

Cisco

Exam Questions 350-501

Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network Core Technologies



NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit:



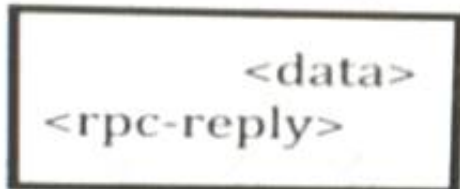
P3 and PE4 are at the edge of the service provider core and serve as ABR routers. Aggregation areas are on either side of the core. Which statement about the architecture is true?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit:



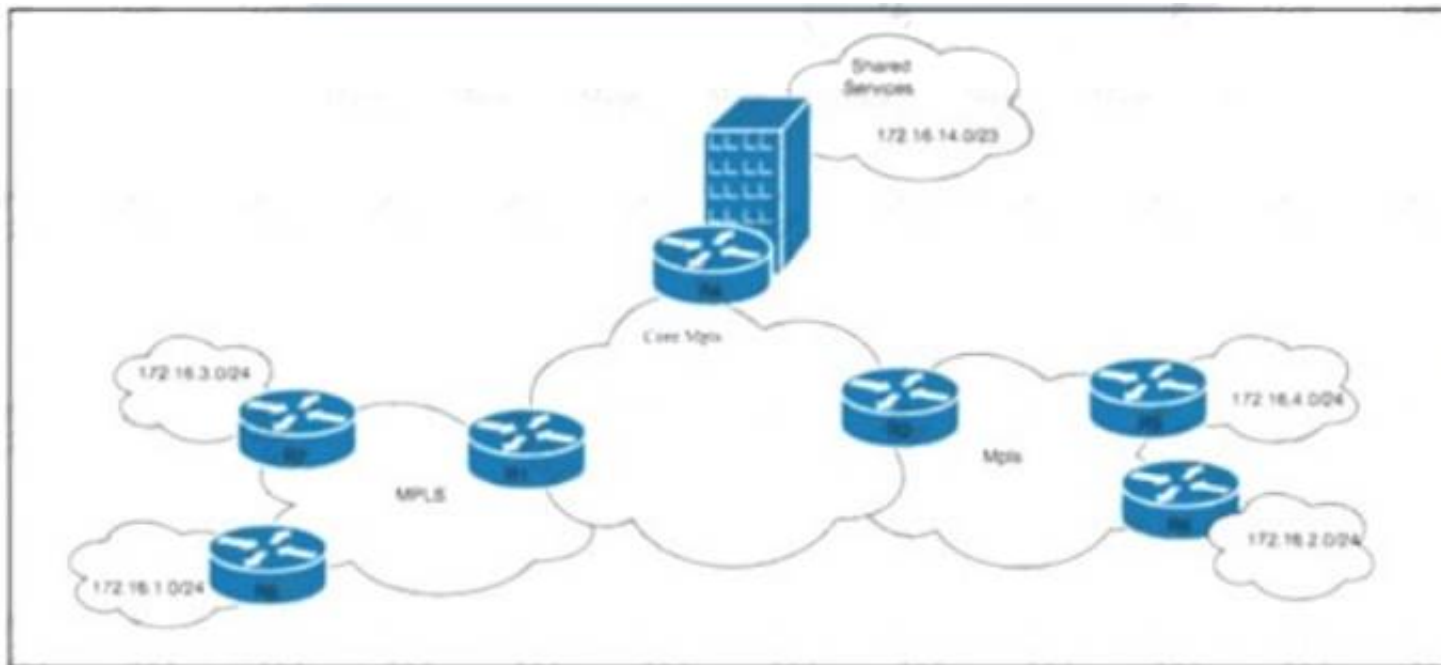
This output is included at the end of an output that was provided by a device using NETCONF. What does the code show?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



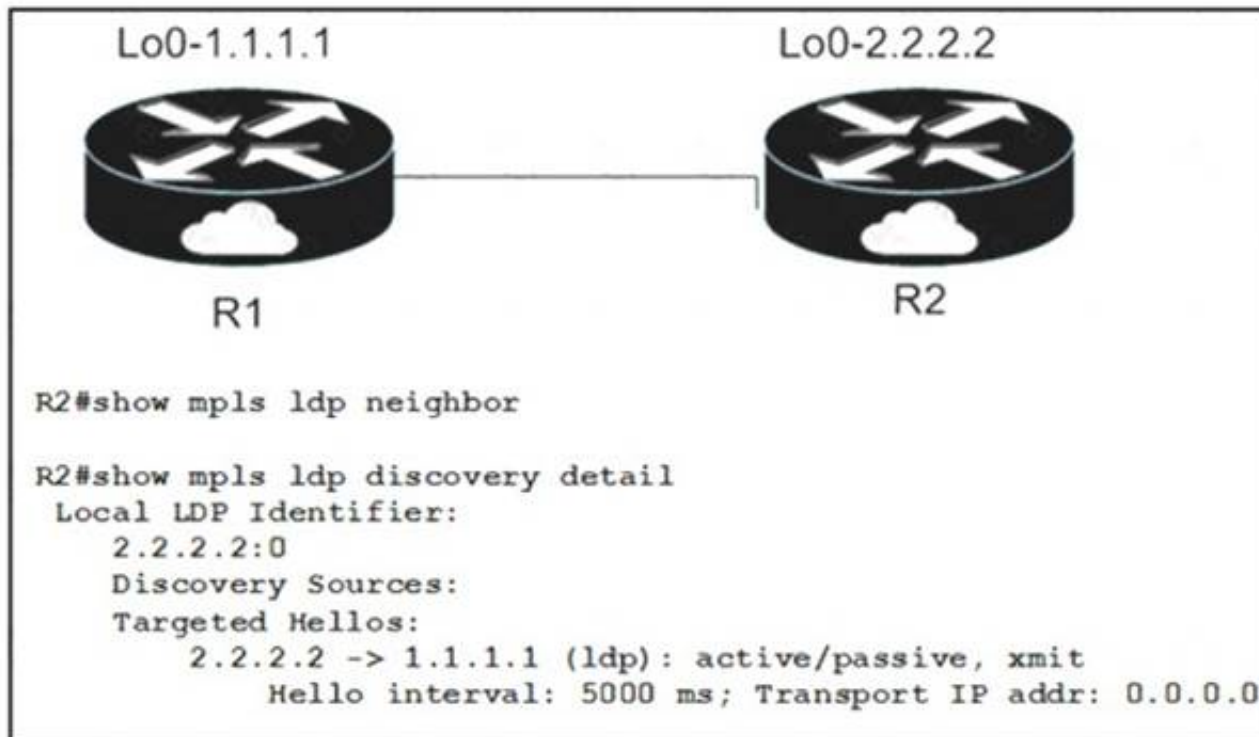
The ISP is implementing a new hosting-as-a-service solution for its business customers. Service accessibility must be unique and separate for each customer. The network architect must ensure that multiple paths toward the hosting-as-a-service solution are always available. Basic protection against traffic 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 4

Refer to the exhibit:



When implementing an LDP protocol, an engineer experienced an issue between two directly connected routers and noticed that no LDP neighbor exists for 1.1.1.1.

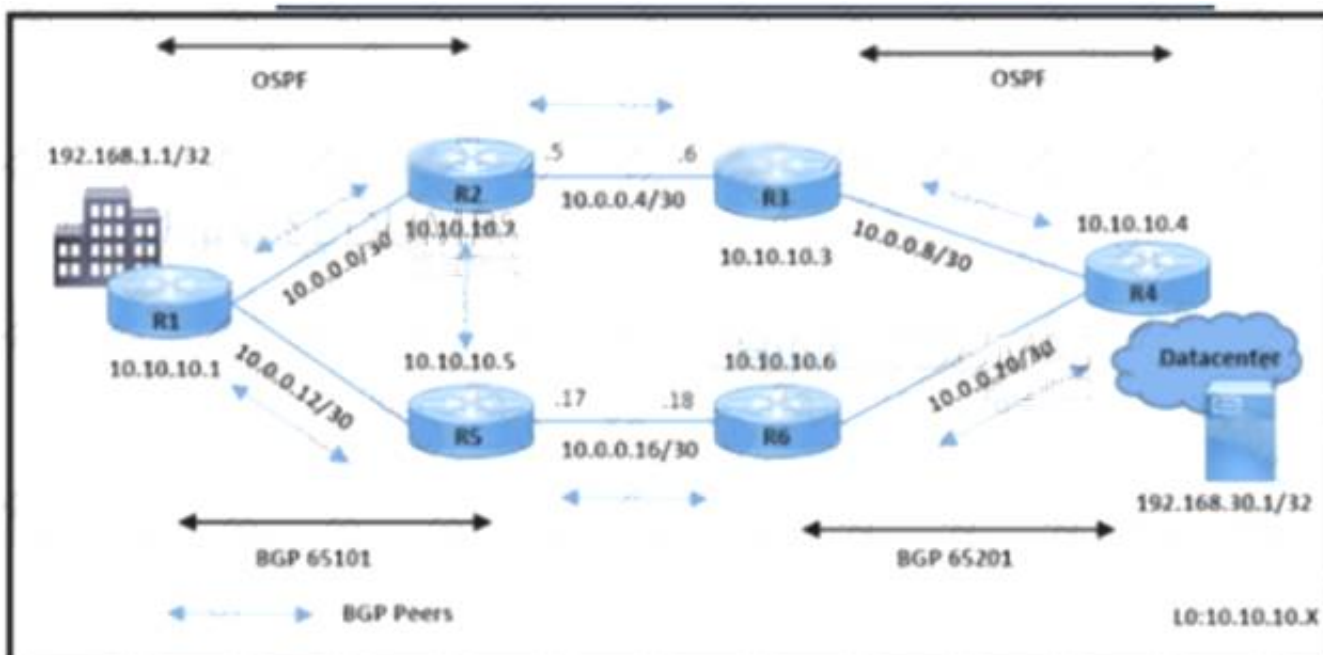
Which factor should be the reason for this situation?

- A. LDP needs to be enabled on the R2 physical interface
- B. R2 does not see any hellos from R1
- C. LDP needs to be enabled on the R2 loopback interface
- D. R2 sees the wrong type of hellos from R1

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

Which additional configuration is required for NetFlow to provide traceback information?

- A. Cisco Express Forwarding must be configured for traffic that is egressing from the router to be properly reported.
- B. A classification ACL must be configured to identify which type of traffic will be analyzed.
- C. The BGP routing process must be started for any ingress or egress data to be reported when using NetFlow
- D. Version 5.
- E. LLDP must be configured or the device will be unable to locate a NetFlow analyzer.

Answer: B

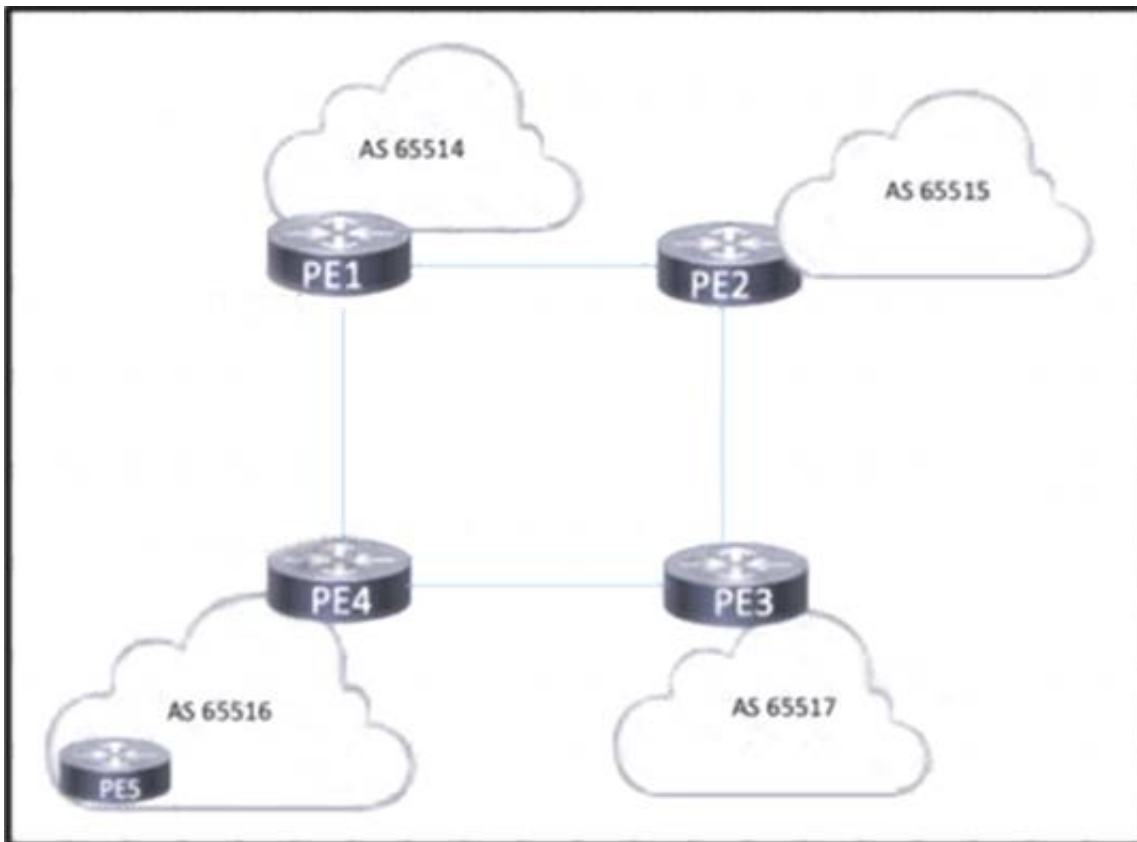
Explanation:

Traffic Identification and Traceback

At times, you can need to quickly identify and traceback network traffic, especially during incident response or poor network performance. NetFlow and Classification ACLs are the two primary methods to accomplish this with Cisco IOS software. NetFlow can provide visibility into all traffic on the network. Additionally, NetFlow can be implemented with collectors that can provide long-term trending and automated analysis. **Classification ACLs are a component of ACLs and require pre-planning to identify specific traffic and manual intervention during analysis.** These sections provide a brief overview of each feature.

NEW QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.



Four midsize service providers provide access to different customers that use Layer 3 VPN services to enable communication across geographic regions. The service providers are connected as shown in the exhibit, and the PEs have established eBGP relationships. PE4 has an IBGP relationship with PE5. The routes that PE4 learns from PE5 must reach the other PE routers, but they are absent from the routing tables on the other PEs. Which action should the engineers take to correct the problem?

- A. Configure a peering between all five PEs.
- B. Disable BGP synchronization on PE4.
- C. Enable BGP IPv4 unicast on PE4 and PE5
- D. Advertise the route targets for PE5 to the other PEs

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the corresponding OS types on the right.

It is monolithic	IOS XE
It uses a Linux-based kernel	
It has a separate control plane	IOS
It shares memory space	

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

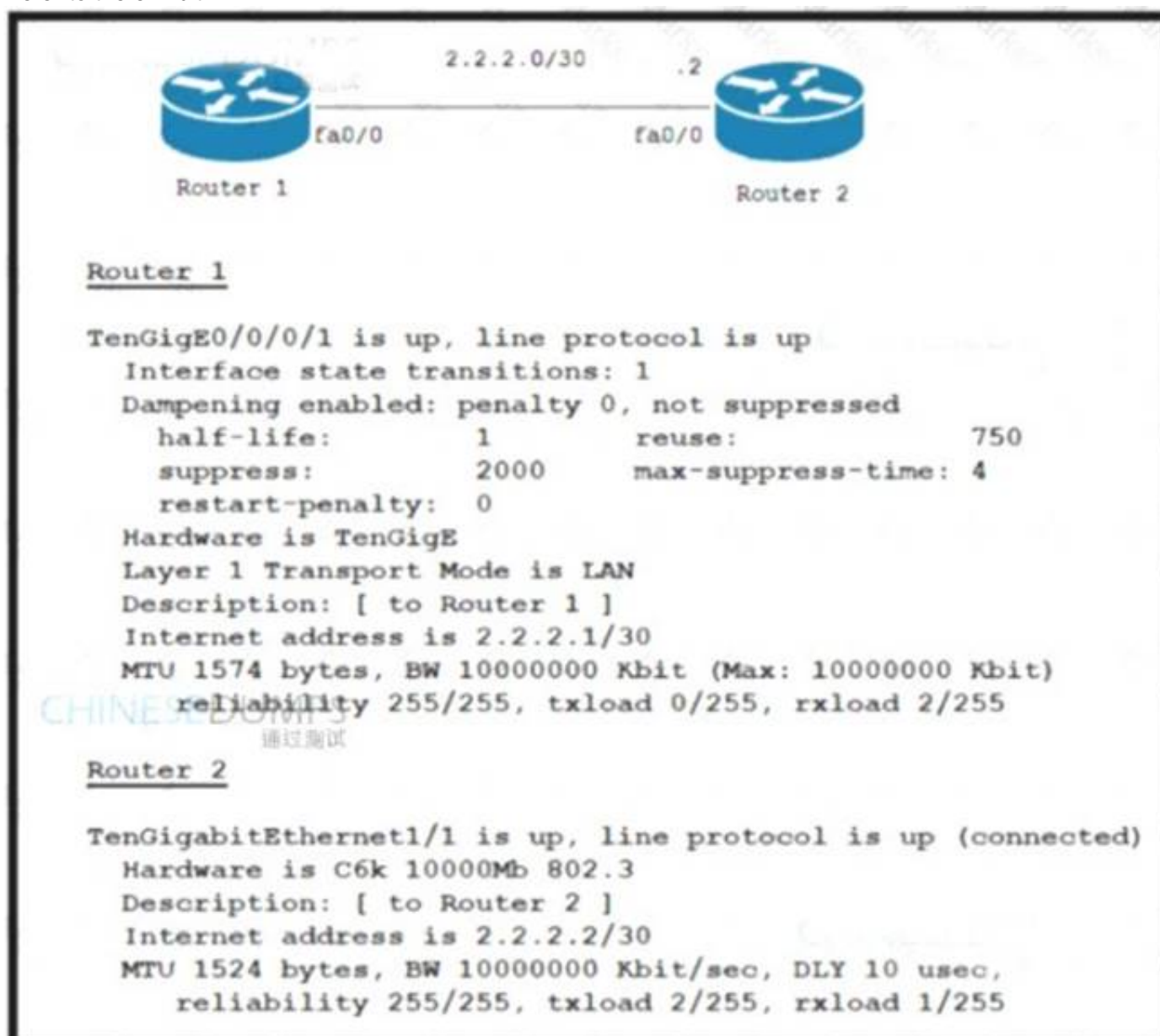
Answer: A

Explanation:

IOS XE:
 It uses linux-based kernel
 It has a separate control plane
 IOS:
 It is monolithic
 It shares memory space

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10

How is a telemetry session established for data analytics?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17

Which component is similar to an EVPN instance?

- A. MPLS label
- B. IGP router ID
- C. VRF
- D. router distinguisher

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 22

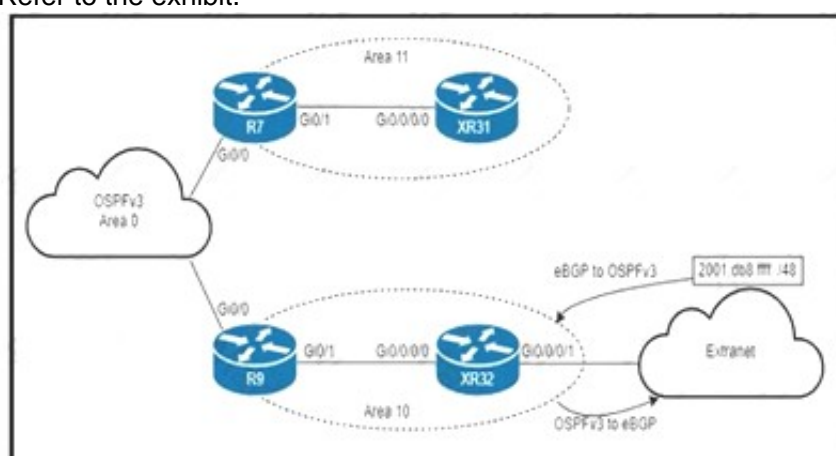
A network operator working for a telecommunication company with an employee Id: 4065 96080 it trying to implement BFD configuration on an existing network of Cisco devices Which task must the engineer perform to enable BFD on the interfaces?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 23

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is updating this network to meet these conditions:

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

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 26

Which configuration modifies Local Packet Transport Services hardware policies?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

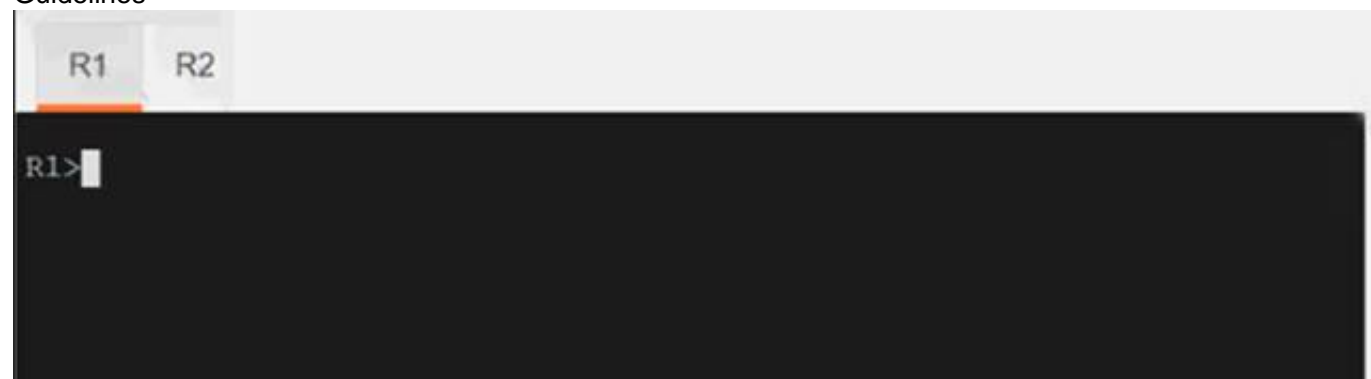
```
configure
lpts police
exception invalid rate 400
protocol cdp rate 50
protocol arp rate 5000
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 30

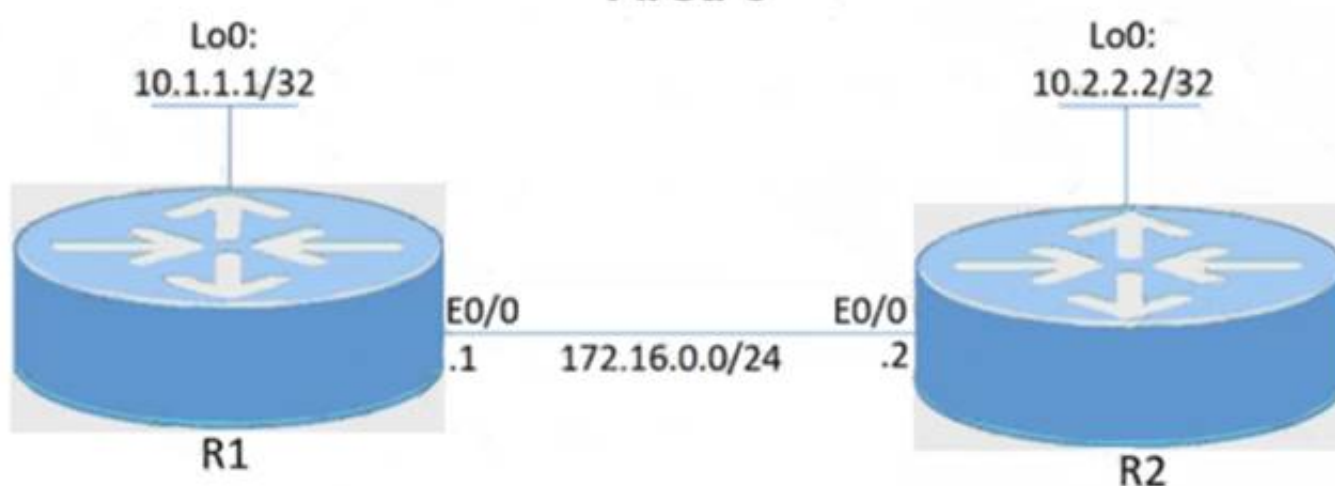
Guidelines



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

OSPF Process ID 10 Area 0



Tasks

Configure and verify the OSPF neighbor adjacency between R1 and R2 in OSPF area 0 according to the topology to achieve these goals:

- * 1. Establish R1 and R2 OSPF adjacency. All interfaces must be advertised in OSPF by using the OSPF interface command method. Use Loopback0 as the OSPF ID.
- * 2. There must be no DR/BDR elections in OSPF Area 0 when establishing the neighbor relationship between R1 and R2. OSPF must not generate the host entries /32 for the adjacent interfaces.
- * 3. Enable OSPF MD5 Authentication between both routers at the interface level with password C1sc0!.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Here is the solution:

Graphical user interface, text Description automatically generated


```
R1:
Conf t
Router ospf 10
Router-id 10.1.1.1
```

```
interface e0/0
ip ospf 10 area 0
ip ospf network point-to-point
ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 C1sc0!.
```

```
int lo0
ip ospf 10 area 0
```

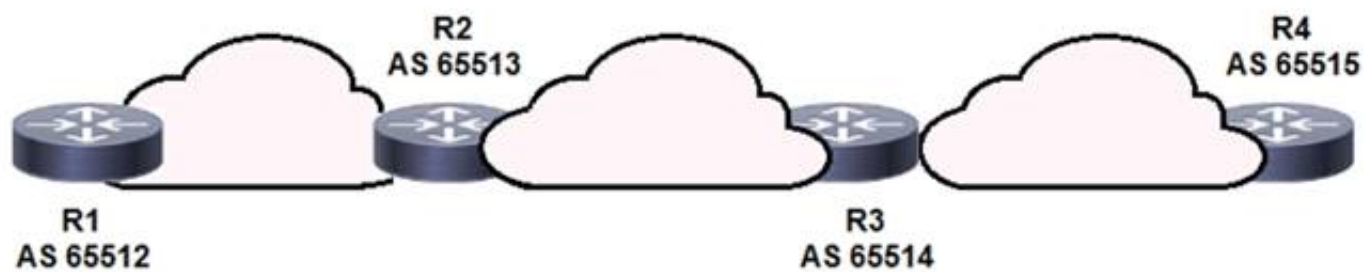
```
R2:
Conf t
Router ospf 10
Router-id 10.2.2.2
```

```
interface e0/0
ip ospf 10 area 0
ip ospf network point-to-point
ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 C1sc0!.
```

```
int lo0
ip ospf 10 area 0
```

NEW QUESTION 32

Refer to the exhibit:



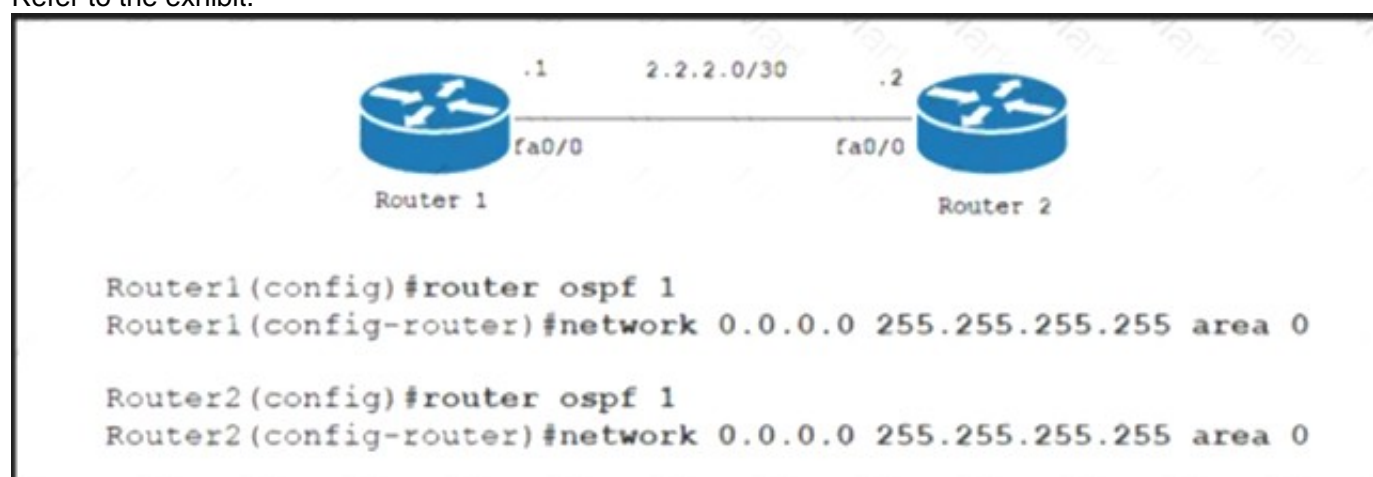
BGPsec is implemented on R1. R2. R3. and R4 BGP peering is established between neighboring autonomous systems Which statement about implementation is true?

- A. BGP updates from the eBGP peers are appended with an additional AS path value that is statically set by the domain administrator
- B. BGP updates from the iBGP peers are appended with a community of local-as
- C. BGP updates from the all BGP peers are appended with a community of no export
- D. BGP updates from the eBGP peers are appended with a BGPsec attribute sequence that includes a public key hash and digital signature

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 35

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer must configure an LDP neighborhood 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 autoconfigRouter1(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 37

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 39

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 44

A network engineer has configured TE tunnels in the MPLS provider core. Which two steps ensure traffic traverse? (Choose two.)

- A. Static routes is the only option for directing traffic into a tunnel.
- B. ECMP between tunnels allows RSVP to function correctly.
- C. Forwarding adjacency features allows a tunnel to be Installed in the IGP table as a link.
- D. The IGP metric of a tunnel is configured to prefer a certain path
- E. A tunnel weight is configured in SPF database the same way as a native link.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 48

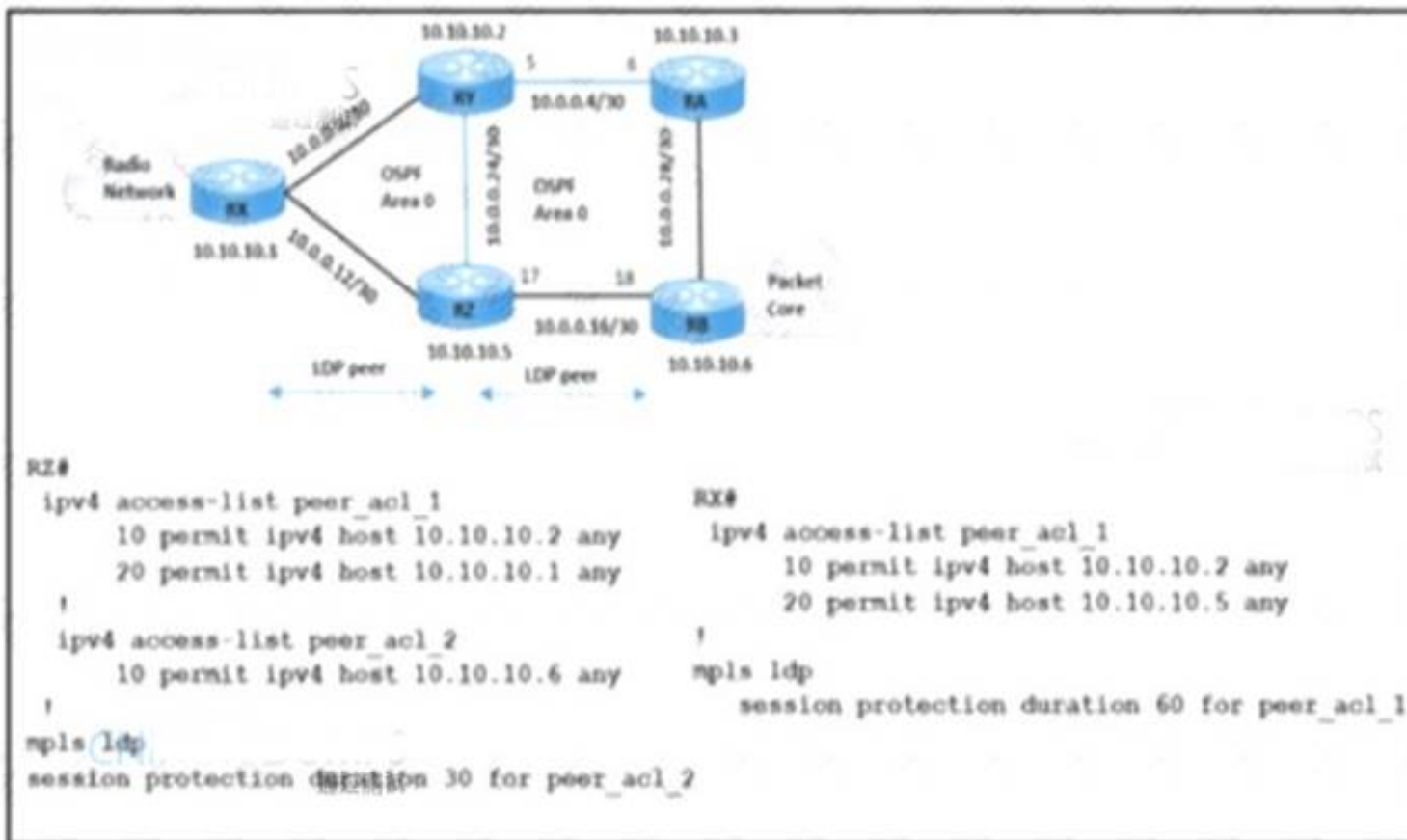
What is the role of NSO?

- 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 52

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 54

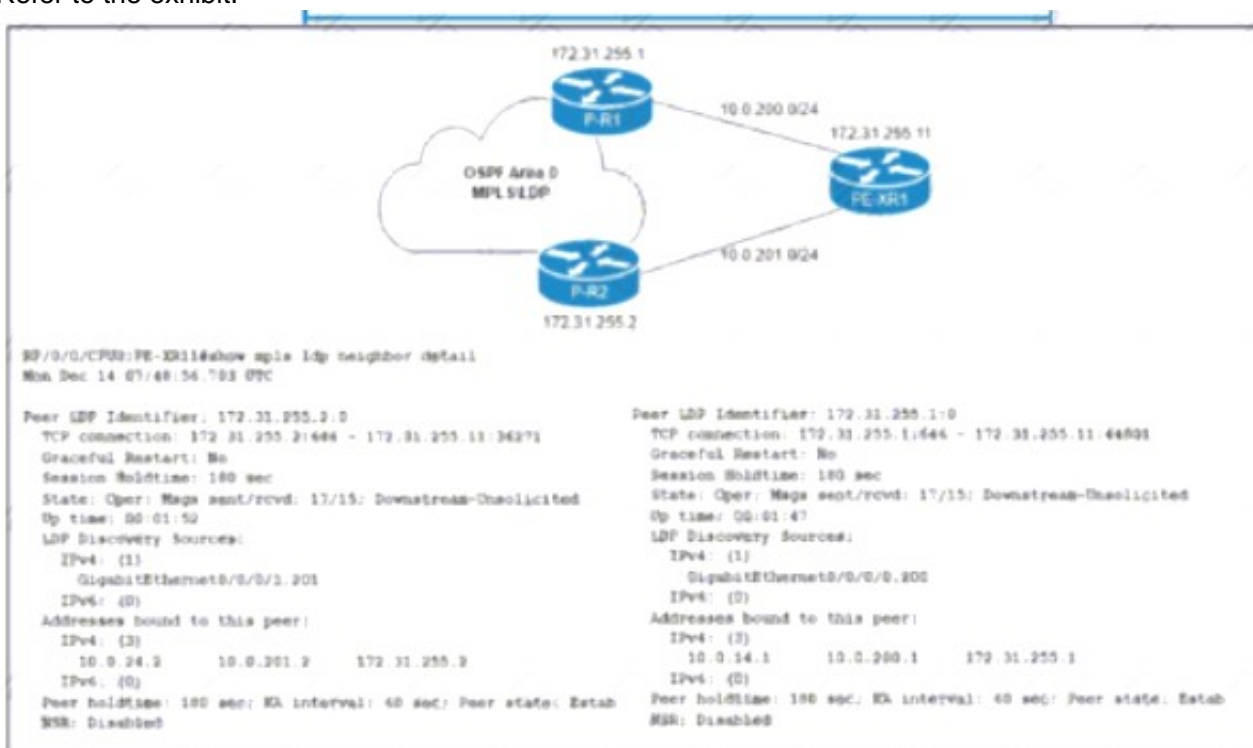
Which type of attack is an application attack?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 58

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 terminalipv4 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 terminalipv4 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 terminalipv4 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 60end

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 61

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 66

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 68

Which condition must be met for TI-LFA to protect LDP traffic?

- A. For single-segment protection, the PQ node must be LDP and SR-capable.
- B. The protected destination must have an associated LDP label and prefix-SID.
- C. The point of local repair must be LDP-capable.
- D. For double-segment protection, the P and Q nodes must be SR-capable.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 70

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 73

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 75
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 78

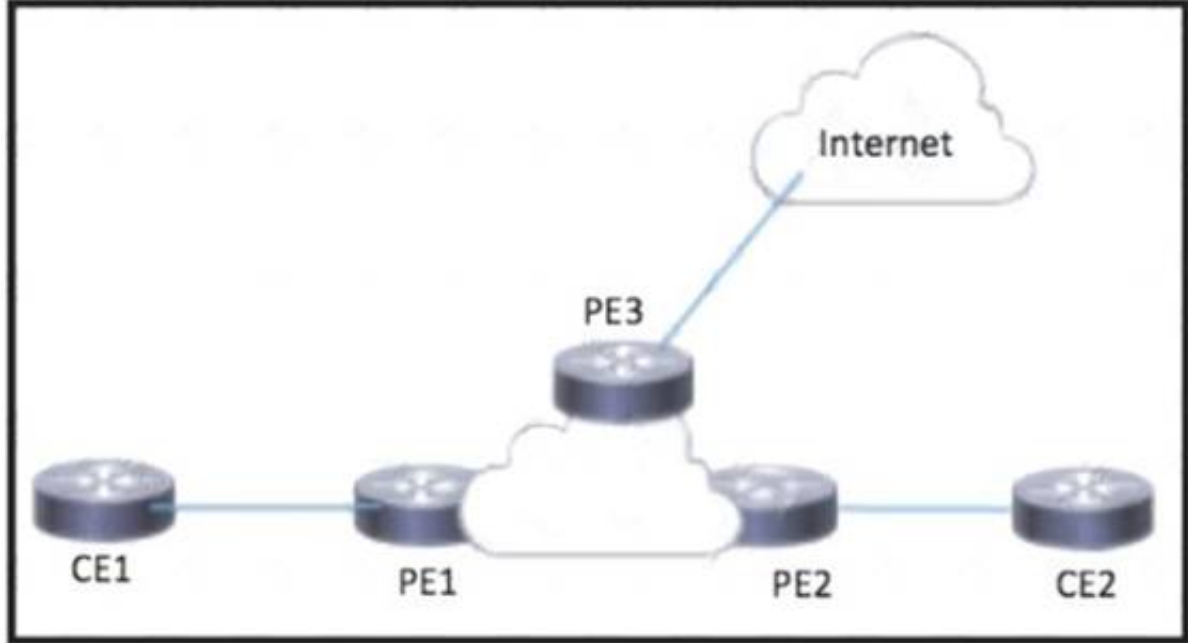
The network team is planning to implement IPv6 on the company's existing IPv4 network infrastructure. The network currently uses IS-IS to share routes between peers. Which task must the team perform so that IS-IS will run in multitopology mode on the updated IPv6 network?

- A. Configure the links between the network routers as point-to-point.
- B. Configure the network routers to use metric-style wide.
- C. Configure the network routers as Level 2 routers.
- D. Configure the IS-IS IPv6 metric on the dual-stack links.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 80

Refer to the exhibit.



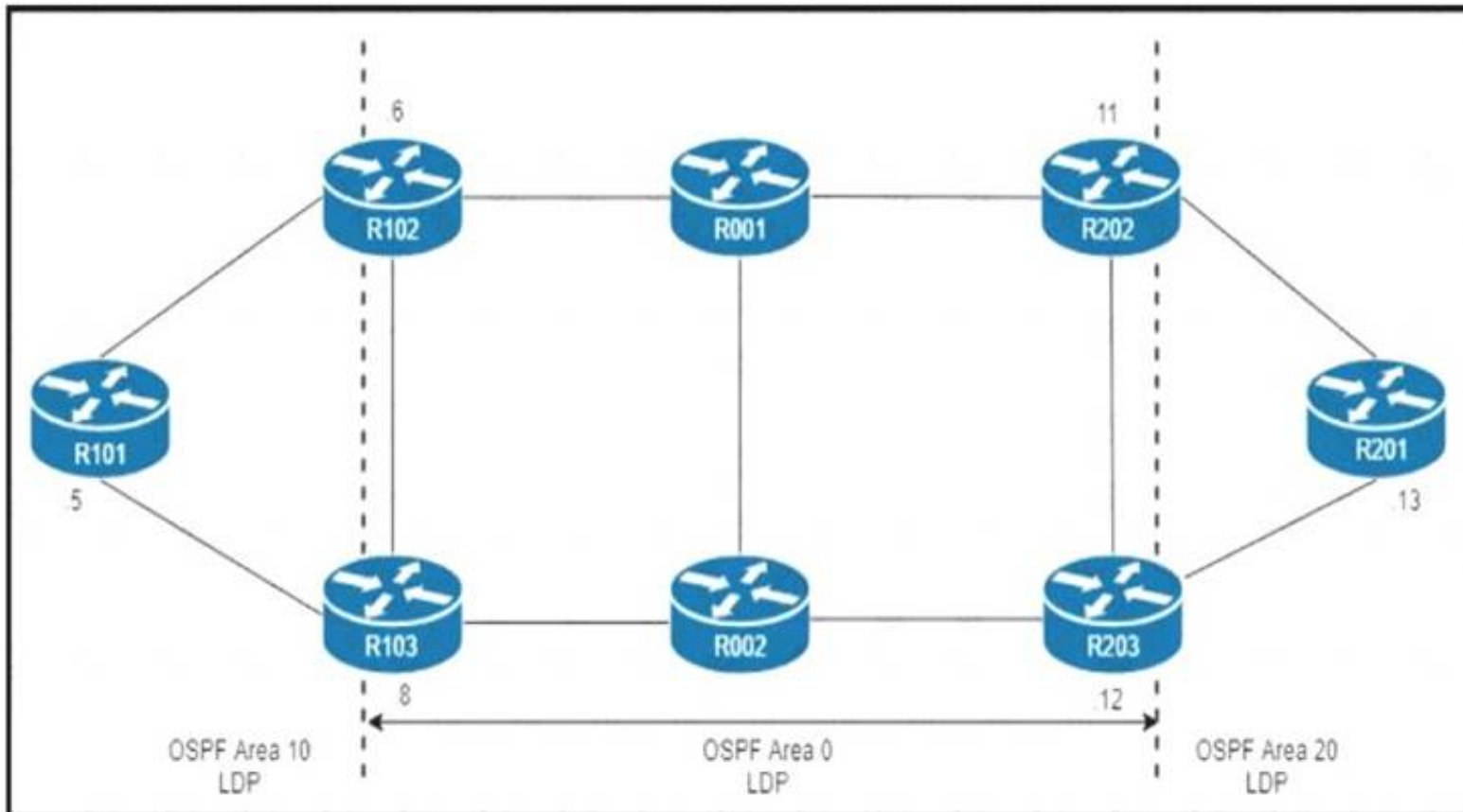
CE1 and CE2 require connectivity to the internet through the ISP connected to PE3 What should an engineer configure to complete this task?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 83

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 86

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer with an employee ID 4379:43:595 is setting up an IS-IS network with these requirements:

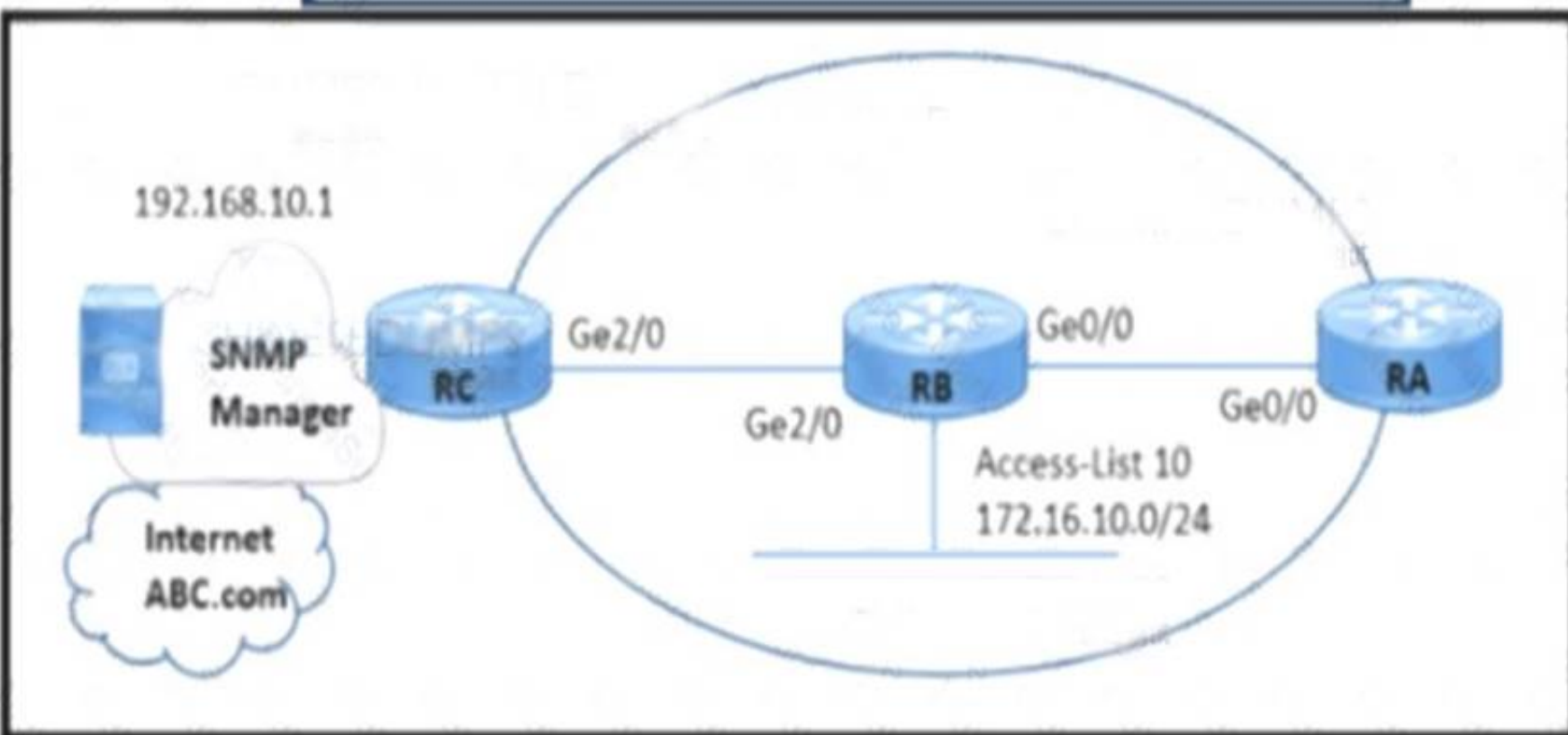
- Routes with a tag of 80 and IP prefixes other than 192.168.10.20/24 must be redistributed from Level 1 into Level 2.
 - Route leaking must be configured from Level 2 into the Level 1 domain for routes that are tagged with only 50 or 40.
- Which configuration must be implemented on RB to meet the requirements?

- A. Add match tag 80 in route-map leak2-1
- B. DUMPS Add match ip address 152 in route-map redist1-2
- C. Remove match tag 40 from route-map leak2-1
- D. Change match tag 80 to match tag 50 in route-map redist1-2.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 87

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 88

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

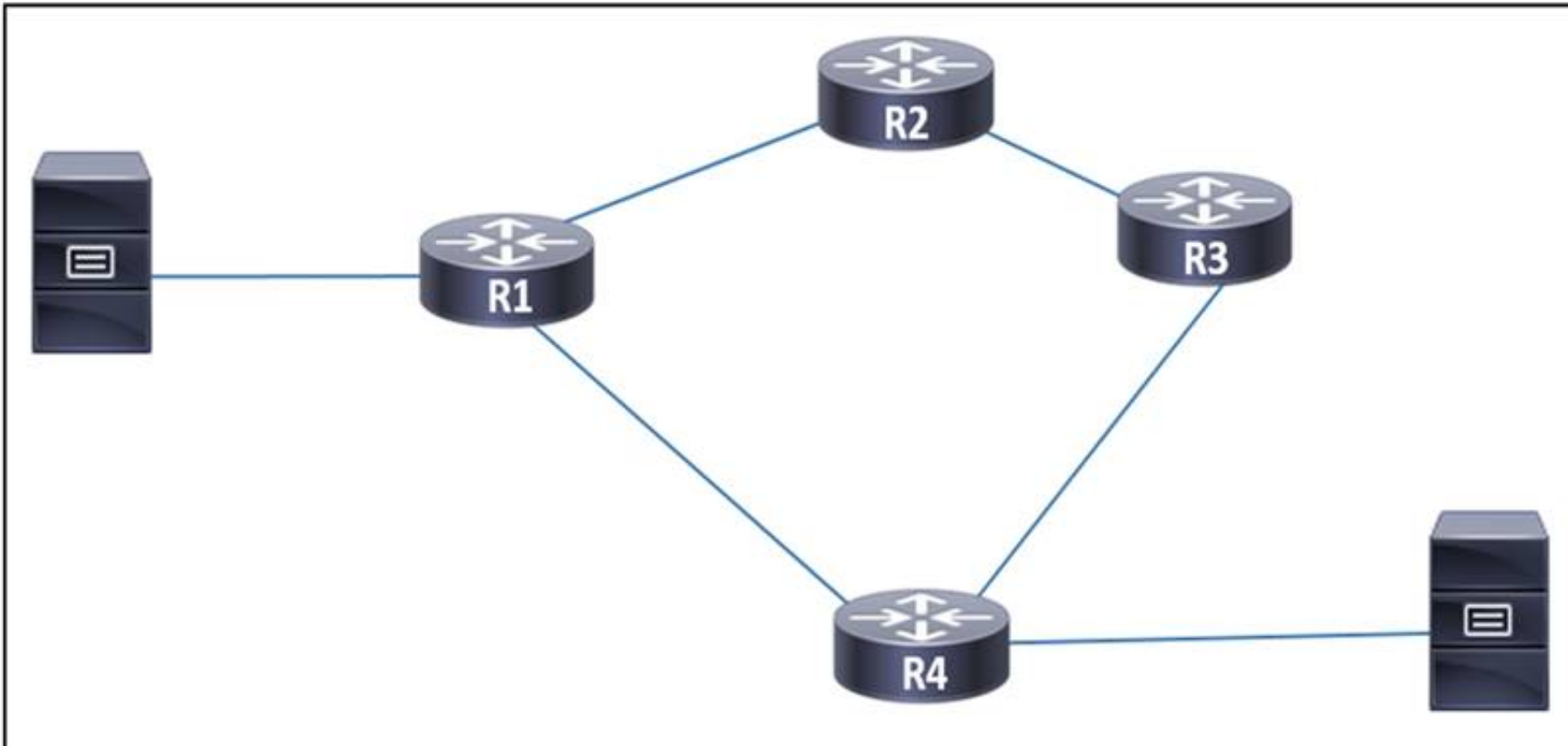
Answer: B**NEW QUESTION 93**

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

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

Answer: B**NEW QUESTION 98**

Refer to the exhibit.



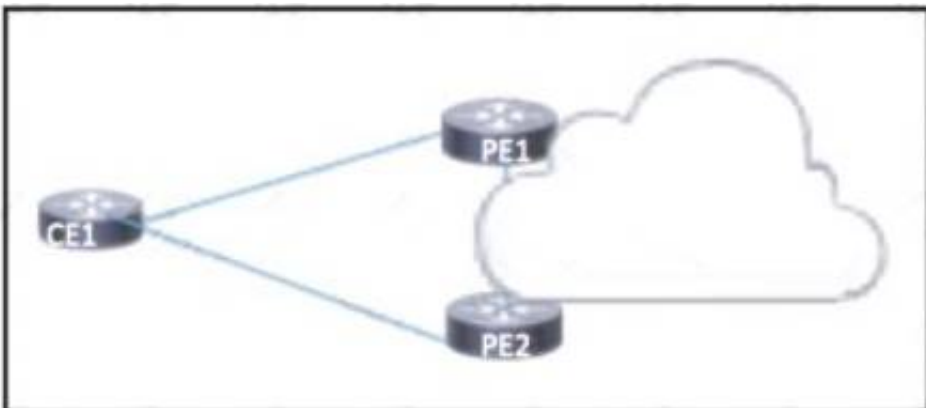
A network engineer observed congestion between routers R1 and R4, which are connected on a point-to-point link. Two servers that reside on networks on R1 and R4 generate heavy traffic between them with most traffic going from R4 to R1. To improve overall performance, the engineer wants to drop inbound packets that exceed a configured threshold, without disrupting traffic that passes from R4 to R3. Which action must the engineer take to resolve the issue?

- A. Implement traffic policing to drop packets that exceed the given threshold.
- B. Implement FIFO to queue excess traffic for transmission when bandwidth is available.
- C. Implement traffic shaping to drop excess packets.
- D. Implement a service policy in the outbound direction on each interface on the link to tag traffic exiting each router.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 102

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 103

Which OS uses a distributed subsystem architecture?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 104

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 109

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 114

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 117

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 118

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 120

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 121

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 123

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 127

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 132

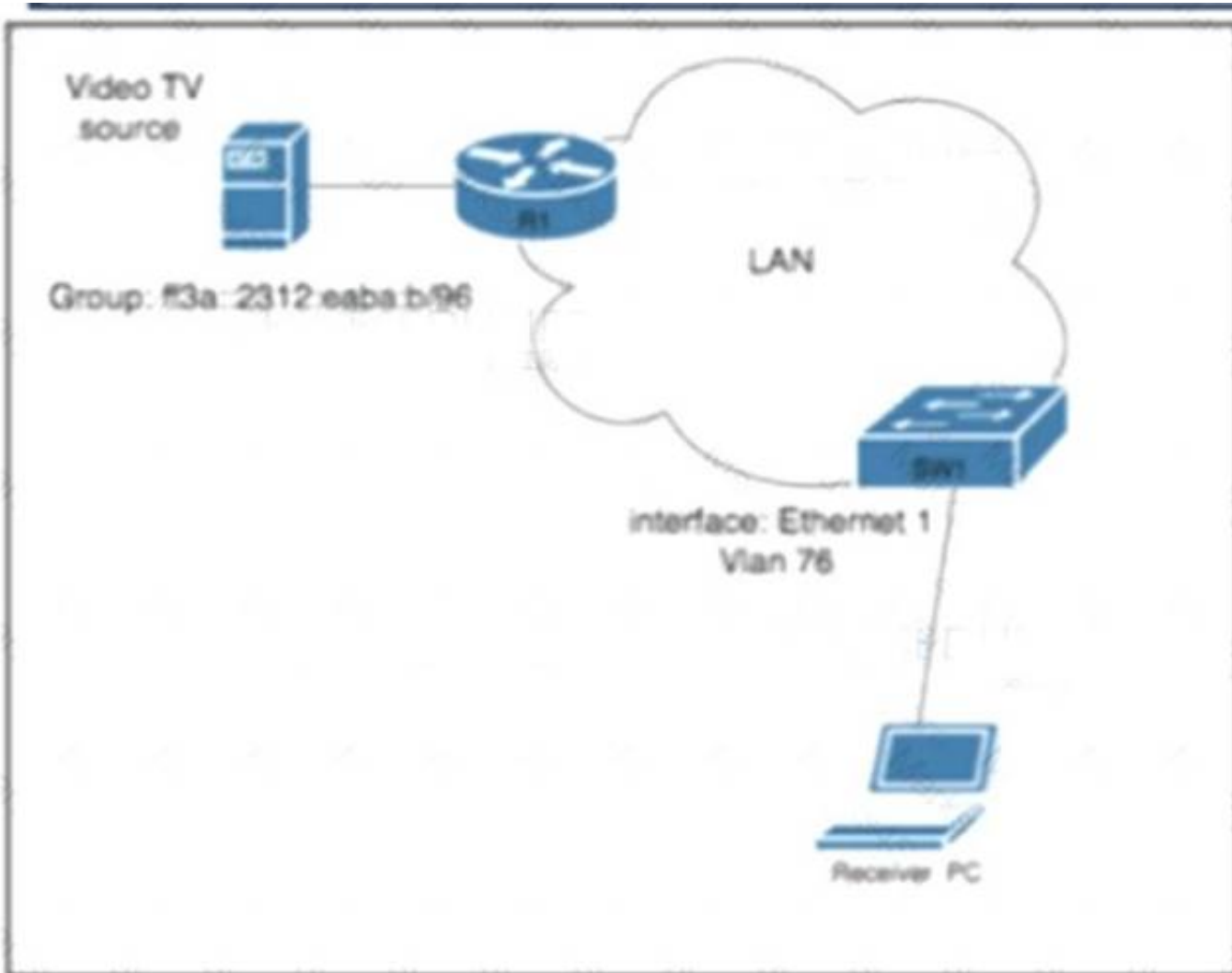
An engineer working for a private service provider with employee id: 3994 37 650 is configuring a Cisco device to redistribute OSPF into BGP. Which task enables the device to filter routes?

- A. Configure a distribute list and associate it to the BGP peer interface
- B. Configure a prefix list and associate it to the BGP peer interface
- C. Configure a route map and reference it with the redistribute command
- D. Configure an access list and reference it with the redistribute command

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 134

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 136

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 pirn 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 137

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

Which statement about segment routing prefix segments is true?

- A. It is linked to a prefix SID that is globally unique within segment routing domain.
- B. It is the longest path to a node.
- C. It is linked to an adjacency SID that is globally unique within the router.
- D. It requires using EIGRP to operate.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 143

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 144

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 146

Refer to the exhibit:

```
ip cef
interface gigabitethernet0/1
ip verify unicast source reachable-via any
```

Router 1 was experiencing a DDoS attack that was traced to interface gigabitethernet0/1. Which statement about this configuration is true?

- A. Router 1 drops all traffic that ingresses interface gigabitethernet0/1 that has a FIB entry that exits a different interface
- B. Router 1 accepts source addresses on interface gigabitethernet0/1 that are private addresses
- C. Router 1 accepts all traffic that ingresses and egresses interface gigabitethernet0/1
- D. Router 1 accepts source addresses that have a match in the FIB that indicates it is reachable through a real interface

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 149

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 151

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 154

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 21:32:25.231490000 UTC
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 ring: 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

Refer to me exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 165

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

NEW QUESTION 166

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

Which function does RSVP perform in a Cisco MPLS TE environment?

- A. It establishes targeted LDP sessions between neighbors that are directly connected.
- B. It signals to LDP protocol along the path that a Cisco MPLS TE will be configured.
- C. It reserves bandwidth for LDP sessions between routers participating in a Cisco MPLS TE.
- D. It reserves the bandwidth along the path between the head-end and tail-end router.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 169

Which service is a VNF role?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 174

Refer to the exhibit.



```

CPE-1#show run int gig 0/0
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 100.65.15.2 255.255.255.252
 negotiation auto
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:0:A000:100:65:15:2/126
 service-policy output WAN-OUTPUT
end

CPE-1#show run int gig 0/1
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
 negotiation auto
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:0:A001:192:168:2:1/120
 service-policy input LAN-INPUT
end

CPE-1#show access-list
Standard IP access list SELF_V4
 10 permit 100.65.15.2
IPv6 access list SELF_V6
 permit ipv6 host 2001 :DB8:0:A000:100:65:15:2 any sequence 10

CPE-1#show policy-map
Policy Map WAN-OUTPUT

Policy Map LAN-INPUT
  
```

A network engineer configures CPE-1 for QoS with these requirements: IPv4 and IPv6 traffic originated by the CPE-1 WAN IP address must be marked with DSCP CS3. IPv4 LAN traffic must be marked with DSCP CS1. IPv6 LAN traffic must be marked with DSCP default. Which configuration must the engineer implement on CPE-1?

- A. class-map match-any SELF_TRAFFIC match access-group name SELF_V4 match access-group name SELF_V6 class-map match-all V4_TRAFFIC match protocol ip class-map match-all V6_TRAFFIC match protocol ipv6 class-map match-all QG_4 match qos-group 4 class-map match-all QG_6 match qos-group 6! policy-map LAN-INPUT class V4_TRAFFIC set qos-group 4 class V6_TRAFFIC set qos-group 6! policy-map WAN-OUTPUT class SELF_TRAFFIC set ip dscp cs3 class QG_4 set ip dscp cs1 class QG_6 set ip dscp default
- B. class-map match-all SELF_TRAFFIC match access-group name SELF_V4 match access-group name SELF_V6 class-map match-all V4_TRAFFIC match protocol ip class-map match-all V6_TRAFFIC match protocol ipv6 class-map match-all QG_4 match qos-group 4 class-map match-all QG_6 match qos-group 6! policy-map LAN-INPUT class V4_TRAFFIC set qos-group 4 class V6_TRAFFIC set qos-group 6! policy-map WAN-OUTPUT class SELF_TRAFFIC set dscp cs3 class QG_4 set ip dscp cs1 class QG_6 set dscp default
- C. class-map match-all SELF_TRAFFIC match access-group name SELF_V4 match access-group name SELF_V6 class-map match-all V4_TRAFFIC match protocol ip class-map match-all V6_TRAFFIC match protocol ipv6 class-map match-all QG_4 match qos-group 4 class-map match-all QG_6 match qos-group 6! policy-map LAN-INPUT class V4_TRAFFIC set qos-group 4 class V6_TRAFFIC set qos-group 6! policy-map WAN-OUTPUT class SELF_TRAFFIC set ip dscp cs3 class QG_4 set ip dscp cs1 class QG_6 set ip dscp default
- D. class-map match-any SELF_TRAFFIC match access-group name SELF_V4 match access-group name SELF_V6 class-map match-all V4_TRAFFIC match protocol ip class-map match-all V6_TRAFFIC match protocol ipv6 class-map match-all QG_4 match qos-group 4 class-map match-all QG_6 match qos-group 6! policy-map LAN-INPUT class V4_TRAFFIC set qos-group 4 class V6_TRAFFIC set qos-group 6! policy-map WAN-OUTPUT class SELF_TRAFFIC set dscp cs3 class QG_4 set ip dscp cs1 class QG_6 set dscp default

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 177
Refer To the exhibit:

```

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

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 181

Which utility can you use to locate MPLS faults?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 186

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 191

Refer to the exhibit:

```
R1
router isis
 net 52.0011.0000.0000.0001.00
 is-type level-2

interface gigabitethernet0/1
 ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis

R2
router isis
 net 52.0022.0000.0000.0002.00
 is-type level-1

interface gigabitethernet0/1
 ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
```

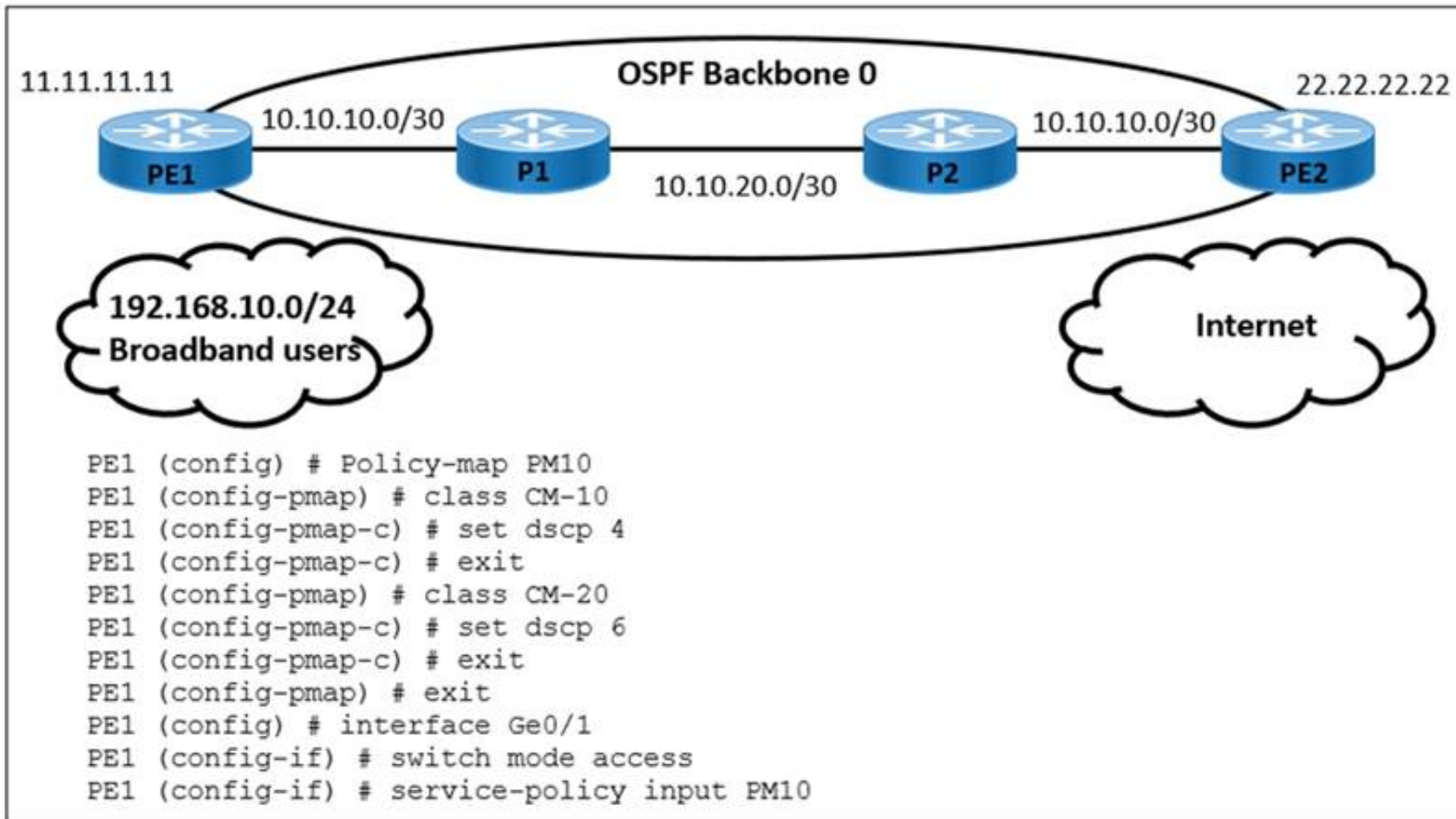
Which statement about the status of the neighbor relationship between R1 and R2 is true?

- A. The neighbor relationship is down because the two routers are configured with different area types
- B. The neighbor relationship is down because the two routers are in the same subnet.
- C. The neighbor relationship is up because R2 is level 1 and level 2 router.
- D. The neighbor relationship is down because R2 is operating as a Level 1 router and the two routers are in different area

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 193

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 194

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 198

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 202

Refer to the exhibit:

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

After implementing a new design for the network, a technician reviews the pictured CLI output as part of the MOP. Which two statements describe what the technician can ascertain from the ImpNull output? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 205

Refer to the exhibit:

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

Which effect of this configuration is true?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 207

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 210

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

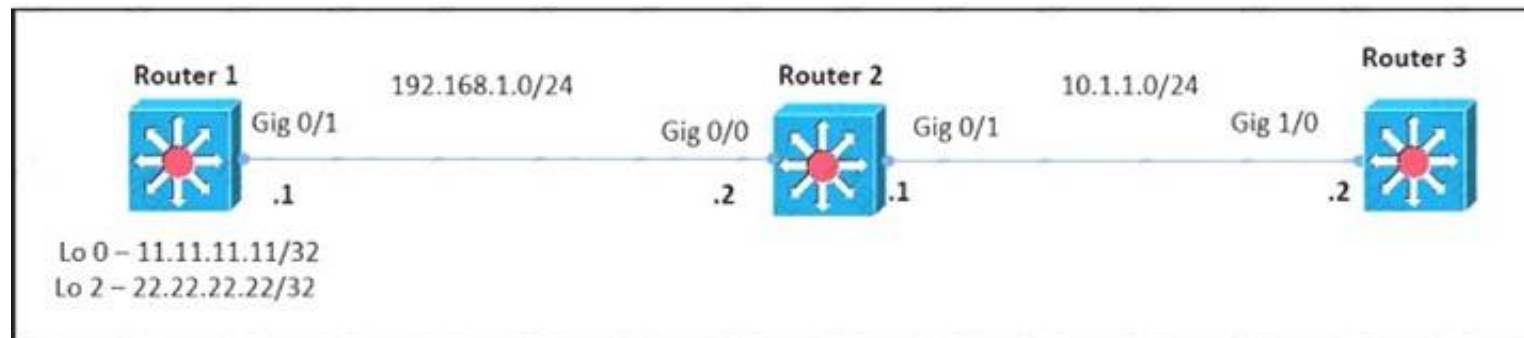
Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/multiprotocol-label-switching-mpls/mpls/215215-segment-routing->

NEW QUESTION 212

Refer to the exhibit.



Router 1 and router 2 are running IBGP, and router 2 and router 3 are running OSPF Area 0. Router 1 is advertising loopback interfaces Lo0 and Lo2 and router 2 is redistributing BGP into OSPF Area 0. Which configuration must an administrator apply so that router 2 uses a route map to redistribute only the internal route from Lo 2?

A)

```
ip prefix-list BGP-to-ospf seq 5 permit 22.22.22.0/24
```

```
route-map BGP-To-OSPF permit 10
match ip address prefix-list BGP-to-ospf
```

```
router ospf 1
redistribute bgp 100 metric 100 metric-type 1 subnets route-map BGP-To-OSPF
```

B)

```
ip prefix-list BGP-to-ospf seq 5 permit 22.22.22.0/24
```

```
route-map BGP-To-OSPF permit 10
match ip address prefix-list BGP-to-ospf
```

```
router ospf 1
redistribute bgp 100 route-map BGP-To-OSPF
```

C)

```
ip prefix-list BGP-to-ospf seq 5 permit 22.22.22.22/32
```

```
router bgp 100
bgp redistribute-internal
```

```
route-map BGP-To-OSPF permit 10
match ip address prefix-list BGP-to-ospf
```

```
router ospf 1
redistribute bgp 100 metric 100 metric-type 1 subnets route-map BGP-To-OSPF
```

D)

```
ip prefix-list BGP-to-ospf seq 5 permit 22.22.22.0/24
```

```
router bgp 100
bgp redistribute-static
```

```
route-map BGP-To-OSPF permit 10
match ip address prefix-list BGP-to-ospf
```

```
router ospf 1
redistribute bgp 100 metric-type 2 route-map BGP-To-OSPF
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B

- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 216

Refer the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 219

What does DWDM use to combine multiple optical signals?

- A. frequency
- B. IP protocols
- C. time slots
- D. wavelength

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 223

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 227

How does model-driven telemetry use YANG?

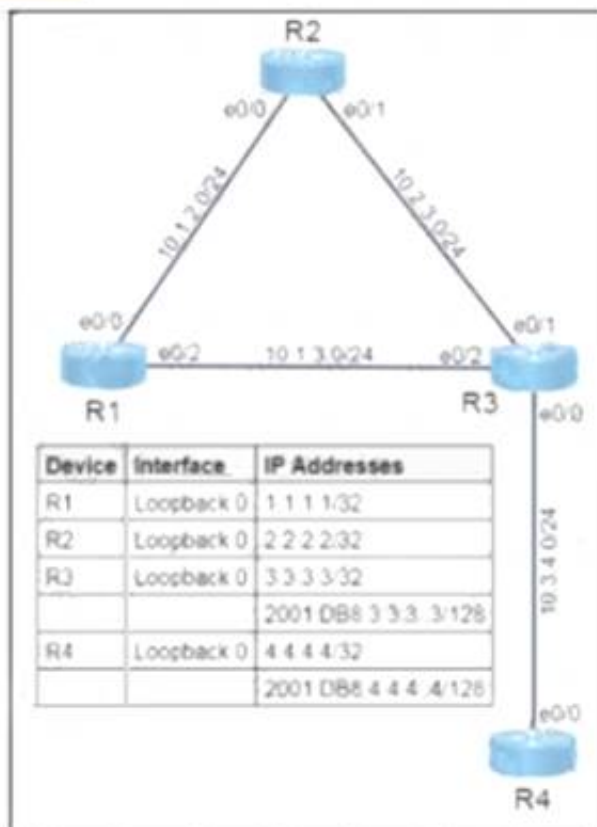
- A. to reset network devices that malfunction
- B. to set informs and traps on clients to report back to a centralized server
- C. to subscribe to data that is streamed from a device
- D. to poll network devices on a 30-minute interval

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 230

Simulation 8

Guidelines Topology Tasks



R1 R2 R3 R4

R1 #

Guidelines Topology Tasks

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 232

Refer to the exhibit:

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

Which configuration prevents the OSPF neighbor from establishing?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 235

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 238

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 239

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 244

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
```

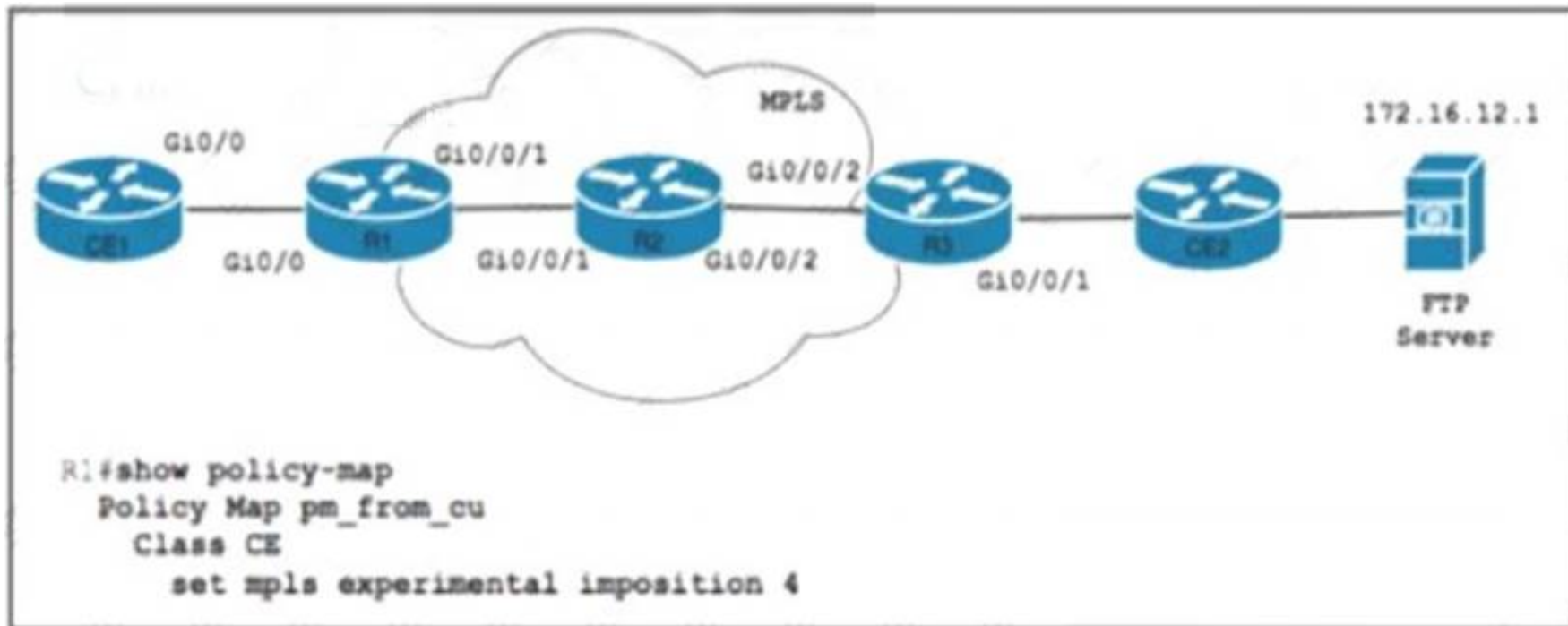
Export statistics received do not include the BGP next hop. Which statement about the NetFlow export statistics is true?

- 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 247

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 248

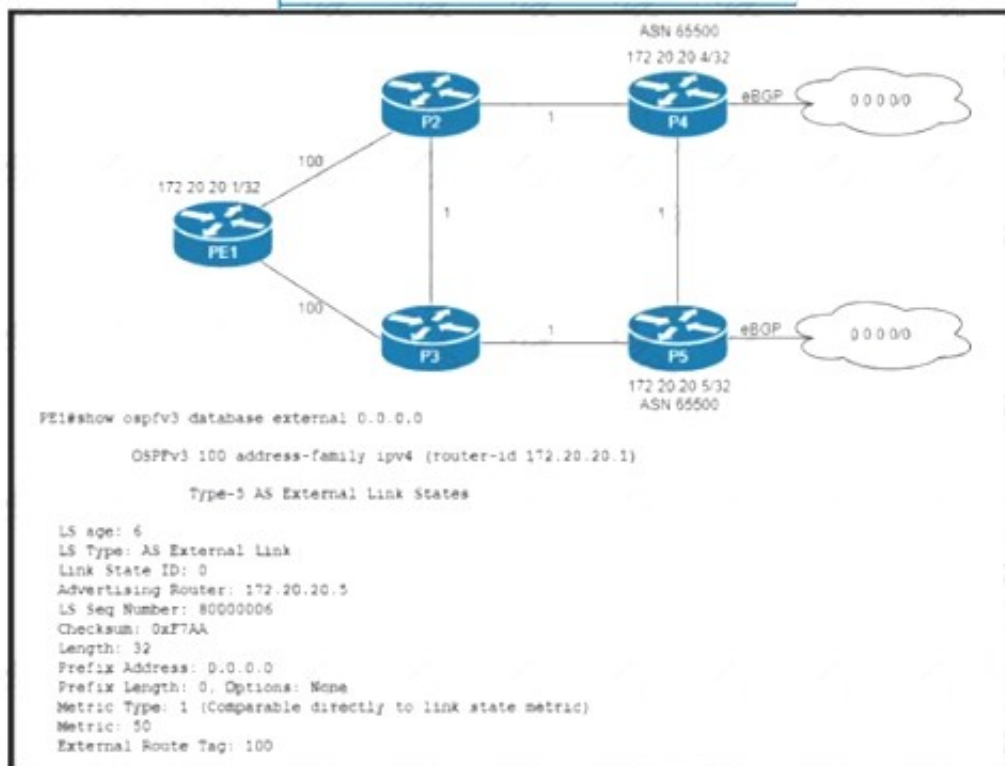
What is the primary role of a BR router in a 6rd environment?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 252

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 257

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 259

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

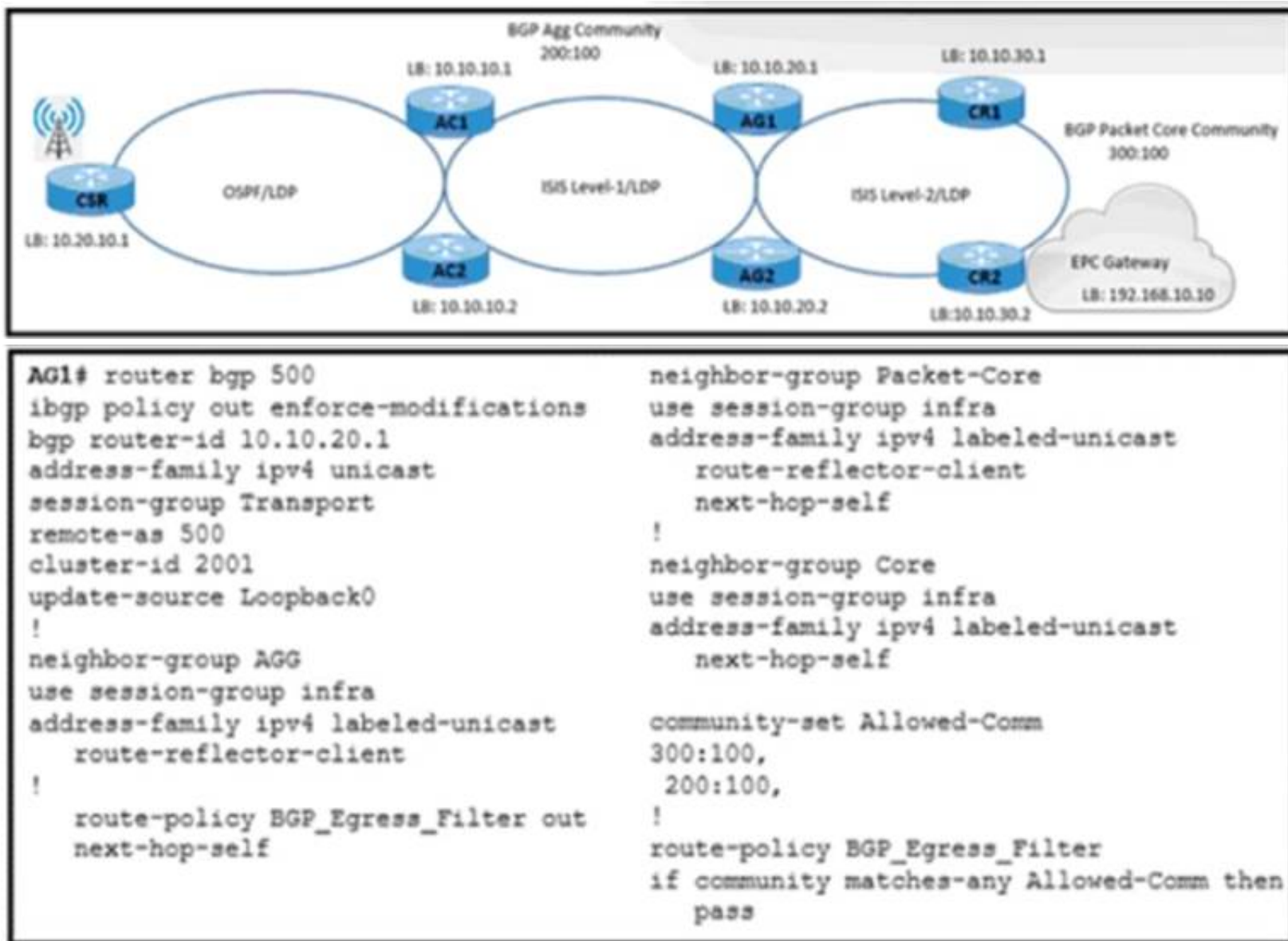
An engineer configured several network devices to run REST APIs. After testing, the organization plans to use REST APIs throughout the network to manage the network more efficiently. What is the effect if this script?

- 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 262

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 264

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


```
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 265

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is scripting ACLs to handle traffic on the given network. The engineer must block users on the network between R1 and R2 from leaving the network through R5, but these users must still be able to access all resources within the administrative domain. How must the engineer implement the ACL configuration?

- A. Configure an ACL that permits traffic to any internal address, and apply it to the R5 interfaces to R3 and R4 in the egress direction
- B. Configure a permit any ACL on the R1 interface to R2 in the egress direction, and a deny any ACL on the interface in the ingress direction
- C. Configure an ACL that permits traffic to all internal networks and denies traffic to any external address, and apply it to the R2 interface to R1 in the ingress direction.
- D. Configure an ACL that denies traffic to any internal address and denies traffic to any external address, and apply it to the R5 interfaces to R3 and R4 in the ingress direction

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 267

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 GigabitEthernet0/1 with IP address 10.1.131.112/30.
- B. The script leverages REST API calls and configures Interface GigabitEthernet0/1 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 fails to match.
- D. The script parses the JSON response from the router at IP address 172.168.211.65 and checks if the interface GigabitEthernet0/1 with IP address 10.1.131.112 exists on the router.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 270

Which two IS-IS parameters must match before two Level 2 peers can form an adjacency? (Choose two)

- A. authentication settings
- B. area ID
- C. system ID
- D. MTU
- E. hello timer setting

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 273

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config)# router isis areal
R1(config-router)# net 49.0001.0000.0000.000b.00

R1(config-router)# interface loopback 0
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0000:1001:1000::1/128
R1(config-if)# exit

R1(config)# interface Ethernet 1/2
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0000:1001:100A::1/64
R1(config-if)# ipv6 router isis areal
R1(config-if)# exit
```

A network engineer with an employee ID: 3812:12:993 has started to configure router R1 for IS-IS as shown. Which additional configuration must be applied to configure the IS-IS instance to advertise only network prefixes associated to passive interfaces?

- ☒ R1(config)# router isis area1
R1(config-router)# passive-interface loopback 0
R1(config-router)# address-family ipv6
R1(config-router-af)# advertise passive-only
- ☐ R1(config-router)# address-family ipv6
R1(config-router-af)# advertise passive-only
- ☐ R1(config)# router isis area1
R1(config-router)# loopback 0 passive-interface
R1(config-router)# address-family ipv6
R1(config-router-af)# prc-interval 20
- ☐ R1(config)# router isis area1
R1(config-router)# passive-interface loopback 0

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 278

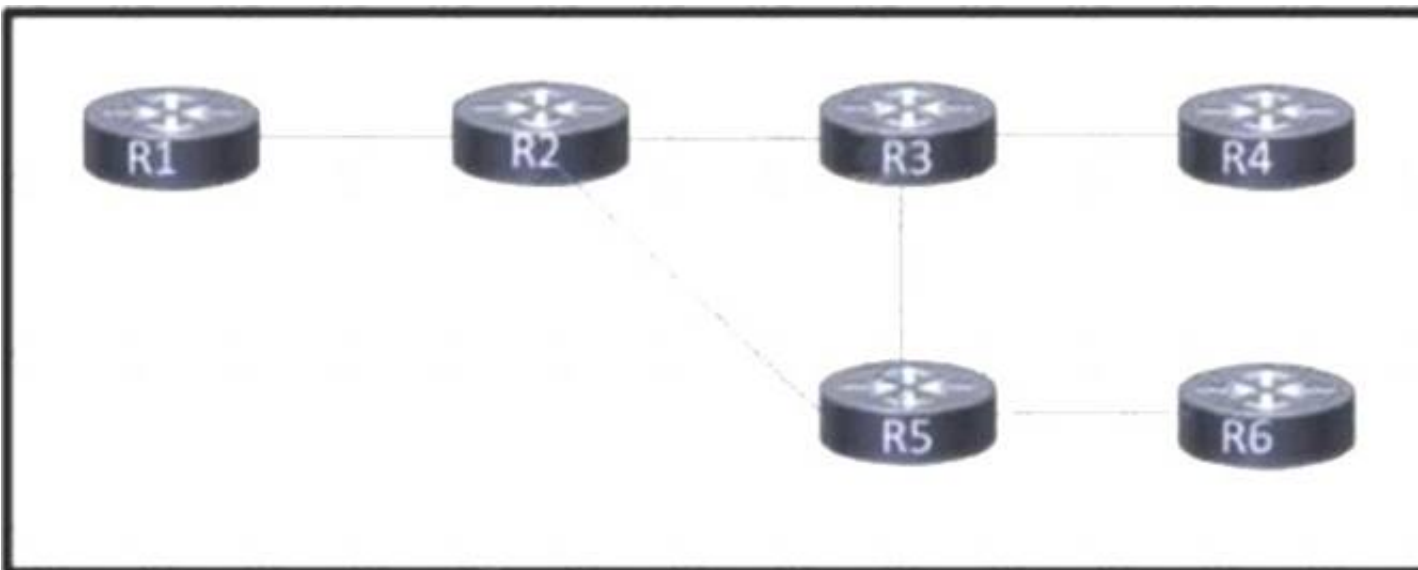
A network operator needs to implement PIM-SSM multicast configuration on customer's network so that users in different domains are able to access and stream live traffic. Which two actions must the engineer perform on the network to make the streaming work? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure at least one MSDP peer on the network
- B. Enable IGMP version 2 at the interface lever.
- C. Enable PIM sparse mode on the device.
- D. Enable IGMP version 3 at the interface level.
- E. Enable PM dense mode on the device.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 279

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 283

Refer to the exhibit:

```

interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
 switchport mode access
 switchport access vlan 5
 channel-group 1 mode desirable

```

An engineer is preparing to implement link aggregation configuration. Which statement al about this configuration is true?

- A. The switch port actively sends packets to negotiate an EtherChannel using PAgP

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

- A. DiffServ
- B. CB-WFQ
- C. IntServ
- D. MQC

Answer: A

Explanation:

Text Description automatically generated with medium confidence

To facilitate true end-to-end QoS on an IP-network, the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) has defined two models: Integrated Services (IntServ) and Differentiated Services (DiffServ). IntServ follows the signaled-QoS model, where the end-hosts signal their QoS needs to the network, while DiffServ works on the provisioned-QoS model, where network elements are set up to service

NEW QUESTION 300

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 301

What is the role of NFVI?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 303

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.)

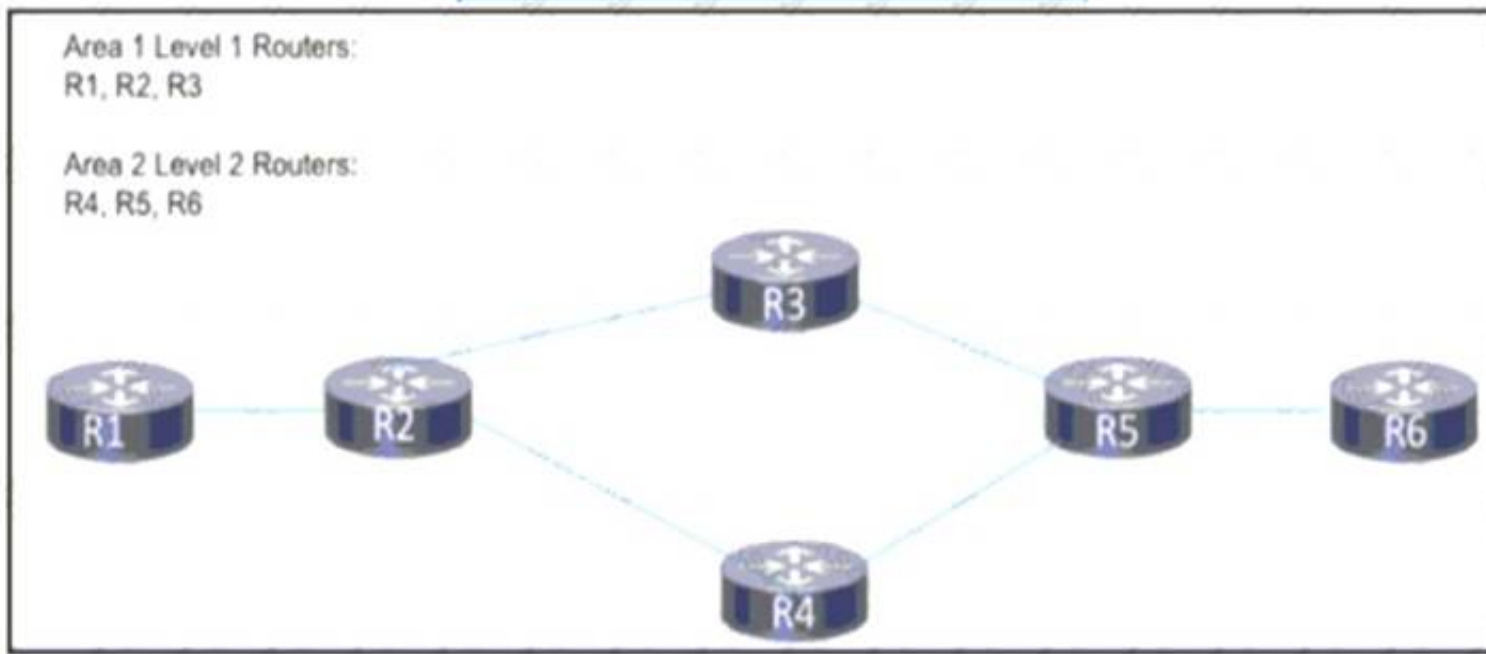
- ☒ collect ipv4 tcp protocol
collect ipv4 destination address
collect tcp destination-port
collect application name
collect interface output
collect ipv4 cos
match ipv4 destination
match ipv4 port
match counter packets
match flow direction
match transport tcp-flags
- ☐ match ipv4 protocol
match ipv4 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 305

Refer to the exhibit A network engineer is in the process of implementing IS-IS Area 1 and Area 2 on this network to segregate traffic between different segments of the network The hosts in the two new areas must maintain the ability to communicate with one another In both directions. Which additional change must be applied?



- A. Reconfigure either R3 or R4 as a Level 1/Level 2 router.
- B. Reconfigure routers R1, R2 R5. and R6 as Level 1/Level 2 routers.
- C. Reconfigure routers R2 and R5 as Level 1/Level 2 routers.
- D. Reconfigure routers R4, R5 and R6 as Level 1 routers

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 308

What do Chef and Puppet have in common?

- A. use Ruby
- B. use a master server
- C. require modules to be created from scratch
- D. manage agents referred to as minions

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 310

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 313

A customer has requested that the service provider use a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel to force the E-line service to take a specific route What is used to send the traffic over the tunnel?

- A. static route
- B. preferred path
- C. forwarding adjacency
- D. autoroute destination

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_2sr/12_2sra/feature/guide/srtunsel.html#wp1057815

NEW QUESTION 317

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 319

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 platform's 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 324

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 328

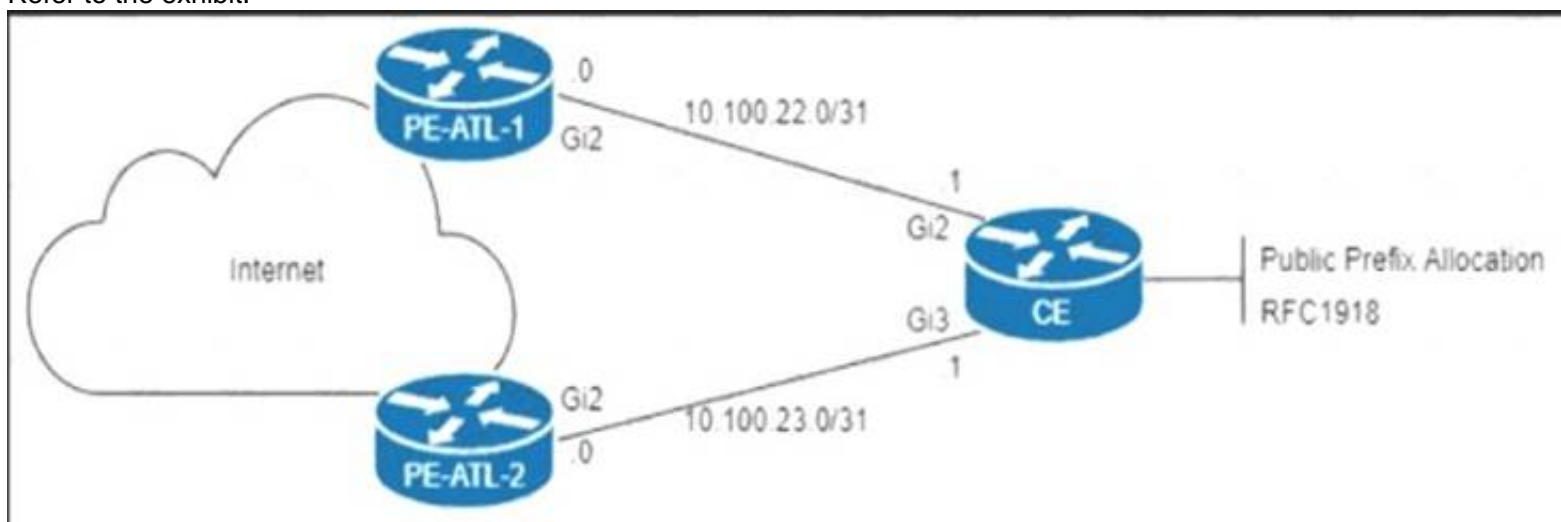
A regional MPLS VPN provider operates in two regions and wants to provide MPLS L3VPN service for a customer with two sites in these separate locations. The VPN provider approaches another organization to provide backbone carrier services so that the provider can connect to these two locations. Which 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 329

Refer to the exhibit.



The CE router is peering with both PE routers and advertising a public prefix to the Internet. Routing to and from this prefix will be asymmetric under certain network conditions, but packets must not be discarded. Which configuration must an engineer apply to the two PE routers so that they validate reverse packet forwarding for packets entering their Gi2 interfaces and drop traffic from the RFC1918 space?

- A. ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx allow-default
- B. interface GigabitEthernet 2 ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx
- C. ip verify unicast source reachable-via any allow-default interface GigabitEthernet 2
- D. ip verify unicast source reachable-via any

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 333

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

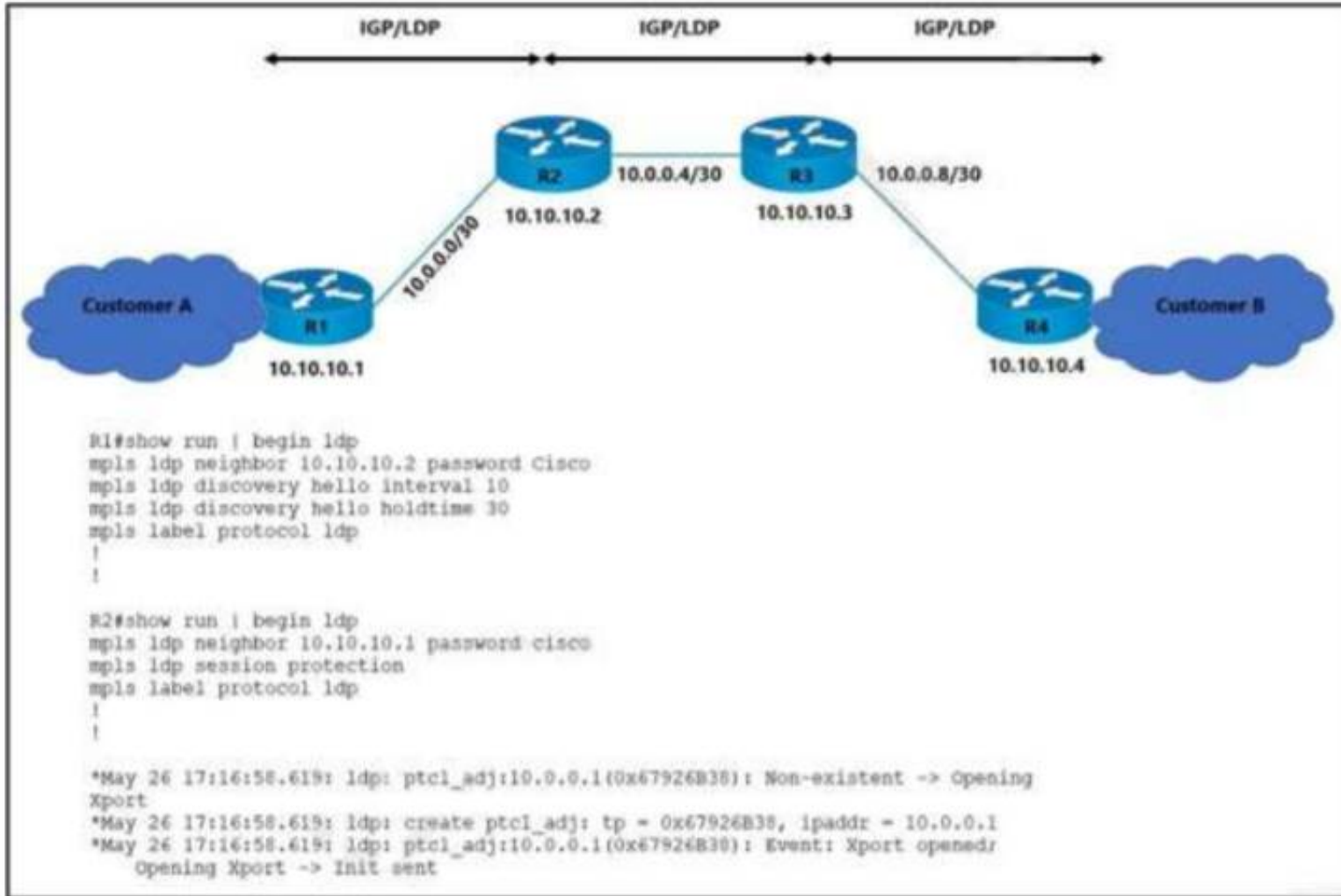
- A. It is advertised within a TLV-24 (IS-IS Neighbor Adjacency Attribute) to label a specific adjacency between Level1 routers within one IS-IS area.
- B. It is advertised within TLV-136 (Extended IP Reachability) to label a specific node in the network.

- 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 336

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?

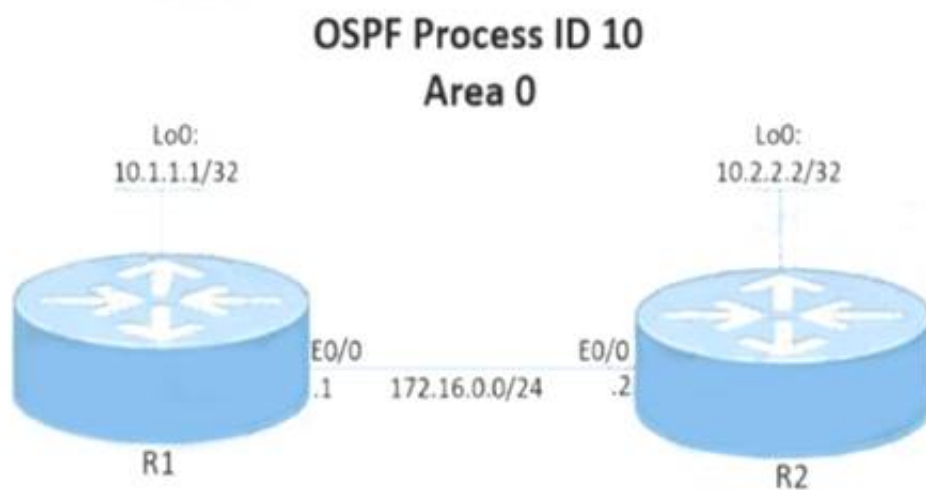
- A. Change the LDP password on R2 to Cisco.
 B. Configure mpls ldp router-id loopback0 on R1 and R2.
 C. Configure LDP session protection on R1.
 D. Change the discover hello hold time and interval to their default values.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 337

Simulation 5

Guidelines Topology Tasks



Guidelines

Topology

Tasks

Configure and verify the OSPF neighbor adjacency between R1 and R2 in OSPF area 0 according to the topology to achieve these goals:

1. Configure OSPF cost to 15 on R1 and R2.
2. Redistribute all the static routes defined in R1 and R2 to the OSPF routing protocol.
3. Set the OSPF hello interval to 5 and the OSPF dead interval to 10 between R1 and R2.

 Submit feedback about this item.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

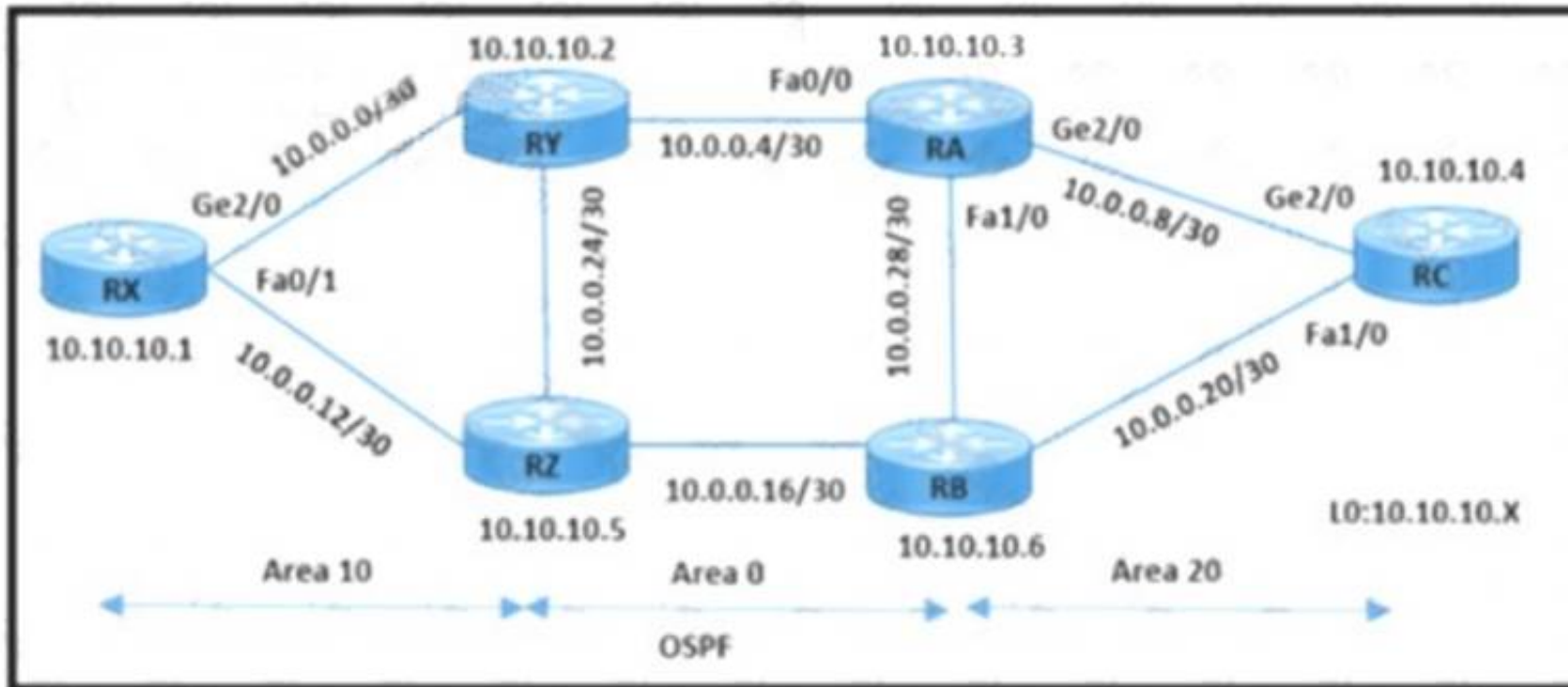
Answer: A

Explanation:

```
R1
router ospf 10 redistribute static int et0/0
ip ospf hello-interval 5 ip ospf dead-interval 10 ip ospf cost 15
ip ospf 10 area 0 copy run start R2
router ospf 10 redistribute static
int et0/0
ip ospf hello-interval 5 ip ospf dead-interval 10 ip ospf cost 15
ip ospf 10 area 0 copy run start
```

NEW QUESTION 339

Refer to the exhibit.



```

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

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

```

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 343

Which set of facts must the network architect consider when deciding whether to implement SaltStack or Chef?

- A. Chef is an agent-based on Ruby, and SaltStack is a module tool based on Python.
- B. Chef refers to its automation instructions as manifests, and SaltStack refers to its instructions as a playbook.
- C. Chef is written in Python, and SaltStack is written in Ruby.
- D. Chef uses a message-based system, and SaltStack uses an agent to deliver messages

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 344

A network engineer is adding 10Gbps link to an existing 2X1Gbps LACP-based LAG to augment its capacity. Network standards require a bundle interface to be take out of service if one of its member links does down, and the new link must be added with minimal impact to the production network. Drag and drop the tasks that the engineer must perform from the left into the sequence on the right. Not all options are used.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Application, table Description automatically generated with medium confidence

NEW QUESTION 349

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

NEW QUESTION 353

Which two actions describe ISP delegation to PCE servers? (Choose two)

- A. adding a new PCE server with lower precedence than the primary PCE
- B. changing the precedence of any of the PCE servers
- C. removing TE re-optimization timer timeouts
- D. entering the mpls traffic-eng reoptimize command
- E. adding a new PCE server with higher precedence than the primary PCE

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 355

Which characteristic describes prefix segment identifier?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 357

What is one of the differences between Ansible and Chef?

- A. Ansible uses YAML and Chef uses Ruby.
- B. Chef requires the use of Windows in the environment and Ansible requires Linux.
- C. Chef is highly scalable and Ansible is highly secure.
- D. Ansible uses Ruby and Chef uses Python.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 360

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

calculates paths through the network
keeps TE topology database information
sends path calculation request
sends path creation request
sends path status updates

Path Computation Element

Path Computation Client

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
PCE – 1,2,5
PCC- 3,4

NEW QUESTION 363

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:XR1#do sh bundle

Bundle-Ether11
  Status: Up
  Local links <active/standby/configured>: 1 / 2 / 3
  Local bandwidth <effective/available>: 1000000 (1000000) kbps
  MAC address (source): 0007.ec14.cc2b (Chassis pool)
  Inter-chassis link: No
  Minimum active links / bandwidth: 1 / 1 kbps
  Maximum active links: 1
  Wait while timer: 2000 ms
  Load balancing:
    Link order signaling: Not configured
    Hash type: Default
    Locality threshold: None
  LACP: Operational
    Flap suppression timer: Off
    Cisco extensions: Disabled
    Non-revertive: Disabled
  mLACP: Not configured
  IPv4 BFD: Not configured
  IPv6 BFD: Not configured

Port          Device      State      Port ID      B/W, kbps
-----
Gi0/0/0/0     Local      Standby    0x8000, 0x0003  1000000
  Link is Standby due to maximum-active links configuration
Gi0/0/0/1     Local      Standby    0x8000, 0x0002  1000000
  Link is Standby due to maximum-active links configuration
Gi0/0/0/2     Local      Active     0x8000, 0x0001  1000000
  Link is Active
```

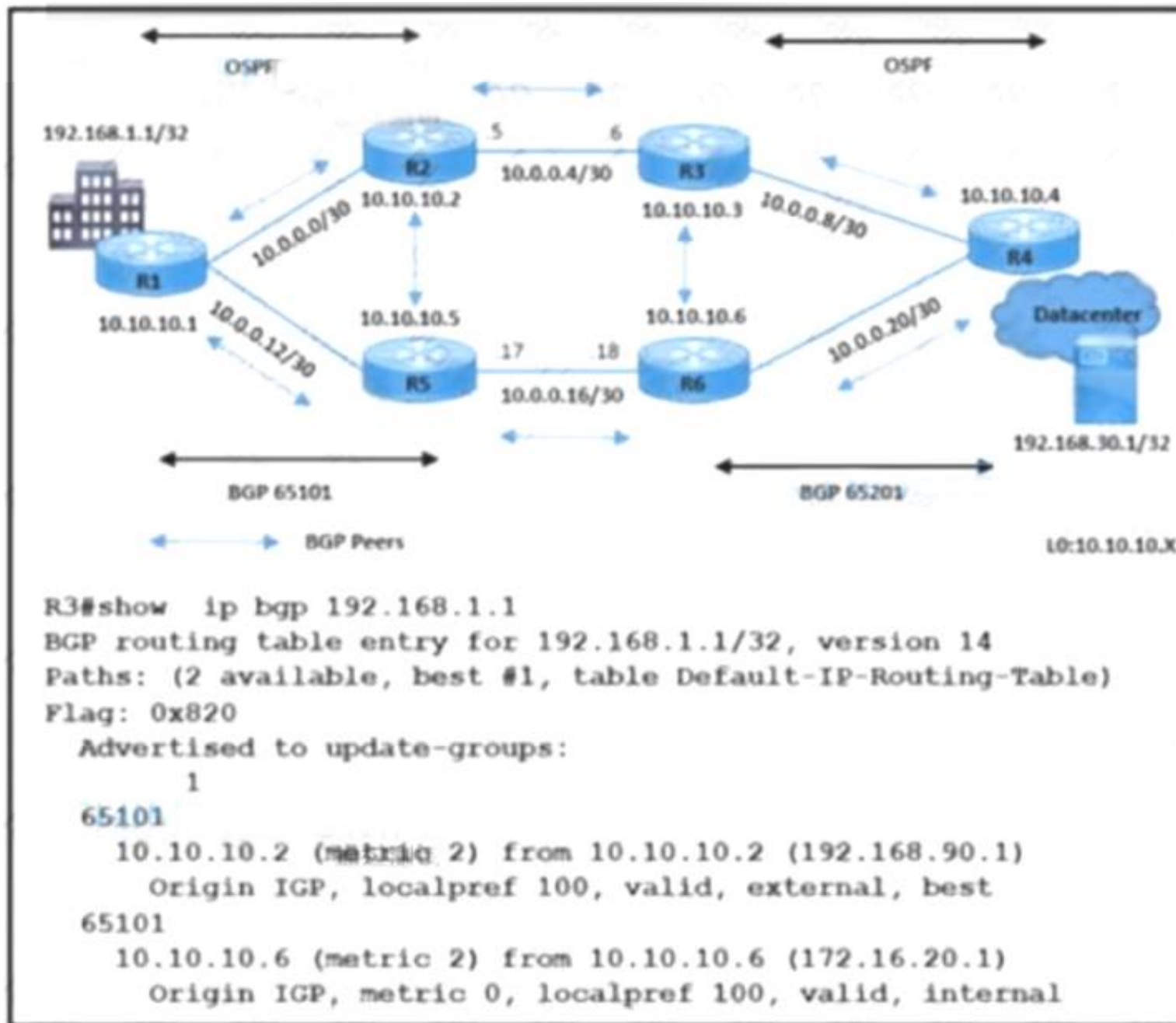
A network operator needs to shut down interface Gi0/0/0/2 for maintenance. What occurs to the interface states of Gi0/0/0/0 and Gi0/0/0/1?

- A. Gi0/0/0/1 and Gi0/0/0/0 become active
- B. Gi0/0/0/1 and Gi0/0/0 remains standby
- C. Gi0/0/0/0 becomes activ
- D. Gi0/00/1 remains standby
- E. Gi0/0/0/1 becomes active Gi0/0/0/0 remains standby

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 368

Refer to the exhibit.



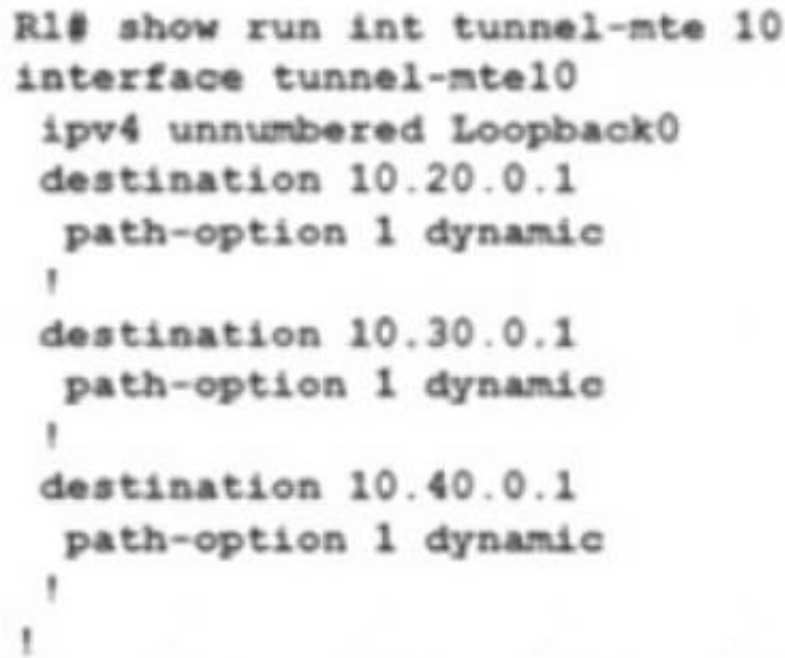
A network engineer is implementing BGP in AS 65101 and AS 65201. R3 sends data traffic to 192.168.1.1 /32 via the path R3-R2-R1. The traffic must travel via alternate path R6-R5 for prefix 192.168.1.1/32. Which action must be taken to meet the requirement?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 371

Refer to the exhibit.



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

NEW QUESTION 372

```
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
```

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

- ☒ 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 376

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 380

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

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

Answer: DE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 385

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 390

A router is advertising multiple networks to its BGP neighbor in AS 5200 with peer IP address 1.1.1.1. Which configuration must be applied so that the router permits updates only for networks with a prefix mask length less than or equal to 21?

- ☒ router bgp 5100
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 5200
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 prefix-list SELECTED in

 ip prefix-list SELECTED seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 21
- ☐ router bgp 5100
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 5200
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 prefix-list SELECTED

 ip prefix-list SELECTED seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 ge 8 le 24
- ☐ router bgp 5100
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 5200
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 prefix-list SELECTED

 ip prefix-list SELECTED seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 ge 21
- ☐ router bgp 5100
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 5200
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 prefix-list SELECTED in

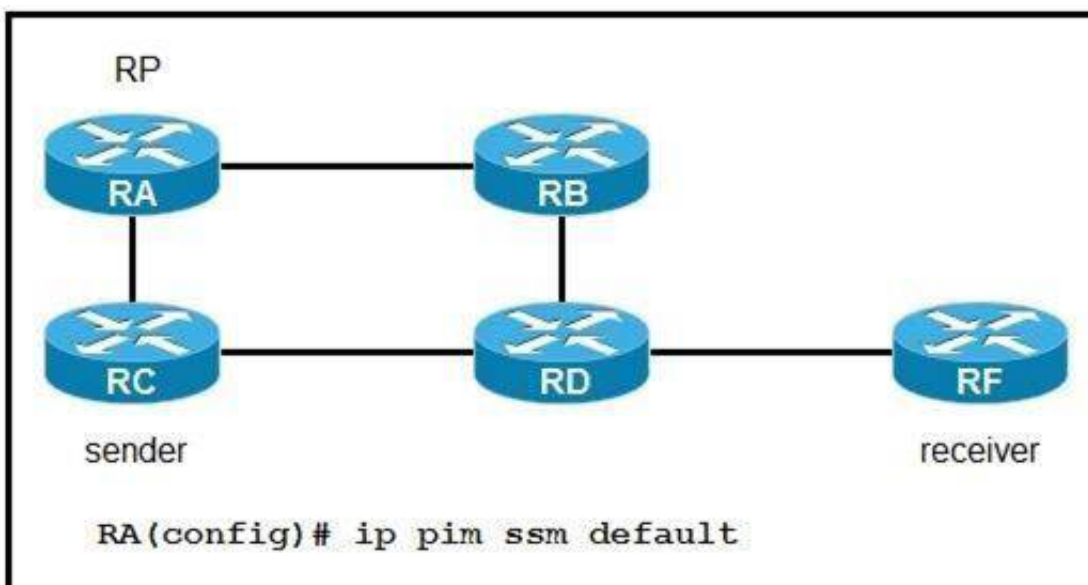
 ip prefix-list SELECTED seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 ge 21 le 24

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 395

Refer to the exhibit:



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

- A. 224.0.0.0/8
 B. 225.0.0.0/8
 C. 232.0.0.0/8
 D. 239.0.0.0/8

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 399

Refer to the exhibit.


```
router ospf 1
segment-routing mpls
segment-routing forwarding mpls
```

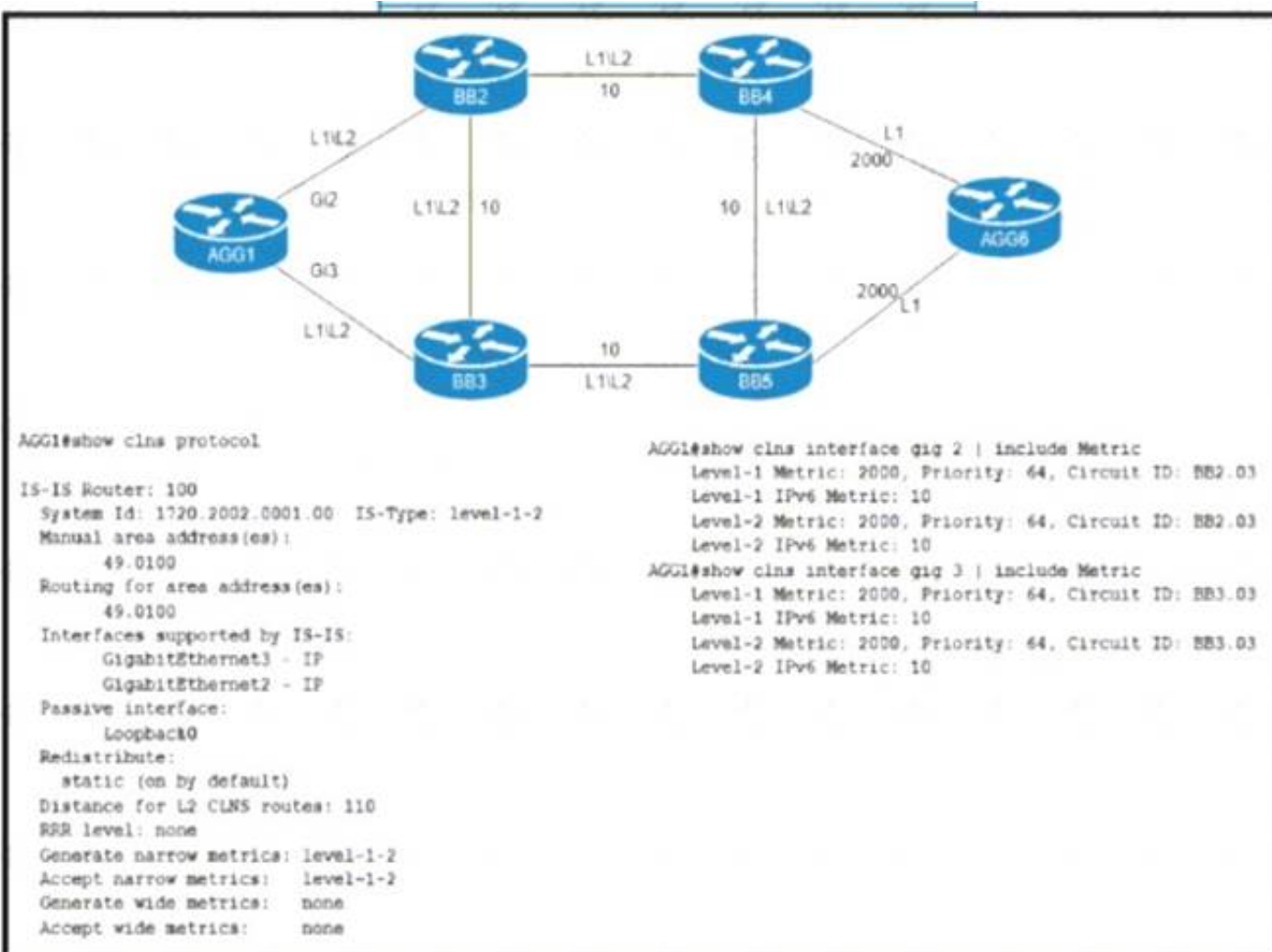
AN engineer is configuring segment routing on an ISP to simplify traffic engineering and management across network domains. What should the engineer do to complete the implementation of segment routing?

- A. OSPF must be configured with wide area metrics to support routing.
- B. The segment will run without any further configuration.
- C. Area authentication must be enable before segment routing will run.
- D. Area Authentication must be enable before segment routing will run.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 404

Refer to the exhibit.



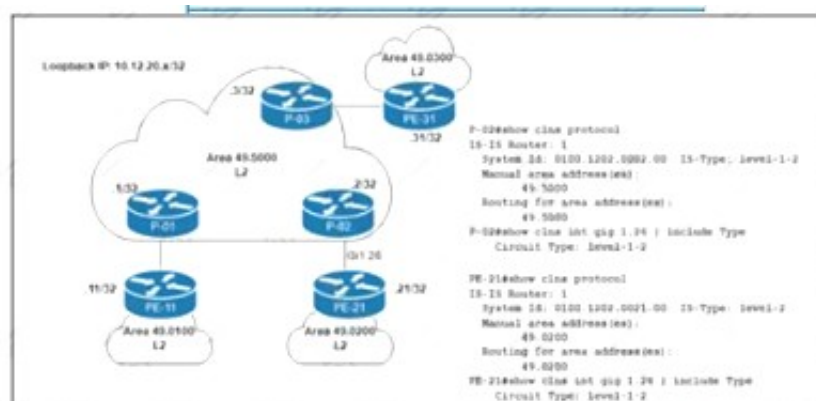
An engineer is configuring IS-IS on ISP network. Which IS-IS configuration must an engineer implement on router AGG1 so that it establishes connectivity to router AGG6 via the BB3 core router?

- 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 407

Refer to me exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer notices PE-21 convergence degradation due to the growing LSDB size of Level 2 areas in the network. The engineer decides to migrate router PE-21 from an inter-area design to an intra-area implementation. Inter-area routing must be accomplished via an ATT-bit set by the Level 1/Level 2 router. Which configuration must the engineer implement on PE-21 to complete the migration?

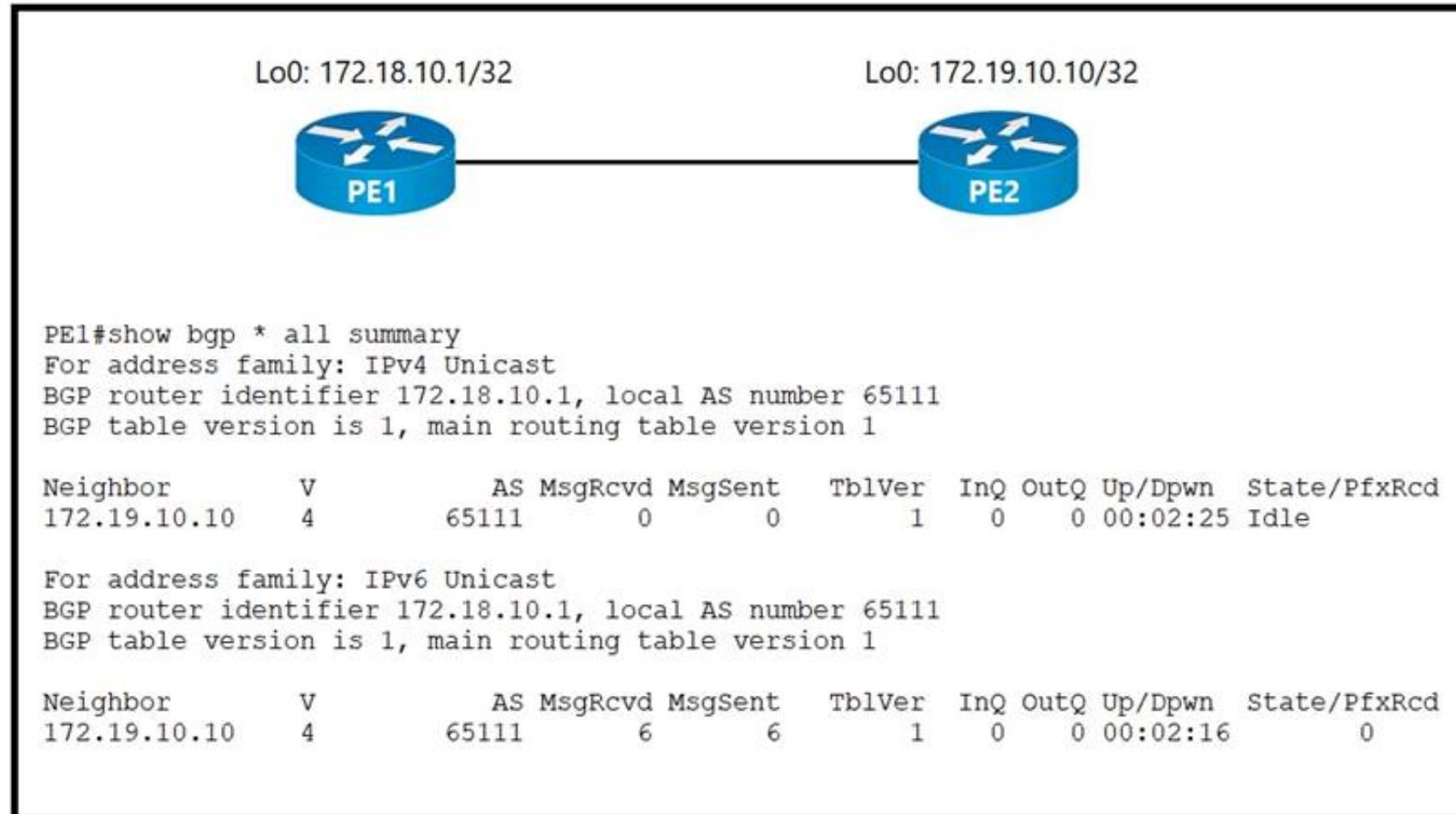
- A. configure terminal router isis 1 no net 49.0200net 49.5000is-type level-1-2 end
- B. configure terminal router isis 1net 49.5000.0100.1202.0021.00is-type level-1-2 end
- C. configure terminal router isis 1net 49.5000.0100.1222.0022.00is-type level-1 end

D. configure terminal router isis 1no net 49.0200.0100.1202.0021.00net 49.5000.0100.1202.0021.00is-type level-1end

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 410

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator working for large ISP must connect its two POP sites to provide internet connectivity to its customers. Which configuration must the administrator perform to establish an iBGP session between routers PE1 on POP site 1 and PE2 on POP site 2?

- A. PE2#configure terminal PE2(config)#router bgp 65111PE2(config-router)#no neighbor 172.18.10.1 shutdown PE2(config-router)#end
- B. PE1#configure terminal PE1(config)#router bgp 65111PE1(config-router)#no neighbor 172.19.10.10 shutdownPE1(config-router)#end
- C. PE1#configure terminal PE1(config)#router bgp 65111PE1(config-router)#address-family ipv4 unicast PE1(config-router-af)#neighbor 172.19.10.10 activate PE1(config-router-af)#end
- D. PE2#configure terminal PE2(config)#router bgp 65111PE2(config-router)#address-family ipv4 unicast PE2(config-router-af)#neighbor 172.18.10.1 activate PE2(config-router-af)#end

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 412

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 416

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 417

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 419

Refer to the exhibit:


```
R1
interface fastethernet1/0
 ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
router bgp 65000
 router-id 192.168.1.1
 neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65012

R2
interface fastethernet1/0
 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
router bgp 65012
 router-id 192.168.1.1
 neighbor 192.168.1.3 remote-as 65000
 neighbor 192.168.1.3 local-as 65112
```

Assume all other configurations are correct and the network is otherwise operating normally. Which conclusion can you draw about the neighbor relationship between routers R1 and R2?

- A. The neighbor relationship will be up only if the two devices have activated the correct neighbor relationships under the IPv4 address family
- B. The neighbor relationship is down because R1 believes R2 is in AS 65012.
- C. The neighbor relationship is up
- D. The neighbor relationship is down because the local-as value for R2 is missing in the R1 neighbor statement

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 420

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

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

* Looped routes into ASN 65001 and routes that have traversed 10 or more ASNs must be denied.

* Routes accepted into ASN 65001 must be assigned a community value of 65001:200.

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 425

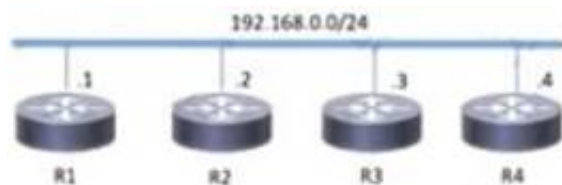
While an engineer deploys a new Cisco device to redistribute routes from OSPF to BGP, they notice that not all OSPF routes are getting advertised into BGP. Which action must the engineer perform so that the device allows O, OIA, OE1, and OE2 OSPF routes into other protocols?

- A. Configure the device to pass only O and E2 routes through it.
B. Configure the synchronization keyword in the global BGP configuration.
C. Configure the keyword nssa in the redistribution entry.
D. Configure the keywords internal and external in the redistribution entry.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 428

Refer to the exhibit.



R1 router isis net 52.0011.0000.0000.0001.00 interface gigabitethernet0/1 ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0 ip router isis	R3 router isis net 52.0022.0000.0000.0003.00 interface gigabitethernet0/1 ip address 192.168.0.3 255.255.255.0 ip router isis
R2 router isis net 52.0022.0000.0000.0002.00 interface gigabitethernet0/1 ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0 ip router isis	R4 router isis net 52.0011.0000.0000.0004.00 interface gigabitethernet0/1 ip address 192.168.0.4 255.255.255.0 ip router isis

Which two topology changes happen to the IS-IS routers? (Choose two.)

- A. All four routers are operating as Level 1 routers only.
- B. All four routers are operating as Level 2 routers only.
- C. R1 and R4 are Level 2 neighbours.
- D. R1 and R2 are Level 2 neighbours.
- E. All four routers are operating as Level 1-2 routers.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 431

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 436

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 441

Drag and drop the message types from the left onto the target field of the message originator on the right.

Close	Originated by PCC to a PCE
Error	
Path Computation Reply	Originated by PCE to PCC
Path Computation Request	
	Originated by either PCE or PCC

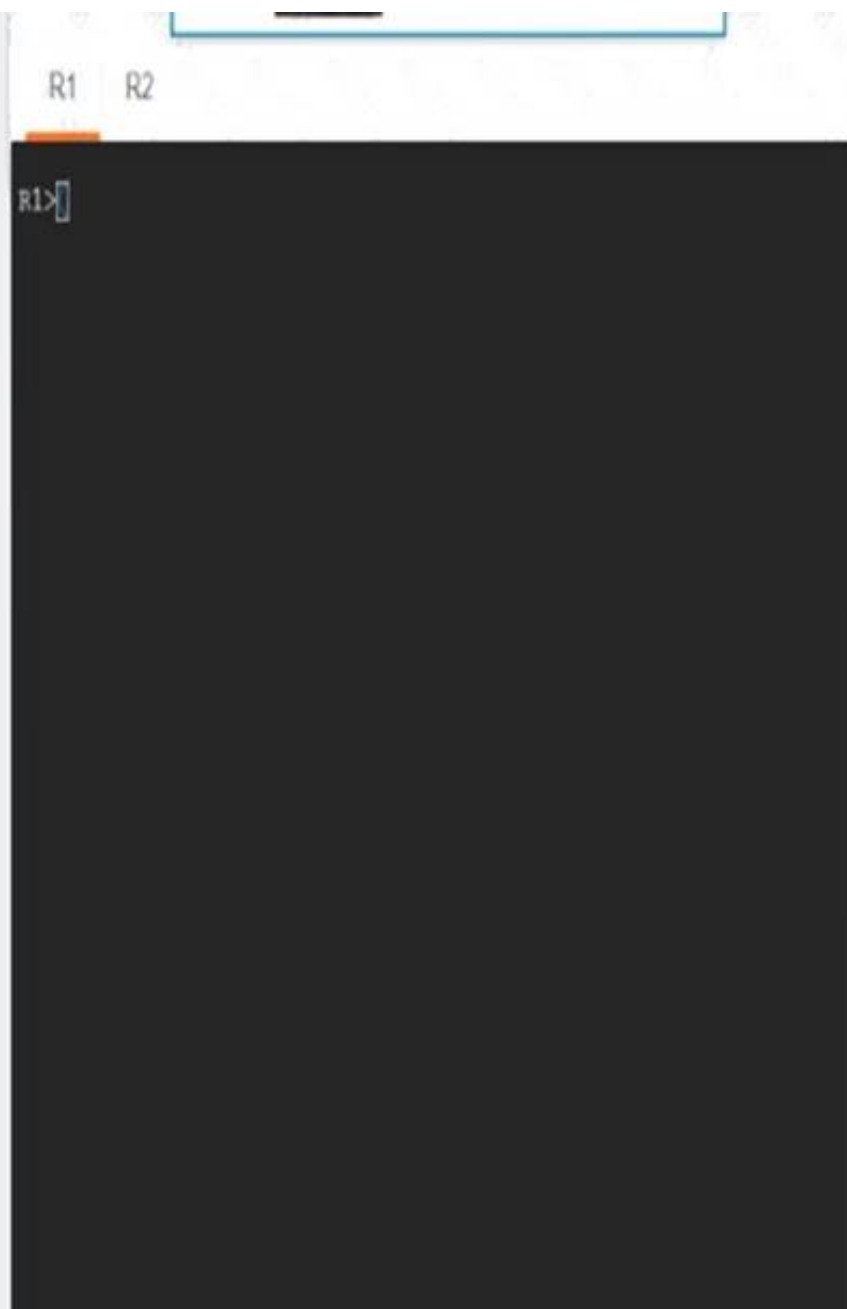
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Close	Originated by PCC to a PCE
Error	Path Computation Request
Path Computation Reply	Originated by PCE to PCC
Path Computation Request	Path Computation Reply
	Originated by either PCE or PCC
	Close
	Error

NEW QUESTION 445
Simulation 6



Guidelines Topology Tasks

R1 and R2 currently have an eBGP connection. Configure and verify these tasks on R1 and R2:

1. Apply the preconfigured route map R1-TO-R2 on R1 to receive the R2 Loopback address on R1.
2. Apply the preconfigured route map R2-TO-R1 on R2 to receive the R1 Loopback address on R2.
3. R1 must advertise network 10.1.1.1/32 toward R2.
Redistribution is not allowed.
4. R2 must advertise network 10.2.2.2/32 toward R1.
Redistribution is not allowed.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

R1
 router bgp 100 address-family ipv4
 nei 172.16.0.2 route-map R1-TO-R2 in network 10.1.1.1 mask 255.255.255.255 copy run start
 R2
 router bgp 200
 address-family ipv4
 network 10.2.2.2 mask 255.255.255.255 nei 172.16.0.1 route-map R2-TO-R1 in copy run start

NEW QUESTION 448

In an MPLS network, which protocol can be used to distribute a Segment Prefix?

- A. OSPF
- B. LDP
- C. RSVP-TE
- D. EIGRP

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 452

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>
```

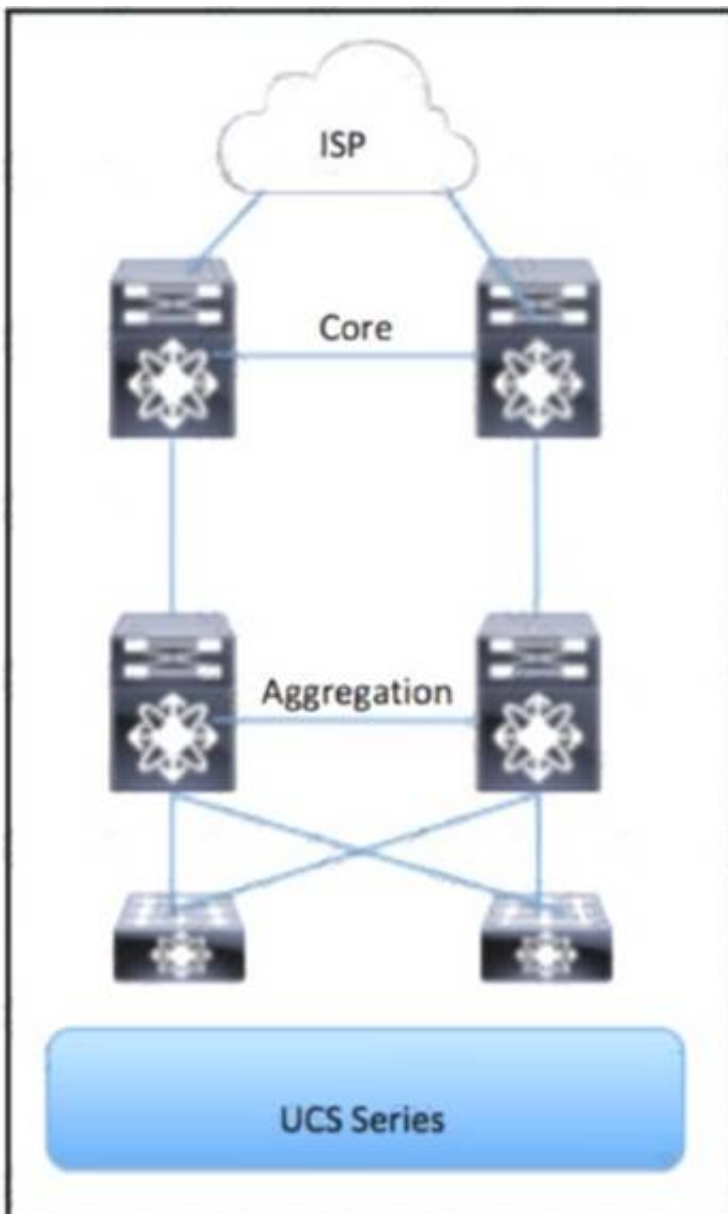
What does this REST API script configure?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 453

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 456

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 458

Refer to the exhibit:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show bgp neighbors 192.168.2.2

BGP neighbor is 192.168.2.2, remote AS 1, local AS 140, external link
Remote router ID 0.0.0.0
BGP state = Idle
Last read 00:00:00, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Received 0 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
Sent 0 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
Minimum time between advertisement runs is 15 seconds

For Address Family: IPv4 Unicast
BGP neighbor version 0
Update group: 0.1
eBGP neighbor with no inbound or outbound policy; defaults to 'drop'
Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
0 accepted prefixes
Prefix advertised 0, suppressed 0, withdrawn 0, maximum limit 524288
Threshold for warning message 75%

Connections established 0; dropped 0
Last reset 00:02:03, due to BGP neighbor initialized
External BGP neighbor not directly connected.
```

Based on the show/ command output, which result m true after BGP session is established?

- A. The IOS XR router advertises all routes to the neighbor 192.168.2.2, but it does not accept any routes from 192.168.2.2
- B. The IOS XR router advertises and accepts all routes to and from eBGP neighbor 192.168.2.2
- C. No routes are accepted from the neighbor 192.168.2.2, nor are any routes advertised to it
- D. The IOS XR router does not advertise any routes to the neighbor 192.168.2.2,but it accepts all routes from 192.168.2.2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 459

How do intent APIs make it easier for network engineers to deploy and manage networks?

- ☒ They allow the engineer to use a single interface as the entry point for control access to the entire device
- ☐ They pull stored SNMP data from a single network location to multiple monitoring tools
- ☐ They extend the Layer 2 infrastructure and reduce the necessary number of virtual connections to Layer 3 devices
- ☐ They streamline repetitive workflows and support more efficient implementation.

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 460

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 463

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
```

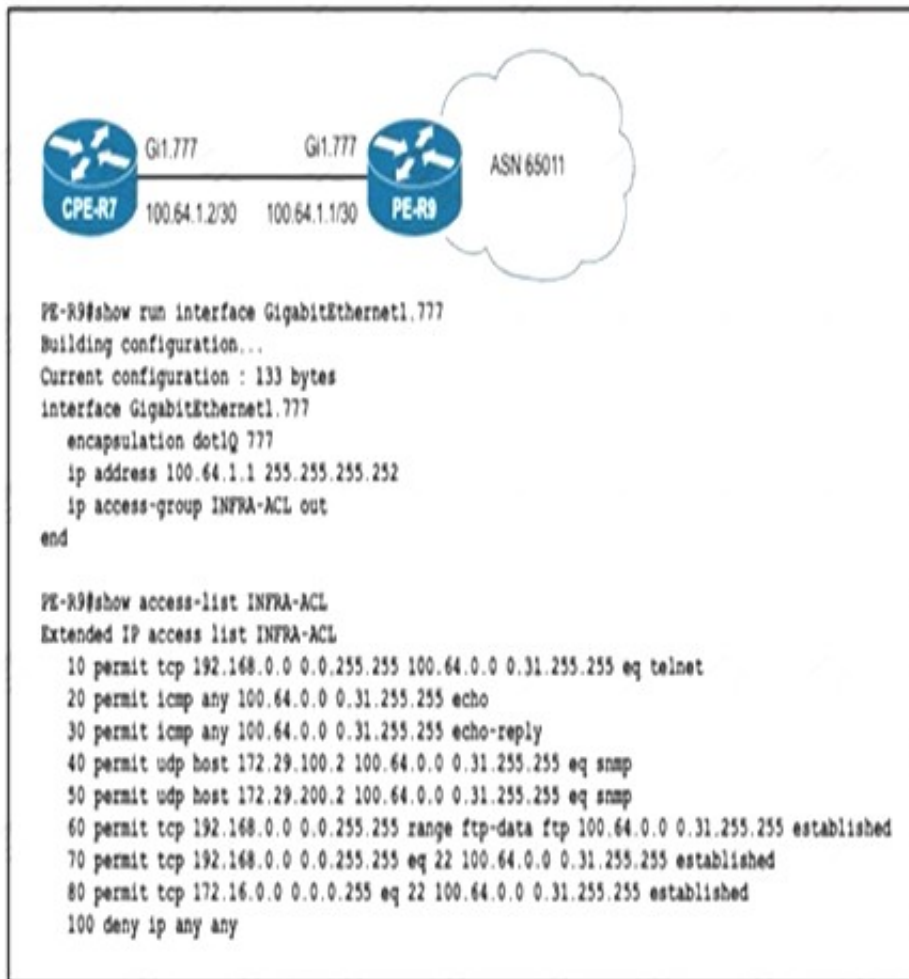
A. Option A

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 465

Refer to the exhibit.



To protect in-band management access to CPE-R7, an engineer wants to allow only SSH management and provisioning traffic from management network 192.168.0.0/16. Which infrastructure ACL change must be applied to router PE-R9 to complete this task?

A)

```

ip access-list extended INFRA-ACL
15 permit tcp 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 range 49152 65535 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 eq 443
  
```

B)

```

ip access-list extended INFRA-ACL
no 10
15 permit tcp 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 eq 22 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 eq 22
  
```

C)

```

ip access-list extended INFRA-ACL
15 permit tcp 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 range 49152 65535 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 eq 22
  
```

D)

```

ip access-list extended INFRA-ACL
no 10
15 permit tcp 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 range 49152 65535 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 eq 22
  
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 467

Refer to the exhibit.


```
R6#
*May 26 08:03:51.815: ldp: Rcvd notif msg from 10.10.10.4:0 (pp 0x68307844)
*May 26 08:03:51.819: ldp: Rcvd notif msg from 10.10.10.4:0 (pp 0x68307844)
*May 26 08:03:51.819: ldp: Rcvd Notif msg with Status 0x80000009(E-bit set) from
10.10.10.4:0 (pp 0x68307844)
*May 26 08:03:51.823: ldp: : peer 10.10.10.4:0 down reason set as Received error
notification from peer, down_more_info set as Holddown time expired
*May 26 08:03:51.823: ldp: Rcvd Notif msg with Status 0x8000000A(E-bit set) from
10.10.10.4:0 (pp 0x68307844)
*May 26 08:03:51.827: ldp: Close LDP transport conn for adj 0x6701DB1C
*May 26 08:03:51.827: ldp: Unregistered from LDP TCB database tcb 0x66EAA6D4 [key
74], total 2
*May 26 08:03:51.831: ldp: Closing ldp conn 10.10.10.6:14171 <-> 10.10.10.4:646,
adj 0x6701DB1C
*May 26 08:03:51.839: %LDP-5-SP: 10.10.10.4:0: session recovery failed
*May 26 08:03:51.839: %LDP-5-NBRCHG: LDP Neighbor 10.10.10.4:0 (2) is DOWN
(Received error notification from peer: Holddown time expired)
```



A network engineer is implementing an LDP-based MPLS solution to enable packet flow between the two bank sites. The engineer was given two requirements:

- LDP peering must stay up when there is a link failure between R3 and R6
- LDP peering must not flap when there is a link failure between R5 and R6

Which action meets these requirements?

- A. Enable Link LDP on R4 and R6
- B. Reset the LDP session between R4 and R6
- C. Configure LDP Session Protection on R4
- D. Implement an LDP targeted session with R4 on R6

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 472

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 475

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 476

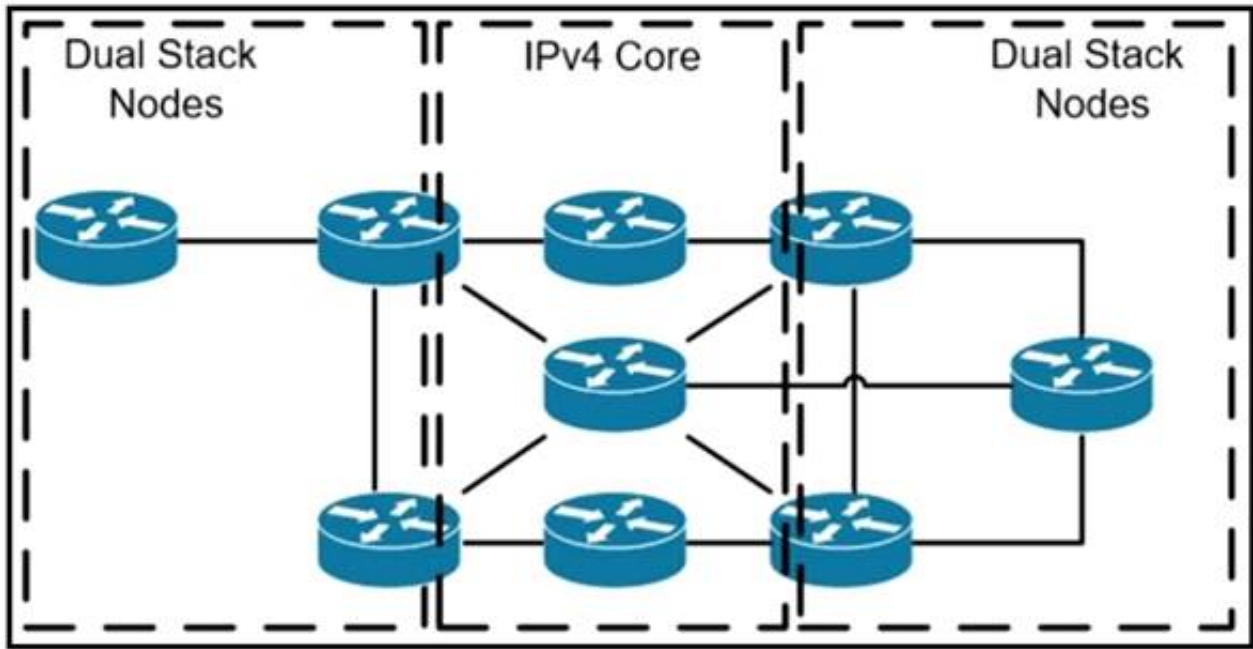
Which statement describes the advantage of a Multi-Layer control plane?

- A. It automatically provisions monitors, and manages traffic across Layer 0 to Layer 3
- B. It minimizes human error configuring converged networks
- C. It supports dynamic wavelength restoration in Layer 0
- D. It provides multivendor configuration capabilities for Layer 3 to Layer 1

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 477

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 482

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the automation tool on the right.

Answer Area

It is the standard transport protocol for communicating with network devices.

It is a standard data modeling language.

It retrieves operational data.

It develops data models.

It shapes state data.

It sets and reads configuration data.

NETCONF

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

- It is the standard transport protocol for communicating with network devices.
- It is a standard data modeling language.
- It retrieves operational data.
- It develops data models.
- It shapes state data.
- It sets and reads configuration data.

NETCONF

- It is a standard data modeling language.
- It retrieves operational data.
- It sets and reads configuration data.

NEW QUESTION 483

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface gigabitethernet 0/2
no ip directed-broadcast
```

Which type of DDoS attack will be mitigated by this configuration?

- A. SYN flood
- B. smurf attack
- C. SIP INVITE flood attacks
- D. teardrop attack

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 488

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 493

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R5#show run | s router ospf
router ospf 1
  router-id 172.16.0.5
  network 192.168.0.0 0.0.63.255 area 0

R5#show run int GigabitEthernet1.58
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 245 bytes
interface GigabitEthernet1.58
  description LINK TO R8 G11.58
  encapsulation dot1Q 58
  ip address 192.168.58.5 255.255.255.0
  ip mtu 1600
  ip ospf network point-to-point
  ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.2
end
```

Which configuration must be implemented on router R8 so that it will establish OSPF adjacency with R5?

A)

```
router ospf 1
network 192.168.58.0 0.0.0.255 area 0.0.0.2
interface GigabitEthernet 1.58
ip mtu 1600
ip ospf network point-to-multipoint
```

B)

```
router ospf 1
network 192.168.58.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
interface GigabitEthernet 1.58
ip mtu 1600
```

C)

```
router ospf 1
network 192.168.58.0 0.0.0.255 area 0.0.0.2
interface GigabitEthernet 1.58
ip ospf network point-to-point
```

D)

```
router ospf 1
network 192.168.58.0 0.0.0.255 area 0.0.0.2
interface GigabitEthernet 1.58
ip mtu 1600
ip ospf network point-to-point
ip ospf 1 area 0
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 498

An engineer is implementing a router redistribution within BGP. The route map must be configured to permit all unmatched routes. Which action must the engineer perform to complete this task?

- ☒ Include a **permit** statement as the first entry
- ☐ Include at least one explicit **deny** statement
- ☐ Remove the implicit **deny** entry
- ☐ Include a **permit** statement as the last entry

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 502

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 504

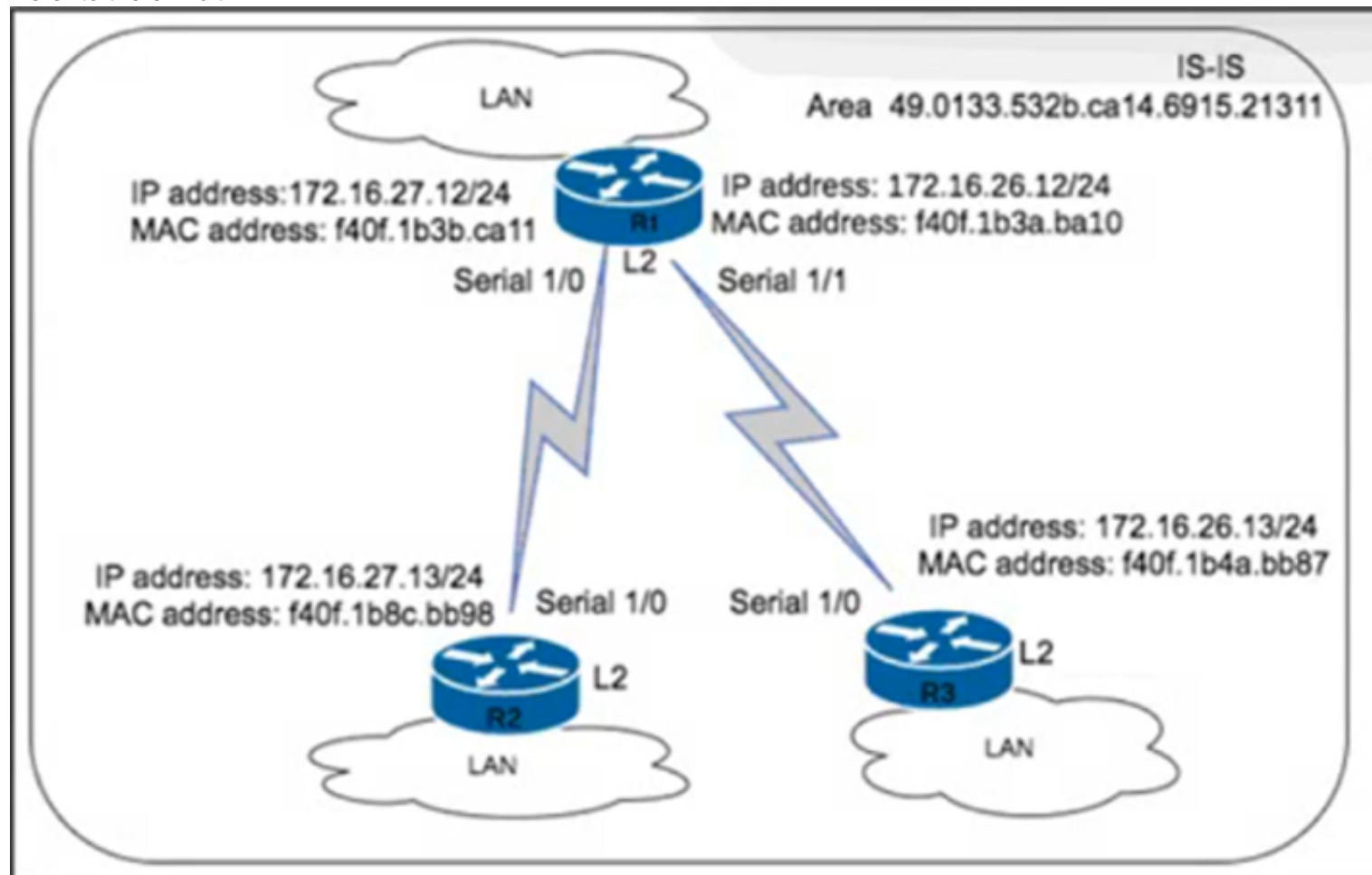
What is the primary role of Ansible in a network?

- 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 505

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer with an employee 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 507

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 512

Refer to the exhibit:

```
R1:
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.1.12.1 255.255.255.0
duplex full
end
!
!
!
R1(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
R1(config-if)#ospfv3 1 area 1 ipv4
% IPv6 routing not enabled
```

A network engineer is implementing an OSPF configuration Based on the output, which statement is true?

- A. In the ospfv3 1 area 1 ipv4 command, area 0 must be configured instead of area 1.
- B. OSPFv3 does not run for IPv4 on FastEthernet0/0 until IPv6 routing is enabled on the router and IPv6 is enabled on interface FastEthernet0/0
- C. OSPFv3 cannot be configured for IPv4; OSPFv3 works only for IPv6.
- D. "IPv6 routing not enabled" is just an informational message and OSPFv3 runs for IPv4 on interface FastEthernet0/0 anyway

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 513

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 518

An engineer is trying to implement BGP in a multihomed architecture. What must the engineer configure to influence inbound path selection?

- A. A route map with WEIGHT attribute to control the inbound traffic.
- B. An offset list to set the metric for routes received from neighboring autonomous systems.
- C. An access list to identify traffic and enable it on both of the provider-facing interfaces.
- D. A route map with AS_PATH attribute to control the inbound traffic.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 520

What is the function of Cisco NFV infrastructure platform?

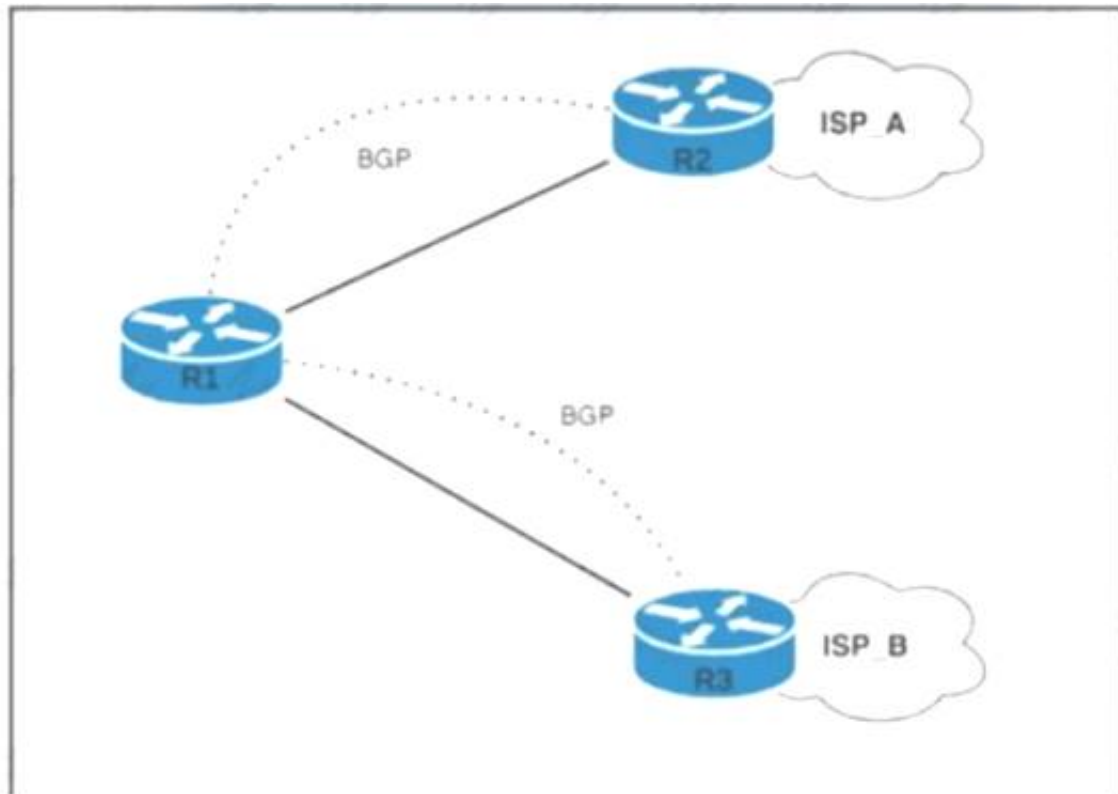
- A. It does not have a security audit feature.

- B. It does not offer high availability.
- C. It offers consistent performance.
- D. It offers decentralized logging.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 522

Refer to the exhibit.



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

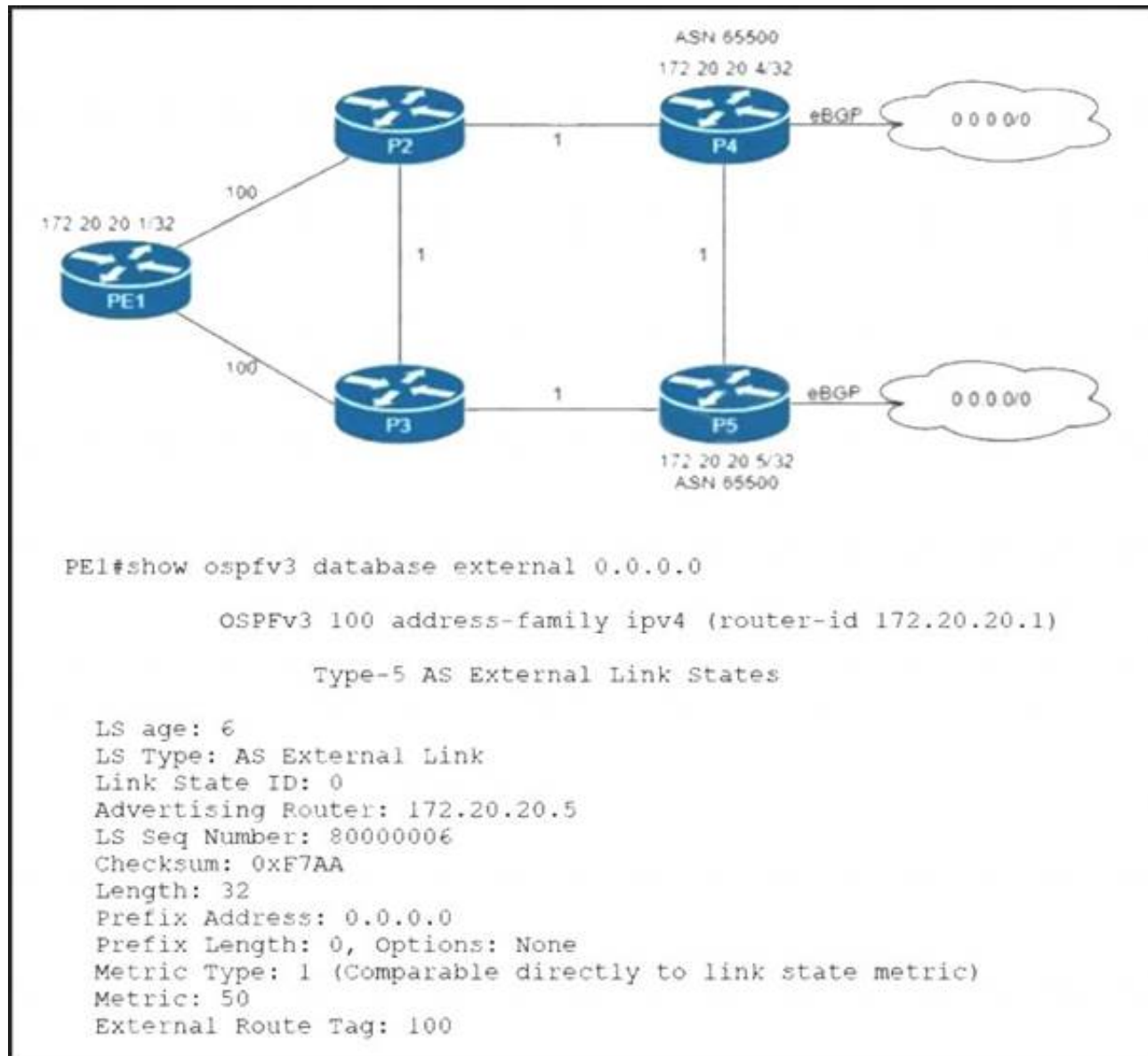
- ☐ route-policy routepolicy
if destination in (0.0.0.0/0) and (med = 30) then
set local-preference 170
else
set local-preference 70
drop
endif
end-policy
- ☐ route-policy routepolicy
if destination 0.0.0.0/0 and med 30 then
set local-preference 70
else
drop
endif
end-policy
- ☐ route-policy routepolicy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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 527

Refer to the exhibit.



Routers P4 and P5 receive the 0.0.0.0/0 route from the ISP via eBGP peering. P4 is the primary Internet gateway router, and P5 is its backup. P5 is already advertising a default route into the OSPF domain. Which configuration must be applied to P4 so that it advertises a default route into OSPF and becomes the primary Internet gateway for the network?

- A. configure terminalrouter ospfv3 100address-family ipv4 unicastdefault-information originate metric 40 metric-type 2 end
- B. configure terminal router ospfv3 100address-family ipv4 unicastdefault-information originate metric 40 metric-type 1 end
- C. configure terminal router ospfv3 100address-family ipv4 unicastredistribute bgp 65500 metric 40 metric-type 1 end
- D. configure terminal router ospfv3 100address-family ipv4 unicastdefault-information originate always metric 40 metric-type 1 end

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 529

Refer to the exhibit:



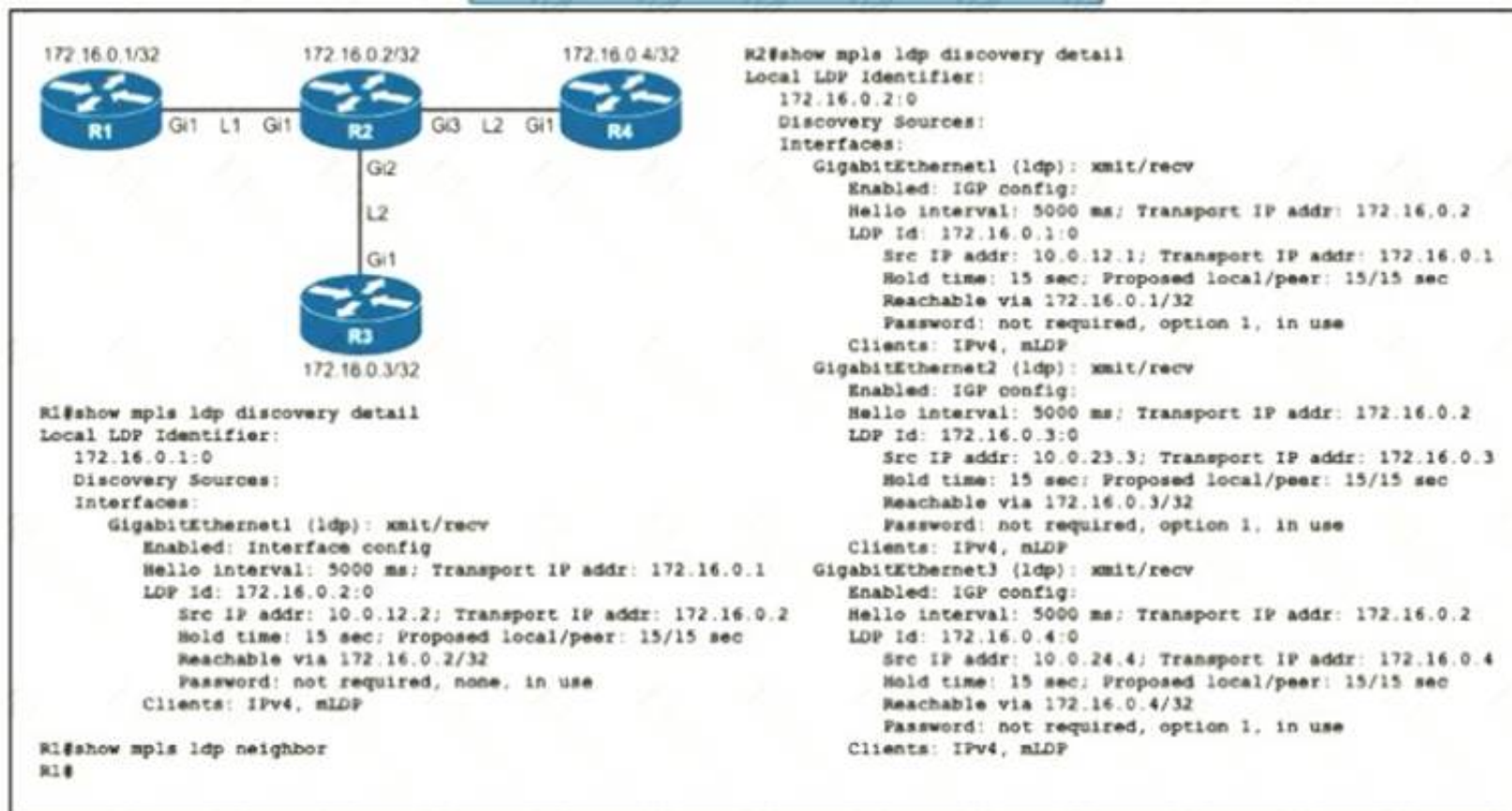
Which statement describes this configuration?

- A. Router 1 has its running configuration locked so changes can be made only when the administrator issues a kill session
- B. Router 1 can be remotely managed by the CLI using Telnet
- C. Router 1 has a new data store to collect SNMP information, but configuration must still be done at the CLI only
- D. Router 1 has a temporary data store where a copy of the running configuration can be manipulated and verified before committing the configuration

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 533

Refer to the exhibit.



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 538

Drag and drop the LDP features from the left onto the correct usages on the right.

session protection	It prevents valid routes from being overwritten with new ones until labels are assigned.
IGP synchronization	It allows stale label bindings to be used for a period of time while an LDP neighbor is unreachable.
targeted-hello accept	It uses LDP Targeted hellos to protect LDP sessions.
graceful restart	It uses LDP to form neighborhood between non-directly connected routers.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

1: graceful restart 2: IGP synchronization 3: session protection 4: targeted-hello accept

NEW QUESTION 540

What occurs when a high bandwidth multicast stream is sent over an MVPN using Cisco hardware?

- A. The traffic uses the default MDT transmit the data Only if it is a (S, G) multicast route entry.
- B. A data MDT is created if is a Multicast route entries
- C. A data and default MDT are created to flood the multicast stream of all PIM-SM neighbors.
- D. A data MDT is created to allow for the best transmit through the core for multicast route entries.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 541

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

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

D. SLRG

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 546

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer applied a gRPC dial-in configuration on customer's router to provide connection multiplexing and two-way streaming. What does this configuration accomplish in a gRPC?

- A. It is the encoding requested by the gRPC server.
- B. IT is the encoding that is used for dial-in and dial-out.
- C. It is used for encoding with the default protocol buffers
- D. It is the encoding requested by the gRPC client.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/emea/docs/2019/pdf/BRKNMS-3537.pdf> <https://xrdocs.io/telemetry/tutorials/2018-03-01-everything-you-need-to-know-about-pipeline/> <https://community.cisco.com/t5/service-providers-documents/implementing-grpc-telemetry-on-xr-devices/ta-p/3>

NEW QUESTION 550

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