

Cisco

Exam Questions 350-501

Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network Core Technologies



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

Which three OSPF parameters must match before two devices can establish an OSPF adjacency? (Choose three.)

- A. IP address
- B. interface cost
- C. subnet mask
- D. process ID
- E. hello timer setting
- F. area number

Answer: CEF

NEW QUESTION 3

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
```

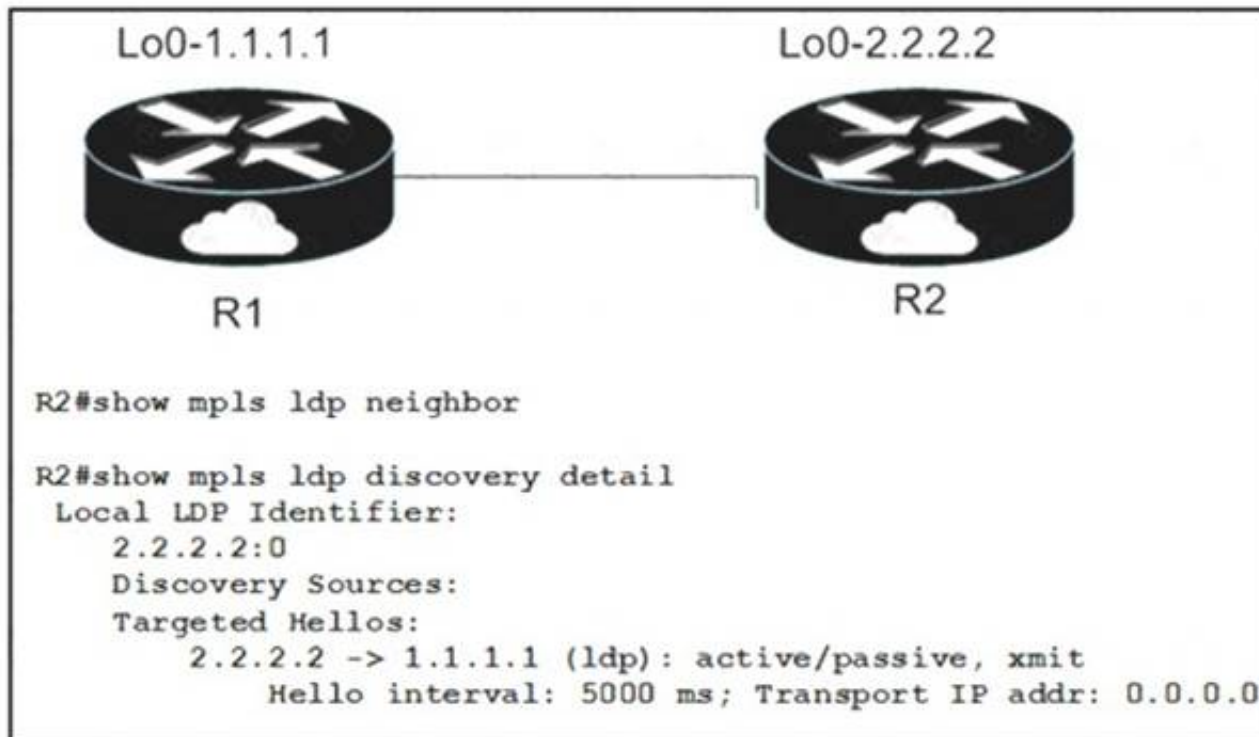
An engineer is preparing to implement data plane security configuration. Which statement about this configuration is true?

- 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 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

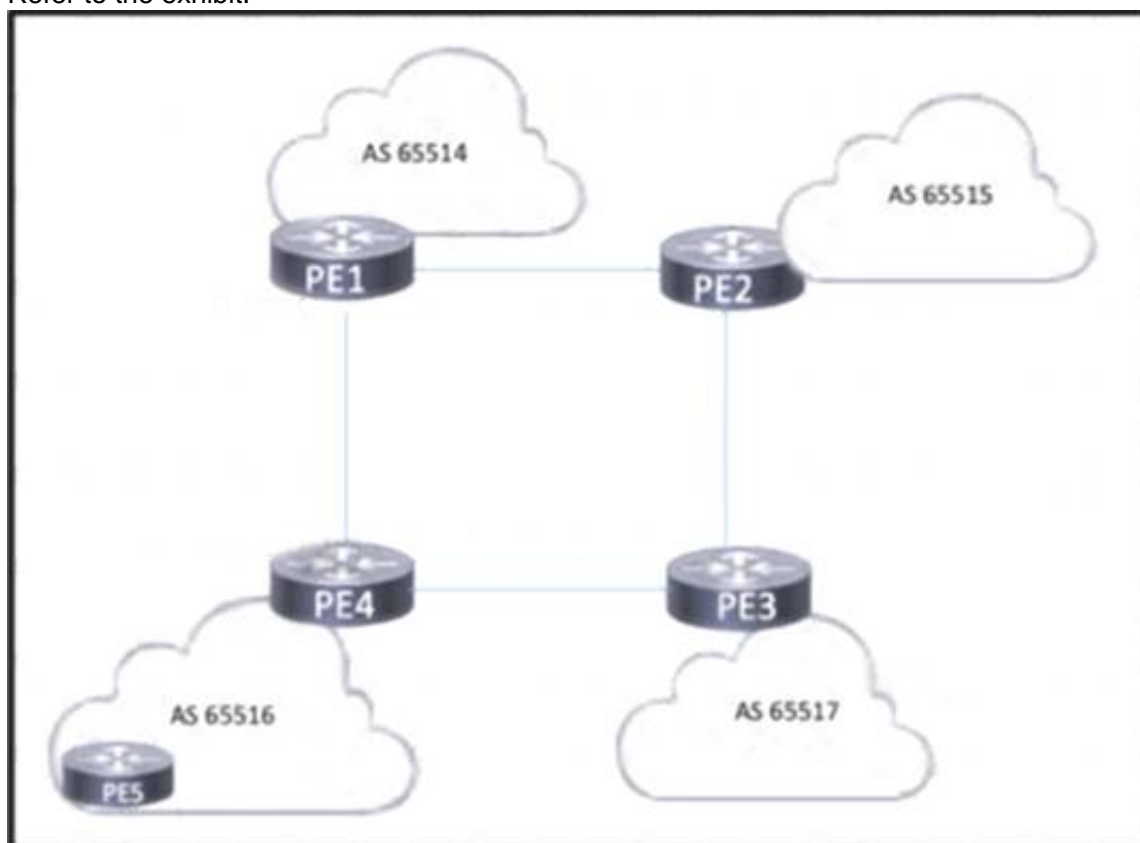
The administrator of a small company network notices that intermittent network issues occasionally cause inbound notifications to its SNMP servers to be lost. Which configuration must the administrator apply so that the SNMP servers acknowledge the notifications that they receive?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 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

Refer to the exhibit.



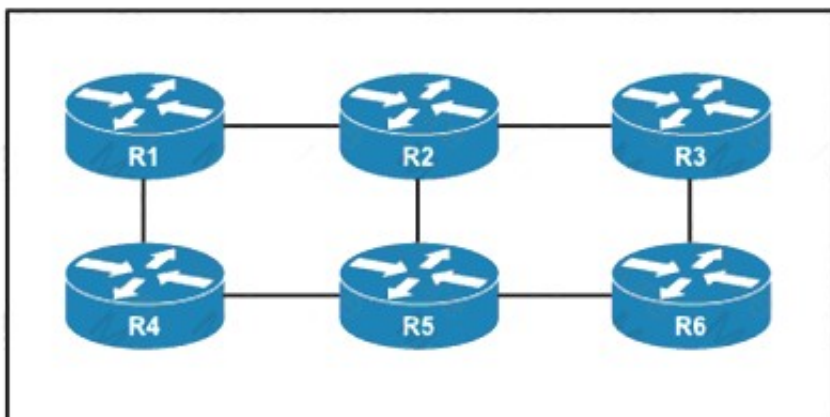
A network operator working for a private telecommunication company with an employee id: 7138: 13:414 just added new users to the network, which resides in VLANs connected to routers R1 and R4. The engineer now must configure the network so that routers R1 and R4 share routes to the VLANs, but routers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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

Refer to the exhibit.



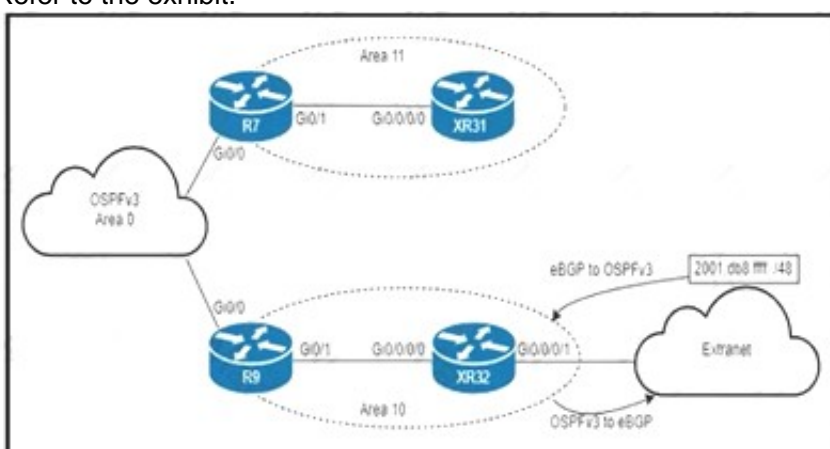
An engineer is configuring an administrative domain in the given multi-vendor environment with PIM-SM. Which feature must the engineer implement so that devices will dynamically learn the RP?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is updating this network to meet these conditions:

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

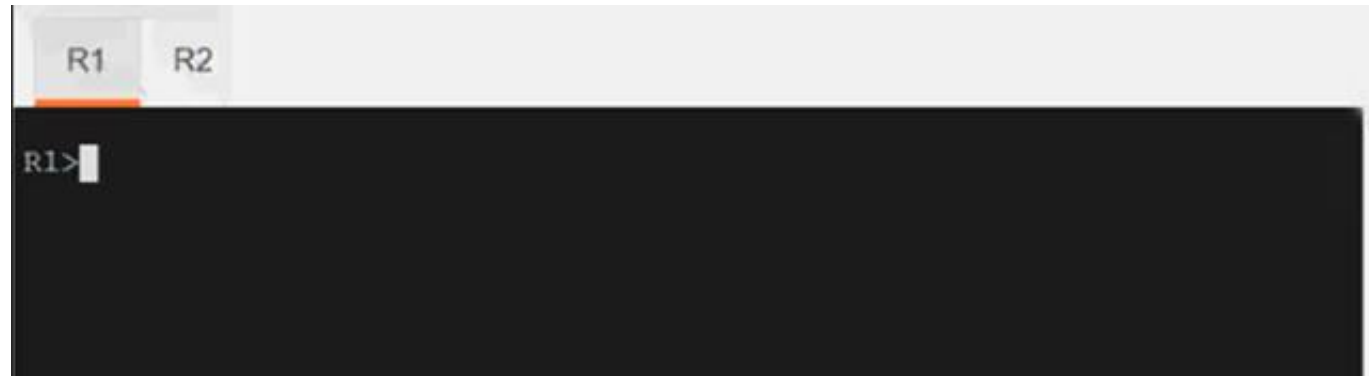
Which two configurations must be performed to meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 10

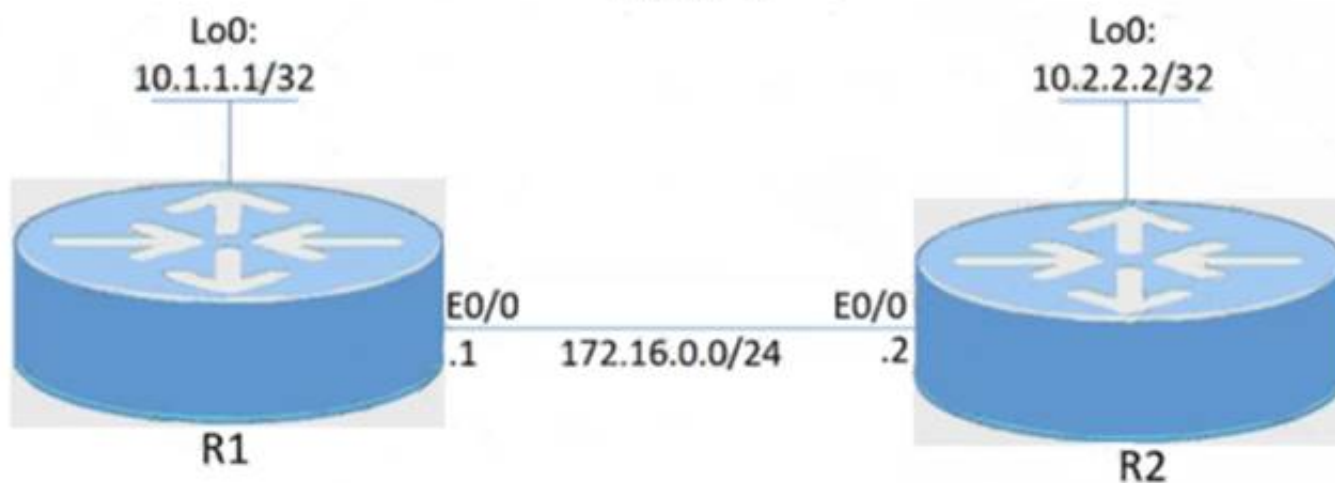
Guidelines



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

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

OSPF Process ID 10 Area 0



Tasks

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Here is the solution:

Graphical user interface, text Description automatically generated


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

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

int lo0
ip ospf 10 area 0

R2:
Conf t
Router ospf 10
Router-id 10.2.2.2

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

int lo0
ip ospf 10 area 0
```

NEW QUESTION 11

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14

Which type of attack is an application attack?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 16

Refer to the exhibit.

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

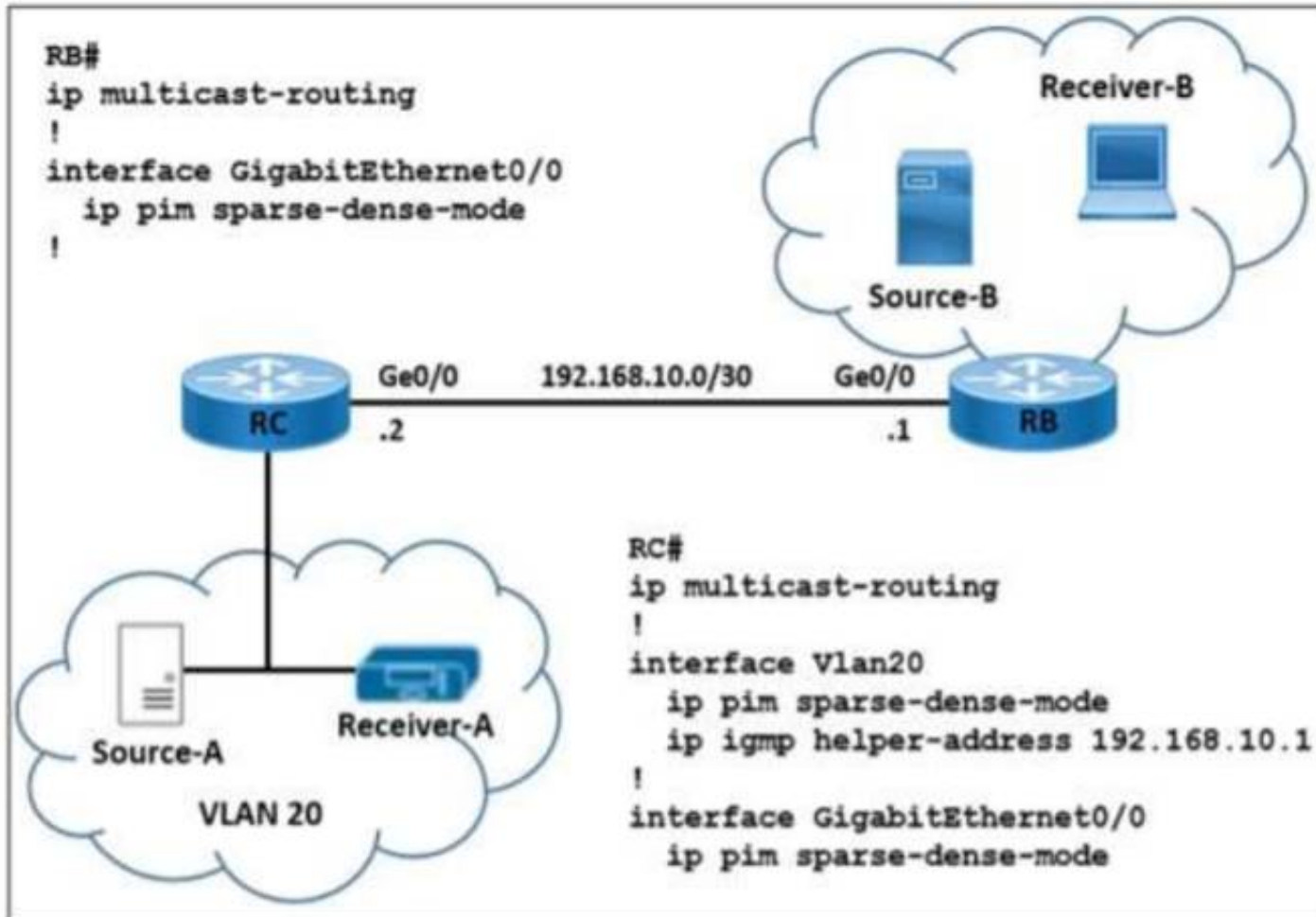
An engineer is implementing the BGP attribute on the customer's network to select the preferred path. Only BGP's well-known discretionary attribute must be used. FTP prefixes should not be selected as part of this implementation. Which configuration must the engineer implement to complete the task?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is implementing multicast. Source-A sends a multicast stream for Receiver-A, and Source-B sends a multicast stream for Receiver-B. Router RC forwards the IGMP host report and leaves messages to IP address 192.168.10.1. How must the multicast features be implemented to prevent RB from receiving multicast flooding from Source-A?

- A. Change the helper-address value to 192.168.10.2 on RC.
- B. Enable ip pim neighbor-filter on RC interface Ge0/0.
- C. Configure PIM-SSM on RB and RC interface Ge 0/0.
- D. Enable ip pim passive on RB interface Ge0/0.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 21

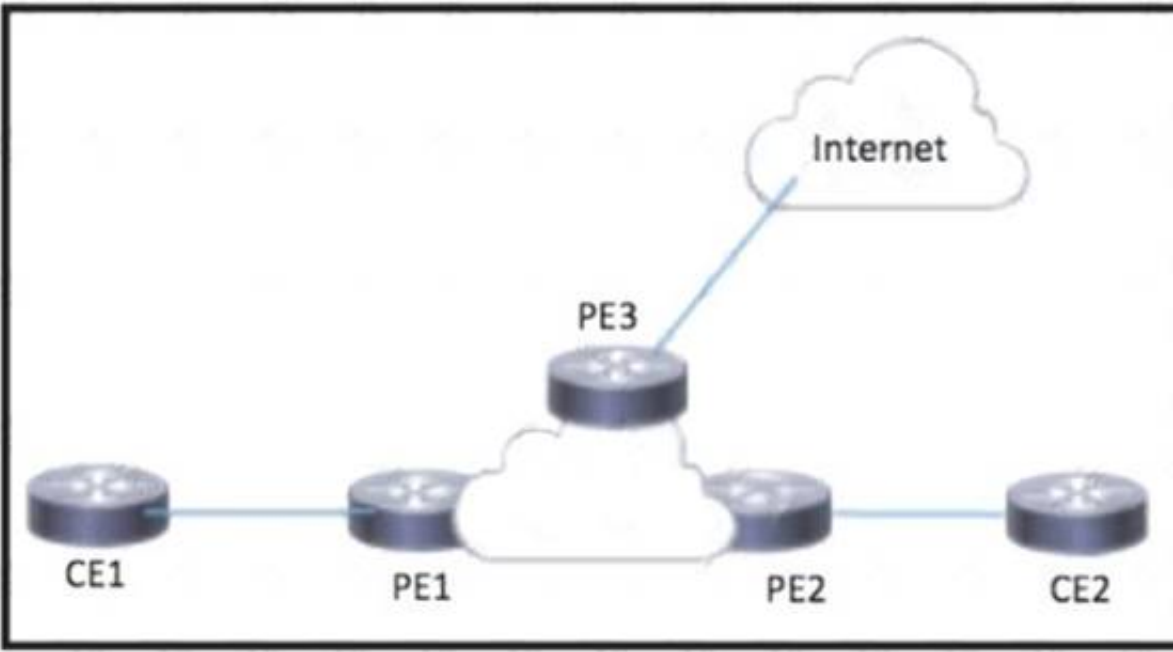
The network team is planning to implement IPv6 on the company's existing IPv4 network infrastructure. The network currently uses IS-IS to share routes between peers. Which task must the team perform so that IS-IS will run in multiprotocol mode on the updated IPv6 network?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 24

Refer to the exhibit.



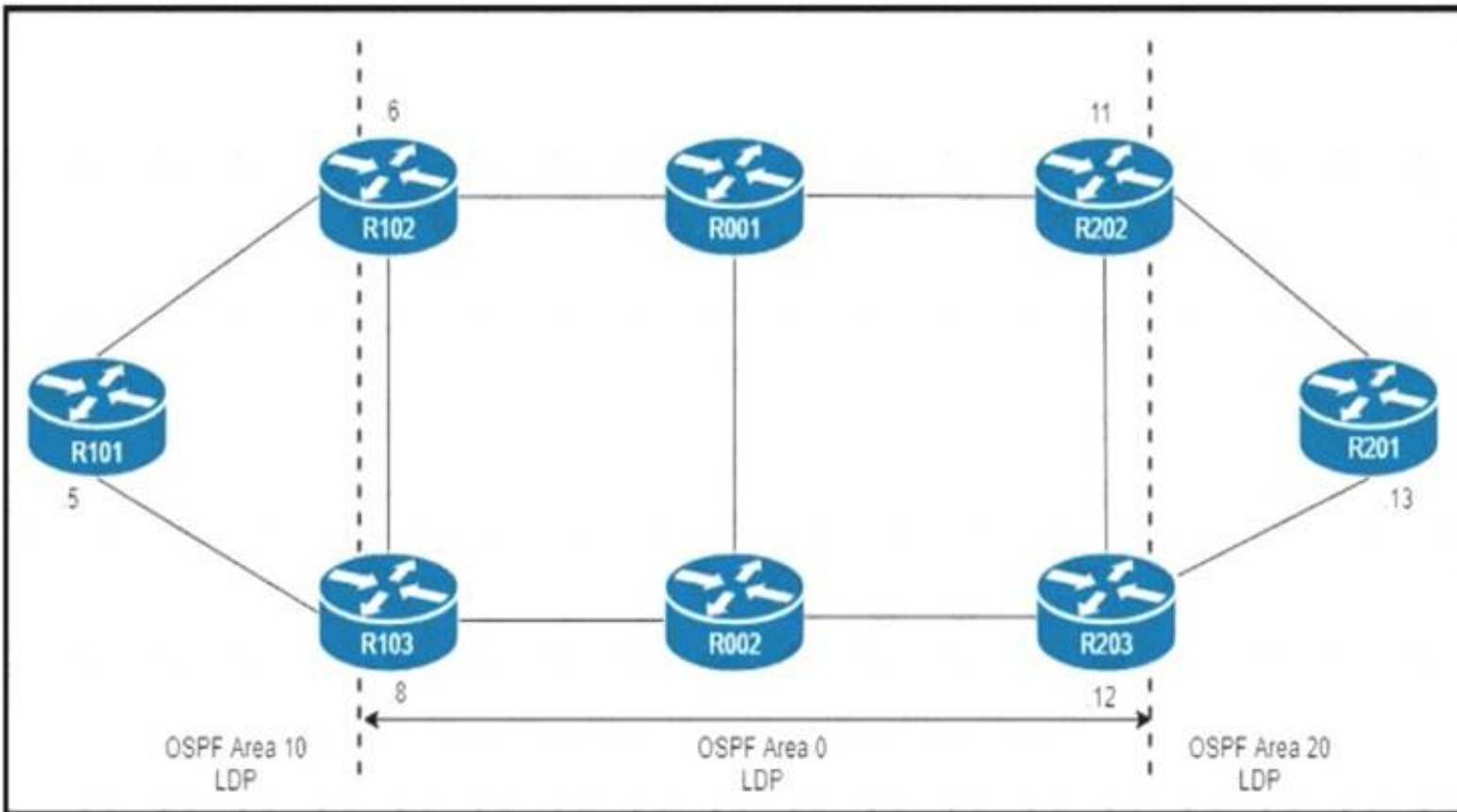
CE1 and CE2 require connectivity to the internet through the ISP connected to PE3. What should an engineer configure to complete this task?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 27

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A)

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

B)

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

C)


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

D)

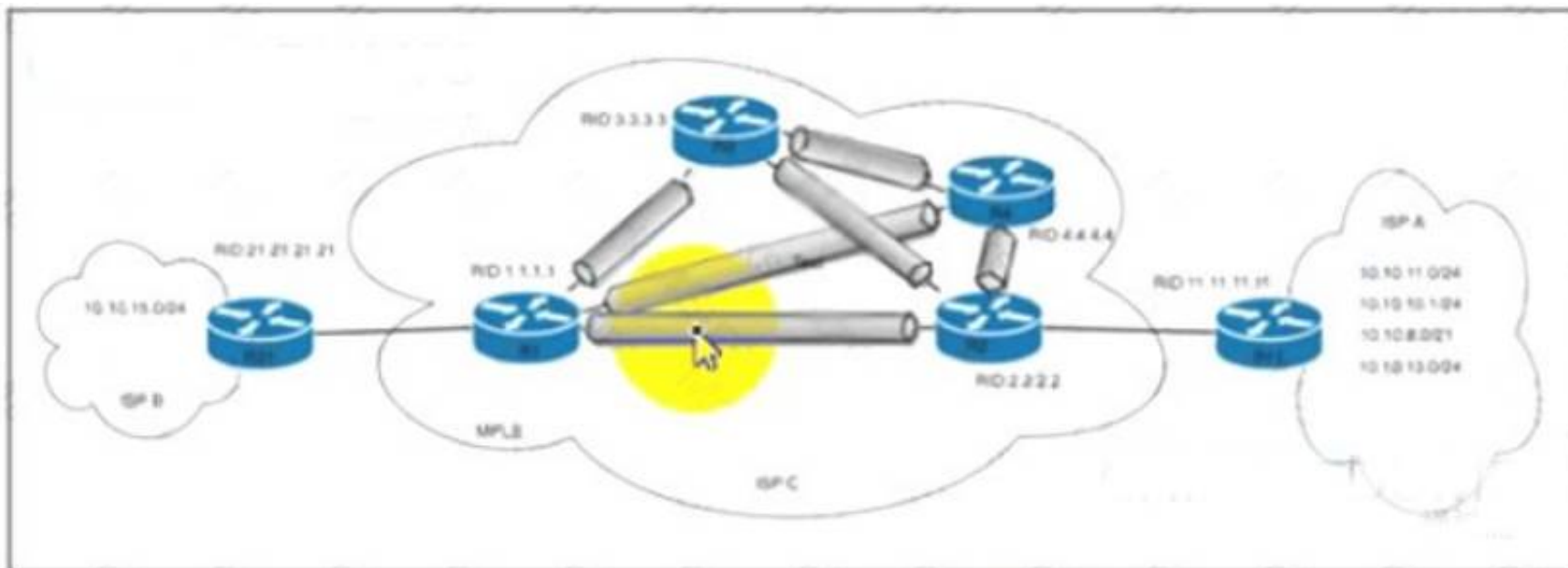
```
router bgp 65512
address-family ipv4
neighbor 172.16.0.5 route-reflector-client
neighbor 172.16.0.5 next-hop-self
neighbor 172.16.0.5 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.11 next-hop-self
neighbor 172.16.0.11 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.12 next-hop-self
neighbor 172.16.0.12 send-label
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 28

Refer to the exhibit



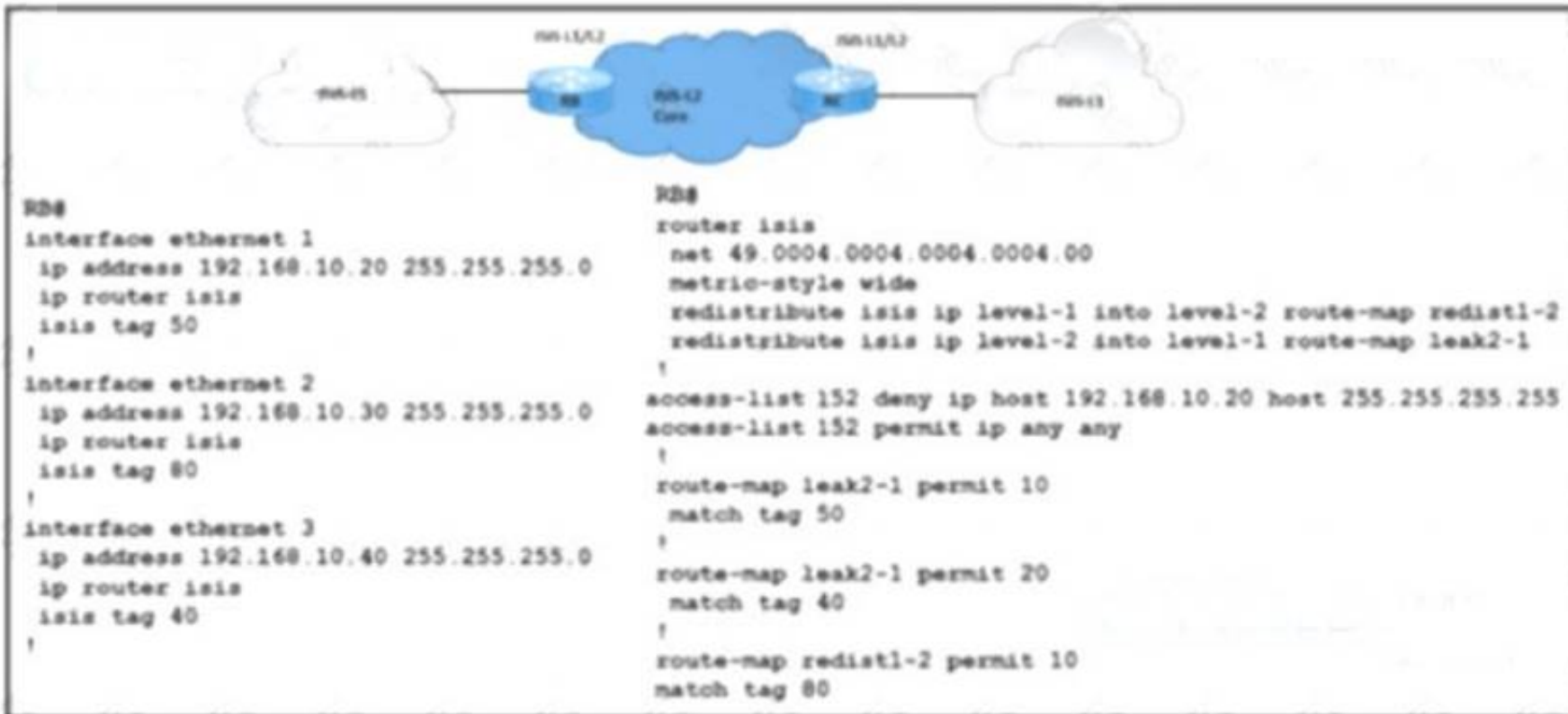
An engineer at ISP C is configuring a new interconnection with ISPs A and B using the BGP protocol. After the initial configuration, the engineer noticed high memory usage and an abnormally large LIB table on router R2. Which two actions must the engineer take on R2 to minimize memory usage? (Choose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

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 30

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Which configuration must be implemented on RB to meet the requirements?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 31

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

```

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

A.

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

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

B.

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

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

C.

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

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

D.

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 33

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 38

Refer to the exhibit.

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

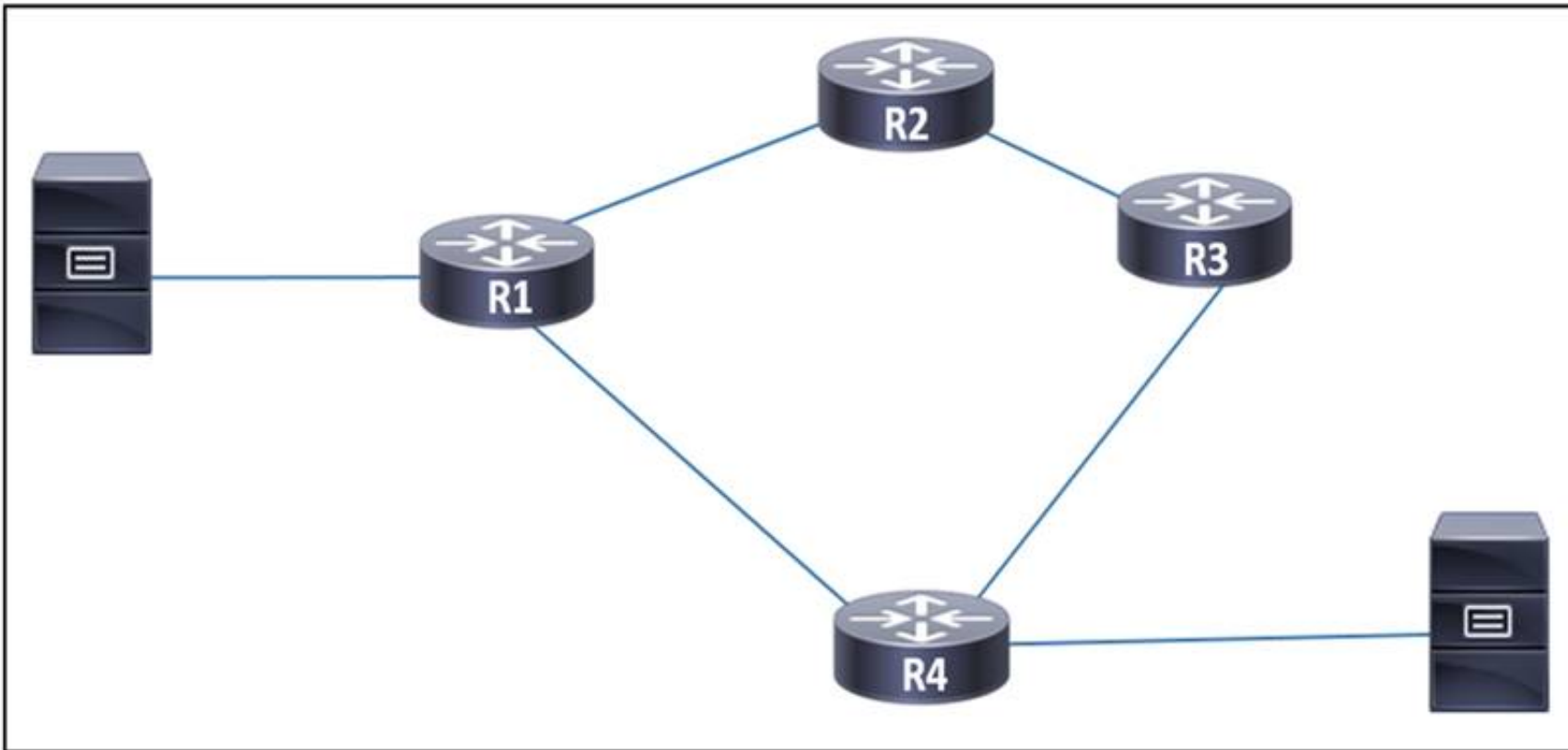
A client wants to filter routes to a BGP peer to limit access to restricted areas within the network. The engineer configures the route map ciscotest to filter routes from the BGP neighbor. The engineer also sets a tag that will be used for QoS in the future. Which task must be performed to complete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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 42

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 43

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 46

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 50

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>
  <infraInfra>
    <!-- Static VLAN range -->
    <fvnsVlanInstP name="inband" allocMode="static">
      <fvnsEncapBlk name="encap" from="vlan-5" to="vlan-10"/>
    </fvnsVlanInstP>
  </infraInfra>
</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 55

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip ospf int
Loopback2 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 200.0.0.1/24, Area 0, Attached via Interface Enable
  Process ID 1, Router ID 100.0.0.1, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
Loopback0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 100.0.0.1/24, Area 0, Attached via Interface Enable
  Process ID 1, Router ID 100.0.0.1, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Interface is unnumbered. Using address of Loopback0 (100.0.0.1), Area 0, Attached via Interface Enable
  Process ID 1, Router ID 100.0.0.1, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT, Cost: 64

R2#show ip ospf database
  OSPF Router with ID (100.0.0.2) (Process ID 1)
    Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum    Link count
100.0.0.1    100.0.0.1    22          0x80000005   0x0090D8    3

R2#show ip route
  100.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       100.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
L       100.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0
```

While troubleshooting a connectivity issue on router R2, a network engineer with an employee id:3876.13.497 notices that although it detects three OSPF links from R1, the OSPF prefixes are missing from the routing table. What is the reason for the problem?

- A. The serial interfaces have different MTUs

- B. Both loopback interfaces on R1 are configured as stub
- C. The R2 Serial 1/0 interface is configured with an IP address, but the R1 Serial R1 Serial 1/0 interface is unnumbered.
- D. The subnet masks on the serial interfaces are mismatched.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 57

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 60

Refer to the exhibit:

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

Which statement about the neighbor statements for 192.168.1.1 is true?

- A. The router must have TDP configured for the send-label command to operate
- B. The neighbor router receives at least four labels from this router
- C. The router sends BGP labels for its prefixes to this peer
- D. The router sends only a label for the prefix for Loopback0.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 62

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 63

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 68

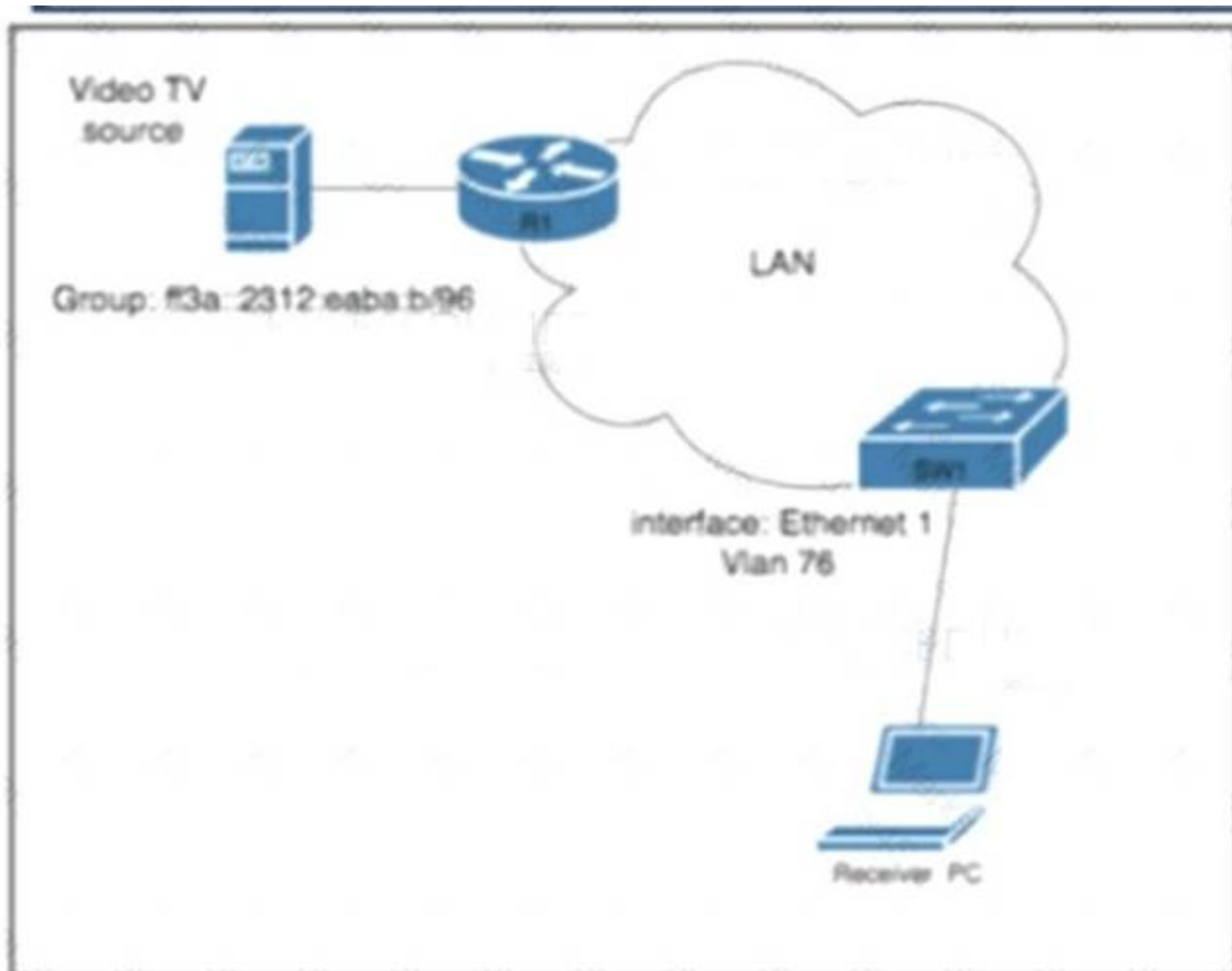
An engineer working for a private service provider with employee id: 3994 37 650 is configuring a Cisco device to redistribute OSPF into BGP. Which task enables the device to filter routes?

- 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 72

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 75

Which protocol is used for communication between the PCE and PCC?

A. ICMP

B. PCEP

C. CEF

D. POP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 77

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

A. dedicated circuits

B. variable-length packets

C. isochronous system

D. fixed-length cells

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 82

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

A)

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

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

B)

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

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

C)

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

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

D)

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 87

Refer to the exhibit.

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

interface g1/0/0
 ip pim sparse-mode

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 90

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 93

Refer to the exhibit:

| | |
|--|---|
| <pre>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</pre> | <pre>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</pre> |
|--|---|

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 98

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 102

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 107

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 110

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 113

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 117

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 120

Refer to me exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 124

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 127

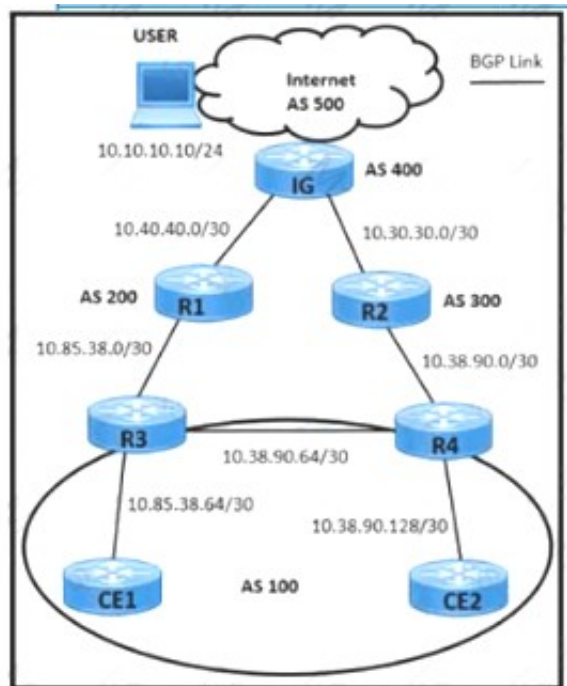
Which function does RSVP perform in a Cisco MPLS TE environment?

- 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 130

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 134

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 ipclass-map match-all V6_TRAFFIC match protocol ipv6class-map match-all QG_4 match qos-group 4class-map match-all QG_6 match qos-group 6!policy-map LAN-INPUT class V4_TRAFFICset qos-group 4 class V6_TRAFFIC set qos-group 6!policy-map WAN-OUTPUT class SELF_TRAFFICset ip dscp cs3 class QG_4 set ip dscp cs1 class QG_6set 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 ipclass-map match-all V6_TRAFFIC match protocol ipv6class-map match-all QG_4 match qos-group 4class-map match-all QG_6 match qos-group 6!policy-map LAN-INPUT class V4_TRAFFICset qos-group 4 class V6_TRAFFIC set qos-group 6!policy-map WAN-OUTPUT class SELF_TRAFFICset dscp cs3 class QG_4 set ip dscp cs1 class QG_6set 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 ipclass-map match-all V6_TRAFFIC match protocol ipv6class-map match-all QG_4 match qos-group 4class-map match-all QG_6 match qos-group 6!policy-map LAN-INPUT class V4_TRAFFICset qos-group 4 class V6_TRAFFIC set qos-group 6!policy-map WAN-OUTPUT class SELF_TRAFFICset ip dscp cs3 class QG_4 set ip dscp cs1 class QG_6set 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 ipclass-map match-all V6_TRAFFIC match protocol ipv6class-map match-all QG_4 match qos-group 4class-map match-all QG_6 match qos-group 6!policy-map LAN-INPUT class V4_TRAFFICset qos-group 4 class V6_TRAFFIC set qos-group 6!policy-map WAN-OUTPUT class SELF_TRAFFICset dscp cs3 class QG_4 set ip dscp cs1 class QG_6set dscp default

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 137

Which utility can you use to locate MPLS faults?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 139

Refer to the exhibit:

```

R1
router isis
  net 52.0011.0000.0000.0001.00
  is-type level-2

interface gigabitethernet0/1
  ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
  ip router isis

R2
router isis
  net 52.0022.0000.0000.0002.00
  is-type level-1

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

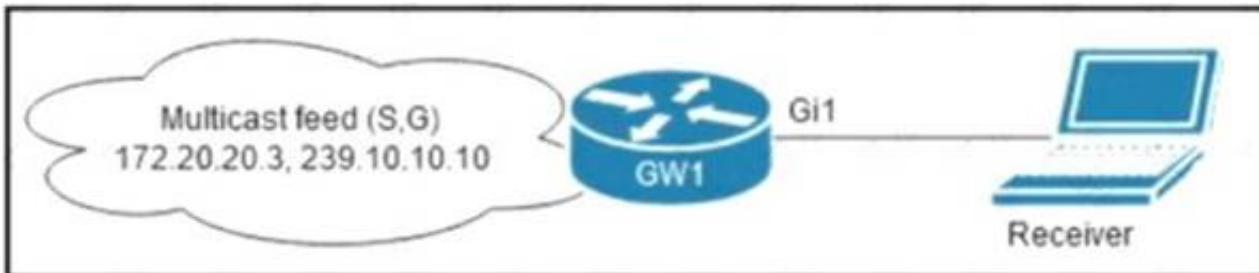
Which statement about the status of the neighbor relationship between R1 and R2 is true?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 143

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A)

```

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

B)

```

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

How IGMP Checks an Extended Access List

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

NEW QUESTION 148

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 151

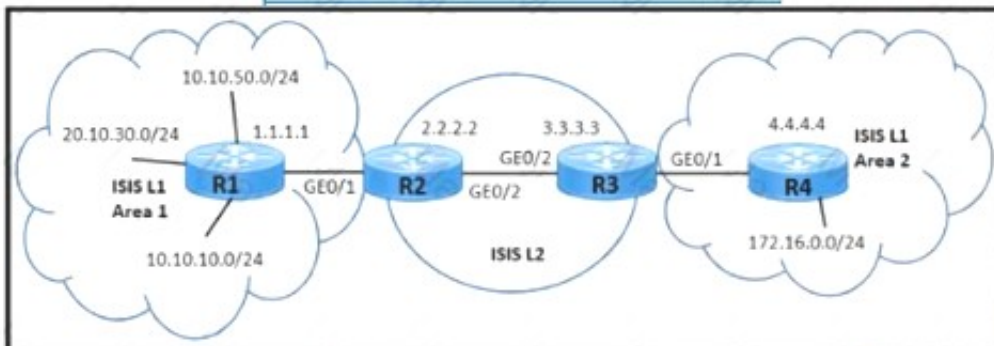
A network administrator is planning a new network with a segment-routing architecture using a distributed control plane. How is routing information distributed on such a network?

- 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 155

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 160

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 163

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 165

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 167

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 170

Which is the benefit of implementing model-driven telemetry in a service provider environment?

- A. It reduces the number of network monitoring tools that are necessary to verify device statistics.
- B. It increases the efficiency of SNMP by pulling system data to requesting servers.
- C. It reduces or eliminates the need to monitor Layer 2 traffic between switches.
- D. It uses reliable transport to push Information to network monitoring tools

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 171

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 174

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 177

What does DWDM use to combine multiple optical signals?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 180

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 183

A new PE router is configured to run OSPF as an IGP with LDP on all interfaces. The engineer is trying to prevent black holes after convergence when the PERSON device loses an LDP session with other PE routers. Which action must the engineer take to implement LDP session protection on a new PE router?

A. Configure the mpls ldp session protection and mpls label protocol ldp commands on the interfaces on the new PE router that connect to the CENTER routers.
 B. Configure the mpls ldp discovery targeted-hello accept and mpls ldp session protection commands on the interfaces on the new PE router that connect to the CE routers.
 C. Configure the new PE router with the mpls ldp session protection command and on neighboring routers that connect to this new PE router.
 D. Configure the new PE router with the mpls ldp session protection command on interfaces with directly connected neighbors.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 184

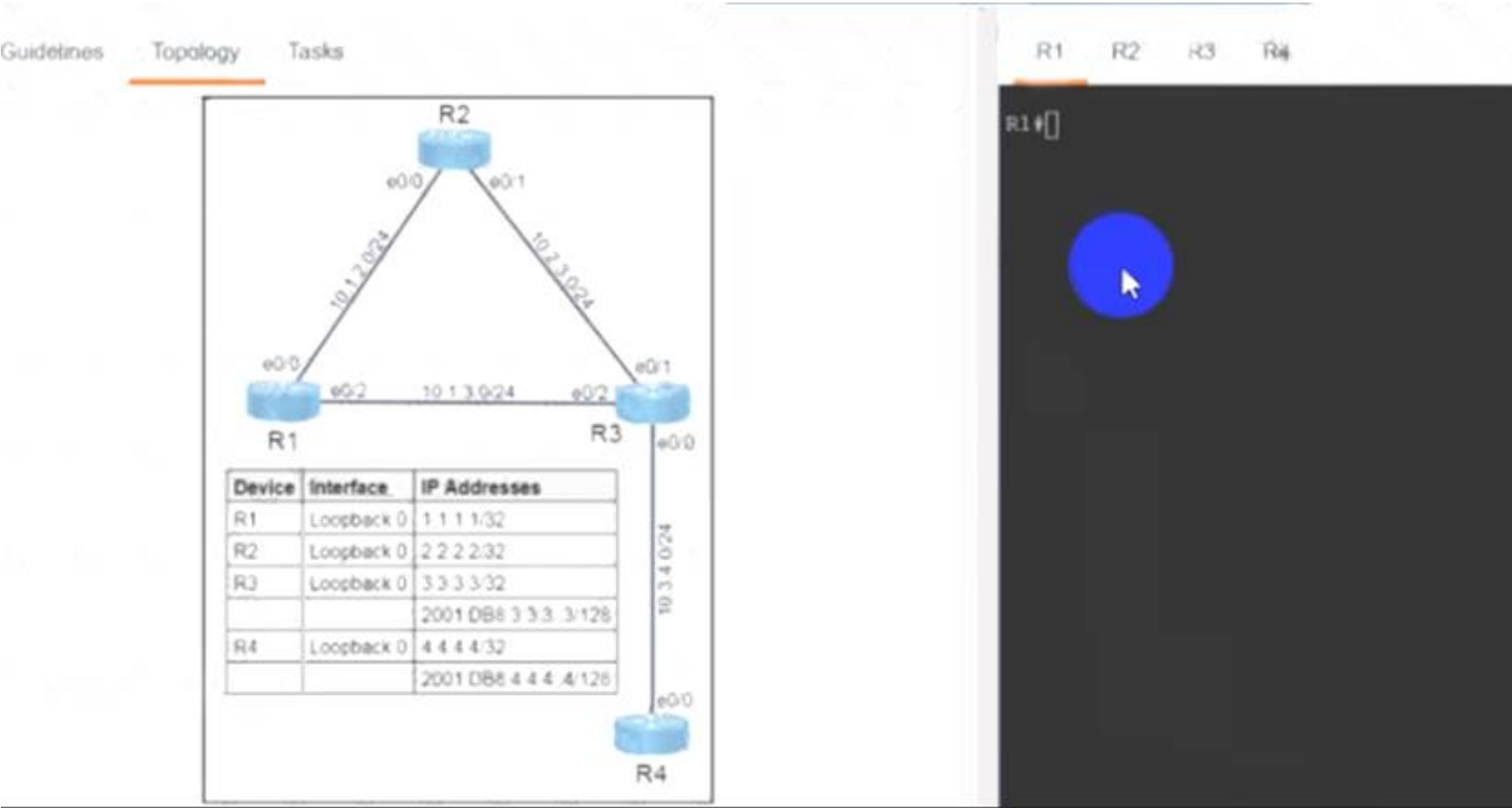
How does model-driven telemetry use YANG?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 186

Simulation 8



Falak Sawied

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::4 remot 65412
nei 2001:db8:4:4:4:4::4 ebgp-multihop 10 add ip4
nei 10.3.4.2 act ex
add ipv6
nei 2001:db8:4:4:4:4::4 activate
nei 2001:db8:4:4:4:4::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 190

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: A**NEW QUESTION 195**

Refer to the exhibit:

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

Which configuration prevents the OSPF neighbor from establishing?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 196

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 197

Refer to the exhibit:

```

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

```

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 198

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 201

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 202

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/167/b_167_programmability_cg/configur

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

R: Global-lock on running datastore

C: Global-lock on candidate datastore

S: Global-lock on startup datastore

Number of sessions : 1

session-id : 19

transport : netconf-ssh

username : admin

source-host : 2001:db8::1

login-time : 2018-10-26T12:37:22+00:00

in-rpcs : 0

in-bad-rpcs : 0

out-rpc-errors : 0

out-notifications : 0

global-lock : None

NEW QUESTION 206

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 210

Refer for the exhibit.

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

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

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

- A. The script logs in via SSH and configures interface GigabitEthernet0/1 with IP address 10.1.131.112/30.
- B. The script leverages REST API calls and configures Interface GigabitEthernet0/1 with IP address 10.1.131.112/30.
- C. The script performs a configuration sanity check on the device with IP address 172.168.211.65 via HTTP and returns an alert if the payload field fails to match.
- D. The script parses the JSON response from the router at IP address 172.168.211.65 and checks if the interface GigabitEthernet0/1 with IP address 10.1.131.112 exists on the router.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 213

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 218

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 221

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 225

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

- A. The switch port actively sends packets to negotiate an EtherChannel using PAgP
- 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 226

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 231

What is the role of NSO in network automation?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 236

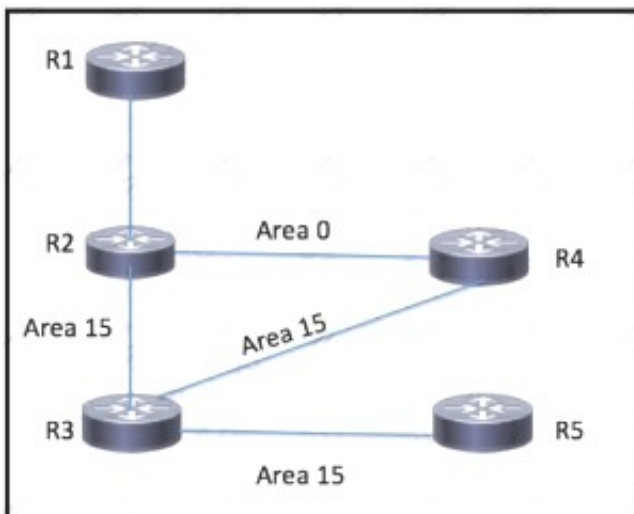
What is a characteristic of prefix segment identifier?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 239

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 244

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 246

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 249

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 254

Refer to the exhibit:

```
R1

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

Which effect of this configuration is true?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 259

Which benefit is provided by FRR?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 263

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

NEW QUESTION 264

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 265

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:

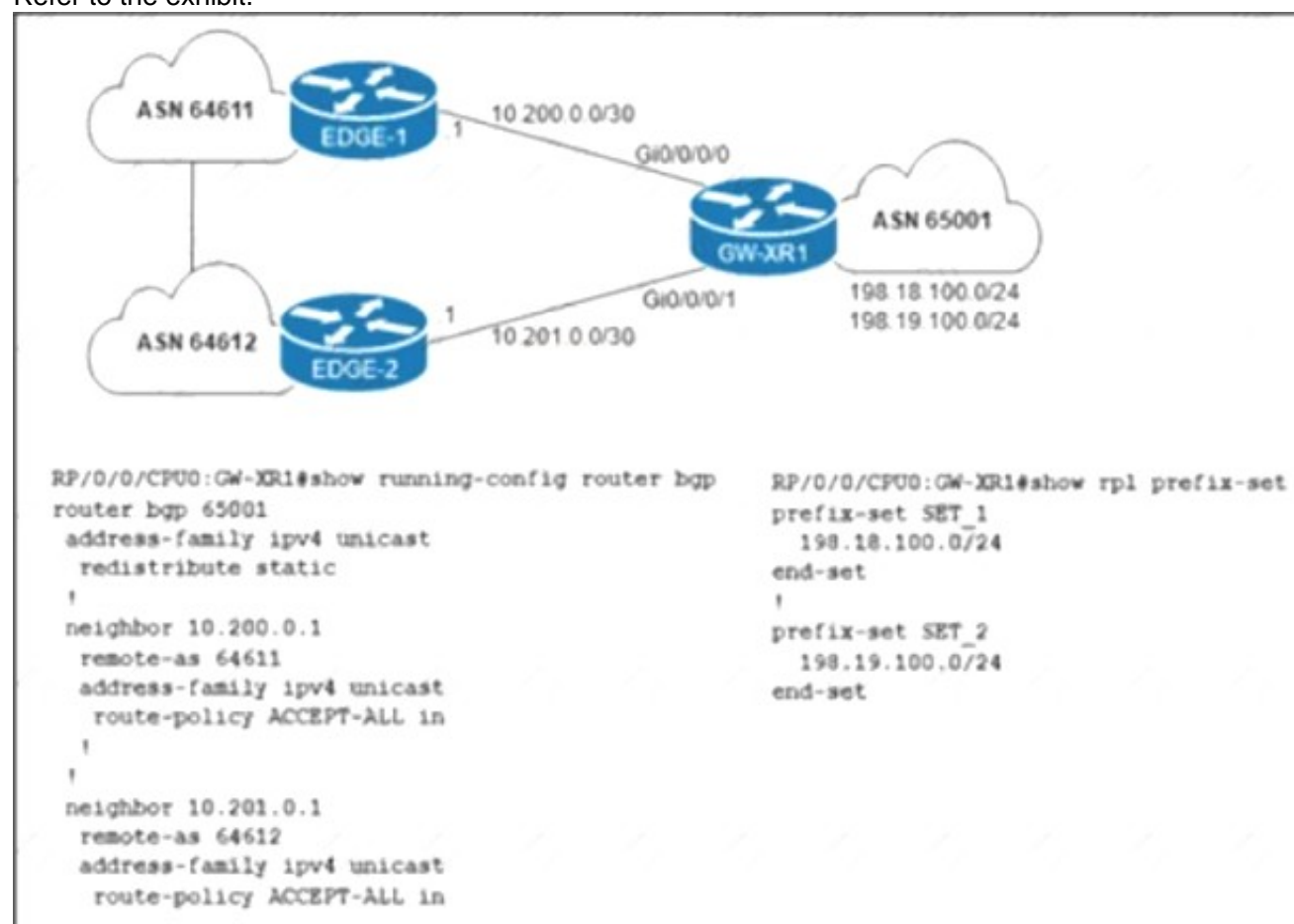
Asymmetric IRB

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 268

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

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

B. Text Description automatically generated

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

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


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

D. Text, letter, email Description automatically generated

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 269

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show ip bgp summary
Neighbor      V  AS   MsgRcvd  MsgSent  TblVer  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
11.11.11.11   4  5400   0         0         0     0     0    never     Active

R1
interface Loopback0
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
interface Ethernet1/0
 ip address 11.11.11.11 255.255.255.0
router bgp 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.12 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.12 update-source Loopback0
 ip route 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 11.11.11.12

R2
interface Loopback0
 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
interface Ethernet1/0
 ip address 11.11.11.12 255.255.255.0
router bgp 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.11 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.11 update-source Loopback0
 ip route 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 11.11.11.11
```

Router R1 is reporting that its BGP neighbor adjacency to router R2 is down, but its state is Active as shown. Which configuration must be applied to routers R1 and R2 to fix the problem?

A)

```
R1
router bgp 5400
neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 5400
```

```
R2
router bgp 5400
neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 5400
```

B)

```
R1
router bgp 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.11 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.11 update-source Loopback0
```

```
R2
router bgp 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.12 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.12 update-source Loopback0
```

C)

```
R1
router bgp 5400
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 update-source Loopback0
```

```
R2
router bgp 5400
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 update-source Loopback0
```

D)

```
R1
router bgp 5400
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 update-source Loopback0
```

```
R2
router bgp 5400
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 update-source Loopback0
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 272

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 275

Refer to the exhibit:

```
https://192.168.1.100/api/mo/uni/tn-ciscotest.xml
```

What is the URL used for with REST API?

- A. It is used to contact a URL filter to determine the efficacy of a web address
- B. It is used to send a TACACS+ authentication request to a server
- C. It is used to send a message to the APIC to perform an operation on a managed object or class operator
- D. It is used to initiate an FTP session to save a running configuration of a device.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 276

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 277

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?

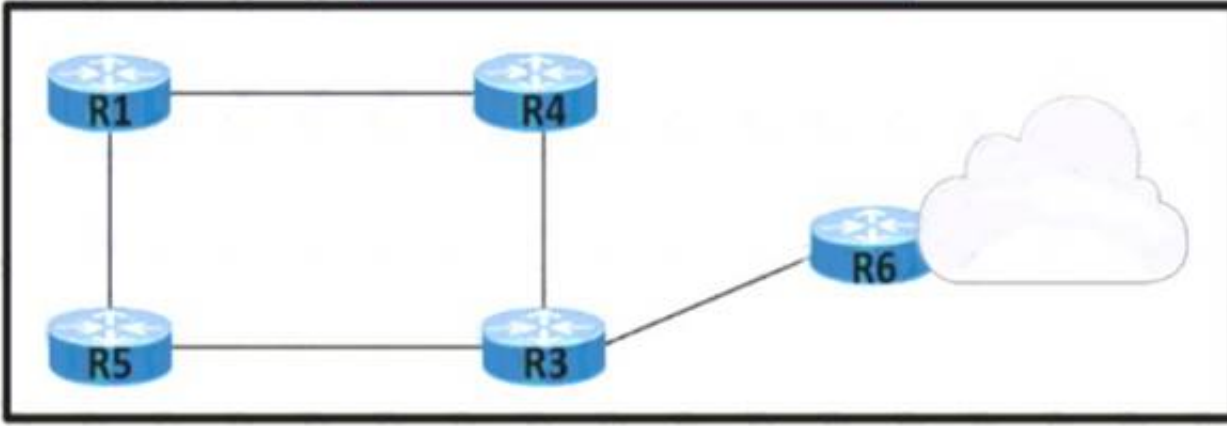
- A. IS-IS neighbor authentication is failing for Level 2 first and then for Level 1 PDUs
- B. IS-IS neighbor authentication is failing for Level 1 and Level 2 PDUs.
- C. IS-IS neighbor authentication is failing for Level 1 PDUs only
- D. IS-IS neighbor authentication is failing for Level 2 PDUs only.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 281

Refer to the exhibit. An organization's network recently experienced several significant outages due to device failures. The network administrator just moved the network devices to a new central data center, and packets are switched using labels. The administrator is now implementing NSF on the network to reduce

potential risk factors in the event of another outage. Which task must the administrator perform on each router as part of the process?

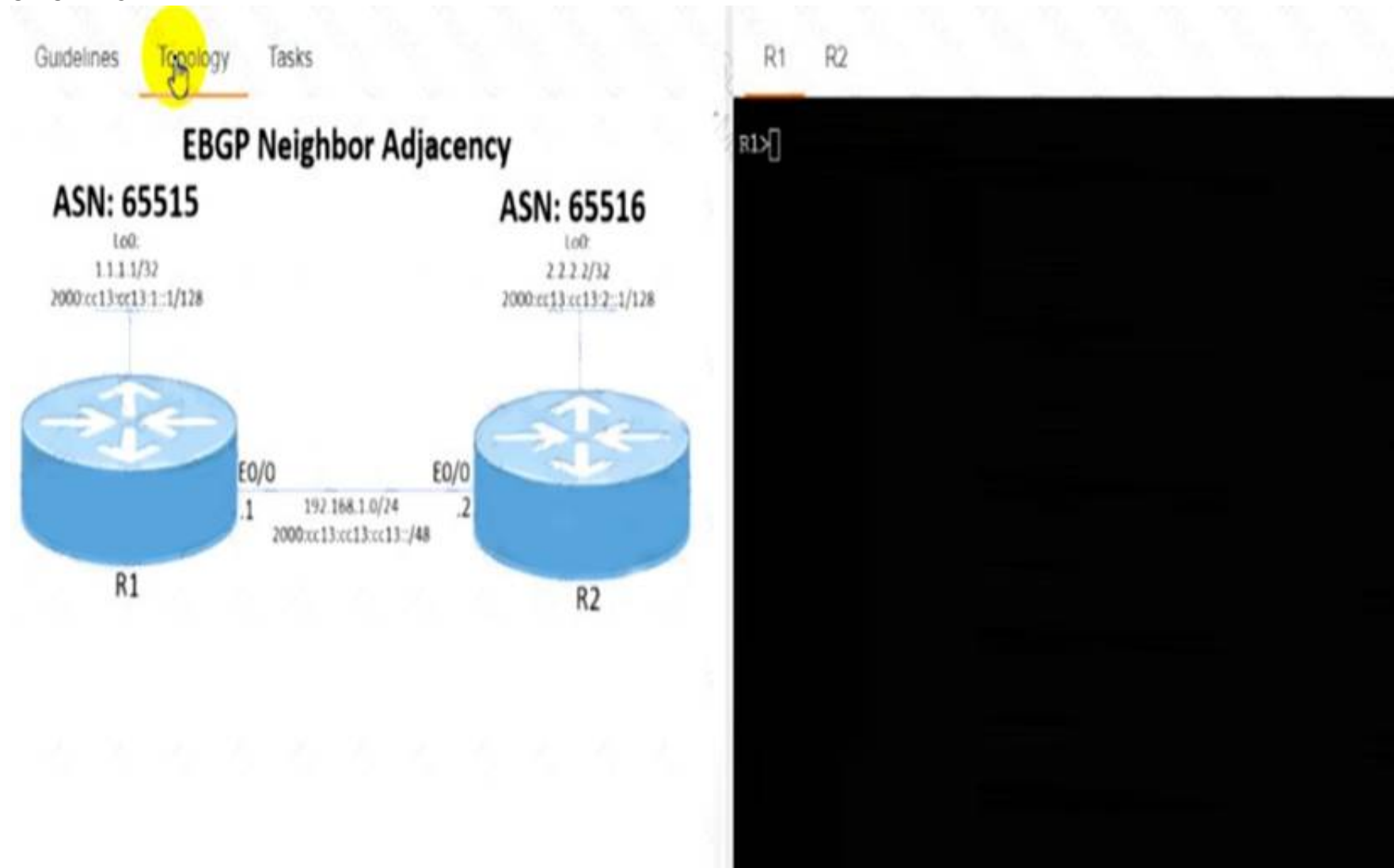


- A. Remove route filtering to speed repopulation of the link-state database
- B. Copy the router's existing state information and share the file with its peers to enable BGP soft resets
- C. Implement MPLS to forward packets while the RIB updates after a failover.
- D. Implement Graceful Restart to mitigate the delay in MPLS LDP synchronization when the IGP starts up.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 283

SIMULATION 4



Guidelines
Topology
Tasks

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

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

Submit feedback about this item

R1R2

R1>

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```

R1
Router bgp 65515
No bgp default ipv4-unicast Neig 2.2.2.2 remote-as 65516
Nei 2.2.2.2 update-soc loopback0 Nei 2.2.2.2 ebgp-multihop 2 Neig 2.2.2.2 pass C1sc0!
Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 remote-as 65516 Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 update-so loopback0 Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 pass C1sc0!
Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 ebgp-multihop 2 Address-family ipv4
Neig 2.2.2.2 activate Address-family ipv6
Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 activate
Ip route 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.2
Ipv6 route 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1/128 2000:cc13:cc13:cc13:2 R2
Router bgp 65516
No bgp default ipv4-unicast Neig 1.1.1.1 remote-as 65515
Nei 1.1.1.1 update-soc loopback0 Nei 1.1.1.1 pass C1sc0!
Nei 1.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop 2
Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 remote-as 65515 Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 update-so loopback0 Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 pass C1sc0!
Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 ebgp-multihop 2 Address-family ipv4
Neig 1.1.1.1 activate Address-family ipv6
Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 activate
Ip route 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1
Ipv6 route 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1/128 2000:cc13:cc13:cc13:1
  
```

NEW QUESTION 286

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| TLV Type 2 | TLV Type 22 |
| TLV Type 22 | TLV Type 135 |
| TLV Type 134 | TLV Type 134 |
| TLV Type 135 | TLV Type 2 |
| Type 10 Opaque LSA | Type 10 Opaque LSA |

NEW QUESTION 289
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

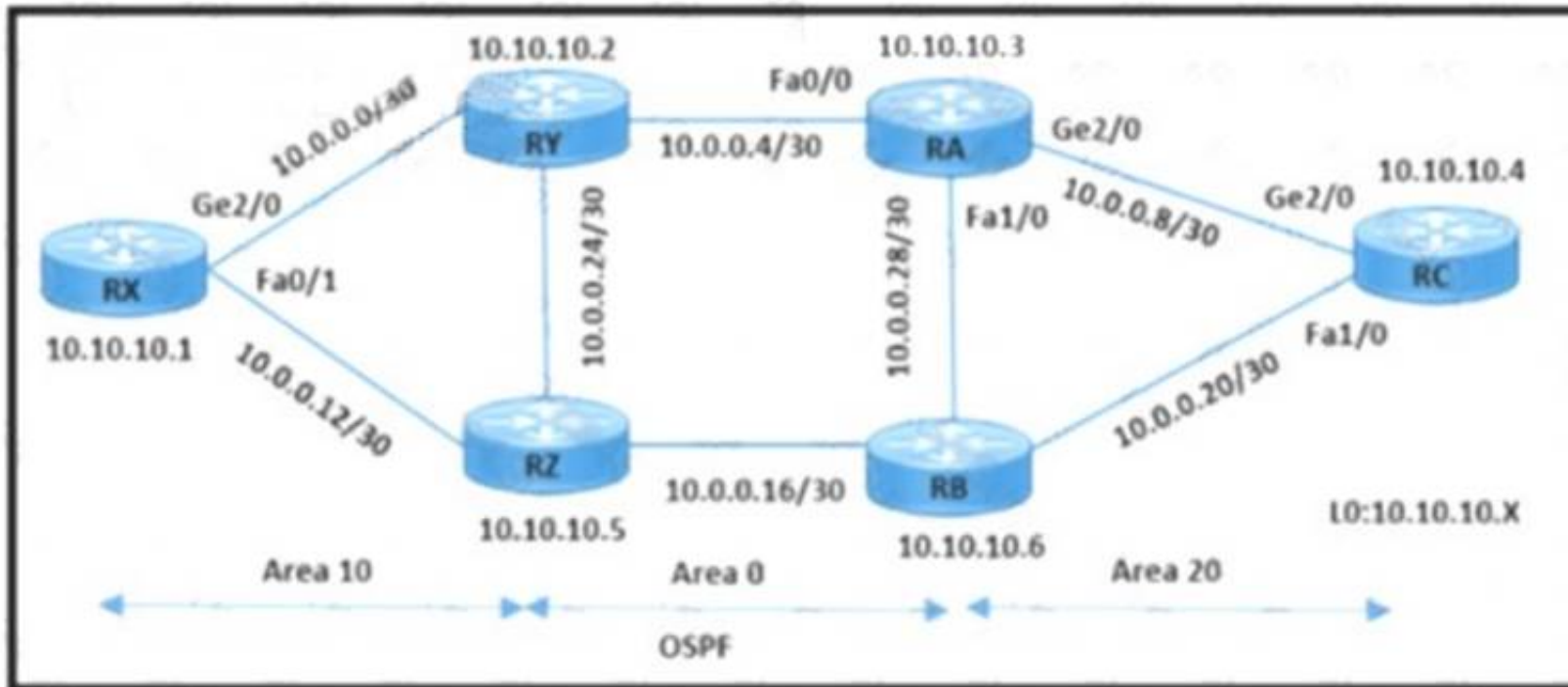
An engineer at a new ISP must configure many Cisco devices in the data center. To make the process more efficient, the engineer decides to automate the task with a REST API. Which action does this JSON script automate?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 294

Refer to the exhibit.



```

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

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

```

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 299

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 302

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 305

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

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

LDP NSF works with LDP sessions between directly connected peers and with peers that are not directly connected (targeted sessions).

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_ha/configuration/15-sy/mp-ha-15-sy-book/mp-ldp-grace

NEW QUESTION 308

Drag and drop the functions from the left onto 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:

PCE – 1,2,5

PCC- 3,4

NEW QUESTION 311

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 314

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 319

Refer to the exhibit.

```
line vty 0 4
  access-class 100 in
  transport input ssh
  login local
line vty 5 15
  access-class 100 in
  transport input ssh
  login local
```

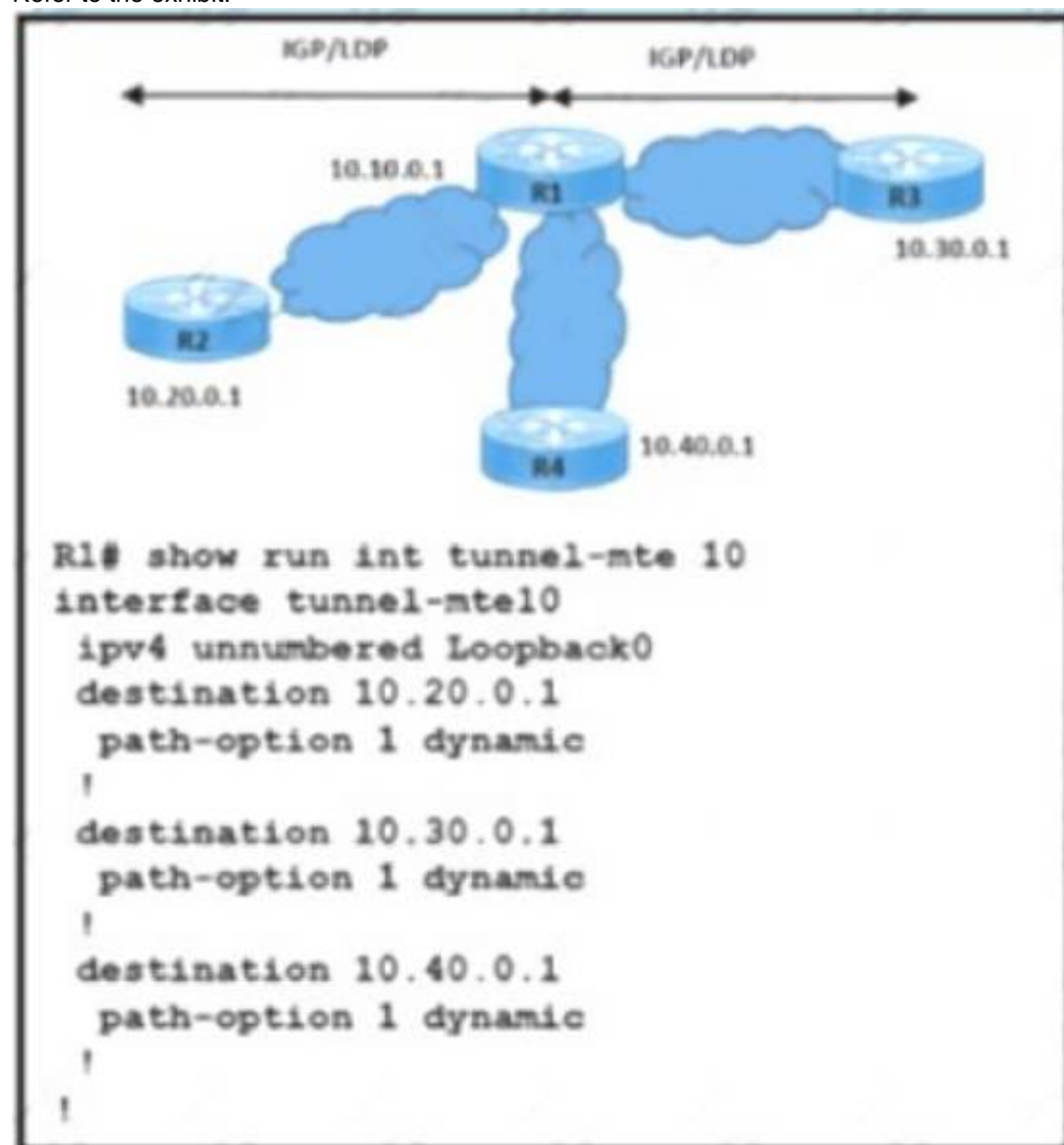
An engineer has started to configure a router for secure remote access as shown. All users who require network access need to be authenticated by the SSH Protocol. Which two actions must the engineer implement to complete the SSH configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure an IP domain name.
- B. Configure service password encryption.
- C. Configure crypto keys
- D. Configure ACL 100 to permit access to port 22.
- E. Configure a password under the vty lines.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 323

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 326

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 330

What are two features of stateful NAT64?

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 331

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

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

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

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

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

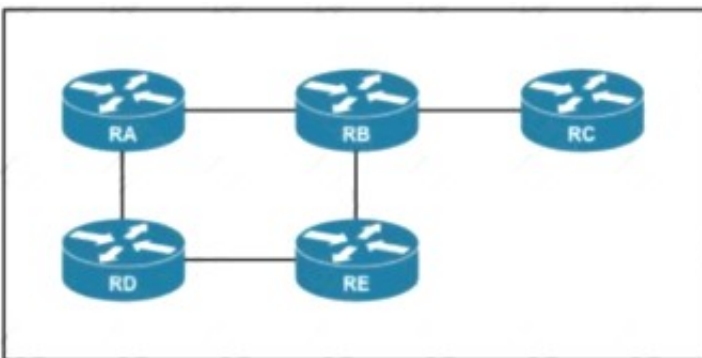
 ip prefix-list SELECTED seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 ge 21 le 24

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 334

Refer to the exhibit.



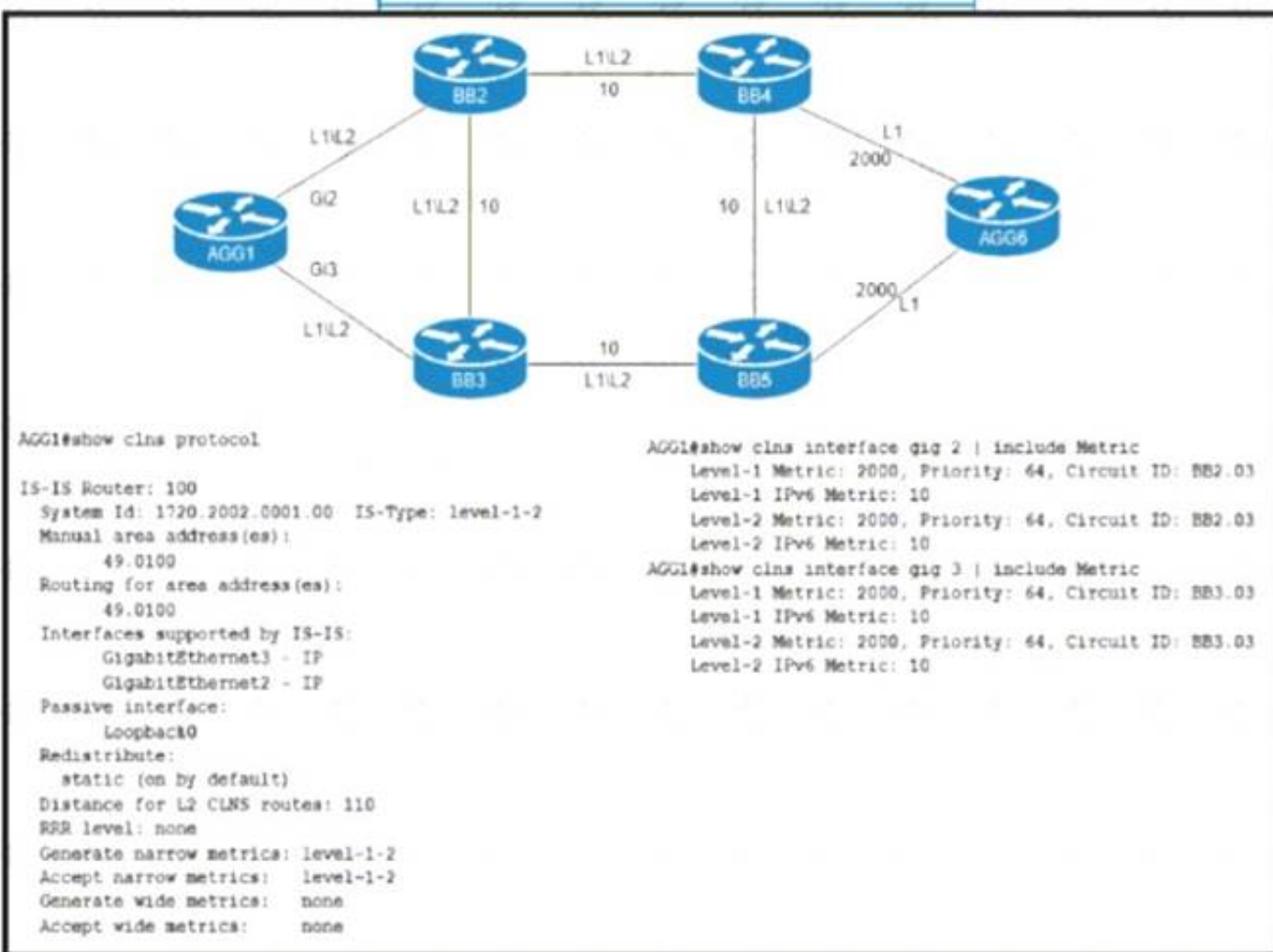
If RC is a stub router, which entry must be injected so that it will send traffic outside the OSPF domain?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 338

Refer to the exhibit.



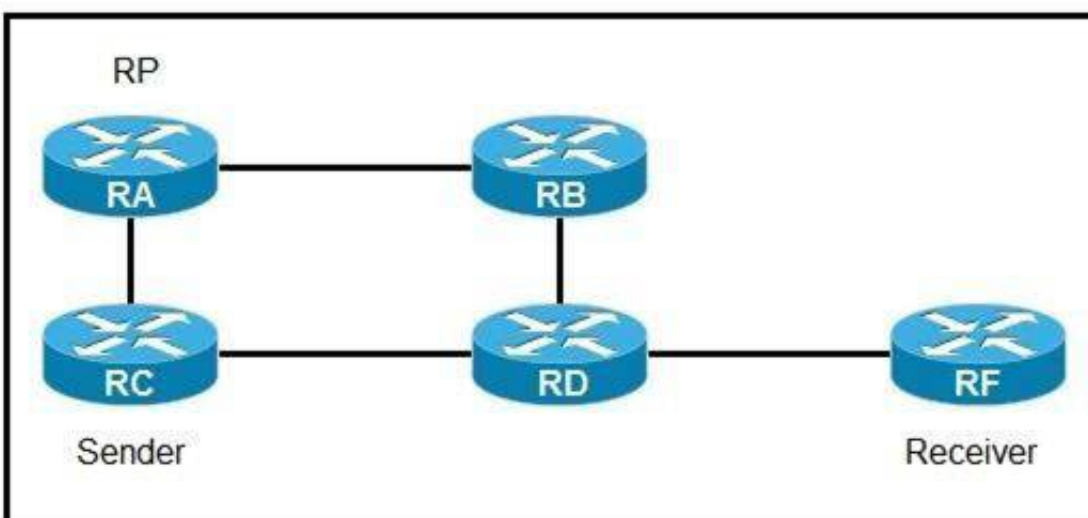
An engineer is configuring IS-IS on ISP network. Which IS-IS configuration must an engineer implement on router AGG1 so that it establishes connectivity to router AGG6 via the BB3 core router?

- 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 340

Refer to the exhibit:



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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 341

Refer to the exhibit.

Lo0: 172.18.10.1/32

Lo0: 172.19.10.10/32



```
PE1#show bgp * all summary
For address family: IPv4 Unicast
BGP router identifier 172.18.10.1, local AS number 65111
BGP table version is 1, main routing table version 1

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent  TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Dpwn  State/PfxRcd
172.19.10.10  4      65111      0       0        1    0   0 00:02:25 Idle
```

```
For address family: IPv6 Unicast
BGP router identifier 172.18.10.1, local AS number 65111
BGP table version is 1, main routing table version 1

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent  TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Dpwn  State/PfxRcd
172.19.10.10  4      65111      6       6        1    0   0 00:02:16      0
```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 343

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. match MTU values

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 345

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 349

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

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 350

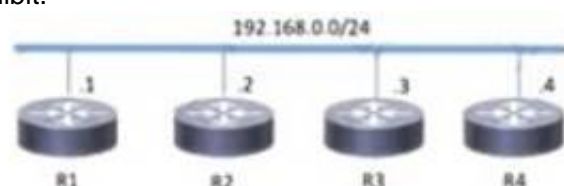
While an engineer deploys a new Cisco device to redistribute routes from OSPF to BGP, they notice that not all OSPF routes are getting advertised into BGP. Which action must the engineer perform so that the device allows O, OIA, OE1, and OE2 OSPF routes into other protocols?

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 354

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 52.0022.0000.0000.0002.00  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.



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

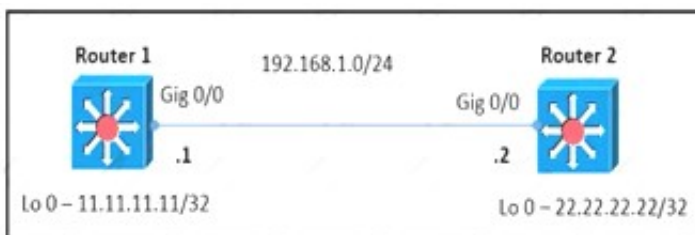
A large organization is merging the network assets of a recently acquired competitor with one of its own satellite offices in the same geographic area. The newly acquired network is running different routing protocol than the company's primary network. As part of the merger a network engineer implemented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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 360

Refer to the exhibit.



Router 1 and router 2 are running OSPF Area 0. The router logs on both routers show that the LDP link has flapped. Which configuration must the engineer apply to the two routers to implement session protection on the link?

- ☐ Router 1(config)#ip cef distributed  
Router 1(config)#mpls ldp session protection global
- ☐ Router 2(config)#ip cef distributed  
Router 2(config)#mpls ldp session protection global
- ☐ Router 1(config)#ip cef distributed  
Router 1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0  
Router 1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0  
Router 1(config-if)#mpls ldp session protection
- ☐ Router 2(config)#ip cef distributed  
Router 2(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0  
Router 2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0  
Router 2(config-if)#mpls ldp session protection
- ☒ Router 1(config)#ip cef distributed  
Router 1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0  
Router 1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0  
Router 1(config-if)#exit  
Router 1(config)#mpls ldp session protection
- ☐ Router 2(config)#ip cef distributed  
Router 2(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0  
Router 2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0  
Router 2(config-if)#exit  
Router 2(config)#mpls ldp session protection
- ☐ Router 1(config)#ip cef distributed  
Router 1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0  
Router 1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0  
Router 1(config-if)#mpls label protocol ldp  
Router 1(config-if)#mpls ip  
Router 1(config-if)#exit  
Router 1(config)#mpls ldp session protection
- ☐ Router 2(config)#ip cef distributed  
Router 2(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0  
Router 2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0  
Router 2(config-if)#mpls label protocol ldp  
Router 2(config-if)#mpls ip  
Router 2(config-if)#exit  
Router 2(config)#mpls ldp session protection

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 365

Refer to the exhibit.

172.16.0.0/16

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

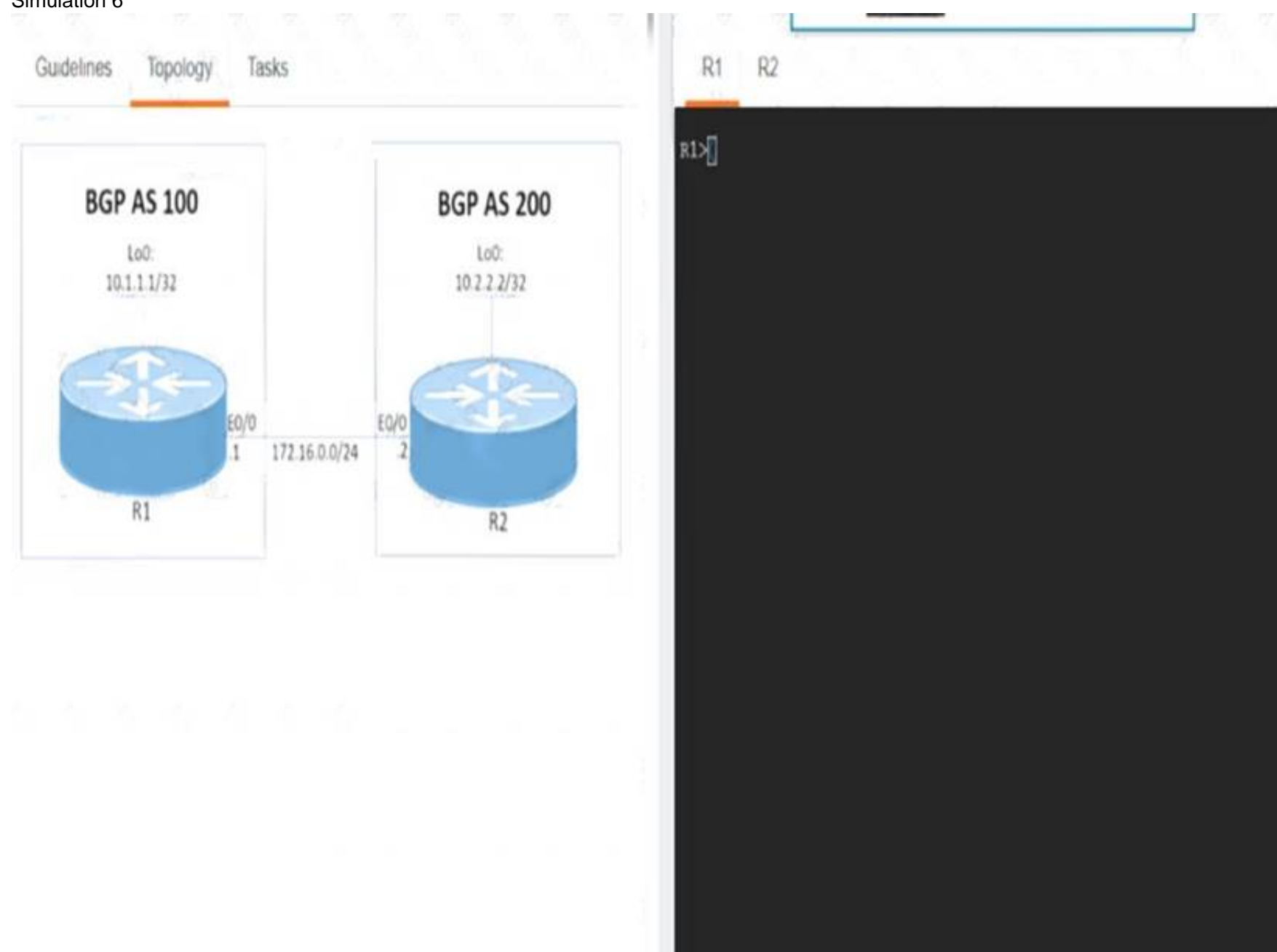
Tier 2 ISP A on AS 653 is connected to two Tier 1 ISPs on AS 321 and AS 51 respectively. The network architect at ISP A is planning traffic flow inside the network to provide predictable network services. Cisco Express Forwarding is disabled on the edge router. How should the architect implement BGP to direct all traffic via the Tier 1 ISP with next-hop 7.4.5.2?

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

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION 370

Simulation 6



Guidelines
Topology
Tasks

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

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

Submit feedback about this item

R1R2

R1>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 372**

Why is the keyword none needed when implementing management plane security using TACACS?

- A. It allows the local database to query a RADIUS server when the TACACS+ server is unreachable.
- B. It allows the local database to authenticate when the TACACS+ server is unreachable.
- C. It allows authentication to succeed when the TACACS+ server is unreachable.
- D. It prevents all users from accessing router 1 unless the TACACS+ server is reachable,

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 375**

Refer to the exhibit:

```

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

```

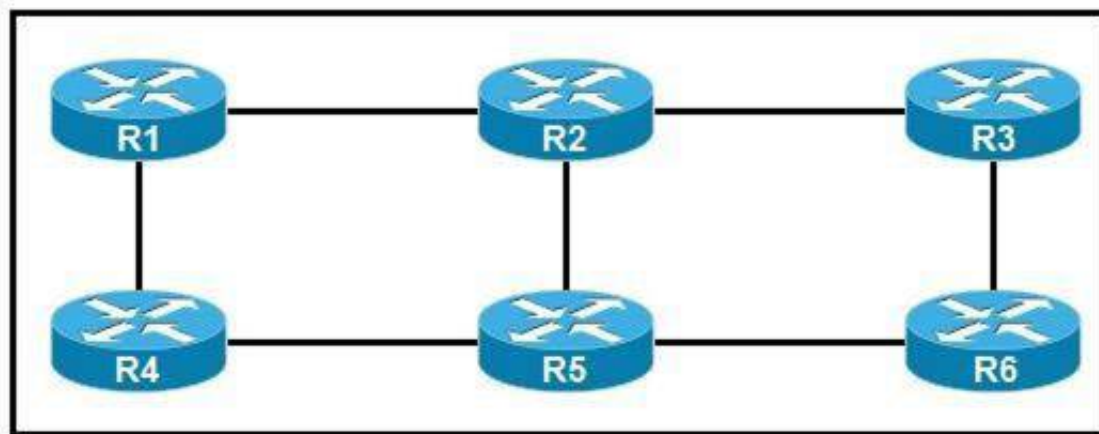
Which command is used to complete this configuration for QoS class-based marking?

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

**Answer:** A

### NEW QUESTION 377

Refer to the exhibit:



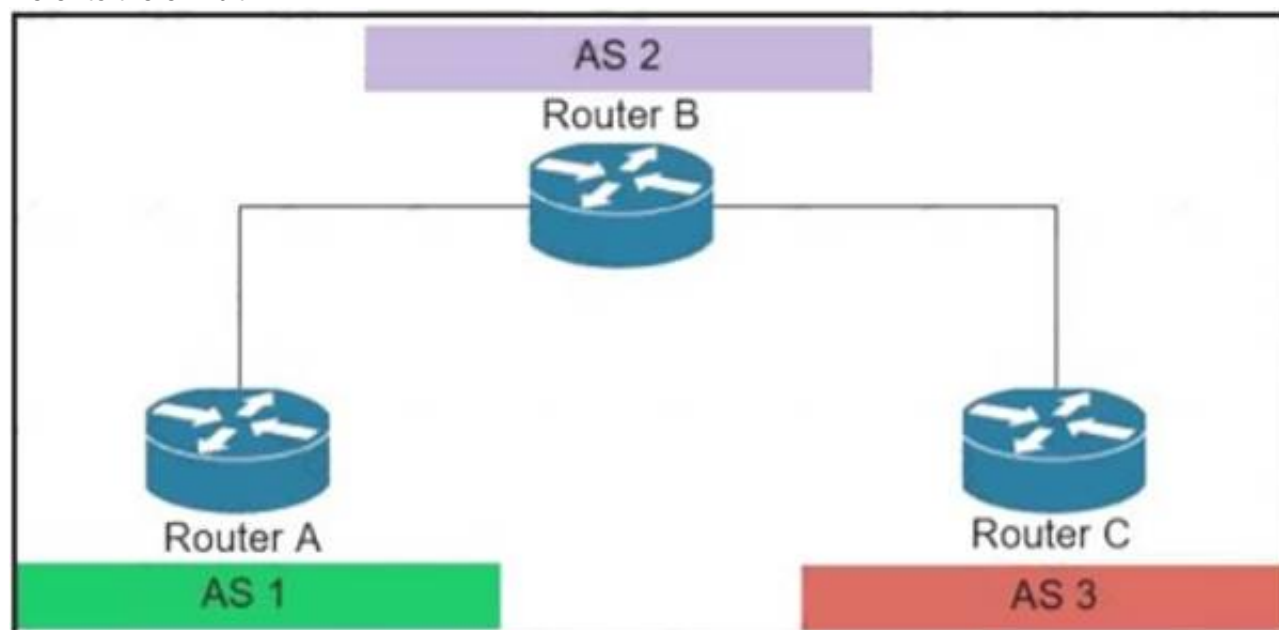
You are configuring an administrative domain implement so that devices can dynamically learn the RP?

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

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION 382

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

**Answer: BC**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 385

Refer to the exhibit:



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

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 388

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 389

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)

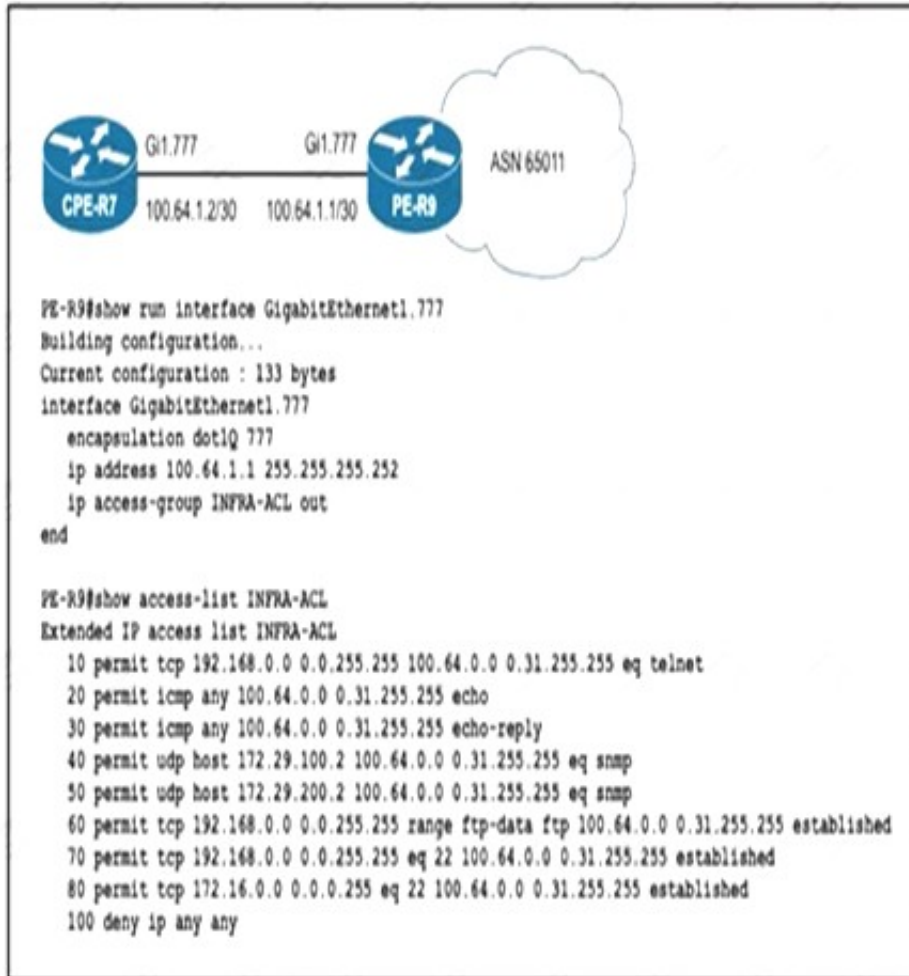
```
R1# configure terminal
R1(config)# router isis area1
R1(config-router)# metric-style wide level-1
R1(config-router)# address-family ipv6
R1(config-router-af)# multi-topology
```

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 394

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A)

```

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

```

B)

```

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

```

C)

```

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

```

D)

```

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

```

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 395

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 399

What is a feature of mVPN?

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 402

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 403

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



Answer Area

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

NETCONF

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

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

NETCONF

It is a standard data modeling language.

It retrieves operational data.

It sets and reads configuration data.

NEW QUESTION 404

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 406

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 408

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 409

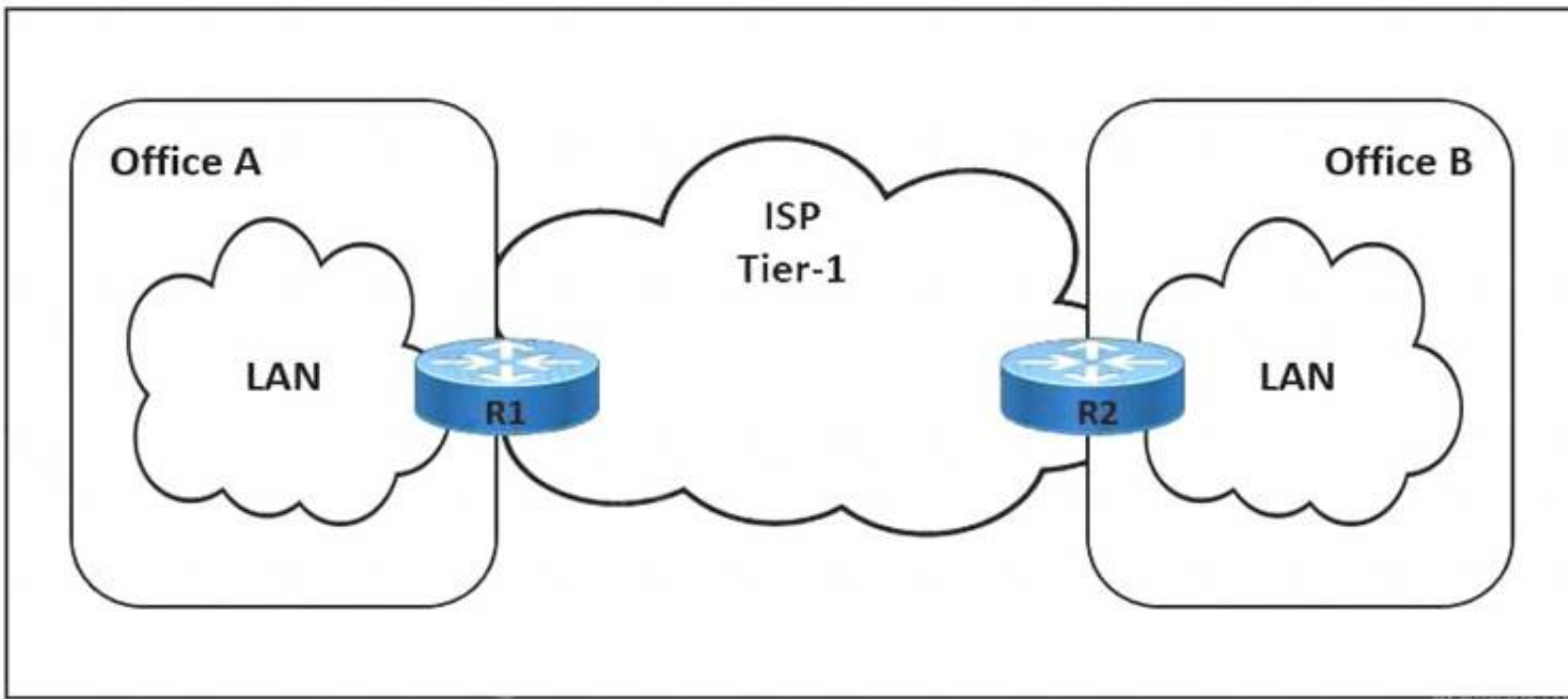
What Is the primary role of Ansible In a network?

- A. It is used as a debugging tool for connectivity issues between the DMZ and an enterprise intranet.
- B. It Is used to diagnose Layer 11 issues In data centers that span more than one city block.
- C. It is used to deploy IPv6 configuration is networks That are dual slack.
- D. It is used as a network automation provisioning and configuration tool.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 413

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 415

Which module refers to the network automation using Ansible?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

[https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/collections/cisco/iosxr/iosxr\\_command\\_module.html#ansible-collections-](https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/collections/cisco/iosxr/iosxr_command_module.html#ansible-collections-)

#### NEW QUESTION 419

Refer to the exhibit:

```

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

```

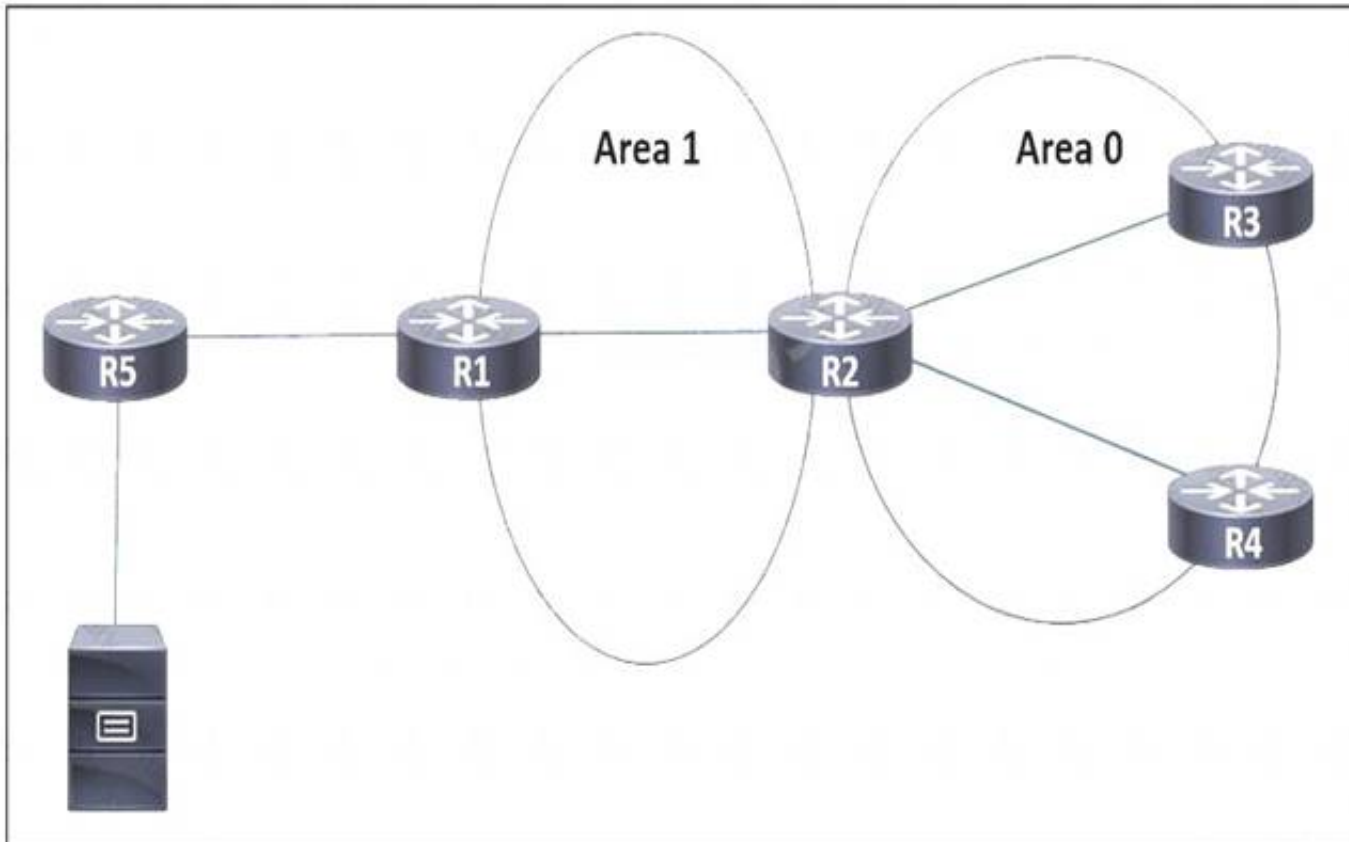
A network operator working for service provider with an employee id 3715 15:021 applied this configuration to a router. Which additional step should the engineer use to enable LDP?

- 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 423

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 426

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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



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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 427

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

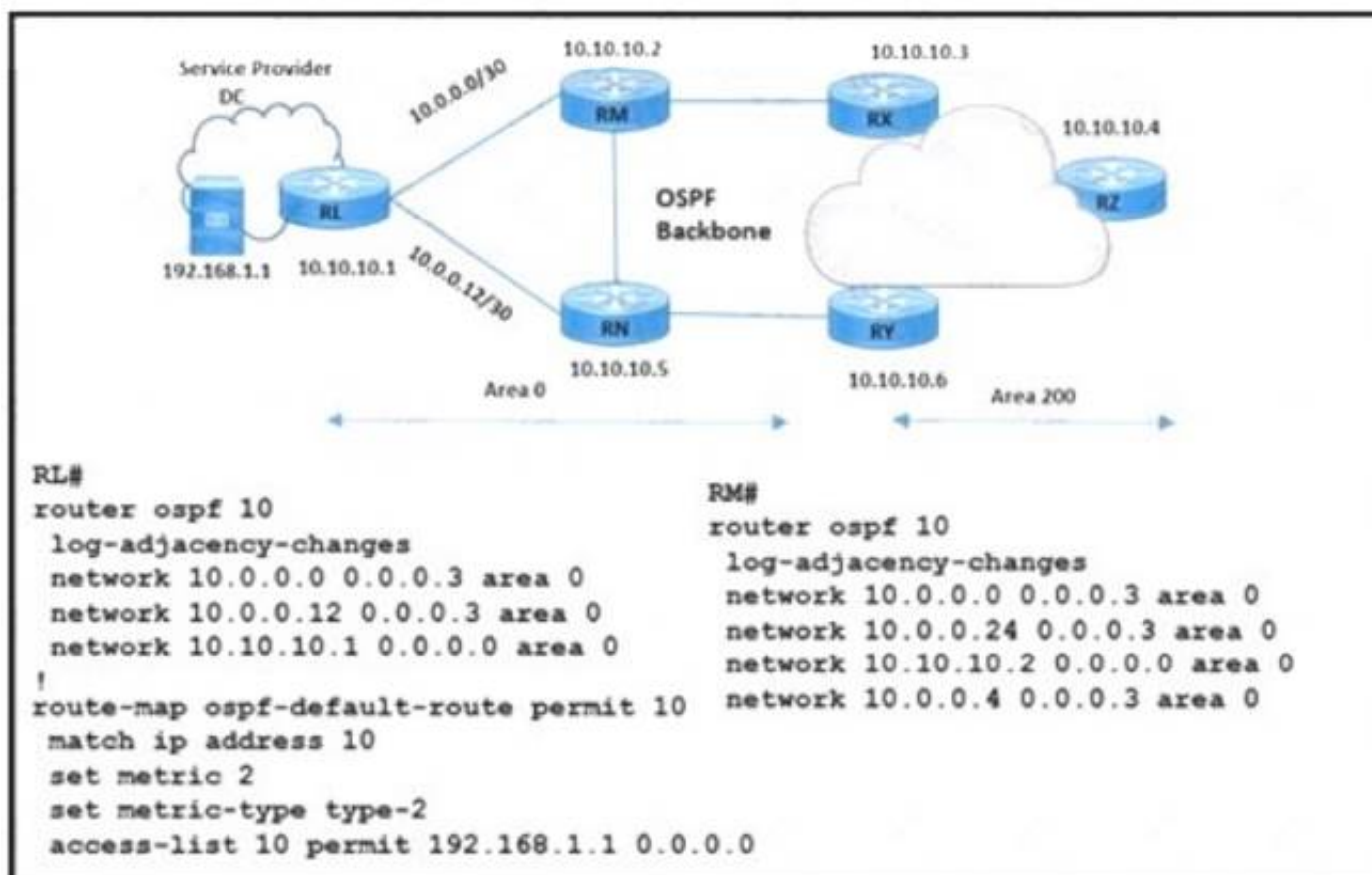
- ☒ R2(config)# mpls label protocol ldp  
R2(config)# interface Ethernet1/0  
R2(config-if)# mpls bgp forwarding
- ☐ R2(config)# mpls label protocol ldp  
R2(config)# interface Ethernet1/1  
R2(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding CISCO  
R2(config-if)# ip ospf network point-to-point
- ☐ R2(config)# mpls ip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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 432

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 434

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 437

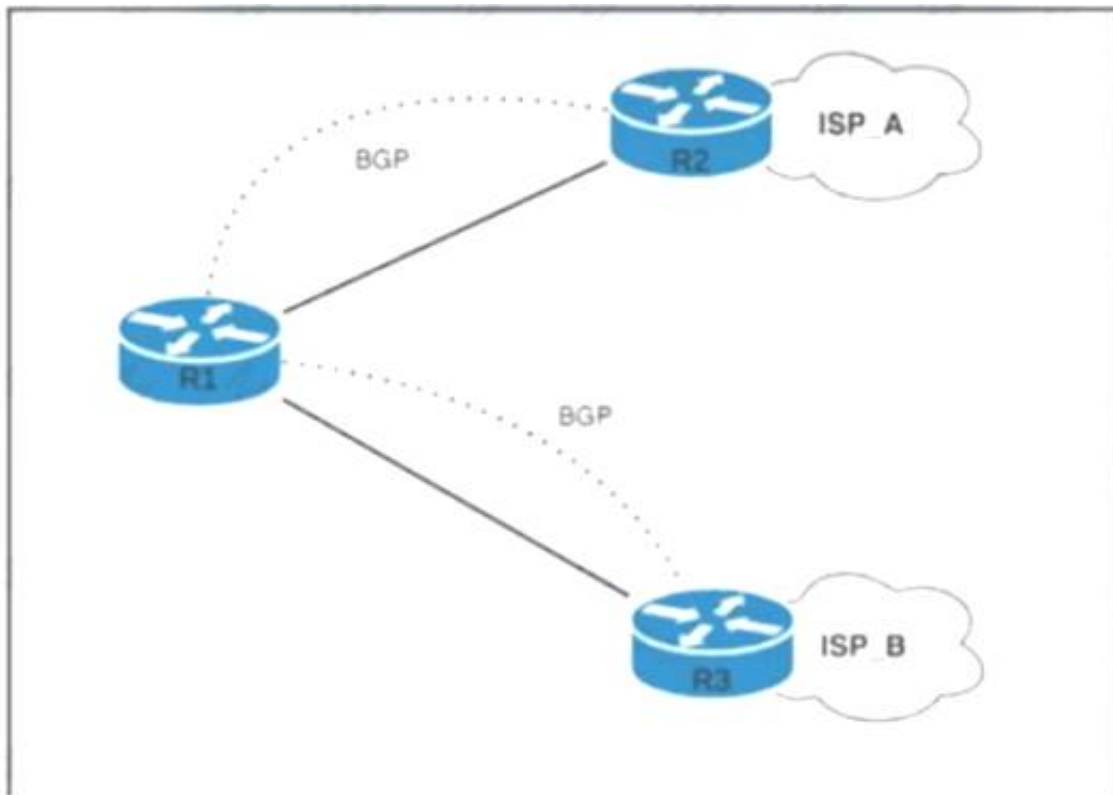
What is the function of Cisco NFV infrastructure platform?

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 441

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?

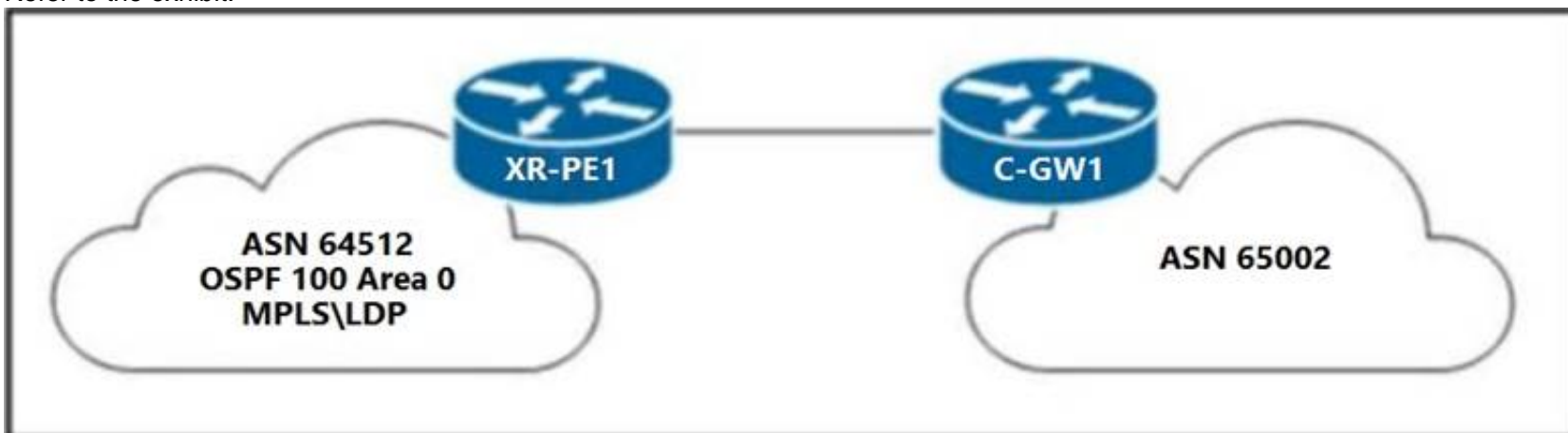
- ☐ route-policy routepolicy  
if destination in (0.0.0.0/0) and (med = 30) then  
set local-preference 170  
else  
set local-preference 70  
drop  
endif  
end-policy
- ☐ route-policy routepolicy  
if destination 0.0.0.0/0 and med 30 then  
set local-preference 70  
else  
drop  
endif  
end-policy
- ☐ 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 443

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?

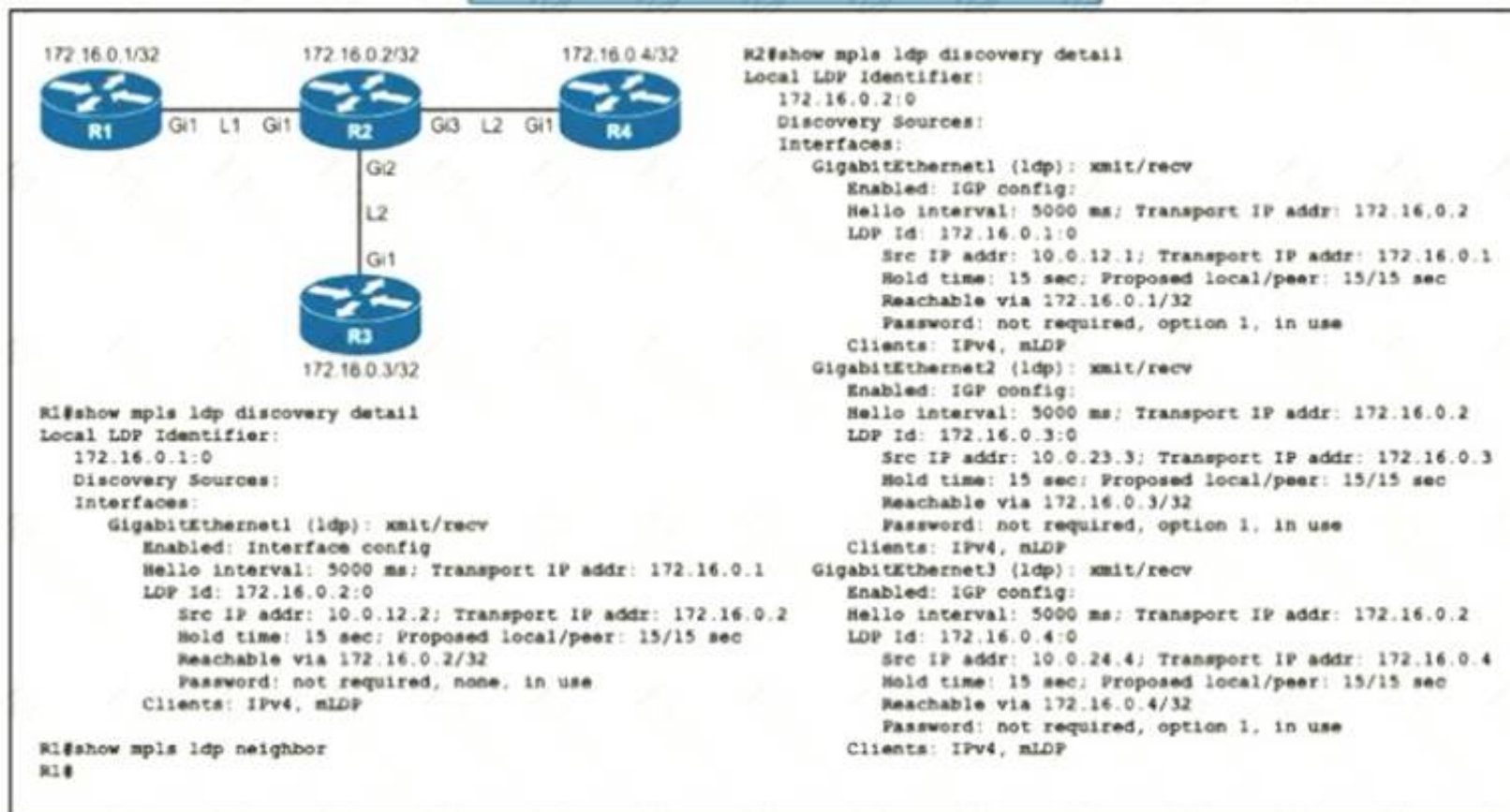
- A)  
router bgp 64512 nsr  
router ospf 100 nsr  
mpls ldp nsr
- B)  
nsr process-failures switchover  
router ospf 100 nsf cisco
- C)  
nsr process-failures switchover  
router ospf 100 nsf ietf
- D)  
nsr process-failures switchover  
router bgp 64512 nsr  
router ospf 100 nsr  
mpls ldp nsr

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 446

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 451

What is the characteristic of the TI-LFA?

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 454

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 457

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

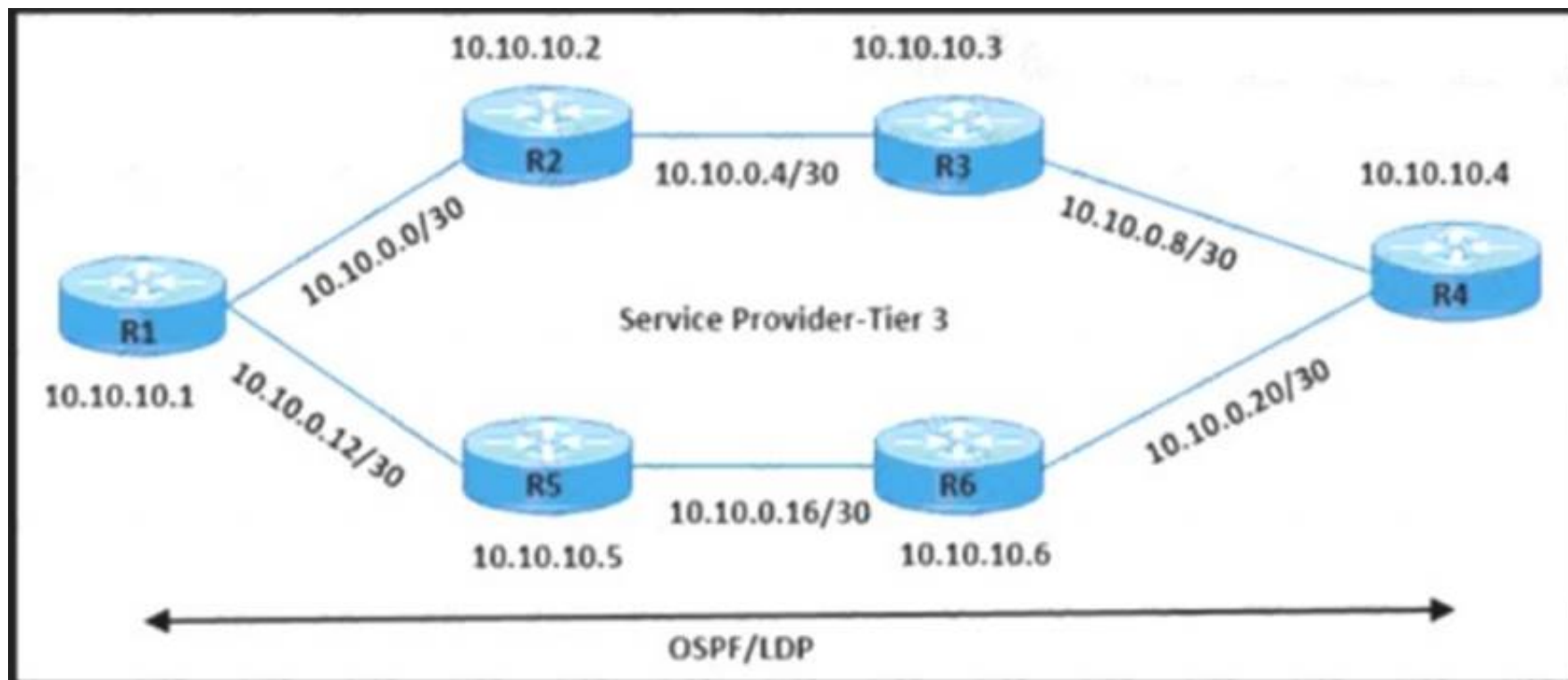
- A. bandwidth
- B. affinity
- C. explicit path
- D. SLRG

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 458

Refer to the exhibit.





The network engineer is performing end-to-end MPLS path testing with these conditions:

- Users must perform MPLS OAM for all available same-cost paths from R1 to R4.
- Traceroute operations must return all of the next-hop IP details. Which configuration meets these requirements?

- A. `traceroute mpls ipv4 10.10.10.4 255.255.255.255 verbose`
- B. `traceroute mpls multipath ipv4 10.10.10.4 255.255.255.255`
- C. `traceroute mpls multipath ipv4 10.10.10.4 255.255.255.255 verbose`
- D. `traceroute mpls ipv4 10.10.10.4 255.255.255.255 source 10.10.10.1`

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 460

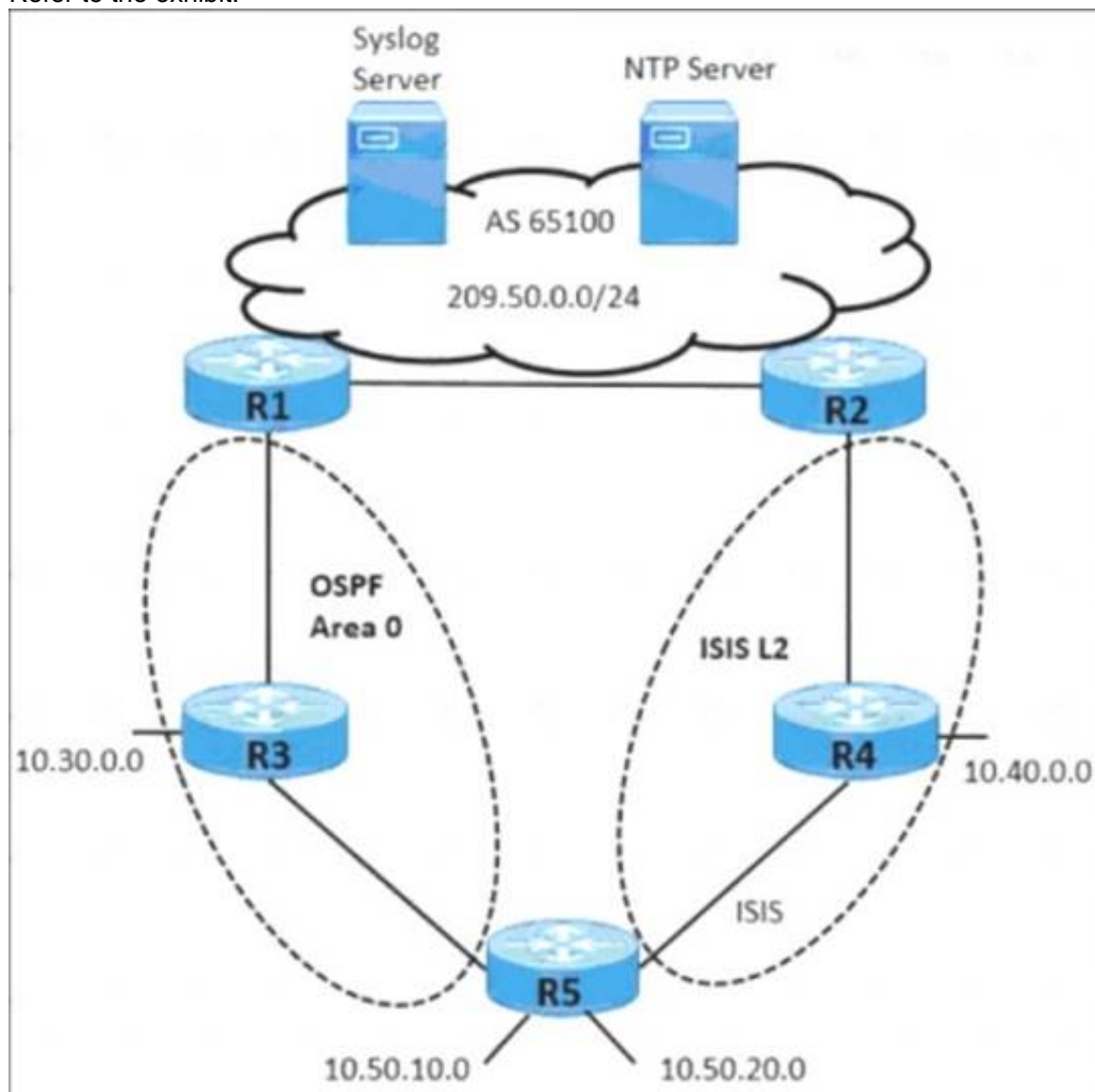
A company is expanding its existing office space to a new floor of the building, and the networking team is installing a new set of switches. The new switches are running IGMPv2, and the engineers configured them for VLAN10 only. The rest of the existing network includes numerous Layer 2 switches in 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 461

Refer to the exhibit.





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

- Subnet 10.50.10.0 traffic must exit through the R1 router to connect with the Syslog server.
  - Subnet 10.50.20.0 traffic must exit through the R2 router to connect with the NTP server.
  - In case of link failure between R2 and R4, traffic must be routed via R1 and R3.
- Which two configurations must be implemented on R5 to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer: CE**

#### NEW QUESTION 466

Refer to the exhibit:

```
route-policy qppb-as6000
if as-path in (ios-regex '61100, 61200, 61300') then
set qos-group 10

router bgp 100 bgp
table-policy qppb-as6000
```

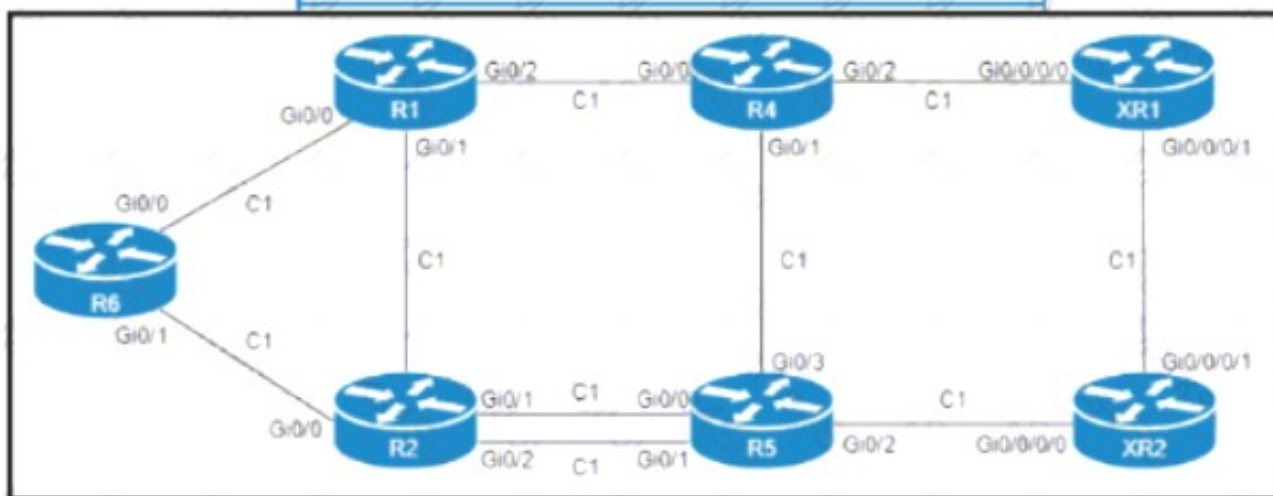
Which statement supports QPPB implementation?

- A. QoS policies are identified in the MPLS forwarding table
- B. QoS policies rely exclusively on BGP attributes to manipulate traffic
- C. QoS policies use BGP to gain full coverage on the network.
- D. QPPB policies affect only egress traffic

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 471

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configured R6 as the headend LSR of an RSVP-TE LSP to router XR2, with the dynamic path signaled as R6-R2-R5-XR2. and set the OSPF cost of all links to 1. MPLS autotunnel backup is enabled on all routers to protect the LSP. Which two NNHOP backup tunnels should the engineer use to complete the implementation? (Choose two.)

- A. The R6 backup tunnel path R6-R1-R4-R5.
- B. The R2 backup tunnel path R2-R5 across the alternate link.
- C. The R2 backup tunnel path R2-R1-R4-XR1-XR2.
- D. The R6 backup tunnel path R6-R2-R5
- E. The R6 backup tunnel path R6-R1-R2.

**Answer: AC**

#### NEW QUESTION 475

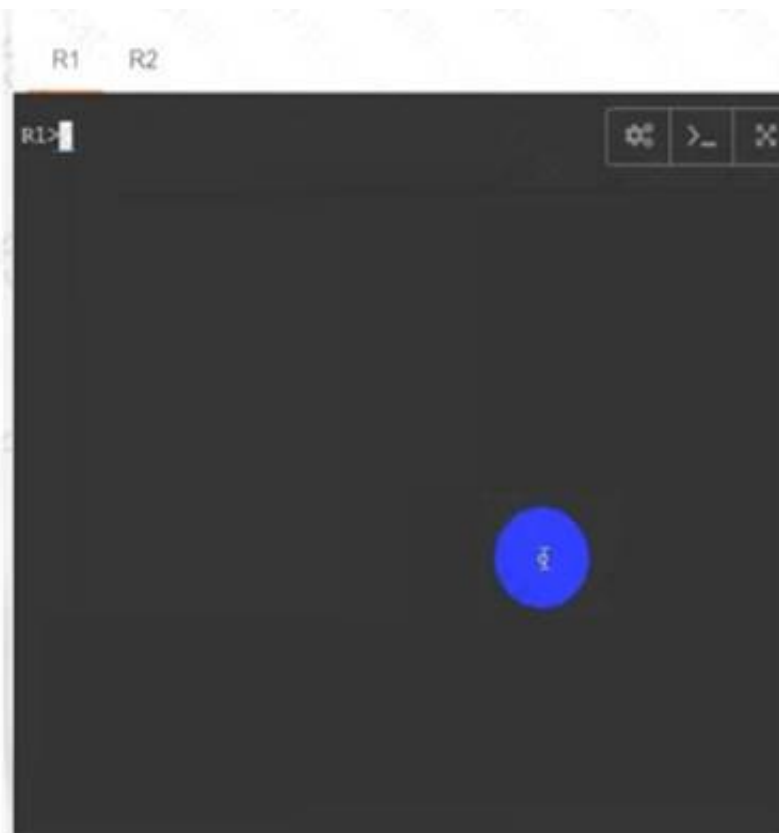
Simulation2 TOPOLOGY

Guidelines Topology Tasks

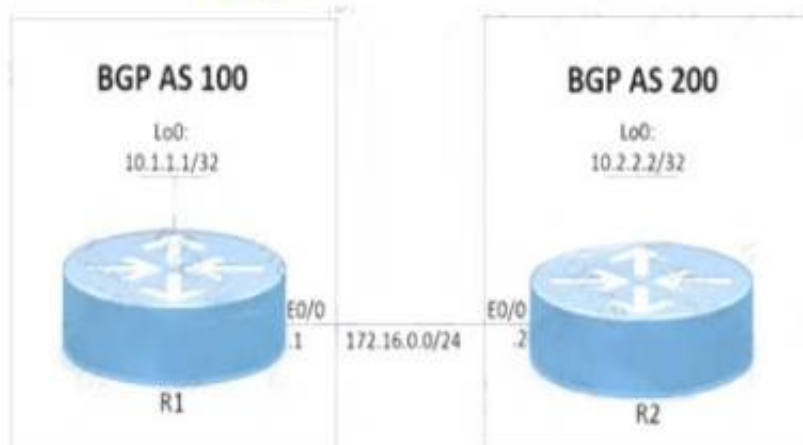
## Guidelines

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

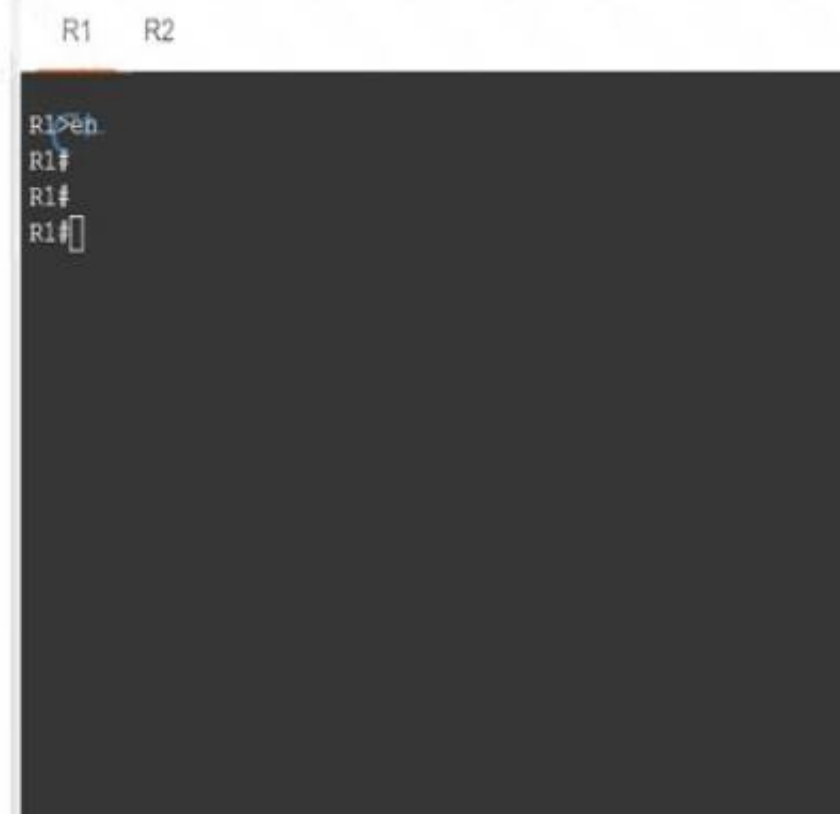


Guidelines Topology **Tasks**

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.

Submit feedback about this item.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**  
R1

```

R1 R2

R1>enabler1
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
(255.255.255.255)
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)

% Bad IP address or host name
% Unknown command or computer name, or unable to find computer address
R1>
R1>
R1>en
R1#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#router bgp 100
R1(config-router)#nei
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 rem
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 remote-as 200
R1(config-router)#nei
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 eb
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 ebgp-multihop 2
R1(config-router)#nei
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 up
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 update-source lo
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 update-source lo0
R1(config-router)#exit
R1(config)#exit
R1#copy run s
*Apr 9 13:59:08.990: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

```

```

R2

R1 R2

R2>
R2>
R2>en
R2#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#router bgp 200
R2(config-router)#nei
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 remo
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100
R2(config-router)#nei
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 up
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source lo
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source lo0
R2(config-router)#nei
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 e
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop 2
R2(config-router)#^Z
R2#
*Apr 9 13:59:48.470: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.1.1.1 Up
*Apr 9 13:59:48.646: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R2#
R2#copy run star
R2#copy run startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R2#

```



```
R2#
*Apr 9 13:59:48.470: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.1.1.1 Up
*Apr 9 13:59:48.646: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console
e by console
R2#
```

#### NEW QUESTION 478

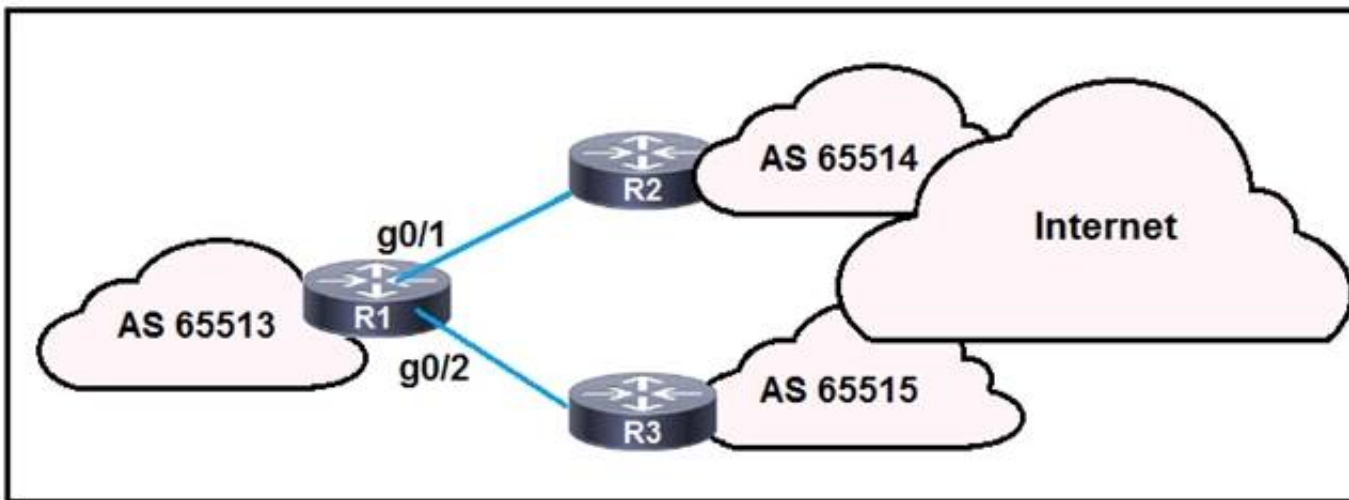
Egress PE NAT is being used via a single centralized router to provide Internet access to L3VPN customers. Which description of the NAT operation is true?

- 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 479

Refer to the exhibit:



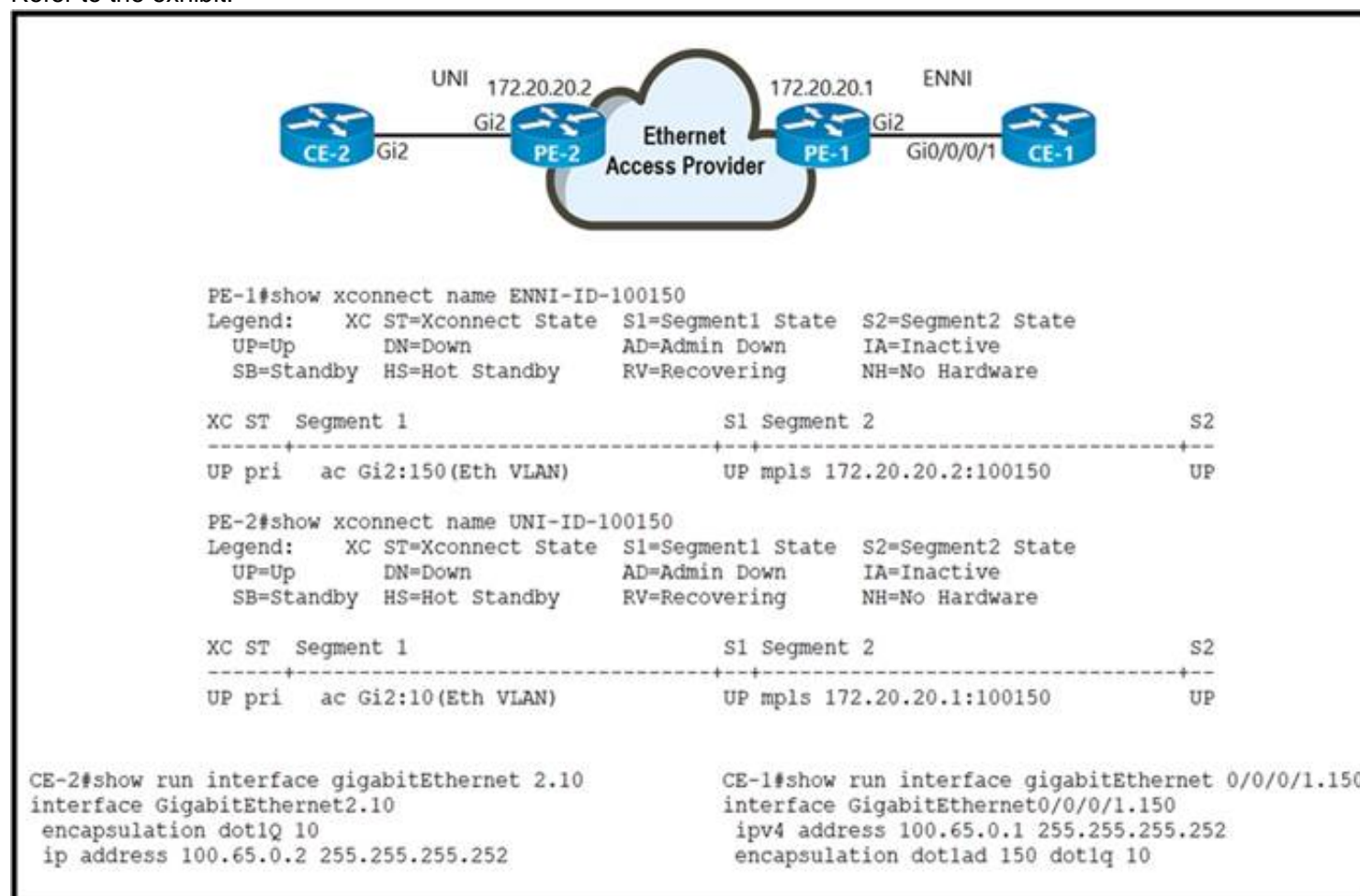
R1 is connected to two service providers and is under a DDoS attack. Which statement about this design is true if uRPF in strict mode is configured on both interfaces?

- A. R1 accepts source addresses on interface gigabitEthernet0/1 that are private addresses
- B. R1 permits asymmetric routing as long as the AS-RATH attribute entry matches the connected AS
- C. R1 drops destination addresses that are routed to a null interface on the router
- D. R1 drops all traffic that ingresses either interface that has a FIB entry that exits a different interface

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 481

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?



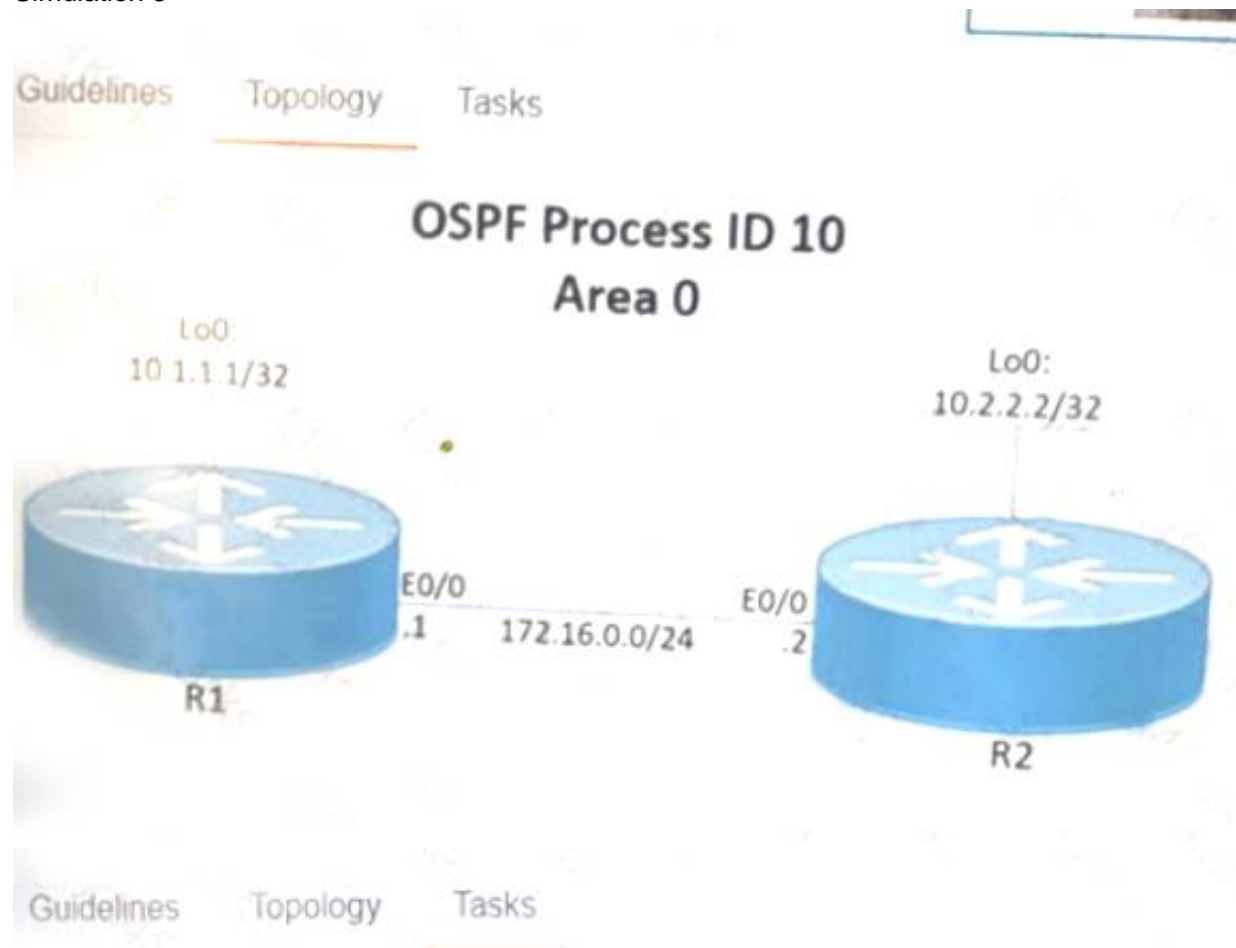
between CE-1 and CE-2?

- 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 483

Simulation 3



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:

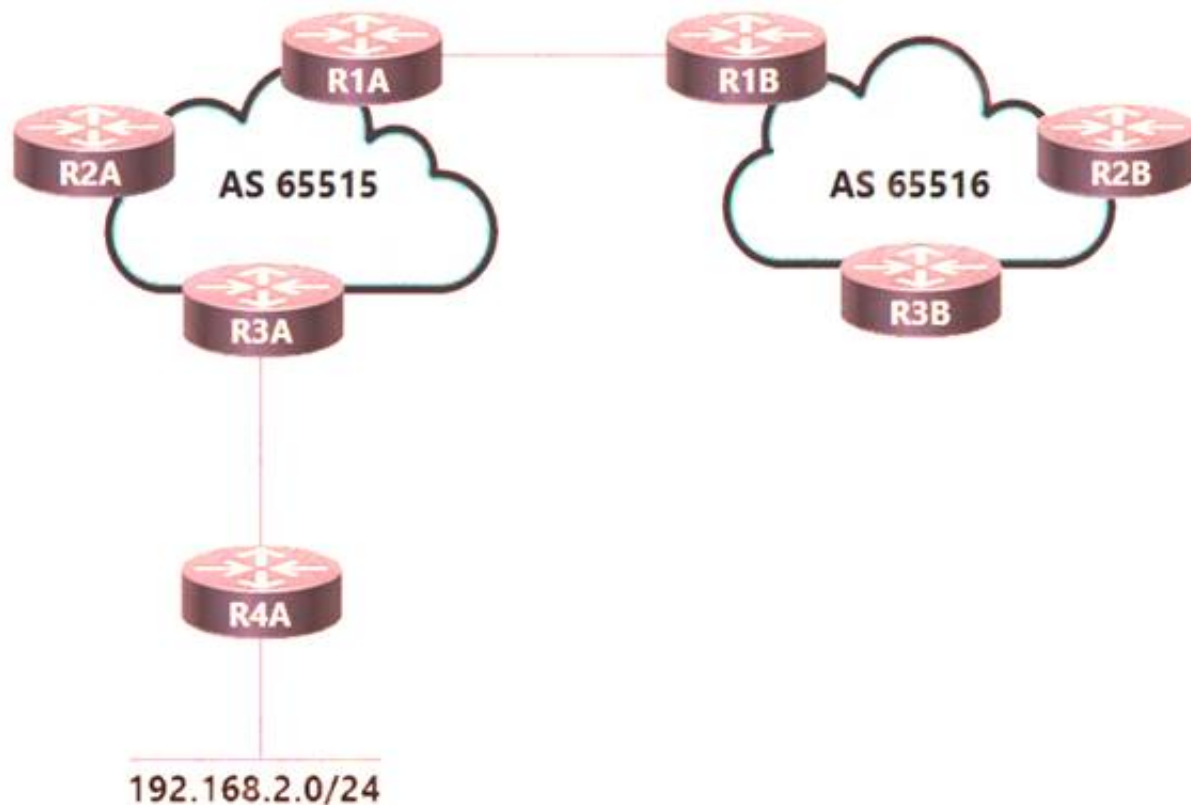
TASK1:Run "sh run" command on both routers, check if there is any "router ospf" configured. If it's configured, check if Loopback0 ip it's being used as OSPF ID. If it's, jump to TASK2. Otherwise run:

```
R1
router ospf 10
router-id 10.1.1.1
R2
router ospf 10
router-id 10.2.2.2
TASK2:
R1 & R2
```

```
int lo0
ip ospf 10 area 0
ip ospf network point-to-point
!
int e0/0
ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 10 area 0
ip ospf authentication message-digest
ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 C1sc0!
!
```

#### NEW QUESTION 484

Refer to the exhibit.



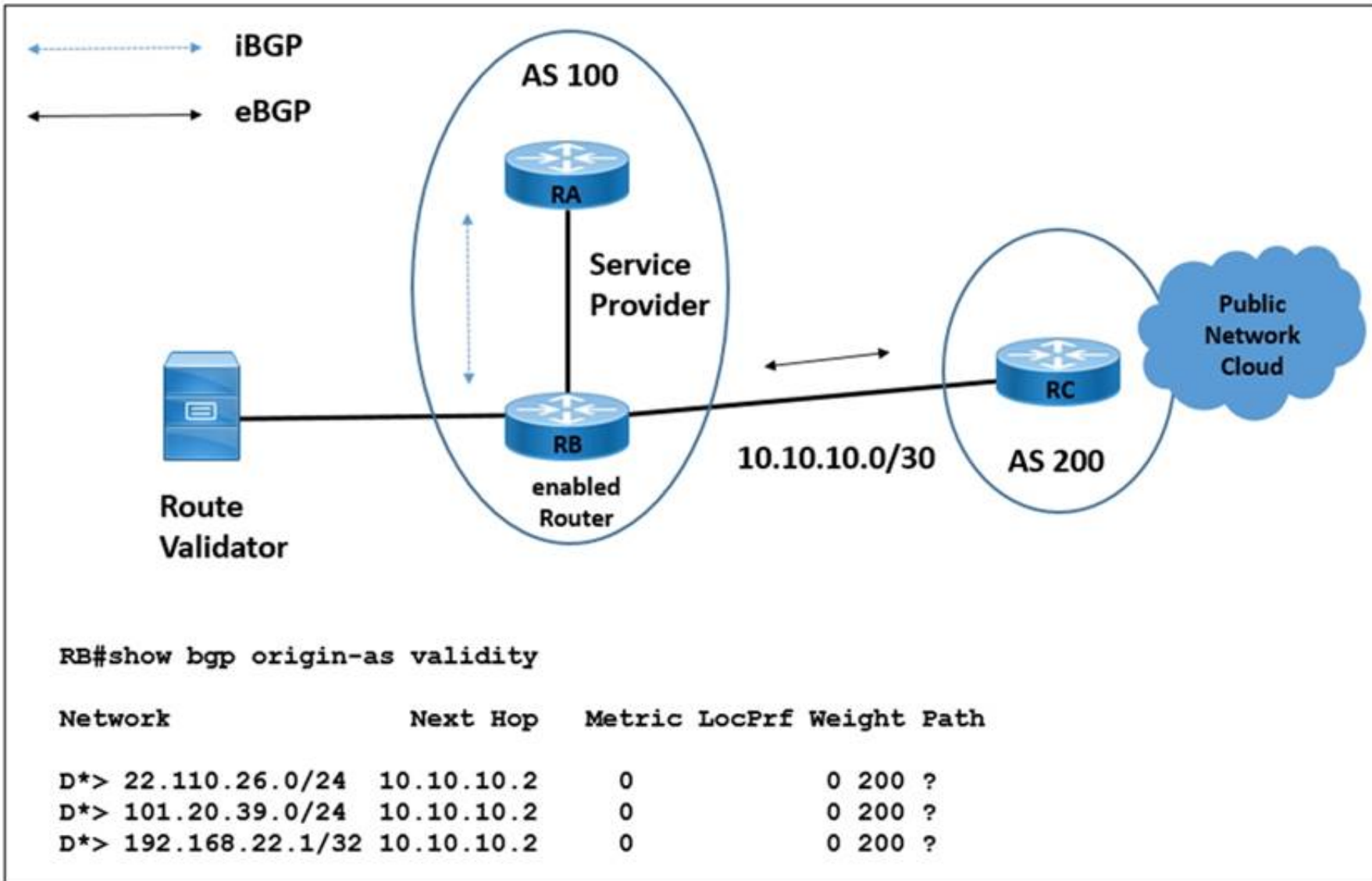
An engineer working for a private telecommunication company with an employee id: 3414:81:713 is implementing this network, in which:  
 Routers R1A and R1B are eBGP neighbors.  
 iBGP is configured within AS 65515 and AS 65516. Network 192.168.2.0/24 is shared with AS 65516.  
 Router R3A has an iBGP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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 486

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is configuring router RB to secure BGP advertisements against route hijacking activity. RB must validate all prefixes that it receives from origin AS 200 before installing them in the BGP route table. Which configuration meets the requirement?

- A. RB(config)# router bgp 100RB(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast RB(config-router-af)# bgp bestpath origin-as use validity
- B. RB(config-bgp)# router bgp 100RB(config-bgp)# bgp origin-as validation signal ibgp RB(config-bgp)# bgp bestpath origin-as allow invalid
- C. RB(config-bgp)# router bgp 100RB(config-bgp)# bgp origin-as validation time off
- D. RB(config)# router bgp 100RB(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast PB(config-router-af)# bgp origin-as validation enable

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 490

A customer of an ISP requests support to setup a BGP routing policy. Which BGP attribute should be configured to choose specific BGP speakers as preferred exit points for the customer AS?

- A. highest local preference outbound
- B. lowest local preference inbound
- C. highest local preference inbound
- D. lowest multi-exit discriminator

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 495

A network engineer is implementing NetFlow to observe traffic patterns on the network. The engineer is planning to review the patterns to help plan future strategies for monitoring and preventing congestion as the network grows. If the captures must include BGP next-hop flows, which configuration must the engineer apply to the router?

- A. ip cefip flow-export version 5 bgp-nexthopip flow-export destination 192.168.1.1 9995 interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1ip flow egress
- B. ip cefip flow-export version 9 bgp-nexthopip flow-export destination 192.168.1.1 9996 interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1ip flow ingress
- C. ip cefip flow-export version 5ip flow-export destination 192.168.1.1 9995 interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1ip flow ingresscdp enable
- D. no ip cefip flow-export version 9ip flow-export destination 192.168.1.1 9996 interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1ip flow ingress ip flow egress

**Answer: B**

#### 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

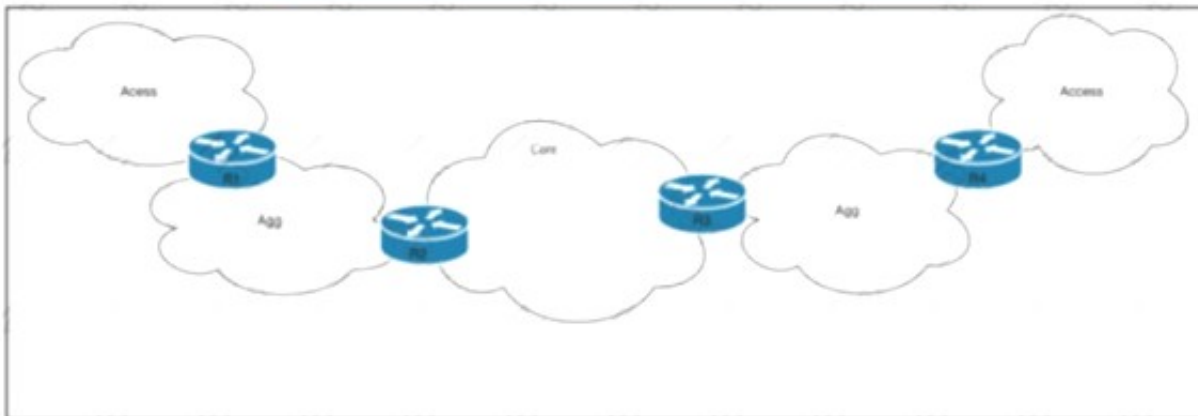


- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 501**

Refer to the exhibit.



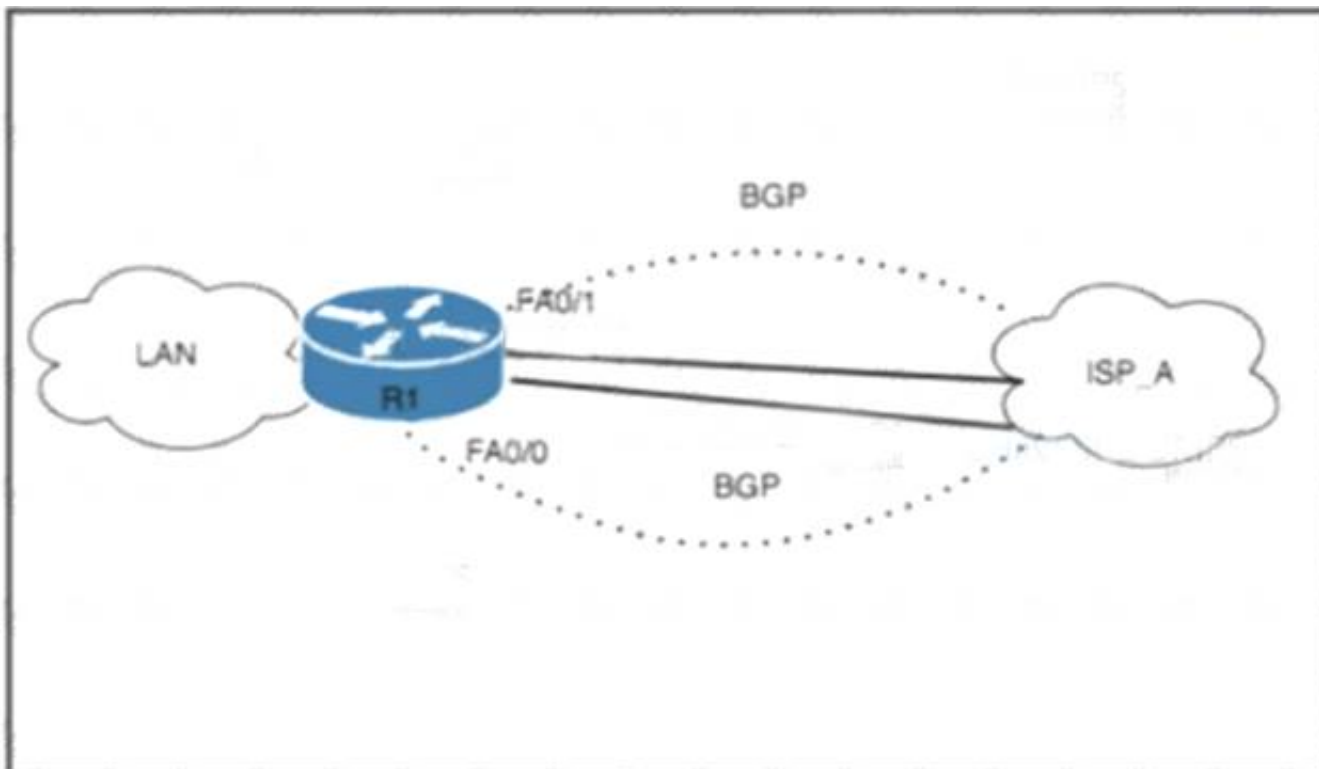
Tier 1 ISP A purchased several Tier 2 ISPs to increase their customer base and provide more regional coverage. ISP A plans to implement MPLS services in the access layer, with scalability up to 100.1 devices in one packet network and service recovery up to 50 ms. The network architect decided to use different independent IGP and LDP domains and interconnect LSPs that are based on RFC 3107. Which two actions must the network engineer perform to meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Implement BGP PIC core functionality on routers R2 and R3.
- B. Configure three OSPF areas, with Area 0 in the core domain, and Areas 2 and 3 in the aggregation domain.
- C. Implement BGP connectivity between routers R1 and R4 with VPNv4 address family enabled.
- D. Implement BGP inline RR functionality with next-hop-self capabilities on routers R2 and R3.
- E. Implement the IS-IS routing protocol on the access domain.

**Answer: AD**

**NEW QUESTION 504**

Refer to the exhibit.



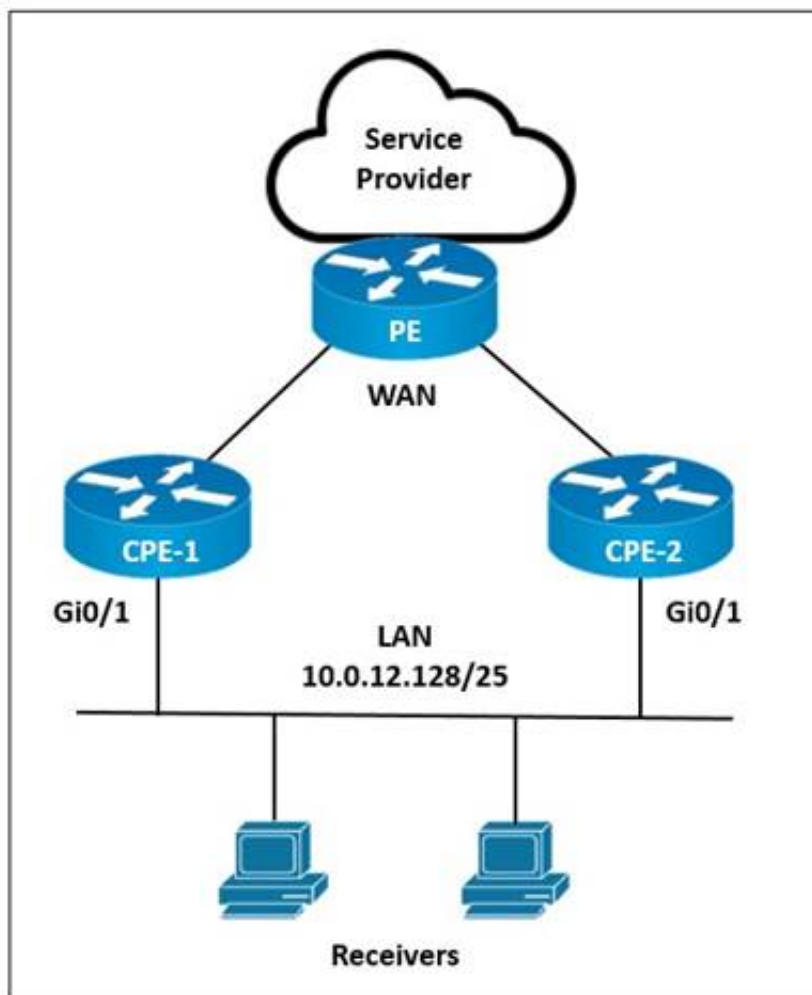
A network engineer must deny access from spoofed addresses to the LAN. The edge router currently has two active BGP sessions established with Tier 1 ISP\_A. Due to asymmetric routing, no ACL is configured on either interface. Which two configurations must the engineer perform on the edge router to complete the task? (Choose two.)

- A. ip verify unicast source reachable-via tx under FA0/0
- B. ip verify unicast source reachable-via under FA0/1
- C. ip verify unicast source reachable-via any under FA0/1
- D. ip verify unicast source reachable-via both under FA0/0
- E. ip verify unicast source reachable-via any under FA0/0

**Answer: CE**

**NEW QUESTION 509**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 511

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 513

Which additional feature does MPLS DiffServ tunneling support?

- A. matching EXP and DSCP values
- B. interaction between MPLS and IGP
- C. using GRE tunnels to hide markings
- D. PHB layer management

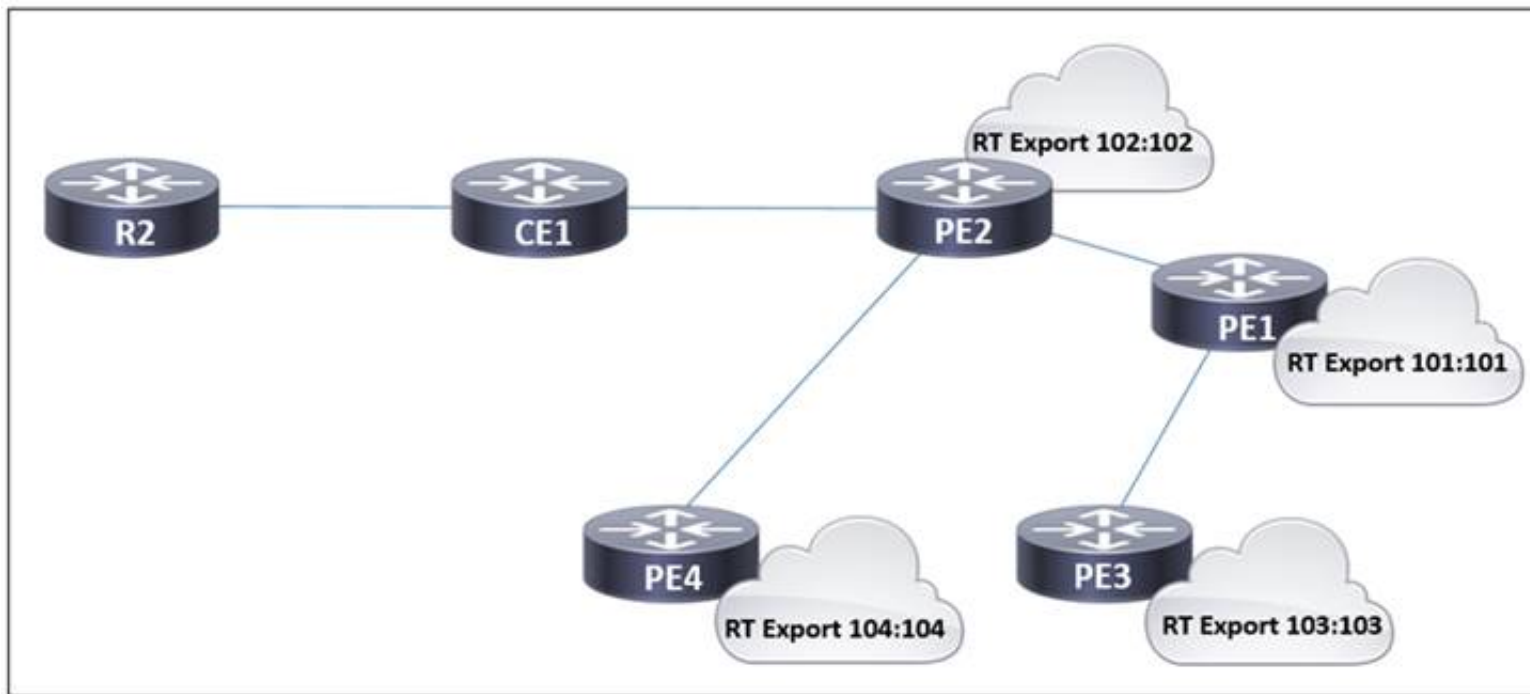
**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp\\_te\\_diffserv/configuration/15-mt/mp-te-diffserv-15-mt-bo](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_te_diffserv/configuration/15-mt/mp-te-diffserv-15-mt-bo)

#### NEW QUESTION 518

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 520**

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