



**Cisco**

**Exam Questions 350-501**

Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network Core Technologies

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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**

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 4**

Refer to the exhibit.

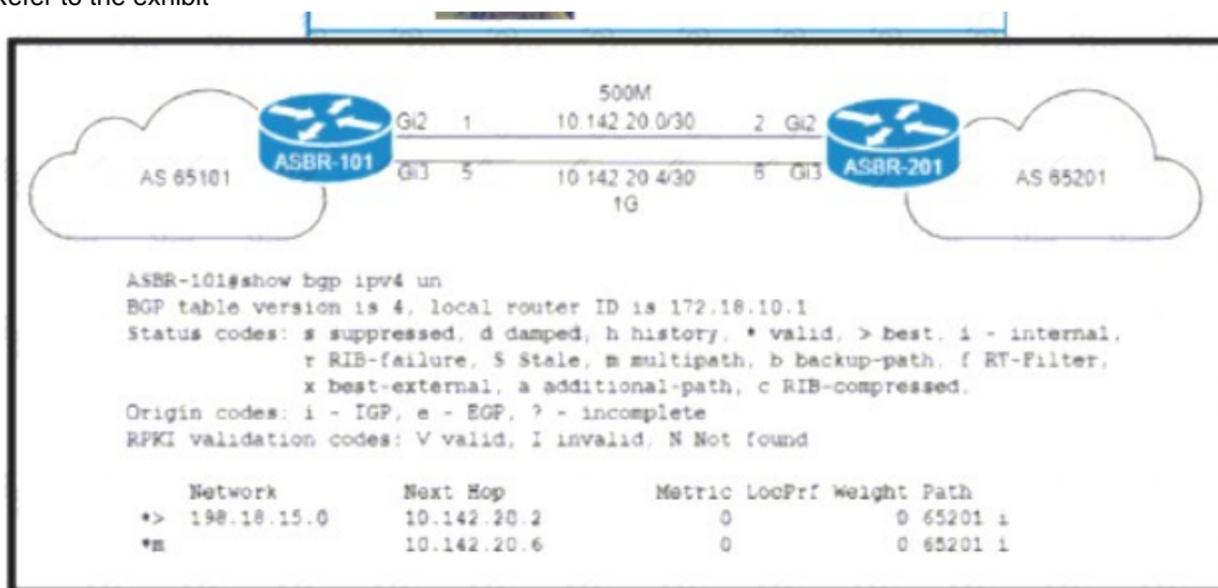
```
snmp-server community ciscotest ro 2
```

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 5**  
 Refer to the exhibit



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Refer to the exhibit:

```

R1
router ospf 1
  area 2 stub no-summary

R2
router ospf 1
  area 3 nssa
    
```

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

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 8**

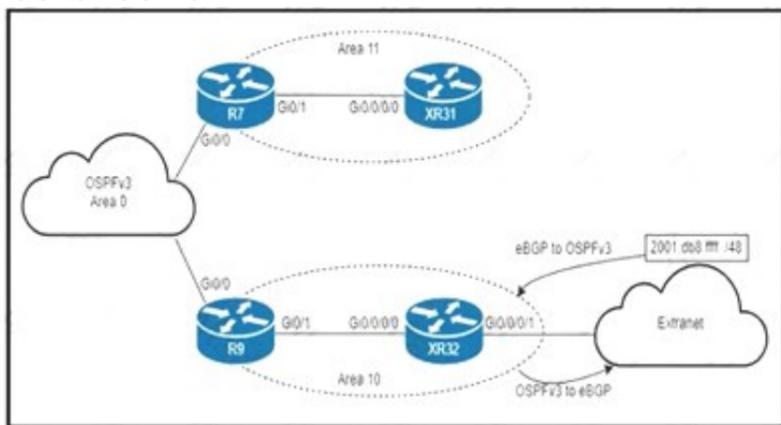
Which component is similar to an EVPN instance?

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is updating this network to meet these conditions:

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

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

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

**Answer: CE**

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which configuration modifies Local Packet Transport Services hardware policies?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Refer to the exhibit:

```

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

What is the effect of this configuration?

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 13**

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 18**

What is the role of NSO?

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 19**

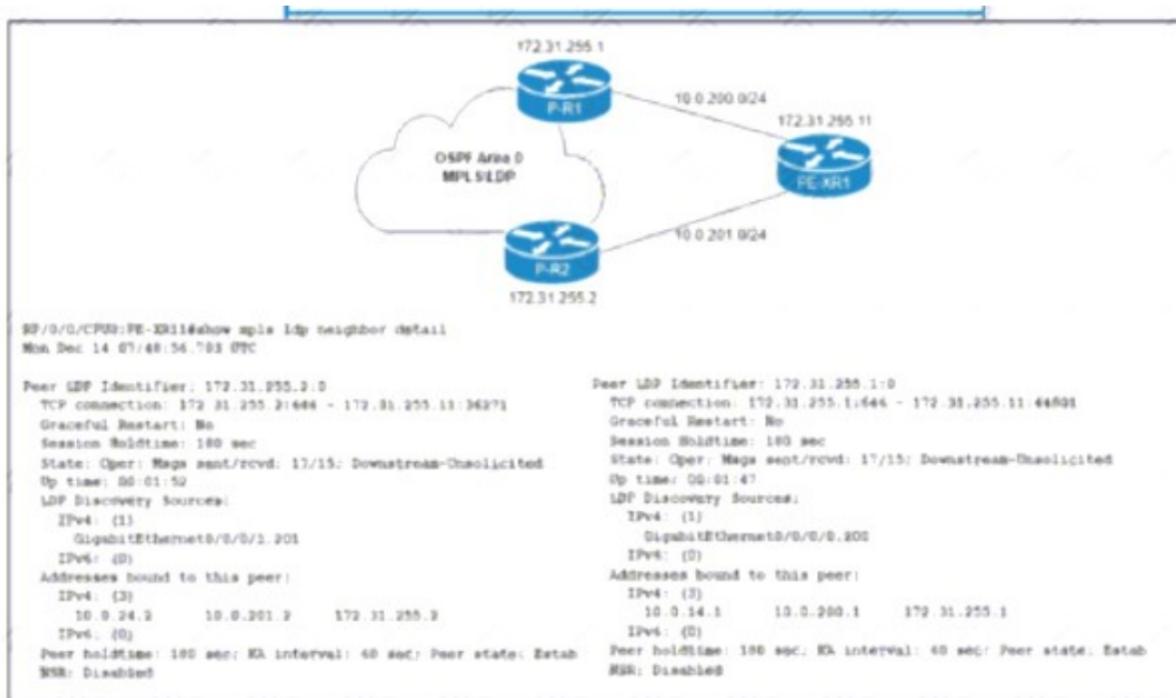
Which type of attack is an application attack?

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 22**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

Session protection is provided for core loopback IP addresses only.

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

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 27**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

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

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 28**

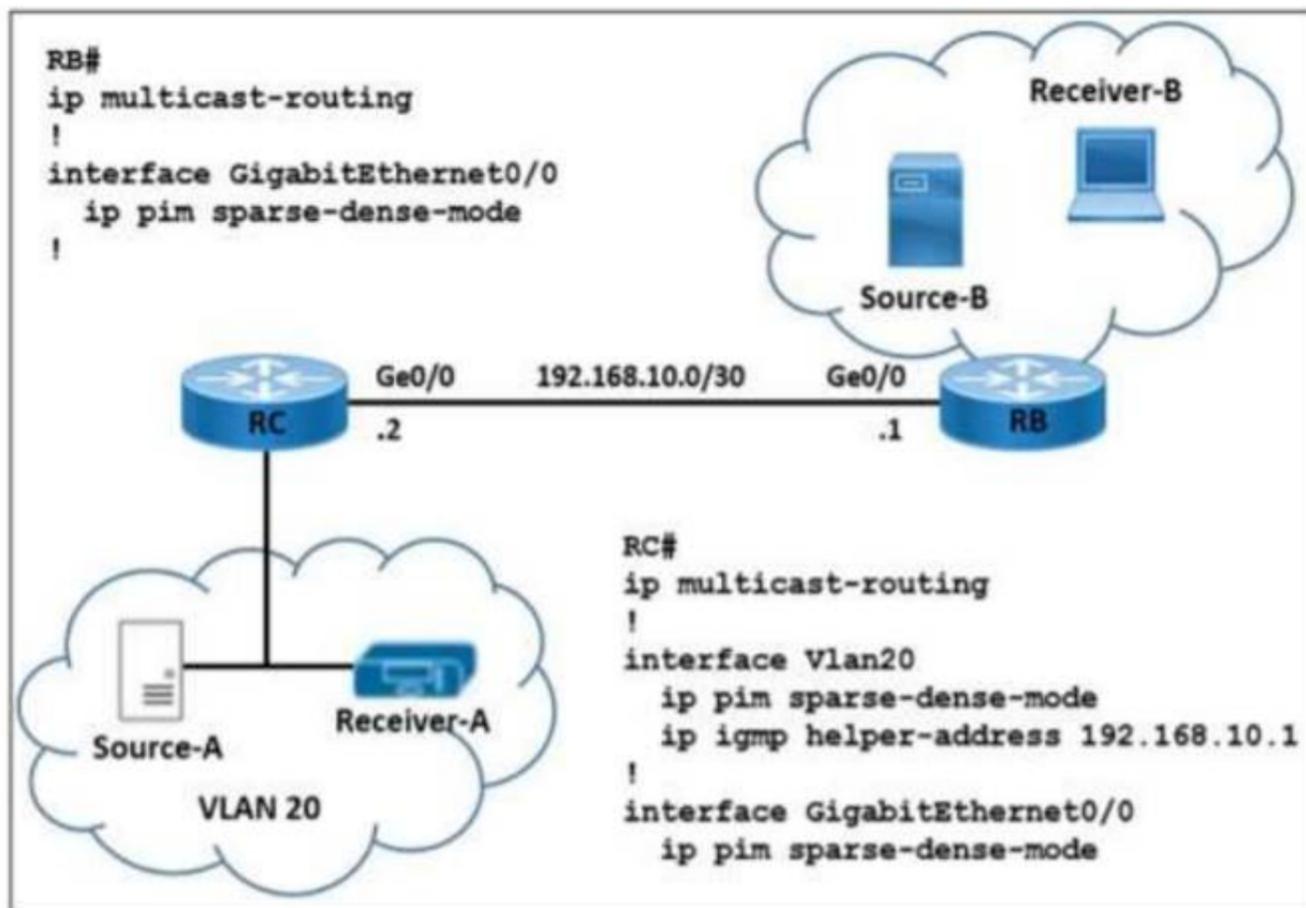
A network architect plans to implement MPLS OAM to provide additional troubleshooting functionality for the NOC team. After analyzing the configuration on the MPLS P/PE nodes, the architect decides to revise the CoPP policies. Which two actions ensure that the new solution is secure? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer: DE**

**NEW QUESTION 32**

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is implementing multicast Source-A to send a multicast stream for Receiver-A, and multicast Source-B to send a multicast stream for Receiver-B. Router RC forwards the IGMP host a 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 34**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 37**

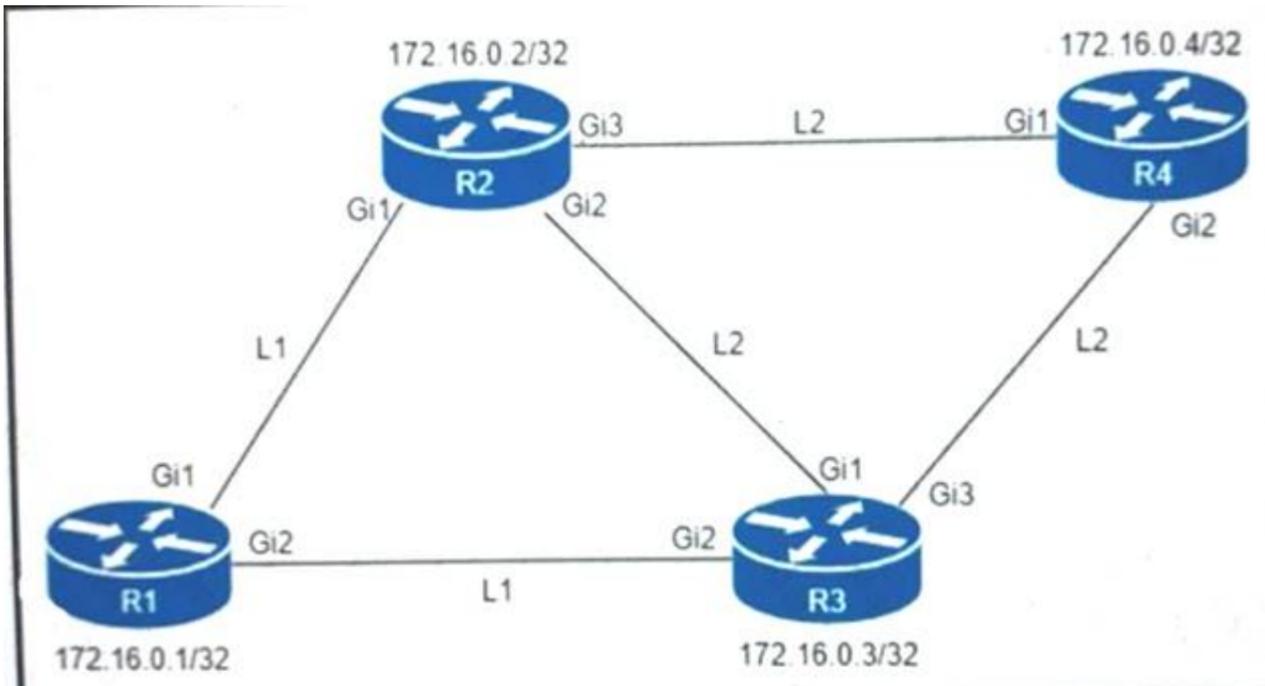
While implementing TTL security, an engineer issues the PE(config-router-af)#neighbor 2.2.2.2 ttl-security hops 2 command. After issuing this command, which BGP packets does the PE accept?

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 42**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 43**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:R2#debug isis adjacencies
RP/0/0/CPU0:Apr 2 20:57:00.421 : isis[1010]: RECV P2P IIH (L2)
from GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 SNPA fal6.3ebe.a7bc: System ID R2,
Holdtime 30, length 1429
RP/0/0/CPU0:Apr 2 20:57:01.761 : isis[1010]: SEND P2P IIH (L1)
on GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0: Holdtime 30s, Length 41
```

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

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

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 48

How is RSVP used with MPLS traffic engineering tunnels?

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 51

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 54

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 56

Which OS uses a distributed subsystem architecture?

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 60

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

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

**Answer: BE**

#### NEW QUESTION 63

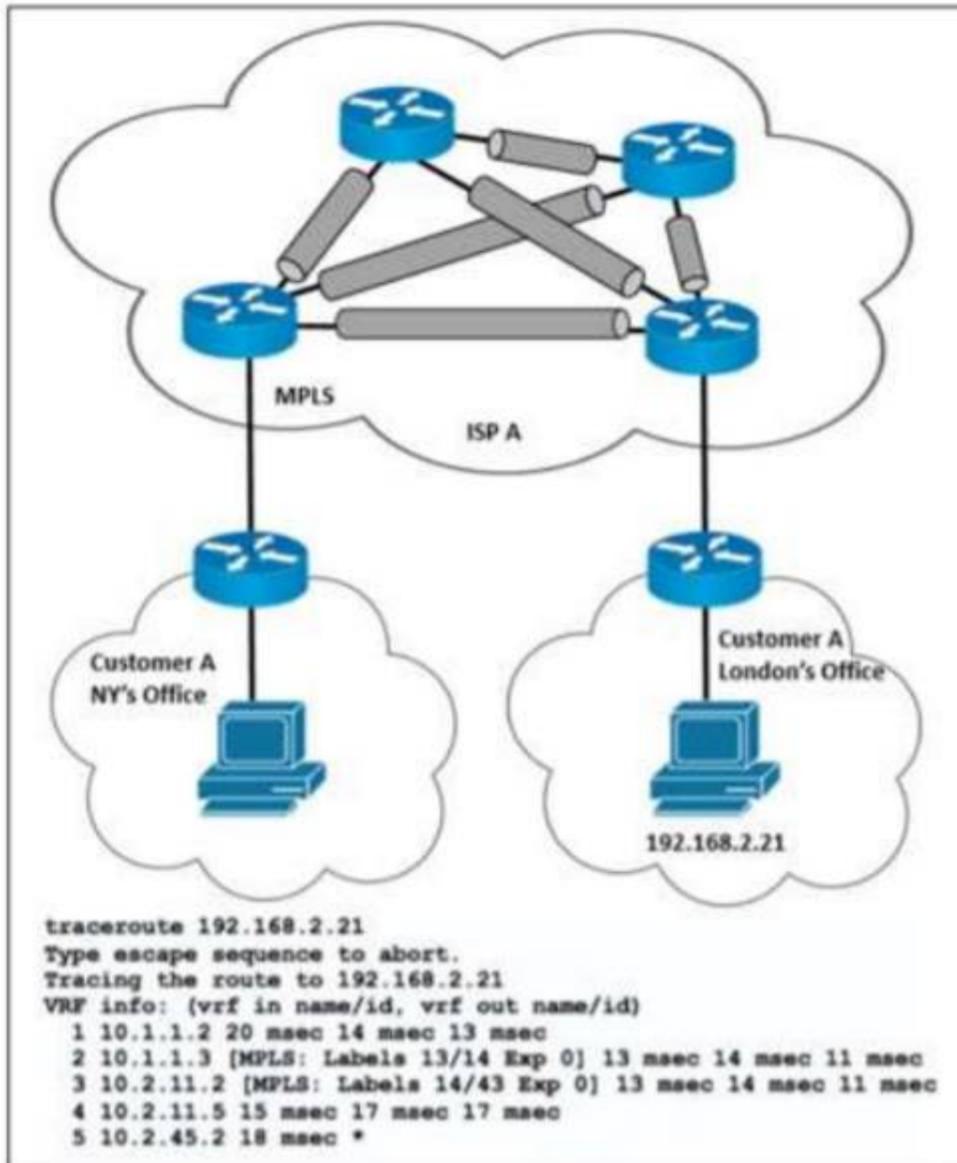
Which programmable API allows the service provider to plan and optimize the automation of network operations and achieve closed-loop operations?

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 67

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 70**

Refer to the exhibit

```

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

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

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

Answer: CE

**NEW QUESTION 71**

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

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

**Answer: BC**

**NEW QUESTION 76**

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 78**

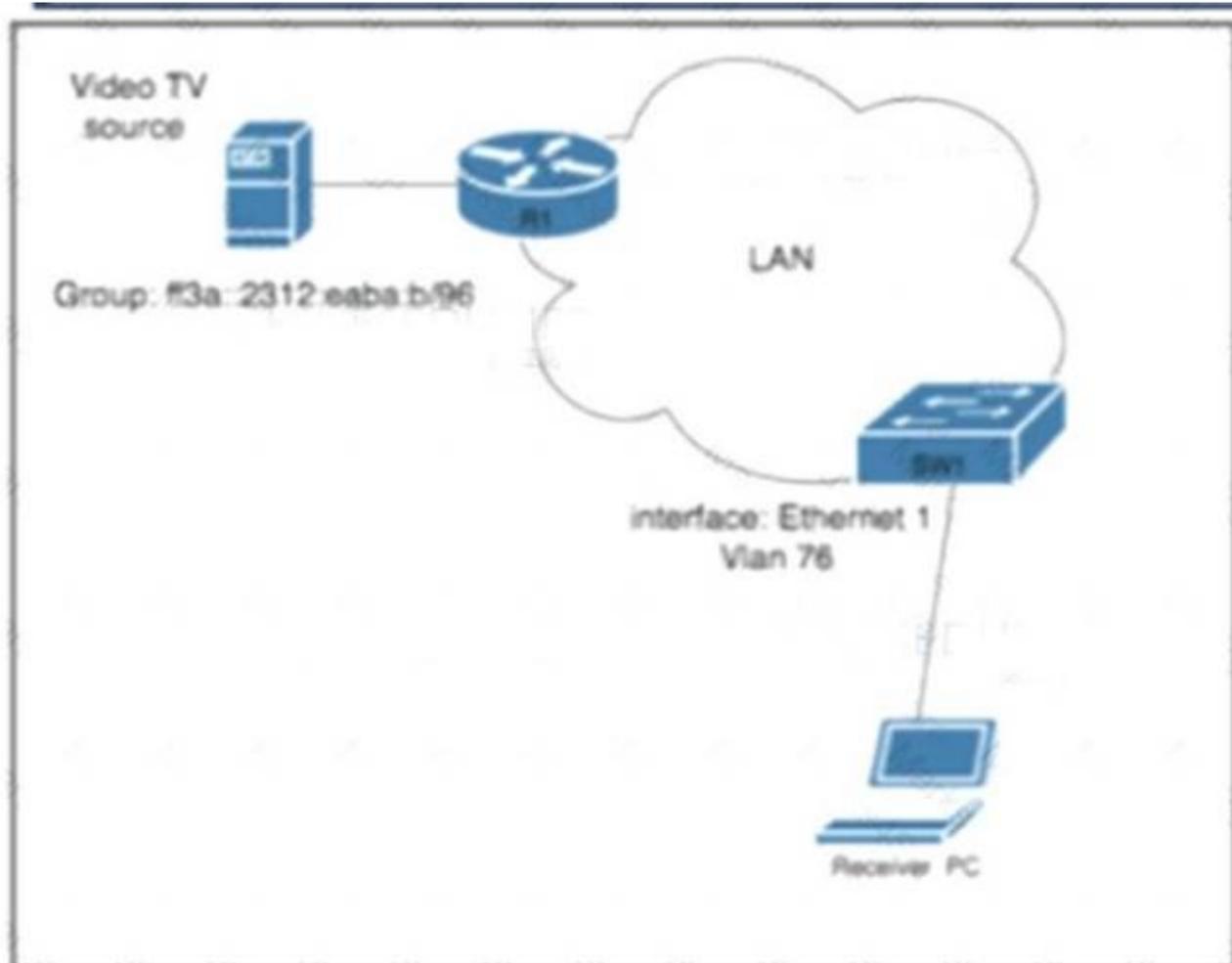
An engineer working for a private service provider with employee id: 3994 37 650 is configuring a Cisco device to redistribute OSPF into BGP. Which task enables the device to filter routes?

- 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 82**

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 87**

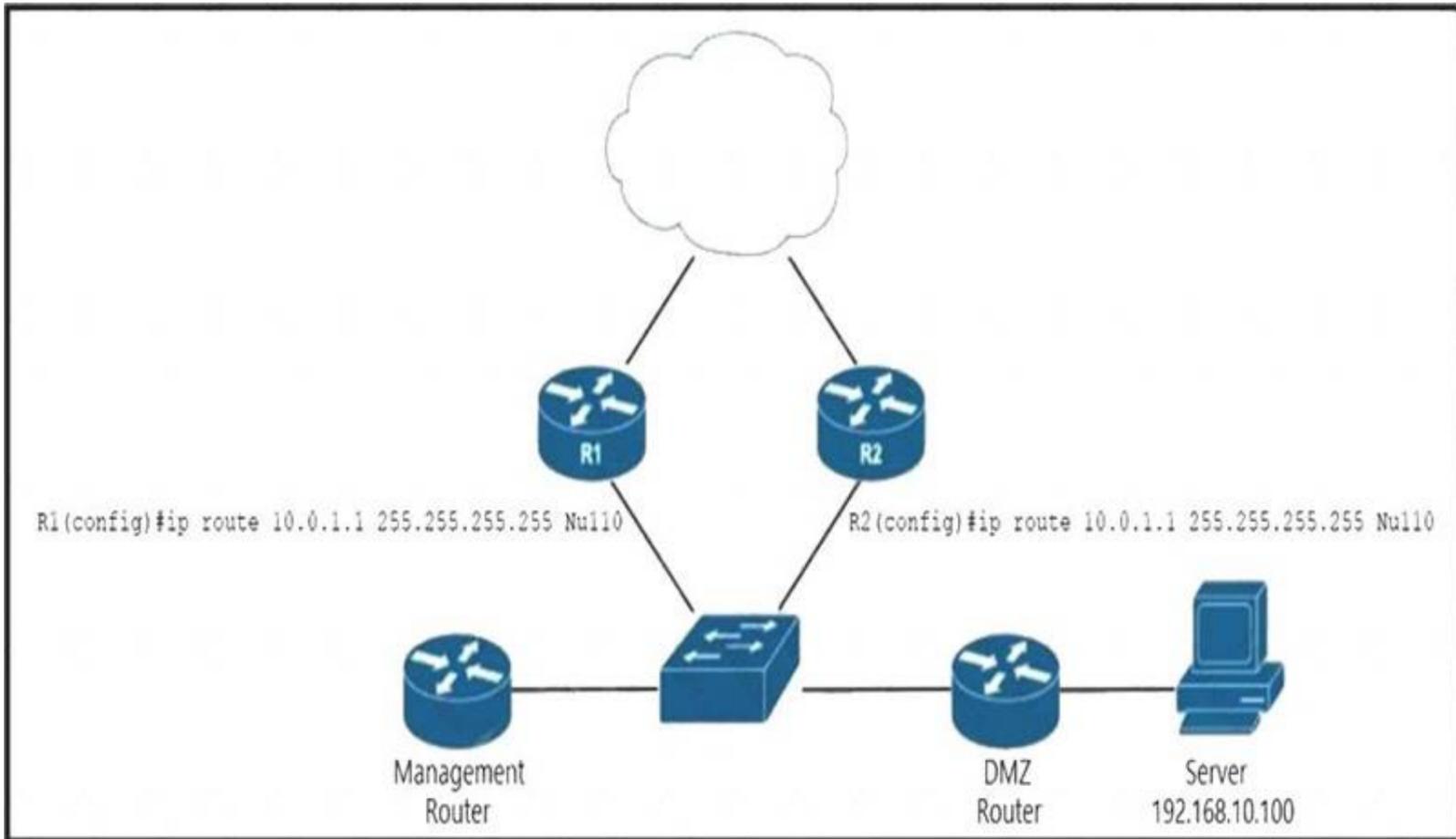
Which protocol is used for communication between the PCE and PCC?

- A. ICMP
- B. PCEP
- C. CEF
- D. POP

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 89**

Refer to the exhibit.



`router(config)# route-map blackhole-trigger router(config-route-map)# match tag 777 router(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 10.0.1.1 router(config-route-map)# set origin igp router(config-route-map)# set community no-export`  
 EIGRP is running across the core to exchange internal routes, and each router maintains iBGP adjacency with the other routers on the network. An operator has configured static routes on the edge routers R1 and R2 for IP address 10.0.1.1, which is used as a black hole route as shown. Which configuration should the operator implement to the management router to create a route map that will redistribute tagged static routes into BGP and create a static route to blackhole traffic with tag 777 that is destined to the server at 192.168.10.100?

- A. `router(config)# router bgp 55100router(config-router)# redistribute static route-map blackhole-trigger router(config)# ip route 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.255 Null0 tag 777`
- B. `router(config)# router bgp 55100router(config-router)# redistribute static route-map blackhole-trigger router(config)# ip route 192.168.10.100 255.255.255.255 Null0 tag 777`
- C. `router(config)# router bgp 55100 router(config-router)# redistribute connectedrouter(config)# ip route 192.168.10.100 255.255.255.255 tag 777`

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

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 90**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

interface g1/0/0
 ip pim sparse-mode

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 94**

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

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

	<b>Most important</b>
route with the shortest AS_PATH	
route with the lowest MED	
route with the highest weight	
route with the lowest origin type	
route with the highest local preference	
	<b>Least important</b>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Diagram Description automatically generated

**NEW QUESTION 99**

Refer to the exhibit:

```

mpls traffic-eng tunnels

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

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

interface Loopback1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255 255.255.255
ip router isis 1

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

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

Which statement about this configuration is true?"

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 100**

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 102**

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 106**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
!
configure terminal
ip cef distributed

interface gigabitethernet 1/0
ip verify unicast reverse-path 12
!
```

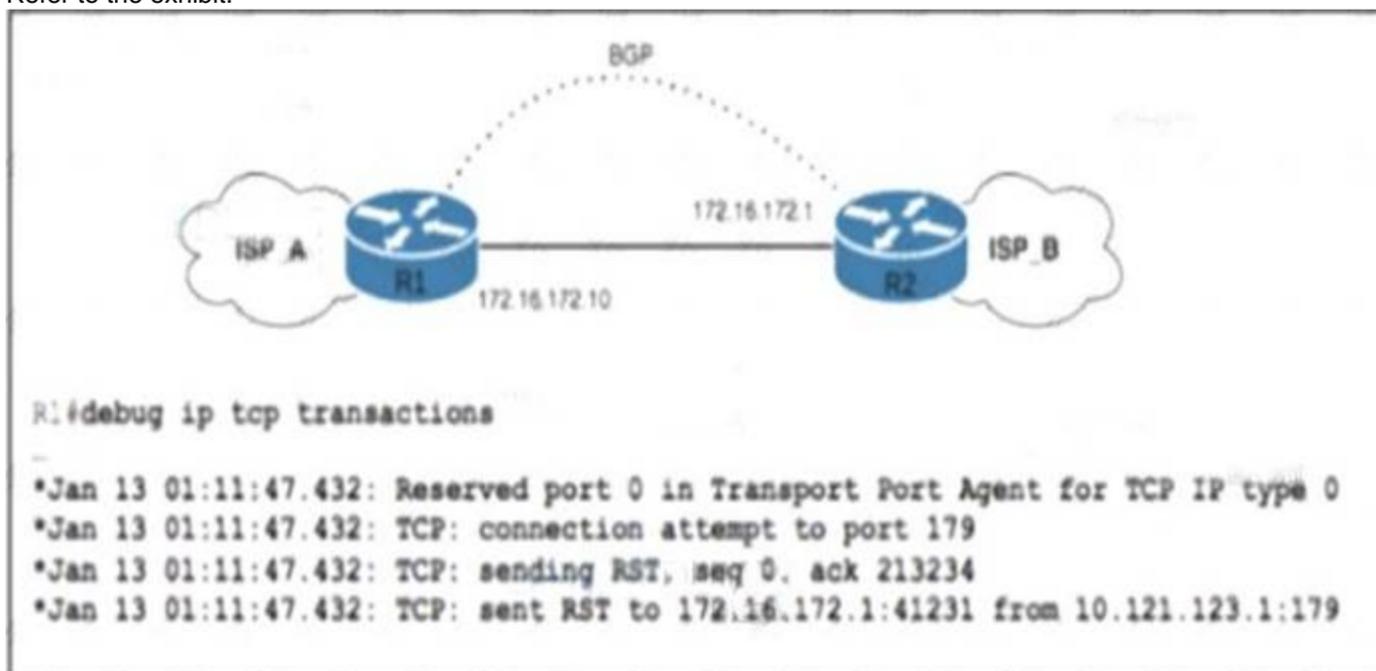
Which show command should be implemented to display per-interface statistics about uRPF drops and suppressed drops?

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 108**

Refer to the exhibit.



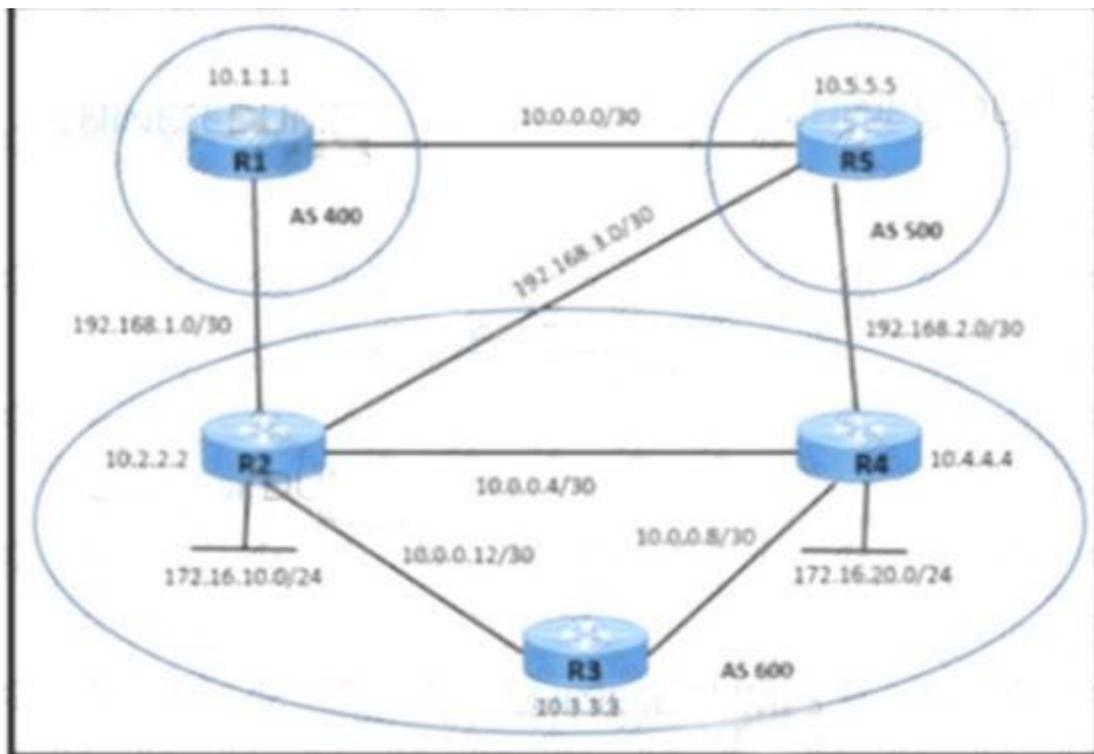
ISP\_A and ISP\_B use AS numbers 38321 and 16213 respectively. After a network engineer reloaded router R1, the BGP session with R2 failed to establish. The engineer confirmed BGP next-hop availability with a connectivity test between the router loopback addresses 10.121.123.2 and 10.121.123.1, as well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

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 111**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

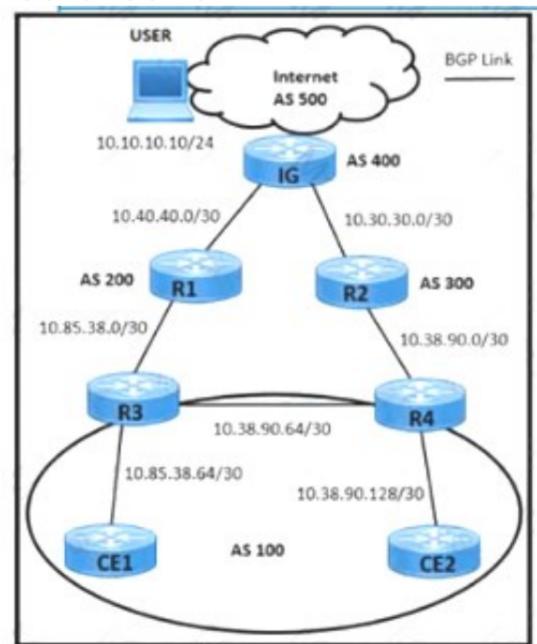
- R2 must wait for 30 seconds before sending BGP updates to R5 for multicast traffic.
- Which action must be taken on R2 to meet the requirements?

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 116**

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 117**

Which service is a VNF role?

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 120**

What is a feature of model-driven telemetry?

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 121**

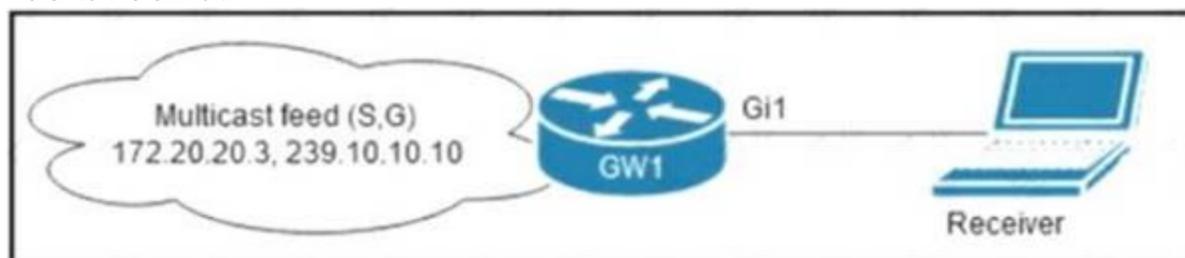
What is an enhancement that Cisco IOS XE Software has over Cisco IOS Software?

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 126**

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

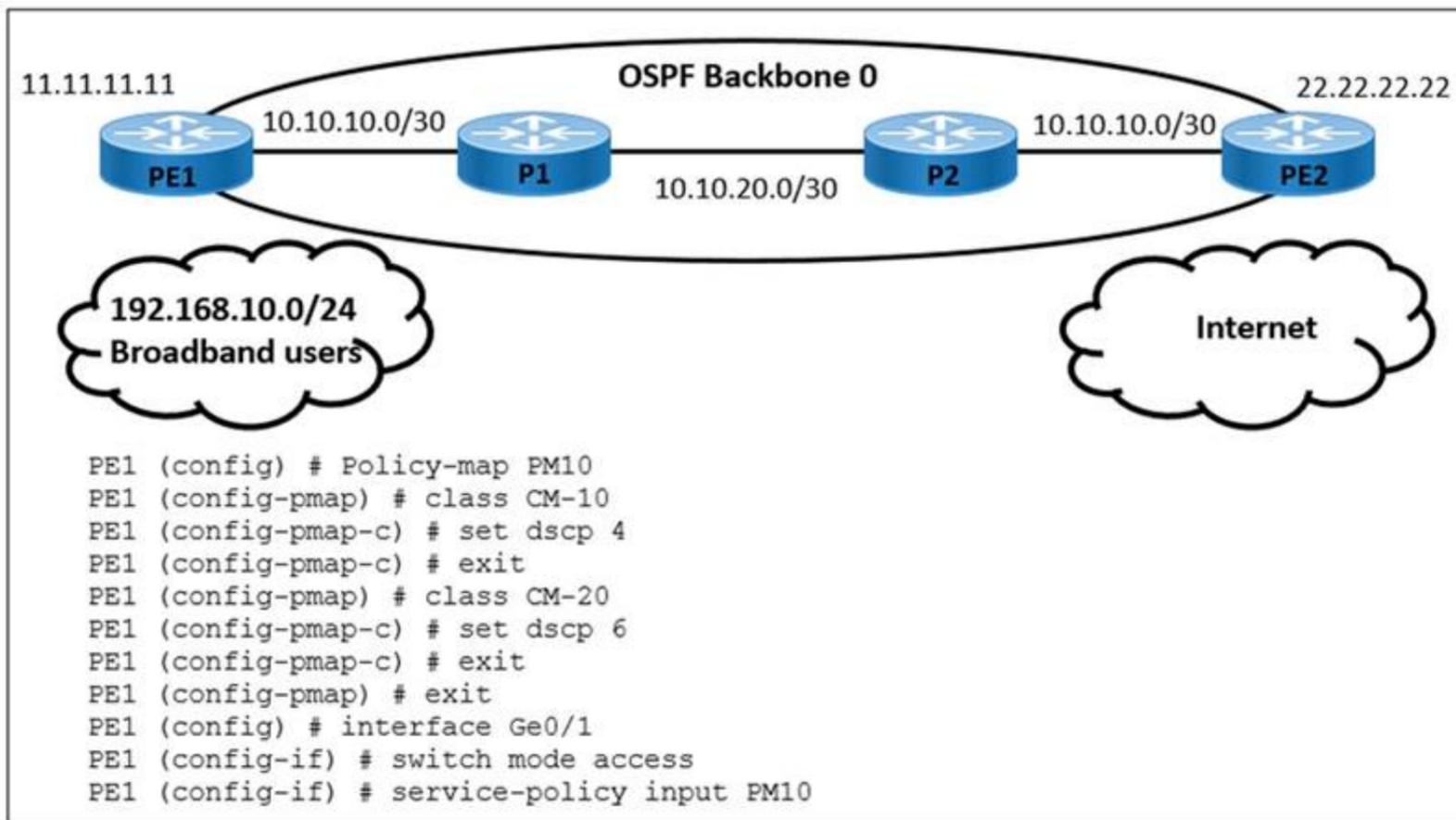
**Explanation:**

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 128**

Refer to the exhibit



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

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

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 131**

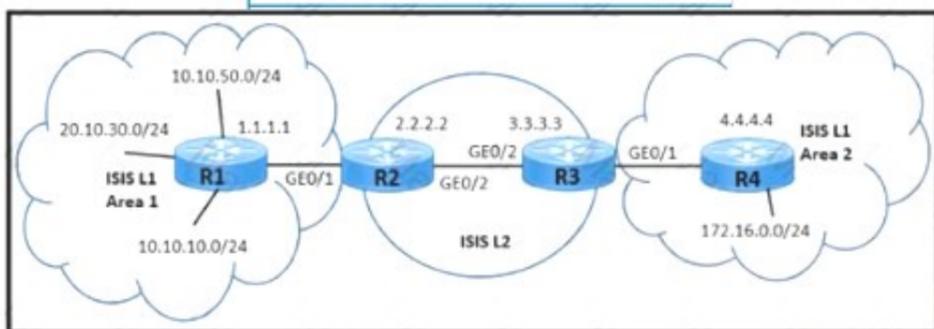
A network administrator is planning a new network with a segment-routing architecture using a distributed control plane. How is routing information distributed on such a network?

- 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 135**

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 140**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 141**

What is the purpose of RSVP tear messages?

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 146**

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 150**

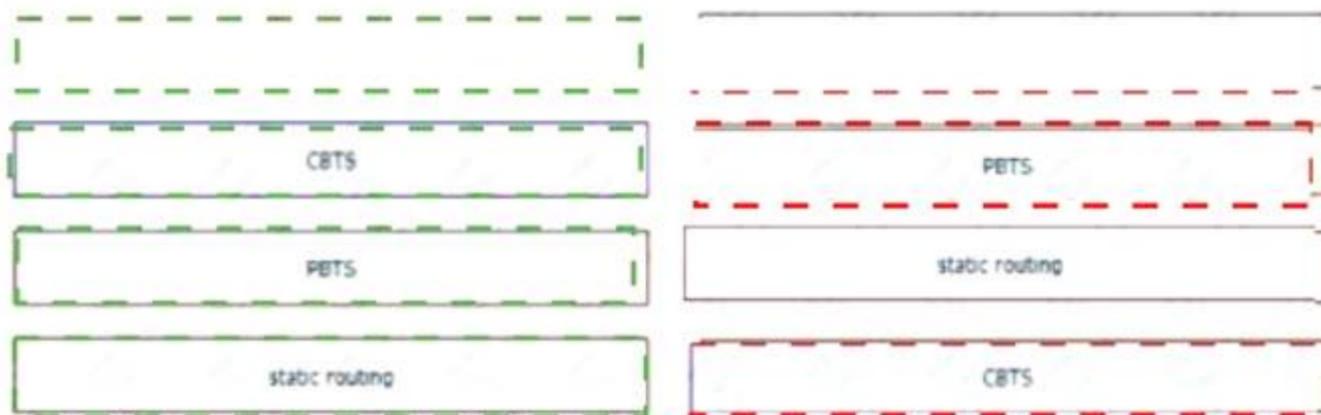
Drag and drop the methods of Cisco MPLS TE tunnel traffic assignment from the left onto their characteristics on the right.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**



**NEW QUESTION 152**

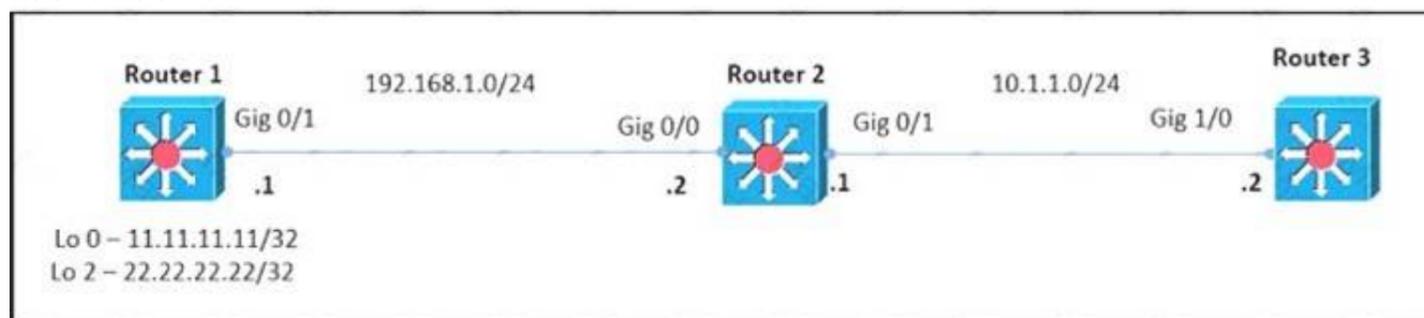
Which is the benefit of implementing model-driven telemetry in a service provider environment?

- 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 153**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A)

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

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

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

B)

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

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

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

C)

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

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

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

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

D)

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

router bgp 100
bgp redistribute-static

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 154**

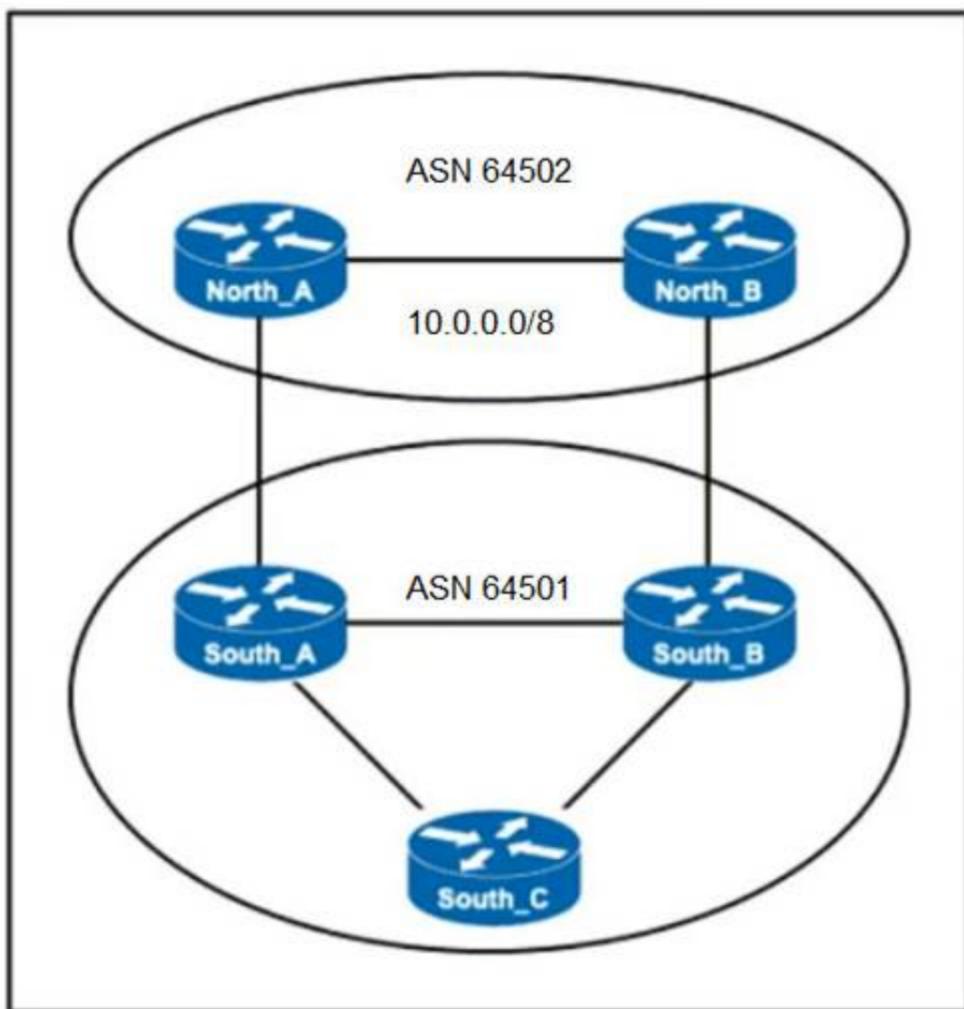
What are two features of 6RD IPv6 transition mechanism? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer: AE**

**NEW QUESTION 159**

Refer to the exhibit.



ASN 64501 currently reaches the networks under the 10.0.0.0/8 prefix via the North\_B router, which is a slow backup link. The administrator of ASN 64502 wants traffic from ASN 64501 to 10.0.0.0/8 to travel via the primary link North\_A. Which change to the network configuration accomplishes this task?

- A. Set a higher local preference between North\_A and South\_A
- B. Advertise the 10.0.0.0/8 prefix through North\_B and specific subnets through North\_A
- C. Set a Lower Weight value for incoming traffic on North\_A
- D. Set a lower MED between North\_B and South\_B

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 161**

What does DWDM use to combine multiple optical signals?

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 165

Refer to the exhibit:

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

Which statement describes the effect of this configuration?

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 167

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 170

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 172

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 174

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 177

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 178**

What is a characteristic of MVPN?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 183**

An engineer a cisco MPLS tunnel to improve the streaming experience for the clients of a video -on-demand server. Which action must the engineer perform to configure extended discovery to support the MPLS LDP session between the headend and tailend routers?

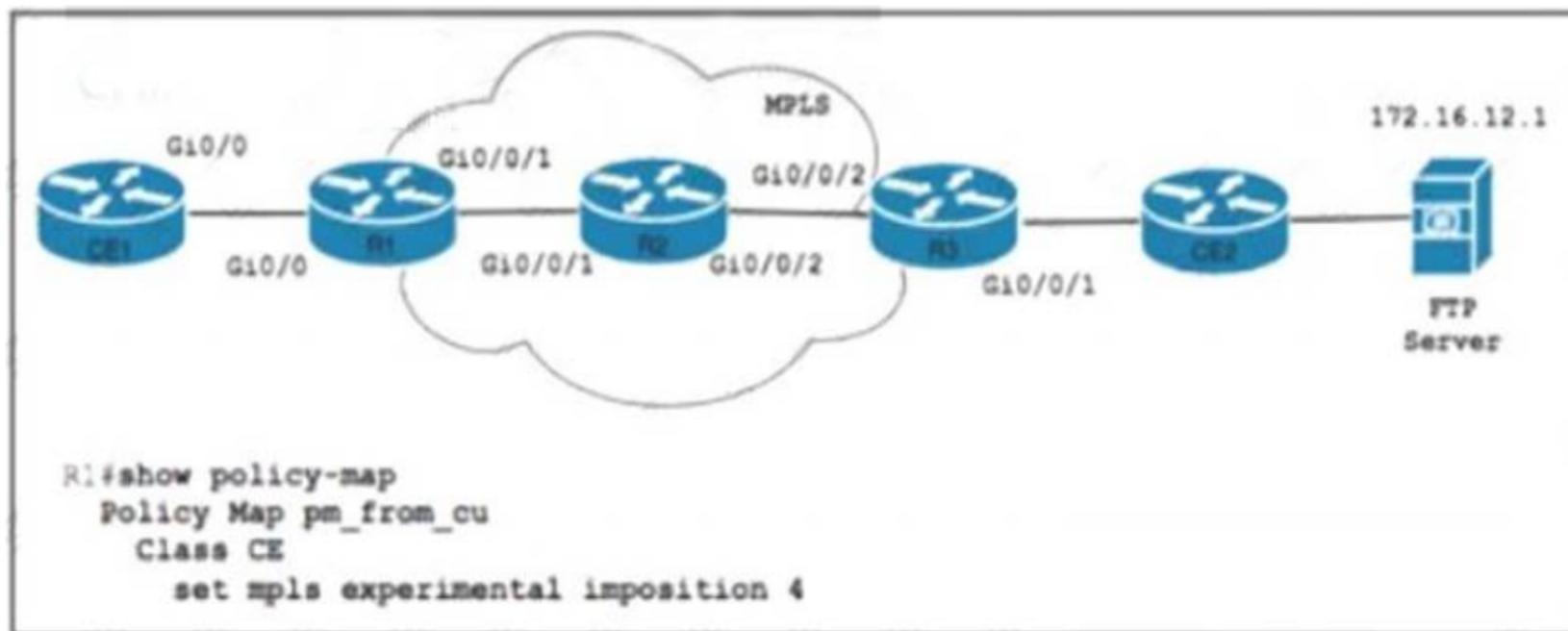
- Configure the interface bandwidth to handle TCP and UDP traffic between the LDP peers.
- Configure a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel on both ends of the session.
- Configure an access list on the interface to permit TCP and UDP traffic.
- Configure a targeted neighbor session.

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 185**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

**Answer:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 189**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 190**

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

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

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

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 195**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 198**

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 201**

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 205**

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 206**

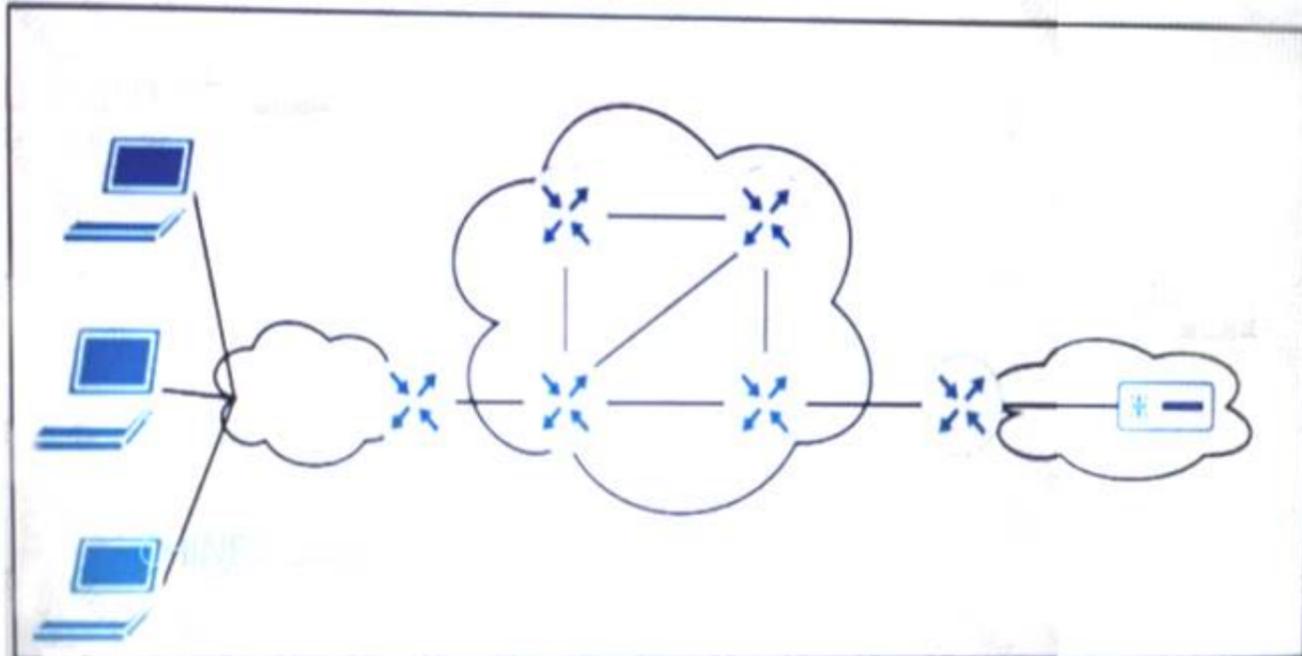
A network engineer must enable the helper router to terminate the OSPF graceful restart process if it detects any changes in the LSA. Which command enables this feature?

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 208**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A)

```
class-map type traffic match-all B_210.10.65.1
match destination-address ipv4 210.10.65.1
match protocol 7
match ipv4 icmp-type 3
```

B)

```
class-map type traffic match-all B_210.10.65.1
match destination-address ipv4 210.10.65.1
match protocol 3
match ipv4 icmp-type 5
```

C)

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

D)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 209**

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

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

Which configuration must the engineer implement to satisfy the requirements?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

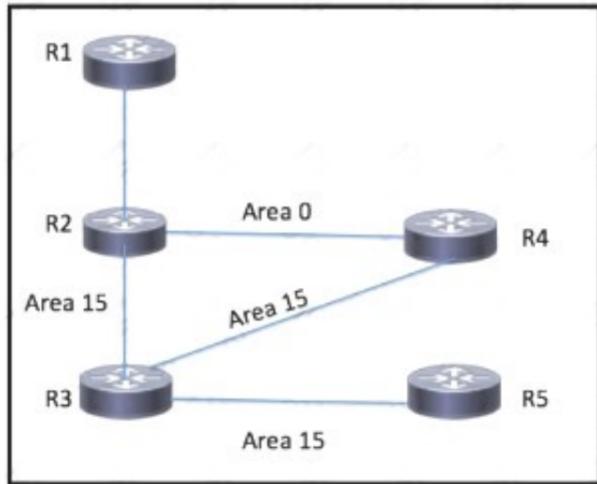
**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 210**

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 212**

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 216**

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 220**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 225**

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

- A)
  - flowspec
  - address-family ipv4
  - local-install all-interface
  
- B)
  - flowspec
  - address-family ipv4
  - install interface-all
  
- C)
  - flowspec
  - address-family ipv4
  - local-install interface-all
  
- D)
  - flowspec
  - address-family ipv4
  - install interface-all local

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 226**

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

|        |        |
|--------|--------|
| IOS XR | IOS    |
| IOS    | IOS XE |
| IOS XE | IOS XR |

**NEW QUESTION 231**

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 235**

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 238**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
R1(config)# ipv6 router ospf 100
R1(config-rtr)# router-id 1.1.1.1
```

An engineer is configuring router R1 for OSPFv3 as shown. Which additional configuration must be performed so that the three active interfaces on the router will advertise routes and participate in OSPF IPv6 processes?

A)

```
R1(config)# interface Ethernet1/1
R1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 100 area 0
```

```
R1(config)# interface Ethernet1/2
R1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 100 area 10
```

```
R1(config)# interface Ethernet1/3
R1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 100 area 20
```

B)

```
R1(config)# interface Ethernet1/1
R1(config-if)# ip ospf hello-interval 1
R1(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 0
```

```
R1(config)# interface Ethernet1/2
R1(config-if)# ip ospf hello-interval 1
R1(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 10
```

```
R1(config)# interface Ethernet1/3
R1(config-if)# ip ospf hello-interval 1
R1(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 20
```

C)

```
R1(config)# interface Ethernet1/1
R1(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 0
```

```
R1(config)# interface Ethernet1/2
R1(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 10
```

```
R1(config)# interface Ethernet1/3
R1(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 20
```

A.

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 240**

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 243**

Refer to the exhibit.

|                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Router 1:</b><br><br>Interface gigabitethernet0/1<br>ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0<br>ip ospf hello-interval 1<br><br>router ospf 1<br>network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 1 | <b>Router 2:</b><br><br>Interface gigabitethernet0/1<br>ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0<br>ip ospf hello-interval 2<br><br>router ospf 2<br>network 192.168.1.2 0.0.0.0 area 1 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

What reestablishes the OSPF neighbor relationship between Router 1 and Router 2?

- A. authentication is added to the configuration
- B. correct wildcard mask is used on Router 2
- C. OSPF process IDs match
- D. hello intervals match

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 248**

The NOC team must update the BGP forwarding configuration on the network with these requirements: BGP peers must establish a neighborhood with NSF capability and restart the session for the capability to be exchanged after 120 seconds.

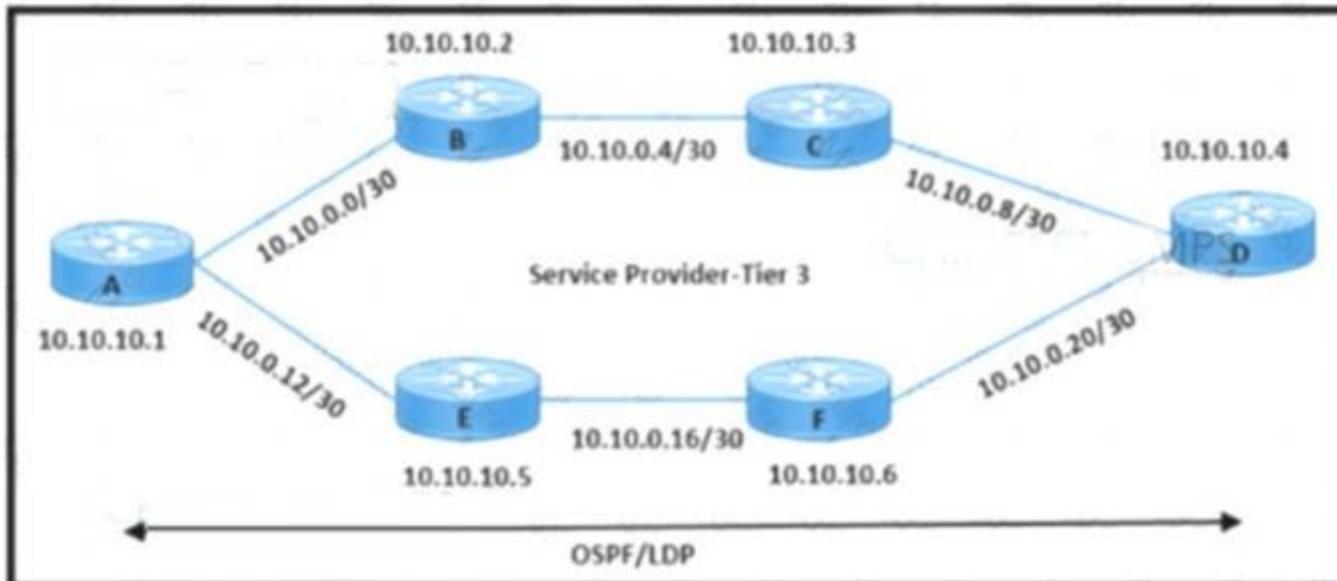
BGP peers must delete routes after 360 seconds of inactivity. Which action meets these requirements?

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 252**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 254**

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

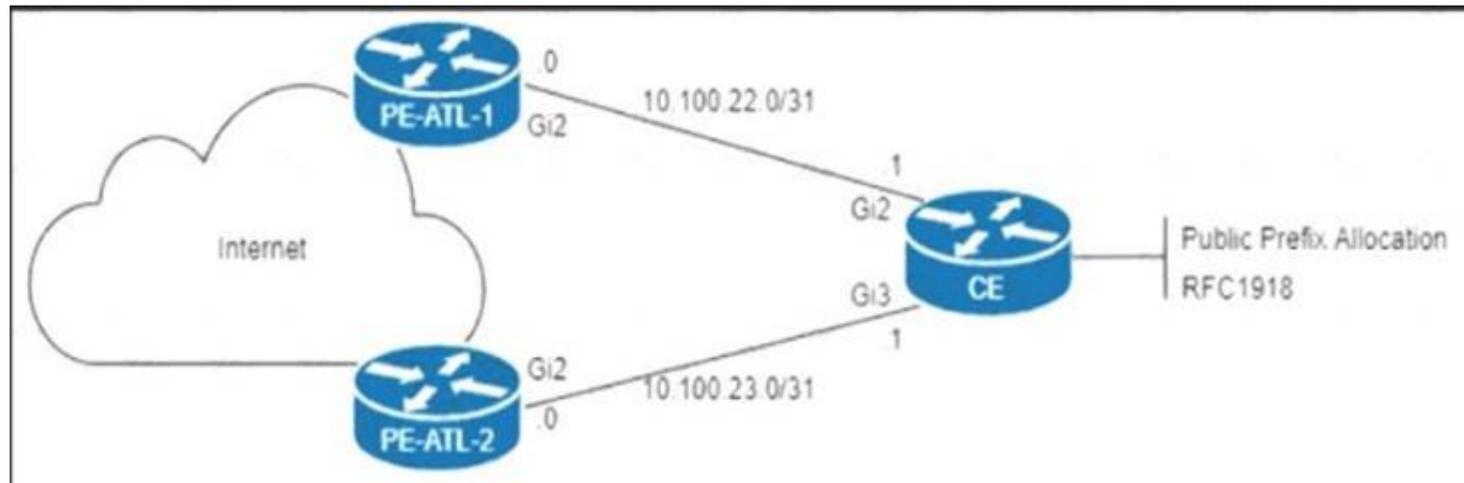
customer VPNv4 routes

- 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 257**

Refer to the exhibit.



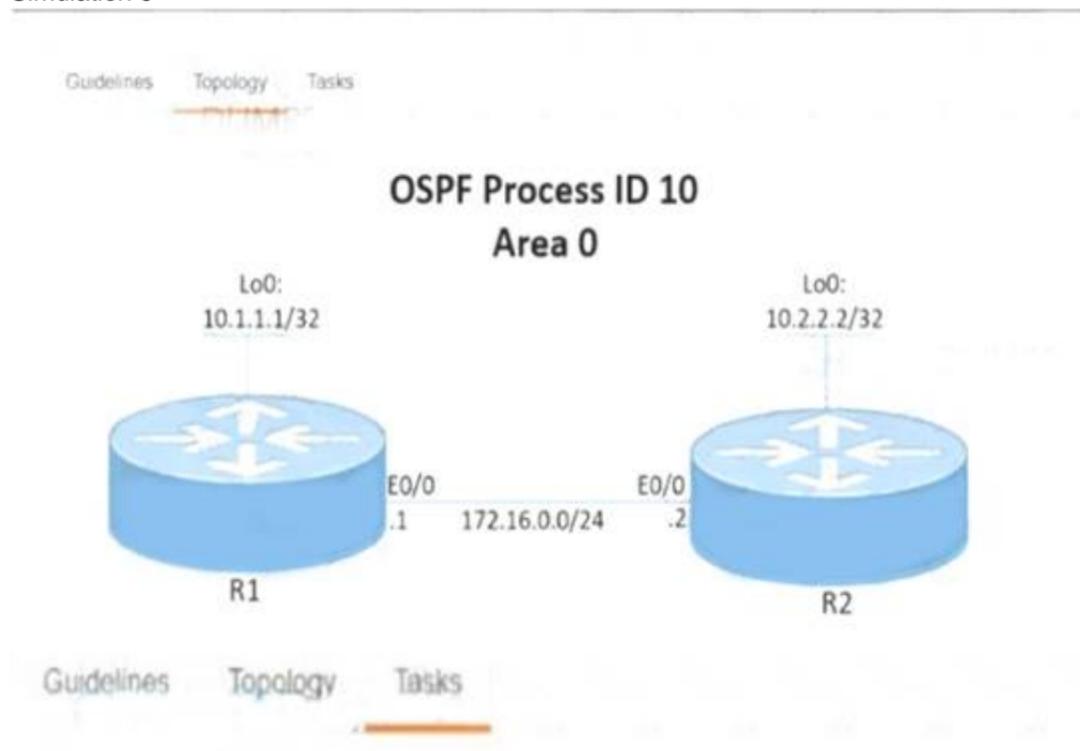
The CE router is peering with both PE routers and advertising a public prefix to the internet. Routing to and from this prefix will be asymmetric under certain network conditions, but packets must not be discarded. Which configuration must an engineer apply to the two PE routers so that they validate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

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 258**

Simulation 5



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

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

Submit feedback about this item.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 262**

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 264**

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 266**

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

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

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 271**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 273**

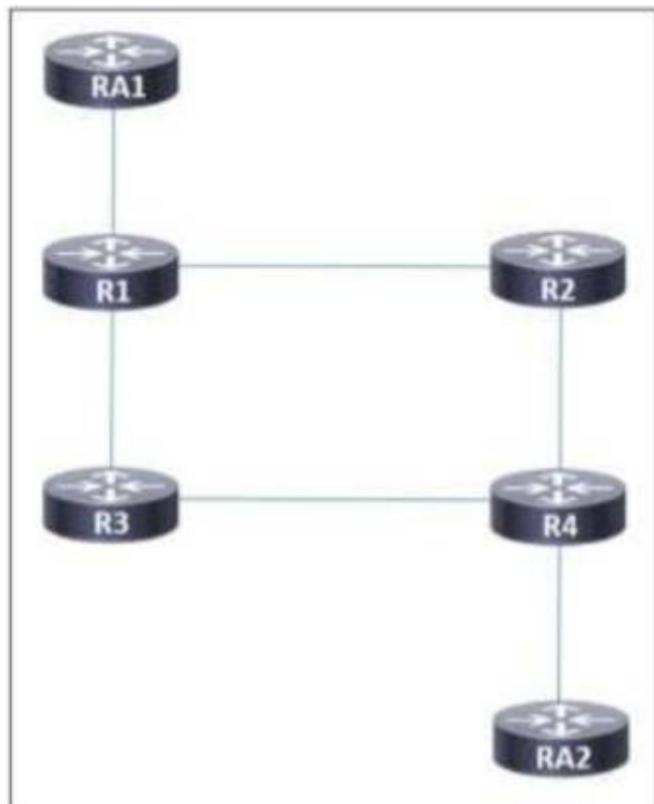
What is one of the differences between Ansible and Chef?

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 277**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 282**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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 287**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Control Plane Interface
Service policy CoPP-normal
Hardware Counters:
class-map: CoPP-normal (match-all)
Match: access-group 100
police :
6000 bps 1000 limit 1000 extended limit
Earl in slot 3 :
0 bytes
5 minute offered rate 0 bps
aggregate-forwarded 0 bytes action: transmit
exceeded 0 bytes action: drop
aggregate-forward 0 bps exceed 0 bps
Earl in slot 5 :
0 bytes
5 minute offered rate 0 bps
aggregate-forwarded 0 bytes action: transmit
exceeded 0 bytes action: drop
aggregate-forward 0 bps exceed 0 bps
```

Which show command shows statistics for the control plane policy and is used to troubleshoot?

- A. show control-plane CoPP
- B. show control-plane
- C. show policy-map control-plane
- D. show policy control-plane

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

```
Router# show policy-map control-plane
```

```
Control Plane
```

```
Service-policy input:TEST
```

```
Class-map:TEST (match-all)
```

```
20 packets, 11280 bytes
```

```
5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
```

```
Match:access-group 101
```

```
police:
```

```
8000 bps, 1500 limit, 1500 extended limit
```

```
conformed 15 packets, 6210 bytes; action:transmit
```

```
exceeded 5 packets, 5070 bytes; action:drop
```

```
violated 0 packets, 0 bytes; action:drop
```

```
conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps, violate 0 bps
```

**NEW QUESTION 290**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R3#show ip bgp 192.168.1.1
BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.1/32, version 14
Paths: (2 available, best #1, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
Flag: 0x820
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  65101
    10.10.10.2 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.2 (192.168.90.1)
      Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, external, best
  65101
    10.10.10.6 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.6 (172.16.20.1)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
    
```

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

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

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 293**

Which feature describes the weight parameter for BGP path selection?

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

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 294**

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

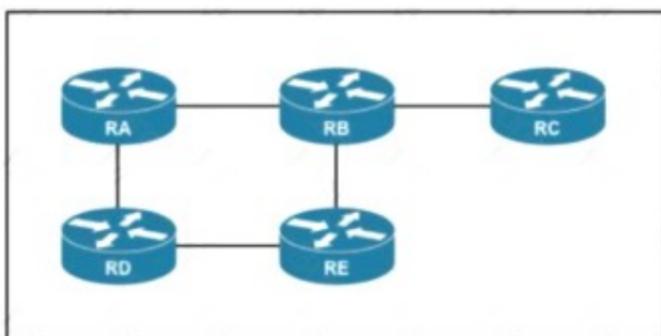
**Explanation:**

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



**NEW QUESTION 298**

Refer to the exhibit.



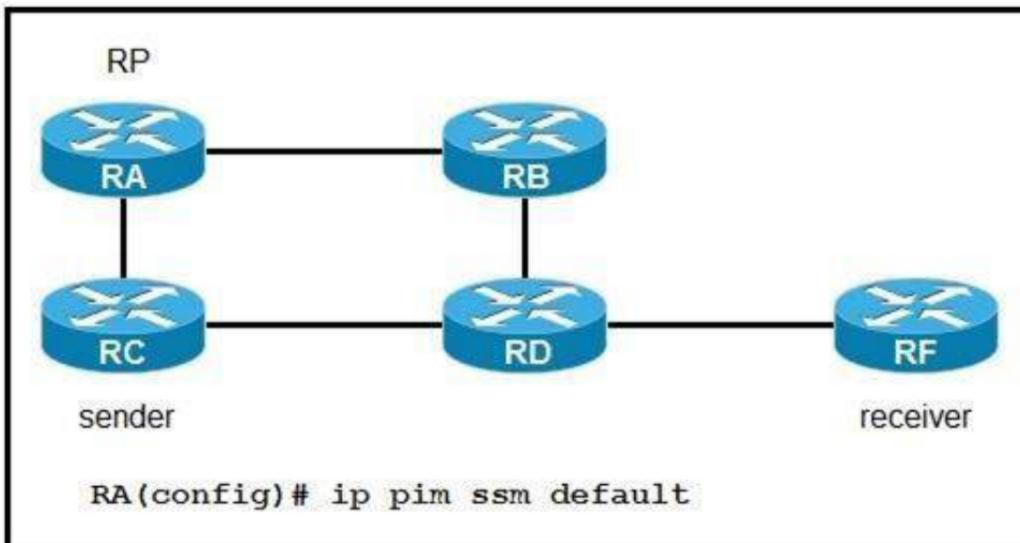
If RC is a stub router, which entry must be injected so that it will send traffic outside the OSPF domain?

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 299**

Refer to the exhibit:



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

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 302**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

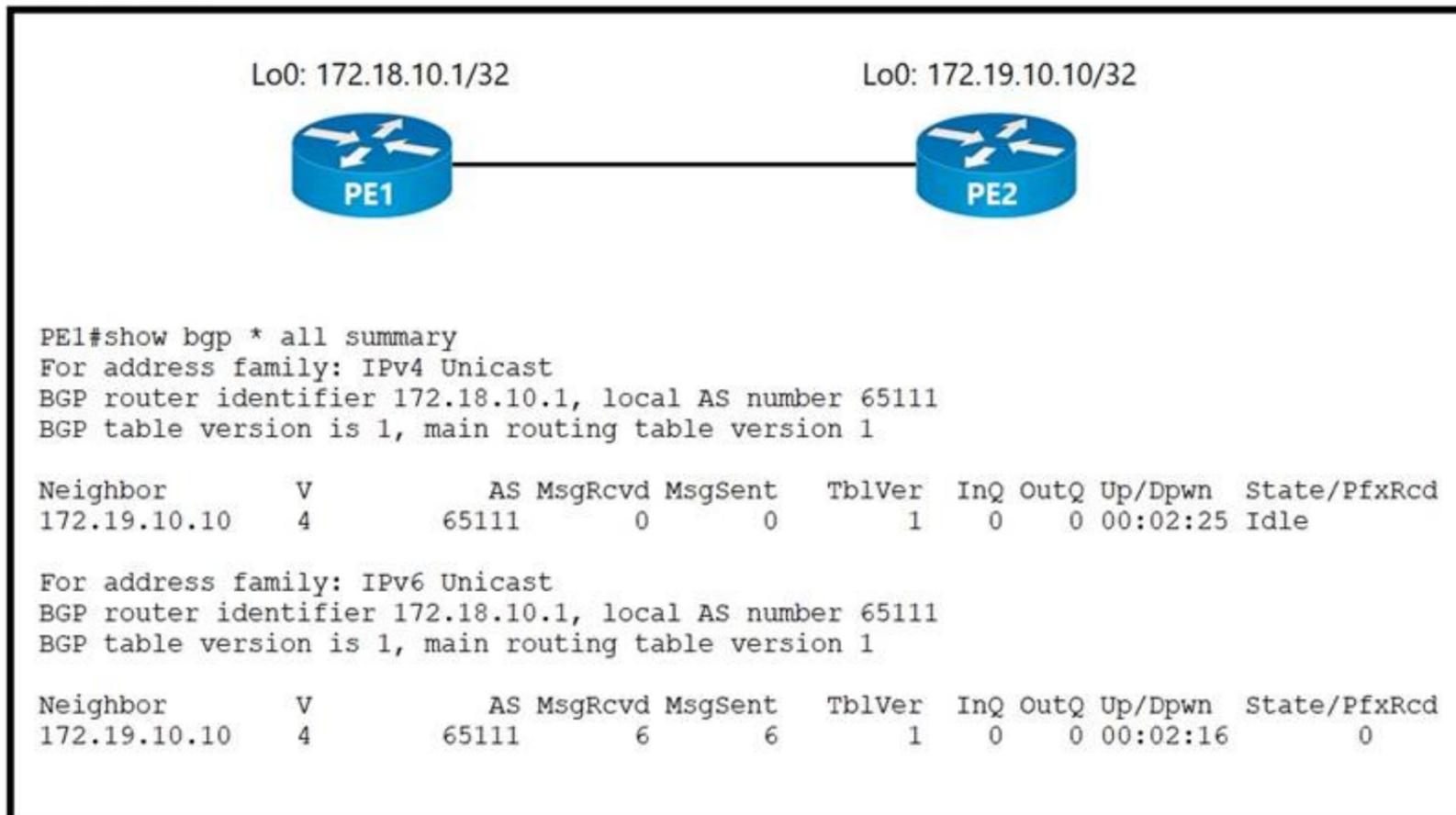
Over the last few months, ISP A has doubled its user base. The IT Director asked the engineering team to monitor memory consumption and buffer statistics on all P and PE devices in the MPLS core. Most devices have CPU usage of 70% or more, so the solution must be targeted and secure. Which two commands must the engineering team implement on P and PE devices to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

**NEW QUESTION 306**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 310**

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 315**

Refer to the exhibit:

```

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

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

```

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

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 319**

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 324**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 327**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

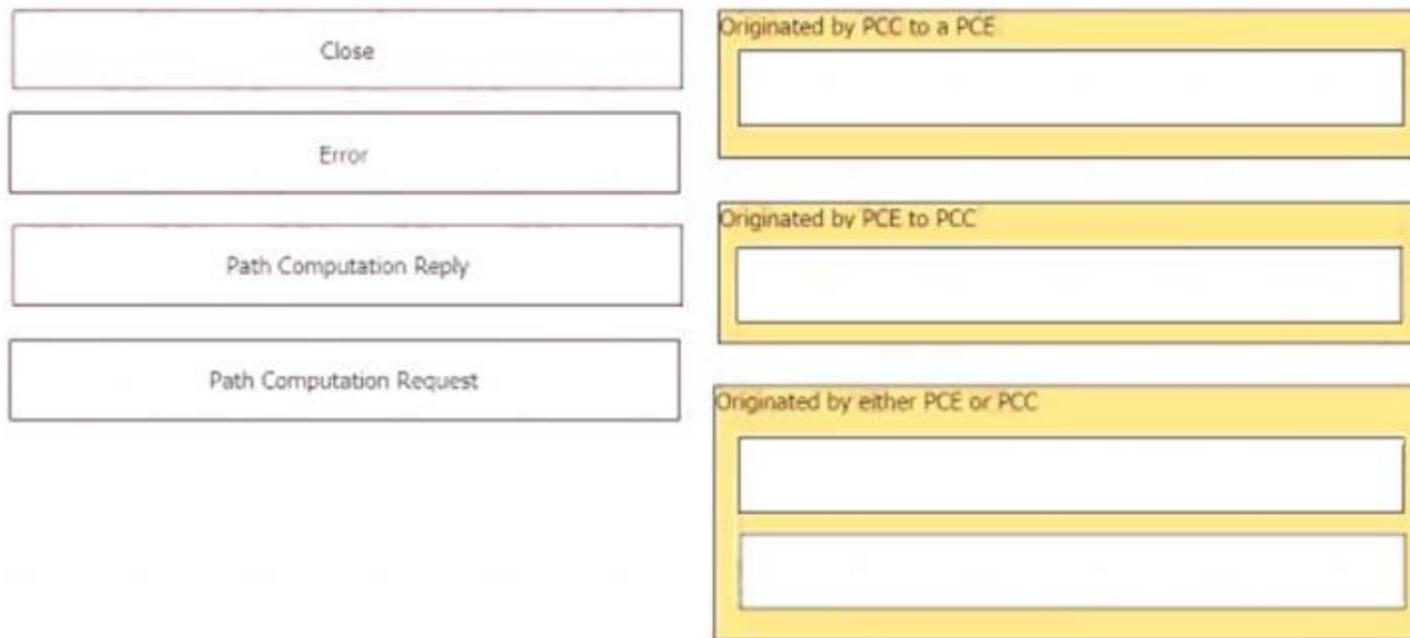
A network support engineer for ASN 65502 receives a technical support ticket from a customer in ASN 65503 who reports that an eBGP session is down. The engineer determines that the peering failed after a recent change to the device at 192.168.26.2. EDGE-GW-1 must establish an eBGP session with the peering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

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 328**

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**



**NEW QUESTION 332**

Refer to the exhibit:

```

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

Router R1 and its peer R2 reside on the same subnet in the network, If does it make connections to R27

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 335**

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 337**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

- A. Text, letter Description automatically generated
 

```
sensor-group SGroup2
  sensor-path openconfig-interfaces:interfaces/interface
!
subscription Sub3
  sensor-group-id SGroup3 sample-interval 30000
```
- B. Text Description automatically generated
 

```
sensor-group SGroup2
  sensor-path Cisco-IOS-XR-plat-chas-invmgr-oper:platform-inventory/racks/rack
!
subscription Sub1
  sensor-group-id SGroup1 sample-interval 30000
  destination-id DGroup1
```
- C. Graphical user interface, text Description automatically generated
 

```
sensor-group SGroup2
  sensor-path Cisco-IOS-XR-infra-statsd-oper:infra-statistics/interfaces/interface/latest/generic-cou
!
subscription Sub1
  sensor-group-id SGroup1 sample-interval 30000
  destination-id DGroup1
```
- D. Text, letter Description automatically generated
 

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 342**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

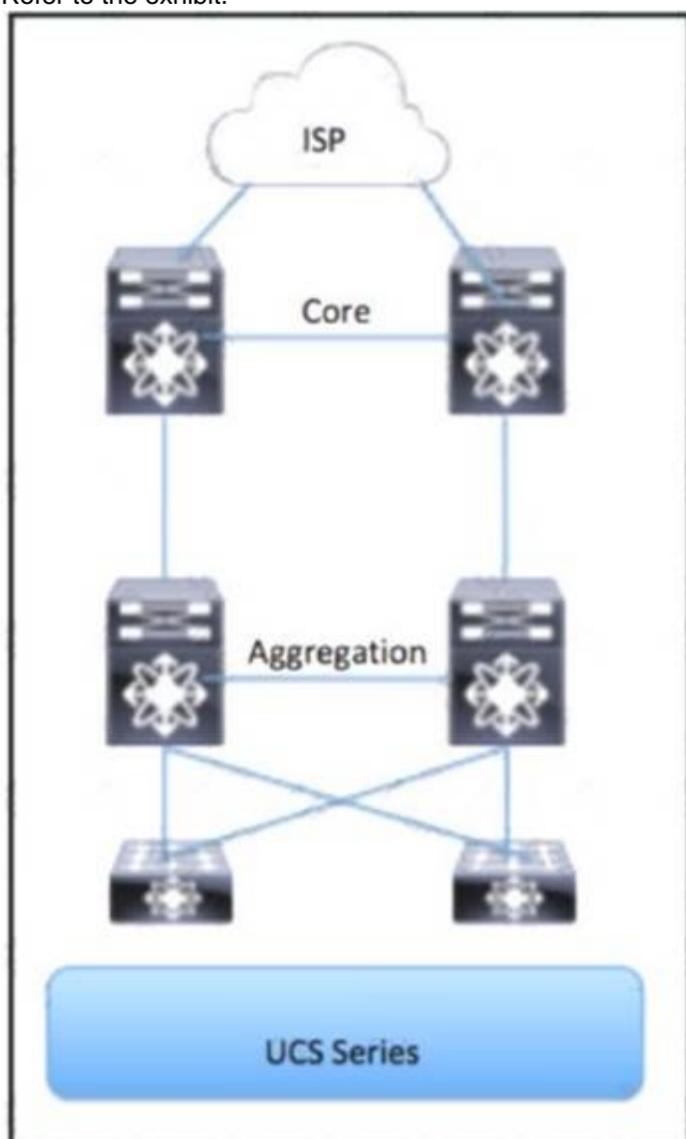
What does this REST API script configure?

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 345**

Refer to the exhibit.



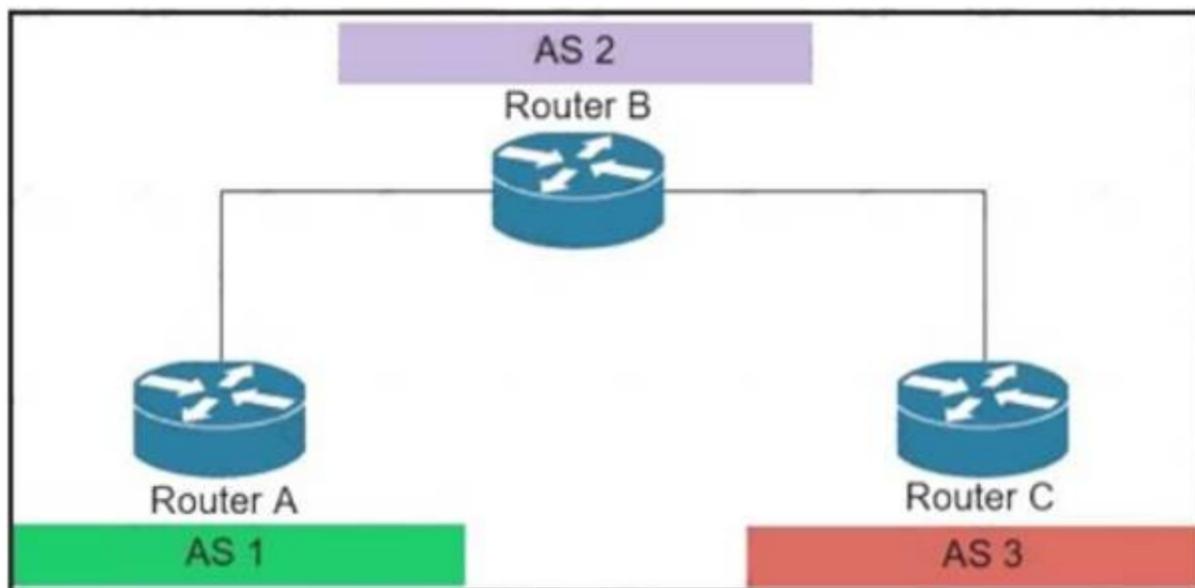
Which part of the diagram will host OpenStack components?

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 350**

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 BGPsec
- 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 BGPsec
- 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 351**

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 354**

Which Cisco software OS uses monolithic architecture?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 359**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

ASN 64611
ASBR-1: Lo0: 172.31.255.3/32
EDGE-1: Lo0: 172.31.255.1/32
EDGE-2: Lo0: 172.31.255.2/32
INT-R1: Lo0: 198.18.15.0/24

Connections:
ASBR-1 --- EDGE-1
EDGE-1 --- INT-R1 (Gi0/0/0/0 to 100.65.0.0/30)
EDGE-2 --- INT-R1 (Gi0/0/0/1 to 100.65.0.4/30)
    
```

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 360**

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 364**

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 369**

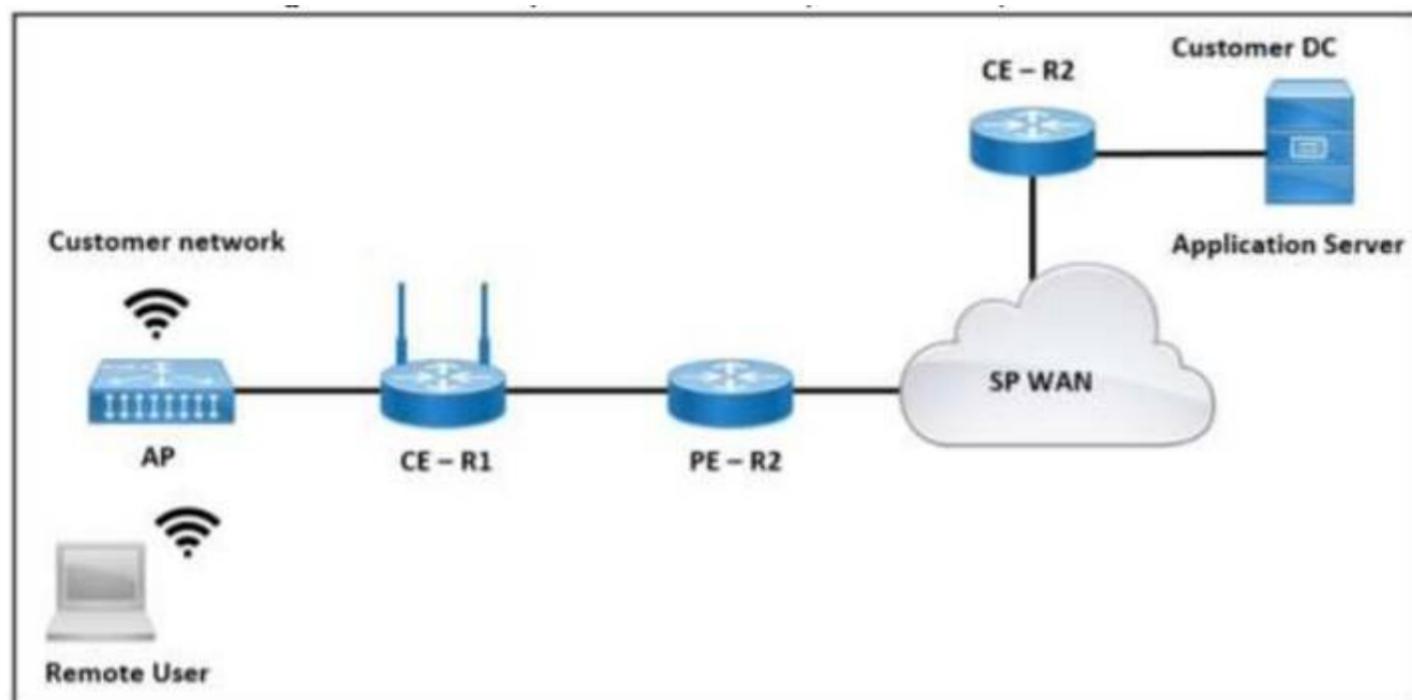
An engineer implemented LDP protocol on the ISP network. The engineer must ensure that there are no packet loss issues when IGP and LDP protocols are not synchronized. Which configuring must the engineer implement so that the IGP routing protocol will wait until LDP convergence is completed?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 372**

Refer to the exhibit.



The application server in the data center hosts voice, video, and data applications over the internet. The data applications run more slowly than the voice and video applications. To ensure that all applications run smoothly, the service provider decided to implement a QoS policy on router PER 2 to apply traffic shaping. Which two actions must an engineer take to implement the task? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the scheduling function to handle delayed packets.
- B. Enable packet remarking for priority traffic.
- C. Configure a queue to buffer excess traffic.
- D. Set the token value for secondary traffic.
- E. Set a threshold to discard excess traffic.

**Answer: AC**

#### NEW QUESTION 377

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 381

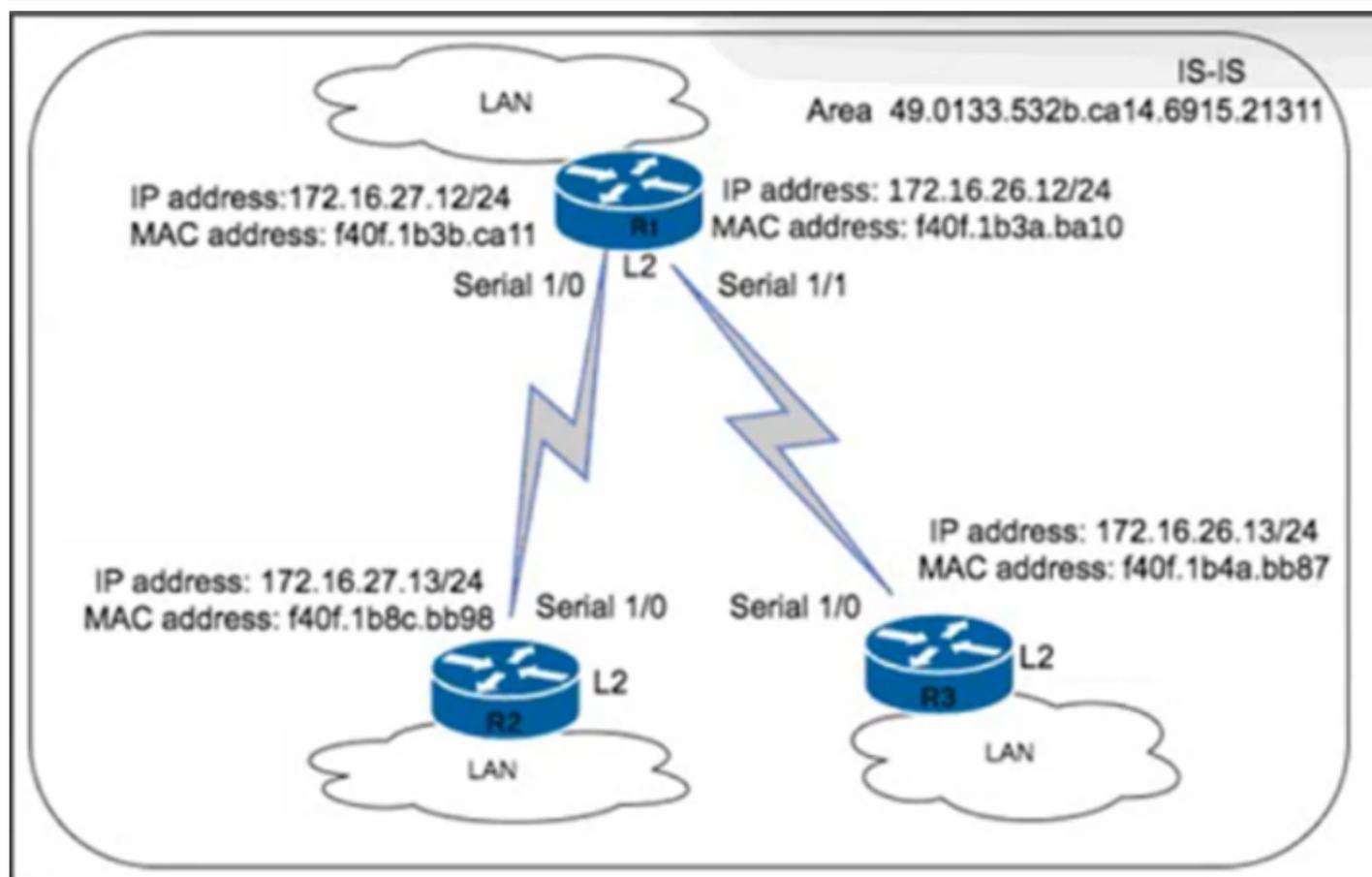
How can a network administrator secure rest APIs?

- A. They can allow read and write privileges to all users
- B. They can ensure that user sessions are authenticated using TACACS+ only
- C. They can have a general administrator login for multiple users to access that has command entries logged
- D. They can authenticate user sessions and provide the appropriate privilege level

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 383

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 384**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 386**

The network-engineering team of a service provider is integrating several recently acquired networks into a more scalable common Unified MPLS architecture. The new network architecture will support end-to-end VPNv4 and VPNv6 services with these requirements:

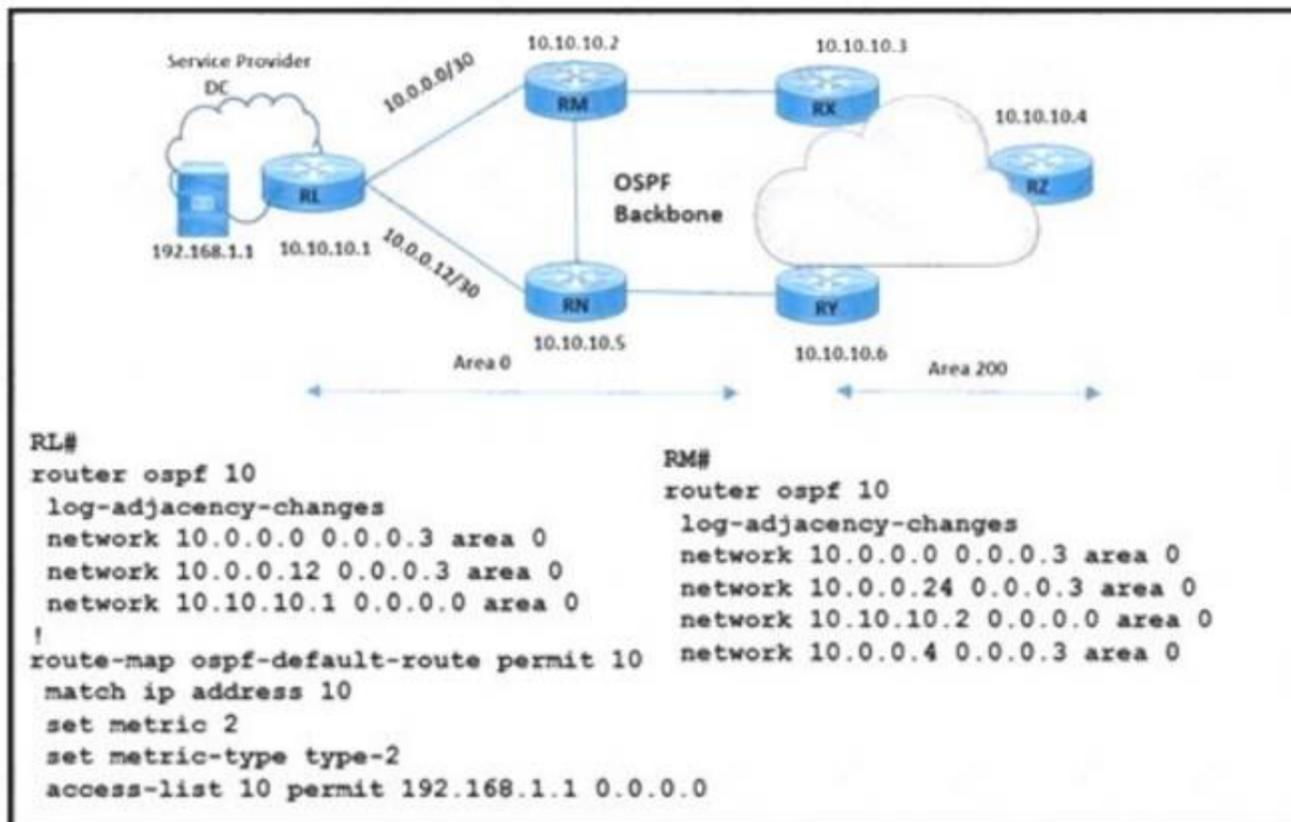
- The IGP of the core layer is IS-IS In Area 0.
  - The IGP of the aggregation layers is OSPF in Area 0.
  - The LDP protocol is used to distribute label bindings within each IGP domain.
- Which task must the network engineer perform when implementing this new architecture?

- A. Configure BGP-LU between ABR routers of each IGP domain to carry MPLS label information in NLRI.
- B. Configure a BGP session between the ABR routers of each IGP domain to exchange VPNv4 or VPNv6 prefixes
- C. Configure the ABR in each IGP domain to preserve next-hop information on all VPNv4 and VPNv6 prefixes advertised by the PE.
- D. Configure mutual redistribution of each IGP domain's loopback prefix to provide end-to-end LDP LSP

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 387**

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 388**

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 390**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

PE1#show ospfv3 database external 0.0.0.0

  OSPFv3 100 address-family ipv4 (router-id 172.20.20.1)

    Type-5 AS External Link States

LS age: 6
LS Type: AS External Link
Link State ID: 0
Advertising Router: 172.20.20.5
LS Seq Number: 80000006
Checksum: 0xF7AA
Length: 32
Prefix Address: 0.0.0.0
Prefix Length: 0, Options: None
Metric Type: 1 (Comparable directly to link state metric)
Metric: 50
External Route Tag: 100
    
```

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

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

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 391**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

### NEW QUESTION 393

What is a characteristic of the YANG model?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 398

You are creating new Cisco MPLS TE tunnels. Which type of RSVP message does the headend router send to reserve bandwidth on the path to the tunnel's router?

- A. error
- B. reservation
- C. path
- D. tear

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION 402

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 405

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 410**

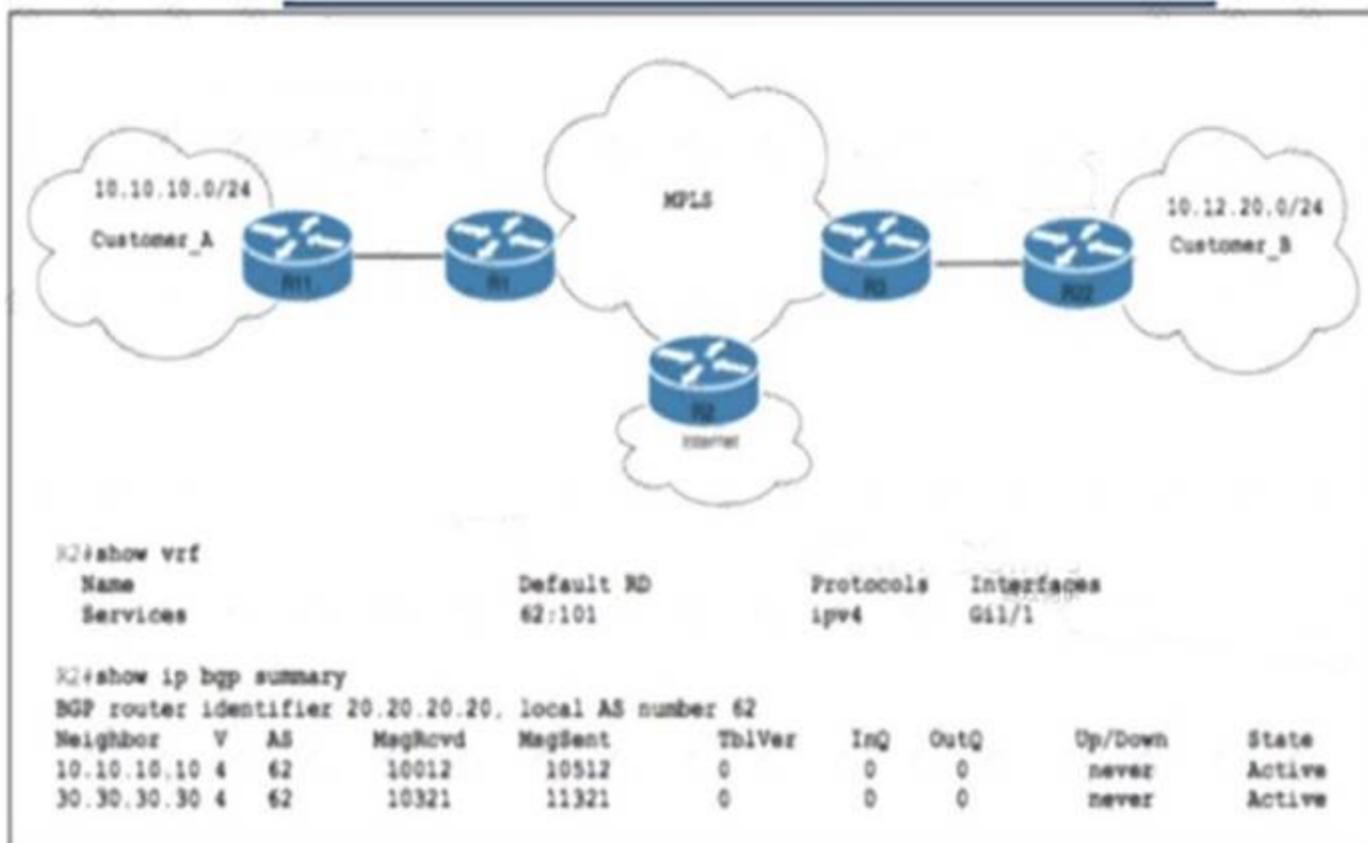
What occurs when a high bandwidth multicast stream is sent over an MVPN using Cisco hardware?

- 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 413**

Refer to the exhibit.



ISP\_A is about to launch a new internet service. ISP\_A is already providing MPLS VPN Layer 3 services to Customer\_A and Customer\_B, which are connected to ISP\_A via OSPF. A network engineer completed the BGP and VRF configurations on R2 to support the new internet service. Which additional action completed the launch?

- A. Implement the BGP routing protocol in the customer VRFs on R1 and R2
- B. Import route-target 62:101 into the customer VRFs on R1 and R3.
- C. Enable the route-replicate command under the customer VRFs on R1 and R2
- D. Activate NAT CE in the customer VRFs on R1, R2, and R3.

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 414**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

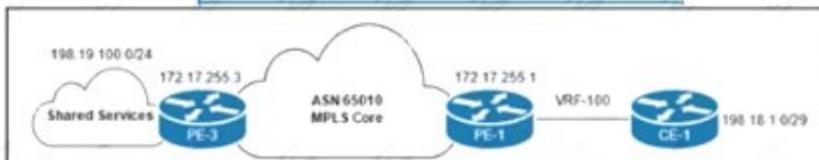
**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

- Best – 50.50.50.2
- 2nd Best – 40.40.40.2
- 3rd Best – 20.20.20.2
- 4th Best – 30.30.30.2

**NEW QUESTION 419**

Refer to the exhibit.



```
PE-3#show vrf detail SHARED-SERVICES
VRF SHARED-SERVICES(VRF Id = 2): default RD 172.17.255.3:999: default VPKID <not set>
New CLI format, supports multiple address-families
Flags: 0x180C
Interfaces:
  Gi2
Address family ipv4 unicast (Table ID = 0x2):
  Flags: 0x0
  Export VPN route-target communities
    RT:65010:2999
  Import VPN route-target communities
    RT:65010:1999
  No import route-map
  No global export route-map
  No export route-map
  VRF label distribution protocol: not configured
  VRF label allocation mode: per-prefix
  Address family ipv6 unicast not active
  Address family ipv6 multicast not active
```

Refer to the exhibit. An ISP provides shared VoIP Extranet services to a customer in VRF-100 with these settings: The VoIP services are hosted in the 198.19.100.0/24 space. The customer has been assigned the 198.18.1.0/29 IP address block. VRF-100 is assigned import and export route target 65010:100.

Which configuration must the engineer apply to PE-1 to provision VRF-100 and provide access to the shared services?

- A. vrf definition VRF-100 rd 172.17.255.1:100!address-family ipv4export map VRF-100-EXPORT import map VRF-100-IMPORT exit-address-family!route-map VRF-100-EXPORT permit 10match ip address prefix-list VRF-100-ALLOWED-EXPORT set extcommunity rt 65010:100 65010:2999route-map VRF-100-EXPORT permit 20 set extcommunity rt 65010:100!route-map VRF-100-IMPORT permit 10match extcommunity VRF-100-RT SHARED-SERVICES!ip extcommunity-list standard SHARED-SERVICES permit rt 65010:1999 ip extcommunity-list standard VRF-100-RT permit rt 65010:100ip prefix-list VRF-100-ALLOWED-EXPORT seq 5 permit 198.18.1.0/29
- B. vrf definition VRF-100 rd 172.17.255.1:100!address-family ipv4export map VRF-100-EXPORT route-target import 65010:100route-target import 65010:2999 exit-address-family!route-map VRF-100-EXPORT permit 10match ip address prefix-list VRF-100-ALLOWED-EXPORT set extcommunity rt 65010:100 65010:1999route-map VRF-100-EXPORT permit 20 set extcommunity rt 65010:100!ip prefix-list VRF-100-ALLOWED-EXPORT seq 5 permit 198.18.1.0/29
- C. vrf definition VRF-100 rd 172.17.255.1:100!address-family ipv4export map VRF-100-EXPORT route-target import 65010:100route-target import 65010:1999 exit-address-family!route-map VRF-100-EXPORT permit 10match ip address prefix-list VRF-100-ALLOWED-EXPORT set extcommunity rt 65010:100 65010:2999route-map VRF-100-EXPORT permit 20 set extcommunity r 65010:100!ip prefix-list VRF-100-ALLOWED-EXPORT seq 5 permit 198.18.1.0/29
- D. vrf definition VRF-100 rd 172.17.255.1:100!address-family ipv4route-target export 65010:100route-target export 65010:1999route-target import 65010:100route-target import 65010:2999 exit-address-family

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 423**

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 425**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 426**

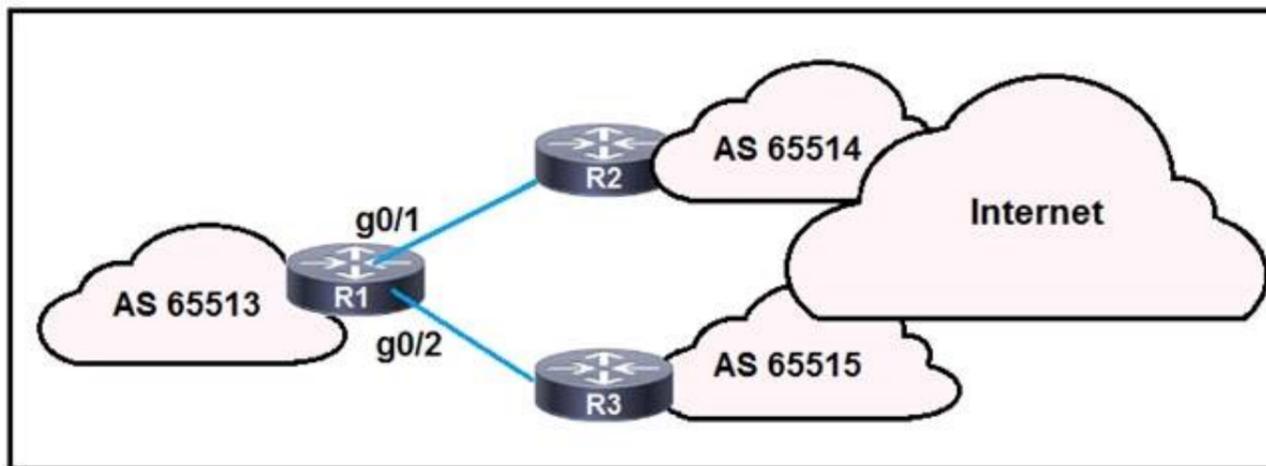
What is a characteristic of data modeling language?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 431**

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 432**

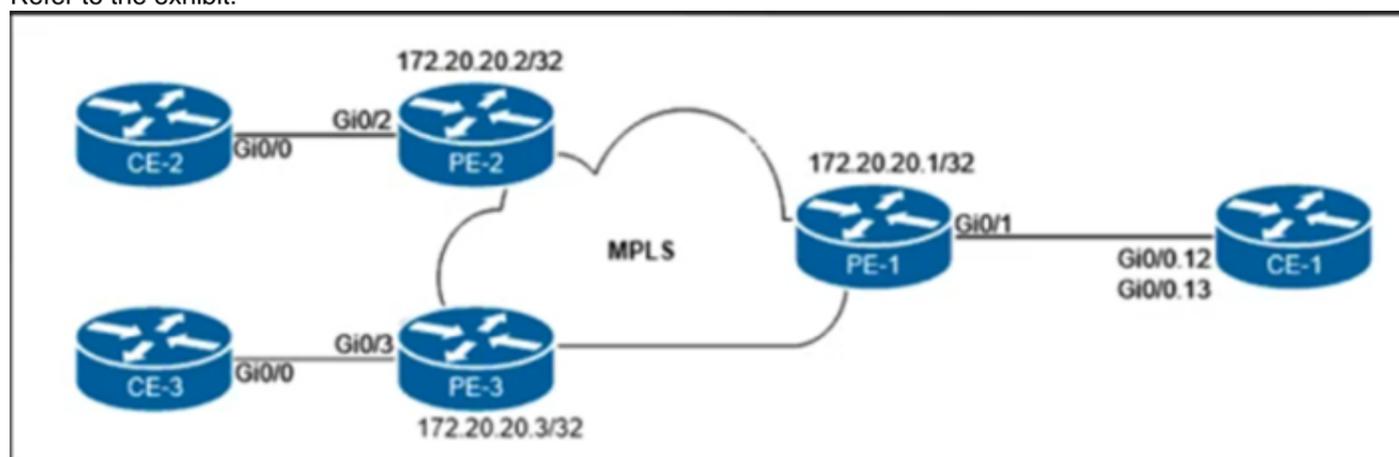
An engineer is implementing NSR with OSPF on a large campus that requires high availability. Which task must an engineer perform to complete the process with minimal disruption to traffic?

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 435**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

- A. Text Description automatically generated

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

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

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

B. Text Description automatically generated

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

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

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

C. Text Description automatically generated

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

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

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

D. Text, letter Description automatically generated

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

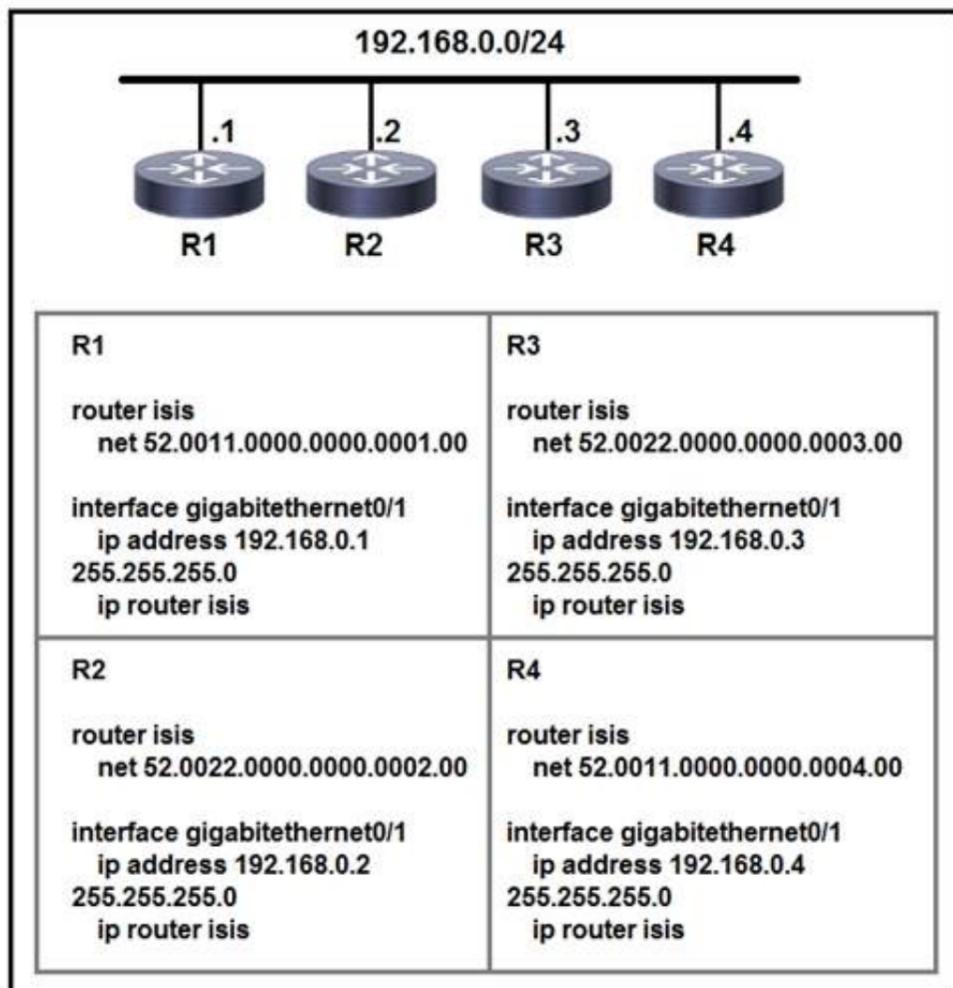
```
On PE-2:
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation untagged
xconnect 172.20.20.1 1001201 encapsulation mpls
```

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

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 437**  
Refer to the exhibit.





Which two statements about the ISIS topology are true? (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. All four routers are operating as Level 1-2 routers.
- D. R1 and R2 are Level 2 neighbors.
- E. R1 and R4 are Level 2 neighbors

**Answer:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 449**

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

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

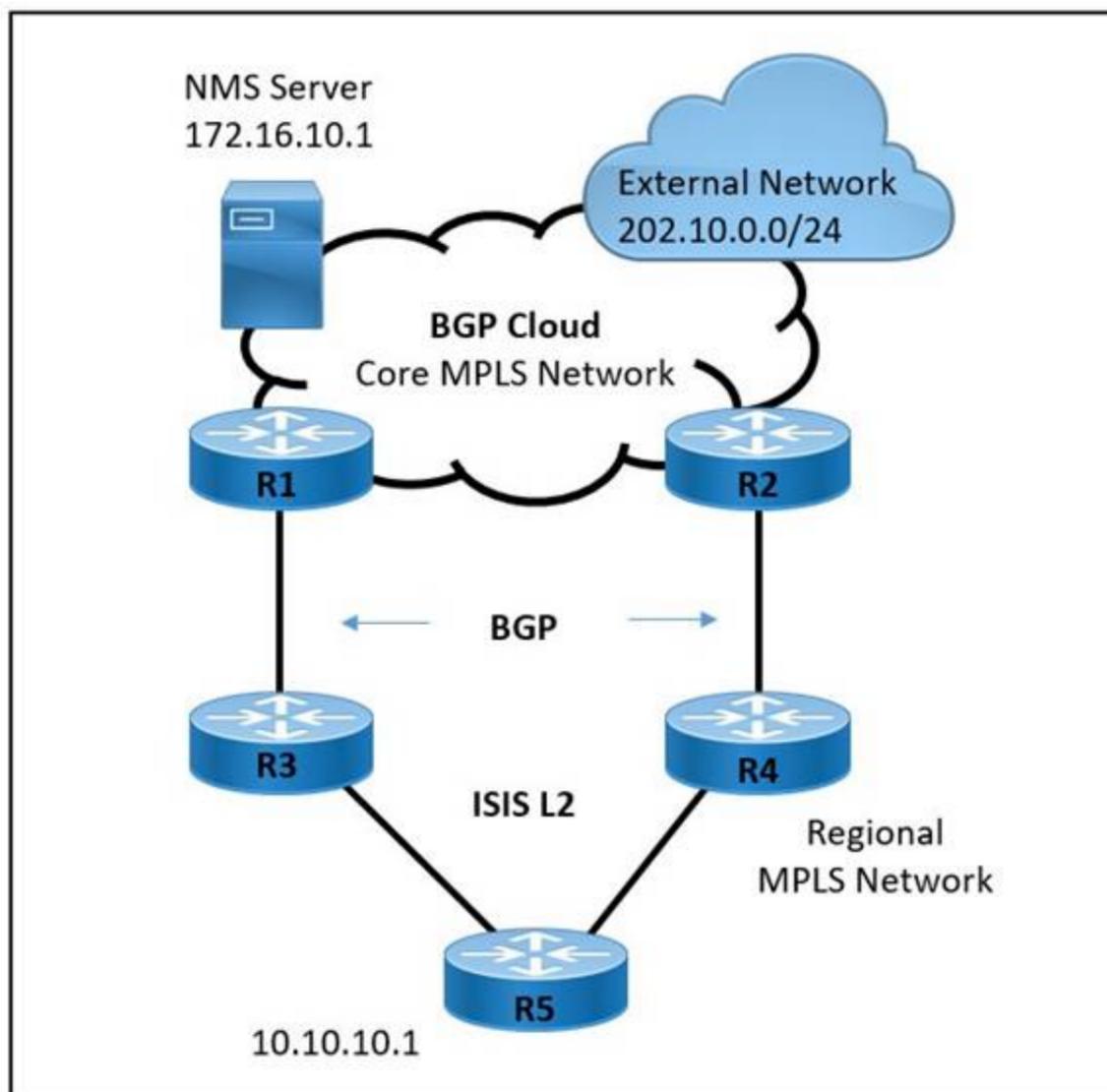
**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 453**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 456**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 460**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 461**

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

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

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 465**

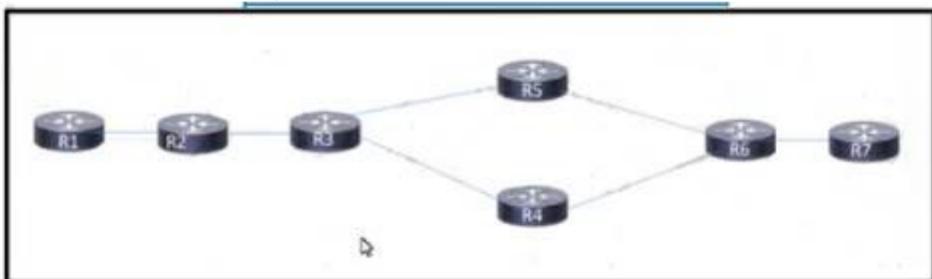
According to RFC5305 on IS-IS extensions for traffic engineering, what is the 4-octet sub-TLV type 10 of extended IS-IS reachability TLV type 22?

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

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 467**

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

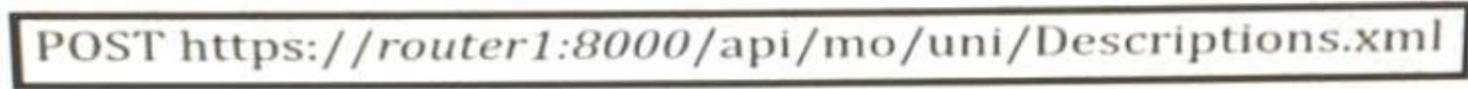


- A. Configure MPLS TE to display the labels in the stack between the head and tail-end routers
- B. Implement MPLS LDP to assign labels to all the routes in the transit path.
- C. Configure MPLS LDP Sync to sync labels from the routing table to the MPLS forwarding table.
- D. Implement MPLS OAM to display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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 471**

Refer to the exhibit:



What does the REST API command do?

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 475**

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

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

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 478**

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