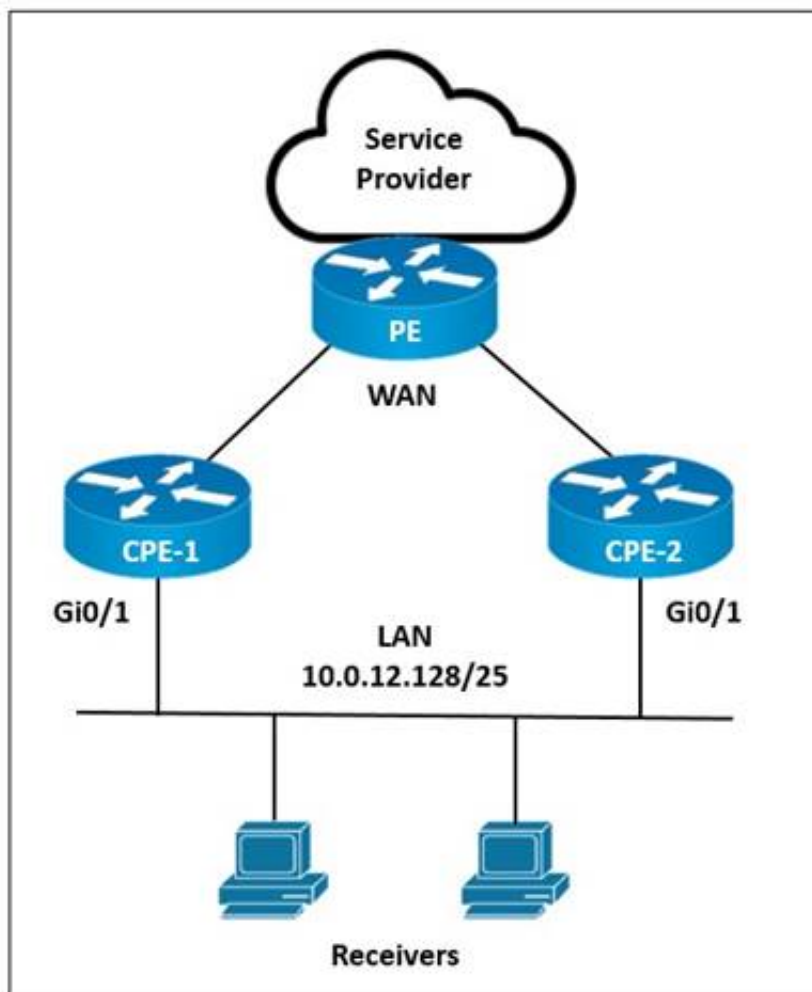
Answer: CE

Explanation:

<http://etutorials.org/Networking/MPLS+VPN+security/Part+II+Advanced+MPLS+VPN+Security+Issues/Chapter+4.+Security>

NEW QUESTION 500

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is implementing multicast services on CPE-1 and CPE-2. CPE-1 must be configured as the preferred IGMP querier for the LAN segment. PIM-SM must be implemented on the LAN interfaces with an IGMP version that supports (*, G) joins only. Which configurations must the engineer implement on CPE-1 and CPE-2?

- A. On CPE-1:interface GigabitEthernet0/1ip address 10.0.12.129 255.255.255.128ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp version 2 On CPE-2:interface GigabitEthernet0/1ip address 10.0.12.130 255.255.255.128ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp version 2
- B. On CPE-1:interface GigabitEthernet0/1ip address 10.0.12.130 255.255.255.128ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp version 3 On CPE-2:interface GigabitEthernet0/1ip address 10.0.12.129 255.255.255.128ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp version 3
- C. On CPE-1:interface GigabitEthernet0/1ip address 10.0.12.130 255.255.255.128ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp version 2 On CPE-2:interface GigabitEthernet0/1ip address 10.0.12.129 255.255.255.128ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp version 2
- D. On CPE-1:interface GigabitEthernet0/1ip address 10.0.12.129 255.255.255.128ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp version 3 On CPE-2:interface GigabitEthernet0/1ip address 10.0.12.130 255.255.255.128ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp version 3

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 501

According to RFC5305 on IS-IS extensions for traffic engineering, what is the 4-octet sub-TLV type 10 of extended IS-IS reachability TLV type 22?

- A. TE default metric
- B. maximum reservable link bandwidth
- C. administrative group (color)
- D. IPv4 neighbor address

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 503

An engineer is developing a configuration script to enable dial-out telemetry streams using gRPC on several new devices. TLS must be disabled on the devices. Which configuration must the engineer apply on the network?

A)

```
telemetry model-driven
 destination-group ciscotest
 address family ipv4 192.168.1.0 port 57500
 encoding self-describing-gpb
 protocol grpc no-tls
 commit
```

B)

```
telemetry model-driven
 destination-group ciscotest
 address family ipv4 192.168.1.0 port 57500
 encoding self-describing-gpb
 protocol grpc
 commit
```

C)

```
telemetry model-driven
 destination-group ciscotest
 address family ipv4 192.168.1.0 port 57500
 encoding self-describing-gpb
 protocol grpc tls-hostname ciscotest.com
 commit
```

D)

```
telemetry model-driven
destination-group DGroup1
address family ipv4 172.0.0.0 port 5432
encoding self-describing-gpb
protocol tcp
commit
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 507

.....

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