

## Exam Questions 350-501

Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network Core Technologies

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Refer to the exhibit:

```
Router 1:

ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 null 0 tag 1

route-map ddos
 match tag 1
 set local preference 150
 set community no export

route-map ddos permit 20

router bgp 65513
 redistribute static route-map ddos

Router 2:

Interface gigabitethernet0/1
 ip verify unicast reverse-path
```

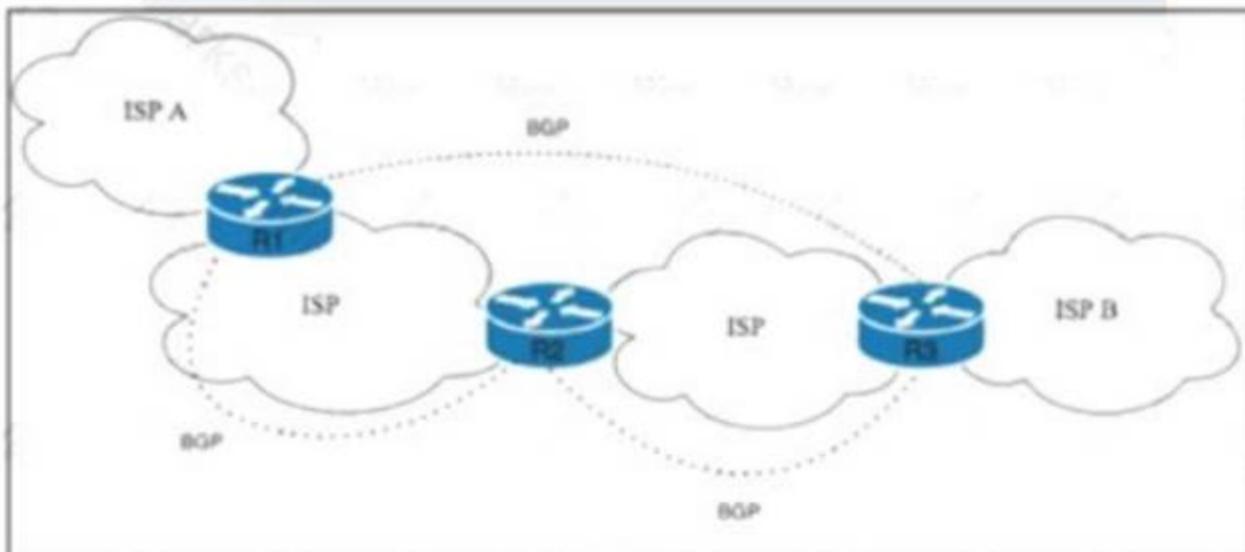
An engineer is preparing to implement data plane security configuration. Which statement about this configuration is true?

- A. Router 2 must configure a route to null 0 for network 192 168.1 0/24 for the RTBH implementation to be complete.
- B. Router 1 is the trigger router in a RTBH implementation.
- C. Router 1 must be configured with uRPF for the RTBH implementation to be effective.
- D. Router 2 is the router receiving the DDoS attack

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Refer to the exhibit.



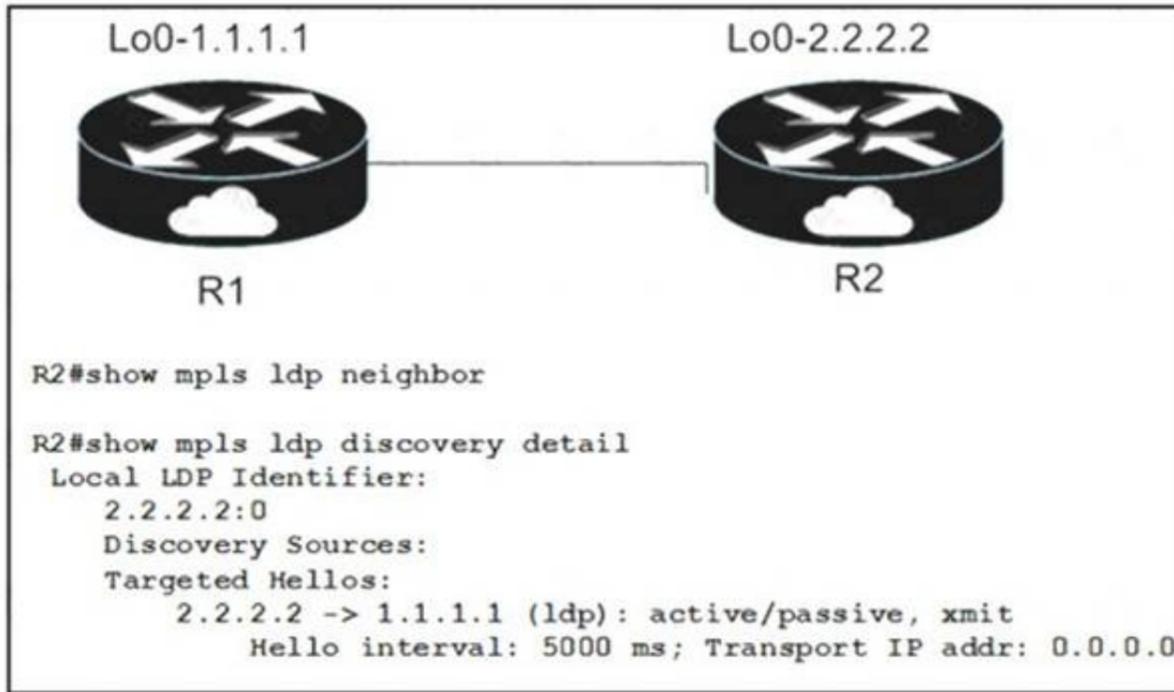
Tier 1 ISP A is connected to small Tier 3 ISP B. The EBGP routing protocol is used for route exchange. The networking team at ISP A noticed the flapping of BGP sessions with ISP B. The team decides to improve stability on the network by suppressing the subnet for 30 minutes when a session begins to flap. Which action must the team perform to meet this goal?

- A. Implement a BGP route-penalty timer on ISP A router R1 with the `bgp penalty-timer 30 250 750 15` command.
- B. Implement BGP route dampening on ISP A router R1 with the `bgp dampening 15 700 1500 30` command.
- C. Implement BGP route suppression on ISP A router R2 with the `bgp suppression 30 600 1200 30` command.
- D. Implement a BGP route withdraw-delay timer on ISP B router R3 with the `bgp withdraw-delay 30 15 90 30` command.

Answer: B

**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**

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 6**

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

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
snmp-server community ciscotest ro 2
```

What does the number 2 mean in the configuration?

- A. It dictates the number of sessions that will be open with the SNMP manager
- B. It represents the version of SNMP running.
- C. It indicates two SNMP managers are able to read and write with the agent using community string ciscotest.
- D. It is the numeric name of the ACL that contains the list of SNMP managers with access to the agent.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 8

Which feature describes the adjacency SID?

- A. It applies only to point-to-point links.
- B. It applies only to multipoint links
- C. It is locally unique
- D. It is globally unique.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

Refer to the exhibit:

```
R1
router ospf 1
  area 2 stub no-summary

R2
router ospf 1
  area 3 nssa
```

In which way does router R1 operate differently than router R2?

- A. R1 sends LSA type 2 only, while R2 sends type 1 and type 7 LSAs
- B. R1 sends LSA types 1 and 2, while R2 sends type 1, 2, and 7 LSAs
- C. R1 sends LSA type 2 only and R2 sends LSA type 1 only
- D. R1 sends LSA types 5 and 7, while R2 sends type 1, 2, and 7 LSAs

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 12

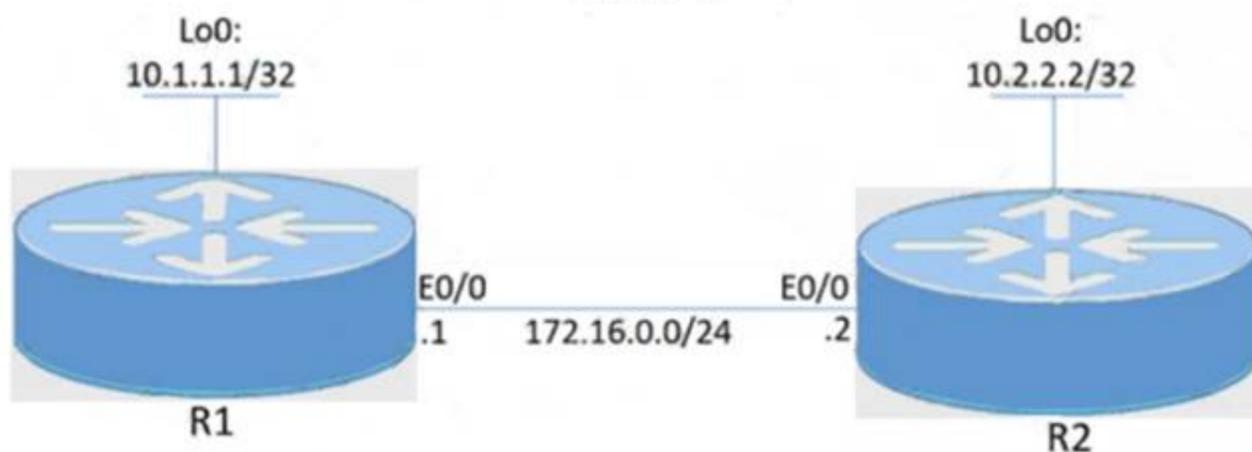
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## OSPF Process ID 10 Area 0



### 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
```

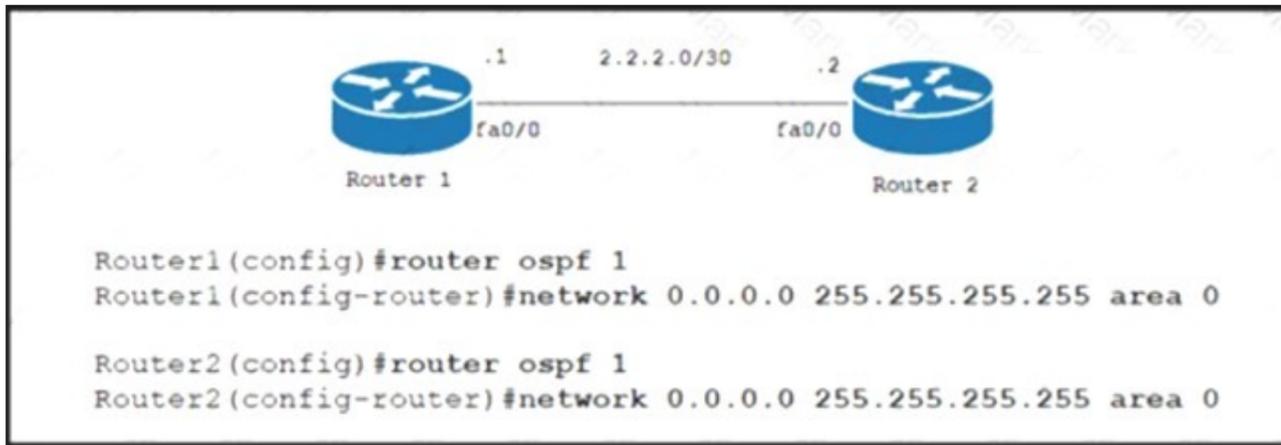
```
ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 C1sc0!
```

```
int lo0
```

```
ip ospf 10 area 0
```

### NEW QUESTION 16

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 17**

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 20**

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

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 22**

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 27**

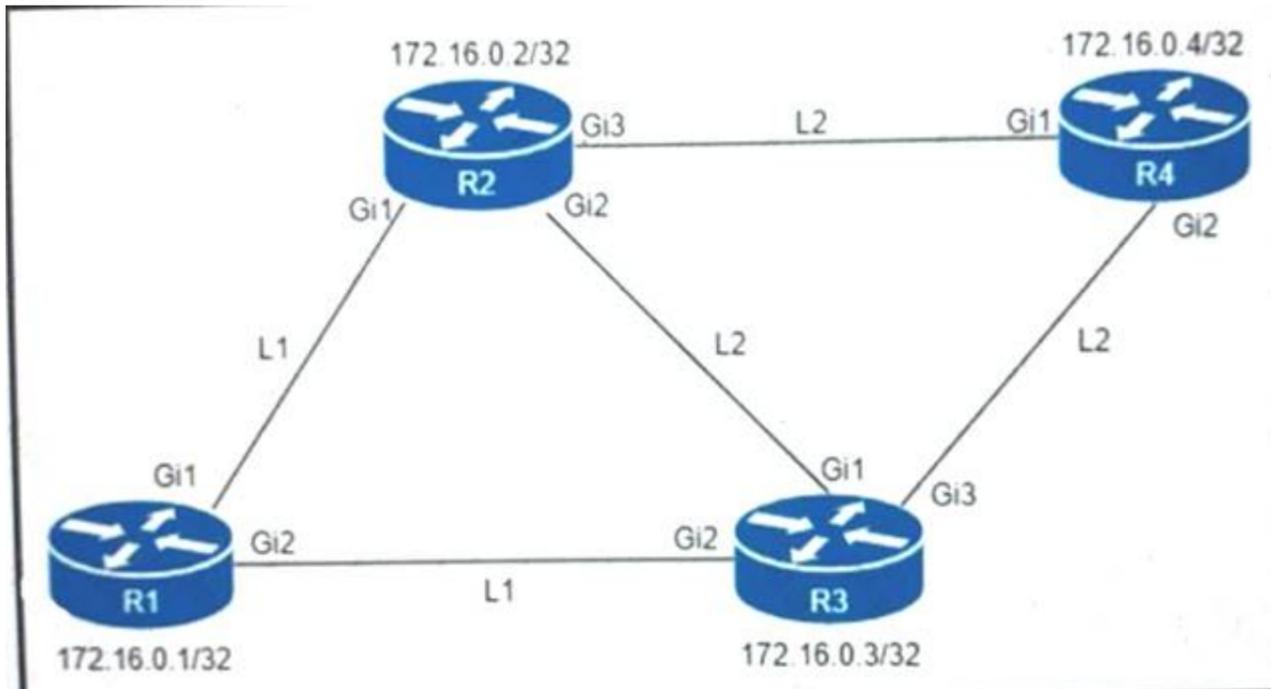
While implementing TTL security, an engineer issues the PE(config-router-af)#neighbor 2.2.2.2 ttl-security hops 2 command. After issuing this command, which BGP packets does the PE accept?

- 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 31**

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must configure router R2 as the new P router in the network. Which configuration must be applied to R2 to enable LDP-IGP Sync on its L2 IS-IS adjacencies?

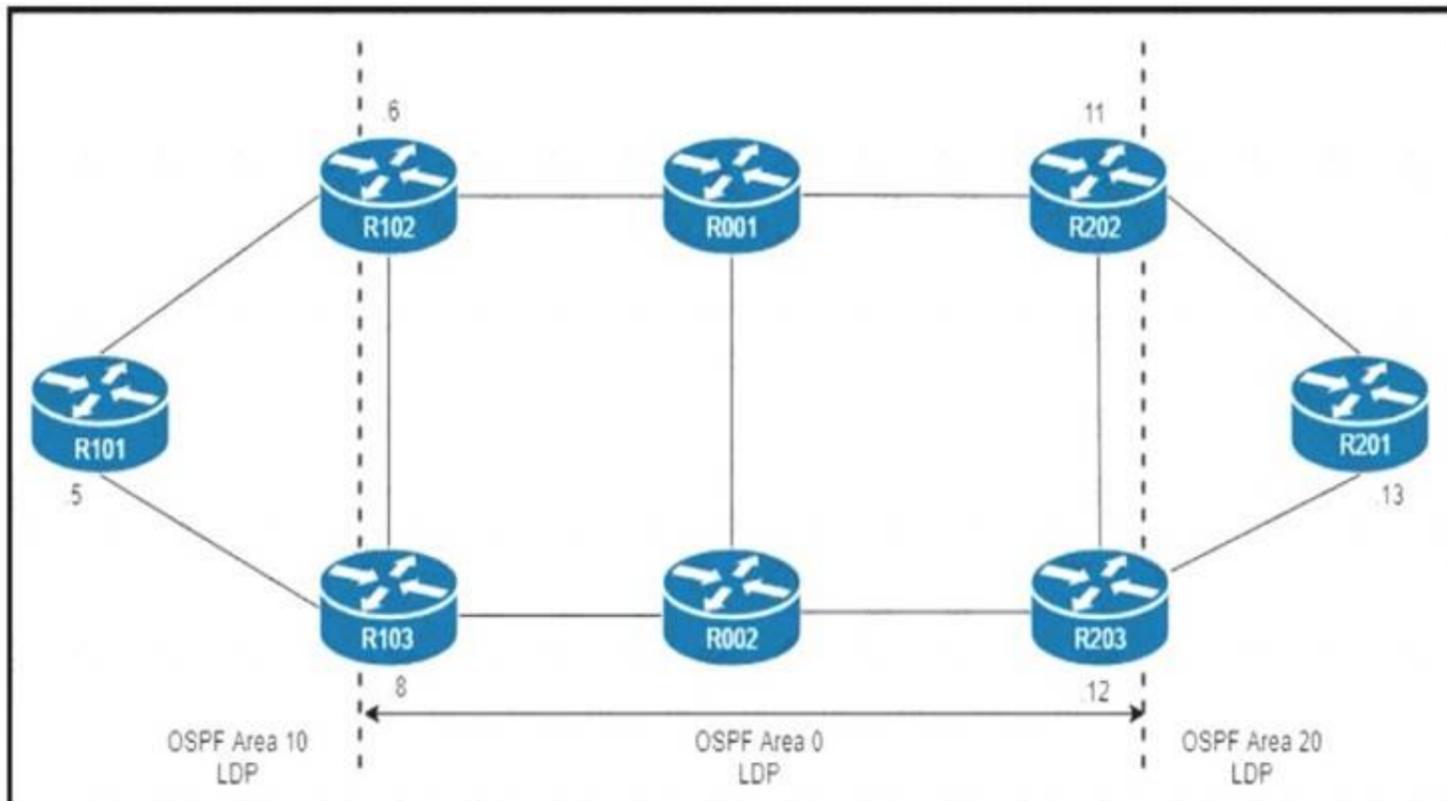
- config t  
 router isis 1  
 mpls ldp igp sync  
 interface GigabitEthernet1  
 mpls ldp igp sync delay 5
- config t  
 interface range GigabitEthernet 1-3  
 mpls ldp igp sync delay 5
- config t  
 router isis 1  
 mpls ldp sync
- config t  
 router isis 1  
 mpls ldp sync  
 interface GigabitEthernet1  
 no mpls ldp igp sync

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 34**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 37**

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 R2 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 38**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

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

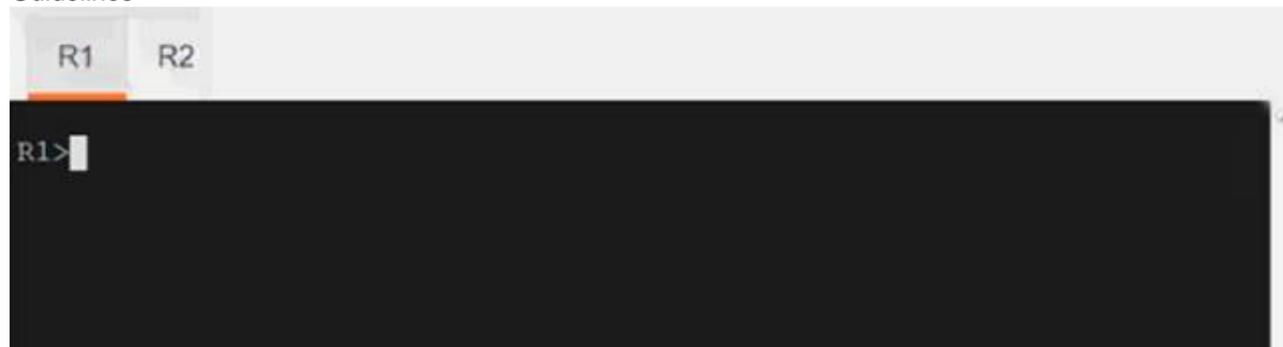
- The peer router interface is configured as Level 1 only, and the R2 interface is configured as Level 2 only.
- The R2 interface is configured as Level 1 only, and the peer router interface is configured as Level 2 only.
- The R2 interface is configured as point-to-point, and the peer router interface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

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

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 43**

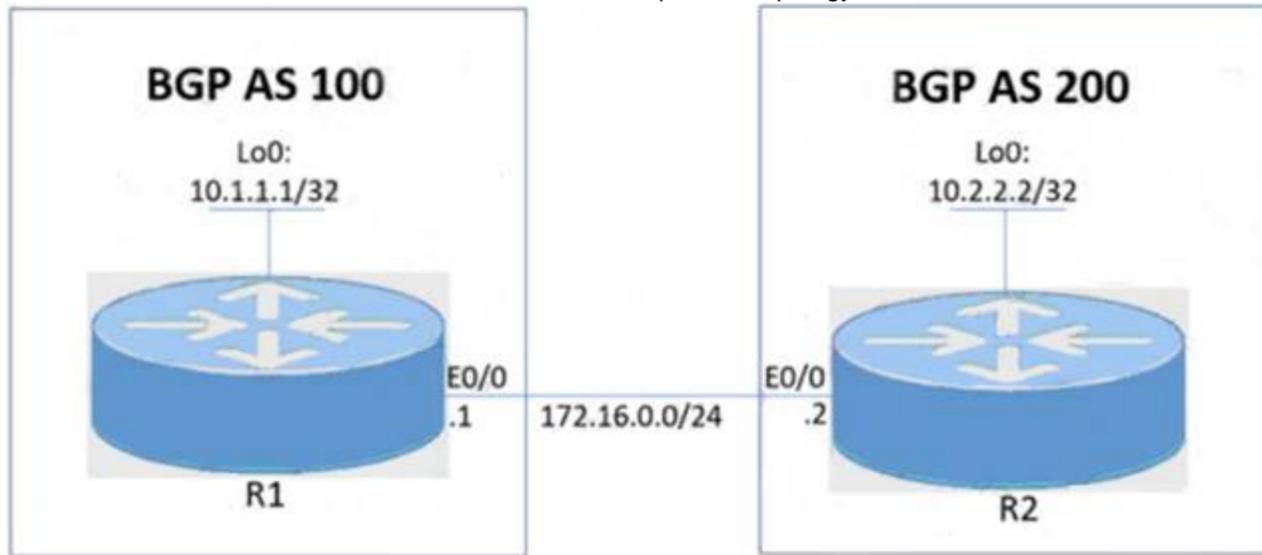
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#### Tasks

R1 and R2 are having issues forming an eBGP neighbor relationship. Troubleshoot and resolve the issue to achieve these goals:

- \* 1. Configure R1 and R2 to form a BGP neighborship using their Loopback interfaces.
- \* 2. Form the neighbor relationship using a BGP multihop mechanism. Use minimal values to solve the issue.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Here is the solution:

Text Description automatically generated

R1:

```
conf t
```

```
ip route 10.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 172.16.0.2
```

```
router bgp 100
```

```
neighbor 10.2.2.2 remote-as 200
```

```
neighbor 10.2.2.2 update-source lo0
```

```
neighbor 10.2.2.2 disable-connected-check
```

```
neighbor 10.2.2.2 ebgp-multihop 2
```

```
address-family ipv4 unicast
```

```
neighbor 10.2.2.2 activate
```

```
do copy running-config startup-config
```

R2:

```
conf t
```

```
ip route 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 172.16.0.1
```

```
router bgp 200
```

```
neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100
```

```
neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source lo0
```

```
neighbor 10.1.1.1 disable-connected-check
```

```
neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop 2
```

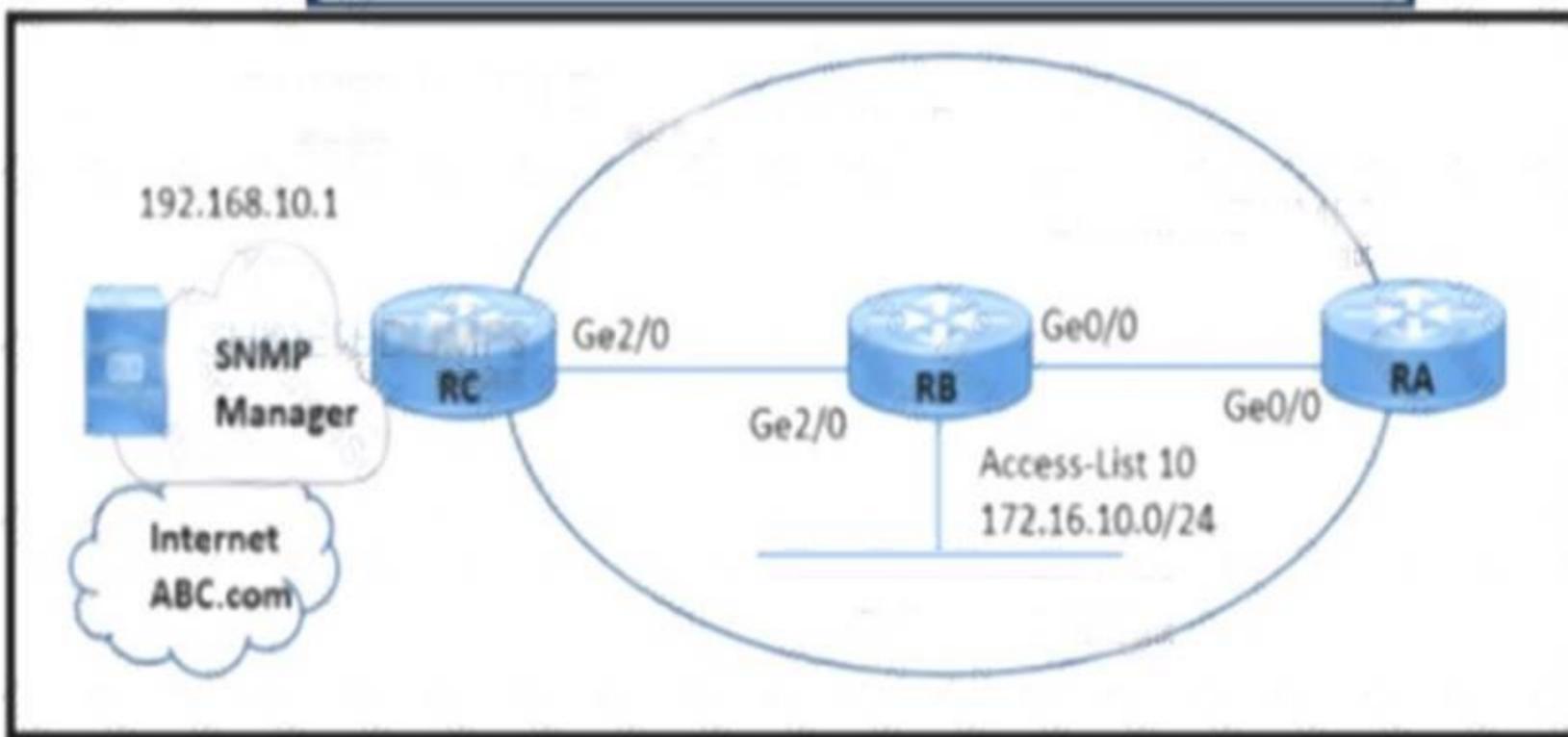
```
address-family ipv4 unicast
```

```
neighbor 10.1.1.1 activate
```

```
do copy running-config startup-config
```

#### NEW QUESTION 48

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 51**

How is RSVP used with MPLS traffic engineering tunnels?

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 53**

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

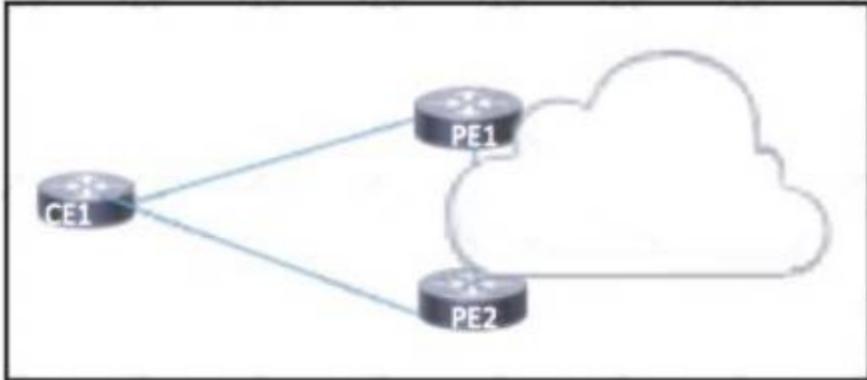
upgrade quickly with the minimum service disruption?

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 54

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 55

Which OS uses a distributed subsystem architecture?

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 58

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 60

After you analyze your network environment, you decide to implement a full separation model for Internet access and MPLS L3VPN services. For which reason do you make this decision?

- A. It enables you to choose whether to separate or centralize each individual service.
- B. It is easier to manage a system in which services are mixed
- C. It requires only one edge router
- D. It enables EGP and IGP to operate independently

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 61

What are two characteristics of MPLS TE tunnels? (Choose two)

- A. They require EIGRP to be running in the core.
- B. They use RSVP to provide bandwidth for the tunnel.
- C. They are run over Ethernet cores only.
- D. The headend and tailend routes of the tunnel must have a BGP relationship
- E. They are unidirectional

Answer: BE

**NEW QUESTION 65**

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>
```

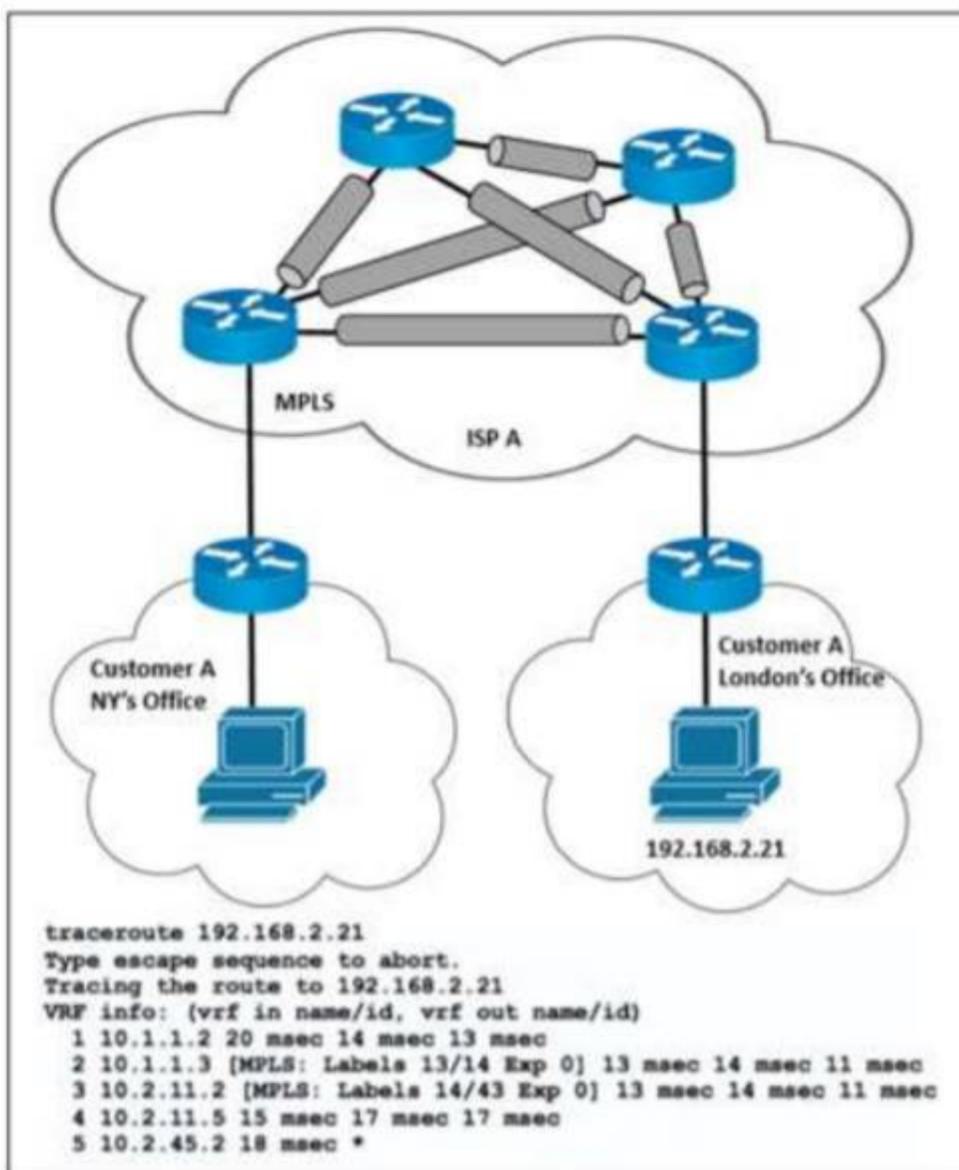
What does the script configure?

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 70**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 71**

How much must the MTU be increased when configuring the 802.1q VLAN tag?

- A. 2 bytes
- B. 4 bytes
- C. 8 bytes
- D. 12 bytes

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 74**

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 76**

Simulation1

The screenshot shows a Cisco Packet Tracer simulation titled "Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network". On the left, there is a network diagram titled "IS-IS Multi-Area Topology" showing three routers: R1, R2, and R3. R1 is at the top, R2 at the bottom left, and R3 at the bottom right. R1 is connected to R2 and R3 via serial links. R1 is labeled as Level 2, R2 as Level 1, and R3 as Level 2. On the right, a terminal window shows the configuration for R1:

```

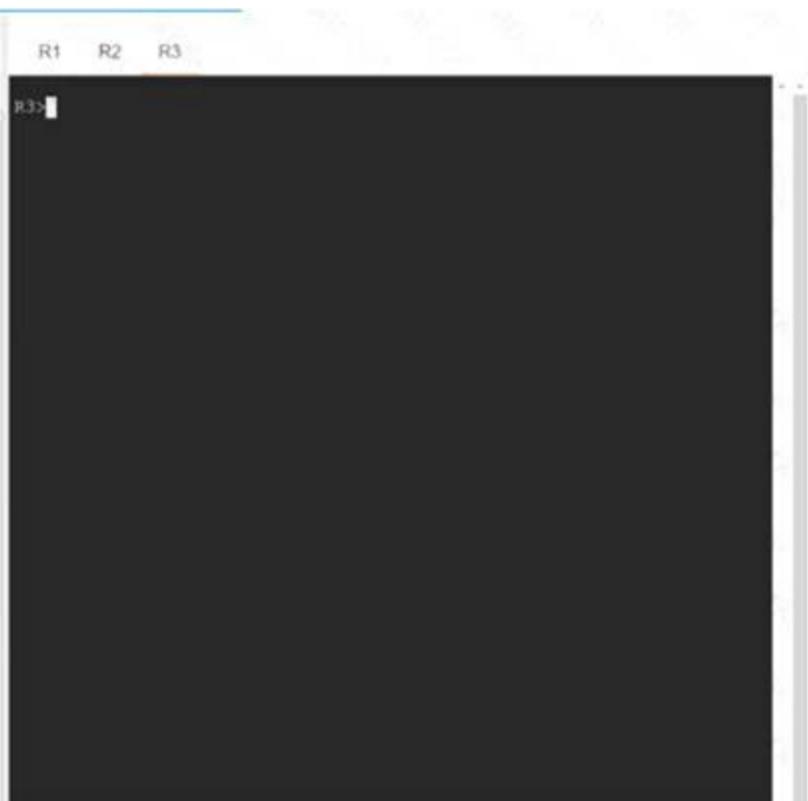
R1>enabler1
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
(255.255.255.255)
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
% Bad IP address or host name
Translating "enabler1"...domain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

Guidelines
Topology
Tasks

## Guidelines

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

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

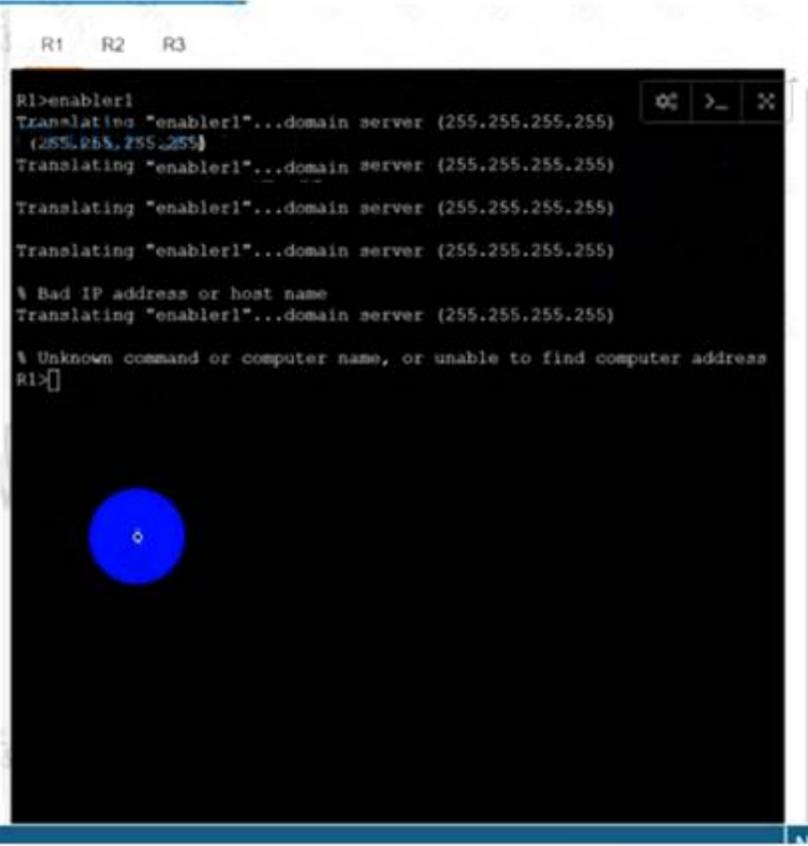


Guidelines
Topology
Tasks

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

- Enable IS-IS routing protocol parameters:
  - R1: Routing area tag: 1, Net: 49.0001.0010.0001.0101.00
  - R2: Routing area tag: 2, Net: 49.0001.0010.0002.0202.00
  - R3: Routing area tag: 3, Net: 49.0001.0010.0003.0303.00
- Configure IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6:
  - Only Level 1 adjacency for: R2 and R3 links
  - Only Level 2 adjacency for: R1 and R2 links
  - Only Level 2 adjacency for: R1 and R3 links.
- Configure CLNS Domain and Area password **C1sc0!** for the authentication of all IS-IS adjacency links on R1, R2, and R3. Use the clear text ISIS authentication mechanism for this task.

[Submit feedback about this item](#)



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

```
isis authen mode text level-1 isis circuit-type level-1
isis tag 3 int et1/0
ip router isis 3
isis authen mode text level-2 isis circuit-type level-2
isis tag 3
R1 Verification:
```

```
R1#show isis neighbors

Tag 1:
System Id      Type Interface      IP Address      State Holdtime Circu
it Id
R2             L2 Et0/0            172.20.1.2     UP      8      R2.02
R3             L2 Et1/0            172.20.2.3     UP      8      R3.02

Tag null:
```

```
R1
Config t
Ipv6 unicast-routing Router isis 1
Metric-style wide
Address-family ipv6 unicast Multi-topology
Int loop0
Ip router isis 1 Ipv6 router isis 1 Isis tag 1
Int et0/0
Ipv6 router isis 1 Int et1/0
Ipv6 router isis 1 R2
Config t
Ipv6 unicast-routing Router isis 2
Metric-style wide
Address-family ipv6 unicast Multi-topology
Int loop0
Ip router isis 2 Ipv6 router isis 2 Isis tag 2
Int et0/0
Ipv6 router isis 2 Int et1/0
Ipv6 router isis 2 R3
Config t
Ipv6 unicast-routing Router isis 3
Metric-style wide
Address-family ipv6 unicast Multi-topology
Int loop0
Ip router isis 3 Ipv6 router isis 3 Isis tag 3
Int et0/0
Ipv6 router isis 3 Int et1/0
Ipv6 router isis 3
```

```
R1#show clns neighbors

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

Tag null:
```

R1 Ipv6 Verification:

- L

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 79**

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 84**

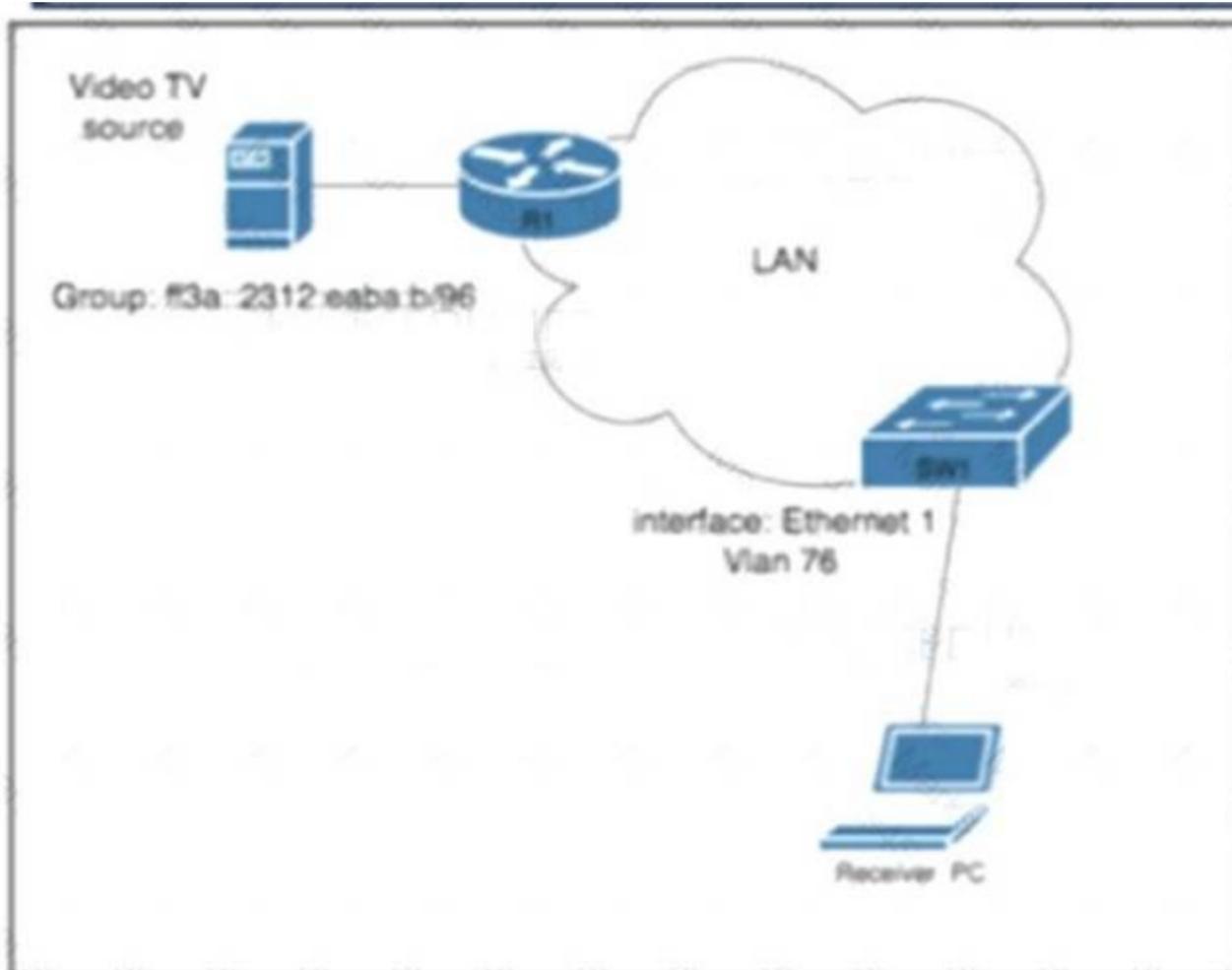
FRR is configured on a network. What occurs when the headend router on the path is alerted to a link failure over IGP?

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 86**

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

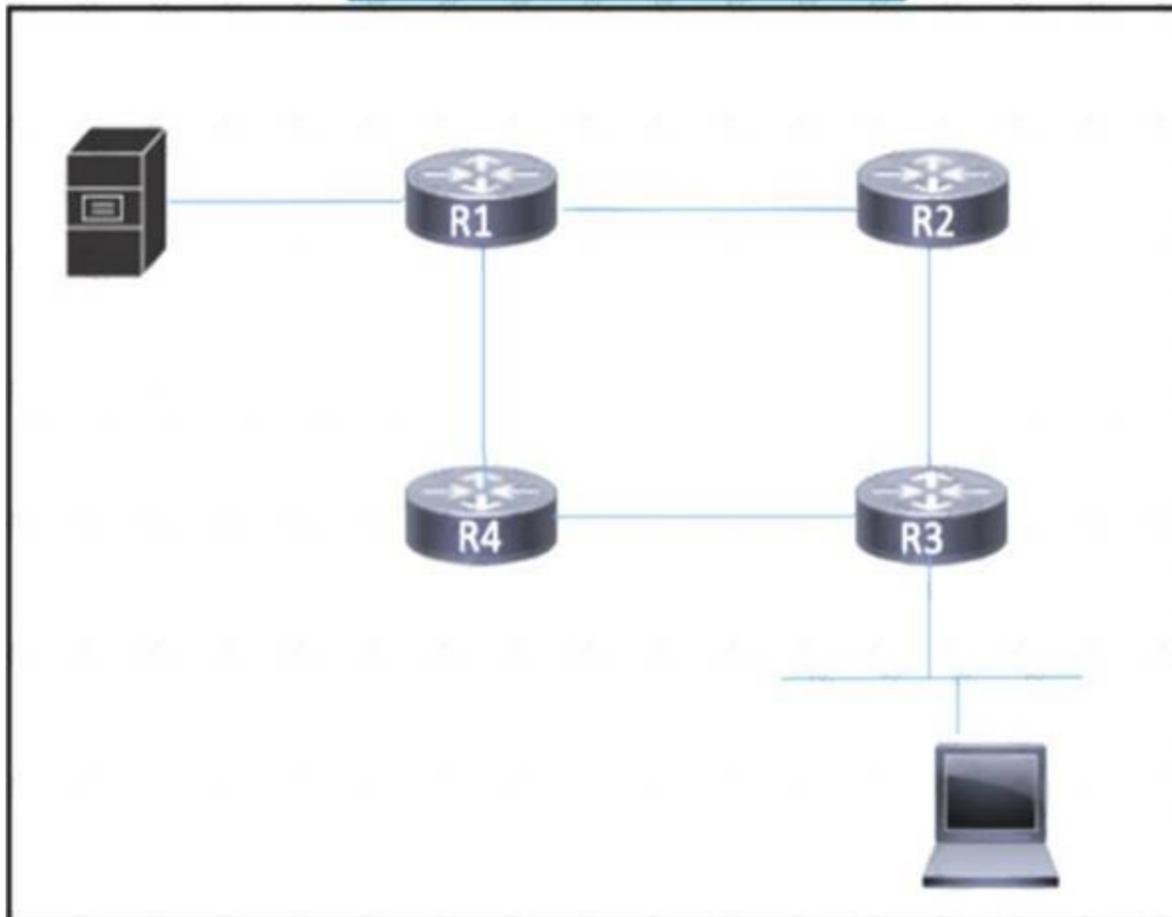
D. Option D

E. Option E

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 88

Refer to the exhibit.



A host connected to R3 must connect with a server on R1 that provides critical, time-sensitive data. Traffic between the host and server must always be given bandwidth to traverse the links when they are congested, with other traffic being dropped. How must the network engineer implement a QoS strategy with classification to ensure that the traffic is given the appropriate bandwidth?

- A. Implement FIFO to guarantee that the server traffic is sent first while other traffic is queued.
- B. Implement policing to rate-limit noncritical traffic that exceeds designated thresholds.
- C. Implement traffic shaping to delay noncritical traffic when the link is congested.
- D. Implement strict priority to guarantee bandwidth for the server traffic.

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 92**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

    graph LR
        Internet[Internet ASN 65100] --- RTBH-1((RTBH-1 198.19.13.3))
        Internet --- AGG-PE-1((AGG-PE-1))
        AGG-PE-1 --- CE-1((CE-1 ASN 65001))
        CE-1 --- Customer[198.18.18.0/24]
    
```

```

RTBH-1#show run | s router bgp
router bgp 65100
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 172.27.20.130 remote-as 65001
  neighbor 172.27.20.130 description CE-1
  neighbor 172.27.20.130 ebgp-multihop 3
  neighbor 198.19.13.1 remote-as 65100
  neighbor 198.19.13.1 description AGG-PE-1
!
address-family ipv4
  redistribute static route-map STATIC-TO-BGP
  neighbor 172.27.20.130 activate
  neighbor 172.27.20.130 prefix-list DENY-ALL-ROUTES out
  neighbor 172.27.20.130 route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN in
  neighbor 198.19.13.1 activate
  neighbor 198.19.13.1 send-community
exit-address-family

RTBH-1#show ip prefix-list
ip prefix-list AS65001-PREFIXES: 1 entries
  seq 5 permit 198.18.18.0/24 le 32

RTBH-1#show ip community-list
Community standard list 99
  permit 65100:123

AGG-PE-1#show ip route static
Gateway of last resort is not set

      192.168.255.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S        192.168.255.255 is directly connected, Null0

AGG-PE-1#show bgp ipv4 unicast 198.18.18.0
BGP routing table entry for 198.18.18.0/24, version 52
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table default)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    9
  Refresh Epoch 29
  65001
    172.27.20.130 from 172.27.20.130 (198.18.18.1)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 150, valid, external, best
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    
```

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

- A. route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN permit 10 description AS65001match ip address prefix-list AS65001-PREFIXESmatch community 99set local-preference 200set community no-export additive set ip next-hop 192.168.255.255route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN deny 65535 description DEFAULT DENY
- B. route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN permit 10 description AS65001match ip address prefix-list AS65001-PREFIXES match community 99set local-preference 200set community local-as additive set ip next-hop 192.168.255.255route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN deny 65535 description DEFAULT DENY
- C. route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN permit 10 description AS65001match ip address prefixlist AS65001-PREFIXES match community 99set local-preference 200set community no-advertise additive set ip next-hop local-addressroute-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN deny 65535 description DEFAULT DENY
- D. route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN permit 10 description AS65001match ip address prefix-list AS65001-PREFIXES match community 99set local-preference 200set community no-advertise additive set ip next-hop 192.168.255.255route-map RTBH-CUSTOMER-IN deny 65535 description DEFAULT DENY

Answer: A

### NEW QUESTION 93

Refer to the exhibit:

```
R1:
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
  ip address 10.1.12.1 255.255.255.0
  duplex full
!
router ospf 1
  network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
R2:
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
  ip address 10.1.12.2 255.255.255.252
  duplex full
!
router ospf 1
  network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
```

R1 and R2 are directly connected with Fast Ethernet interfaces and have the above configuration applied OSPF adjacency is not formed. When the debug ip ospf hello command is issued on R1, these log messages are seen.

```
*Mar 6 21:57:33.051: OSPF-1 HELLO Fa0/0: Mismatched hello parameters from 10.1.12.2
*Mar 6 21:57:33.051: OSPF-1 HELLO Fa0/0: Dead R 40 C 40, Hello R 10 C 10 Mask R
255.255.255.252 C 255.255.255.0
```

Which command can be configured on routers R1 and R2 on f0/0 interfaces to form OSPF adjacency?

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

Answer: C

### NEW QUESTION 98

Refer to the exhibit.

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

interface g1/0/0
  ip pim sparse-mode

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 103**

Drag and drop the BGP Best Path Algorithm rules from the left into the corresponding order of importance on the right.

Drag and drop the BGP Best Path Algorithm rules from the left into the corresponding order of importance on the right.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Diagram Description automatically generated

**NEW QUESTION 106**

Refer to the exhibit:

```

mpls traffic-eng tunnels

segment-routing mpls
connected-prefix-sid-map
address-family ipv4
 192.168.1.1/32 index 10 range 1
exit-address-family

set-attributes
address-family ipv4
sr-label-preferred
exit-address-family

interface Loopback1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255 255.255.255
ip router isis 1

int gig0/0
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
ip router isis 1
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
isis network point-to-point

router isis 1
net 50.0000.0000.0000.0001.00
metric-style wide
is-type level-1
segment-routing mpls
segment-routing prefix-sid-map advertise-local
mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback1
mpls traffic-eng level-1
    
```

Which statement about this configuration is true?"

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 109**

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 112**

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 114**

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

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

**Answer: AB****NEW QUESTION 116**

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

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

**Answer: D****NEW QUESTION 119**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
router bgp 65515
  bgp router-id 192.168.1.1
  no bgp default ipv4-unicast
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65515
  neighbor 192.168.2.2 remote-as 65515
```

A network engineer is configuring a new router for iBGP to improve the capacity of a growing network. The router must establish an iBGP peer relationship with its neighbor. The underlay network is already configured with the correct IP addresses. Which step should the engineer apply to complete this task?

- A. Implement multicast routing on the router to support BGP hellos.
- B. Configure the AS number for the router to share with its iBGP peers.
- C. Configure the new router as an iBGP route reflector to support multiple iBGP peers.
- D. Activate the BGP peers under the correct address family on the router.

**Answer: D****NEW QUESTION 124**

Refer to the 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 the internal IT network. What will be inferred from the configuration deployed on the network?

- A. The policy is configured locally on CSR1 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 learned via BGP FlowSpec and has active traffic
- D. The policy is configured locally on CSR1 and currently has no active traffic

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 129**

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 132**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

What is the result of this configuration?

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

Answer: C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 134**

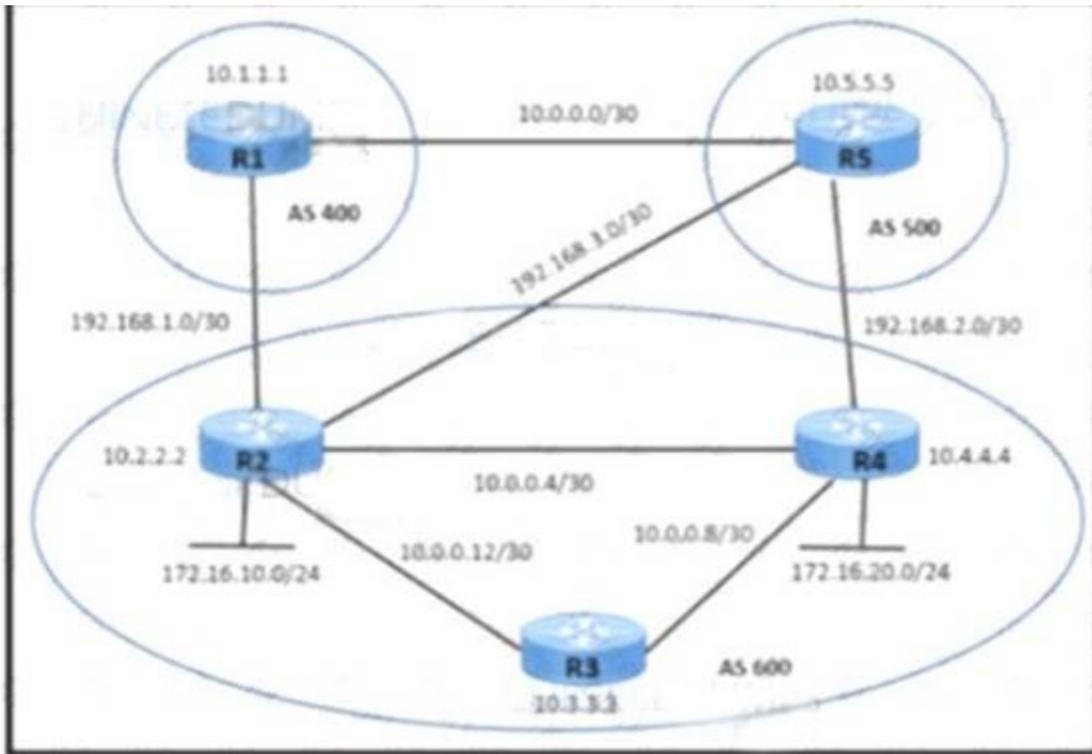
Which function does RSVP perform in a Cisco MPLS TE environment?

- 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 138**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

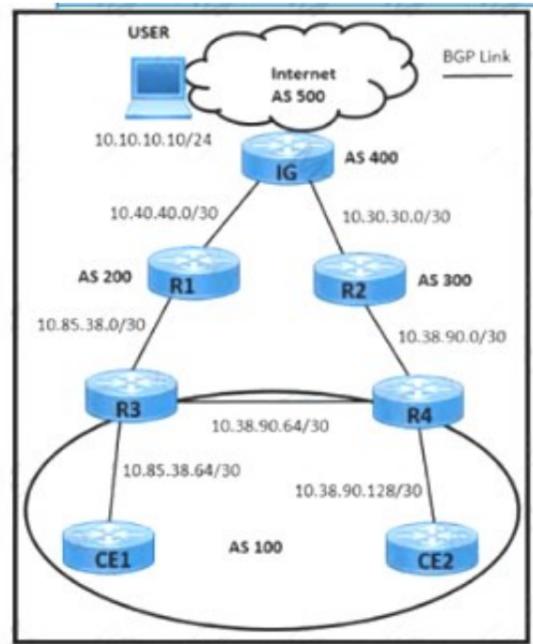
- R2 must wait for 30 seconds before sending BGP updates to R5 for multicast traffic.
- Which action must be taken on R2 to meet the requirements?

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

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 143**

Refer to the exhibit.



```

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 145**

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 149**

What is a feature of model-driven telemetry?

- A. It occasionally streams to multiple servers in the network.
- B. It is less secure because it uses community strings.
- C. It uses the pull model to send requested data to a client when polled.
- D. It uses the push model to stream data to desired destinations.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 151**

Which utility can you use to locate MPLS faults?

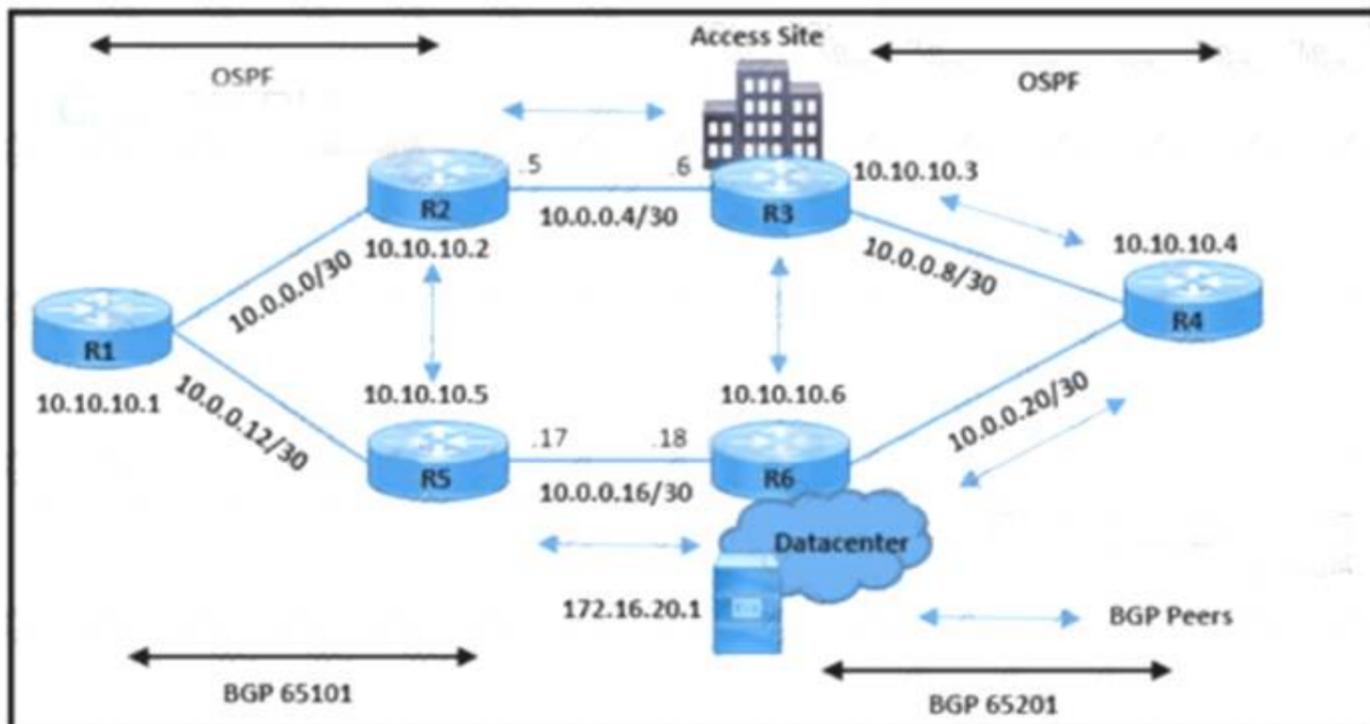
- A. MPLS traceroute

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 156**

Refer to the exhibit.



```
R3#show ip route
 192.168.30.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
 B   192.168.30.1 [200/0] via 10.10.10.4, 00:39:23
 172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 2 subnets
 O   172.16.20.1 [110/3] via 10.0.0.10, 00:05:39, GigabitEthernet2/0
 B   172.16.10.10 [200/0] via 10.10.10.1, 00:39:23
 10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 15 subnets, 3 masks
 C   10.0.0.8/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2/0
 O   10.0.0.12/30 [110/3] via 10.0.0.5, 00:41:16, FastEthernet0/0
 S   10.10.10.2/32 [1/0] via 10.0.0.5
 C   10.10.10.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
 O   10.0.0.0/30 [110/2] via 10.0.0.5, 00:41:16, FastEthernet0/0

 O   10.10.10.1/32 [110/3] via 10.0.0.5, 00:41:16, FastEthernet0/0
 O   10.10.10.6/32 [110/2] via 10.0.0.29, 00:41:16, FastEthernet1/0
 O   10.10.10.4/32 [110/2] via 10.0.0.10, 00:41:16, GigabitEthernet2/0
 C   10.0.0.4/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
```

```
 O   10.10.10.1/32 [110/3] via 10.0.0.5, 00:41:16, FastEthernet0/0
 O   10.10.10.6/32 [110/2] via 10.0.0.29, 00:41:16, FastEthernet1/0
 O   10.10.10.4/32 [110/2] via 10.0.0.10, 00:41:16, GigabitEthernet2/0
 C   10.0.0.4/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
 O   10.10.10.5/32 [110/12] via 10.0.0.5, 00:41:16, FastEthernet0/0
 O   10.0.0.24/30 [110/11] via 10.0.0.5, 00:41:16, FastEthernet0/0
 C   10.0.0.28/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
 B   10.0.0.16/30 [200/0] via 10.10.10.5, 00:39:23
 O   10.0.0.20/30 [110/2] via 10.0.0.10, 00:41:16, GigabitEthernet2/0
 192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```
R4#show ip route 172.16.20.1
Routing entry for 172.16.20.1/32
  Known via "ospf 10", distance 110, metric 2, type intra area
  Last update from 10.0.0.21 on FastEthernet1/0, 00:06:51 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * 10.0.0.21, from 172.16.20.1, 00:06:51 ago, via FastEthernet1/0
      Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1
```

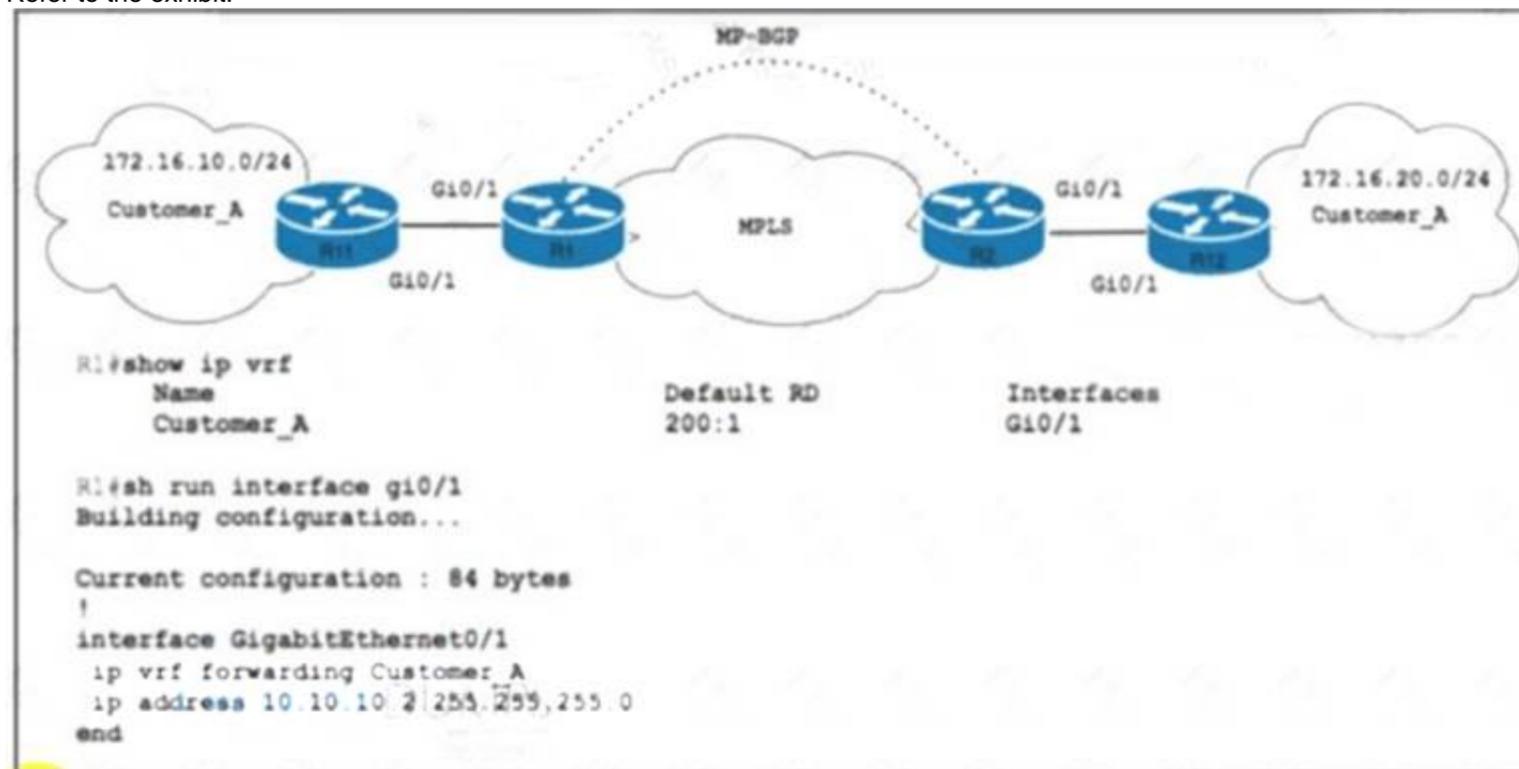
The network operations team reported that the access site that is connected to R3 is not connecting to the application server in the data center and that all packets that are sent from the application server to the access site are dropped. The team verified that OSPF and BGP peerings are up in BGP AS 65101 and BGP AS 65201. R4 is expected to receive traffic from the application server route via OSPF. Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Remove the route-map on R4 when advertising 172.16.20.1 in BGP to R3.
- B. Advertise application server 172.16.20.1 in the OSPF routing table on R6.
- C. Allow 172.16.20.1 in the BGP advertisement on R3 in the route-map.
- D. Add the next-hop-self command on R6 to enable R3 iBGP peering.

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 159**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 162**

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 165**

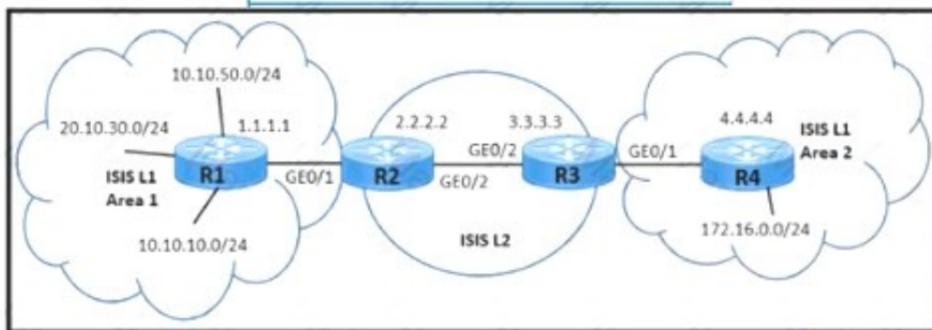
A network administrator is planning a new network with a segment-routing architecture using a distributed control plane. How is routing information distributed on such a network?

- 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 166**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

- > The Customer must not have access to the 20.10 30.0/24 subnet.
  - > The service provider must make sure that the Area 2 routing database limits the number of IP addresses in the routing table
- Which two configurations must be implemented to meet the requirements? (Choose two)

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

Answer: BC

**NEW QUESTION 170**

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 171**

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.

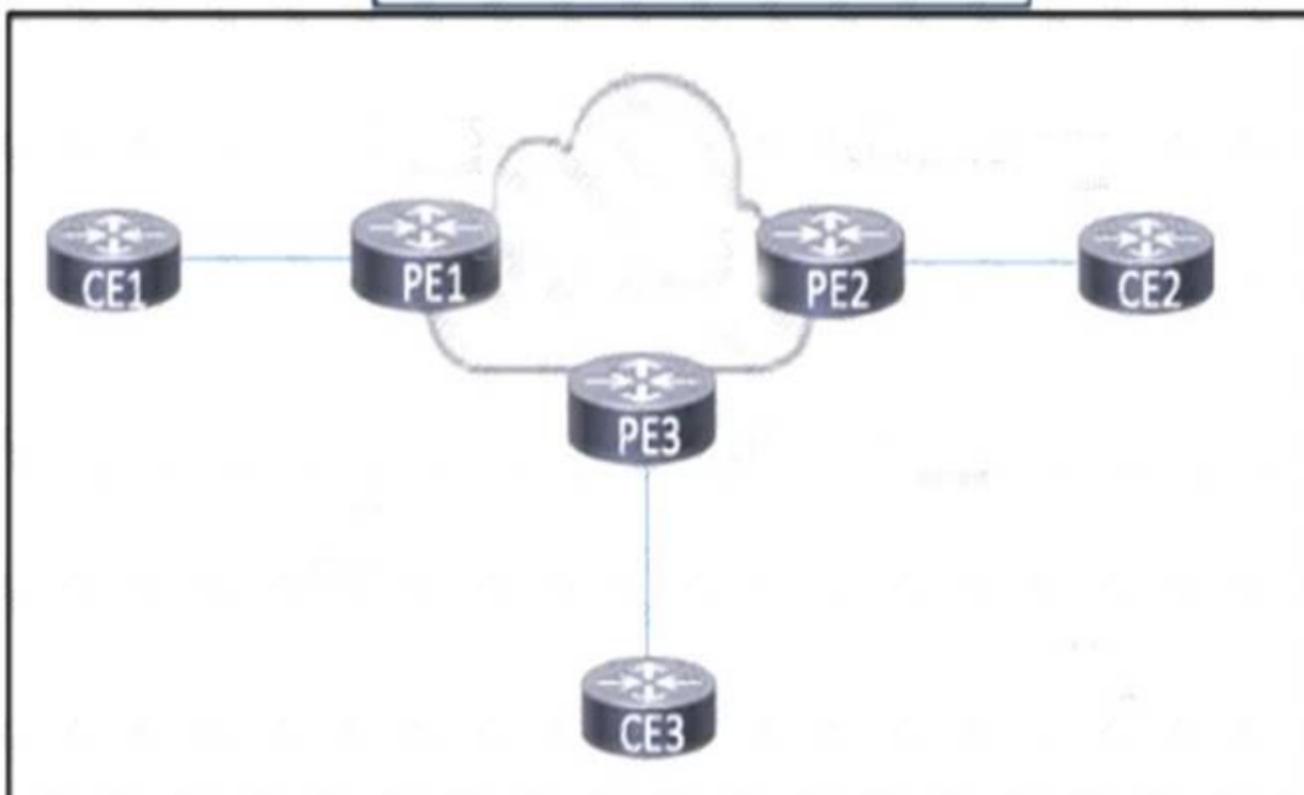
Which two statements describe what the technician can ascertain from the ImpNull output? (Choose two.)

- 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 174**

Refer to the exhibit.



A large enterprise has multiple branch offices that span several geographic regions. The enterprise runs MPLS within the core to propagate VPNv4 routes using BGP. After a recent series of DDoS attacks disrupted the network, a network engineer has been asked to reconfigure BGP to help mitigate future attacks. Which configuration must the engineer apply?

A)

```
router bgp 100
address-family ipv4 flowspec
neighbor 192.168.1.1 activate
```

B)

```
router bgp 100
address-family ipv4 mdt
neighbor 192.168.1.1 activate
```

C)

```
router bgp 100
address-family ipv4
neighbor 192.168.1.1 activate
```

D)

```
router bgp 100
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 192.168.1.1 activate
```

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 175

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 180**

Which two routing protocols support Cisco MPLS TE tunnels? (Choose two.)

- A. IS-IS
- B. RIP
- C. BGP
- D. OSPF
- E. EIGRP

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 181**

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 184**

Refer to the exhibit:

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

Which statement describes the effect of this configuration?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 187**

Which statement about TLS is accurate when using RESTCONF to write configurations on network devices'?

- A. It requires certificates for authentication.
- B. It is provided using NGINX acting as a proxy web server
- C. It is used for HTTP and HTTPS requests.
- D. It is not supported on Cisco devices

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 192**

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

D. It is used to create a sensor-group and has a list of YANG models for streaming

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 193**

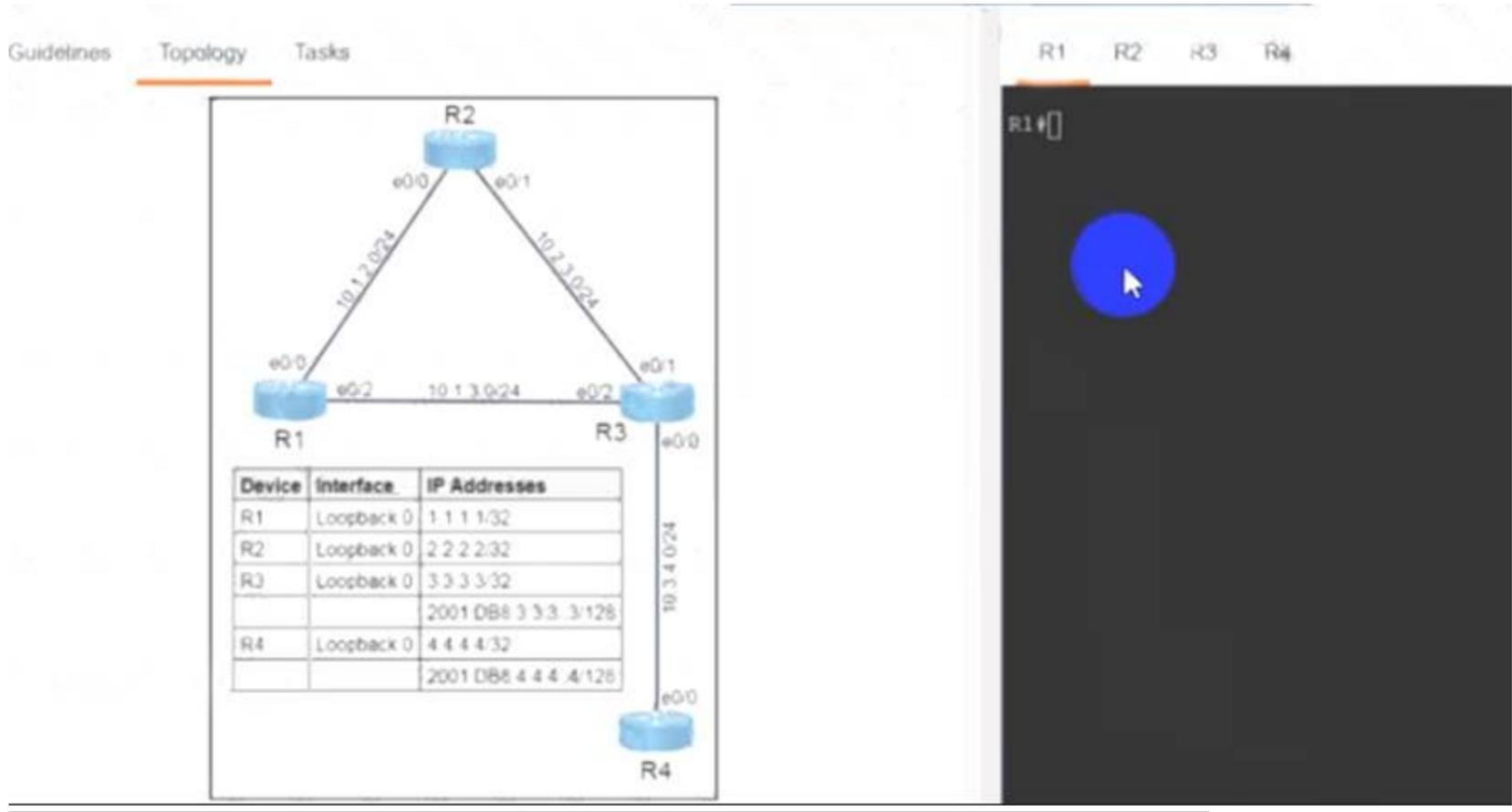
How does SR policy operate in Segment Routing Traffic Engineering?

- 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 195**

Simulation 8



Guidelines Topology Tasks

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

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Solution

R3

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

=====

R2

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

=====

R3

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

=====

R4

```
router bgp 65412
nei 10.3.4.1 remot 65413
nei 2001:db8:3:3:3:3::3 remot 65413
nei 2001:db8:3:3:3:3::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::3 activate
nei 2001:db8:3:3:3:3::3 ebgp-multihop 10 nei 2001:db8:3:3:3:3::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 200**

Refer to the exhibit:

```
R1
interface fastethernet1/0
 ip address 192.168.2.14 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco
 ip ospf authentication message-digest
```

Which condition must be met by the OSPF peer of router R1 before the two devices can establish communication?

- A. The interface on the OSPF peer must use the same key ID and key value as the configured interface
- B. The interface on the OSPF peer may have a different key ID, but it must use the same key value as the configured interface
- C. The OSPF peer must be configured as an OSPF stub router
- D. The OSPF peer must use clear-text authentication

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 204**

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)
 

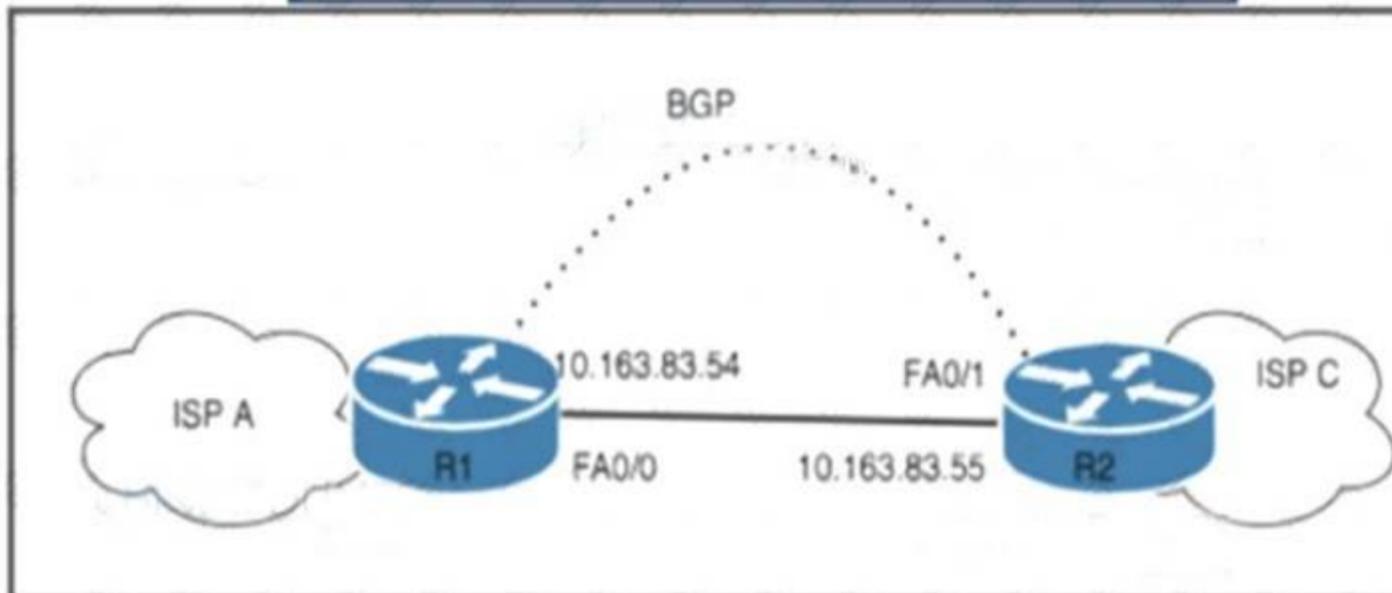
```
R1(config)# interface ethernet 1/0
R1(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding CISCO
R1(config-if)# mpls bgp forwarding
```

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 209**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 212**

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

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 217**

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

Answer: BD

**Explanation:**

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/ncs6000/software/ncs6k\\_r6-1/qos/configuration/guide/b-qos-cg-n](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/ncs6000/software/ncs6k_r6-1/qos/configuration/guide/b-qos-cg-n) Fabric QoS policy class maps are restricted to matching a subset of these classification options:

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

**NEW QUESTION 222**

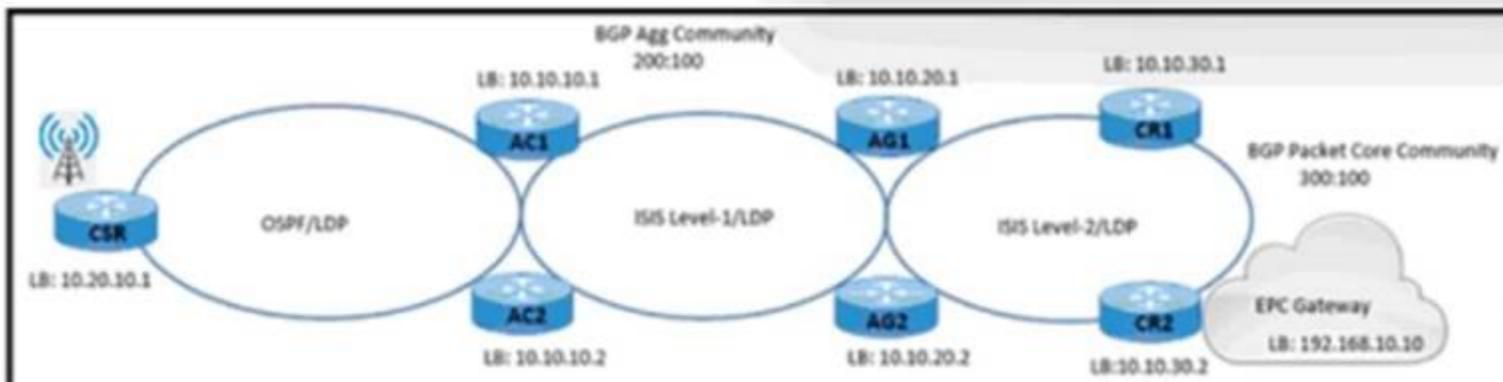
What are two features of stateful NAT64? (Choose two.)

- 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 223**

Refer to the exhibit.



```
AG1# router bgp 500
ibgp policy out enforce-modifications
bgp router-id 10.10.20.1
address-family ipv4 unicast
session-group Transport
remote-as 500
cluster-id 2001
update-source Loopback0
!
neighbor-group AGG
use session-group infra
address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
route-reflector-client
!
route-policy BGP_Egress_Filter out
next-hop-self

neighbor-group Packet-Core
use session-group infra
address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
route-reflector-client
next-hop-self
!
neighbor-group Core
use session-group infra
address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
next-hop-self

community-set Allowed-Comm
300:100,
200:100,
!
route-policy BGP_Egress_Filter
if community matches-any Allowed-Comm then
pass
```

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 227**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
telemetry model-driven
destination-group ciscotest
address family ipv4 192.168.1.1 port 1025
encoding self-describing-gpb

```

A Cisco engineer is implementing gRPC dial-out on an ASR. Receiver 192.168 1.1 will be assigned one of the subscriptions, and it will manage the ASR. Which command is needed to complete the router configuration?

- A. protocol grpc
- B. protocol all
- C. protocol tcp
- D. protocol any

Answer: C

**Explanation:**

- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP): used for only dial-out mode.
- User Datagram Protocol (UDP): used for only dial-out mode.

**NEW QUESTION 229**

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

calculates paths through the network	<b>Path Computation Element</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>
keeps TE topology database information	
sends path calculation request	
sends path creation request	<b>Path Computation Client</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>
sends path status updates	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Path Computation Element (Calculates paths through the network, keeps TE topology database information, sends path status updates)  
 Path computation Client (sends path calculation request, sends path creation request)  
 Path Computation Element (PCE)  
 Represents a software module (which can be a component or application) that enables the router to compute paths applying a set of constraints between any pair of nodes within the router's TE topology database. PCEs are discovered through IGP.  
 Path Computation Client (PCC)  
 Represents a software module running on a router that is capable of sending and receiving path computation requests and responses to and from PCEs. The PCC is typically an LSR (Label Switching Router).  
[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/crs/software/crs\\_r5-3/mpls/configuration/guide/b-mpls-cg53x-crs](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/crs/software/crs_r5-3/mpls/configuration/guide/b-mpls-cg53x-crs)

**NEW QUESTION 233**

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

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

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

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

```
Device# show netconf-yang sessions detail

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

Number of sessions      : 1

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

**NEW QUESTION 236**

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 241**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config)# router isis area1
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 area1
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 245**

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 about this configuration is true?

- A. The switch port actively sends packets to negotiate an EtherChannel using PAGP
- B. The switch port accepts LACP and PAGP packets from a connected peer and negotiate an EtherChannel using the common EtherChannel mode.
- C. The switch port passively negotiates an EtherChannel if it receives PAGP packets from a connected peer
- D. The switch port negotiates an EtherChannel if it receives LACP packets from a connected peer

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 250**

Refer to Exhibit.

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

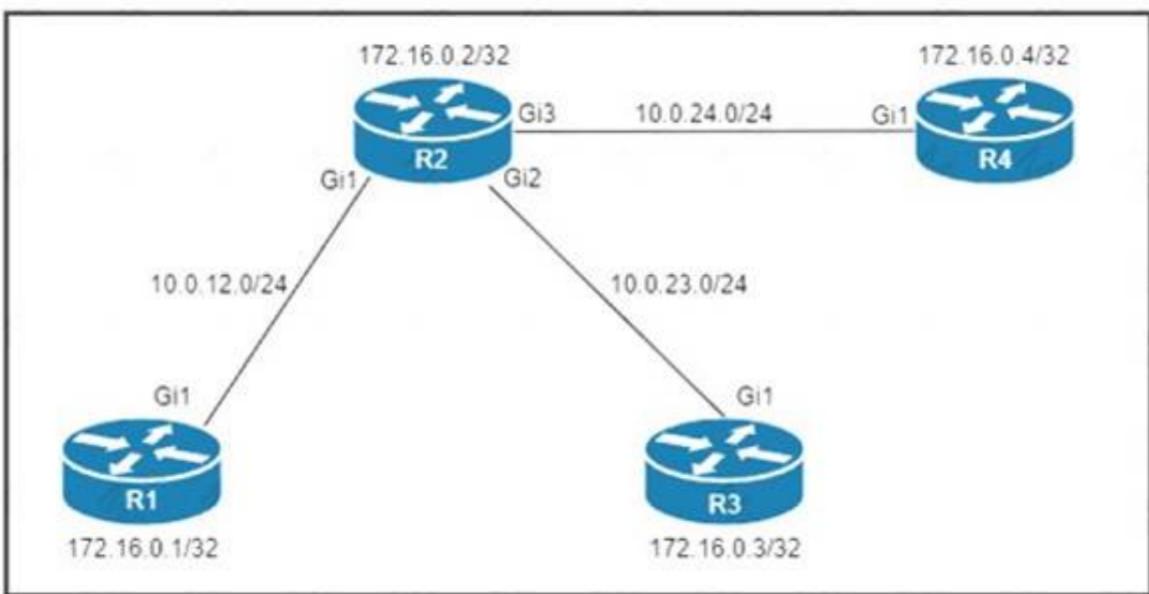
A network engineer is trying to retrieve SNMP MIBs with RESTCONF on the Cisco switch but fails. End-to-end routing is in place. Which configuration must the engineer implement on the switch to complete?

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

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 254**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

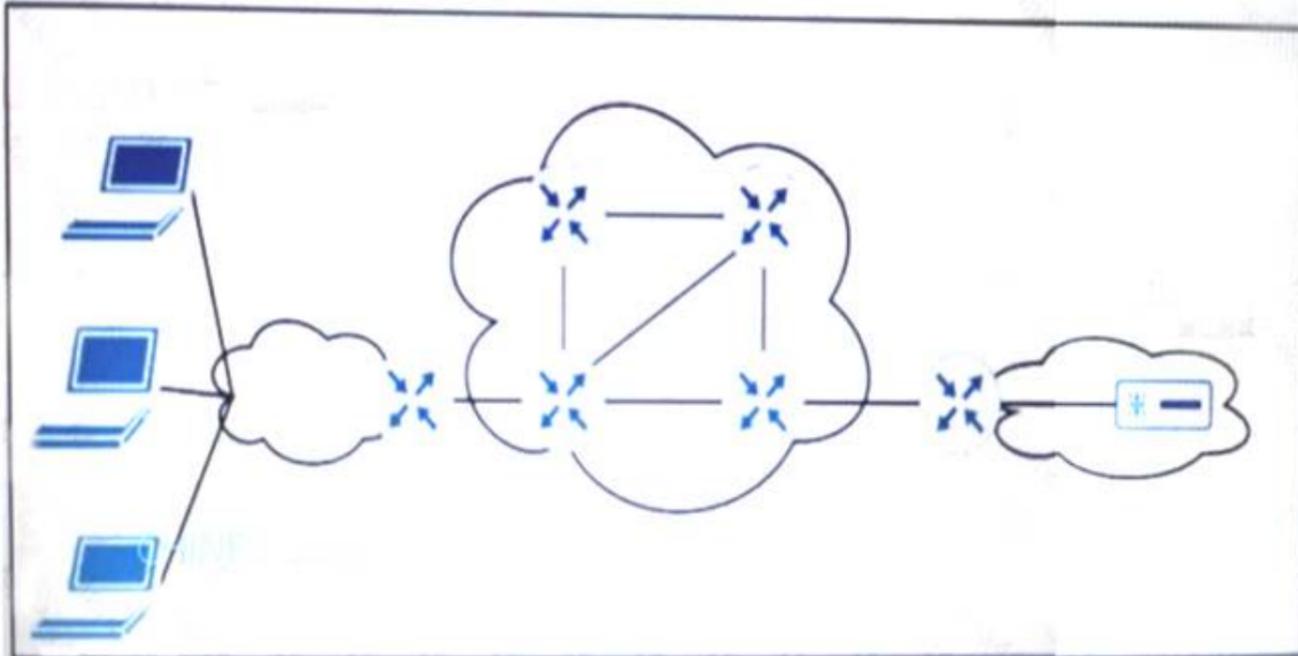
config t
mpls ldp label
allocate global host-routes
end
    
```

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

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 258**

Refer to the exhibit.



ISP A provides VPLS services and DDoS protection to Company XYZ to connect their branches across the North America and Europe regions. The uplink from the data center to the ISP is Mbps. The company XYZ security team asked the ISP to redirect ICMP requests which are currently going to the web server to a new local security appliance which configuration must an ISPP engineer apply to router R2 to redirect the ICMP traffic?

A)  
**class-map type traffic match-all B\_210.10.65.1**  
**match destination-address ipv4 210.10.65.1**  
**match protocol 7**  
**match ipv4 icmp-type 3**

B)  
**class-map type traffic match-all B\_210.10.65.1**  
**match destination-address ipv4 210.10.65.1**  
**match protocol 3**  
**match ipv4 icmp-type 5**

C)

```
class-map type traffic match-all B_210.10.65.1
match destination-address ipv4 210.10.65.1
match protocol 6
match ipv4 icmp-type 9
```

D)

```
class-map type traffic match-all B_210.10.65.1
match destination-address ipv4 210.10.65.1
match protocol 1
match ipv4 icmp-type 8
```

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 262

An ISP is implementing end-to-end fault monitoring for a customer based on the IEEE 802.3ah standard. The solution must detect when 15 or more corrupted Ethernet packets arrive within 10 ms and stop propagating traffic through the ISP backbone network or to the customer side. Which configuration must the ISP engineer apply?

- A. ethernet oam link-monitoring enable ethernet oam link-monitor crc-errors ingress time-window 10 ethernet oam link-monitor crc-errors ingress threshold high 15 ethernet oam link-monitor crc-errors egress time-window 10 ethernet oam link-monitor crc-errors egress threshold high 15 ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold action shutdown-interface
- B. ethernet oam link-monitoring ethernet oam link-monitor receive-crc window 15 ethernet oam link-monitor receive-crc threshold high 10 ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold action disable-interface
- C. ethernet oam ethernet oam link-monitor receive-crc window 10 ethernet oam link-monitor receive-crc threshold high 15 ethernet oam link-monitor transmit-crc window 10 ethernet oam link-monitor transmit-crc threshold high 15 ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold action error-disable-interface
- D. ethernet oam link-monitoring global enable ethernet oam link-monitor receive-crc-errors period 15 ethernet oam link-monitor receive-crc-errors limit 15 ethernet oam link-monitor transmit-crc-errors period 10 ethernet oam link-monitor transmit-crc-errors limit 15 ethernet oam link-monitor limit action error-disable interface

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 265

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router 1:
snmp-server group group1 v3 noauth
snmp-server user testuser group1 remote 192.168.0.254
snmp-server host 192.168.0.254 informs version 3 noauth testuser config
```

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 266

Refer to the exhibit:

```
snmp-server community ciscotest ro 2
```

What is significant about the number 2 in the configuration?

- A. It is the numeric name of the ACL that contains the list of SNMP managers with access to the agent
- B. It dictates the number of sessions that can be open with the SNMP manager
- C. It indicates two SNMP managers can read and write with the agent using community string cisco test
- D. It represents the version of SNMP running

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 267

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 269

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 272

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 277

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 280

What causes multicast traffic to permanently stay on the shared tree and not switch to the source tree?

- A. The SPT threshold is set to infinity.
- B. The RP IP address is configured incorrectly.
- C. The RP announcements are being filtered.
- D. SSM range is being used.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Network administrators can force traffic to stay on the shared tree by using the Cisco IOS `ip pim spt-threshold infinity` command.

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/solutions\\_docs/ip\\_multicast/White\\_papers/mcst\\_ovr.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/solutions_docs/ip_multicast/White_papers/mcst_ovr.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 282

Which action does the ingress VTEP perform on traffic between EVPN VXLAN overlays?

- A. routing and tunneling when doing symmetric IRB
- B. routing when doing asymmetric IRB
- C. routing and bridging when doing asymmetric IRB
- D. bridging when doing symmetric IRB

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Asymmetric IRB

With asymmetric IRB, the ingress VTEP performs both Layer-2 bridging and Layer-3 routing lookup, whereas the egress VTEP performs only Layer-2 bridging lookup.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-9000-series-switches/guide-c07-734107.html>

**NEW QUESTION 284**

Refer to the exhibit:

```

Router 1:

ip route 192.0.2.0 255.255.255.0 null 0
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 null 0 tag 1

route-map ddos
 match tag 1
 set ip next-hop 192.0.2.1
 set local-preference 150
 set community no export

route-map ddos permit 20

router bgp 65513
 redistribute static route-map ddos

Router 2:

ip route 192.0.2.0 255.255.255.0 null 0
    
```

An engineer is preparing to implement data plane security configuration. Which statement about this configuration is true?

- A. Router 1 drops all traffic with a local-preference set to 150
- B. All traffic is dropped
- C. All traffic to 192.168.1.0/24 is dropped
- D. Router 1 and Router 2 advertise the route to 192.0.2.0/24 to all BGPFD peers.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 285**

Refer to the exhibits:

```

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

```

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

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

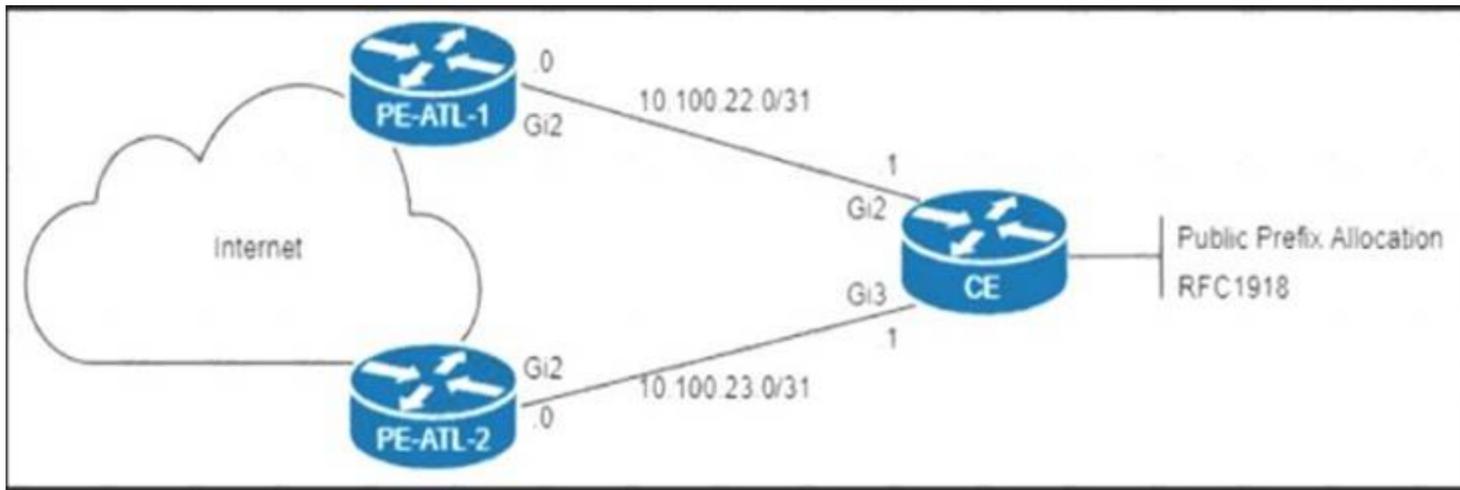
R1 and R2 are directly connected and IS-IS routing has been enabled between R1 and R2 R1 message periodically Based on this output, which statement is true?

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 290**

Refer to the exhibit.

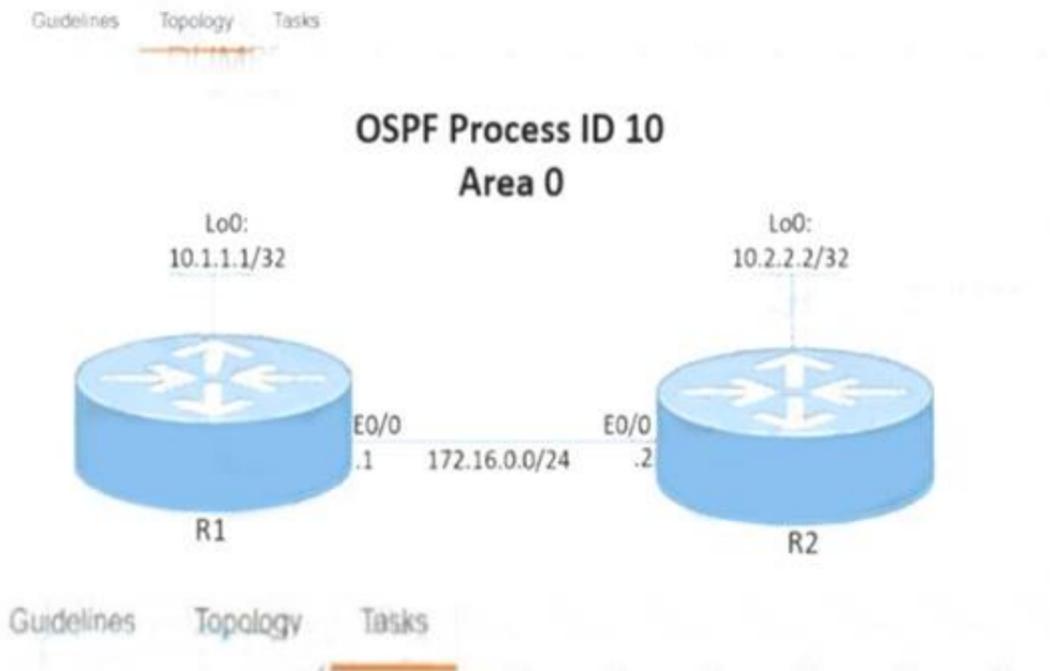


The CE router is peering with both PE routers and advertising a public prefix to the internet. Routing to and from this prefix will be asymmetric under certain network conditions, but packets must not be discarded. Which configuration must an engineer apply to the two PE routers so that they validate 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 293**  
 Simulation 5



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
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 297**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

url = interface_url.format(ip= core1_ip, int_name= loopback["name"])
r = requests.put(url,
                 headers = restconf_headers,
                 auth=(username, password),
                 json= data,
                 verify=False)
print("Request Status Code: {}".format(r.status_code))
```

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

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

**Answer:** A**NEW QUESTION 300**

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 304**

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

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

**Answer:** C**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 307**

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

- A. Disable Cisco Express Forwarding.
- B. Enable NSF for EIGRP.
- C. Enable NSF for the link-state routing protocol that is in use on the network.

- D. Implement direct connections for LDP peers.
- E. Enable NSF for BGP.

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 310**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 312**

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 317**

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 318**

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

calculates paths through the network	<b>Path Computation Element</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
keeps TE topology database information	
sends path calculation request	
sends path creation request	
sends path status updates	
	<b>Path Computation Client</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

PCE – 1,2,5  
 PCC- 3,4

**NEW QUESTION 321**

Refer to the exhibit.



- 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 336**

Drag and drop the functions from the path computation element protocol roles on the right.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

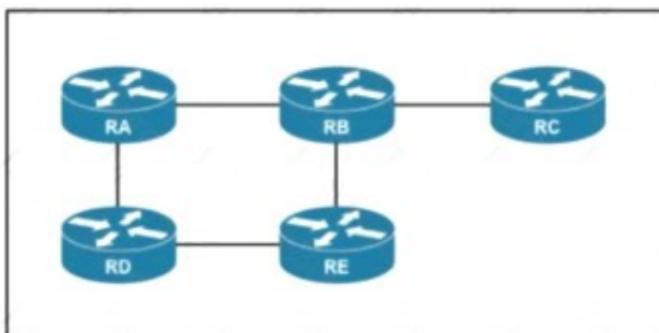
Explanation:

- Path computation element (**PCE**)
  - Computes network paths (topology, paths, etc.)
  - Stores TE topology database (synchronized with network)
  - May initiate path creation
  - Stateful - stores path database included resources used (synchronized with network)
- Path computation client (**PCC**)
  - May send path computation requests to PCE
  - May send path state updates to PCE
- Used between head-end router (PCC) and PCE to:
  - Request/receive path from PCE subject to constraints
  - State synchronization between PCE and router
  - Hybrid CSPF



**NEW QUESTION 341**

Refer to the exhibit.



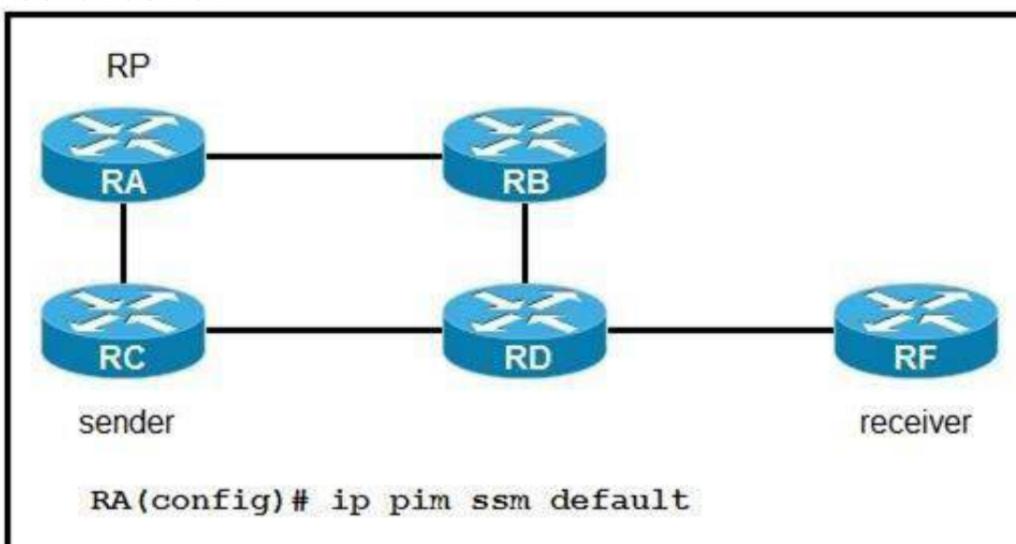
If RC is a stub router, which entry must be injected so that it will send traffic outside the OSPF domain?

- A. virtual link between RB and RC
- B. sham link
- C. more specific route
- D. default route

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 342**

Refer to the exhibit:



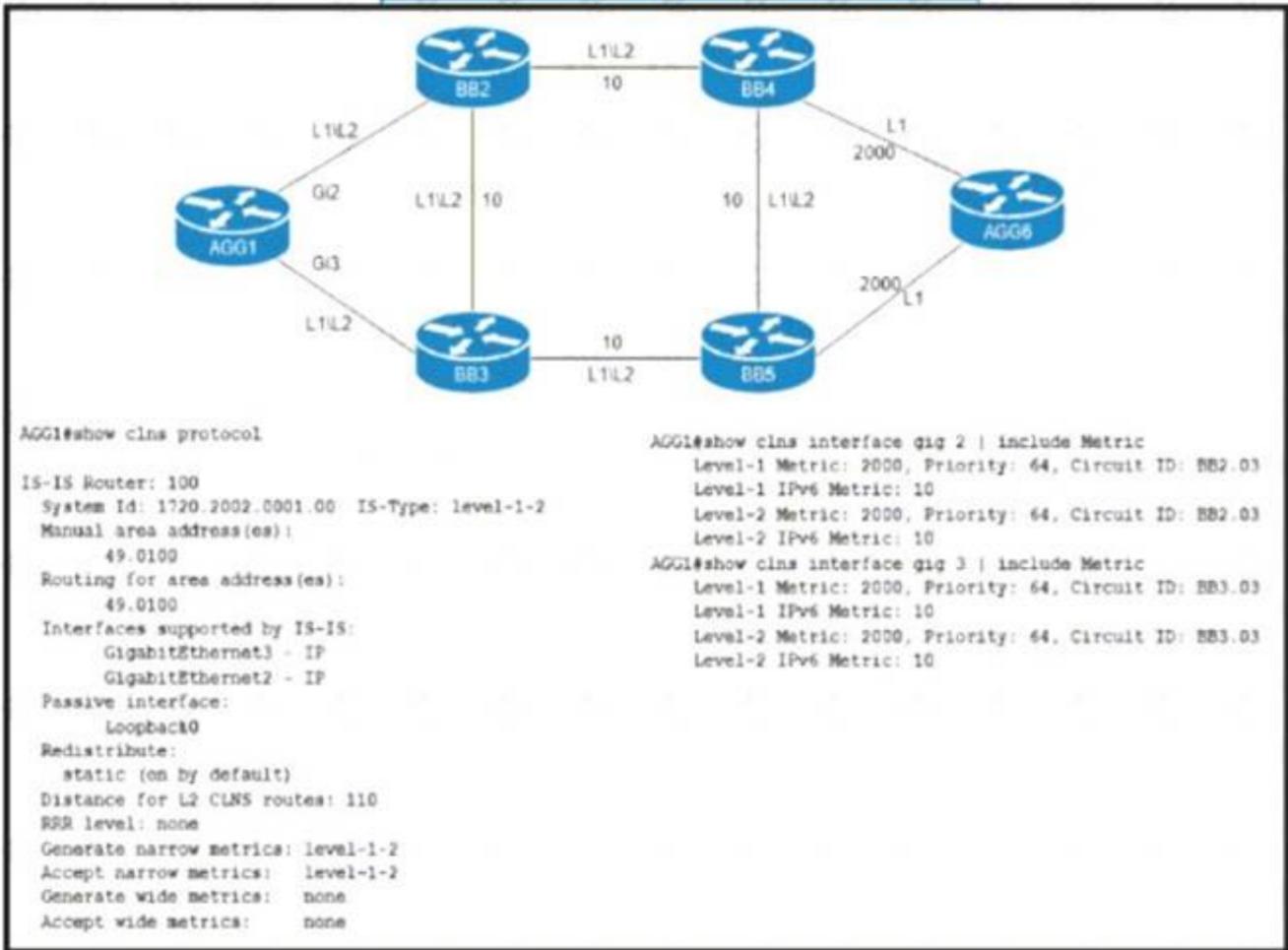
If router RA is configured as shown, which IPv4 multicast address space does it use?

- 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 347**

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 350**

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 351**

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 353**

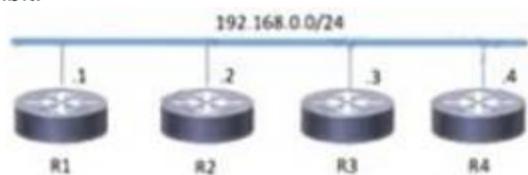
An engineer must extend Layer 2 Between two campus sites connected through an MPLS backbone that encapsulates Layer 2 and Layer 3 data Which action must the engineer perform on the routers to accomplish this task?

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 355**

Refer to the exhibit.



<pre>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</pre>	<pre>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</pre>
<pre>R2 router isis  net 52.0022.0000.0000.0007.00  interface gigabitethernet0/1  ip address 192.168.0.2  255.255.255.0  ip router isis</pre>	<pre>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</pre>

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 359**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent  TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.26.2  4      65503    0      0       1    0    0 00:0956  Idle

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

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

- A. configure terminal no router bgp 65502 router bgp 65503 neighbor 192.168.26.2 remote-as 65503 address-family ipv4 neighbor 192.168.26.2 activate end
- B. configure terminal router bgp 65502 address-family ipv4 neighbor 192.168.26.2 activate end
- C. configure terminal no router bgp 65502 router bgp 65503 neighbor 192.168.26.2 remote-as 65123 address-family ipv4 neighbor 192.168.26.2 activate end
- D. configure terminal router bgp 65502 no neighbor 192.168.26.2 remote-as 65503 neighbor 192.168.26.2 remote-as 65123 address-family ipv4 neighbor 192.168.26.2 activate end

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 362**

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 363**

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 364**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
!
telemetry model-driven
destination-group DGroup2
address family ipv4
172.10.10.10 port 57500
encoding self-describing-gpb
protocol grpc
commit
!
```

A network engineer at a large ISP is configuring telemetry streams to monitor the health status of PE routers on the network using gRPC dial-out. The PE routers are located at several data centers in different physical locations, and they are using IS-IS and BGP for routing. Which additional configuration must the engineer implement on the PE routers to meet the goal?

A. Text, letter Description automatically generated

```
sensor-group SGroup2
sensor-path openconfig-interfaces:interfaces/interface
!
subscription Sub3
sensor-group-id SGroup3 sample-interval 30000
```

B. Text Description automatically generated

```
sensor-group SGroup2
sensor-path Cisco-IOS-XR-plat-chas-invmgr-oper:platform-inventory/racks/rack
!
subscription Sub1
sensor-group-id SGroup1 sample-interval 30000
destination-id DGroup1
```

C. Graphical user interface, text Description automatically generated

```
sensor-group SGroup2
sensor-path Cisco-IOS-XR-infra-statsd-oper:infra-statistics/interfaces/interface/latest/generic-cou
!
subscription Sub1
sensor-group-id SGroup1 sample-interval 30000
destination-id DGroup1
```

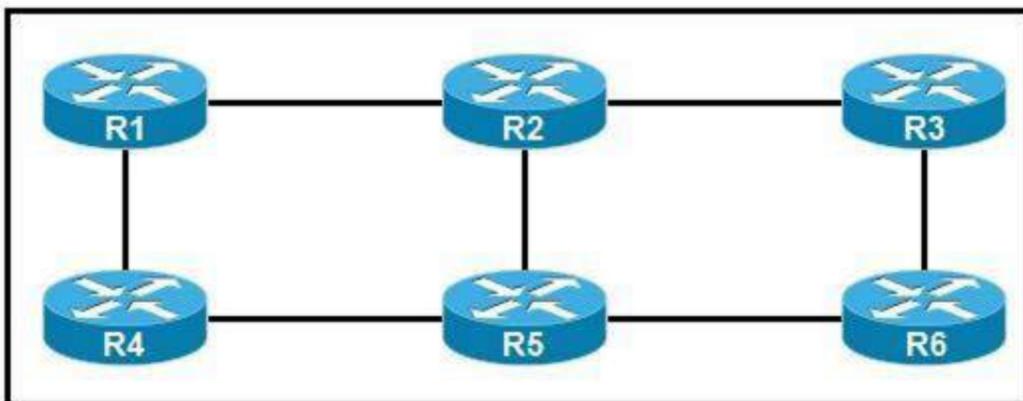
D. Text, letter Description automatically generated

```
sensor-group SGroup2
sensor-path Cisco-IOS-XR-nto-misc-oper:memory-summary/nodes/node/summ
!
subscription Sub2
sensor-group-id SGroup2 sample-interval 30000
destination-id DGroup2
```

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 366**

Refer to the exhibit:



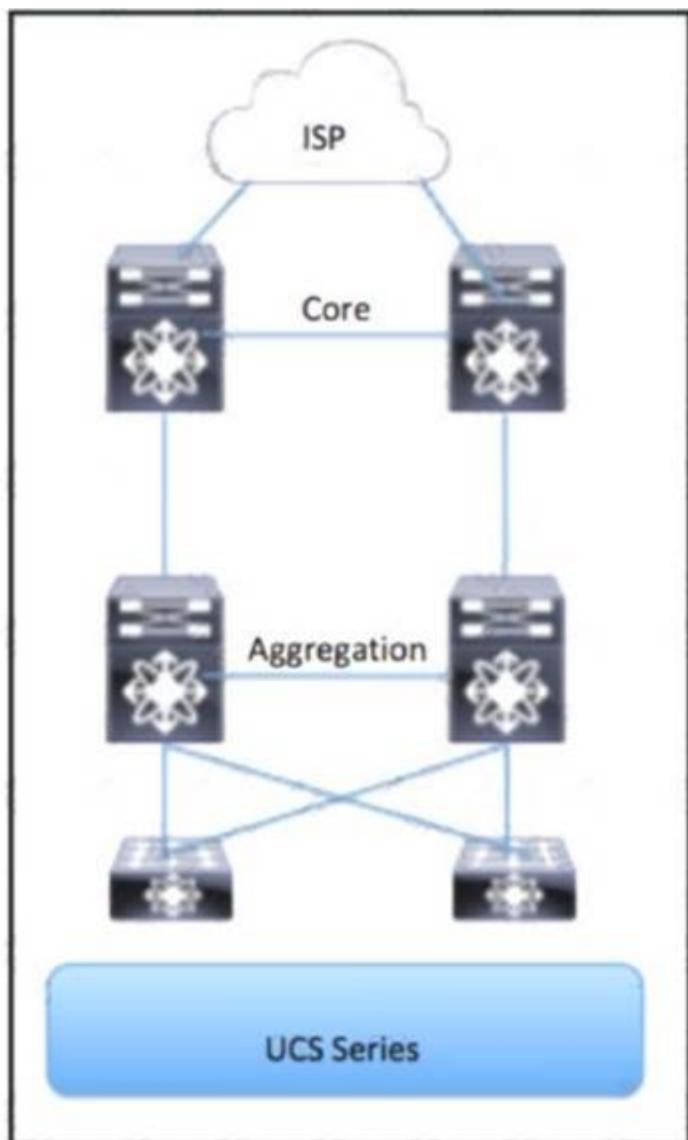
You are configuring an administrative domain implement so that devices can dynamically learn the RP?

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 369**

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 370**

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 372**

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 376**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
PE-R9#show run interface GigabitEthernet1.777
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 133 bytes
interface GigabitEthernet1.777
 encapsulation dot1q 777
 ip address 100.64.1.1 255.255.255.252
 ip access-group INFRA-ACL out
end

PE-R9#show access-list INFRA-ACL
Extended IP access list INFRA-ACL
 10 permit tcp 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 eq telnet
 20 permit icmp any 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 echo
 30 permit icmp any 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 echo-reply
 40 permit udp host 172.29.100.2 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 eq snmp
 50 permit udp host 172.29.200.2 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 eq snmp
 60 permit tcp 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 range ftp-data ftp 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 established
 70 permit tcp 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 eq 22 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 established
 80 permit tcp 172.16.0.0 0.0.0.255 eq 22 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 established
100 deny ip any any
```

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 379**

Refer to the exhibit:

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

Local LDP Identifier: 192.168.0.2:0

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 380**

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 383**

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 387**

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

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

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 389**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 393**

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.	<b>NETCONF</b>     
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.	

- 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 395**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 398**

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 402

An engineer implemented LDP protocol on the ISP network. The engineer must ensure that there are no packet loss issues when IGP and LDP protocols are not synchronized. Which configuring must the engineer implement so that the IGP routing protocol will wait until LDP convergence is completed?

- A. Disable IP CEF routers running LDP and enable LDP protocol.
- B. Configure MPLS LDP IGP synchronization on the network.
- C. Configure LDP sessions protection on the network.
- D. Disable MPLS LDP IGP synchronization on the network.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 404

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

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

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 409

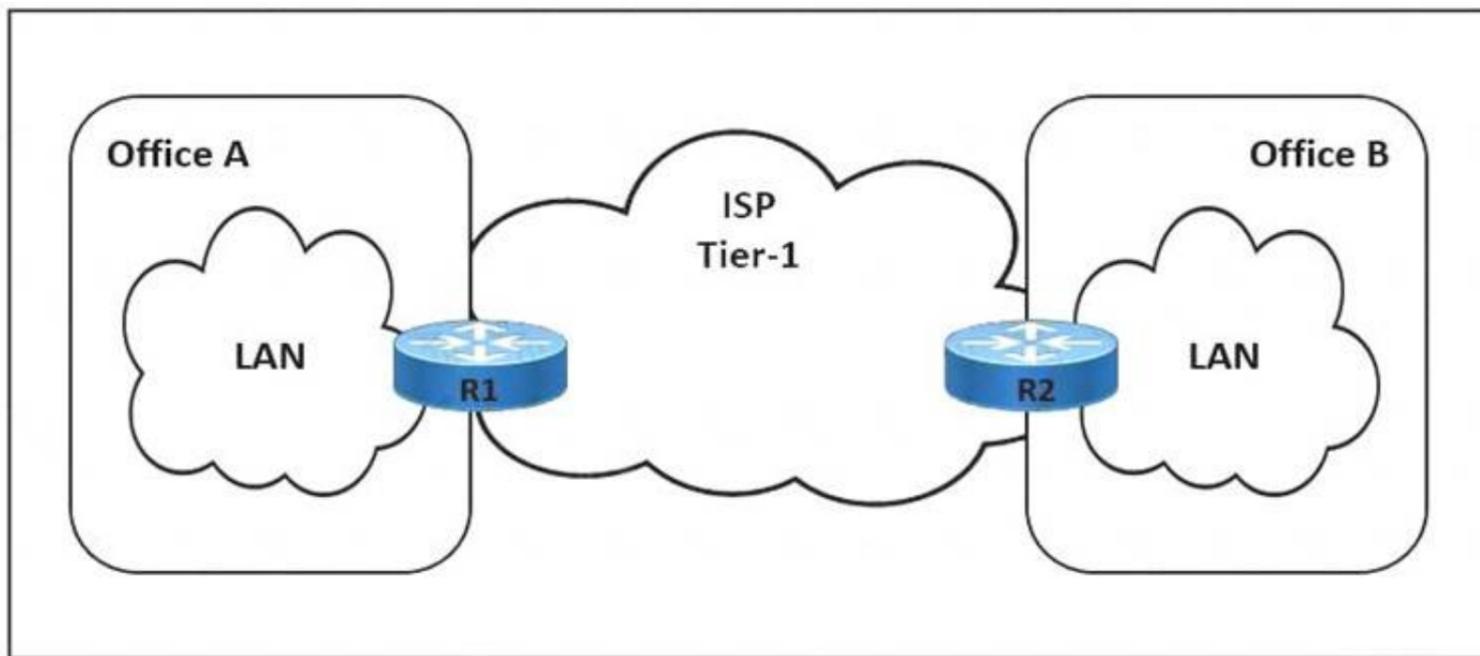
Which statement about Network Services Orchestrator (NSO) is true?

- 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 412

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 417**

Refer to the exhibit:

```

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

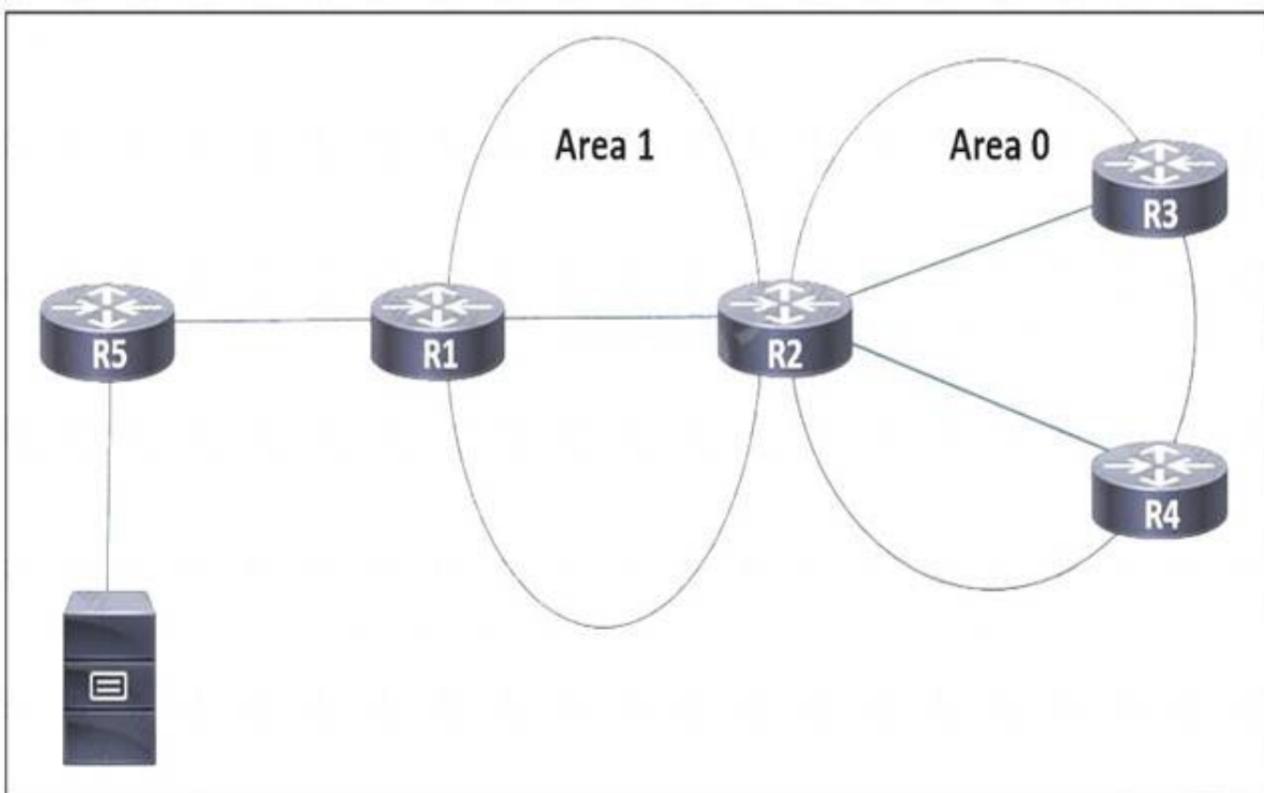
A network operator working for service provider with an employee id 3715 15:021 applied this configuration to a router. Which additional step should the engineer use to enable LDP?

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 422**

Refer to the exhibit.



EIGRP is running between routers R5 and R1, and OSPF is used in the rest of the network. Users in a network attached to router R3 need to access a server

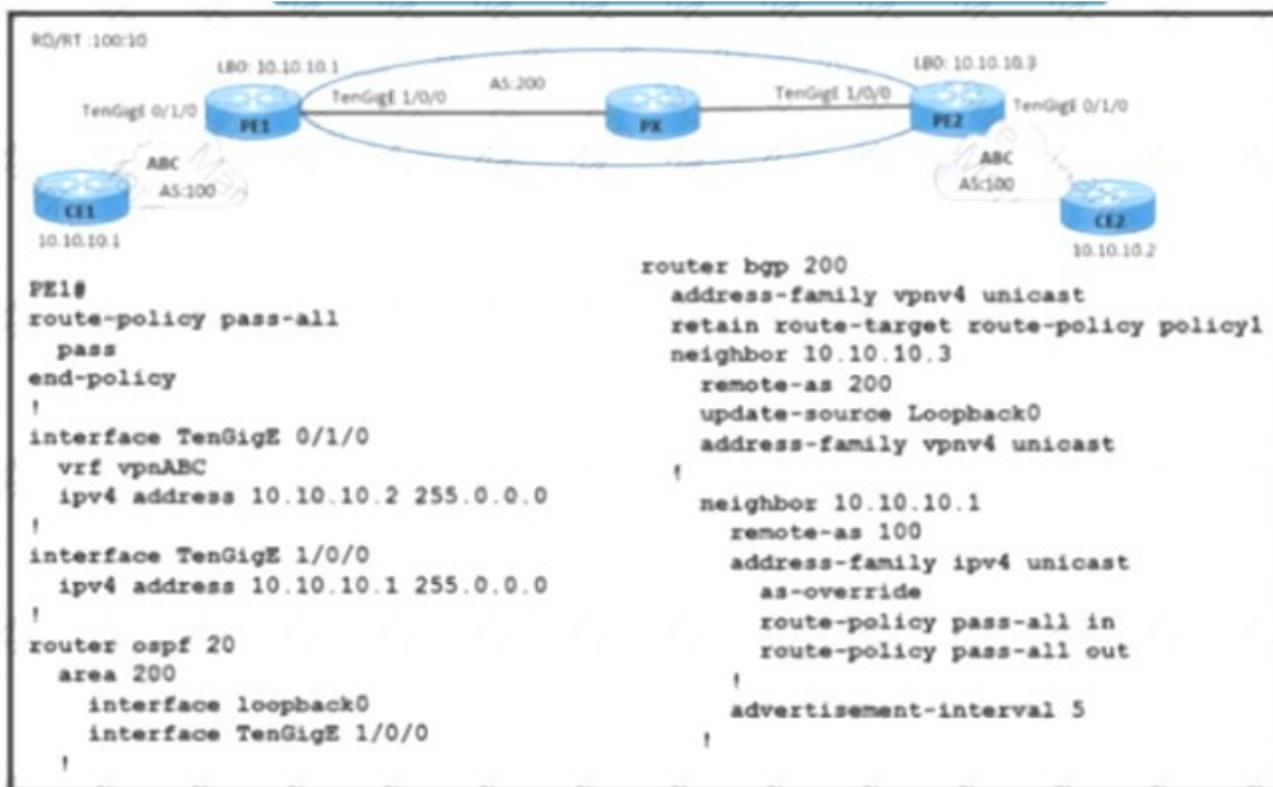
connected to R5. Which task must the engineer perform so that only the users attached to R3 are able to access the server, but no other network is shared to OSPF?

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

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 425**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 426**

What is a constraint of Cisco MPLS TE tunnel configurations?

- A. Tunnels cannot span multiple OSPF areas.
- B. With ISIS as an IG
- C. only older-style metrics are used.
- D. Tunnels cannot be configured over IP unnumbered links.
- E. QoS-aware tunneling is not supported.

Answer: C

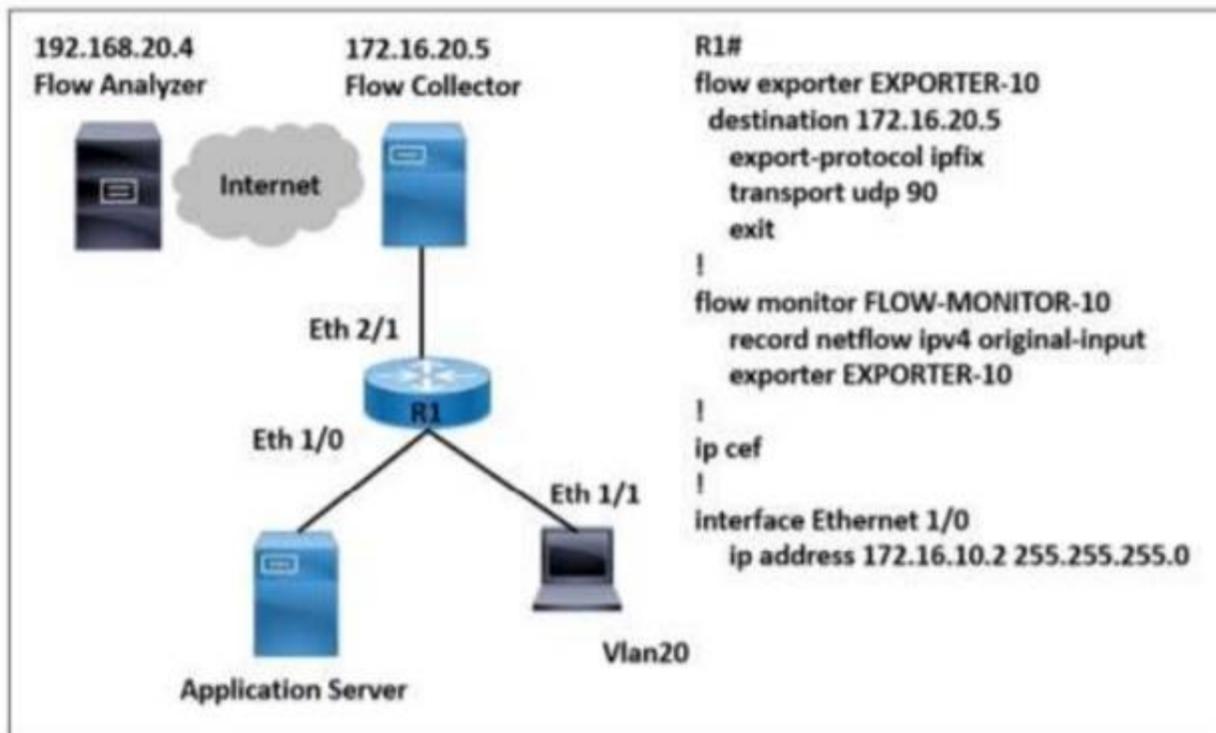
Explanation:

### Restrictions for MPLS Traffic Engineering and Enhancements

- MPLS traffic engineering supports only a single IGP process/instance. Multiple IGP processes/instances are not supported and MPLS traffic engineering should not be configured in more than one IGP process/instance.
- MPLS traffic engineering does not support ATM MPLS-controlled subinterfaces.
- The MPLS traffic engineering feature does not support routing and signaling of LSPs over unnumbered IP links. Therefore, do not configure the feature over those links.

#### NEW QUESTION 431

Refer to the exhibit.



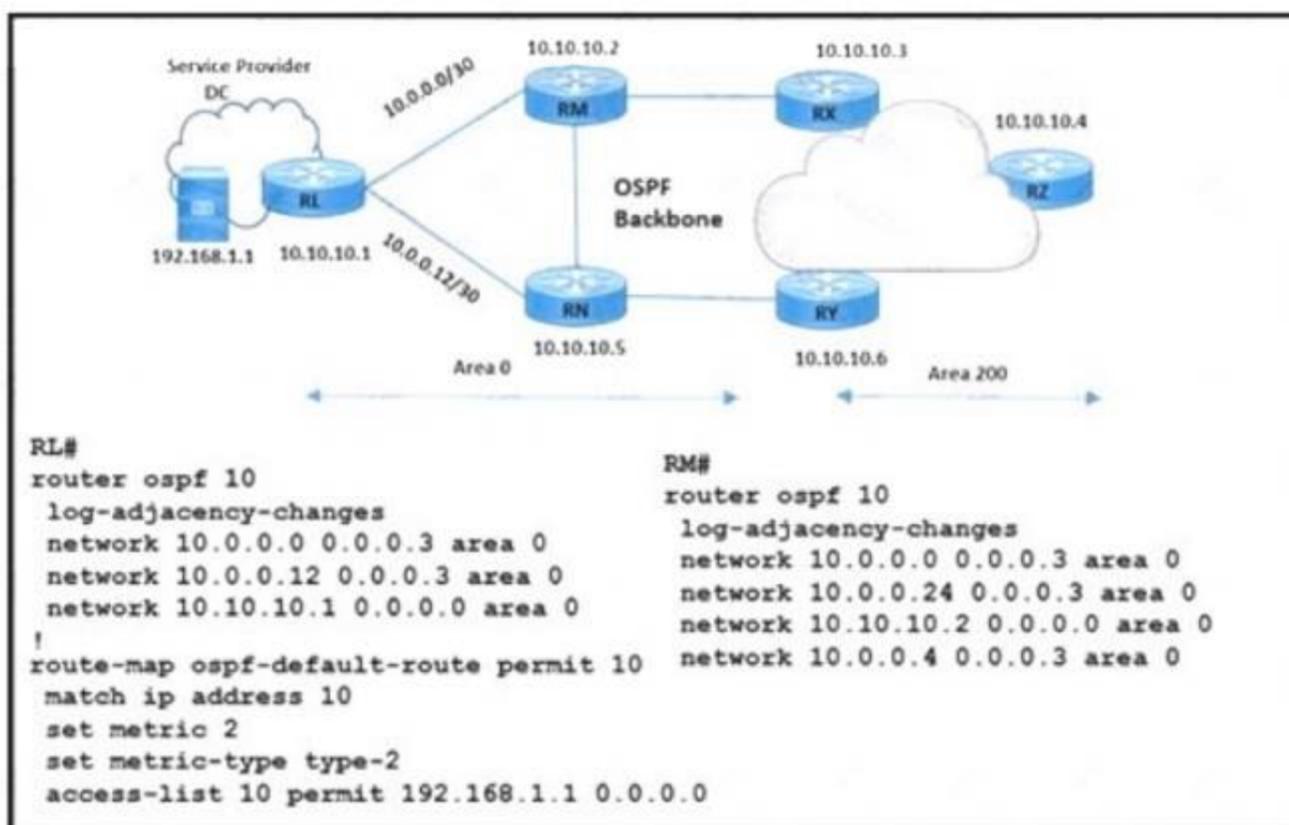
A network engineer wants to monitor traffic from the application server and send the output to the external monitoring device at 172.16.20.5. Application server traffic should pass through the R1 Eth2/1 interface for further analysis after it is monitored. Which configuration must be applied on the R1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

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 433

Refer to the exhibit.



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

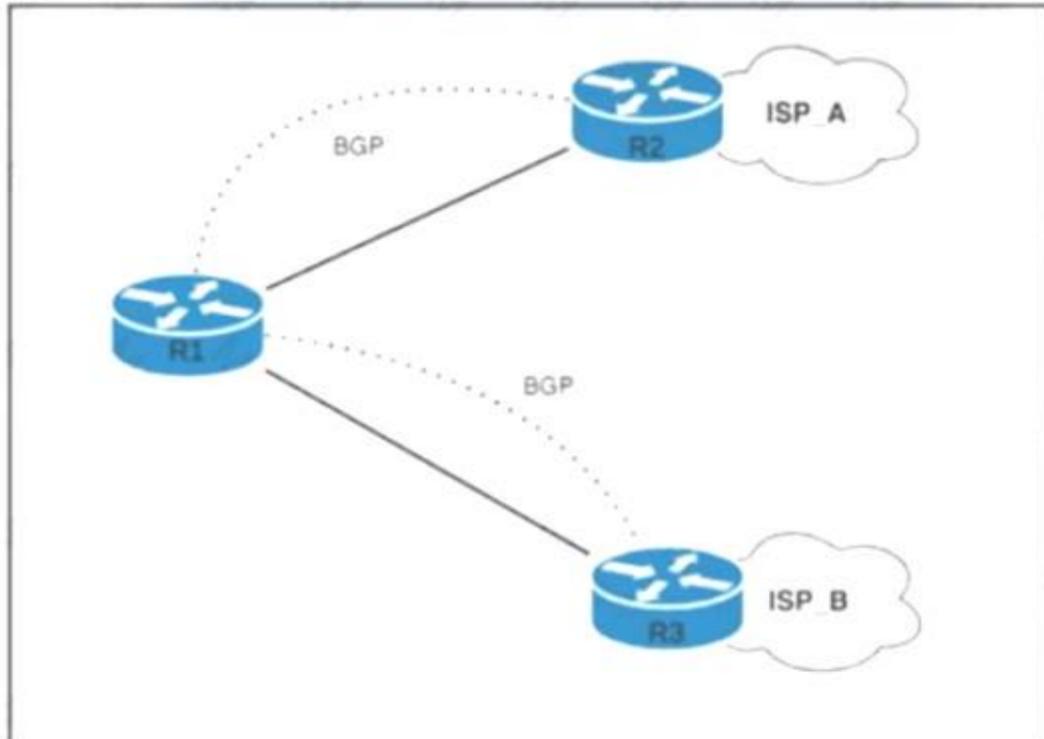
action meets this requirement?

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 438**

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?

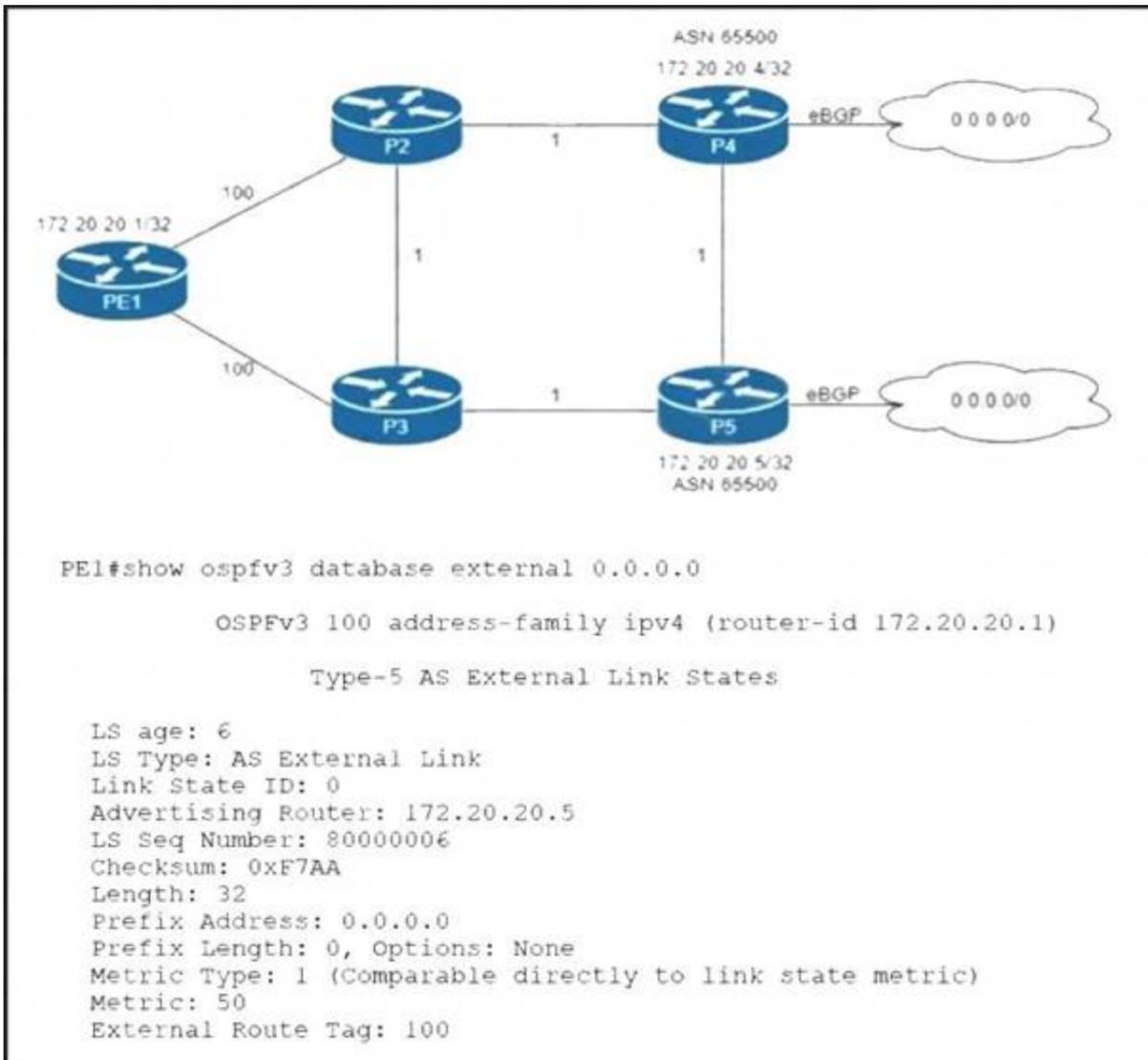
- route-policy routepolicy  
 if destination in (0.0.0.0/0) and (med = 30) then  
 set local-preference 170  
 else  
 set local-preference 70  
 drop  
 endif  
 end-policy
- route-policy routepolicy  
 if destination 0.0.0.0/0 and med 30 then  
 set local-preference 70  
 else  
 drop  
 endif  
 end-policy
- 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 439**

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

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 441**

Refer to the exhibit:

```

Router 1:

netconf-yang
netconf-yang feature candidate-datastore
    
```

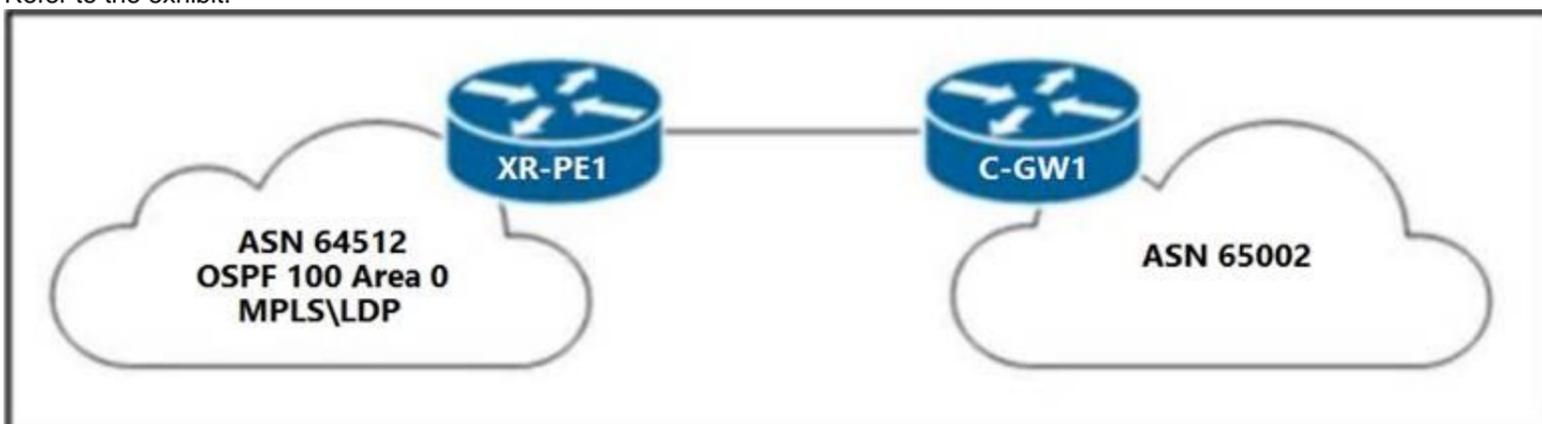
Which statement describes this configuration?

- 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 442**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A)

```
router bgp 64512 nsr
router ospf 100 nsr
mpls ldp nsr
```

B)  
 nsr process-failures switchover  
 router ospf 100 nsf cisco

C)  
 nsr process-failures switchover  
 router ospf 100 nsf ietf

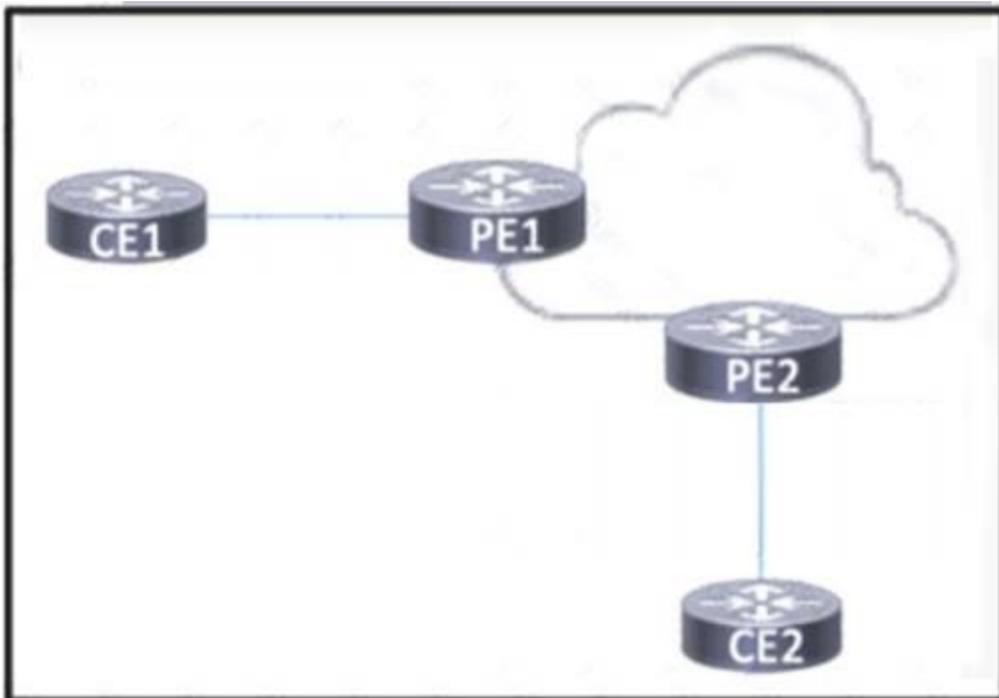
D)  
 nsr process-failures switchover  
 router bgp 64512 nsr  
 router ospf 100 nsr  
 mpls ldp nsr

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 445**

Refer to the exhibit



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

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 447**

An engineer working for a telecommunication company with an employee ID: 3715 15 021 needs to secure the LAN network using a prefix list. Which best practice should the engineer follow when he implements a prefix list?

- A. An engineer must use non-sequential sequence numbers in the prefix list so that he can insert additional entries later.
- B. The final entry in a prefix list must be /32
- C. An engineer must identify the prefix list with a number only
- D. An engineer must include only the prefixes for which he needs to log activity.

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 452**

What is the characteristic of the TI-LFA?

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

D. It applies only on the instance and makes at the interfaces inherit the configuration

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 455**

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 neighborship 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 456**

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 459**

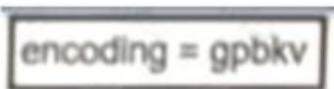
Which feature will an operator use while implementing MPLS TE on customer's network, to prevent an LSP from using any overseas inks?

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 464**

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 469**

What is a role of NSO?

- A. It automates the deployment of access points with its built-in wireless LAN controller.
- B. It manages WAN infrastructure using a virtual switch.
- C. It provides full lifecycle management of a device.

D. It resides on a hypervisor that runs the Windows OS.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 473

A company is expanding its existing office space to a new floor of the building, and the networking team is installing a new set of switches. The new switches are running IGMPv2, and the engineers configured them for VLAN10 only. The rest of the existing network includes numerous Layer 2 switches in multiple other VLANs, all running IGMPv3. Which additional task must the team perform when deploying the new switches so that traffic is switched correctly through the entire network?

- A. Configure the new switches to use IGMPv3 on all VLANs on the network.
- B. Configure all switches on the network to support IGMPv2 and IGMPv3 on all VLANs on the network.
- C. Configure the new switches to use IGMPv3 on VLAN10 only.
- D. Configure all switches on the network to support IGMPv2 and IGMPv3 on VLAN10 only.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 477

Egress PE NAT is being used via a single centralized router to provide Internet access to L3VPN customers. Which description of the NAT operation is true?

- A. Users in different VRFs cannot share the same outside global IP address
- B. The NAT table contains a field to identify the inside VRF of a translation
- C. Multiple address pools are needed for the same L3VPN because each site has a separate NAT
- D. The different L3VPNs using the Internet access must not have IP overlaps internally

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 478

Refer to the exhibit.

```
<l3extOut name="l3out1">
  <l3extLNodeP name="cisconode1">
    <bgpPeerP addr="192.168.1.2">
      <bgpAsP asn="65514"/>
    </bgpPeerP>
  </l3extLNodeP>
</l3extOut>
```

A global company plans to implement BGP at its newest location to provide connectivity to other offices. The global infrastructure of the company is a multivendor environment. An engineer must review the BGP core configurations at headquarters to determine if they can be repurposed at the new location. The engineer copied this JSON script for review. What is the effect of the script?

- A. It configures BGP with neighbor 192.168.1.2 residing in AS 65514.
- B. It sets the BGP router-ID to 192.168.1.2 and sets the AS of the router to 65514.
- C. It configures BGP on the device and inserts 192.168.1.0/24 into the BGP table using the origin AS 65514.
- D. It configures a VRF named cisconode1 and a BGP instance using the VPNv4 address family.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 479

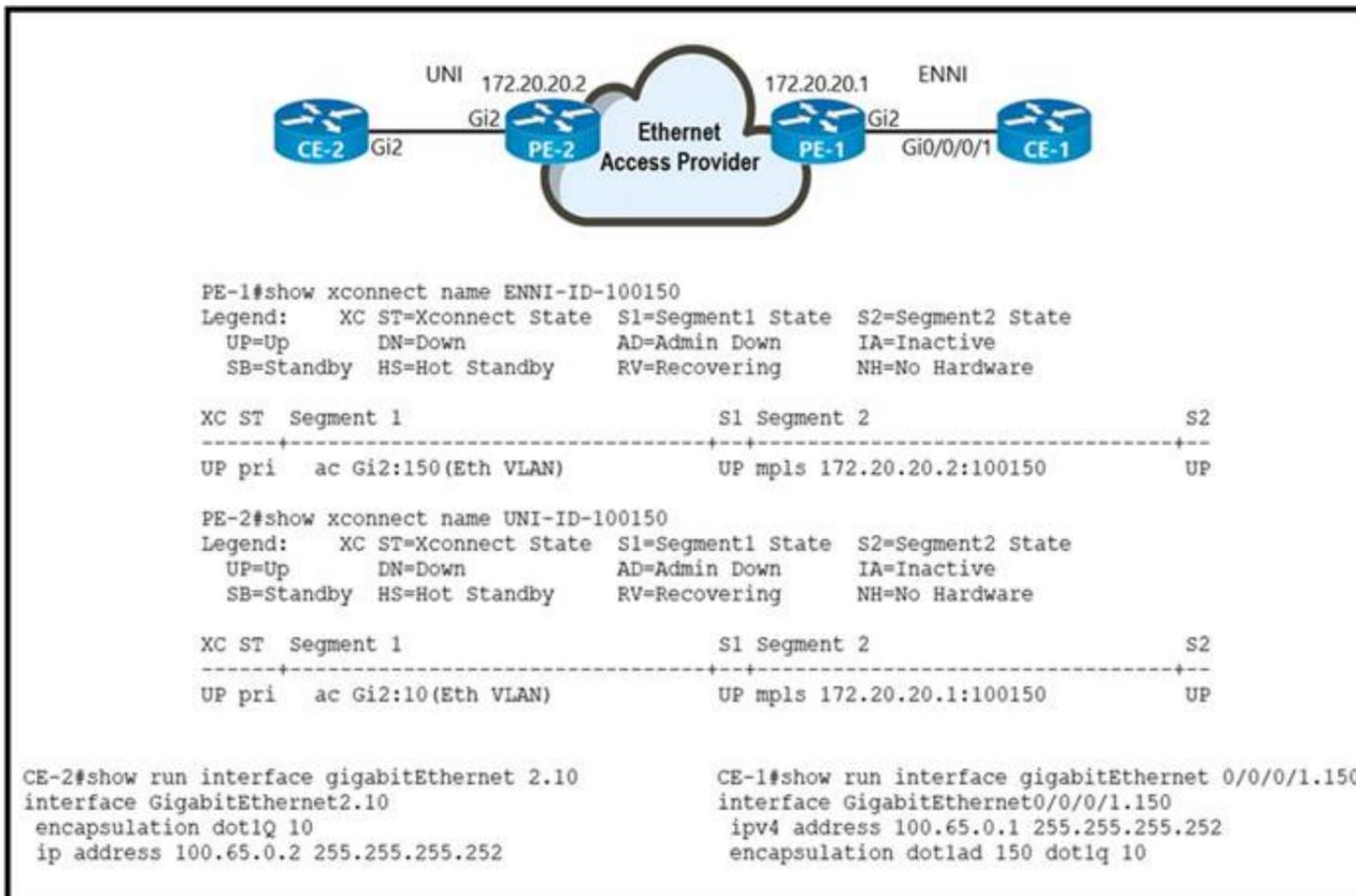
What is a characteristic of data modeling language?

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 483

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 485**

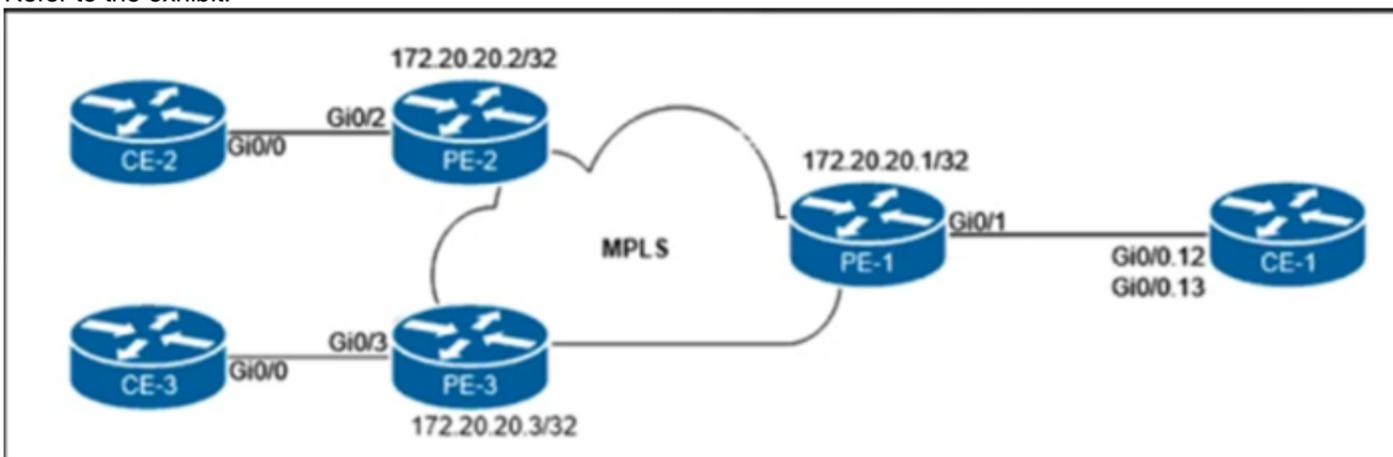
An engineer is implementing NSR with OSPF on a large campus that requires high availability. Which task must an engineer perform to complete the process with minimal disruption to traffic?

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 488**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

- A. Text Description automatically generated

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

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

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

B. Text Description automatically generated

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

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

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

C. Text Description automatically generated

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

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

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

D. Text, letter Description automatically generated

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

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

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 491

An engineer is configuring IEEE 802.1ad on the access port on a new Cisco router. The access port handles traffic from multiple customer VLANs, and it is expected to mark all customer traffic to the same VLAN without dropping any traffic. Which configuration must the engineer apply?

A)

```
interface gigabitethernet0/0/1
 ethernet dot1ad uni c-port
```

B)

```
interface gigabitethernet0/0/1
 ethernet dot1ad uni nni
```

C)

```
interface gigabitethernet0/0/1
 encapsulation dot1q 10
```

D)

## interface gigabitethernet0/0/1 ethernet dot1ad uni s-port

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

**Answer:** D

### NEW QUESTION 496

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/xr12000/software/xr12k\\_r41/routing/configuration/guide/routing](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/xr12000/software/xr12k_r41/routing/configuration/guide/routing)

### NEW QUESTION 497

BGP has been implemented on a IOS XR router. Which configuration sends BGP IPv4 labels to build inter-domain LSPs?

- A. router bgp 65515 address-family ipv4 unicast neighbor 172.16.70.23 send-community extended
- B. router bgp 65515 no bgp default ipv4-unicast
- C. router bgp 65515 address-family ipv4 unicast neighbor 172.16.70.23 send-community
- D. router bgp 65515 neighbor 172.16.70.23 address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast

**Answer:** D

### NEW QUESTION 500

An engineer is implementing MPLS to monitor within the MPLS domain. Which must the engineer perform to prevent packets from being forwarded beyond the service provider domain when the LSP is down?

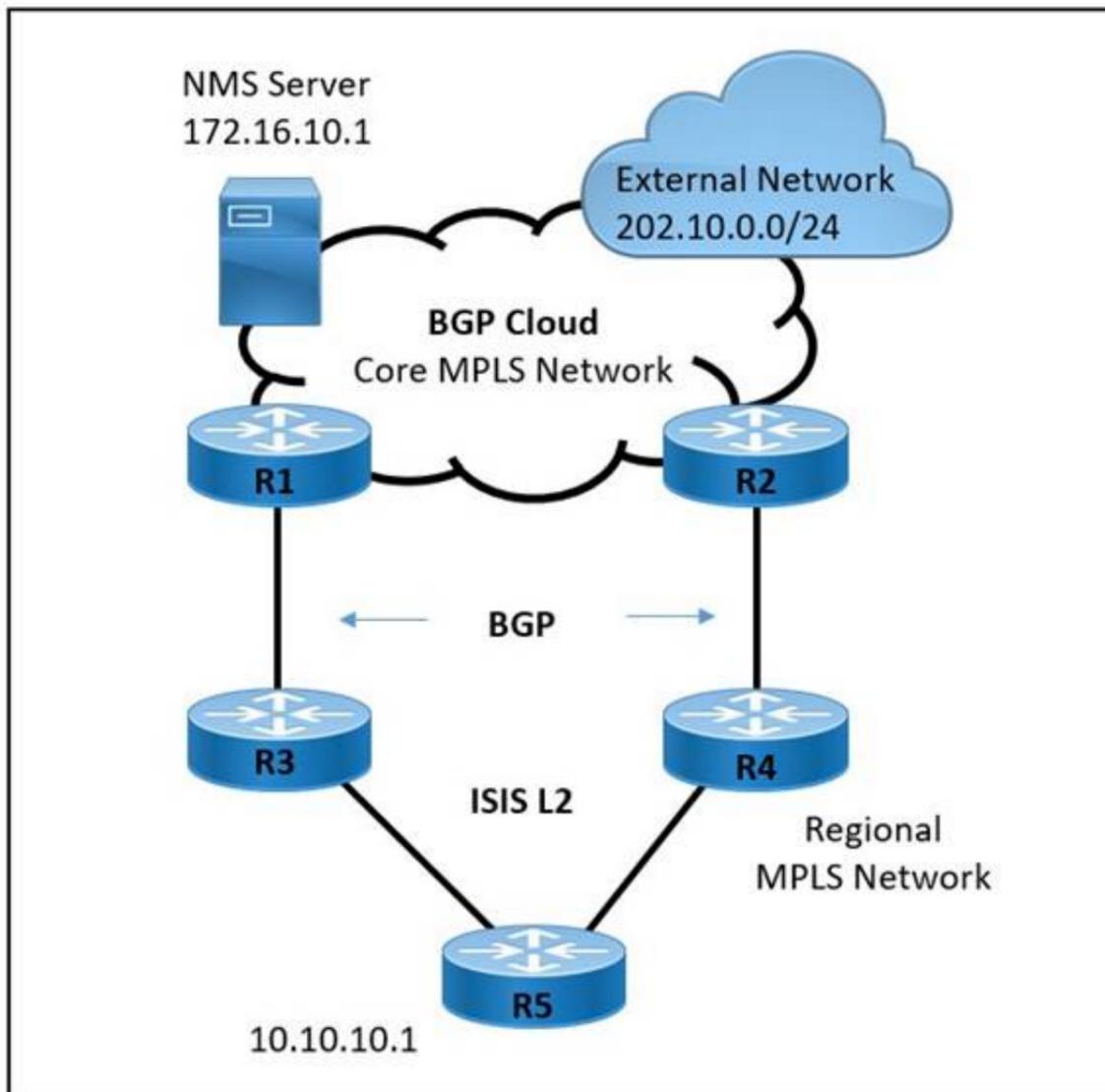
- Disable IP redirects only on outbound interfaces.
- Implement the destination address for the LSP echo request packet in the 127.x.y.z/8 network.
- Disable IP redirects on all ingress interfaces.
- Configure a private IP address as the destination address of the headend router of Cisco MPLS TE.

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

**Answer:** B

### NEW QUESTION 502

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 505**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1
router bgp 65000
router-id 192.168.1.1
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65001
    
```

Which task completes the configuration?

- A. Specify the maximum number of prefixes that R1 receives from neighbor 192.168.1.2.
- B. Specify the source interface in the neighbor statement.
- C. Specify the activate neighbor 192.168.1.2 under the IPv4 address family.
- D. Specify the local-as value in the neighbor statement.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 507**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 508**

A network engineer is configuring RIP as the routing protocol between multiple PEs and CEs. The engineer must avoid advertising the same routes back to their sources. Which action should be performed on the routers to accomplish this task?

- A. Configure a different route distinguisher for each prefix.
- B. Define the site of origin on each interface.
- C. Define VRFs on each device to separate the traffic.
- D. Enable bidirectional forwarding detection on each device.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Although the SoO is set on BGP address family configuration mode not interface mode, but it is applied to the interface based on this reference. "The configuration of the SoO extended community allows MPLS VPN traffic to be filtered on a per-site basis. The SoO extended community is configured in an inbound BGP route map on the PE router and is applied to the interface."

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3850/software/release/16-12/configuration\\_guide/m](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3850/software/release/16-12/configuration_guide/m)

**NEW QUESTION 512**

A router is configured to perform MPLS LDP graceful restart. Which three steps are included when the RP sends an LDP initialization to a neighbor to establish an LDP session? (Choose three)

- A. Reconnect Timeout field
- B. Learn from Neighbor (N) flag, set to 1
- C. Graceful restart capability in OPEN message
- D. Recovery Time field
- E. Learn from Network (L.) flage, set to 1
- F. Type-9 LSA

**Answer: ADE**

**NEW QUESTION 513**

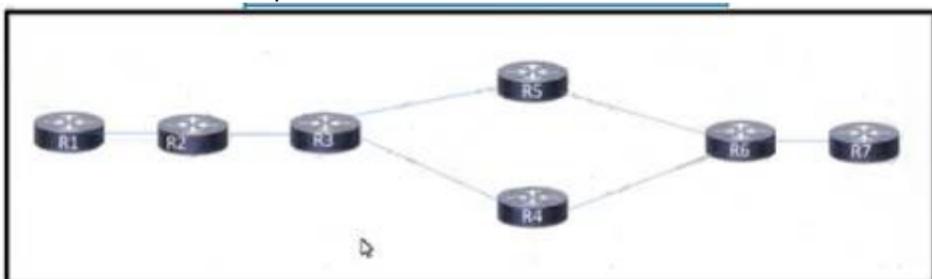
According to RFC5305 on IS-IS extensions for traffic engineering, what is the 4-octet sub-TLV type 10 of extended IS-IS reachability TLV type 22?

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 515**

Refer to the exhibit. After a networking team configured this MPLS topology, the supervisor wants to view MPLS labels to verify the path that packets take from router R1 to router R7. The team already issued an ICMP ping to verify connectivity between the devices. Which task must the team perform to allow the supervisor to view the label switch path?

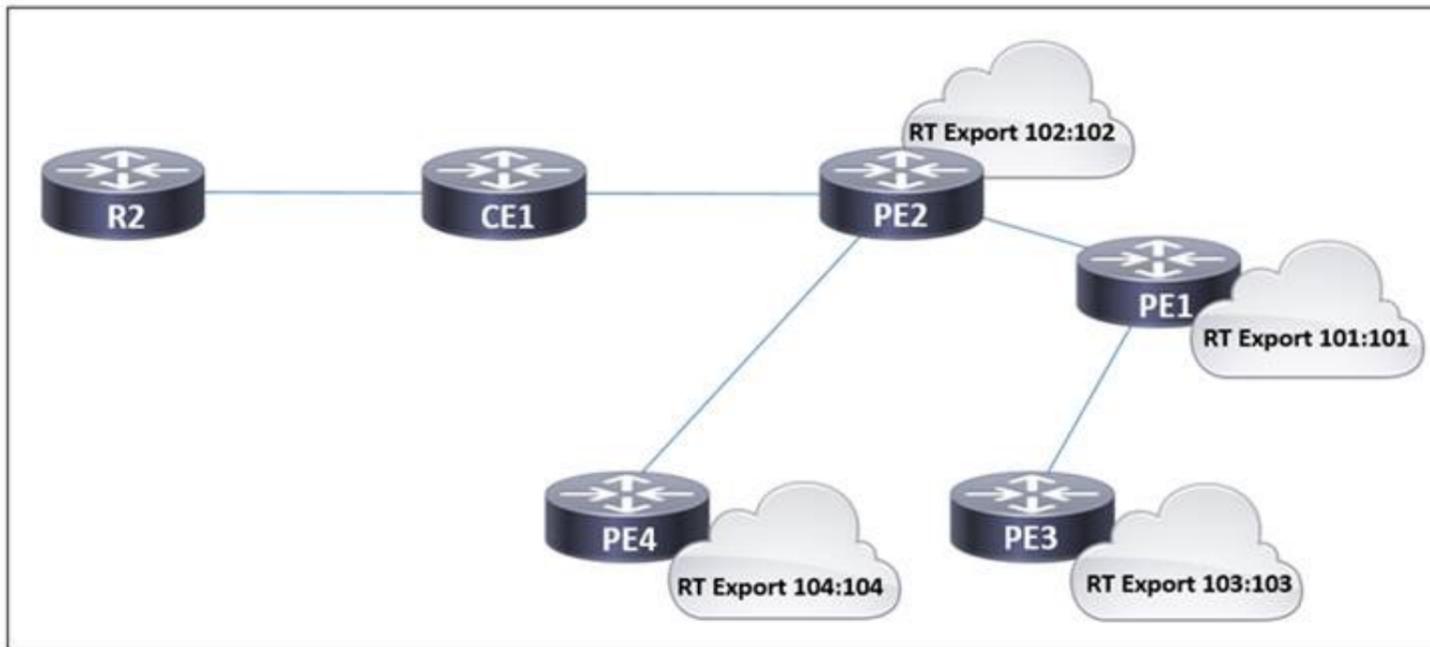


- A. Configure MPLS TE to display the labels in the stack between the head and tail-end routers
- B. Implement MPLS LDP to assign labels to all the routes in the transit path.
- C. Configure MPLS LDP Sync to sync labels from the routing table to the MPLS forwarding table.
- D. Implement MPLS OAM to display the labels for each hop along the path

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 516**

Refer to the exhibit. In the service provider network, routers PE1, PE2, and PE4 have access to the internet and provide access to customer networks. Router PE3 is used for access to other customer systems. In accordance with a new SLA, an engineer is updating settings on this network so that router CE1 accesses the internet via PE1 instead of PE2. Which two tasks must the engineer perform to complete the process? (Choose two.)



- A. On PE1, configure the internet VRF with import route target 102:102.
- B. On PE1 and PE4, configure the internet VRF with import route targets 102:102 and 104:104.
- C. On PE2, configure the internet VRF with import route target 102:102.
- D. On PE2 and PE3, configure the internet VRF with import route target 101:101.
- E. On PE2, configure the CE1 VRF with import route target 101:101.

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

> [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp\\_l3\\_vpns/configuration/15-mt/mp-l3-vpns-15-mt-b](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_l3_vpns/configuration/15-mt/mp-l3-vpns-15-mt-b)

**NEW QUESTION 519**

Refer to the exhibit:

```
POST https://router1:8000/api/mo/uni/Descriptions.xml
```

What does the REST API command do?

- A. It retrieves the information requested by Descriptions xml
- B. It removes the information identified by Descriptions xml
- C. It executes the commands specified in Descriptions xml
- D. It displays the information identified by Descriptions xml

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 520**

In an EVPN operation, how does the PE determine and advertise Ethernet segment reachability?

- A. The PE discovers the remote PEs in the EVI and builds a flood list linked with the EVI.
- B. The PE discovers and shared routing information for the B-MAC addresses associated with local Ethernet segments.
- C. The PE discovers other PEs in the same Ethernet segment and elects a DF.
- D. The PE discovers remote ESIs and determines their redundancy mode.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 523**

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