

## 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:

```
<data>
<rpc-reply>
```

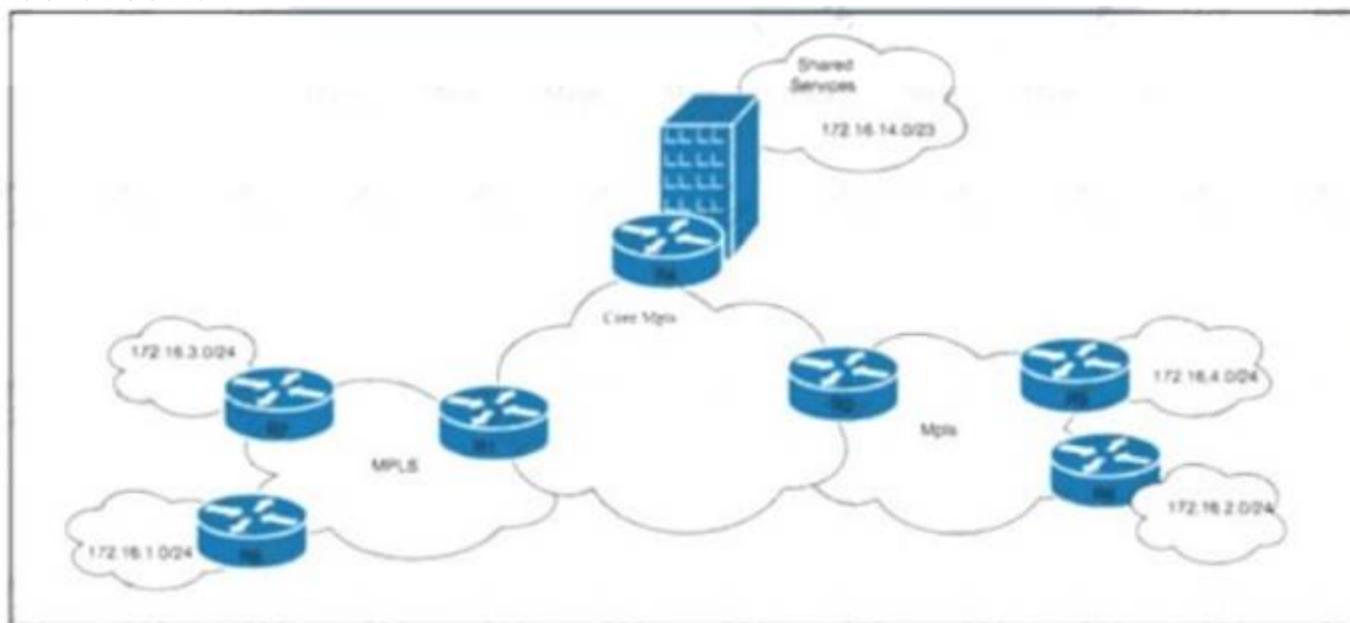
This output is included at the end of an output that was provided by a device using NETCONF. What does the code show?

- 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 YANG

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Refer to the exhibit.



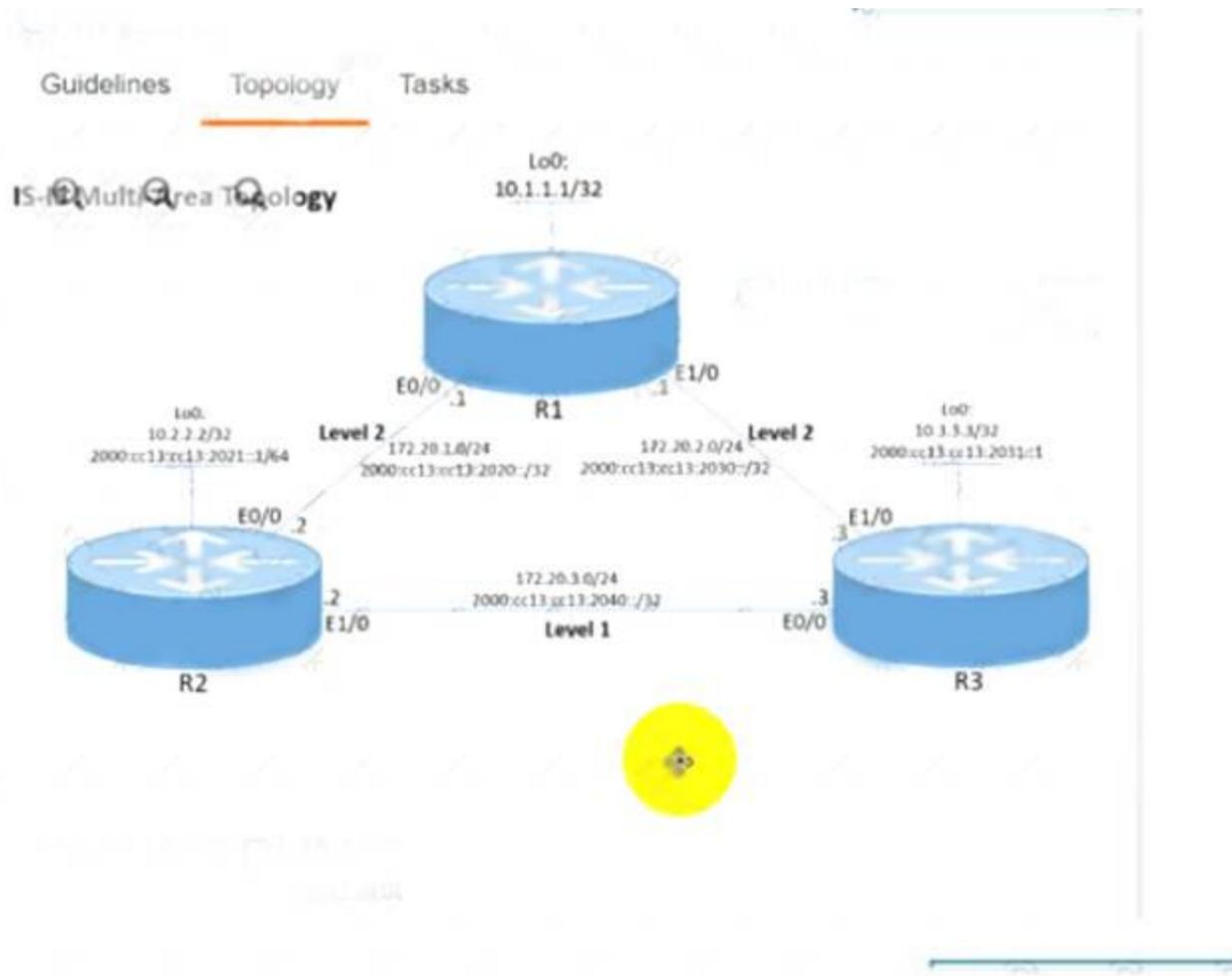
The ISP is implementing a new hosting-as-a-service solution for its business customers. Service accessibility must be unique and separate for each customer. The network architect must ensure that multiple paths toward the hosting-as-a-service solution are always available. Basic protection against traffic black-holing on the MPLS network is required in case of link failure. Which two actions must the engineering team perform to meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Create the hosting-as-a-service VRF on router R4 and configure it with the route target both 65123:88 command.
- B. Configure the fast-reroute per-prefix command for the IS-IS protocol in the MPLS network and enable the BGP route-reflector feature on R2.
- C. Enable the VRF-Lite feature on router R4 and enable BGP address-family VPNv4.
- D. Configure the mpls ldp sync command in the MPLS network with the BGP additional-paths receive and additional-paths send options.
- E. Configure the fast-hello command under the IS-IS routing protocol with the BGP multipath 2 option enabled.

**Answer: BD**

**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

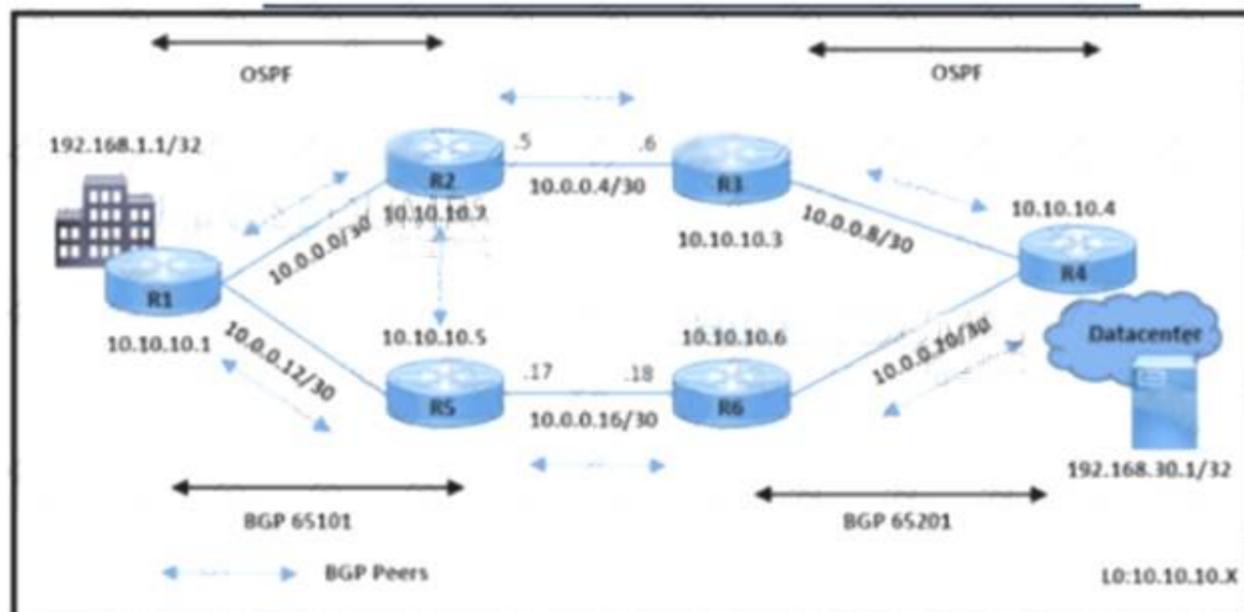
**Explanation:**

```
R1
key chain AUTH_ISIS key 2
key-string C1sc0! 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 C1sc0! 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.



```
R5#show ip bgp 192.168.1.1/32
BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.1/32, version 25
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
Advertised to update-groups:
 3
Local
 10.10.10.1 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.1 (192.168.1.1)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best

R2#show ip bgp 192.168.1.1/32
BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.1/32, version 13
Paths: (1 available, no best path)
Not advertised to any peer
Local
 10.10.10.1 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.1 (192.168.1.1)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, not synchronized

R1#show ip bgp 192.168.1.1/32
BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.1/32, version 15
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
Advertised to update-groups:
 1
Local
 0.0.0.0 from 0.0.0.0 (192.168.1.1)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
```

All BGP peering in AS 65101 and 65201 is enabled. The operations team is told that traffic destined to 192.168.1.1/32 from R4 does not use the path R3-R2-R1 as expected. An engineer debugs the issue and determines that 192.168.1.1/32 is advertised in the BGP routing table on R1. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Enable no synchronization on R2 in AS65101.
- B. Apply route-map High-LP out for prefix 192.168.1.1/32 on R1 with R2 BGP peering.
- C. Apply redistribute ospf 10 on R1 in BGP AS 65101.
- D. Configure network 192.168.1.1 mask 255.255.255.255 in BGP AS 65101 on R2

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 5**

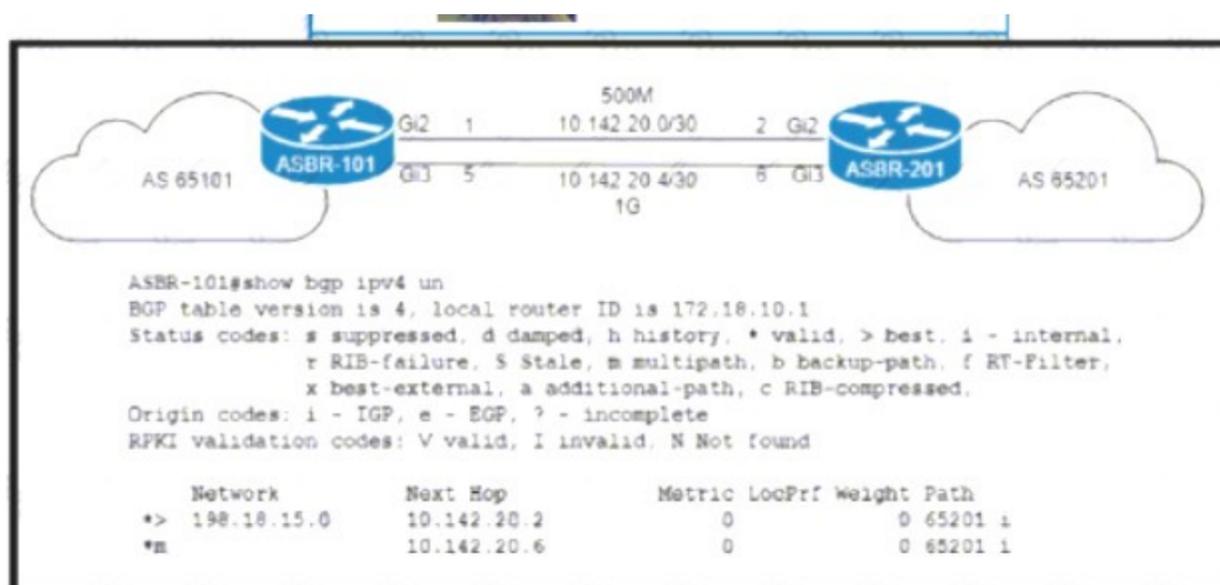
The administrator of a small company network notices that intermittent network issues occasionally cause inbound notifications to its SNMP servers to be lost. Which configuration must the administrator apply so that the SNMP servers acknowledge the notifications that they receive?

- A. snmp-server community ciscotest rw 10
- B. snmp-server host tests.cisco.com public snmp-server community ciscotest rw 10
- C. snmp-server enable traps bgpsnmp-server host 192.169.2.1 Informs
- D. snmp-server enable traps snmp

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Refer to the exhibit



an engineer working for a private telecommunication company with an employee Id: 4065:96:080 upgrades the WAN link between routers ASBR-101 and ASBR-201 to 1Gb by Installing a new physical connection between the Gi3 Interfaces. Which BGP attribute must the engineer configure on ASBR-201 so that the existing WAN link on Gi2 Is maintained as a backup?

configure terminal  
ip prefix-list ALLOWED\_PREFIXES seq 5 permit 198.18.15.0/24

route-map AS65101-OUT permit 10  
match ip address prefix-list ALLOWED\_PREFIXES  
set as-path prepend 65101 65101

router bgp 65201  
address-family ipv4  
neighbor 10.142.20.1 route-map AS65101-OUT out  
end

configure terminal  
ip prefix-list ALLOWED\_PREFIXES seq 5 permit 198.18.15.0/24

route-map AS65101-OUT permit 10  
match ip address prefix-list ALLOWED\_PREFIXES  
set as-path prepend 65101 65101

configure terminal  
ip prefix-list ALLOWED\_PREFIXES seq 5 permit 198.18.15.0/24

route-map AS65101-OUT permit 10  
match ip address prefix-list ALLOWED\_PREFIXES  
set metric 100

router bgp 65201  
address-family ipv4  
neighbor 10.142.20.1 route-map AS65101-OUT out  
end

configure terminal  
ip prefix-list ALLOWED\_PREFIXES seq 5 permit 198.18.15.0/24

route-map AS65101-OUT permit 10  
match ip address prefix-list ALLOWED\_PREFIXES  
set metric 100

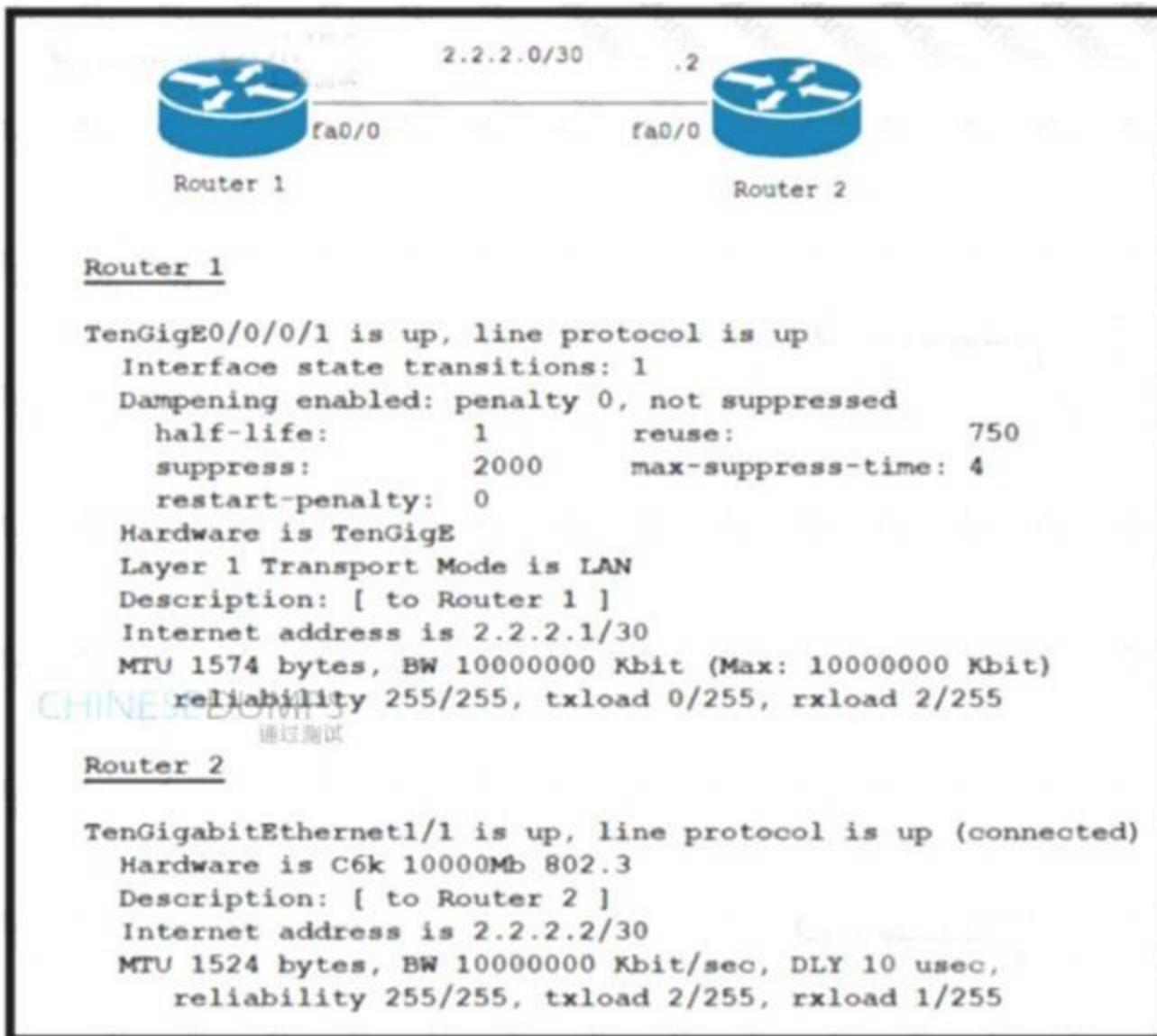
router bgp 65201  
address-family ipv4  
neighbor 10.142.20.5 route-map AS65101-OUT out  
end

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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 8**

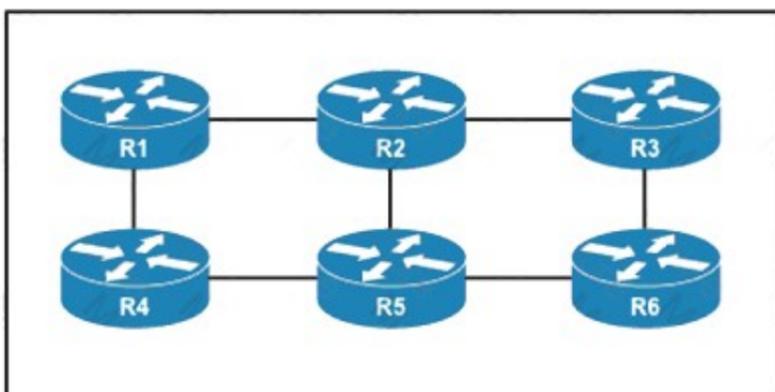
When configuring traffic engineering tunnels in Cisco MPLS core network, you see the traffic is not taking the expected path in the core. Which command do you use to quickly check path of a TE tunnel?

- 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 9**

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



```
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)

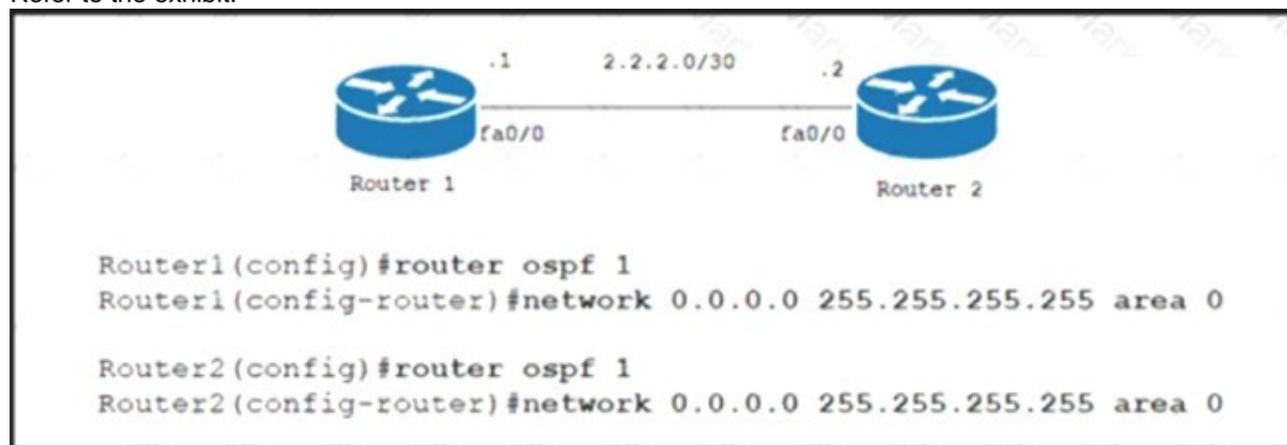
```
configure
lpts police
exception invalid rate 400
protocol cdp rate 50
protocol arp rate 5000
```

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 17**

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 22**

A network engineer is testing an automation platform that interacts with Cisco networking devices via NETCONF over SSH. In accordance with internal security requirements:

NETCONF sessions are permitted only from trusted sources in the 172.16.20.0/24 subnet. CLI SSH access is permitted from any source.

Which configuration must the engineer apply on R1?

- A. configure terminal hostname R1ip domain-name mydomain.com crypto key generate rsaip ssh version 1access-list 1 permit 172.16.20.0 0.0.0.255 netconf ssh acl 1line vty 0 4 transport input ssh end
- B. configure terminal hostname R1ip domain-name mydomain.com crypto key generate rsaip ssh version 2access-list 1 permit 172.16.20.0 0.0.0.255access-list 1 permit any netconf sshline vty 0 4access-class 1 in transport input ssh end
- C. configure terminal hostname R1ip domain-name mydomain.com crypto key generate rsaip ssh version 1access-list 1 permit 172.16.20.0 0.0.0.255 access-list 2 permit anynetconf ssh line vty 0 4access-class 2 in transport input ssh end
- D. configure terminal hostname R1ip domain-name mydomain.com crypto key generate rsaip ssh version 2access-list 1 permit 172.16.20.0 0.0.0.255 netconf ssh acl 1line vty 0 4 transport input ssh end

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 24**

A mod-size service provider uses L2VPN as its standard for connectivity between offices. A small company wants the service provider to connect the company's two sites across the service provider core. To meet service requirements, the service provider must extend the layer 2 domain between the company's two locations. Which configuration must the engineer apply to implement an attachment circuit between the two sites using a VLAN tag of 12?

- interface TenGigE0/0/0/1.0 I2transport encapsulation dot1q 12
- interface TenGigE0/0/0/1.0 I2transport encapsulation dot1q 12 rewrite ingress tag pop 13
- interface TenGigE0/0/0/1.0 I2transport encapsulation dot1q 12 rewrite ingress tag push dot1q 21 symmetric
- interface TenGigE0/0/0/1.0 I2transport encapsulation dot1q 12 rewrite ingress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 2

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

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 27**

Refer to the exhibit.

Router 1:	Router 2:
Interface gigabitethernet0/1 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0	Interface gigabitethernet0/1 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
router ospf 1 network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 1	Interface loopback 0 ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
	router ospf 2 network 192.168.1.2 0.0.0.0 area 2 network 192.168.2.1 0.0.0.0 area 1

Router 1 is missing the route for the router 2 loopback 0. What should the engineer change to fix the problem?

- A. the area numbers on Router 1 and Router 2 to be similar
- B. the wildcard mask network statement in OSPF of Router 2
- C. Router 1 to be an ABR
- D. the hello timers on Router 1 and Router 2 to be different

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 29**

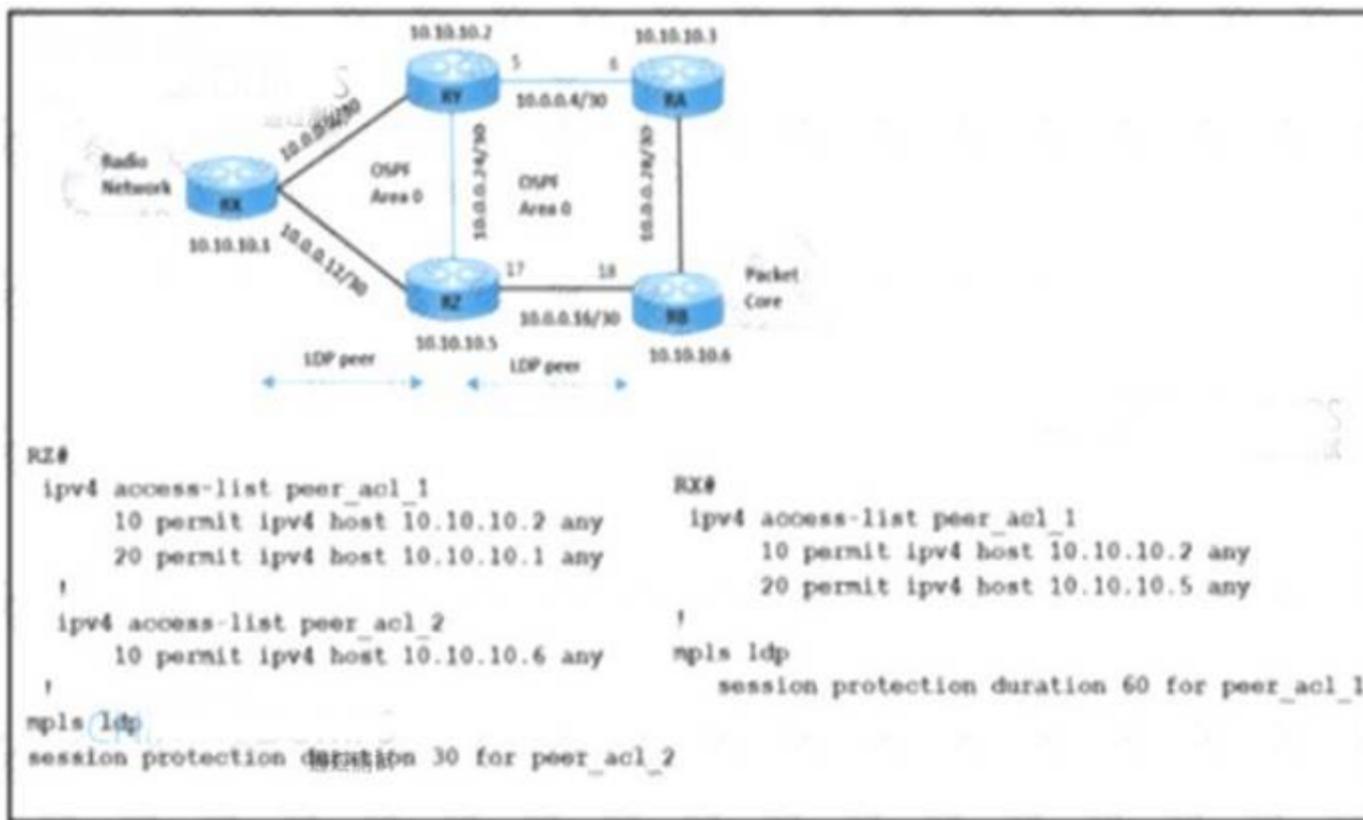
What is the role of NSO?

- 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 31**

Refer to the exhibit.



The radio network and packet core are using the route RX-RZ-RB to establish communication. The LDP session between 10.10.10.5 and 10.10.10.1 is experiencing link flapping at random intervals for 30-45 seconds each time. A network engineer must protect the LDP session and improve MPLS traffic convergence. Which action meets these requirements?

- A. Enable IGP\_LDP sysnc on RZ and RX
- B. Add session protection duration 60 for peer\_acl\_1 under the MPLS LDP instance on RZ.
- C. Attach peer\_acl\_1 in for session protection duration 1 on RX.
- D. Configure Peer\_acl\_2 on RX and allow IP address 10.10.10.6 in LDP

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 33**

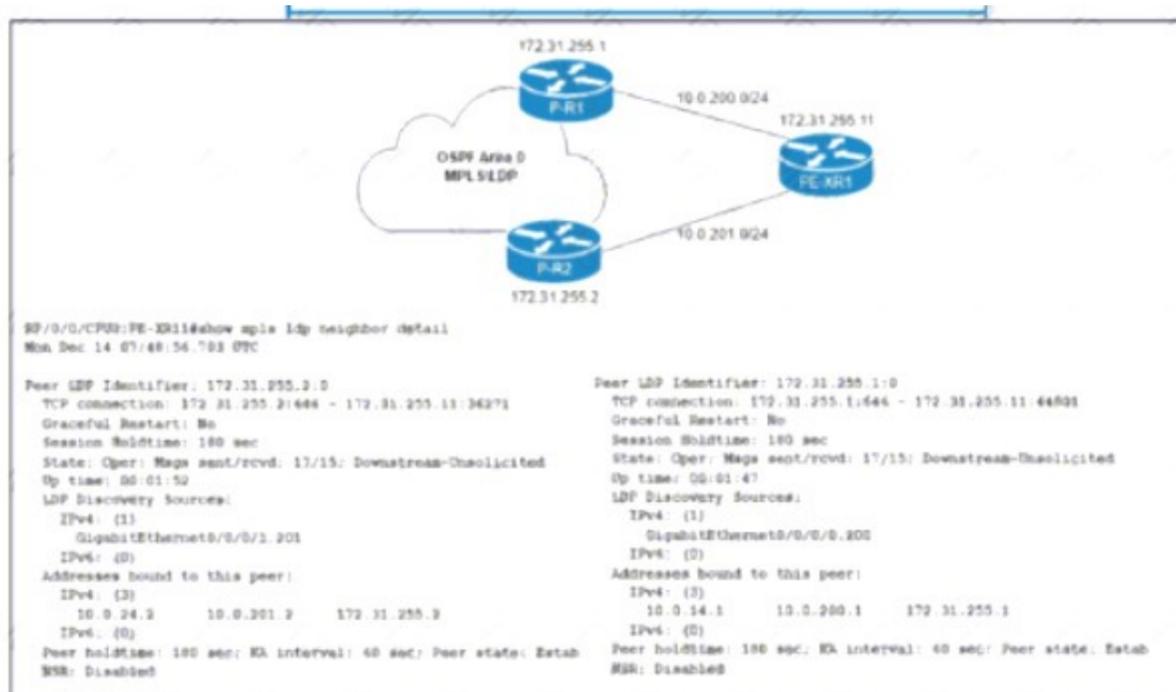
Which type of attack is an application attack?

- A. ping of death
- B. ICMP (ping) flood
- C. HTTP flood
- D. SYN flood

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 37**

Refer to the exhibit.



The network team must implement MPLS LDP session protection with two requirements:

Session protection is provided for core loopback IP addresses only.

The LDP session must remain operational for one hour when the WAN link on PE-XR1 fails. Which configuration must the team implement on PE-XR1?

- A. configure terminal ipv4 access-list LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION permit ipv4 172.31.255.0 0.0.0.255 any!mpls ldp session protection for LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION duration 60 end
- B. configure terminal ipv4 access-list LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION permit ipv4 172.31.255.0 0.0.0.255 any!mpls ldp session protection for LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION duration 3600 end
- C. configure terminal ipv4 access-list LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION permit ipv4 172.31.255.0 0.0.0.255 any permit ipv4 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 any!mpls ldp session protection for LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION duration 60 end
- D. configure terminal ipv4 access-list LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION permit ipv4 172.31.255.0 0.0.0.255 any permit ipv4 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 any!mpls ldp session protection for LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION duration 3600 end

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 38**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

route-map ciscotest permit 10
  match ip address 1
  set local-preference 200
    
```

An engineer is implementing the BGP attribute on the customer's network to select the preferred path. Only BGP's well-known discretionary attribute must be used. FTP prefixes should not be selected as part of this implementation. Which configuration must the engineer implement to complete the task?

- A. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 500 neighbor 10.0.0.1 route-map ciscotest in
- B. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 500 neighbor 10.0.0.1 route-map ciscotest
- C. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 500 neighbor 10.0.0.1 route-map ciscotest both
- D. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 500 neighbor 10.0.0.1 route-map ciscotest out

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 41**

A network architect plans to implement MPLS OAM to provide additional troubleshooting functionality for the NOC team. After analyzing the configuration on the MPLS P/PE nodes, the architect decides to revise the CoPP policies. Which two actions ensure that the new solution is secure? (Choose two.)

- A. Allow port 3505 in the outbound direction only.
- B. Allow the ICMP protocol only.
- C. Allow the TCP and UDP protocols.
- D. Allow the UDP protocol only.
- E. Allow port 3503 in the inbound direction only.

**Answer: DE**

**NEW QUESTION 42**

Which capability does the MPLS TE FRR facility backup protection method provide?

- A. defining the set of characteristics for the backup TE LSP
- B. leveraging label stacking to protect selected TE LSPs using a single backup TE LSP
- C. creating a bypass LSP for each protected LSP at each point of local repair
- D. assigning a backup TE LSP tunnel to the protected node at the headend of the protected TE LSP

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 47**

Drag and drop the NAT64 descriptions from the left onto the correct NAT64 types on the right.

It is limited on the number of endpoints.	<b>Stateful</b>   
It uses address overloading.	
It conserves IPv4 addresses.	
It mandates IPv4-translatable IPv6 address allocation.	<b>Stateless</b>  
It has 1:N translation.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Stateful (It has 1: N translation, It uses address overloading, It conserves IPv4 addresses)

Stateless (It is limited on the number of endpoints, It mandates IPv4-translatable IPv6 address allocation)

**NEW QUESTION 48**

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

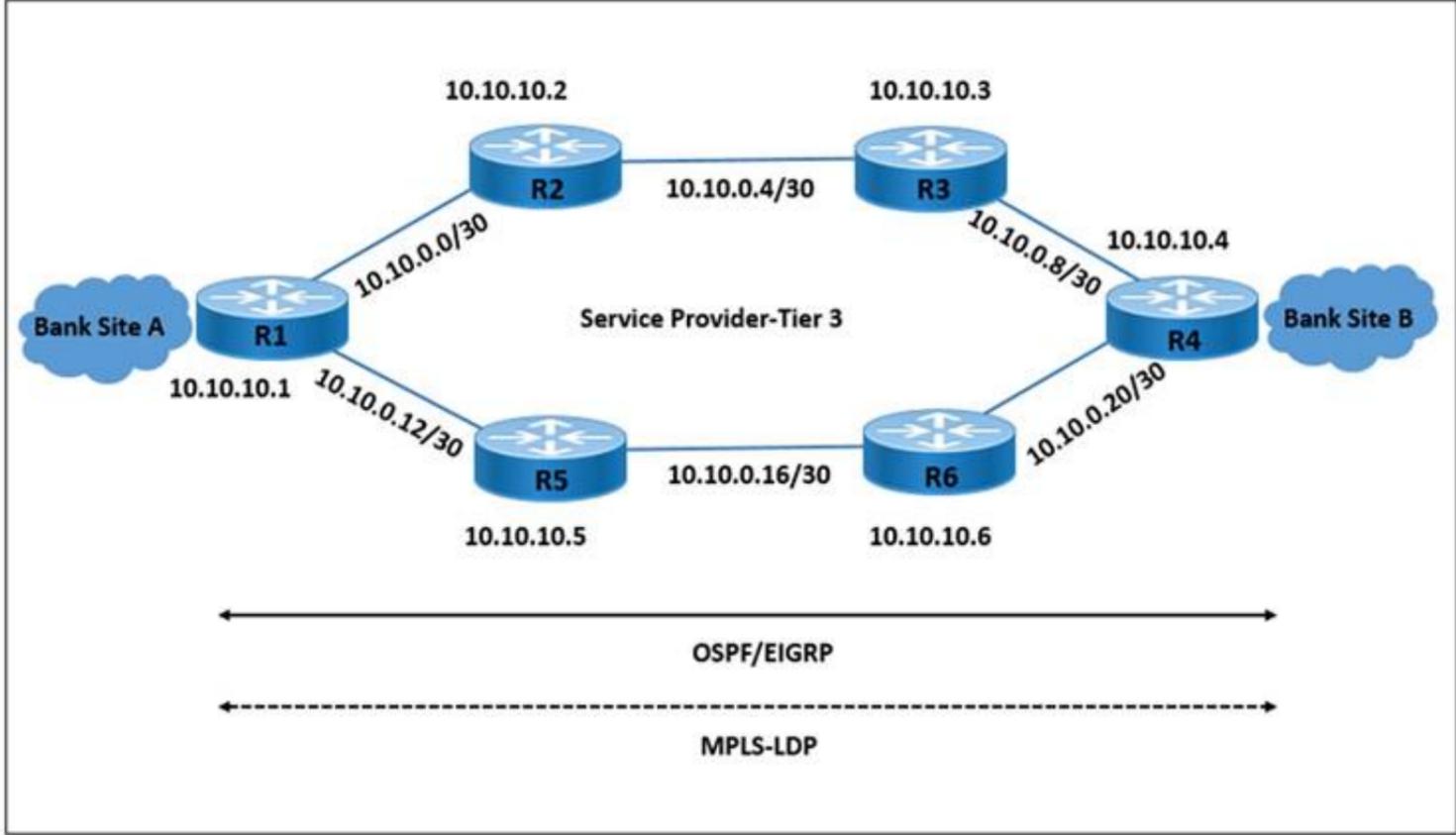
**NEW QUESTION 52**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R2# show mpls ldp neighbor detail
Peer LDP Ident: 10.10.10.1:0; Local LDP Ident 10.10.10.2:0
TCP connection: 10.10.10.1.646 - 10.10.10.2.56531
Password: not required, none, in use
State: Oper; Msgs sent/rcvd: 18/18; Downstream; Last TIB rev sent 28
Up time: 00:01:08; UID: 3; Peer Id 2;
LDP discovery sources:
  GigabitEthernet2/0; Src IP addr: 10.0.0.1
    holdtime: 15000 ms, hello interval: 5000 ms
Addresses bound to peer LDP Ident:
  10.0.0.13 10.10.10.1 10.0.0.1
Peer holdtime: 180000 ms; KA interval: 60000 ms; Peer state: estab
Clients: Dir Adj Client
LDP Session Protection enabled, state: Incomplete
  duration: 86400 seconds

R1# show mpls ldp neighbor detail
Peer LDP Ident: 10.10.10.2:0; Local LDP Ident 10.10.10.1:0
TCP connection: 10.10.10.2.56531 - 10.10.10.1.646
Password: not required, none, in use
State: Oper; Msgs sent/rcvd: 19/19; Downstream; Last TIB rev sent 30
Up time: 00:02:27; UID: 2; Peer Id 1;
LDP discovery sources:
  GigabitEthernet2/0; Src IP addr: 10.0.0.2
    holdtime: 15000 ms, hello interval: 5000 ms
Addresses bound to peer LDP Ident:
  10.10.10.2 10.0.0.5 10.0.0.2 10.0.0.25
Peer holdtime: 180000 ms; KA interval: 60000 ms; Peer state: estab
  
```



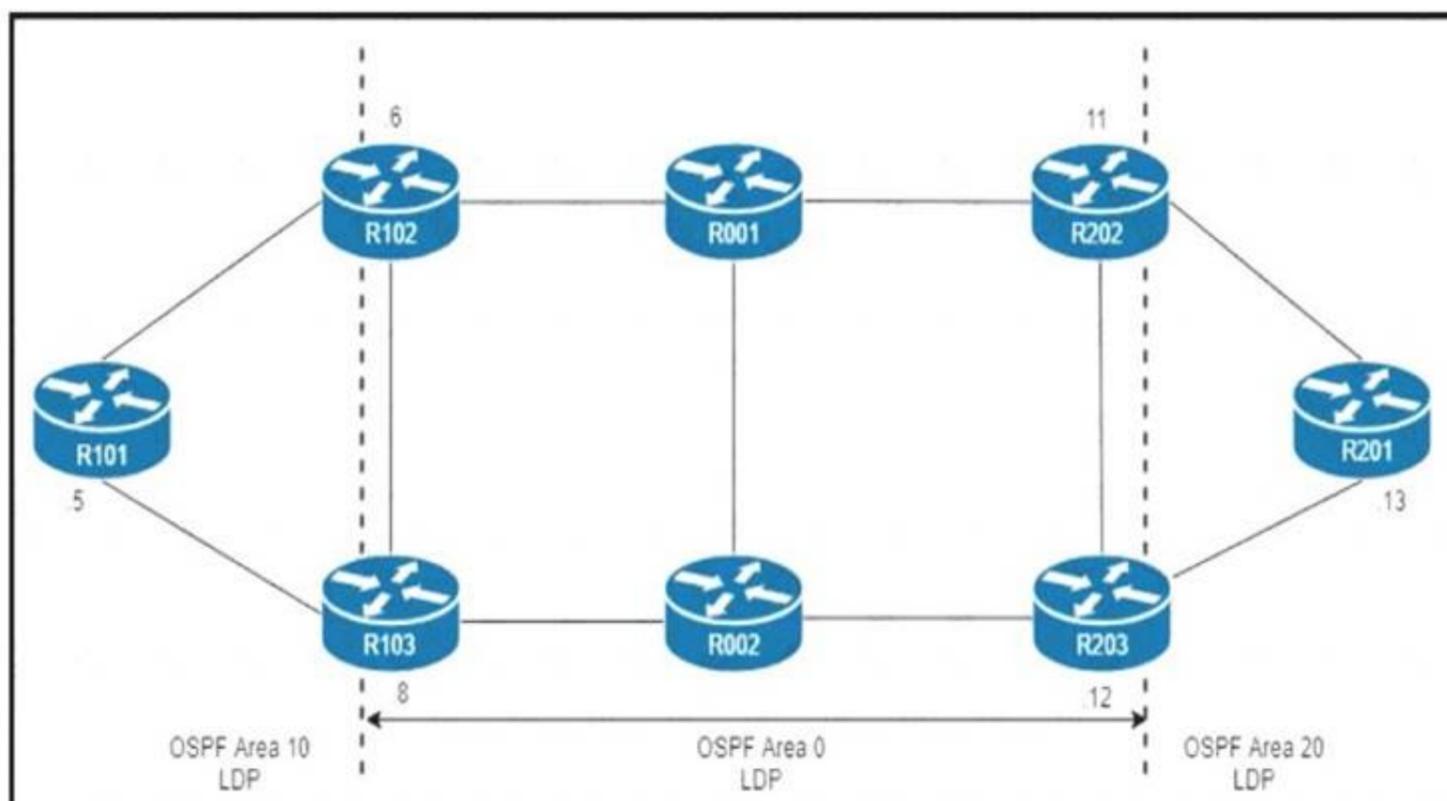
LDP peering between routers R1 and R2 is dropped when the link between R1 and R2 is taken offline. However, LDP peering between R2 and R3 stays up when the link between R2 and R3 is taken offline. Which action allows MPLS traffic forwarding to continue normally if the link between R1 and R2 goes down?

- A. Enable IGP and LDP Synchronization on R1.
- B. Implement LDP Session Protection on R1.
- C. Enable IGP and LDP Synchronization on R2.
- D. Implement LDP Session Protection on R2.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 55**

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 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)

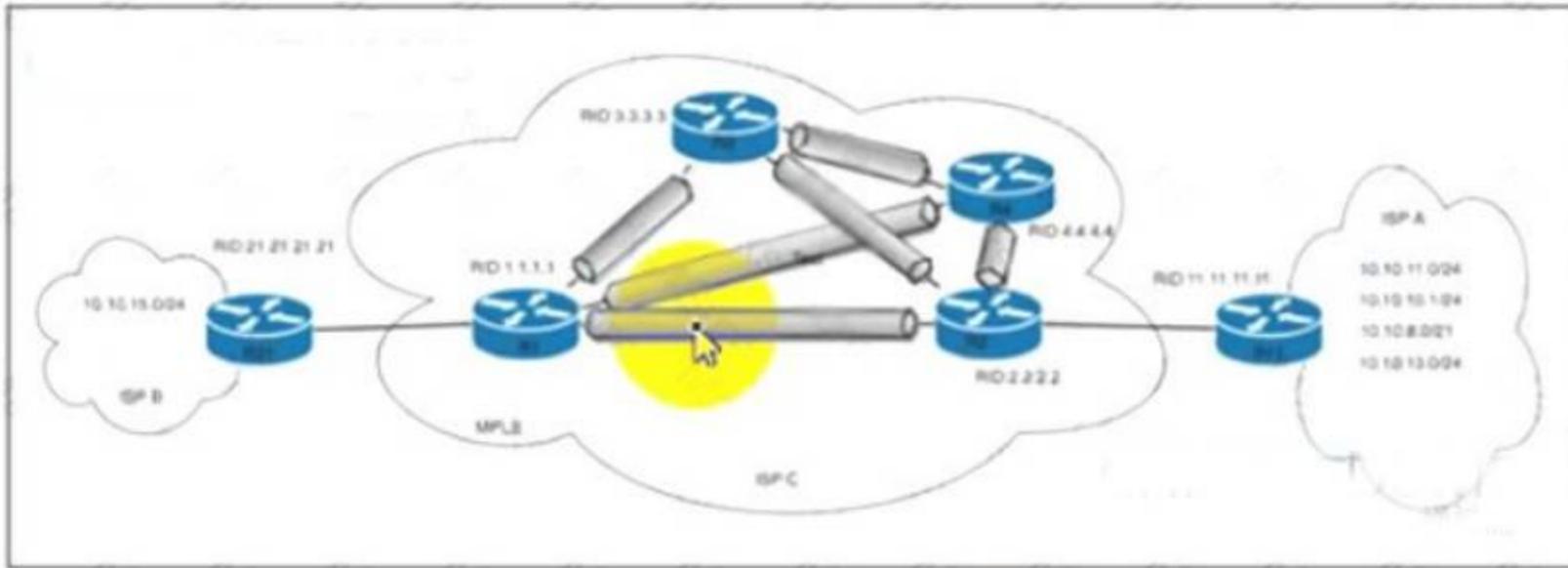
```
router bgp 65512
address-family ipv4
neighbor 172.16.0.5 route-reflector-client
neighbor 172.16.0.5 next-hop-self
neighbor 172.16.0.5 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.11 next-hop-self
neighbor 172.16.0.11 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.12 next-hop-self
neighbor 172.16.0.12 send-label
```

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 57**

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 61**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:R2#debug isis adjacencies
RP/0/0/CPU0:Apr 2 20:57:00.421 : isis[1010]: RECV P2P IIH (L2)
from GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 SNPA fa16.3ebe.a7bc: System ID R2,
Holdtime 30, length 1429
RP/0/0/CPU0:Apr 2 20:57:01.761 : isis[1010]: SEND P2P IIH (L1)
on GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0: Holdtime 30s, Length 41
```

A network operator is attempting to configure an IS-IS adjacency between two routers, but the adjacency cannot be established. To troubleshoot the problem, the operator collects this debugging output. Which interface are misconfigured on these routers?

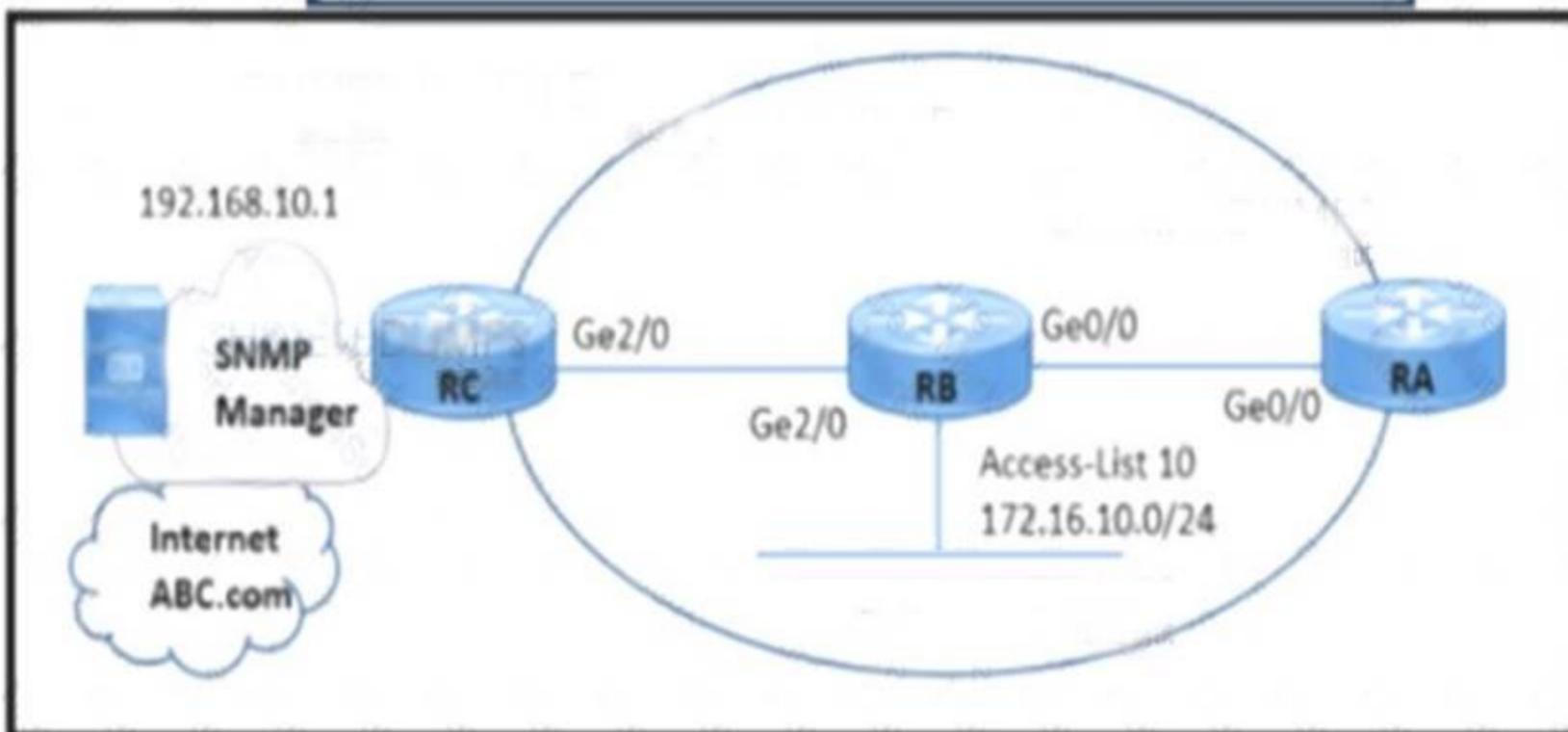
- The peer router interface is configured as Level 1 only, and the R2 interface is configured as Level 2 only.
- The R2 interface is configured as Level 1 only, and the peer router interface is configured as Level 2 only.
- The R2 interface is configured as point-to-point, and the peer router interface is configured as multipoint.
- The peer router interface is configured as point-to-point, and the R2 interface is configured as multipoint.

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 64**

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 67**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
!
interface Bundle-Ether1
description link-aggregation
mtu 9216
bundle minimum-active links 2
load interval 30
!
```

Which the link aggregation configuration router is running on Cisco IOS XR software, which LACP interface configuration is needed to add the interface to the bundle?

A.

```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/5
description bundle_1_link
bundle mode active
load interval 30

interface TenGigE0/1/0/6
description bundle_1_link
bundle mode active
load interval 30
```

B.

```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/5
description bundle_1_link
bundle id 1 mode active
load interval 30
```

```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/6
description bundle_1_link
bundle id 1 mode active
load interval 30
```

C.

```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/5
description bundle_1_link
id 1 mode active
load interval 30
```

```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/6
description bundle_1_link
id 1 mode active
load interval 30
```

D.

```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/5
description bundle_1_link
bundle id 1
load interval 30
```

```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/6
description bundle_1_link
bundle id 1
load interval 30
```

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 71**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
route-map ciscotest deny 10
  match ip address 25
route-map ciscotest permit 20
  match ip address prefix-list ciscotestpfxlist
  set tag 5
route-map ciscotest permit 30
```

A client wants to filter routes to a BGP peer to limit access to restricted areas within the network. The engineer configures the route map ciscotest to filter routes from the BGP neighbor. The engineer also sets a tag that will be used for QoS in the future. Which task must be performed to complete the Implementation?

- A. Attach the new route map to the BGP neighbor statement in the inbound direction.
- B. Create a policy map named ciscotest and apply it to inbound traffic on the link that is directly connected to the BGP neighbor.
- C. Create a route map, configure BGP with an IPv4 address family, and activate the neighbor.
- D. Add a route map statement with sequence 40 that links a BGP community to the routing protocol

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 72**

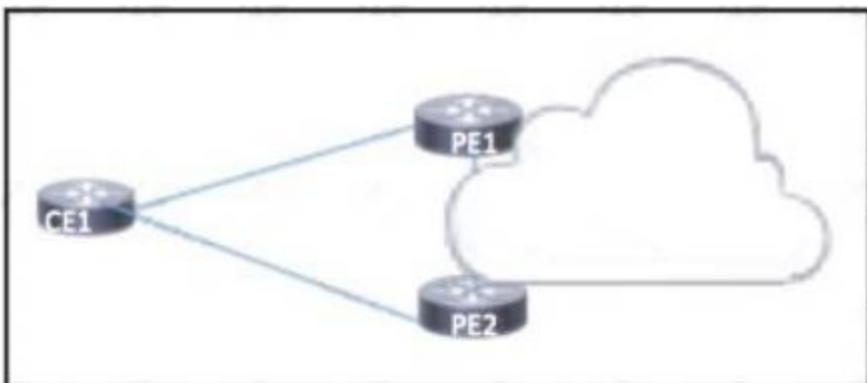
An engineer is moving all of an organization's Cisco IOS XE BGP routers to the address-family identifier format. Which command should be used to perform this upgrade quickly with the minimum service disruption?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 77**

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 82**

Which OS uses a distributed subsystem architecture?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 87**

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 92**

Which two tasks must you perform when you implement LDP NSF on your network? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable NSF for EIGRP
- B. Enable NSF for the link-state routing protocol that is in use on the network.
- C. Disable Cisco Express Forwarding
- D. Implement direct connections for LDP peers
- E. Enable NSF for BGP

Answer: BE

**NEW QUESTION 95**

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 100**

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 103**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
POST
https://apic-ip-address/api/mo/uni.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- api/policymgr/mo/uni.xml -->
<polUni>
  <infralnfra>
    <!-- Static VLAN range -->
    <fvnsVlanInstP name="inband" allocMode="static">
      <fvnsEncapBlk name="encap" from="vlan-5" to="vlan-10"/>
    </fvnsVlanInstP>
  </infralnfra>
</polUni>
```

What does the script configure?

- A. a VLAN namespace
- B. selectors for the in-band management
- C. a physical domain
- D. a static VLAN

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 105**

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 ospflfEntry 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 108**

Refer to the exhibit

```

Sep 30 03:12:33: ISIS-Adj: Rec serial IIH from *HDLC* (Serial1/1), cir type L1L2
Sep 30 03:12:33: ISIS-Adj: rcvd state DOWN, old state UP, new state INIT
Sep 30 03:12:33: ISIS-Adj: Action = GOING DOWN
Sep 30 03:12:33: %CLNS-5-ADJCHANGE: ISIS: Adjacency to R1 (Serial1/1) Down, nes
Sep 30 03:12:33: ISIS-Adj: L2 adj count 0
Sep 30 03:12:33: ISIS-Adj: Sending serial IIH on Serial1/1, length 1699
Sep 30 03:12:41: ISIS-Adj: Rec serial IIH from *HDLC* (Serial1/1), cir type L1L2
Sep 30 03:12:41: ISIS-Adj: rcvd state DOWN, old state DOWN, new state INIT
Sep 30 03:12:41: ISIS-Adj: Action = GOING UP, new type = L2
Sep 30 03:12:41: ISIS-Adj: New serial adjacency
Sep 30 03:12:41: ISIS-Adj: Sending serial IIH on Serial1/1, length 1699
Sep 30 03:12:47: ISIS-Adj: Rec serial IIH from *HDLC* (Serial1/1), cir type L1L2
Sep 30 03:12:47: ISIS-Adj: rcvd state DOWN, old state INIT, new state INIT
Sep 30 03:12:47: ISIS-Adj: Action = GOING UP, new type = L2
Sep 30 03:12:47: ISIS-Adj: Sending serial IIH on Serial1/1, length 1699
Sep 30 03:12:47: ISIS-Adj: Sending serial IIH on Serial1/1, length 1699
    
```

Routers R1 and R2 are connected via a serial link and use the IS-IS routing protocol for route exchange. After a configuration change on R2, IS-IS connectivity is interrupted. A network engineer confirmed that the interfaces are in the UP state and connectivity exists between the two routers. Which two actions must the engineer perform to resolve the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Disable padding for hello packets under the serial interface on R2 DUMPS
- B. Change the hello interface timer to 10 seconds on R1.
- C. Change the MTU to 1500 bytes on R2.
- D. Enable hello packet padding globally on R1.
- E. Change R2 to an IS-IS Level 1 router.

Answer: CE

**NEW QUESTION 111**

Simulation1



```
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
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 114**

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 116**

Which protocol does a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel use to maintain paths within the core?

- A. RSVP
- B. VTP
- C. STP
- D. RPF

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 119**

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
```

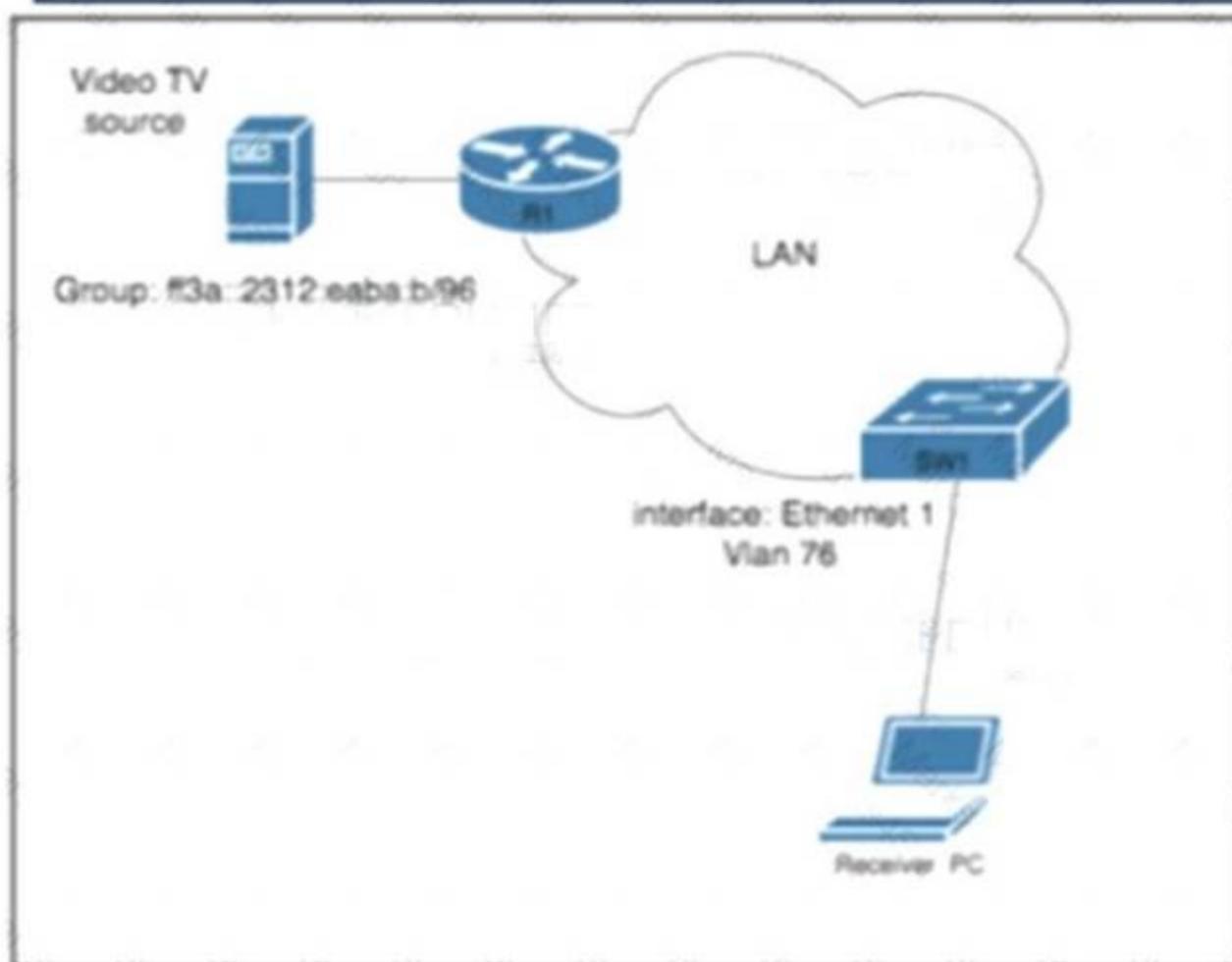
An engineer implemented OSPF neighbor relationship on an IOS device. Which configuration must be applied to get the OR/BOR election removed from interfaces running OSPF?

- 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 n:erfaces running OSPF

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 123**

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer working for a telecommunication company with an employee ID: 4602:62:646 is configuring security controls for the IPv6 multicast group, which is used for video TV. The solution from the engineer should reduce network usage and minimize the leave latency for the user that is connected to VLAN 76. Which two configurations meet this goal? (Choose two.)

A)

Apply the following commands globally on SW1:

**ipv6 mld vlan 76 fast-leave vlan 76**

**ipv6 mld security join vlan 76**

B)

Configure an ACL to limit the IPv6 multicast group with the entry **permit ipv6 any ff3a::2312:eaba:b/96**.

C)

Configure an ACL to limit the IPv6 multicast group with the entries **ipv6 access-list security\_access\_list** and **permit ipv6 ff3a::2312:eaba:b/96 any**.

D)

Apply the following commands globally on SW1:

**ipv6 mld vlan 76 immediate-leave**

**ipv6 mld snooping**

E)

Apply the following commands globally on SW1:

**ipv6 mld snooping multicast optimise-multicast-flood**

**ipv6 mld snooping fast-leave group security\_access\_list**

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

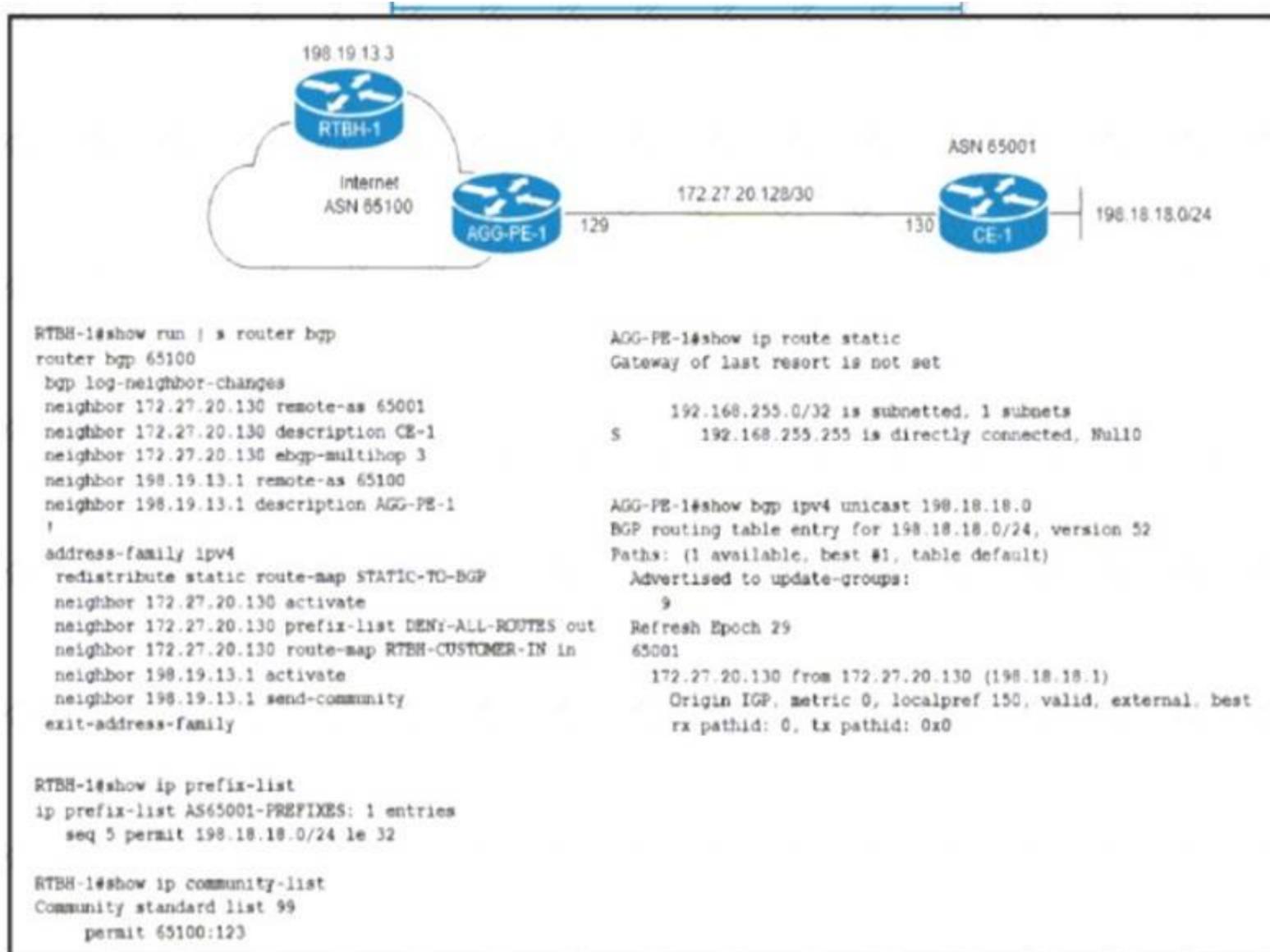
D. Option D

E. Option E

**Answer: DE**

**NEW QUESTION 124**

Refer to the exhibit.



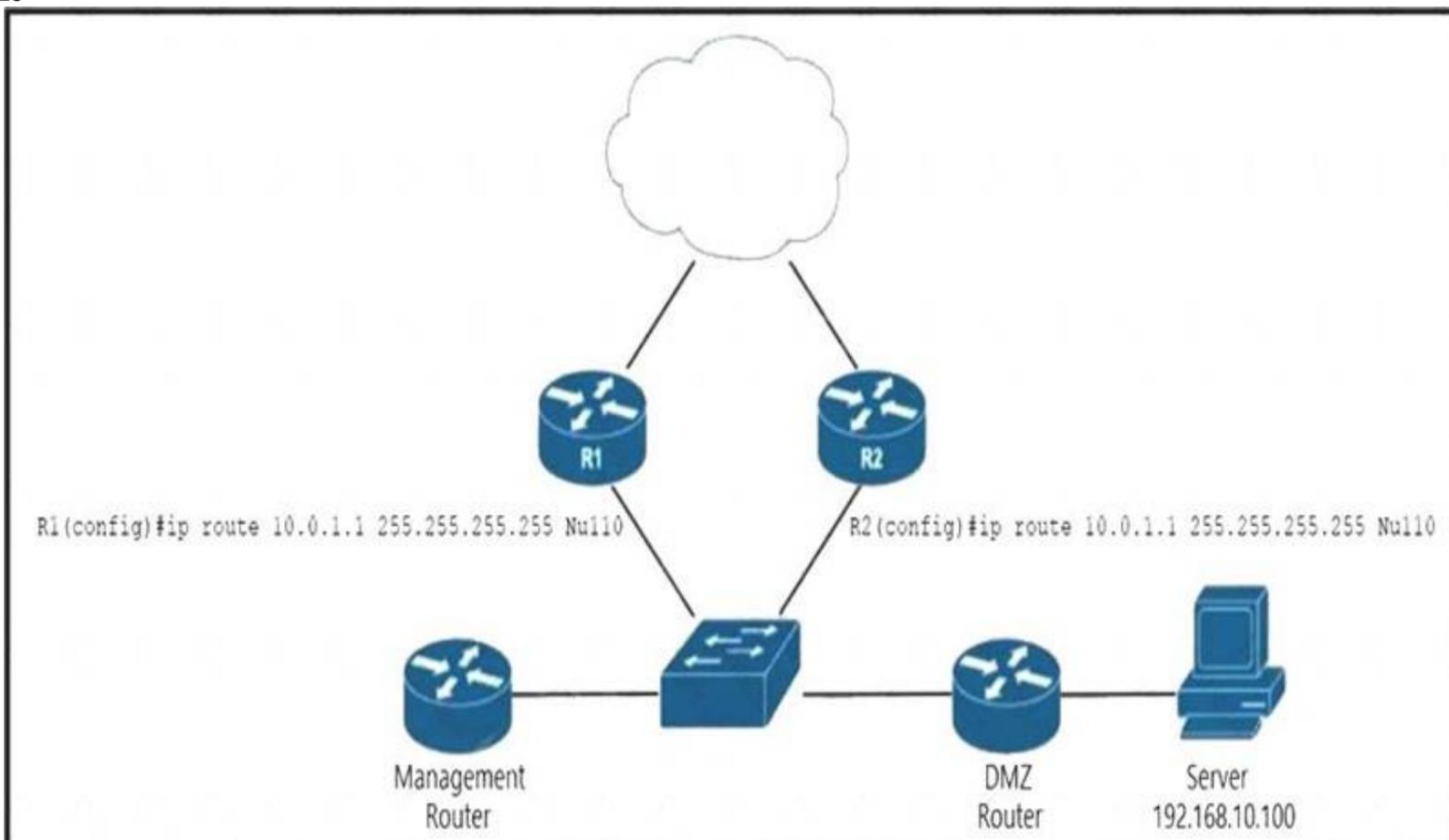
ISP ASN 65100 provides Internet services to router CE-1 and receives customer prefix 198.18.18.0/24 via eBGP. An administrator for the ISP is now provisioning RTBH services to provide on-demand data-plane security for the customer's IP space. Which route-map configuration must the administrator apply to router RTBH-1 to complete the implementation of RTBH services to CE-1?

- A. route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN permit 10 description AS65001 match ip address prefix-list AS65001-PREFIXES match community 99 set local-preference 200 set community no-export additive set ip next-hop 192.168.255.255 route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN deny 65535 description DEFAULT DENY
- B. route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN permit 10 description AS65001 match ip address prefix-list AS65001-PREFIXES match community 99 set local-preference 200 set community local-as additive set ip next-hop 192.168.255.255 route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN deny 65535 description DEFAULT DENY
- C. route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN permit 10 description AS65001 match ip address prefixlist AS65001-PREFIXES match community 99 set local-preference 200 set community no-advertise additive set ip next-hop local-address route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN deny 65535 description DEFAULT DENY
- D. route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN permit 10 description AS65001 match ip address prefix-list AS65001-PREFIXES match community 99 set local-preference 200 set community no-advertise additive set ip next-hop 192.168.255.255 route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN deny 65535 description DEFAULT DENY

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 125**

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 129**

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 130**

Refer to the exhibit. Which additional configuration must an engineer to the edge router to inject a default router into the MP-BGP address family for the internet\_Shared\_Services dedicated VRF?

A)

```
router bgp 100
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate

neighbor 1.1.1.1 send-community extended
neighbor 1.1.1.1 next-hop-self
address-family ipv4 vrf Internet_Shared_Service
network 1.1.1.1
```

B)

```
router bgp 100
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 1.1.1.1 send-community both
exit-address-family

address-family ipv4 vrf Internet
no synchronization
network 0.0.0.0
```

C)

```
router bgp 100
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate
neighbor 1.1.1.1 send-community extended
exit-address-family

address-family ipv4 vrf Internet
no synchronization
network 0.0.0.0
```

D)

```
router bgp 100
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate
neighbor 1.1.1.1 send-community both
exit-address-family

address-family ipv4 vrf Internet_Shared_Service
no synchronization
network 0.0.0.0
```

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 132**

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 pim 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 134**

An engineer is implementing IGMP with SSM on a multicampus network that supports video streaming. Which task must the engineer perform as part of the process?

- A. Configure the network to use IGMPv3.
- B. Configure the network to use bidirectional PIM.
- C. Configure an RP that uses static assignments only.
- D. Configure the network to use the PIM bsr-candidate

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 139**

You are configuring MPLS traffic-engineering tunnels in the core. Which two ways exist for the tunnel path across the core? (Choose two )

- A. Tunnel links inherit IGP metrics by default unless overridden
- B. Tunnels can be configured with dynamic path or explicitly defined path
- C. A zero bandwidth tunnel is not a valid option
- D. The bandwidth statement creates a "hard" reservation on the link-The dynamic path option is supported only with IS-IS

**Answer: AB**

**NEW QUESTION 141**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

configure
policy-map ciscopolicy
  class ciscotest
    set precedence 1
  exit
exit
interface pos 0/2/0/0
  service-policy output ciscopolicy
commit
  
```

An engineer needs to implement this QoS policy on customer's network due to ongoing slow network issues. What will be the effect on the network when the engineer implements this configuration?

- A. Traffic that is identified in the ciscotest class map will be remarked from IP precedence 1 to DSCP AF11 when it enters the pos0/2/0/0 interface.
- B. Traffic that is identified in the ciscopolicy class map will be marked with IP precedence 1 when it enters the pos0/2/0/0 interface.
- C. Traffic that is identified in the ciscopolicy class map will be remarked from IP precedence 1 to DSCP AF11 when it exits the pos0/2/0/0 interface.
- D. Traffic that is identified in the ciscotest class map will be marked with IP precedence 1 when it exits the pos0/2/0/0 interface.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 146**

Which statement about the Cisco MPLS TE forwarding adjacency feature is true?

- A. It enables the headend and tailend routers to establish a bidirectional tunnel
- B. It enables the tailend router to advertise routes to the headend router over the tunnel
- C. It enables the MPLS core to use EIGRP as the routing protocol
- D. It enables the Cisco MPLS TE tunnel to be advertised into the running IGP.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 147**

Which action occurs during the traceback phase of the six-phase approach to service provider security?

- A. Trace action occur flows from the stacked sections of the network toward the network edges
- B. Detect unusual activity or behavior and activate appropriate measures after an alert is raised.
- C. Review the whole attack-handling process
- D. Mitigate the attack that flows using various mechanisms.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 152**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
interface Ethernet1/1
 ip address 172.16.33.1 255.255.255.255
interface Ethernet1/0
 ip address 172.16.32.1 255.255.255.0
router ospf 20
 network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

R2
interface Ethernet1/1
 ip address 172.16.30.1 255.255.255.255
interface Ethernet1/0
 ip address 172.16.32.2 255.255.255.0
router ospf 20
 network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
 distribute-list 1 in
 access-list 1 permit 172.16.32.0. 0.0.0.255

R2# show ip route
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C    172.16.32.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet1/0
C    172.16.30.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet1/1
```

A network engineer notices that router R2 is failing to install network 172.16.33.1/32 in the routing table. Which configuration must the engineer apply to R2 to fix the problem?

- A. R2(config)# access-list 1 permit 172.16.33.0 255.0.0.0
- B. R2(config)# access-list 1 permit 172,16,33.0 255,255,255,0
- C. R2(config)# access-list 1 permit 172.16.33.0 0.0.0.255
- D. R2(config)# access-list 1 permit 172,16,33.0 255.255,0,0

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 155**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

RouterX# show telemetry model-driven subscription SUB11
Sun Jul 11 21:32:25.231949001 SPC
Subscription: SUB11
-----
State: ACTIVE
Sensor groups:
Id: SGroup13
Sample Interval: 20000 ms
Sensor Path: openconfig-interfaces:interfaces/interface
Sensor Path State: Resolved
Destination Groups:
Group Id: DialIn_1002
Destination IP: 172.16.10.1
Destination Port: 22471
Encoding: self-describing-gpb
Transport: dialin
State: Active
Total bytes sent: 13909
Total packets sent: 14
Last Sent time: 2021-07-11 21:32:25.231964501 +0000
Collection Groups:
-----
Id: 2
Sample Interval: 20000 ms
Encoding: self-describing-gpb
Num of collections: 7
Collection time: Min: 32 ms Max: 39 ms
Total time: Min: 34 ms Avg: 37 ms Max: 40 ms
Total Deferred: 0
Total Send Errors: 0
Total Send Drops: 0
Total Other Errors: 0
Last Collection Start: 2021-07-11 21:32:25.231930501 +0000
Last Collection End: 2021-07-11 21:32:25.231969501 +0000
Sensor Path: openconfig-interfaces:interfaces/interface
    
```

An engineer ran this show telemetry command to view subscription SUB11 on RouterX. The engineer then decided that RouterY should provide the same output for sensor group SGroup13 as RouterX. The engineer cannot access RouterX to copy its configuration. No access lists on the router block user access. Which configuration must the engineer apply on RouterY to provide the same output from the show telemetry command?

A)

```

RouterY(config)# telemetry model-driven
RouterY(config-model-driven)# subscription SUB11
RouterY(config-model-driven-subs)# sensor-group-id SGroup13 sample-interval 20000
RouterY(config-model-driven-subs)# destination-id DGroup1
    
```

B)

```

RouterY(config)# telemetry model-driven
RouterY(config-model-driven)# subscription SGroup13
RouterY(config-model-driven-subs)# sensor-group-id SGroup13 sample-interval 20000
    
```

C)

```

RouterY(config)# telemetry model-driven
RouterY(config-model-driven)# destination-group SUB11
RouterY(config-model-driven-dest)# address family ipv4 172.16.10.1 port 22471
RouterY(config-model-driven-dest-addr)# encoding self-describing-gpb
RouterY(config-model-driven-dest-addr)# protocol tcp
    
```

D)

```

RouterY(config)# telemetry model-driven
RouterY(config-model-driven)# sensor-group SGroup13
RouterY(config-model-driven-snsr-grp)# sensor-path openconfig-interfaces:interfaces/interface
    
```

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 160**

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)

```
I2 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](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 164**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
!  
configure terminal  
ip cef distributed  
  
interface gigabitethernet 1/0  
ip verify unicast reverse-path 12  
  
!
```

Which show command should be implemented to display per-interface statistics about uRPF drops and suppressed drops?

- A. show ip traffic
- B. show ip interface
- C. show cef interface
- D. show ip interface brief

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 167**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router 1:  
  
tacacs-server host 192.168.1.2 single-connection  
tacacs-server key ciscotest
```

What is the result of this configuration?

- A. Router 1 opens and closes a TCP connection to the TACACS+ server every time a user requires authorization.
- B. Router 1 and the TACACS+ server maintain one open connection between them only when network administrator is accessing the router with password ciscotest.
- C. Router 1 and the TACACS+ server maintain one open connection between them.
- D. Router 1 opens and closes a TCP connection to the TACACS+ server every time a user requires authentication.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://www.ccexpert.us/cisco-secure/configuring-tacacs-on-cisco-ios.html>

single-connection (Optional) Used to specify a single connection. Rather than have the router open and close a TCP connection to the daemon each time it must communicate, the single-connection option maintains a single open connection between the router and the daemon. This is more efficient because it allows the daemon to handle a higher number of TACACS operations.

**NEW QUESTION 172**

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is implementing iBGP and eBGP between AS 600 and AS 500 with these requirements:

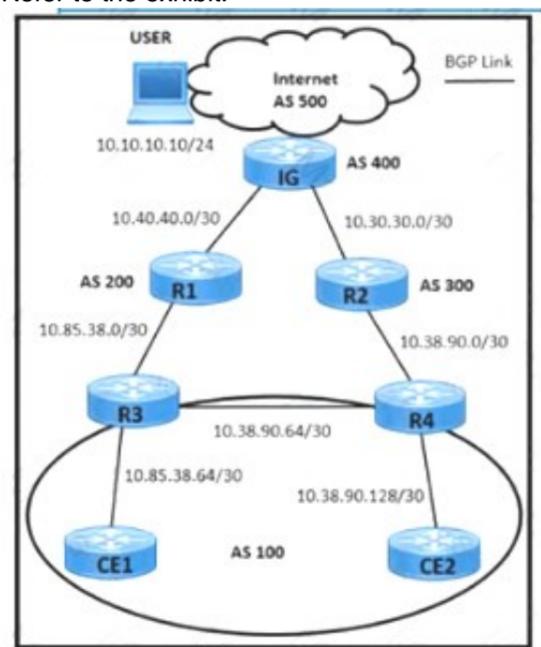
- R2 must wait for 30 seconds before sending BGP updates to R5 for multicast traffic.
- Which action must be taken on R2 to meet the requirements?

- A. Configure advertisement-interval 30 in address-family ipv4 unicast
- B. Configure advertisement-Interval 30 in address-family Ipv4 multicast
- C. Apply timers bgp 30 in address-family ipv4 unicast
- D. Apply timers bgp 30 in address-family ipv4 multicast.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 175**

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-multihop 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-multihop 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 180**

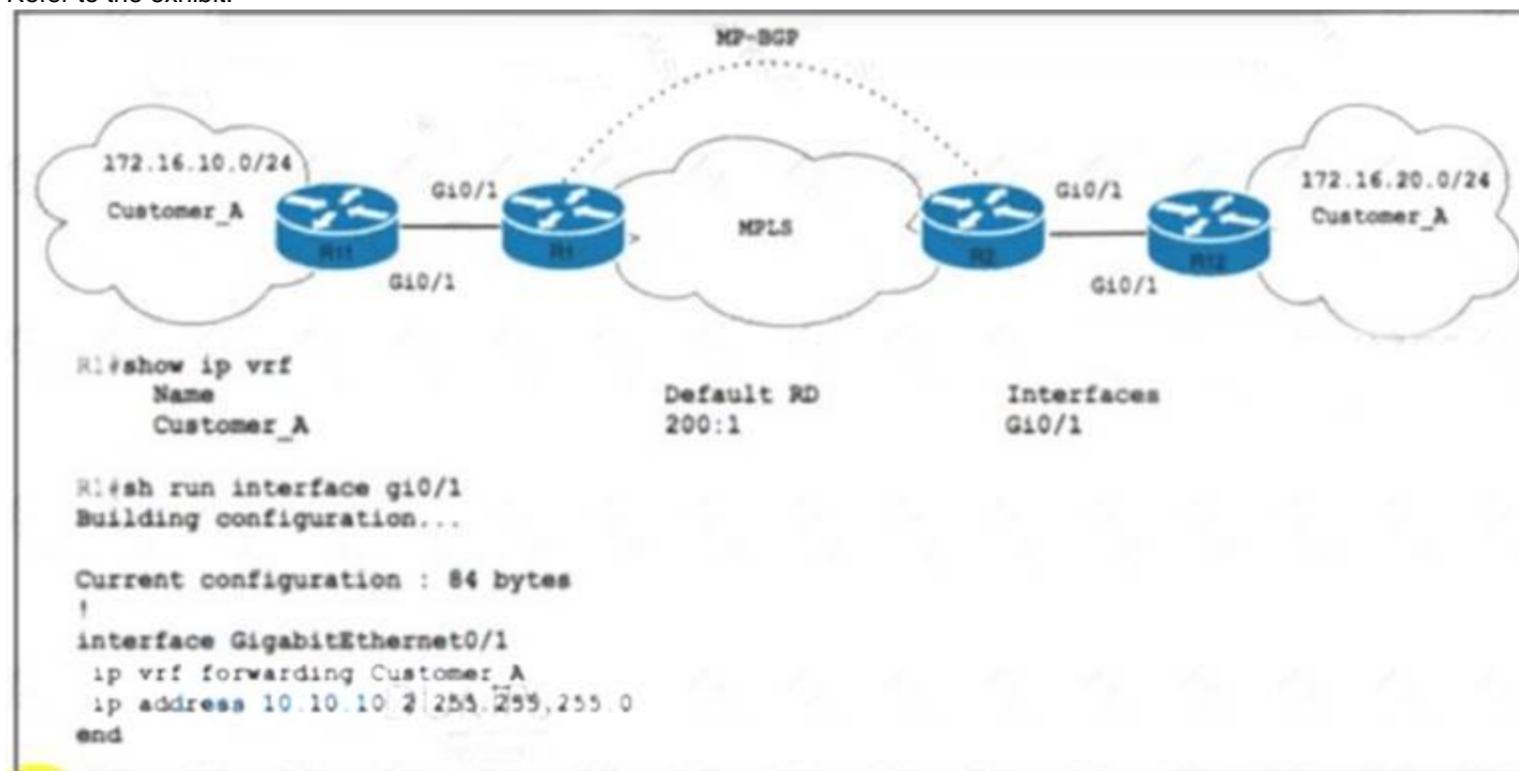
Which service is a VNF role?

- A. Compute
- B. Network
- C. Firewall
- D. Storage

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 181**

Refer to the exhibit.



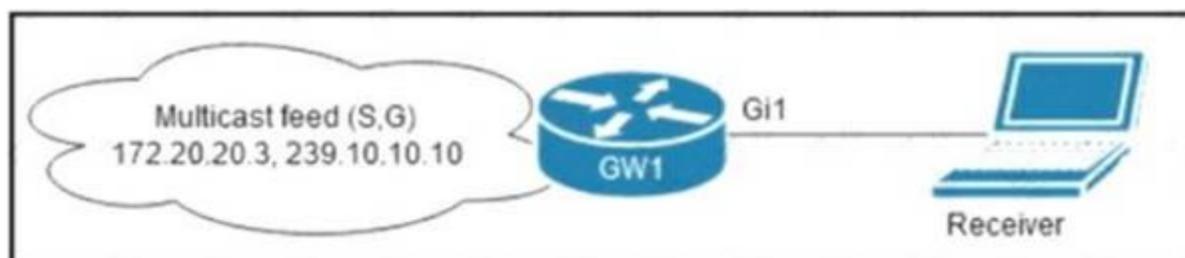
Customer\_A asked ISP\_A to connect two offices via an MPLS L3 VPN. Customer\_A is currently using only the default route toward ISP\_A. The engineer at ISP\_A already configured the ip route vrf Customer\_A 172.16.10.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.1 command on R1. Which action completes the configuration?

- A. Configure the network 172.16.10.0 and redistribute-internal static commands under the BGP address family for Customer\_A in the global BGP configuration on R1.
- B. Enable the bgp default route-target filter and default-Information originate commands under the global BGP configuration on R2.
- C. Configure the route-target both 200:1 and route-replicate vrf Customer\_A commands under the Ip vrf configuration on R2.
- D. Configure the redistribute static and redistribute connected commands on R1.

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 182**

Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator is implementing IGMP to enable multicast feed transmission to the receiver. Which configuration must the administrator deploy on GW1 to permit IGMP Joins only to the assigned (S, G) feed?

- A)
- ```

config t
access-list 100 permit igmp host 0.0.0.0 host 239.10.10.10
access-list 100 deny igmp any any
interface GigabitEthernet1
ip igmp access-group 100
ip igmp version 3
end

```
- B)
- ```

config t
access-list 100 permit igmp host 0.0.0.0 host 239.10.10.10
access-list 100 permit igmp host 172.20.20.3 host 239.10.10.10
access-list 100 deny igmp any any
interface GigabitEthernet1
ip igmp access-group 100
ip igmp version 3
end

```
- C)
- ```

config t
access-list 100 permit igmp host 0.0.0.0 host 239.10.10.10
access-list 100 deny igmp any any
interface GigabitEthernet1
ip igmp access-group 100
ip igmp version 2
end

```
- D)
- ```

config t
access-list 100 permit igmp host 0.0.0.0 host 239.10.10.10
access-list 100 permit igmp host 172.20.20.3 host 239.10.10.10
access-list 100 deny igmp any any
interface GigabitEthernet1
ip igmp access-group 100
ip igmp version 2
end

```

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

**Answer: B**

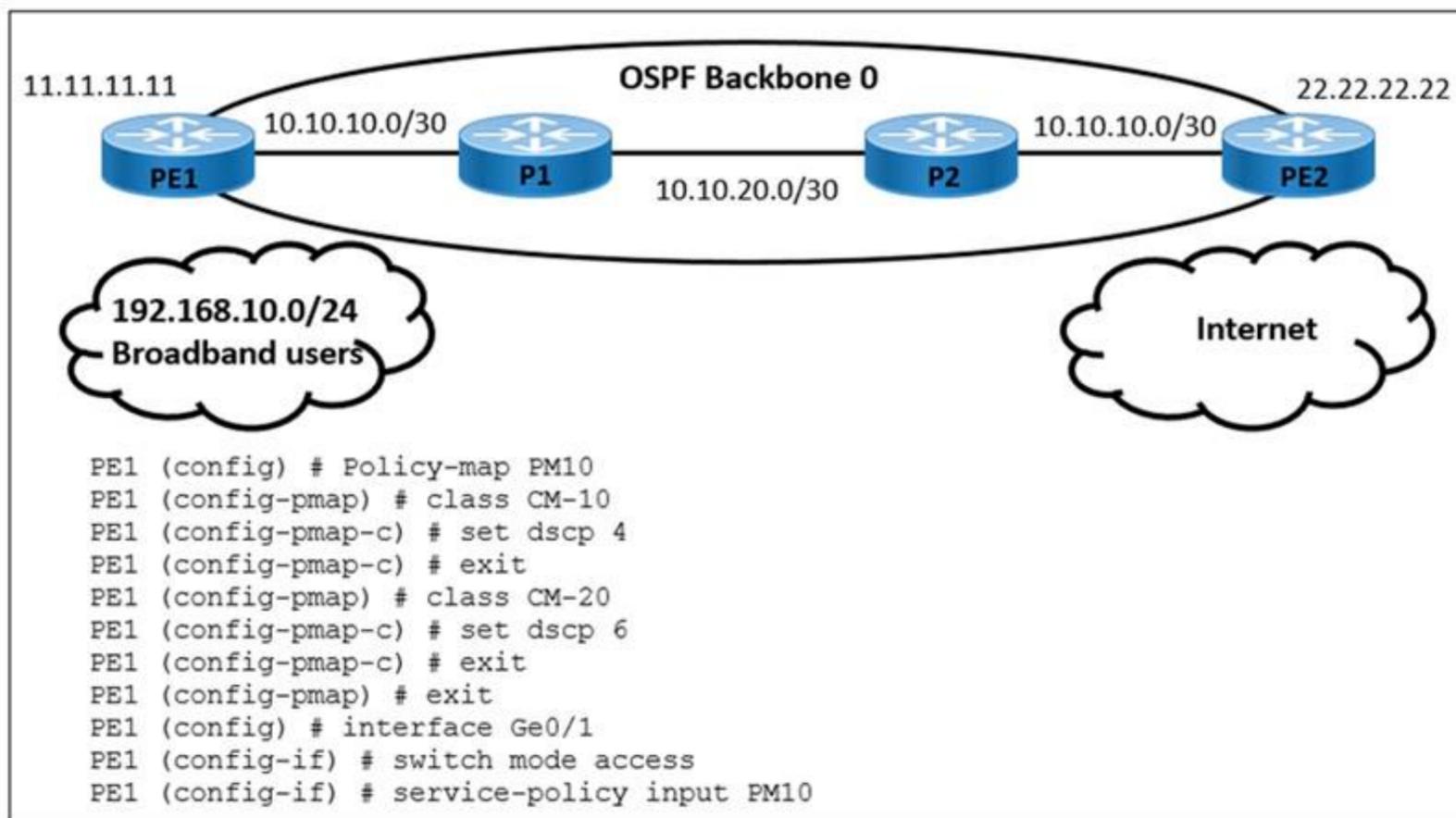
**Explanation:**

#### How IGMP Checks an Extended Access List

When an IGMP extended access list is referenced in the `ip igmp access-group` command on an interface, the (S, G) pairs in the `permit` and `deny` statements of the extended access list are matched against the (S, G) pair of the IGMP reports received on the interface. For example, if an IGMP report with (S1, S2...Sn, G) is received, first the group (0.0.0.0, G) is checked against the access list statements. The convention (0.0.0.0, G) means (\*, G), which is a wildcard source with a multicast group number. If the group is denied, the entire IGMP report is denied. If the group is permitted, each individual (S, G) pair is checked against the access list. Denied sources are taken out of the IGMP report, thereby denying the sources access to the multicast traffic.

#### NEW QUESTION 187

Refer to the exhibit



A user is performing QoS marking on internet traffic and sending it with IPv4 and IPv6 headers on the provider edge device PE1. IPv4 traffic is classified with DSCP 4 and IPv6 traffic is classified with DSCP 6. Which action must the engineer take to begin implementing a QoS configuration on PE1 for the IPv6 traffic?

- A. Create an access list that includes any IPv6 traffic and apply it to CM-20.
- B. Create access list IPv6-match and configure match ip dscp 4 and match ip dscp 6 in class maps CM-10 and CM-20.
- C. Configure match ip dscp 4 in class map CM-10 and match ip dscp 6 in class map CM-20.
- D. Create access list IPv6-filter and remove DSCP value 4 and 6 in class maps CM-10 and CM-20.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 191**

A customer site is being connected to a Frame Relay network via a T1 link. The customer has a contract for 512 kbps service with a Tc value of 125 ms. Under peak line conditions, customer traffic can reach four times the contracted speed. Which QoS configuration must the service provider implement to limit the customer to the contracted values?

- policy-map policy\_map  
class class\_map  
police cir 512000 bc 64000 pir 20480000 be 192000  
conform-action transmit  
exceed-action drop
- policy-map policy\_map  
class class\_map  
police cir 512kbps bc 256kbps pir 2Mbps be 9600 kbps  
conform-action transmit  
exceed-action set-de-bit transmit  
violate-action drop
- policy-map policy\_map  
class class\_map  
police cir 512000 bc 128000 pir 256000 be 32000  
conform-action transmit  
exceed-action set-be-bit transmit  
exceed-action drop
- policy-map policy\_map  
class class\_map  
police cir 512000 bc 32000 pir 64000 be 6400  
conform-action transmit  
violate-action set-dscp-transmit default  
exceed-action drop

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 195**

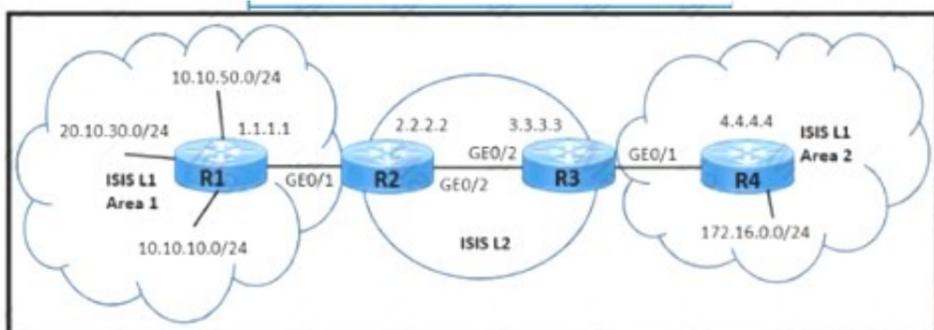
A network administrator is planning a new network with a segment-routing architecture using a distributed control plane. How is routing information distributed on such a network?

- A. Each segment is signaled by a compatible routing protocol, and each segment makes its own steering decisions based on SR policy.
- B. Each segment is signaled by MPLS, and each segment makes steering decisions based on the routing policy pushed by BGP.
- C. Each segment is signaled by an SR controller, but each segment makes its own steering decisions based on SR policy.
- D. Each segment is signaled by an SR controller that makes the steering decisions for each node.

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 196**

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 200**

What must a network engineer consider when designing a Cisco MPLS TE solution with OSPF?

- A. The OSPF extensions and RSVP-TE must be enabled on all routers in the network.
- B. OSPF extensions for RSVP-TE are supported in Area 1.
- C. The OSPF extensions and RSVP-TE must be enabled on the egress routers.
- D. OSPF extensions for RSVP-TE are implemented in Type 6, 7, and 8 LSAs.

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 204**

What is the purpose of RSVP tear messages?

- A. to notify the tail-end router of resource unavailability on the transit router
- B. to inform the headend router of LSP issues
- C. to reuse router resources for other reservation requests
- D. to confirm successful end-to-end resource allocation

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 207**

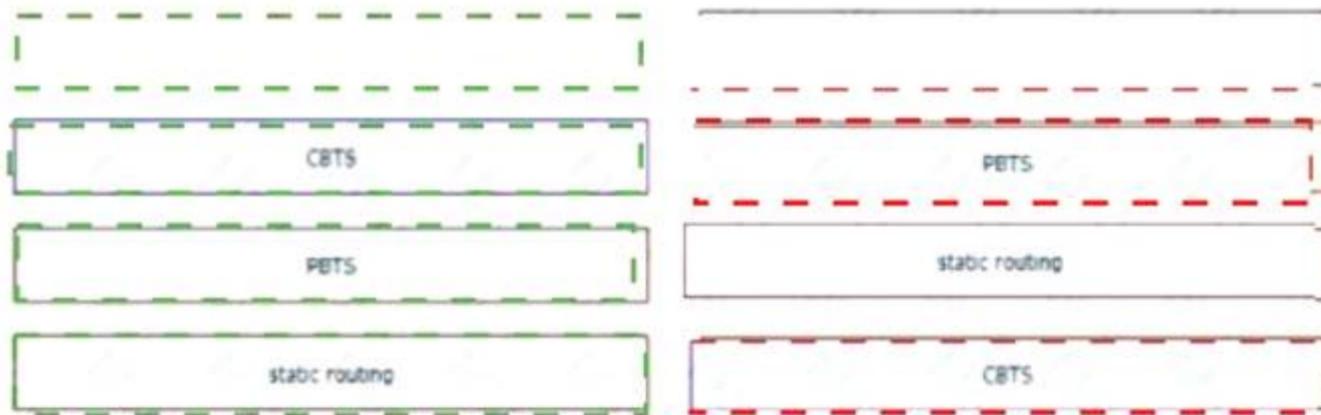
Drag and drop the methods of Cisco MPLS TE tunnel traffic assignment from the left onto their characteristics on the right.

CBTS	autoroute
PBTs	It optimizes streaming services.
static routing	It requires the administrator to manually assign traffic to the tunnel.
	It uses CoS values to assign traffic to the tunnel.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



**NEW QUESTION 208**

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 213**

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 215**

Refer to the exhibit:

```
class-map WEB
  match protocol http
```

Which statement describes the effect of this configuration?

- A. It applies a service policy to all interfaces remarking HTTP traffic
- B. It creates an ACL named WEB that filters HTTP traffic.
- C. It matches HTTP traffic for use in a policy map
- D. It modifies the default policy map to allow all HTTP traffic through the router

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 220**

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 224**

How does model-driven telemetry use YANG?

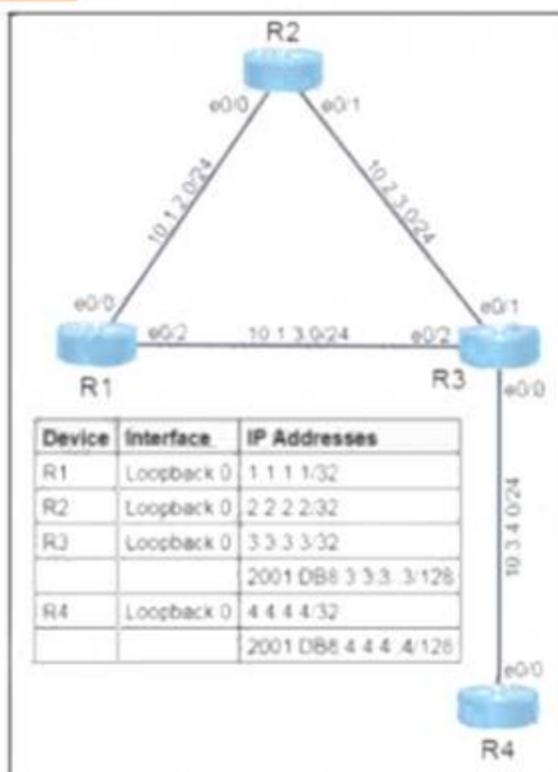
- A. to reset network devices that malfunction
- B. to set informs and traps on clients to report back to a centralized server
- C. to subscribe to data that is streamed from a device
- D. to poll network devices on a 30-minute interval

**Answer:** C

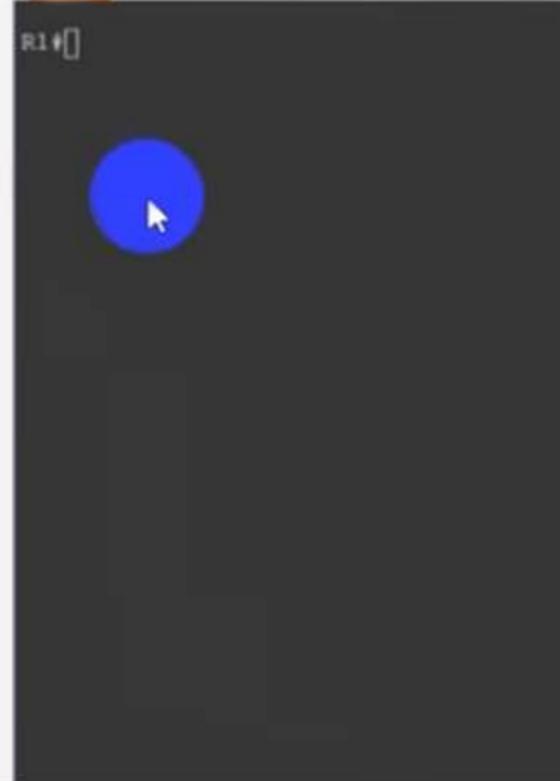
**NEW QUESTION 225**

Simulation 8

Guidelines Topology Tasks



R1 R2 R3 R4



Falak Sawed

Guidelines Topology Tasks

R1 and R3 have IBGP neighborship with R2. R3 and R4 have IPv4 and Pv6 EBGP neighborships with each other. Candidates are required to perform the below configuration and verification tasks.

1. Add relevant BGP configurations to R2 to ensure the IBGP neighborships are up on R2. All 7 prefixes of R1 should be learned on R3 via IBGP.
2. Modify and add relevant BGP neighborship configurations to R3 and R4 to ensure the EBGP neighborships are up. Do not use "disable-connected-check." All 7 prefixes of R1 should be learned on R4 via EBGP.
3. Ensure that both R4 and R3 have IPv6 peering, and on R4, the EBGP IPv4 neighborship/IPv6 neighborship is shut down once the number of prefixes received crosses 10.

1. Add relevant BGP configurations to R2 to ensure the IBGP neighborships are up on R2. All 7 prefixes of R1 should be learned on R3 via IBGP.
2. Modify and add relevant BGP neighborship configurations to R3 and R4 to ensure the EBGP neighborships are up. Do not use "disable-connected-check." All 7 prefixes of R1 should be learned on R4 via EBGP.
3. Ensure that both R4 and R3 have IPv6 peering, and on R4, the EBGP IPv4 neighborship/IPv6 neighborship is shut down once the number of prefixes received crosses 10.

Initial configuration with IP addressing and ISIS neighborship has been completed. The candidate must not make any changes to the configurations except to fulfill the tasks listed above.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Solution

R3

```
router bgp 65413 add ipv4
nei 2.2.2.2 allowas-in
nei 4.4.4.4 allowas-in add ipv6
nei 2001:db8:4:4:4::4 allowas-in
end
copy run start
```

=====

R2

```
router bgp 65413
nei 1.1.1.1 as-override
nei 3.3.3.3 as-override end
copy run start
```

=====

R3

```
router bgp 65413
nei 10.3.4.2 remot 65412
nei 2001:db8:3:4::2 remot 65412
nei 2001:db8:4:4:4::4 remot 65412
nei 2001:db8:4:4:4::4 ebgp-multihop 10 add ip4
nei 10.3.4.2 act ex
add ipv6
nei 2001:db8:4:4:4::4 activate
nei 2001:db8:4:4:4::4 ebgp-multihop 10 nei 2001:db8:3:4::2 act
end
copy run start
```

=====

R4

```
router bgp 65412
nei 10.3.4.1 remot 65413
nei 2001:db8:3:3:3::3 remot 65413
nei 2001:db8:3:3:3::3 ebgp-multihop 10 nei 2001:db8:3:4::1 remot 65413
add ipv4
nei 10.3.4.1 remot act
nei 10.3.4.1 prefix-limit 10 add ipv6
nei 2001:db8:3:3:3::3 activate
nei 2001:db8:3:3:3::3 ebgp-multihop 10 nei 2001:db8:3:3:3::3 prefix-limit 10 nei 2001:db8:3:4::1 activate
nei 2001:db8:3:4::1 prefix-limit 10 end
copy run start
```

**NEW QUESTION 230**

Refer to the exhibit:

```
PE-A#config t
PE-A(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
PE-A(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 44578611
PE-A(config-if)#ip ospf authentication message-digest

PE-B#config t
PE-B(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
```

An engineer wants to authenticate the OSPF neighbor between PEA and PE-B using MD5. Which command on PE-B successfully completes the configuration?

A)

```
PE-B(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 44578611
PE-B(config-if)#ip ospf authentication message-digest
```

B)

```
PE-B(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 44568611
PE-B(config-if)#ip ospf authentication null
```

C)

```
PE-B(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 44578611
PE-B(config-if)#ip ospf authentication null
```

D)

```
PE-B(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 44578611
PE-B(config-if)#ip ospf authentication key-chain 44578611
```

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 234

What is a characteristic of MVPN?

- A. It bypasses the use of MPLS in the service provider core and transmits packets using IP only.
- B. It uses pseudowires to route unicast and broadcast traffic over either a service provider MPLS or IP core.
- C. It allows VRF traffic to use the service provider MPLS VPN to route multicast traffic.
- D. It creates GRE tunnels to route multicast traffic over a service provider IP core.

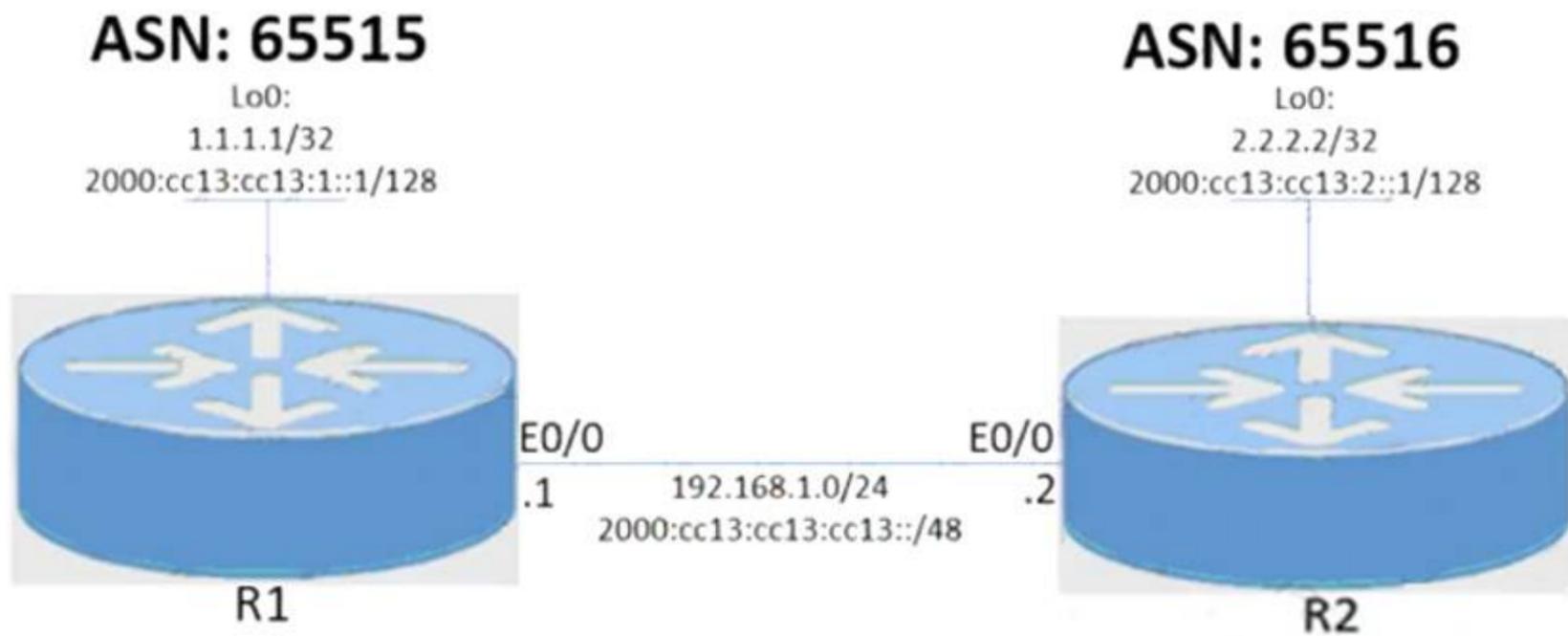
**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 237

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. Topology:

## EBGP Neighbor Adjacency



### Tasks

Configure the BGP routing protocol for R1 and R2 according to the topology to achieve these goals:

- \* 1. Configure EBGP neighbor adjacency for the IPv4 and IPv6 address family between R1 and R2 using Loopback0 IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. All BGP updates must come from the Loopback0 interface as the source. Do not use IGP routing protocols to complete this task.
- \* 2. Configure MD5 Authentication for the EBGP adjacency between R1 and R2. The password is clear text C1sc0!.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

### Explanation:

Here is the solution:

Text Description automatically generated

**R1:**

```
conf t

ip route 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.2
ip route 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1/128 2000:cc13:cc13:cc13::2

router bgp 65515
neighbor 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 remote-as 65516
neighbor 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 update-source lo0
neighbor 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 disable-connected-check
neighbor 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 ebgp-multihop 2
neighbor 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 password C1sc0!
neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 65516
neighbor 2.2.2.2 update-source lo0
neighbor 2.2.2.2 disable-connected-check
neighbor 2.2.2.2 ebgp-multihop 2
neighbor 2.2.2.2 password C1sc0!

address-family ipv4 unicast
neighbor 2.2.2.2 activate

address-family ipv6
neighbor 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 activate
do copy running-config startup-config
```

**R2:**

```
conf t

ip route 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1
ip route 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1/128 2000:cc13:cc13:cc13::1

router bgp 65516
neighbor 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 remote-as 65515
neighbor 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 update-source lo0
neighbor 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 disable-connected-check
neighbor 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 ebgp-multihop 2
neighbor 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 password C1sc0!
neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 65515
neighbor 1.1.1.1 update-source lo0
neighbor 1.1.1.1 disable-connected-check
neighbor 1.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop 2
neighbor 1.1.1.1 password C1sc0!

address-family ipv4 unicast
neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate
```

**NEW QUESTION 242**

An network engineer is deploying VRF on ASBR router R1. The interface must have connectivity over an MPLS VPN inter-AS Option AB network. Which configuration must the engineer apply on the router to accomplish this task?

A)

```
R1(config)# interface ethernet 1/0
R1(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding CISCO
R1(config-if)# mpls ip
```

B)

```
R1(config)# interface ethernet 1/0
R1(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding CISCO
R1(config-if)# shutdown
```

C)

```
R1(config)# interface ethernet 1/0
R1(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding CISCO
R1 (config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 0
```

D)

```
R1(config)# interface ethernet 1/0
R1(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding CISCO
R1(config-if)# mpls bgp forwarding
```

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 245**

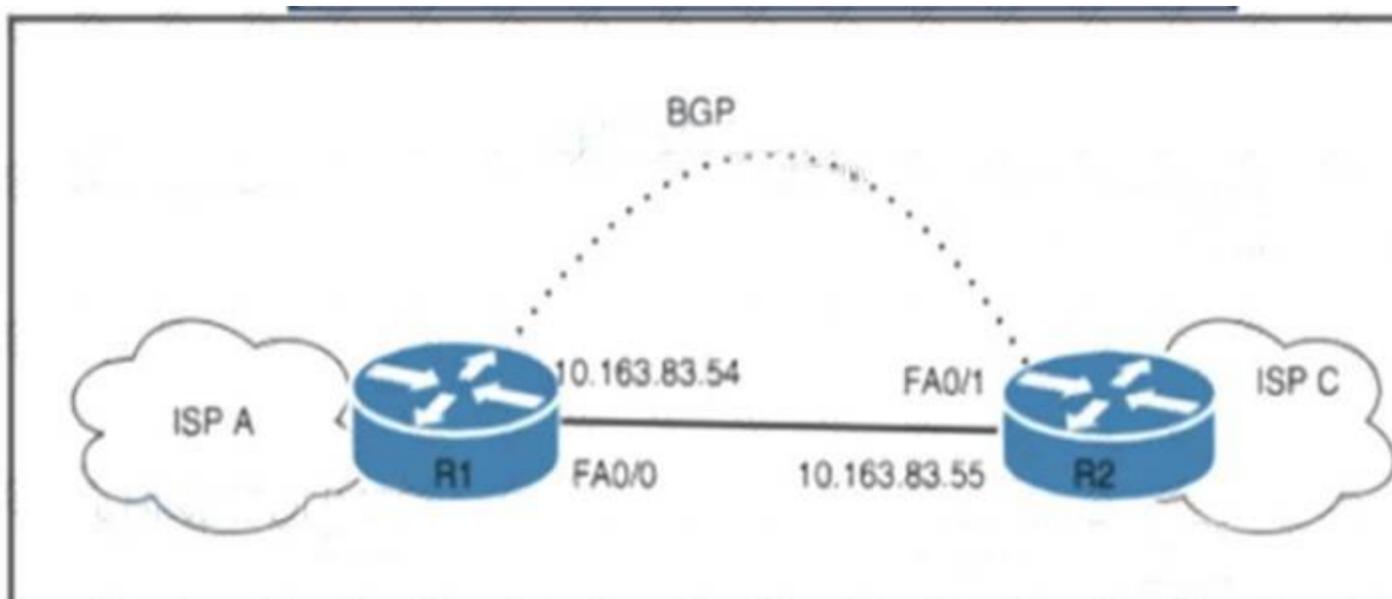
Which two features describe TI-LFA? (Choose two.)

- A. TI-LFA uses PQ or P and Q nodes on the post-convergence path to compute the backup path.
- B. Post-convergence, TI-LFA considers the next-hop neighbor to calculate the backup repair path.
- C. TI-LFA works with point of local repair when the PQ node supports only LDP capability.
- D. Unlike RLFA, TI-LFA works without the PQ node and provides double segment failure protection.
- E. TI-LFA leverages the post-convergence path that carries data traffic after a failure.

**Answer:** DE

**NEW QUESTION 248**

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 250**

Refer to the exhibit:

```
ip flow-export source loopback 0
ip flow-export destination 192.168.1.1
ip flow-export version 9 origin-as
```

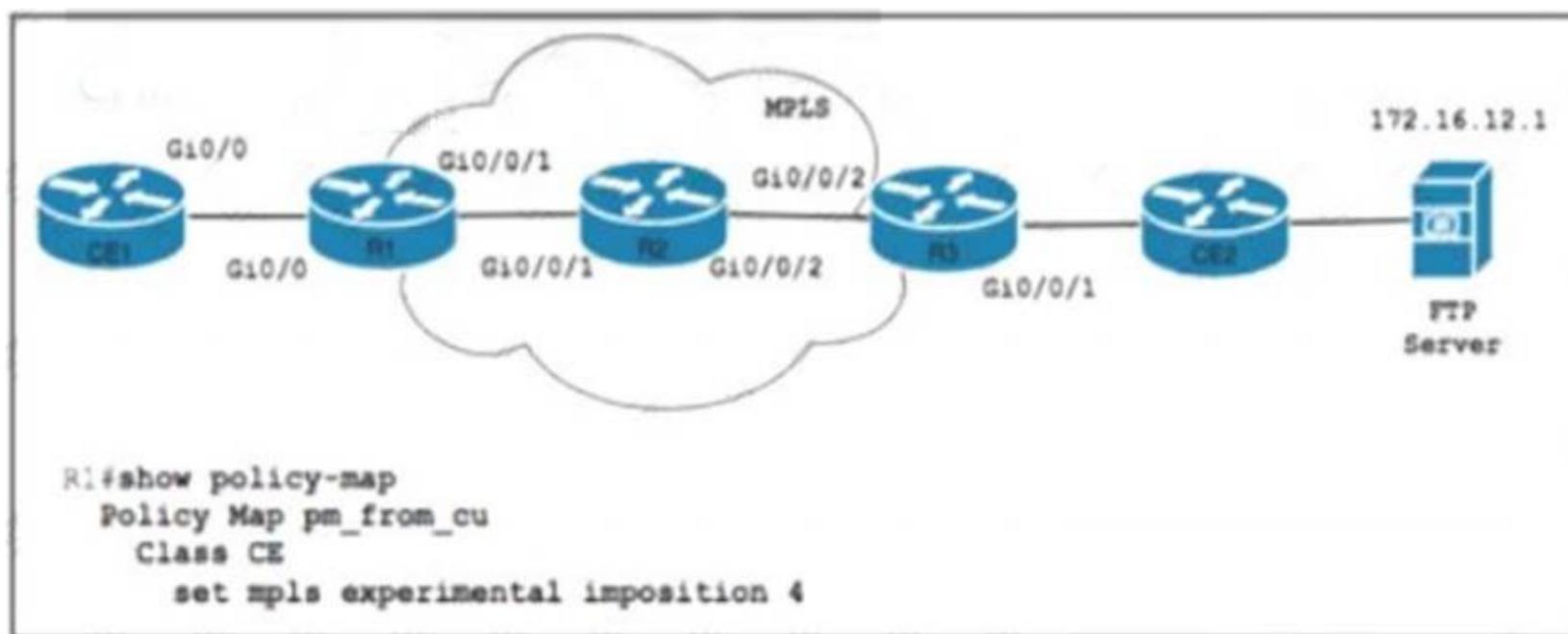
Export statistics received do not include the BGP next hop. Which statement about the NetFlow export statistics is true?

- A. Only the origin AS of the source router will be included in the export statistics.
- B. Loopback 0 must be participating in BGP for it to be included in the export statistics.
- C. The origin AS and the peer-as will be included in the export statistics.
- D. To include the BGP next hop in the export statistics, those keywords must be included with the version 9 entry.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 255**

Refer to the exhibit.



Router R1 is configured with class map CE with match Ip precedence critical to align with customer contract SLAs. The customer is sending all traffic from CE1 toward the FTP server with IP precedence 5. A network engineer must allow 10% of interface capacity on router R3. Which two actions must the engineer take to accomplish the task? (Choose two)

- A. Implement a class map on R1 to match all packets with QoS IP precedence value 100.
- B. Implement a class map on R3 to match all packets with QoS IP precedence value 101.
- C. Apply a policy map to R1 to reserve the remaining 10% of interface bandwidth.
- D. Apply a policy map to R3 to reserve 10% of interface bandwidth.
- E. Implement a class map on R3 to match all packets with QoS IP precedence.

**Answer:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 259**

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 264**

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 are 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 policy 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](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 268**

What are two features of stateful NAT64? (Choose two.)

- A. It uses address overloading.
- B. It provides 1:N translations, so it supports an unlimited number of endpoints.
- C. It requires IPv4-translatable IPv6 address assignments.
- D. It requires the IPv6 hosts to use either DHCPv6-based address assignments or manual address assignments.
- E. It provides 1:1 translation, so it supports a limited number of endpoints.

**Answer:** AB

**NEW QUESTION 273**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
GET https://192.168.201.10/api/class/aaaUser.json?
    query-target-filter=eq(aaaUser.lastName, "CiscoTest")
```

An engineer configured several network devices to run REST APIs. After testing, the organization plans to use REST APIs throughout the network to manage the network more efficiently. What is the effect if this script?

- A. It returns an AAA users with the last name CiscoTest.
- B. It creates a class map named aaauser with traffic tagged from AAA.
- C. It queries the local database to find a user named aaaUser.Json
- D. It adds the user CiscoTest to the AAA database located at 192.168.201.10.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 278**

A network operator with an employee ID 4531 26:504 must implement a PIM-SSM multicast configuration on the customer's network so that users in different domains are able to access and stream live traffic. The IGMP version must be enabled to support the SSM implementation. Which action must the engineer perform on R1 to complete the SSM implementation?

- R1(config)# ip multicast-routing  
R1(config)# ip pim ssm default  
R1(config)# interface ethernet 1/0  
R1(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode  
R1(config-if)# ip igmp version 3
- R1(config)# ip routing multicast  
R1(config)# ip pim ssm range 1  
R1(config)# ip pim passive  
R1(config)# ip plm dense-mode  
R1(config-if)# ip igmp version 3
- R1(config)# ip pim ssm range 1  
R1(config)# interface ethernet 1/0  
R1(config-if)# ip pim sparse-dense-mode  
R1(config-if)# ip igmp version 2
- R1(config)# ip pim bidir-enable  
R1(config)# ip multicast-routing  
R1(config)# ip pim autorp listener  
R1(config-if)# ip igmp version 2

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 283**

After a possible security breach, the network administrator of an ISP must verify the times that several different users logged into the network. Which command must the administrator enter to display the login time of each user that activated a session?

- A. show netconf-yang sessions detail
- B. show netconf-yang datastores
- C. show platform software yang-management process
- D. show netconf-yang sessions

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/167/b\\_167\\_programmability\\_cg/configur](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/167/b_167_programmability_cg/configur)

Device# **show netconf-yang sessions detail**

R: Global-lock on running datastore  
C: Global-lock on candidate datastore  
S: Global-lock on startup datastore

```
Number of sessions      : 1

session-id             : 19
transport              : netconf-ssh
username               : admin
source-host            : 2001:db8::1
login-time             : 2018-10-26T12:37:22+00:00
in-rpcs                : 0
in-bad-rpcs            : 0
out-rpc-errors         : 0
out-notifications      : 0
global-lock            : None
```

**NEW QUESTION 285**

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 288**

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?

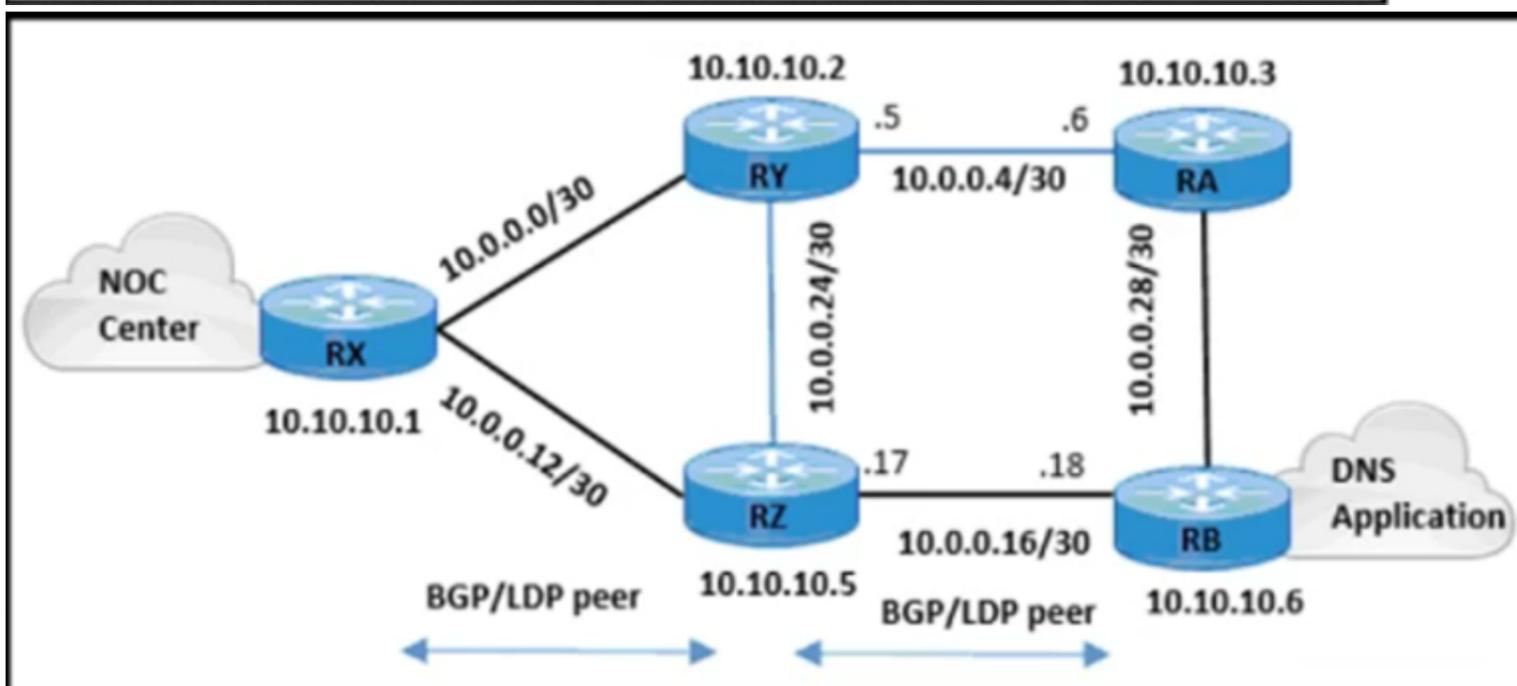
- A. netconf-yang cisco-ia snmp-community -string Public
- B. snmp-server community cisco RW
- C. snmp-server community public RO
- D. netconf-yang cisco-ia snmp-community-string Private

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 293**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RX#
class-map match-all Routing
match access-group 150
class-map match-all Management
match access-group 151
!
policy-map RTR_CoPP
class Routing
police 1000000 50000 50000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit
class Management
police 100000 20000 20000 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop
!
access-list 150 permit tcp any gt 1024 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 eq bgp
access-list 150 permit tcp any eq bgp 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 gt 1024 established
access-list 151 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq telnet
access-list 151 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 eq telnet 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 established
access-list 151 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 22
access-list 151 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 eq 22 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 established
access-list 151 permit udp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq snmp
access-list 151 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq www
access-list 151 permit udp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 443
access-list 151 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq ftp
access-list 151 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq ftp-data
access-list 151 permit udp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq syslog
access-list 151 permit udp 172.16.10.0 0.0.0.255 eq domain 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255
```



The engineering team wants to limit control traffic on router RX with the following IP address assignments:

- Accepted traffic for router: 10.0.0.0/24
- NOC users IP allocation: 192.168.10.0/24

Which additional configuration must be applied to RX to apply the policy for MSDP?

- A. RX(config)#access-list 151 permit tcp any gt 1024 10.10.0.0 0.0.0.255 eq 639RX(config)#access-list 151 permit tcp any eq 639 10.10.0.0 0.0.0.255 gt 1024

established

B. RX(config)#access-list 150 permit tcp any gt 1024 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 eq 639RX(config)#access-list 150 permit tcp any eq 639 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 gt 1024 established

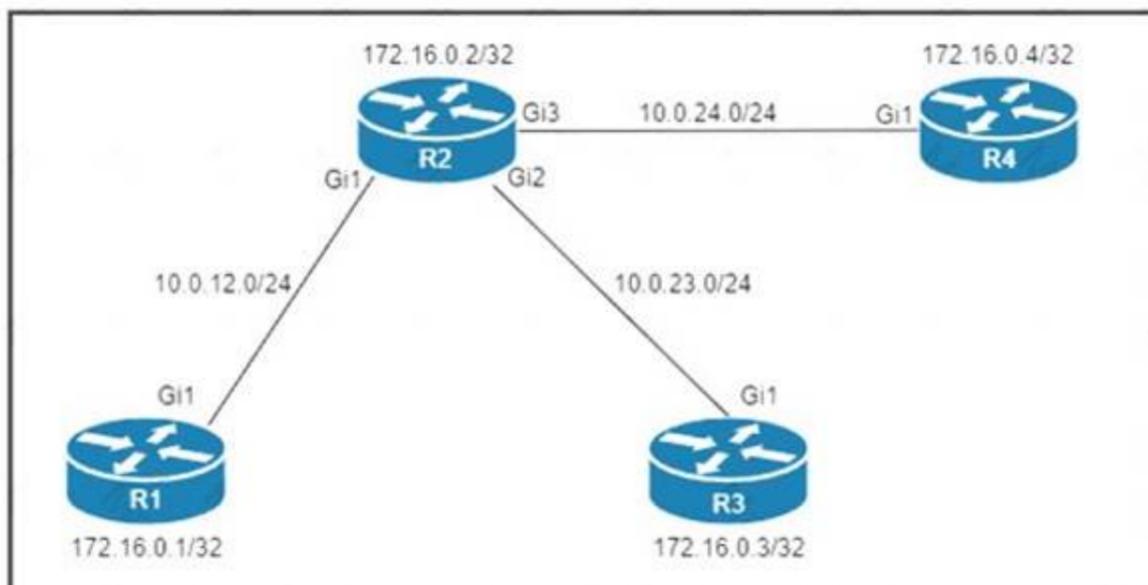
C. RX(config)#access-list 151 permit tcp any 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 eq 639RX(config)#access-list 151 permit udp any 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 eq 639

D. RX(config)#access-list 150 permit tcp any 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 eq 639RX(config)#access-list 150 permit udp any 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 eq 639

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 294**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration must be applied to each of the four routers on the network to reduce LDP LIB size and advertise label bindings for the /32 loopback IP space only?

config t  
ip prefix-list LOOPBACKS seq 5 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32  
mpls ldp label  
allocate global prefix-list LOOPBACKS  
end

config t  
access-list 10 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.0.7  
access-list 20 permit 10.0.0.0 0.0.31.255  
no mpls ldp advertise-labels  
mpls ldp advertise-labels for 10 to 20  
end

config t  
access-list 10 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.0.7  
access-list 20 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.0.7  
no mpls ldp advertise-labels  
mpls ldp advertise-labels for 10 to 20  
end

config t  
mpls ldp label  
allocate global host-routes  
end

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 298**

A network engineer must enable the helper router to terminate the OSPF graceful restart process if it detects any changes in the LSA. Which command enables this feature?

- A. nsf ietf helper disable
- B. nsf cisco enforce global
- C. nsf ietf helper strict-lsa-checking
- D. nsf Cisco helper disable

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 303**

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/da>

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

**NEW QUESTION 306**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

RZ#
*Dec  8 06:25:39.147: OSPF: Rcv hello from 10.10.10.2 area 0 from GigabitEthernet2/0 10.0.0.25
*Dec  8 06:25:39.151: OSPF: End of hello processing
*Dec  8 06:25:39.747: OSPF: Send hello to 224.0.0.5 area 100 on FastEthernet0/0 from 10.0.0.14
*Dec  8 06:25:40.015: OSPF: Rcv hello from 192.168.10.1 area 100 from FastEthernet0/0 10.0.0.13
*Dec  8 06:25:40.019: OSPF: Hello from 10.0.0.13 with mismatched Stub/Transit area option bit
RZ#
*Dec  8 06:25:47.287: OSPF: Send hello to 224.0.0.5 area 0 on GigabitEthernet2/0 from 10.0.0.26
*Dec  8 06:25:48.187: OSPF: Send hello to 224.0.0.5 area 0 on FastEthernet1/0 from 10.0.0.17
RZ#

RY#show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID      Pri  State           Dead Time   Address        Interface
10.10.10.5      1    FULL/BDR       00:00:39   10.0.0.26     Ethernet3/0
    
```

A network engineer received a complaint about these problems in OSPF stub area 100:

- > The Ethernet link is down between routers RX and RY because the fiber was cut.
- > CE site A traffic to the hub site is being dropped. Which action resolves these issues?

- A. Set the OSPF authentication type to MD5 between RX and RY DUMPS
- B. Change the OSPF area 100 type to stub on RZ.
- C. Change the OSPF priority to 100 on the interfaces that connect RX and RY.
- D. DUMPS Set the OSPF MTU to 1500 on the link between RX and RZ.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 311**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Router 1:

snmp-server group group1 v3 noauth
snmp-server user testuser group1 remote 192.168.0.254
snmp-server host 192.168.0.254 informs version 3 noauth testuser config
    
```

A network engineer is deploying SNMP configuration on client's routers. Encrypted authentication must be included on router 1 to provide security and protect message confidentially. Which action should the engineer perform on the routers to accomplish this task?

- A. snmp-server host 192.168.0.254 informs version 3 auth testuser config.
- B. snmp-server user testuser group 1 remote 192.168.0.254 v3 auth md5 testpassword
- C. snmp-server group group 1 v3 auth.
- D. snmp-server community public

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 312**

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 315**

What is a characteristic of prefix segment identifier?

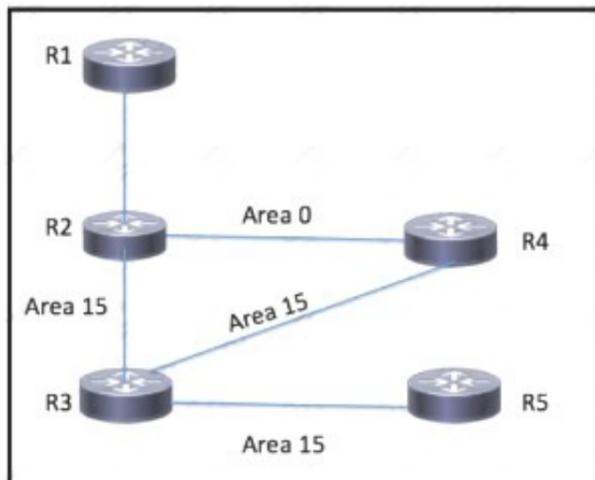
- A. It contains a router to a neighbor
- B. It contains the interface address of the device per each link
- C. It is globally unique.

D. It is locally unique.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 320**

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer has started to configure a router for OSPF, as shown Which configuration must an engineer apply on the network so that area 15 traffic from R5 to R1 will prefer the route through R4?

- A. Place the link between R3 and R5 in a stub area to force traffic to use the route through R4.
- B. Increase the cost on the link between R2 and R4, to influence the path over R3 and R4.
- C. Implement a multiarea adjacency on the link between R2 and R4, with the cost manipulated to make the path through R4 preferred.
- D. Implement a sham link on the between R3 and R2 to extend area 0 area 15.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 322**

Refer to the exhibit:

```

R1
router bgp 65000
router-id 192.168.1.1
neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65012
neighbor 192.168.1.2 local-as 65112
    
```

A network engineer is implementing a BGP protocol. Which effect of the local-as keyword in this configuration is true?

- A. It enables peer 192.168.1.2 to establish a BGP relationship with R1 using AS 65012 and the VPNv4 address family
- B. It enables peer 192.168.1.2 to establish a BGP relationship with R1 using AS 65012 without additional configuration
- C. It enables peer 192.168.1.2 to establish a BGP relationship with R1 using AS 65112 and the VPNv4 address family
- D. It enables peer 192.168.1.2 to establish a BGP relationship with R1 using AS 65112 without additional configuration.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/13761-39.html>

**NEW QUESTION 325**

Which CLI mode must be used to configure the BGP keychain in Cisco IOS XR software?

- A. global configuration mode
- B. routing configuration mode
- C. BGP neighbor configuration
- D. mode BGP address-family configuration mode

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 330**

Which configuration enables BGP FlowSpec client function and installation of policies on all local interfaces?

A)

flowspec  
address-family ipv4  
local-install all-interface

B)

flowspec  
address-family ipv4  
install interface-all

C)

flowspec  
address-family ipv4  
local-install interface-all

D)

flowspec  
address-family ipv4  
install interface-all local

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 332

A remote operation center is deploying a set of I-BGP and E-BGP connections for multiple IOS-XR platforms using the same template. The I-BGP sessions exchange prefixes with no apparent issues, but the E-BGP sessions do not exchange routes. What causes this issue?

- A. A PASS ALL policy has not been implemented for the I-BGP neighbors.
- B. The next-hop-self command is not implemented on both E-BGP neighbors.
- C. The E-BGP neighbors are not allowed to exchange information due to the customer platforms default policy.
- D. The I-BGP neighbors are mistyped and HELLO packets cannot be exchanged successfully between routers.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

### Routing Policy Enforcement

External BGP (eBGP) neighbors must have an inbound and outbound policy configured. If no policy is configured, no routes are accepted from the neighbor, nor are any routes advertised to it. This added security measure ensures that routes cannot accidentally be accepted or advertised in the case of a configuration omission error.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/asr9k-r6-2/routing/configuration/guide/b-routin>

#### NEW QUESTION 333

Which benefit is provided by FRR?

- A. It provides fast forwarding path failure detection times for all media.
- B. It provides rapid failure detection between forwarding engines.
- C. It provides performance data for the service provider network.
- D. It protects Cisco MPLS TE LSPs from link and node failures.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 338

Refer to the exhibit.

```

CE1#
interface FastEthernet0/0/1
description **** HUB CE router ****
ip address 10.0.12.1 255.255.255.0

router ospf 100
log-adjacency-changes
network 10.0.12.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

CE2#
interface Serial0/0/9
description **** SPOKE CE router ****
encapsulation ppp
ip address 10.0.12.12 255.255.255.0

router ospf 100
log-adjacency-changes
network 10.0.12.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
    
```

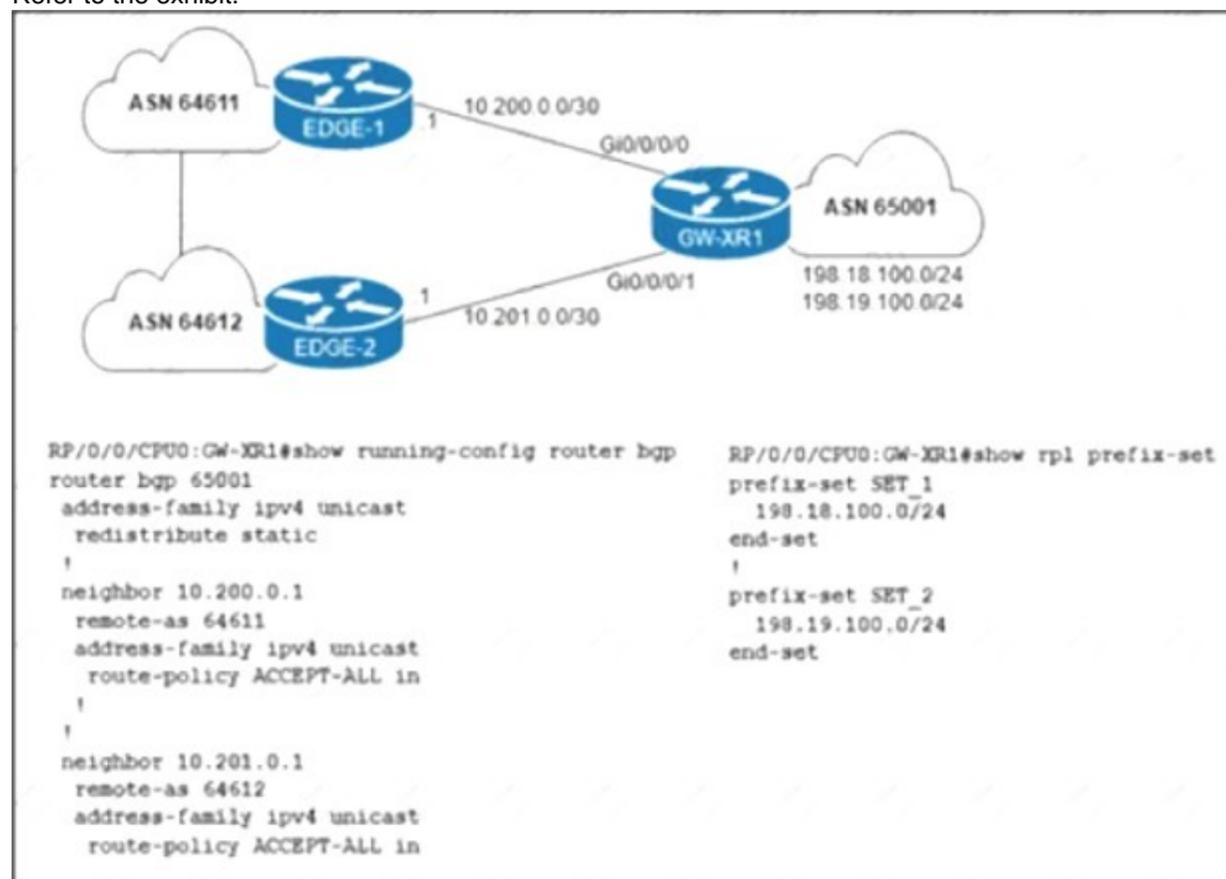
A network engineer is configuring customer edge routers to finalize a L2VPN over MPLS deployment. Assume that the AToM L2VPN service that connects the two CEs is configured correctly on the service provider network. Which action causes the solution to fail?

- A. A loopback with a /32 IP address has not been used
- B. OSPF does not work with L2VPN services
- C. The xconnect statement has not been defined
- D. The routing protocol network types are not compatible

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 342**

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 343**

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 345**

The NOC team must update the BGP forwarding configuration on the network with these requirements: BGP peers must establish a neighborship with NSF

capability and restart the session for the capability to be exchanged after 120 seconds.  
BGP peers must delete routes after 360 seconds of inactivity. Which action meets these requirements?

- A. Set the BGP restart-time to 120 seconds and the BGP ha-mode sso to 360 seconds.
- B. Set the stalepath-time to 120 seconds and the BGP restart-time to 360 seconds.
- C. Set the BGP ha-mode sso to 120 seconds and the BGP restart-time to 360 seconds.
- D. Set the BGP restart-time to 120 seconds and the stalepath-time to 360 seconds.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 350**

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 355**

Refer to the exhibits:

```
Apr 30 14:33:43.619: %CLNS-4-AUTH_FAIL: ISIS: LAN IIF authentication failed"
```

```
R1#show isis neighbors
Tag TEST:
System Id  Type Interface  IP Address  State Holdtime Circuit Id
R2         L2    Fa0/0      UP    9      R2.01

R2#show isis neighbors
Tag TEST:
System Id  Type Interface  IP Address  State Holdtime Circuit Id
R2         L1    Fa0/0      INIT 22      R2.01
R2         L2    Fa0/0      UP    24      R2.01
```

R1 and R2 are directly connected and IS-IS routing has been enabled between R1 and R2. R1 messages periodically. Based on this output, which statement is true?

- A. IS-IS neighbor authentication is failing for Level 2 first and then for Level 1 PDUs
- B. IS-IS neighbor authentication is failing for Level 1 and Level 2 PDUs .
- C. IS-IS neighbor authentication is failing for Level 1 PDUs only
- D. IS-IS neighbor authentication is failing for Level 2 PDUs only.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 357**

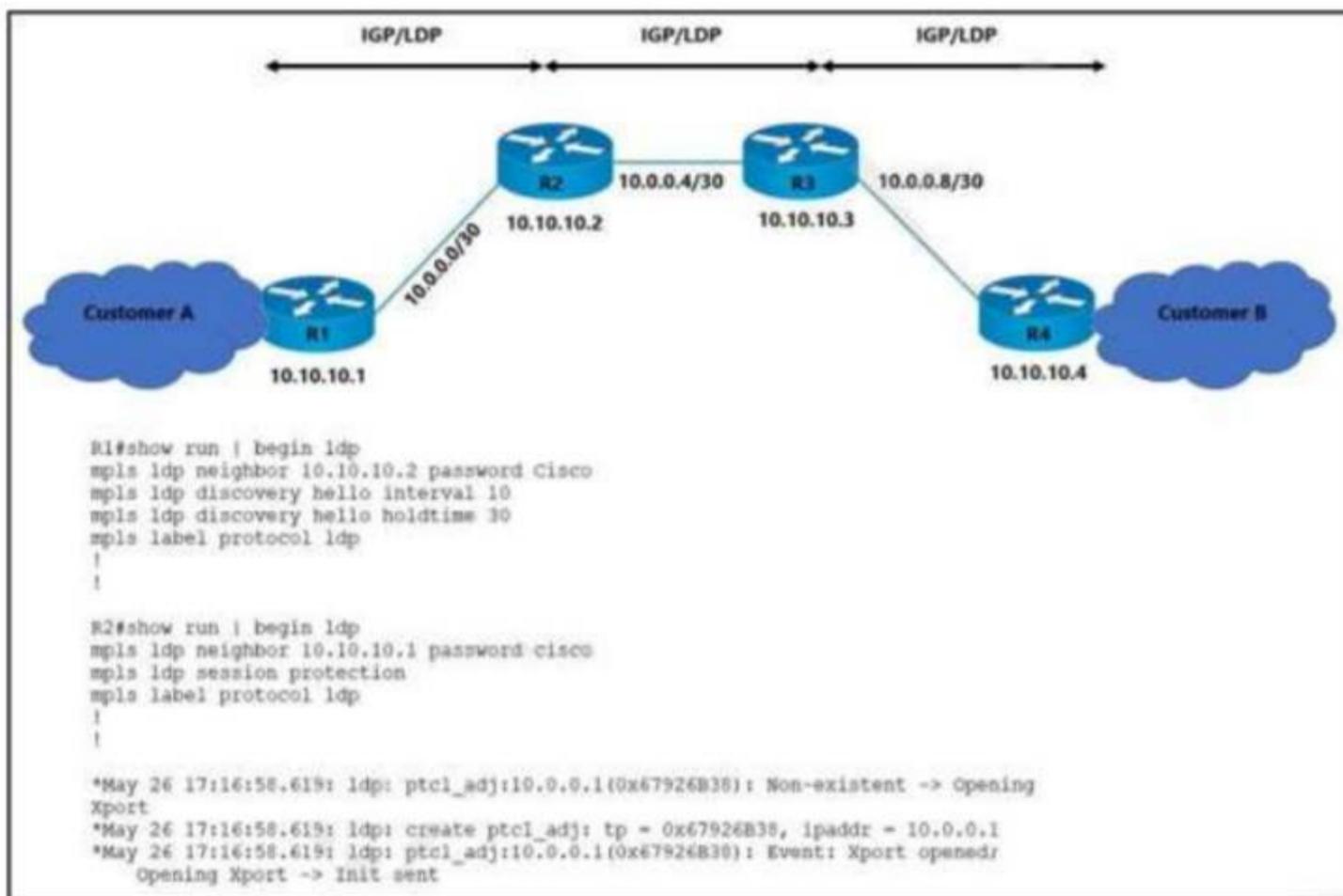
Which role does the Adjacency-SID sub-TLV extension perform in the IS-IS routing protocol?

- A. It is advertised within a TLV-24 (IS-IS Neighbor Adjacency Attribute) to label a specific adjacency between Level1 routers within one IS-IS area.
- B. It is advertised within TLV-136 (Extended IP Reachability) to label a specific node in the network.
- C. It is advertised within TLV-22 (Extended IS Reachability) to label a specific link in a segment routing domain.
- D. It is advertised within TLV-145 (IS-IS Prefix Reachability Information) to label host prefixes on loopback interfaces on Level 2 routers within one

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 358**

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 362**

Drag and drop the OSPF and IS-IS Cisco MPLS TE extensions from the left to their functional descriptions on the right.

TLV Type 2	includes an 8-bit default metric
TLV Type 22	supports a 32-bit metric and an up/down bit
TLV Type 134	carries a 32-bit router ID for traffic engineering
TLV Type 135	advertisements are flooded throughout the entire area network
Type 10 Opaque LSA	contains information about the link and includes other sub-TLVs

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

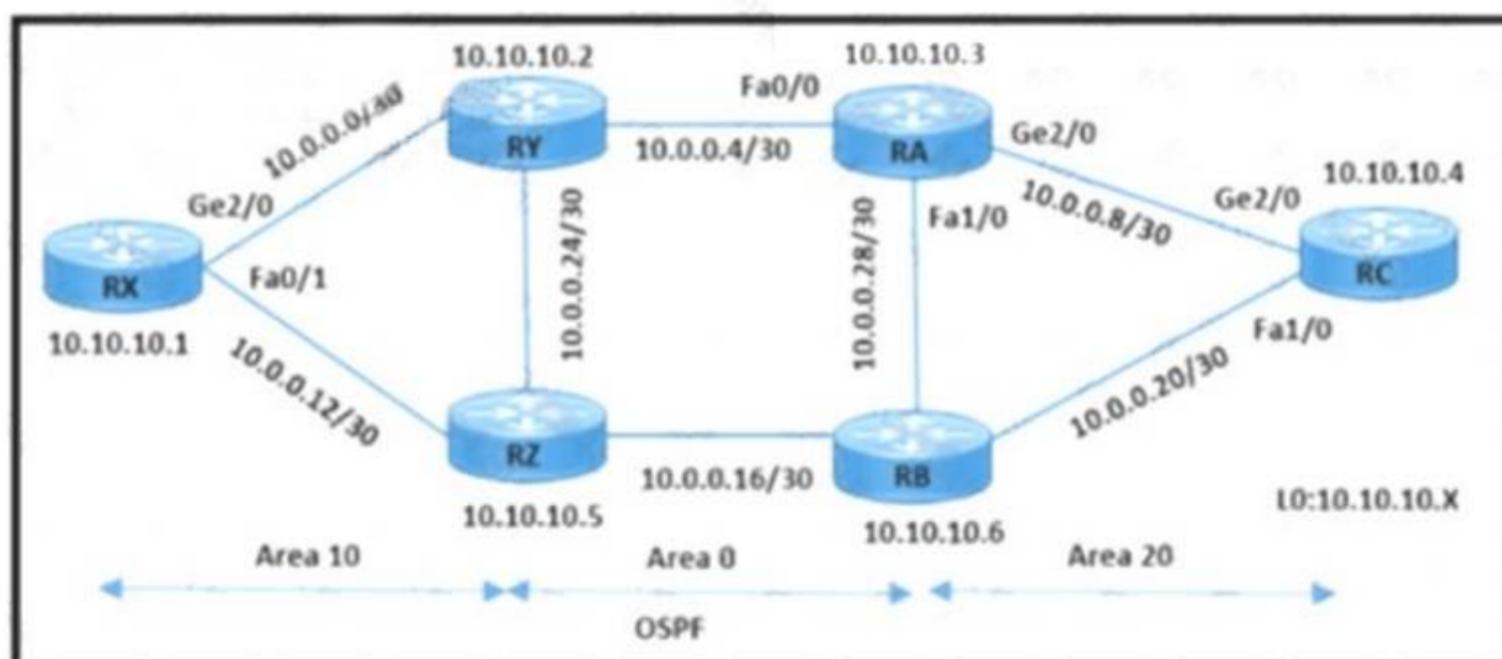
**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**



**NEW QUESTION 366**

Refer to the exhibit.



```

R1#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

R1#
*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
R1#
*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
R1#
*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 dchcb
R1#
*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
R1#
    
```

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 369**

Which two tasks must an engineer perform when implementing LDP NSF on the network? (Choose two.)

- A. Disable Cisco Express Forwarding.
- B. Enable NSF for EIGRP.
- C. Enable NSF for the link-state routing protocol that is in use on the network.
- D. Implement direct connections for LDP peers.
- E. Enable NSF for BGP.

Answer: CE

**Explanation:**

LDP NSF works with LDP sessions between directly connected peers and with peers that are not directly connected (targeted sessions).  
[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp\\_ha/configuration/15-sy/mp-ha-15-sy-book/mp-ldp-grace](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_ha/configuration/15-sy/mp-ha-15-sy-book/mp-ldp-grace)

**NEW QUESTION 372**

How can shared services in an MPLS Layer 3 VPN provide Internet access to the customers of a central service provider?

- A. The CE router can establish a BGP peering to a PE router and use the PE device to reach the Internet
- B. Route distinguishes are used to identify the routes that CEs can use to reach the Internet
- C. The customer VRF uses route targets to import and export routes to and from a shared services VRF
- D. Static routes on CE routers allow route leakage from a PE global routing table

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 373**

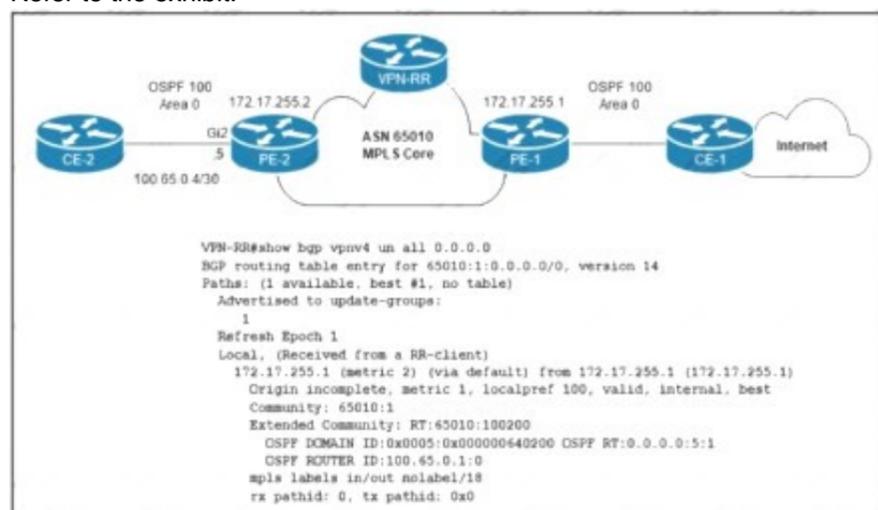
Which configuration mode do you use to apply the mpls ldp graceful-restart command in IOS XE Software? MPLS

- A. MPLS
- B. LDP neighbor
- C. global
- D. interface

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 378**

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 379**

After a series of unexpected device failures on the network, a Cisco engineer is deploying NSF on the network devices so that packets continue to be forwarded during switchovers. The network devices reside in the same holding, but they are physically separated into two different data centers. Which task must the engineer perform as part of the deployment?

- A. implement OSPF to maintain the link-state database during failover.
- B. implement VRFs and specify the forwarding instances that must remain active during failover.
- C. implement an L2VPN with the failover peer to share state information between the active and standby devices.
- D. implement Cisco Express Forwarding to provide forwarding during failover.

**Answer: B****NEW QUESTION 384**

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 395**

What are two features of stateful NAT64?

- A. It provides 1: N translations, so it supports an unlimited number of endpoints
- B. It provides 1:1 translation so it supports a limited number of end points
- C. It requires the ipv6 hosts to use either DHCPv6 based address assignments or manual address assignments
- D. It uses address overloading
- E. It requires IPv4 translatable IPv6 address assignments

**Answer: AD**

**NEW QUESTION 400**

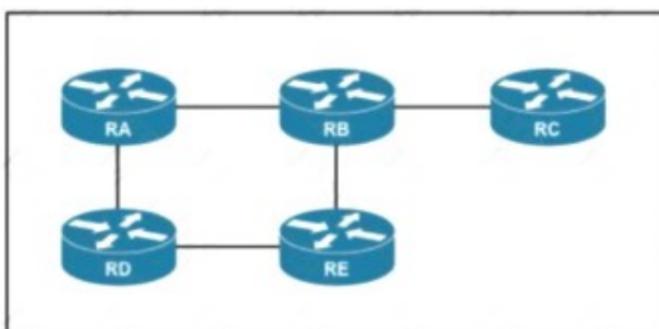
Which feature describes the weight parameter for BGP path selection?

- A. Its value is local to the router
- B. Its value is set either locally or globally.
- C. Its default value is 0.
- D. Its value is global to the router.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 403**

Refer to the exhibit.



If RC is a stub router, which entry must be injected so that it will send traffic outside the OSPF domain?

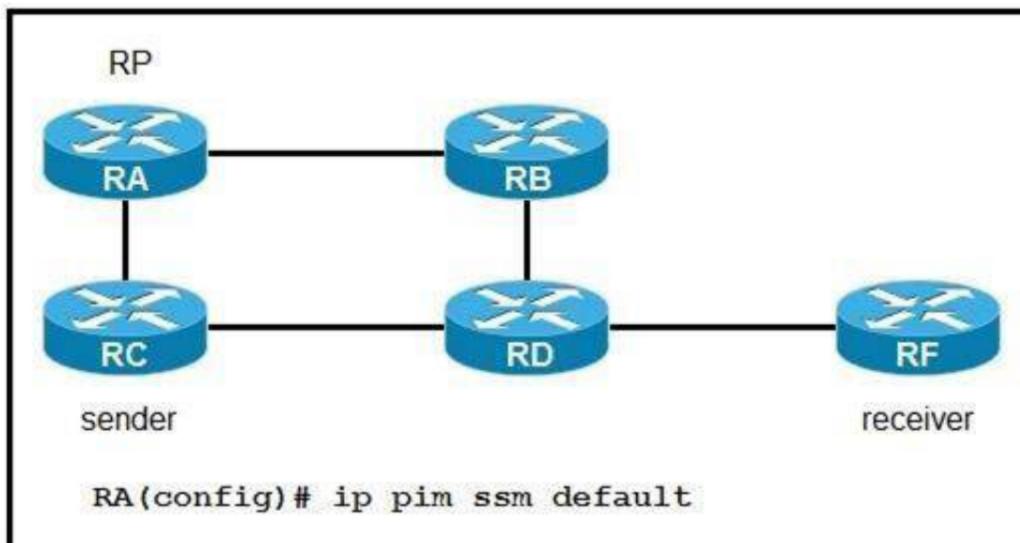
- A. virtual link between RB and RC

- B. sham link
- C. more specific route
- D. default route

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 405**

Refer to the exhibit:



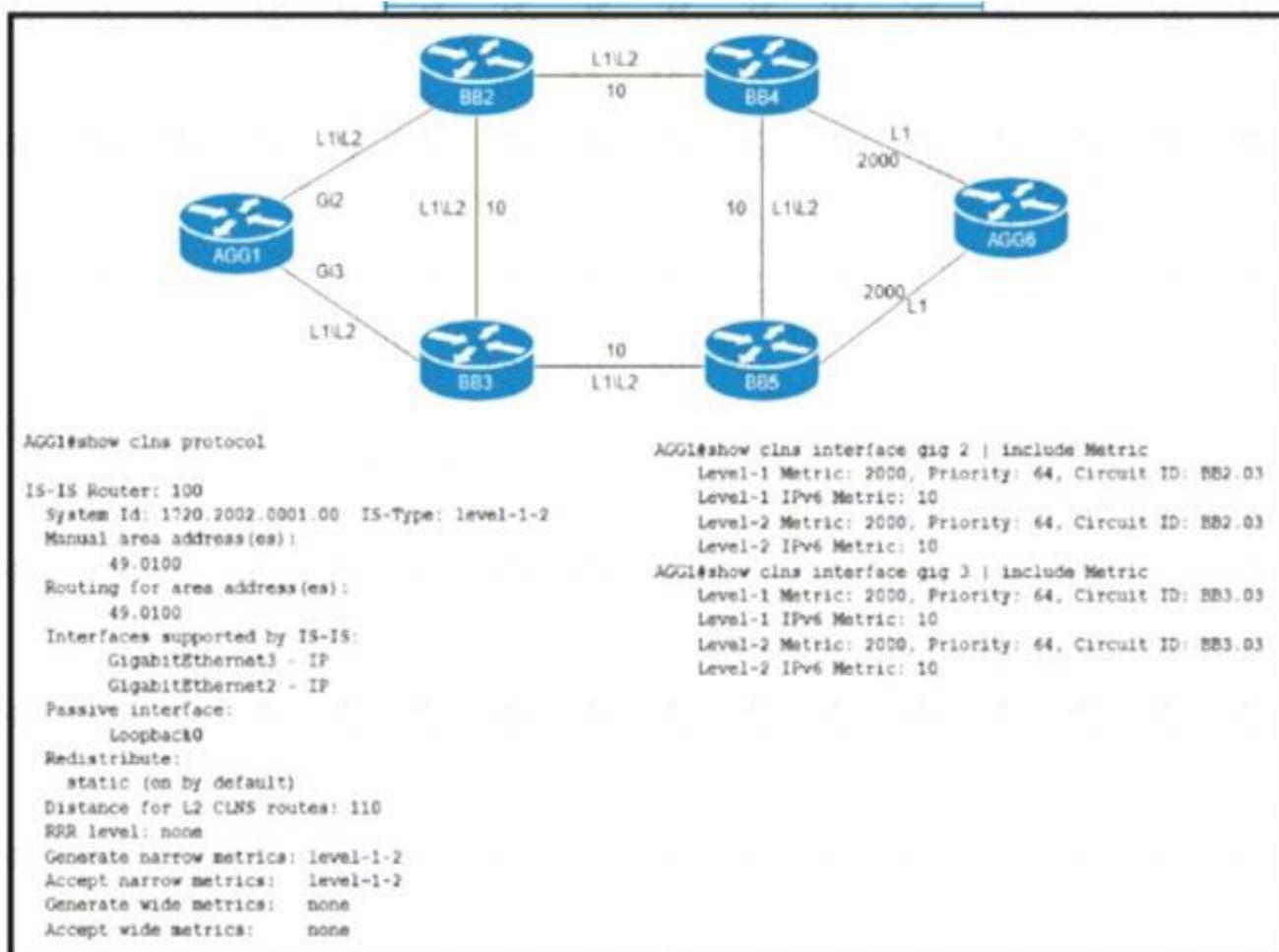
If router RA is configured as shown, which IPv4 multicast address space does it use?

- A. 224.0.0/8
- B. 225.0.0/8
- C. 232.0.0/8
- D. 239.0.0/8

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 406**

Refer to the exhibit.



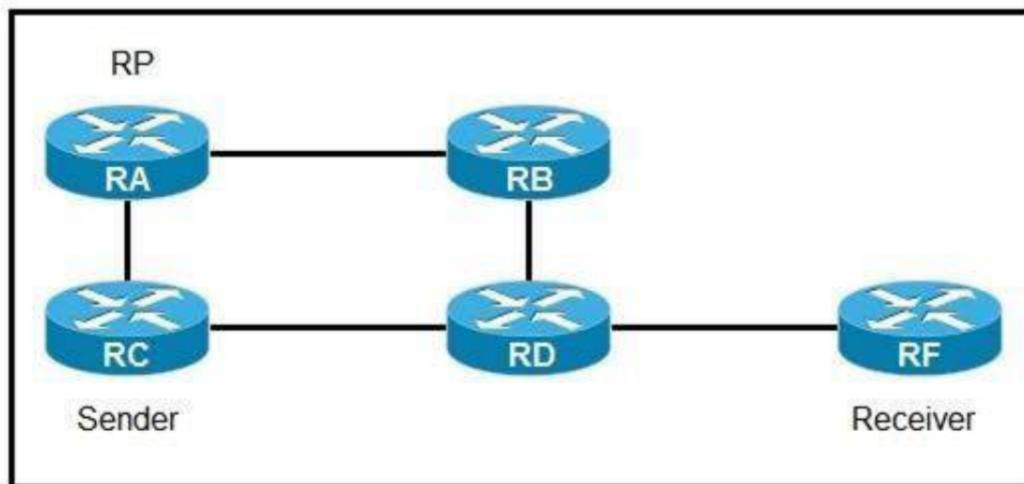
An engineer is configuring IS-IS on ISP network. Which IS-IS configuration must an engineer implement on router AGG1 so that it establishes connectivity to router AGG6 via the BB3 core router?

- A. router isis 100 metric-style narrowinterface GigabitEthernet 3 isis metric 10 level-2
- B. router isis 100 metric-style wideinterface GigabitEthernet 3 isis metric 1500 level-2
- C. router isis 100 metric-style narrowinterface GigabitEthernet 3 isis metric 10 level-1
- D. router isis 100 metric-style wideinterface GigabitEthernet 3 isis metric 1500 level-1

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 409**

Refer to the exhibit:



If router A is the RP, which PIM mode can you configure so that devices will send multicast traffic toward the RP?

- A. PIM-SM
- B. PIM-DM
- C. BIDIR-PIM
- D. PIM-SSM

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 411**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Notification host: 192.168.101.1 udp-port: 162 type: trap
user: community1 security model: v1
  
```

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 413**

While implementing TTL security, you issue the PE(config-router-af)#neighbor 2.2.2.2 ttl-security hops 2 command. After you issue this command, which BGP packets does the PE accept?

- A. from 2.2.2.2, with a TTL of 253 or more
- B. from 2.2.2.2, with a TTL of less than 2
- C. to 2.2.2.2, with a TTL of less than 253
- D. to 2.2.2.2, with a TTL of 2 or more

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 414**

Drag and drop the multicast concepts from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

IGMP	multicast routing protocol that floods traffic to all peers
PIM-DM	technology that manages the process of joining and leaving multicast groups
PIM-SM	technology that requires an RP
shared tree	technology that uses the RP as the single common root
source tree	shortest-path tree

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

1: PIM-DM 2:IGMP 3:PIM-SM 3:shared tree 4:source tree

**NEW QUESTION 418**

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 420**

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/xs-3s/fnf-xe-3s-book/fnf-ipfix-export>

**NEW QUESTION 421**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router 1:
router isis
 net 49.0011.0000.0000.0001.00

Router 2:
router isis
 net 49.0001.0000.0000.0001.00

Router 3:
router isis
 net 49.0011.0000.0000.0002.00
```

Router 4 is added to the network and must be in the same area as router 1. Which NET should the engineer assign?

- A. 49.0001.0000.0000.0004.00
- B. 49.0111.0000.0000.0001.00
- C. 49.0011.0000.0000.0003.00
- D. 49.0011.0000.0000.0002.00

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 424**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
172.16.0.0/16

AS 321, med 420, external, rid 10.2.54.12 via 10.2.54.12
AS 51, med 500, external, rid 7.4.5.2 via 7.4.5.2
AS 321, med 300, internal, rid 10.2.34.5 via 10.2.34.5
```

Tier 2 ISP A on AS 653 is connected to two Tier 1 ISPs on AS 321 and AS 51 respectively. The network architect at ISP A is planning traffic flow inside the

network to provide predictable network services. Cisco Express Forwarding is disabled on the edge router. How should the architect implement BGP to direct all traffic via the Tier 1 ISP with next-hop 7.4.5.2?

- A. Implement the BGP routing protocol and run the `bgp deterministic-med` command.
- B. Implement MP-BGP with a 4-byte AS number with the `bgp best path compare-routerid` command.
- C. Implement the BGP routing protocol and the `maximum-paths 2` configuration.
- D. Implement BGP route-reflector functionality with the `bgp always-compare-med` configuration.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 428**

Refer to the exhibit:

```
PE-A#config t
PE-A(config)#class-map VOIP
PE-A(config-cmap)#match precedence 5
PE-A(config-cmap)#policy-map MARK-TRAFFIC
PE-A(config-pmap)#class VOIP
```

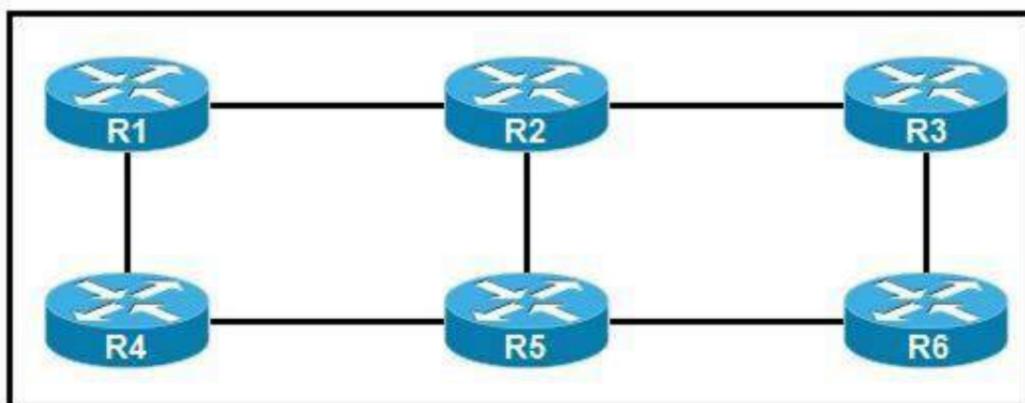
Which command is used to complete this configuration for QoS class-based marking?

- A. `PE-A(config-pmap-c)#set dscp ef`
- B. `PE-A(config-pmap-c)#fair-queue`
- C. `PE-A(config-pmap-c)#random-detect`
- D. `PE-A(config-pmap-c)#priority`

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 432**

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 437**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
<fvTenant name="customer">
  <fvCtx name="customervrf"/>
  <fvBD name="bd1">
    <fvRsCtx tnFvCtxName=" customervrf "/>
    <fvSubnet ip="192.168.0.1/24" scope="public"/>
    <fvRsBDToOut tnL3extOutName="l3out1"/>
  </fvBD>
</fvTenant>
```

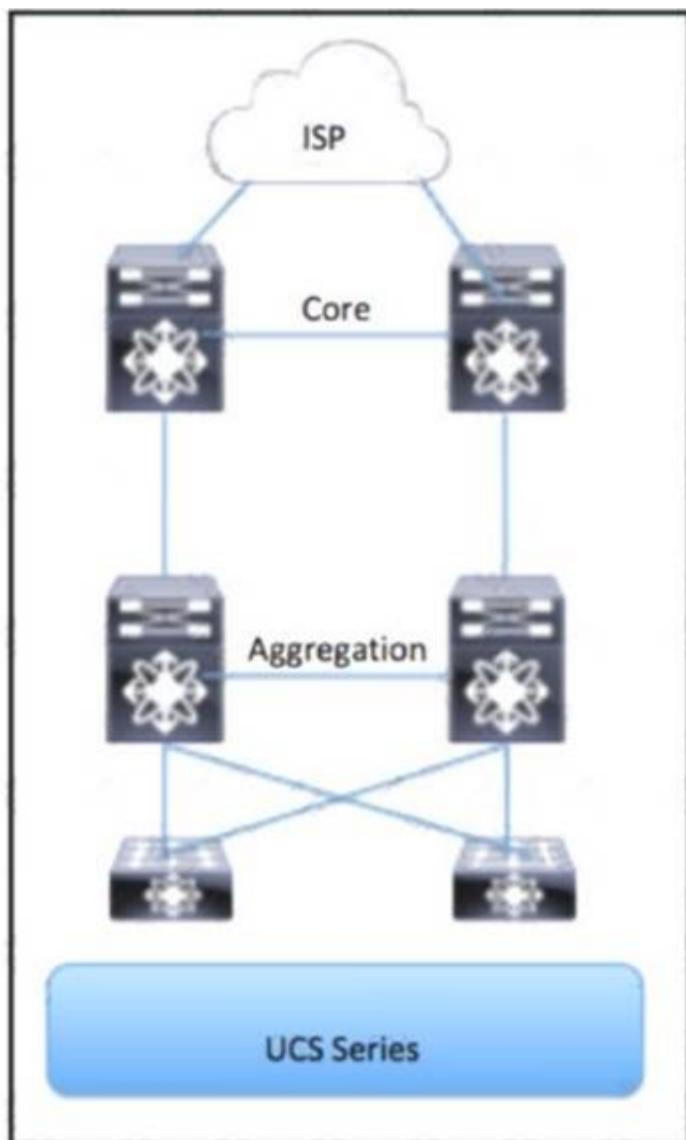
What does this REST API script configure?

- A. application profile
- B. VRF
- C. public community string for SNMP
- D. interface with IP address 192.168.0.1

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 442**

Refer to the exhibit.



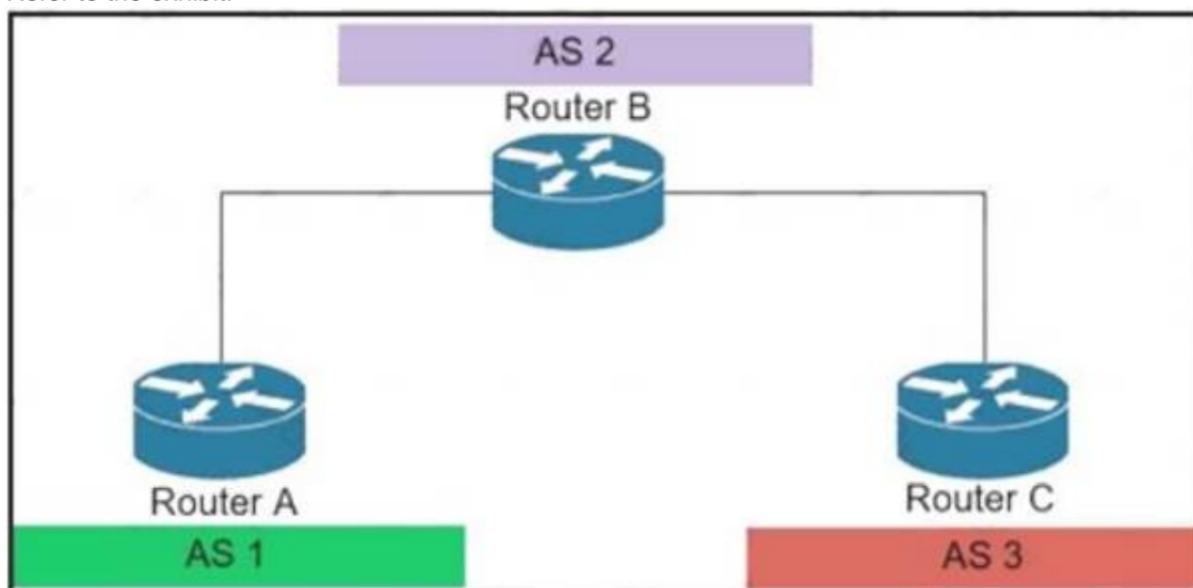
Which part of the diagram will host OpenStack components?

- A. Aggregation
- B. UCS Series
- C. Access
- D. Core

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 447**

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 448**

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 452**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
router(config)# router ospf 11
router(config-if)# passive-interface default
```

An engineer started to configure a router for OSPF. Which configuration must the engineer perform on the router without changing any interface configuration so that the router establishes an OSPF neighbor relationship with its peer?

- A. router(config)# router ospf 11router(config-if)# no passive-interface ethernet 1/1
- B. router(config)# interface ethernet 1/1router(config-if)# no shutdown
- C. router(config)# interface ethernet 1/1router(config-if)# ip ospf hello-interval
- D. router(config)# interface ethernet 1/1router(config-if)# ip ospf priority 0

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 455**

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 457**

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 459**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# configure terminal
R1(config)# router isis area2
R1(config-router)# metric-style wide level-1
```

An engineer is configuring multi-topology IS-IS for IPv6 on router R1. Which additional configuration must be applied to complete the task?

- A)
 

```
R1# configure terminal
R1(config)# router isis area2
R1(config-router)# address-family ipv6
R1(config-router-af)# multi-topology
```
- B)
 

```
R1# configure terminal
R1(config)# router isis area1
R1(config-router)# metric-style wide level-2
R1(config-router)# address-family ipv6
R1(config-router-af)# multi-topology
```
- C)
 

```
R1# configure terminal
R1(config)# router isis area2
R1(config-router)# metric-style wide
R1(config-router)# address-family ipv6
R1(config-router-af)# multi-topology
```
- D)
 

```
R1# configure terminal
R1(config)# router isis area1
R1(config-router)# metric-style wide level-1
R1(config-router)# address-family ipv6
R1(config-router-af)# multi-topology
```

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 462**

Refer to the exhibit:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:iosxrv-1#show mpls ldp discovery brief
Sat Apr  2 22:43:11.362 UTC

Local LDP Identifier: 192.168.0.2:0

Discovery Source      VRF Name          Peer LDP Id       Holdtime
Session
-----
--
Gi0/0/1              default           192.168.0.3:0     15        Y
Gi0/0/2              default           192.168.0.4:0     15        Y
Gi0/0/3              default           192.168.0.5:0     15        Y
Tgt:192.168.0.1     default           192.168.0.1:0     90        Y
Tgt:192.168.0.3     default           192.168.0.3:0     90        Y
Tgt:192.168.0.5     default           -                  -         N
```

With which router does IOSXRV-1 have LDP session protection capability enabled but session hold up is not active?

- A. 192.168.0.1
- B. 192.168.0.3
- C. 192.168.0.4
- D. 192.168.0.5

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 465**

Which Cisco software OS uses monolithic architecture?

- A. NX-OS
- B. IOS XE
- C. IOS XR
- D. IOS

Answer: D

**Explanation:**

Cisco Internetwork Operating System (IOS) is the software used on most Cisco Systems routers and current Cisco network switches. IOS is a package of routing, switching, internetworking and telecommunications functions integrated into a multitasking operating system. IOS uses a monolithic architecture, meaning that all processes run in a single address space, making it a single-image system.

**NEW QUESTION 467**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

ASBR-1#show bgp ipv4 unic | begin Network
  Network      Next Hop      Metric LocPrf Weight Path
  *>i 198.18.15.0 172.31.255.1    0     100     0 65001 ?
  * i          172.31.255.2    0     100     0 65001 ?

EDGE-1#show bgp ipv4 un | begin Netowrk
  Network      Next Hop      Metric LocPrf Weight Path
  *> 198.18.15.0/25 100.65.0.2    0           0 65001 ?
  *> 198.18.15.0    100.65.0.2    0           0 65001 ?
  * i          172.31.255.2    0     100     0 65001 ?

EDGE-1#show bgp ipv4 un 198.18.15.0
BGP routing table entry for 198.18.15.0/25, version 9
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table default, not advertised to any peer)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 1
65001
 100.65.0.2 from 100.65.0.2 (198.18.100.1)
  Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best
  Community: 64611:65001 no-advertise

RP/0/0/CPU0:INT-R1#show bgp ipv4 unicast | begin Network
  Network      Next Hop      Metric LocPrf Weight Path
  *> 198.18.15.0/24 0.0.0.0        0           32768 ?
  *> 198.18.15.0/25 0.0.0.0        0           32768 ?
  
```

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

policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT out end  
D. configure terminal route-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT if destination in (198.18.15.0/25) then set community (no-export, peeras:65001) done end if destination in (198.18.15.128/25) then prepend as-path 65001 3 done end if drop end policy ! router bgp 65001 neighbor 100.65.0.1 address-family ipv4 unicast route-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT in end

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 468**

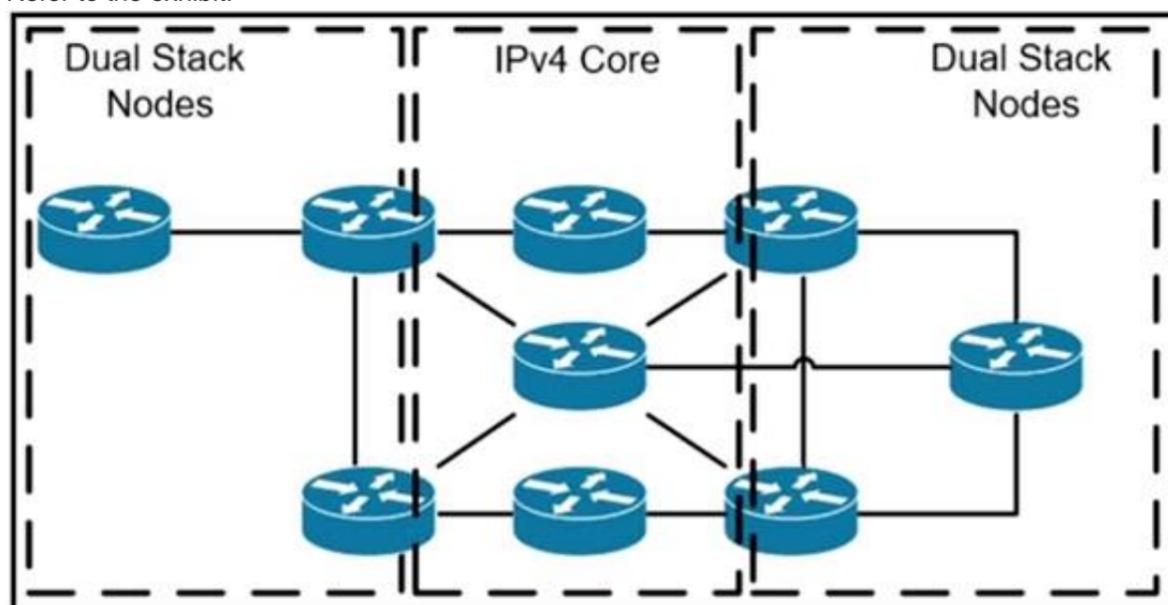
What is a feature of mVPN?

- A. It requires-uncast to be disabled on the multicast domain
- B. It establishes multiple static MDTs for each multicast domain.
- C. It provides the ability to support multicast over a Layer 3 VPN.
- D. It requires the no ip mroute-cache command to be configured on the loopback interface of each BGP peer

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 471**

Refer to the exhibit.



A network operator has two IPv4 and IPv6 dual-stacked network on each side of the IPv4 core network. The operator must be able to provide connectivity between them while using specific assigned IPv6 space provided from the company IP administrator team. Which technology should the network operator use to accomplish this goal?

- A. 6rd
- B. NAT46
- C. DS-Lite
- D. NAT44

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 473**

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 474**

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 479**

Refer to the exhibit:



What does this value mean when it is received in XML?

- A. It shows the ending of the script
- B. It indicates a break in a sequence
- C. It indicates a value assigned by a network administrator to tag a route
- D. It means a data field is blank

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 484**

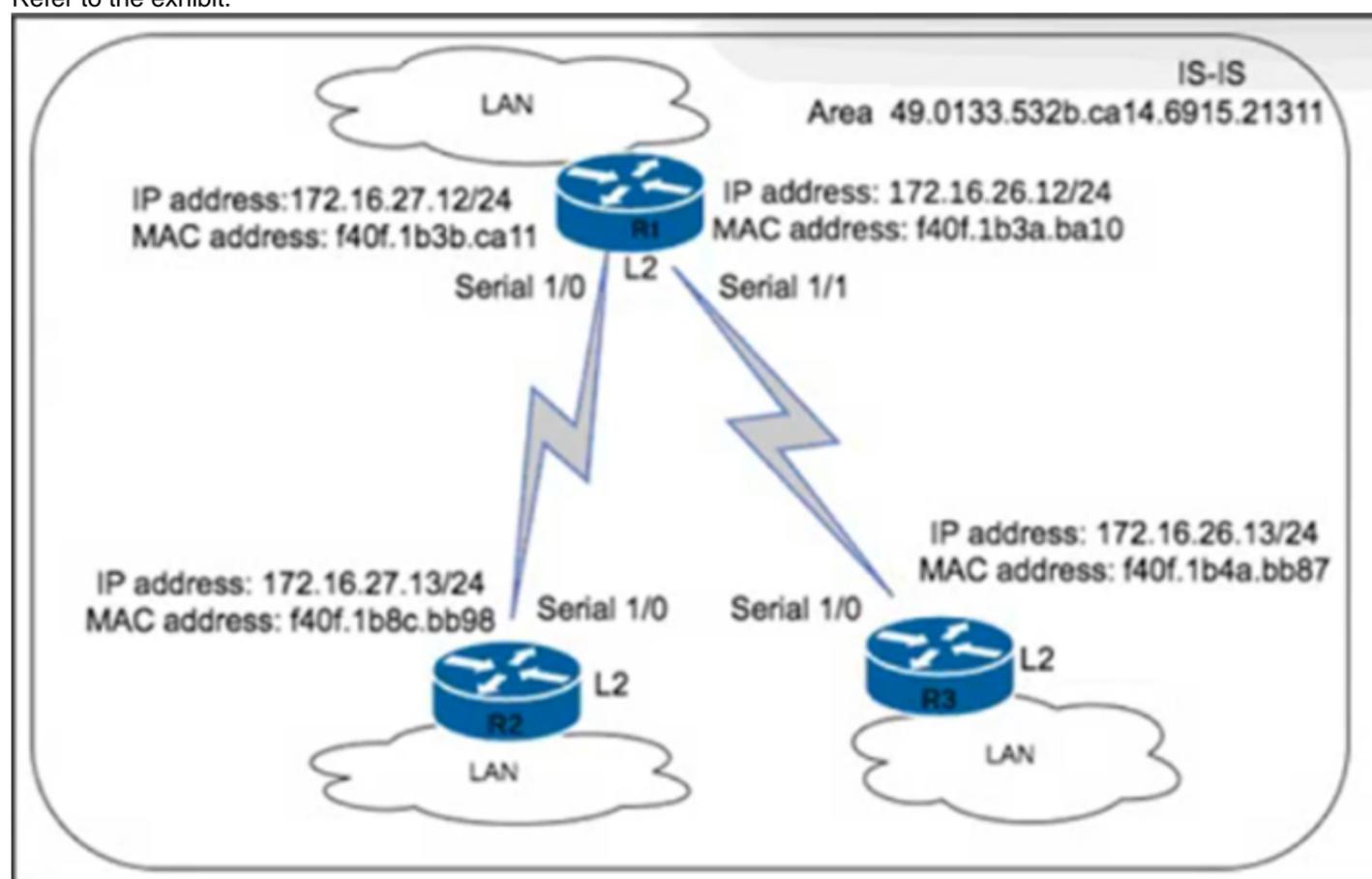
What is the primary role of Ansible in a network?

- A. It is used as a debugging tool for connectivity issues between the DMZ and an enterprise intranet.
- B. It is used to diagnose Layer 1 issues in data centers that span more than one city block.
- C. It is used to deploy IPv6 configuration in networks that are dual stack.
- D. It is used as a network automation provisioning and configuration tool.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 486**

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer with an employee ID 10:4350:47:853 is implementing IS-IS as the new routing protocol in the network. All routers in the network operate as Level 2 routers in the same private autonomous system, and the three branches are connected via dark fibre. The engineer has already implemented IS-IS on router R1 with NET address 49.0133.532b.ca14.6915.21311.F40F.1B3a.ba10.00. Which IS-IS NET address configuration must be implemented on R3 to establish IS-IS connectivity?

- A. 49.0133.532b.ca14.6915.21311.f40f.1b4a.bb87.00
- B. 49.0135.332b.ca14.6975.28371.1721.1b3b.ca11.10
- C. 48.0133.532b.ca14.6915.21311.f40f.1626.bb98.00
- D. 49.0133.532b.ca14.6915.21311.1721.1b4a.0013.01

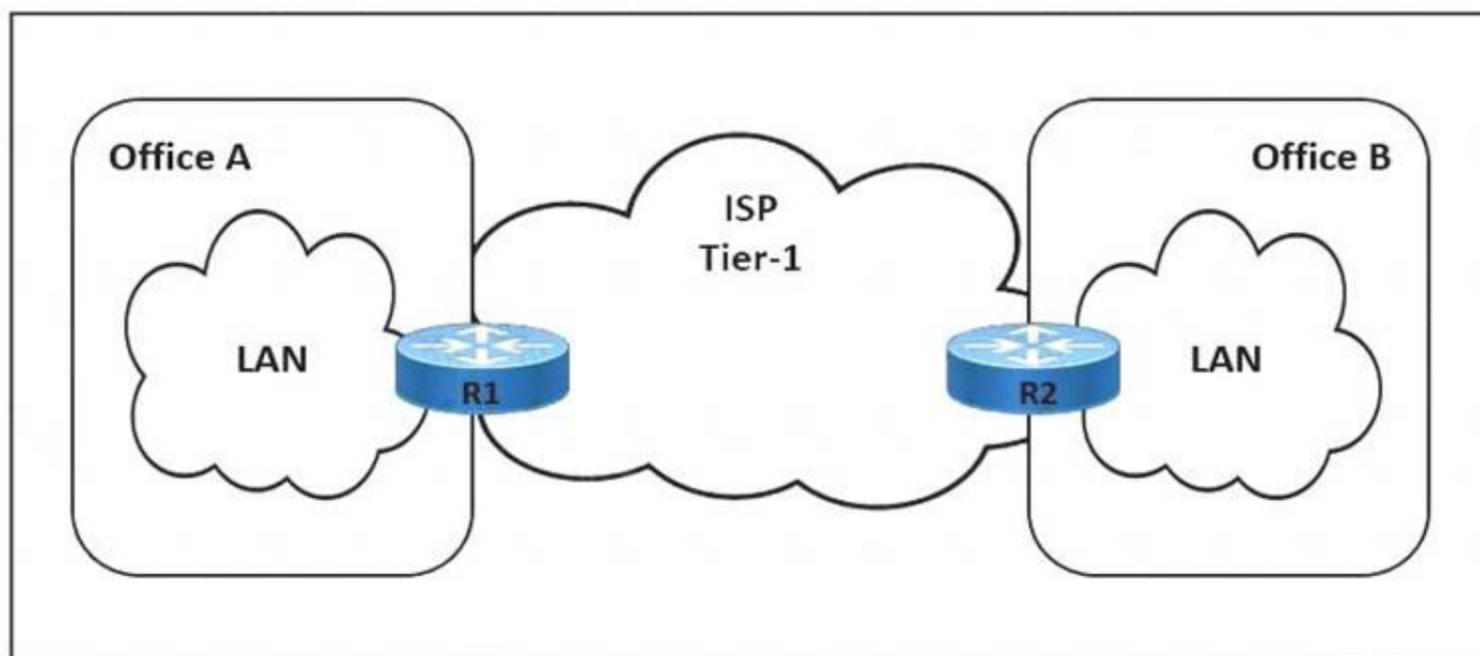
**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

IS-IS uses NET addresses to identify each router in the network, and the NET address of each router must be unique. In order for IS-IS to establish connectivity between R1 and R3, the NET address of R3 must be different from the NET address of R1, but it must also follow the same structure. In this case, the NET address of R1 is 49.0133.532b.ca14.6915.21311.F40F.1B3a.ba10.00, so the NET address of R3 must be 49.0133.532b.ca14.6915.21311.F40F.1B4a.bb87.00.

**NEW QUESTION 488**

Refer to the exhibit.



The link between Office A and Office B is running at 90% load, and occasionally the CPU on router R1 is overloaded. The company implemented QoS for business-critical applications at both offices as a temporary solution. A network engineer must update the R1 configuration to 600 ms to reduce CPU load and limit downtime after connection failure to avoid data loss. Which action meets this requirement?

- A. Configure the fast-hello feature for OSPF with the command `ip ospf dead-interval minimal hello-multiplier 3`.
- B. Configure BFD demand mode with the command `bfd-demand timer 150 interval 250 retransmit 5`.
- C. Configure BFD non-echo mode with the command `echo interval 250 minimal 300 echo-multiplier 2`.
- D. Configure BFD echo mode with the command `bfd interval 150 min_rx 200 multiplier 3`.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 490**

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 seventy 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-](https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/collections/cisco/iosxr/iosxr_command_module.html#ansible-collections-)

**NEW QUESTION 491**

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 493**

Refer to the exhibit:

```
mpls label protocol ldp
mpls ldp router-id loopback 0
mpls ip
ip cef
```

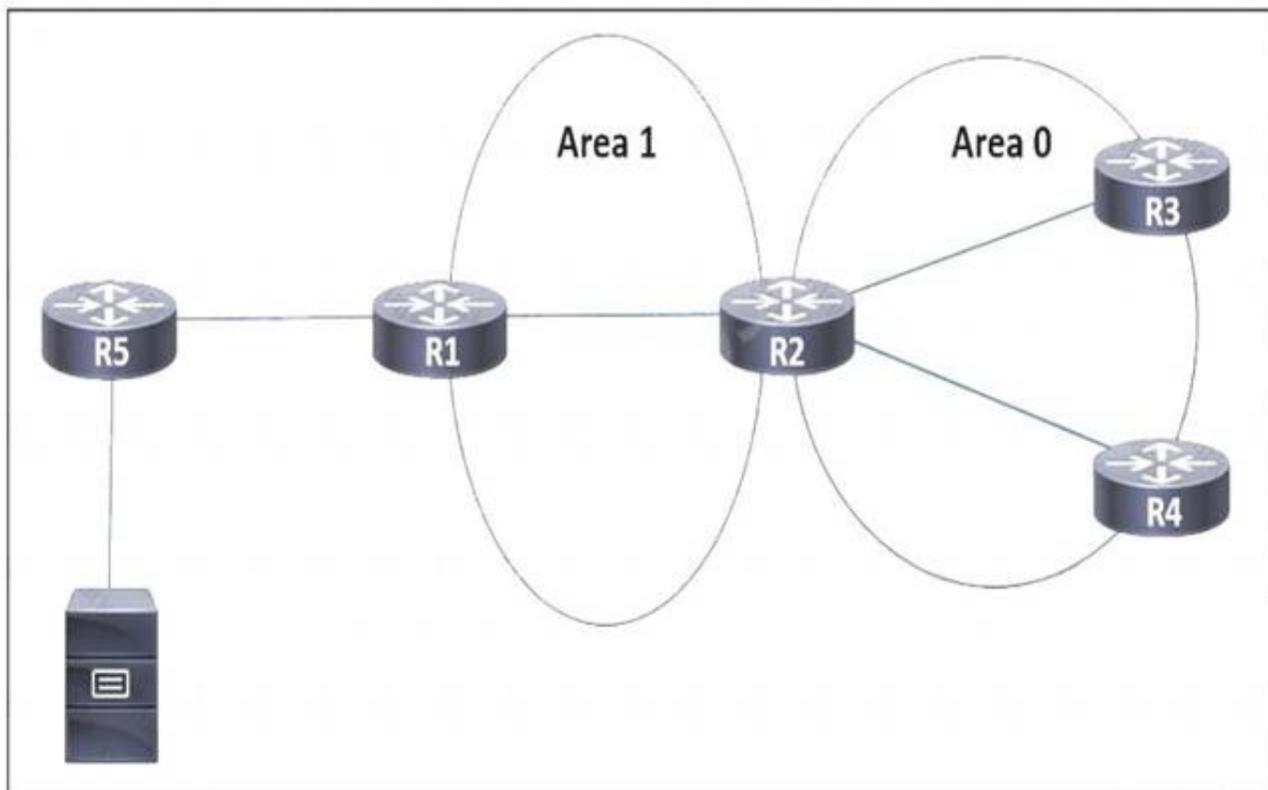
A network operator working for service provider with an employee id 3715 15:021 applied this configuration to a router. Which additional step should the engineer use to enable LDP?

- A. Disable Cisco Express Forwarding globally
- B. Delete the static router ID
- C. Enable MPLS LDP on the interface
- D. Configure the both keyword to enable LDP globally

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 495**

Refer to the exhibit.



EIGRP is running between routers R5 and R1, and OSPF is used in the rest of the network. Users in a network attached to router R3 need to access a server connected to R5. Which task must the engineer perform so that only the users attached to R3 are able to access the server, but no other network is shared to OSPF?

- A. Configure redistribution using route maps to filter the routes that are shared
- B. Configure redistribution using an offset list to filter the routes that are shared.
- C. Configure an OSPF virtual link between R1 and R3 to route traffic between the two areas.
- D. Configure R1 as a stub router for EIGRP and OSPF so that only the default route is shared

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 497**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

mpls label range 16 100000 static 100002 1048570
mpls label protocol ldp

mpls ldp graceful-restart
!
interface Loopback0
!
ip address 10.20.20.20 255.255.255.255
no ip directed-broadcast
no ip mroute-cache
!
interface Gi1/1/0
ip address 10.12.0.2 255.255.0.0
no ip directed-broadcast
mpls label protocol ldp
mpls ip
!
router ospf 100
log-adjacency-changes
nsf cisco enforce global
redistribute connected subnets
network 10.20.20.20 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 10.12.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
!
mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 force
    
```

A network administrator implemented MPLS LDP changes on PE-A LSR device. The engineer must ensure there are no LDP peer are fully operational. Which LDP feature must the engineer apply to the existing configuration to eliminate the problem?

- A. Configure MPLS LDP IGP synchronization on the network.
- B. Configure MPLS LDP NSR for all LDP sessions.
- C. Enable LDP session protection under the routing protocol.
- D. Disable IP CEF on routers running LDP and enable LDP.

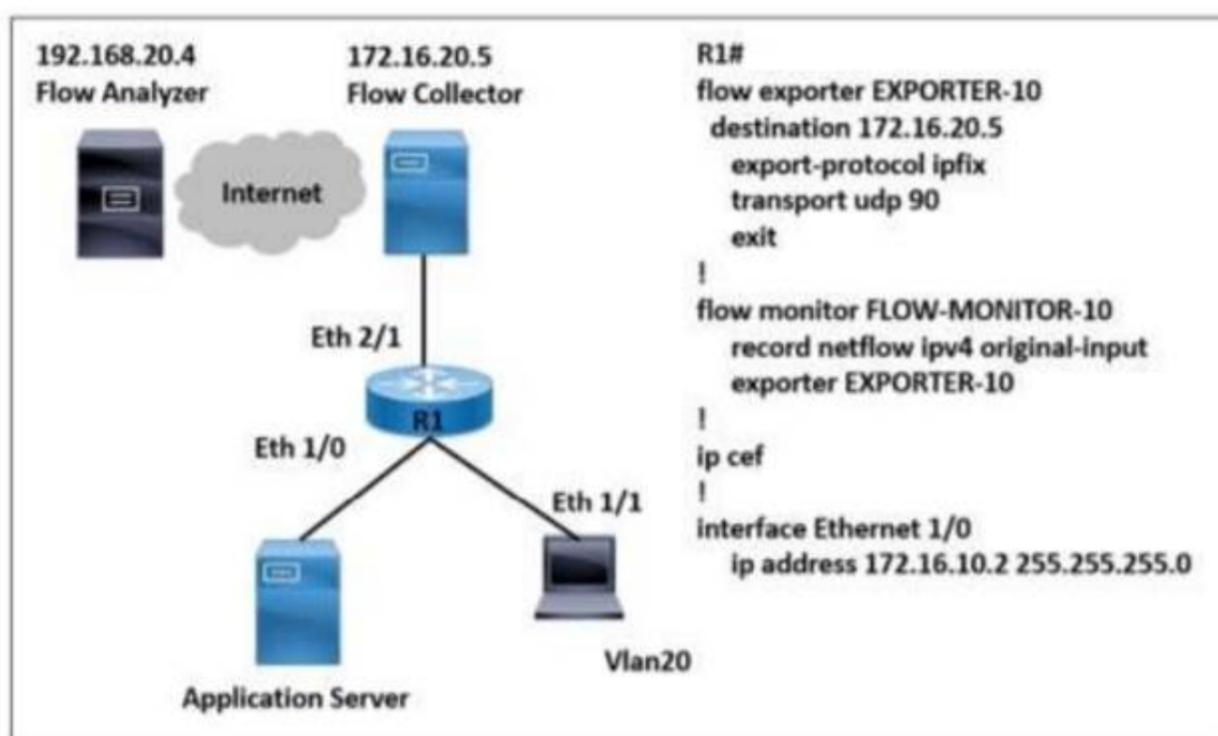
**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mpls/configuration/xr-3s/mp-ha-xr-3s-book/mp-nsr-ldp-supp>

**NEW QUESTION 500**

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer wants to monitor traffic from the application server and send the output to the external monitoring device at 172.16.20.5. Application server traffic should pass through the R1 Eth2/1 interface for further analysis after it is monitored. Which configuration must be applied on the R1 router?

- A. Configure the FLOW-MONITOR-20 command.
- B. Configure the flow exporter EXPORTER-10 destination 192.168.20.4 command.
- C. Configure the ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-10 input command on the Ethernet1/0 interface.
- D. Configure the ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-10 output command on the Ethernet 2/1 interface.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 502**

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 507**

Drag and drop the OSPF area types from the left onto the correct statements on the right

backbone	required area that allows interarea communication
not-so-stubby	area that can learn interarea routes and the default route
stub	area that can learn only the default route and routes within its own area
totally stubby	area that can serve as a redistribution point for external routes to enter the OSPF domain

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

backbone	backbone
not-so-stubby	stub
stub	totally stubby
totally stubby	not-so-stubby

**NEW QUESTION 508**

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 510**

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)
 

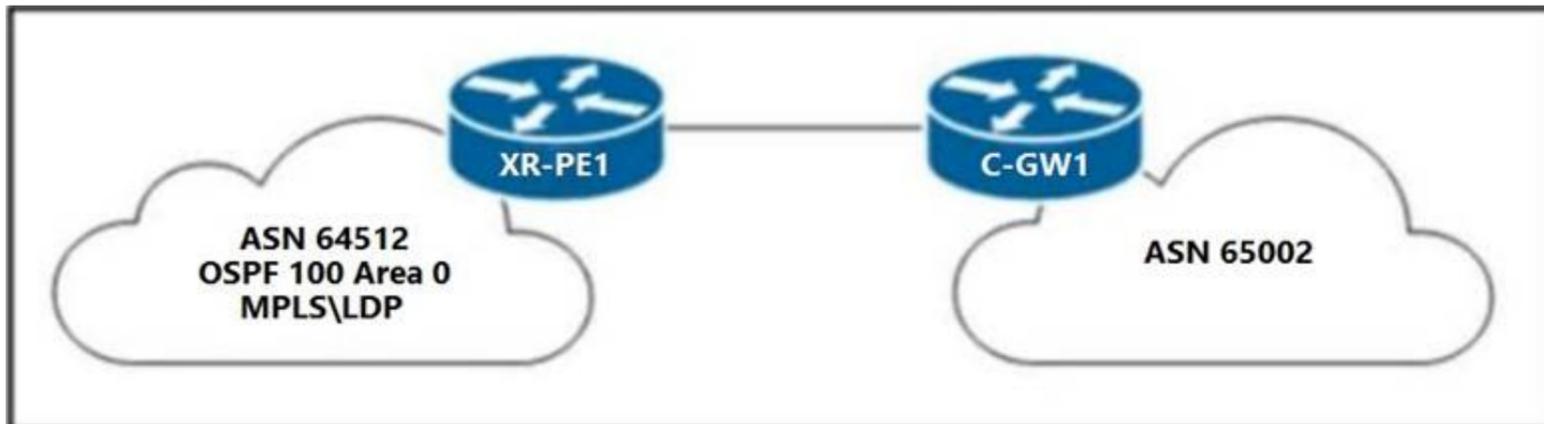
```
Router (config)# router bgp 300
Router(config-router)# aggregate-address 10.16.0.0 255.255.255.0 as-set suppress-map unSuppressMap
```

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

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 515**

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer must configure XR-PE1 for uninterruptible failover from active RP to the standby RP. Neither peer devices CGW1 nor the network of ASN 64512 support restart extensions. Which configuration must the engineer apply to XR-PE1 to complete tasks?

- A)
 

```
router bgp 64512 nsr
router ospf 100 nsr
mpls ldp nsr
```
- B)
 

```
nsr process-failures switchover
router ospf 100 nsf cisco
```
- C)
 

```
nsr process-failures switchover
router ospf 100 nsf ietf
```
- D)
 

```
nsr process-failures switchover
router bgp 64512 nsr
router ospf 100 nsr
mpls ldp nsr
```

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 518**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show mpls ldp discovery detail
Local LDP Identifier:
172.16.0.1:0
Discovery Sources:
Interfaces:
GigabitEthernet1 (ldp): xmit/recv
Enabled: Interface config
Hello interval: 5000 ms; Transport IP addr: 172.16.0.1
LDP Id: 172.16.0.1:0
Src IP addr: 10.0.12.2; Transport IP addr: 172.16.0.2
Hold time: 15 sec; Proposed local/peer: 15/15 sec
Reachable via 172.16.0.2/32
Password: not required, none, in use
Clients: IPv4, mLDp

R1#show mpls ldp neighbor
R1#

R2#show mpls ldp discovery detail
Local LDP Identifier:
172.16.0.2:0
Discovery Sources:
Interfaces:
GigabitEthernet1 (ldp): xmit/recv
Enabled: IGP config
Hello interval: 5000 ms; Transport IP addr: 172.16.0.2
LDP Id: 172.16.0.1:0
Src IP addr: 10.0.12.1; Transport IP addr: 172.16.0.1
Hold time: 15 sec; Proposed local/peer: 15/15 sec
Reachable via 172.16.0.1/32
Password: not required, option 1, in use
Clients: IPv4, mLDp
GigabitEthernet2 (ldp): xmit/recv
Enabled: IGP config
Hello interval: 5000 ms; Transport IP addr: 172.16.0.2
LDP Id: 172.16.0.3:0
Src IP addr: 10.0.23.3; Transport IP addr: 172.16.0.3
Hold time: 15 sec; Proposed local/peer: 15/15 sec
Reachable via 172.16.0.3/32
Password: not required, option 1, in use
Clients: IPv4, mLDp
GigabitEthernet3 (ldp): xmit/recv
Enabled: IGP config
Hello interval: 5000 ms; Transport IP addr: 172.16.0.2
LDP Id: 172.16.0.4:0
Src IP addr: 10.0.24.4; Transport IP addr: 172.16.0.4
Hold time: 15 sec; Proposed local/peer: 15/15 sec
Reachable via 172.16.0.4/32
Password: not required, option 1, in use
Clients: IPv4, mLDp
```

An engineer began to configure LDP between R1 and R2, but R1 and R2 cannot yet establish an LDP TCP connection. Which additional task must be completed to finish the implementation?

- A. Configure the `mpls ldp neighbor 172.16.0.1 password` command on R1
- B. Configure the `mpls ldp neighbor 10.0.12.1 password` command on R1
- C. Configure the `no mpls ldp password option 1` command on R2
- D. Configure the `no mpls ldp password option 1` command on R1

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 523**

What is a characteristic of the YANG model?

- A. Associate types are optional for each leaf.
- B. It uses containers to categorize related nodes.
- C. It is a distributed model of nodes.
- D. Spines are used to represent individual attributes of nodes.

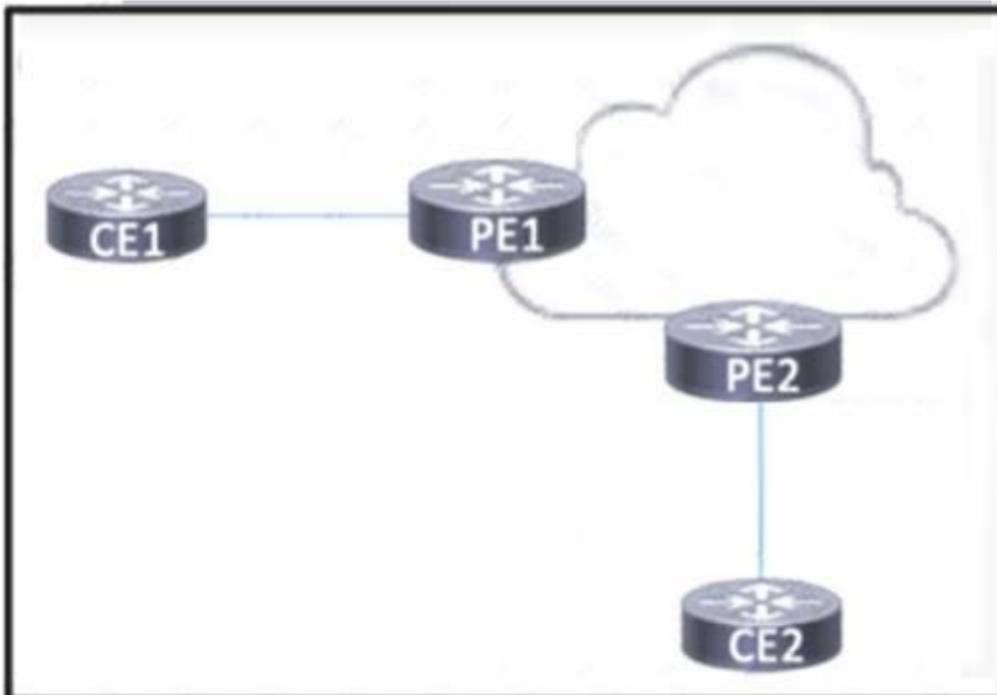
**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

YANG (Yet Another Next Generation) is a data modeling language used to model configuration and state data of a network. It is used to define the data structure of configuration files and is widely used for network configuration and management. YANG uses containers to categorize related nodes, allowing for a hierarchical organization of the data. Types can be associated with each leaf, but they are not required. Spines are not used in YANG, and it is not a distributed model of nodes.

**NEW QUESTION 524**

Refer to the exhibit



BGP is running in the core of the service provider to exchange routes for its customers, and OSPF serves as the PE-CE routing protocol. The service provider's existing customer at CE1 is opening a new office in a different geographical location connected via CE2. A network engineer must update the BGP implementation so that PE1 and PE2 will share routes and provide communication between CE1 and CE2. Which action must the engineer take?

- A. Configure CE2 to establish a BGP relationship with PE1 and PE2
- B. Configure CE1 and CE2 with a pseudowire that will run over the service provider core.
- C. Configure PE1 and PE2 to mutually redistribute BGP and OSPF in the VRF for the customer.
- D. Configure PE1 and PE2 to redistribute OSPF from the VRF for the customer into BGPPUM

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 525**

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