

## Exam Questions 350-501

Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network Core Technologies

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/350-501/>



### NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

Router 1:

```
tacacs-server host 192.168.1.2 single-connection
tacacs-server key ciscotest
```

What is the result of this configuration?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Which configuration must the engineer apply on R1?

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

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION 3

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 0.0.1.255, 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 4

What does DWDM use to combine multiple optical signals?

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 6

What is the role of NSO in network automation?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.

The exhibit shows a network diagram and several command-line snippets. The diagram illustrates a multi-area OSPF network with three areas: Area 49.0/100 (L2), Area 49.0/100 (L1), and Area 49.0/100 (L1). Routers R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, and R6 are connected in a mesh topology. R1 and R2 are in Area 49.0/100 (L2), while R3, R4, R5, and R6 are in Area 49.0/100 (L1). The configuration snippets show the running-config for R1 and R2, and the ip route table for R1 and R2. The snippets indicate that R1 and R2 are redistributing routes from Area 49.0/100 (L2) into Area 49.0/100 (L1) using a route-map named LVL2\_TO\_LVL1. The ip route table for R1 and R2 shows that the routes are being redistributed correctly.

```

R1#show running-config | a router isis
router isis 1
 redistribute isis ip level-2 into level-1 route-map LVL2_TO_LVL1
R2#show route-map LVL2_TO_LVL1
route-map LVL2_TO_LVL1, permit, sequence 10
 Match clauses:
  ip address (access-lists): 25
 Set clauses:
 Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes

R2#show running-config | a router isis
router isis 1
 redistribute isis ip level-2 into level-1 route-map LVL2_TO_LVL1
R2#show route-map LVL2_TO_LVL1
route-map LVL2_TO_LVL1, permit, sequence 10
 Match clauses:
  ip address (access-lists): 25
 Set clauses:
 Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes

R1#show isis data R1.00-00 detail | include 198.18
Metric: 140 IP-Interarea 198.18.1.0/24 [115/20] via 192.168.24.4, 00:11:38, GigabitEthernet1
Metric: 140 IP-Interarea 198.18.2.0/24 [115/20] via 192.168.24.4, 00:11:38, GigabitEthernet1
Metric: 140 IP-Interarea 198.18.3.0/24 [115/20] via 192.168.24.4, 00:11:38, GigabitEthernet1
Metric: 140 IP-Interarea 198.18.4.0/24 [115/20] via 192.168.24.4, 00:11:38, GigabitEthernet1

R2#show ip route | include 198.18
1 L2 198.18.1.0/24 [115/20] via 192.168.24.4, 00:11:38, GigabitEthernet1
1 L2 198.18.2.0/24 [115/20] via 192.168.24.4, 00:11:38, GigabitEthernet1
1 L2 198.18.3.0/24 [115/20] via 192.168.24.4, 00:11:38, GigabitEthernet1
1 L2 198.18.4.0/24 [115/20] via 192.168.24.4, 00:11:38, GigabitEthernet1
  
```



Routers R2 and R3 are Level 1/Level 2 IS-IS routers that redistribute 198 18.x.x/24 prefixes to routers R5 and R6 In the Level 1 area R2 is to be the preferred router for all redistributed prefixes in the Level 1 area. Which configuration sets this preference?

- ☒ On R2:  

```
configure terminal
route-map LVL2_TO_LVL1 permit 10
set metric 5
end
```
- ☐ On R2:  

```
configure terminal
route-map LVL2_TO_LVL1 permit 10
set metric 25
end
```
- ☐ On R3:  

```
configure terminal
route-map LVL2_TO_LVL1 permit 10
set metric 5
end
```
- ☐ On R3:  

```
configure terminal
route-map LVL2_TO_LVL1 permit 10
set metric 25
end
```

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 8

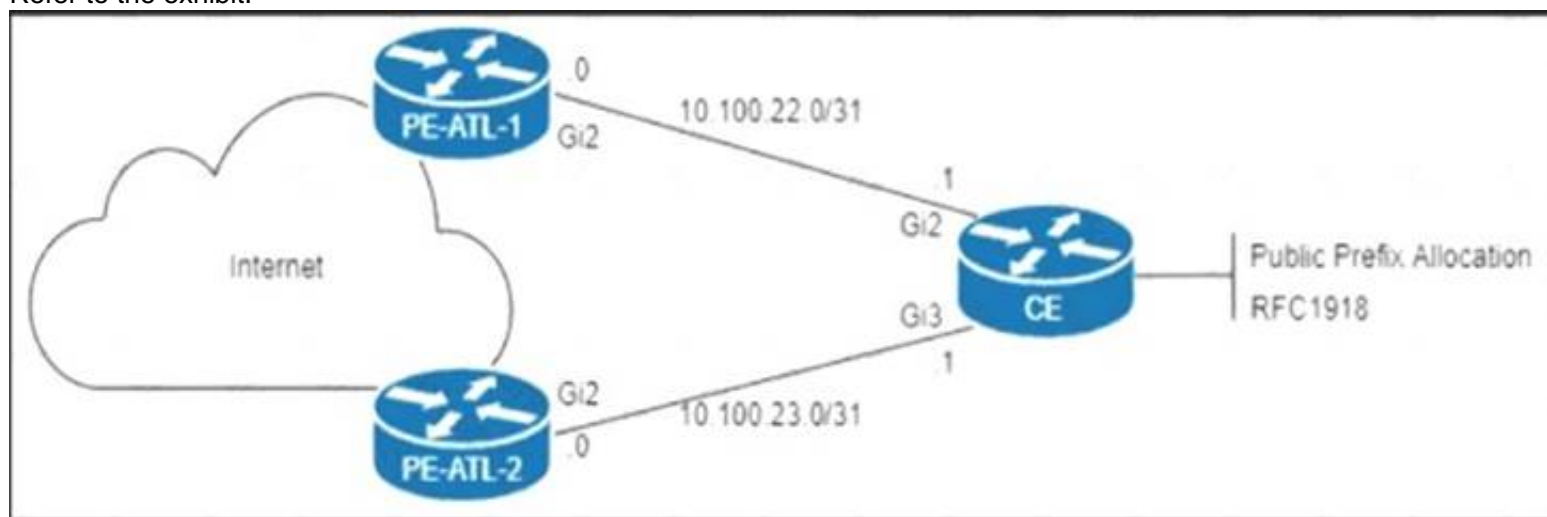
Which OS uses a distributed subsystem architecture?

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Refer to the exhibit.



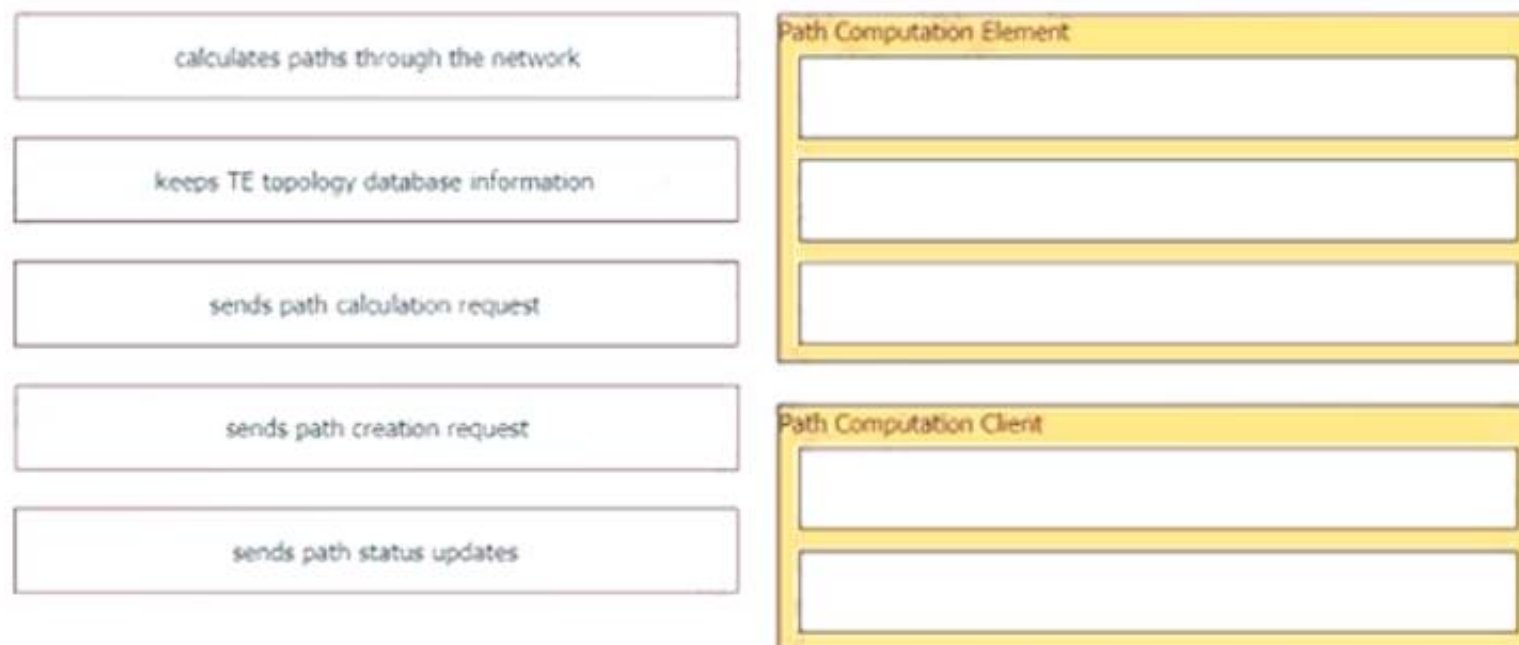
The CE router is peering with both PE routers and advertising a public prefix to the internet. Routing to and from this prefix will be asymmetric under certain network conditions, but packets must not be discarded. Which configuration must an engineer apply to the two PE routers so that they validate 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 10

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



- 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

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#### NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 13

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

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

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 17

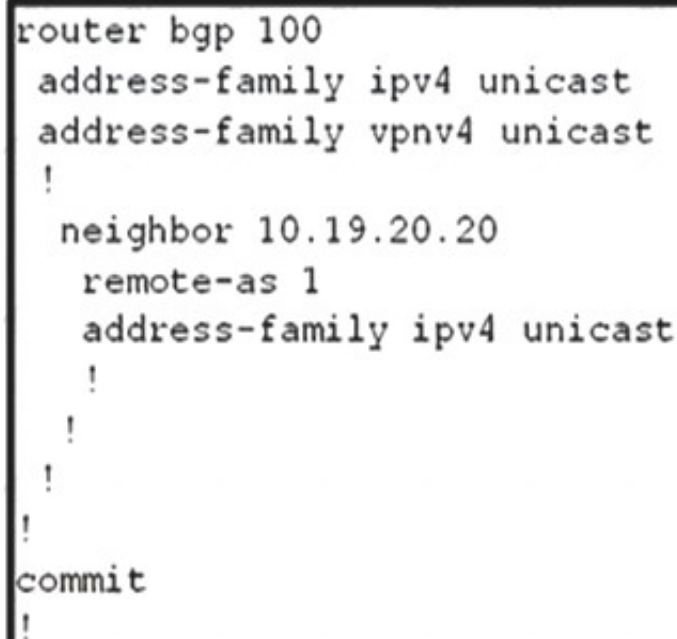
What is the role of NFVI?

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 21

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

- A. The routing policy is absent for this Cisco IOS XR eBGP instance.
- B. The IPv4 address family configuration under neighbor configuration-mode must be removed.
- C. The VPNv4 address family interferes with the 8GP IPv4 address family negotiations.
- D. The TCP session parameters are not specified.

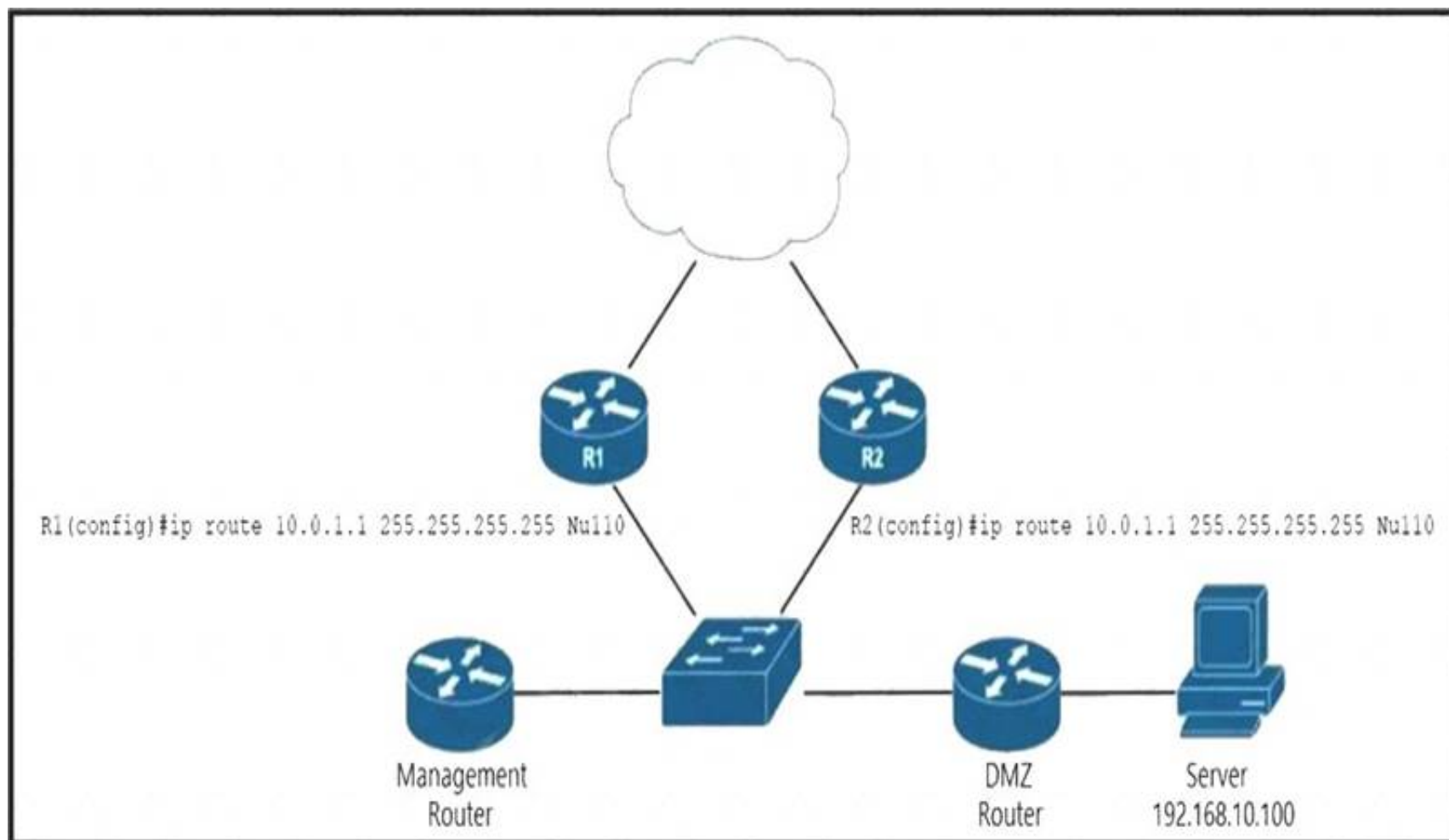
**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 26

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

Refer to the exhibit. 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 29

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

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 30

Refer to the exhibit:

**Router 1:**

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

Which statement describes this configuration?

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 35

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

- A. ip cefip flow-export version 5 bgp-nexthopip flow-export destination 192.168.1.1 9995 interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1ip flow egress
- B. ip cefip flow-export version 9 bgp-nexthopip flow-export destination 192.168.1.1 9996 interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1ip flow ingress



- C. ip cefip flow-export version 5ip flow-export destination 192.168.1.1 9995 interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1ip flow ingress cdp enable  
D. no ip cefip flow-export version 9ip flow-export destination 192.168.1.1 9996 interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1ip flow ingressip flow egress

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 37

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 41

An engineer must apply an 802.1ad-compliant configuration to a new switchport with these requirements: The switchport must tag all traffic when it enters the port. The switchport is expected to provide the same level of service to traffic from any customer VLAN. Which configuration must the engineer use?

- A. interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 switchport mode trunkswitchport trunk encapsulation dot1q encapsulation ISLbridge-domain 12  
B. interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 ethernet dot1ad uni c-port service instance 12 encapsulation dot1qrewrite ingress tag push dot1ad 21 symmetric bridge-domain 12  
C. interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 ethernet dot1ad uni s-port service instance 12 encapsulation defaultrewrite ingress tag push dot1ad 21 symmetricbridge-domain 12  
D. interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 ethernet dot1ad nniservice instance 12 encapsulation dot1ad bridge-domain 12

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/cether/configuration/xr-3s/asr903/16-12-1/b-ce-xe-16-12-asr>

#### NEW QUESTION 45

What is the characteristic of the TI-LFA?

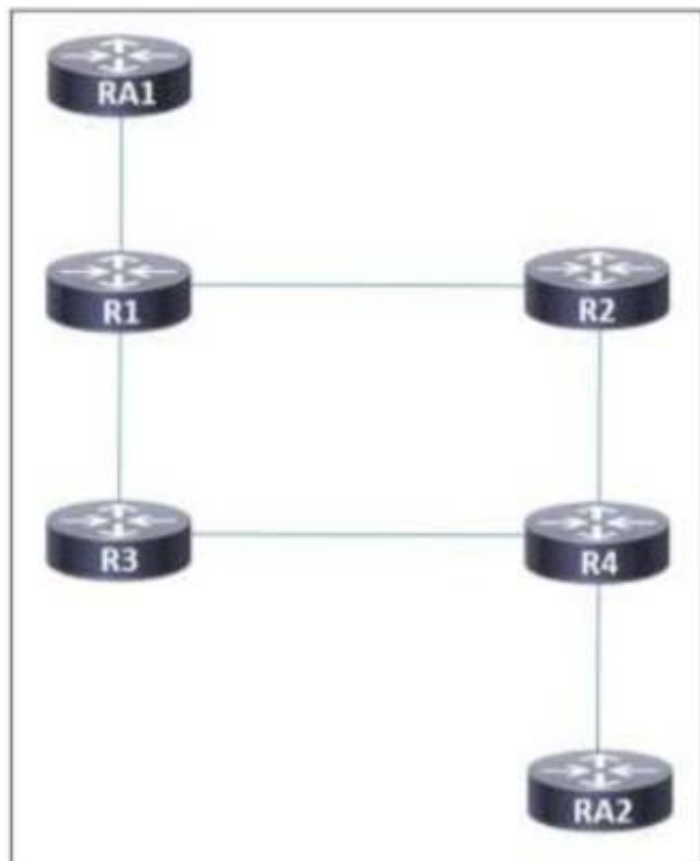
- A. It guarantees a loop-free path for all interfaces in the OSPF- super backbone .  
B. It applies on each area and instance and makes all the interfaces inherit the configuration  
C. It guarantees a loop-free path for all areas configured m OSPF  
D. It applies only on the instance and makes at the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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 50

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 53

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 58

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 62

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 63

Refer to the exhibit:

```
Router 1:

ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 null 0 tag 1

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

route-map ddos permit 20

router bgp 65513
 redistribute static route-map ddos

Router 2:

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION 67

Exhibit:

```
R1#show ip bgp 35.33.13.0
BGP routing table entry for 35.33.13.0/24, version 24
Paths: (3 available, best #3, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
...
10
 172.31.1.99 from 172.31.1.99 (1.1.1.1)
   Origin IGP, metric 100, localpref 200, valid, internal
10
 172.26.11.100 from 172.26.11.100 (3.3.3.3)
   Origin IGP, metric 120, localpref 200, valid, external
18293
 172.21.71.1 from 172.21.71.1 (2.2.2.2)
   Origin IGP, metric 150, localpref 200, valid, external, best
```

A network engineer must update the routing toward the web server with IP address 35.22.13.1. The primary path must be configured via the neighbor router with ID 1.1.1.1. However, local-preference configuration is not permitted on R1. Which task must the engineer perform on R1 to complete the implementation?

- A. Configure the device to choose the best MED from the same AS.
- B. Set the device to ignore the conditional MED if the route originated in a different autonomous system.
- C. Enable MED comparison between routes from neighbors in different AS.
- D. Implement deterministic MED to choose the best route from the different AS.

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION 68

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 70

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 71

Refer to the exhibit:

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

What is the URL used for with REST API?

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 76

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

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

**Answer: BC**

#### NEW QUESTION 79

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 81

Which feature describes the adjacency SID?

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 83

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 84

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 88**

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 90**

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 92**

An engineer is developing a configuration script to enable dial-out telemetry streams using gRPC on several new devices. TLS must be disabled on the devices. Which configuration must the engineer apply on the network?

A)

```
telemetry model-driven
 destination-group ciscotest
 address family ipv4 192.168.1.0 port 57500
 encoding self-describing-gpb
 protocol grpc no-tls
 commit
```

B)

```
telemetry model-driven
 destination-group ciscotest
 address family ipv4 192.168.1.0 port 57500
 encoding self-describing-gpb
 protocol grpc
 commit
```

C)

```
telemetry model-driven
 destination-group ciscotest
 address family ipv4 192.168.1.0 port 57500
 encoding self-describing-gpb
 protocol grpc tls-hostname ciscotest.com
 commit
```

D)

```
telemetry model-driven
 destination-group DGroup1
 address family ipv4 172.0.0.0 port 5432
 encoding self-describing-gpb
 protocol tcp
 commit
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 94**

Which technology enables the addition of new wavelengths in a fiber-optic network?

- A. IPoDWDM

- B. CWDM
- C. DWDM
- D. ROADM

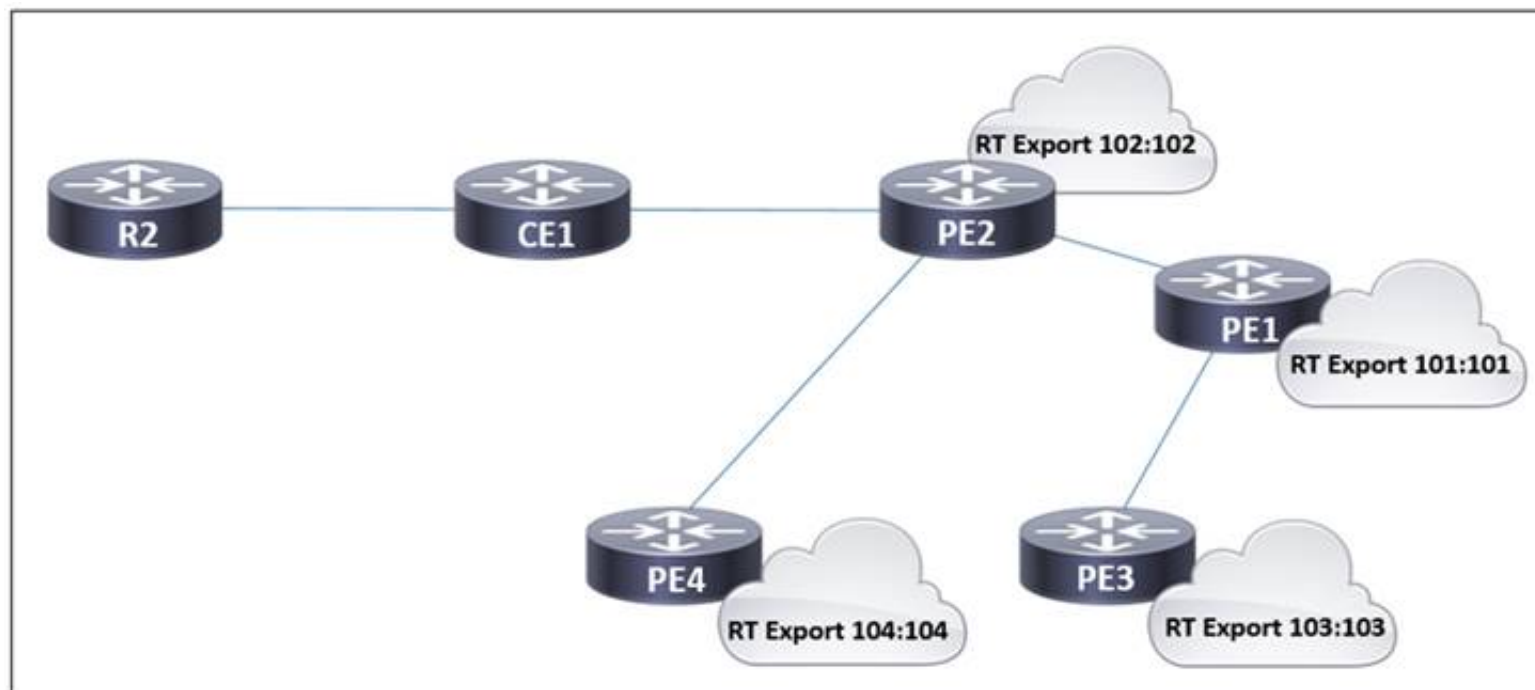
**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) is a technology which multiplexes a number of optical carrier signals onto a single fiber [1], using different wavelengths of light to carry different signals. This allows for a greater capacity for data transfer and enables the addition of new wavelengths in a fiber-optic network

**NEW QUESTION 96**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

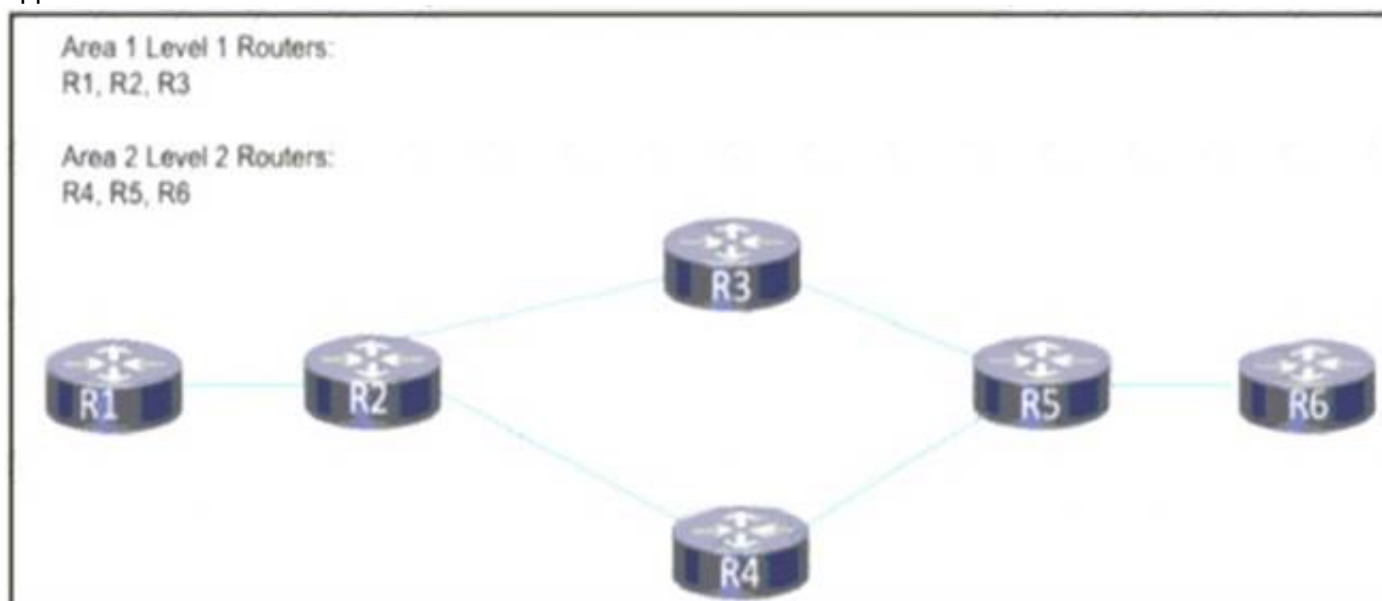
**Answer: AE**

**Explanation:**

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/mps-vpns/multiprotocol-label-switching-mpls/23986-mpls-v> [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp\\_l3\\_vpns/configuration/15-mt/mp-l3-vpns-15-mt-b](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_l3_vpns/configuration/15-mt/mp-l3-vpns-15-mt-b)

**NEW QUESTION 98**

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

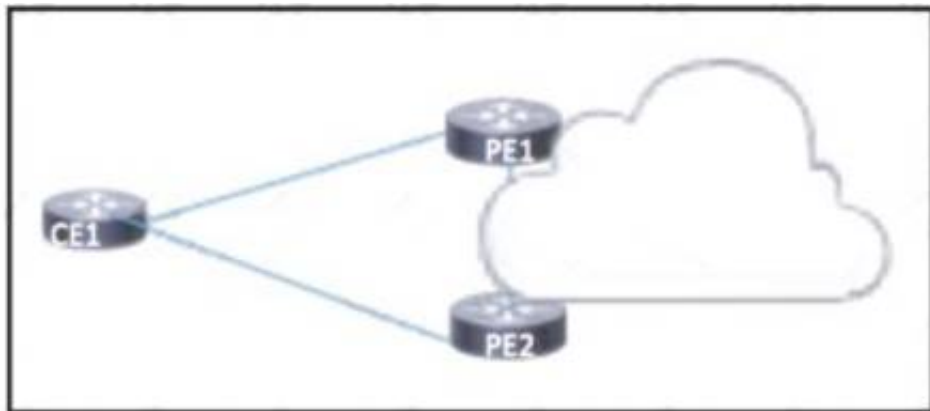


- A. Reconfigure either R3 or R4 as a Level 1/Level 2 router.
- B. Reconfigure routers R1, R2, R5, and R6 as Level 1/Level 2 routers.
- C. Reconfigure routers R2 and R5 as Level 1/Level 2 routers.
- D. Reconfigure routers R4, R5, and R6 as Level 1 routers.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 101**

Refer To the exhibit.



Which BGP attribute should be manipulated to have CE1 use PE1 as the primary path to the Internet?

- A. The weight attribute should be manipulated on PE1 on outbound routes advertised to CE1.
- B. The MED should be manipulated on CE1 on inbound routes from PE1.
- C. The local preference attribute should be manipulated on PE2 on inbound routes advertised to CE1.
- D. The origin of all routes should be modified on each router on inbound and outbound routes advertised to CE1.

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 106

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 110

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 113

Refer to the exhibit:



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

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 116

Which type of attack is an application attack?

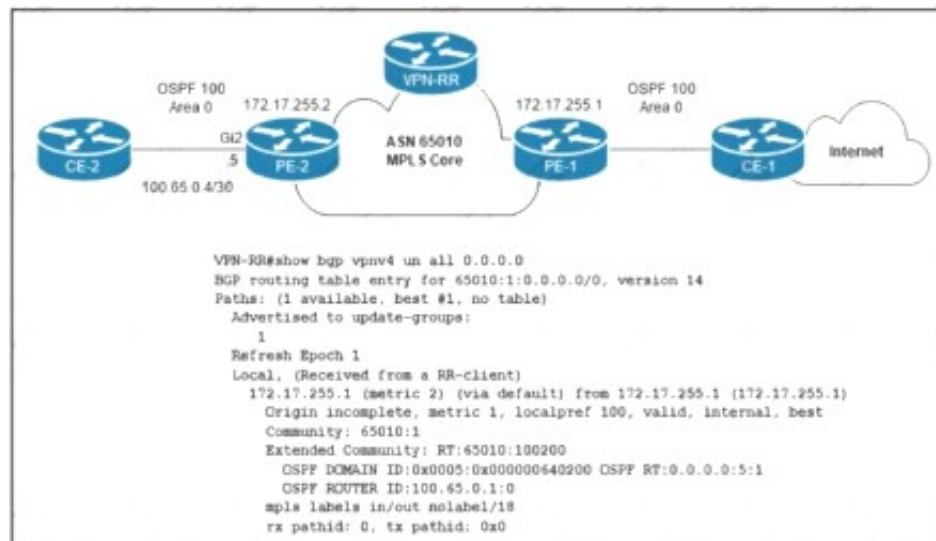


- A. ping of death
- B. ICMP (ping) flood
- C. HTTP flood
- D. SYN flood

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 117

Refer to the exhibit.



The network engineer who manages ASN 65010 is provisioning a customer VRF named CUSTOMER-ABC on PE-2. The PE-CE routing protocol is OSPF Internet reachability is available via the OSPF 0 0 0.0/0 route advertised by CE-1 to PE-1 In the customer VRF Which configuration must the network engineer Implement on PE-2 so that CE-2 has connectivity to the Internet?

A)

```

vrf definition CUSTOMER-ABC
rd 65010:1
address-family ipv4
route-target both 65010:1
!
router ospf 100 vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
network 100.65.0.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
redistribute bgp 65010 subnets
default-information originate
!
router bgp 65010
address-family ipv4 unicast vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
redistribute ospf 100 match internal external
  
```

B)

```

vrf definition CUSTOMER-ABC
rd 65010:2
address-family ipv4
route-target both 65010:100200
!
router ospf 100 vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
network 100.65.0.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
redistribute bgp 65010 subnets
!
router bgp 65010
address-family ipv4 unicast vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
redistribute ospf 100 match internal external
  
```

C)

```
vrf definition CUSTOMER-ABC
rd 65010:1
address-family ipv4
route-target both 65010:100200
!
router ospf 100 vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
network 100.65.0.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
redistribute bgp 65010 subnets
default-information originate
!
router bgp 65010
address-family ipv4 unicast vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
redistribute ospf 100 match internal external
```

D)

```
vrf definition CUSTOMER-ABC
rd 65010:2
address-family ipv4
route-target both 65010:1
!
router ospf 100 vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
network 100.65.0.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
redistribute bgp 65010 subnets
!
router bgp 65010
address-family ipv4 unicast vrf CUSTOMER-ABC
redistribute ospf 100 match internal external
```

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 118

What are two factors to consider when implementing NSR High Availability on an MPLS PE router? (Choose two.)

- A. It consumes more memory and CPU resources than NSF
- B. It operates normally without NSR support on the PE peers.
- C. It requires all PE-CE sessions to support NSR
- D. It requires routing protocol extensions
- E. It cannot sync state information across redundant RPs

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 122

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 126

How is a telemetry session established for data analytics?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 128

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 133

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 135

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

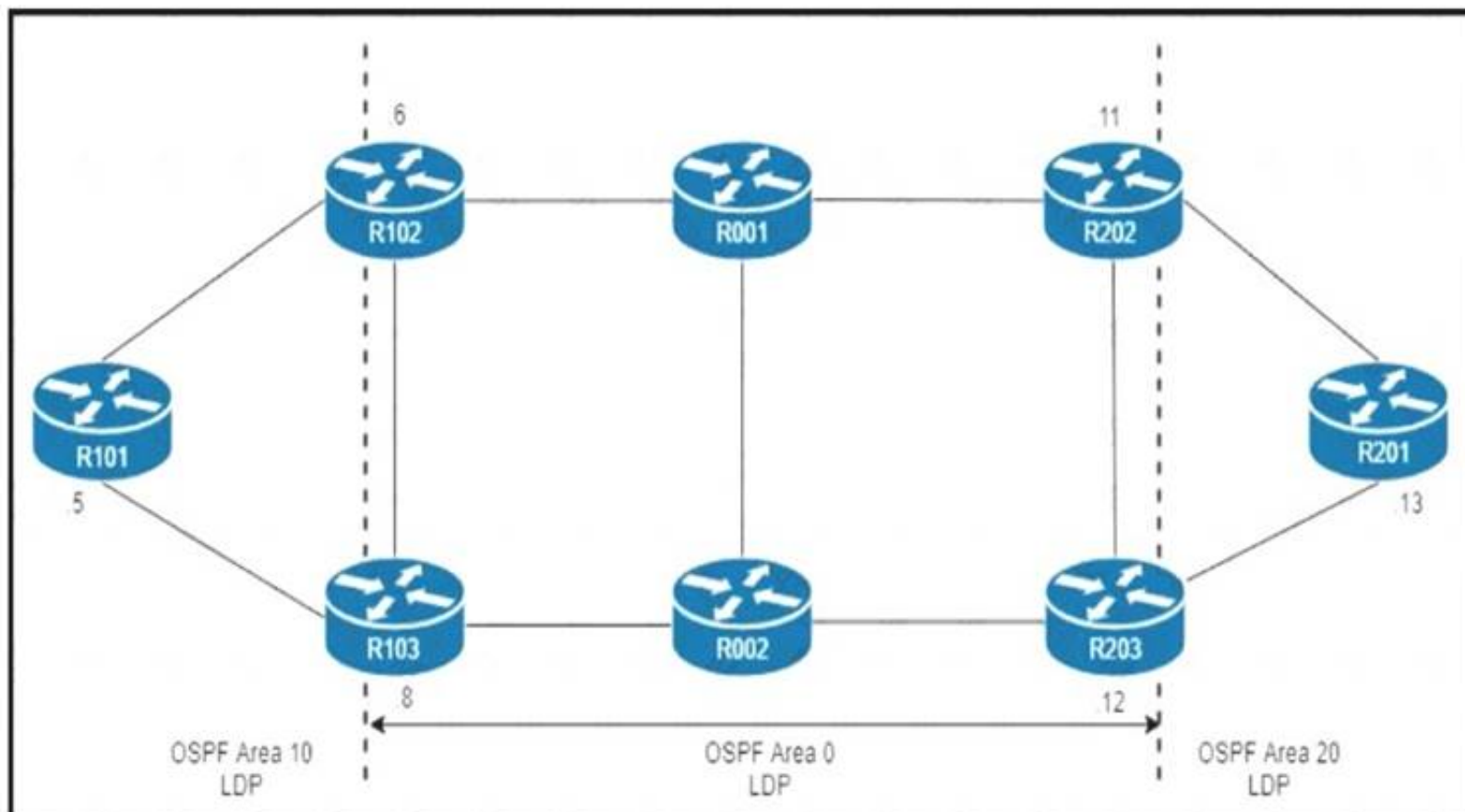
```

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 139

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A)

```

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

```

B)



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

C)

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

D)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 141

A network engineer is deploying VPLS configuration between multiple PE routers so that customer's remote offices have end-to-end LAN connectivity. Which additional configuration should the engineer perform on the PE routers to enable the virtual switch instance?

A)

```
interface Vlan 5
xconnect vfi ciscotest
```

B)

```
I2 vfi ciscotest manual
vpn id 100
neighbor 192.168.2.2 encapsulation mpls
neighbor 192.168.3.3 encapsulation mpls
```

C)

```
interface GigEthernet1/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk encap dot1q
switchport trunk allow vlan 2-10
```

D)

```
interface Vlan 100
xconnect vfi ciscotest
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255
```

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp\\_I2\\_vpns/configuration/xe-3s/mp-I2-vpns-xe-3s-book/mp](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_I2_vpns/configuration/xe-3s/mp-I2-vpns-xe-3s-book/mp)

#### NEW QUESTION 142

A remote operation center is deploying a set of I-BGP and E-BGP connections for multiple IOS-XR platforms using the same template. The I-BGP sessions

exchange prefixes with no apparent issues, but the E-BGP sessions do not exchange routes. What causes this issue?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

## Routing Policy Enforcement

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 145

A network engineer must implement SNMPv2 with these parameters

- Enable SNMP community string C1sc0 with read-only permissions.
- Enable interface index persistence.
- Restrict the SNMP community to only the monitoring server with IP address 198.18.19.100/32.
- Provide view-only access to ospfIfEntry and ospfNbrEntry.

Which configuration must the engineer apply?

☐ **configure terminal**

```
access-list 5 permit 198.18.19.100 0.0.0.0
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW internet excluded
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfIfEntry included
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfNbrEntry included
snmp-server community c1sc0 view BLOCKED_VIEW RO 5
snmp ifmib ifindex persist
end
```

☐ **configure terminal**

```
access-list 5 permit 198.18.19.100 0.0.0.0
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW internet excluded
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfIfEntry included
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfNbrEntry included
snmp-server community c1sc0 view BLOCKED_VIEW RW 5
snmp ifmib ifindex persist
end
```

☒ **configure terminal**

```
access-list 5 permit 198.18.19.100 0.0.0.0
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW internet included
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfIfEntry included
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfNbrEntry included
snmp-server community c1sc0 view BLOCKED_VIEW RO
snmp ifmib ifindex persist
end
```

☐ **configure terminal**

```
access-list 5 permit 198.18.19.100 0.0.0.0
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW internet excluded
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfIfEntry included
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfNbrEntry included
snmp-server community c1sc0 view BLOCKED_VIEW RO
snmp ifmib ifindex persist
end
```

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 149

Refer to the exhibit.

Router 1:	Router 2:
Interface gigabitethernet0/1	Interface gigabitethernet0/1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0	ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
ip ospf hello-interval 1	ip ospf hello-interval 2
router ospf 1	router ospf 2
network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 1	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 150

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 152

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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



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

```
R: Global-lock on running datastore
```

```
C: Global-lock on candidate datastore
```

```
S: Global-lock on startup datastore
```

```
Number of sessions      : 1
```

```
session-id              : 19
```

```
transport                : netconf-ssh
```

```
username                 : admin
```

```
source-host              : 2001:db8::1
```

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

```
in-rpcs                  : 0
```

```
in-bad-rpcs              : 0
```

```
out-rpc-errors           : 0
```

```
out-notifications        : 0
```

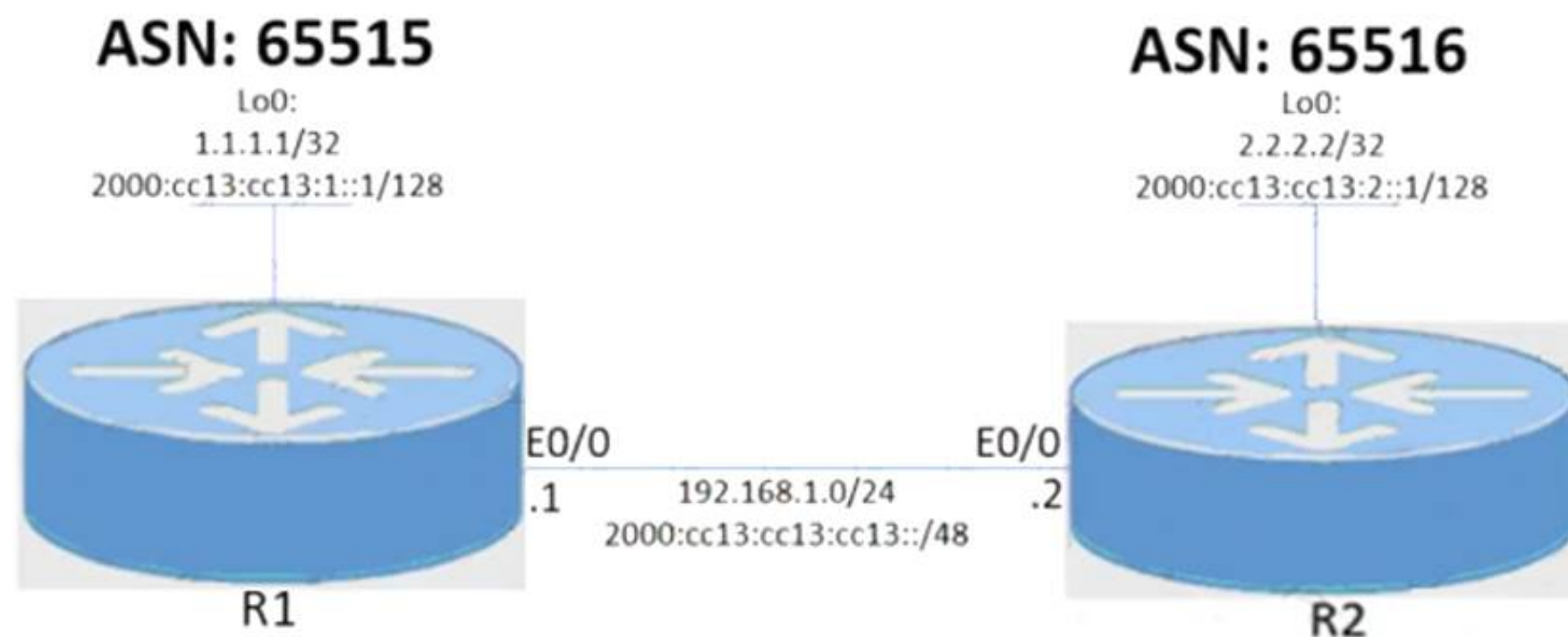
```
global-lock              : None
```

### NEW QUESTION 156

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

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

## EBGP Neighbor Adjacency



### Tasks

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

### Explanation:

Here is the solution:

Text Description automatically generated



**R1:**

conf t

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

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

```
address-family ipv4 unicast
neighbor 2.2.2.2 activate
```

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

**R2:**

conf t

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

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

```
address-family ipv4 unicast
neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate
```

**NEW QUESTION 159**

What do Ansible and Salt Stack have in common?

- A. They both use DSL configuration language
- B. They both use YAML configuration language
- C. They both have agents running on the client machine
- D. They both can be designed with more than one master server

**Answer:** D**NEW QUESTION 160**

An network engineer is deploying VRF on ASBR router R1. The interface must have connectivity over an MPLS VPN inter-AS Option AB network. Which

configuration must the engineer apply on the router to accomplish this task?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

A. Option A

B. Option B

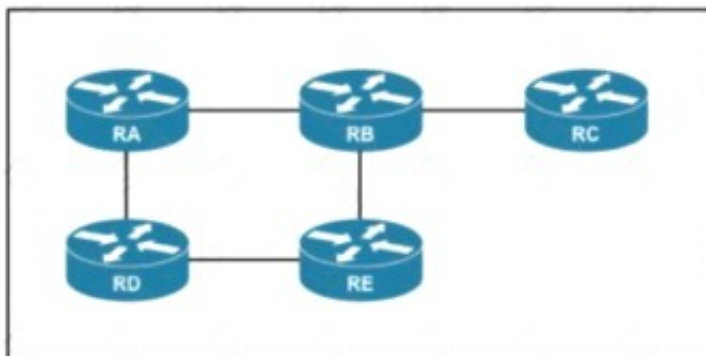
C. Option C

D. Option D

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 165

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

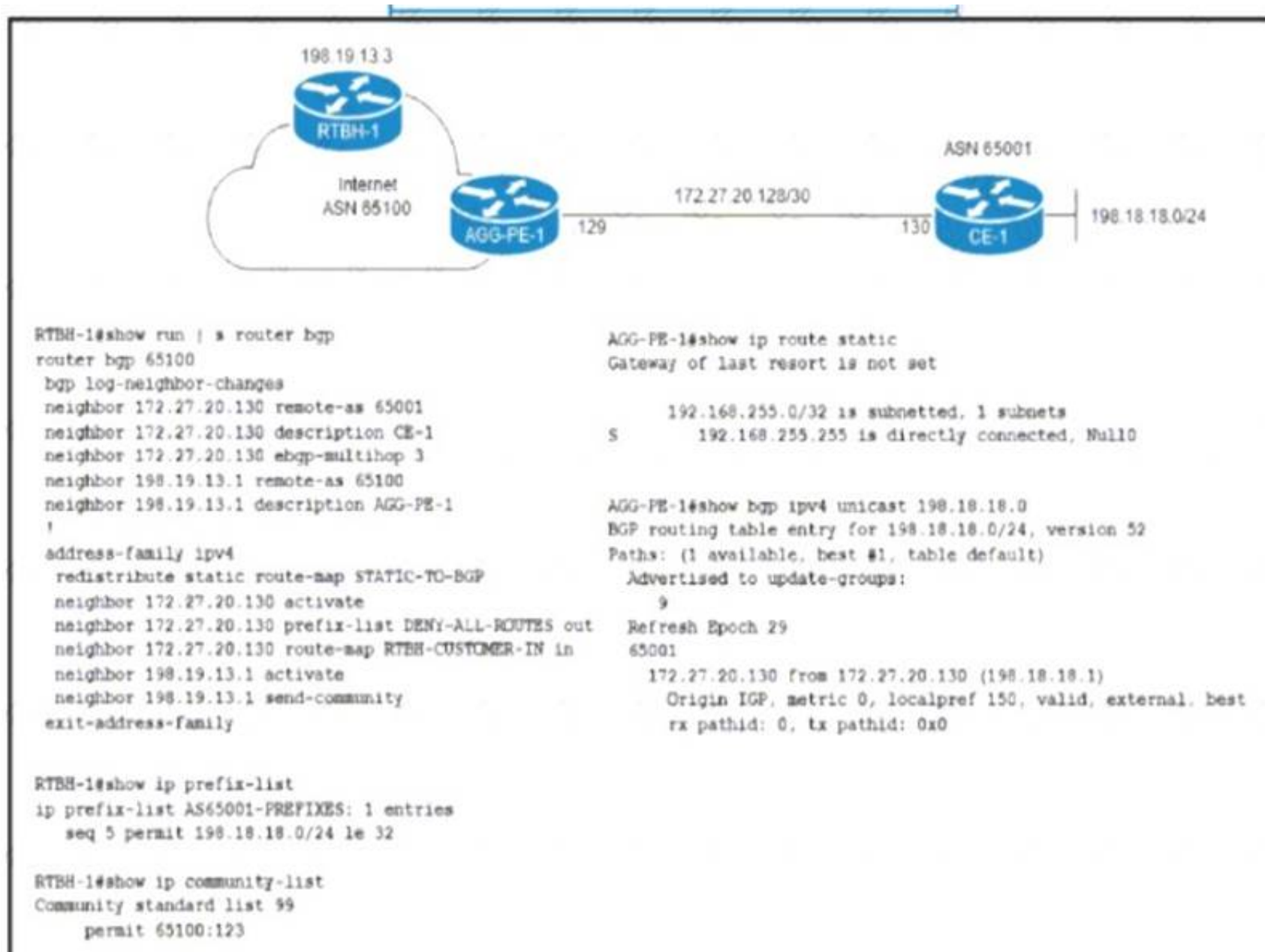
C. more specific route

D. default route

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 168

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 169

Which characteristic describes prefix segment identifier?

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 170

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

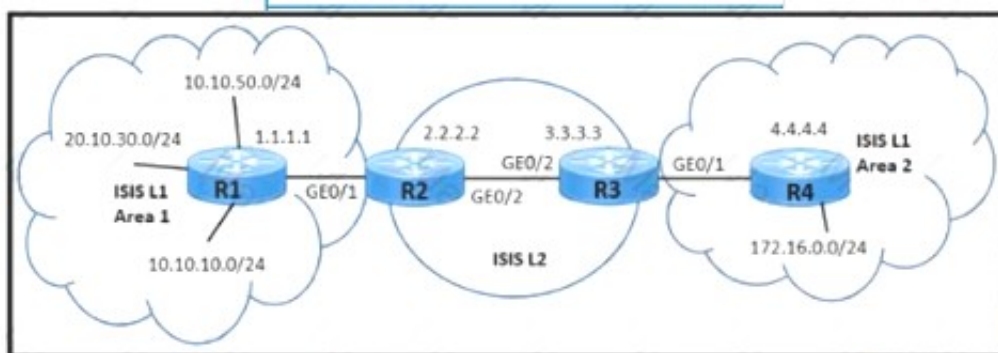
- A. It enables you to choose whether to separate or centralize each individual service.
- B. It is easier to manage a system in which services are mixed
- C. It requires only one edge router
- D. It enables EGP and IGP to operate independently

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 172

Refer to the exhibit.





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

- The customer connected to Area 2 needs to access the application in Area 1 on the 10.10.10.0/24 subnet
  - 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 177

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

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

**Answer:** DE

#### Explanation:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/crs/software/crs\\_r4-1/interfaces/command/reference/interfaces\\_cr](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/crs/software/crs_r4-1/interfaces/command/reference/interfaces_cr)

#### NEW QUESTION 181

Refer to the exhibits:

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

```
R1#show isis neighbors
```

```
Tag TEST:
```

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

```
R2#show isis neighbors
```

```
Tag TEST:
```

System Id	Type	Interface	IP Address	State	Holdtime	Circuit Id
R2	L1	Fa0/0	INIT 22			R2.01
R2	L2	Fa0/0	UP 24			R2.01

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 184

Refer to the exhibit.



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

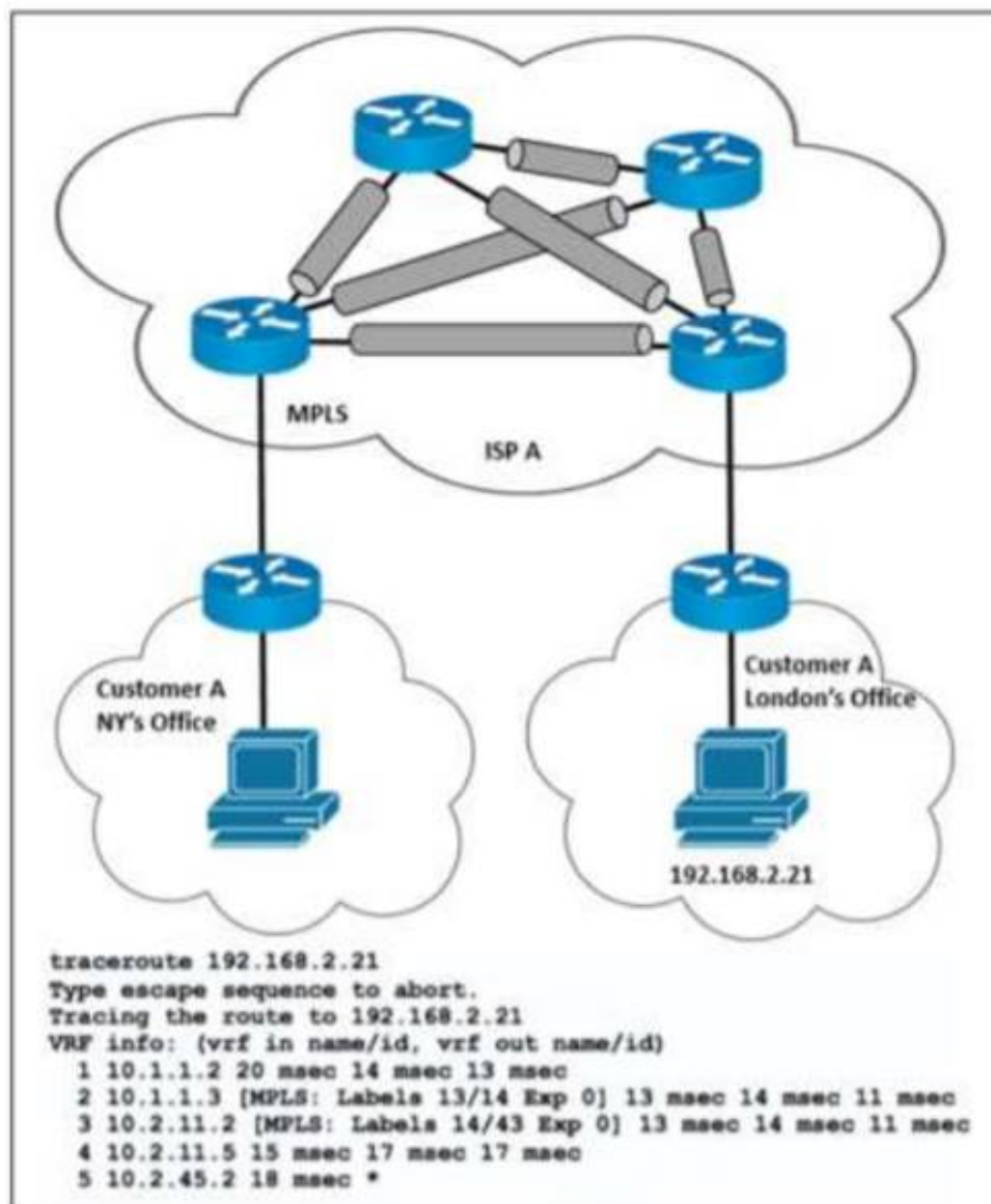
What does the script configure?

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 186

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 189

What is a role of NSO?

- A. It automates the deployment of access points with its built-in wireless LAN controller.
- B. It manages WAN infrastructure using a virtual switch.
- C. It provides full lifecycle management of a device.
- D. It resides on a hypervisor that runs the Windows OS.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 192

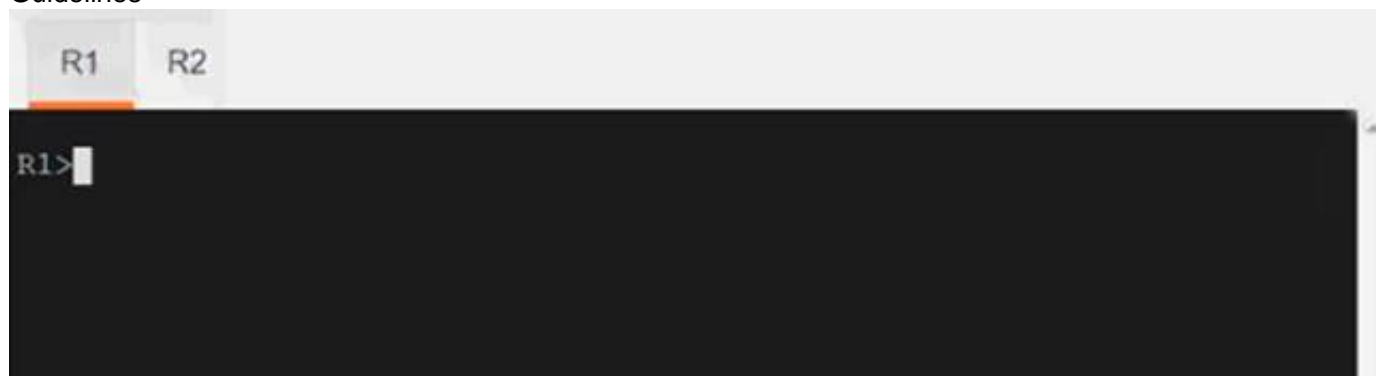
A network architect plans to implement MPLS OAM to provide additional troubleshooting functionality for the NOC team. After analyzing the configuration on the MPLS P/PE nodes, the architect decides to revise the CoPP policies. Which two actions ensure that the new solution is secure? (Choose two.)

- 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

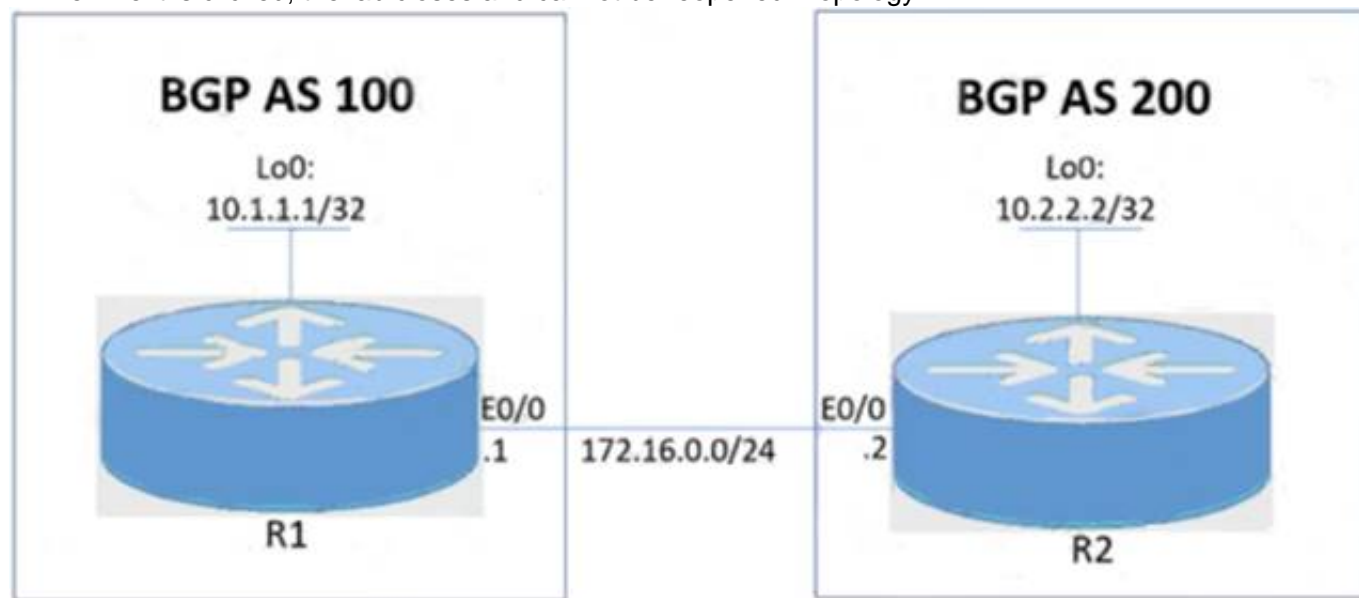
#### NEW QUESTION 193

Guidelines



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

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



Tasks

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Here is the solution:

Text Description automatically generated

```
R1:
conf t

ip route 10.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 172.16.0.2

router bgp 100
neighbor 10.2.2.2 remote-as 200
neighbor 10.2.2.2 update-source lo0
neighbor 10.2.2.2 disable-connected-check
neighbor 10.2.2.2 ebgp-multihop 2

address-family ipv4 unicast
neighbor 10.2.2.2 activate
do copy running-config startup-config
```

```
R2:
conf t

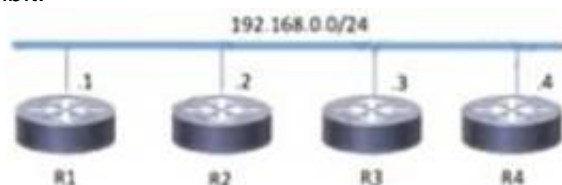
ip route 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 172.16.0.1

router bgp 200
neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source lo0
neighbor 10.1.1.1 disable-connected-check
neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop 2

address-family ipv4 unicast
neighbor 10.1.1.1 activate
do copy running-config startup-config
```

#### NEW QUESTION 197

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

Answer: DE

#### NEW QUESTION 201

A network architect decides to expand the scope of the multicast deployment within the company network the network is already using PIM-SM with a static RP that supports a high-bandwidth. video-based training application that s heavily used by the employees, but excessive bandwidth usage is a concern How must the engineer update the network to provide a more efficient multicast implementation'?

- A. Configure IGMP to manage the multicast hosts on each LAN
- B. implement BSR to support dynamic RP notification.
- C. Deploy ICMP to Improve multicast reachability across the network using static RP.
- D. Implement STP to improve switching performance for multicast data.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 205

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

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

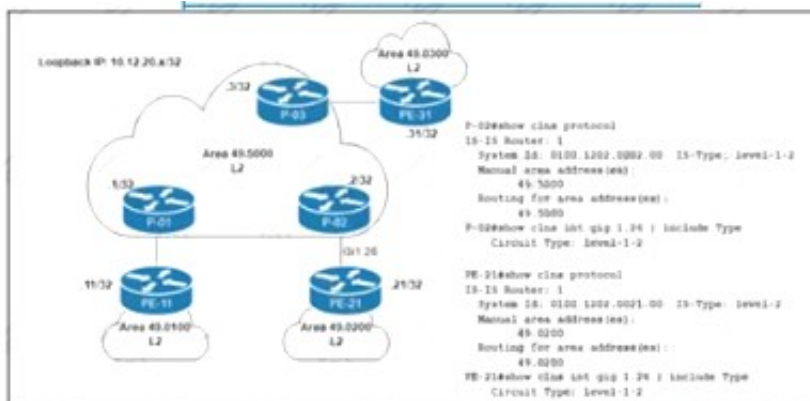
**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 209

Refer to me exhibit.



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

- A. configure terminal router isis 1no net 49.0200net 49.5000is-type level-1-2 end
- B. configure terminal router isis 1net 49.5000.0100.1202.0021.00is-type level-1-2 end
- C. configure terminal router isis 1net 49.5000.0100.1222.0022.00is-type level-1 end
- D. configure terminal router isis 1no net 49.0200.0100.1202.0021.00net 49.5000.0100.1202.0021.00is-type level-1 end

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 213

The engineering team at a large ISP has been alerted a customer network is experiencing high traffic congestion. After a discussion between the ISP and technical personnel at the customer site, the team agrees that traffic to the customer network that exceeds a specific threshold will be dropped. Which task must the engineer perform on the network to implement traffic policing changes?

- A. Configure RSVP to reserve bandwidth on all interfaces when a path is congested.
- B. Enable Cisco Discovery Protocol on the interface sending the packets.
- C. Enable Cisco Express Forwarding on the interfaces sending and receiving the packets.
- D. Set IP precedence values to take effect when traffic exceeds a given threshold.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 216

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 218

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 221

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 226

A network engineer is configuring Flexible NetFlow and enters these commands:

```
sampler NetFlow1
mode random one-out-of 100

interface fastethernet 1/0
flow-sampler NetFlow1
```

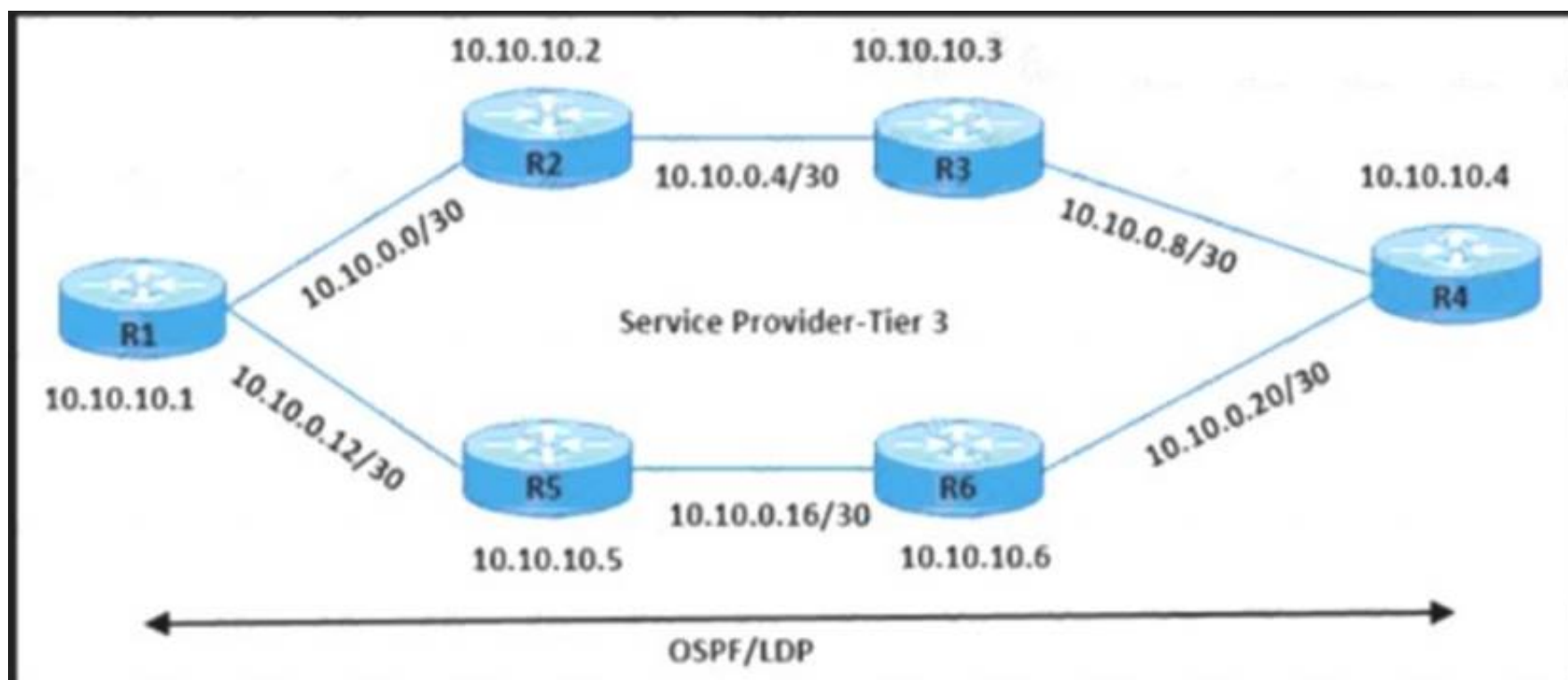
What are two results of implementing this feature instead of traditional NetFlow? (Choose two.)

- A. CPU and memory utilization are reduced.
- B. Only the flows of top 100 talkers are exported.
- C. The data export flow is more secure.
- D. The number of packets to be analyzed are reduced.
- E. The accuracy of the data to be analyzed is improved.

**Answer: AD**

#### NEW QUESTION 227

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 230

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

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

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 234

What is a characteristic of MVPN?

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 237

How does Cisco DNA Center enhance network automation?

- A. It allows network administrators to quickly deploy Cisco Layer 2 devices without requiring STP and broadcast transport.
- B. It allows network administrators to reduce inconsistencies when they deploy and validate network configurations.
- C. It allows network administrators to reduce the number of VRFs in a multi customer environment by automatically implementing a single VLAN per customer.
- D. It allows network administrators to combine voice and data networks into a single topology without manual configuration.

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 239

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 242

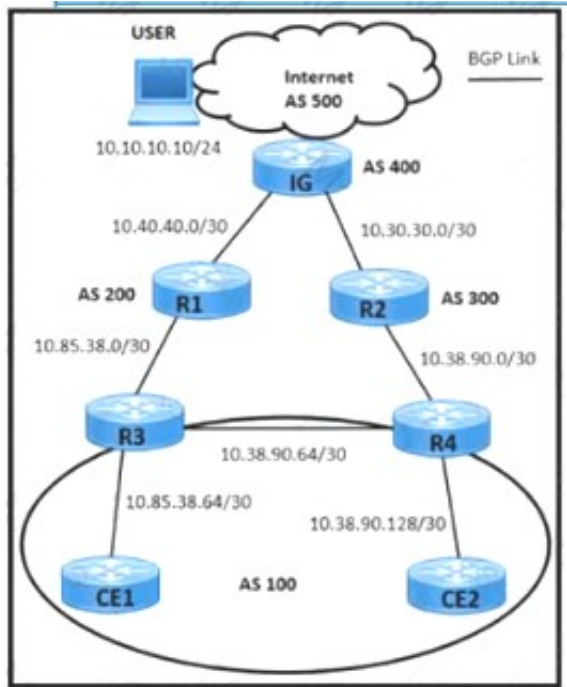
What is the difference between SNMP and model-driven telemetry?

- A. Telemetry allows for modeled network data to be pushed to the network administrator on an as-needed basis
- B. Telemetry uses traps and inform messages to deliver data to a network administrator on a polling basis
- C. SNMP uses the YANG data modeling language
- D. SNMP pushes network data to the network administrator whenever it is queried

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 245

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?

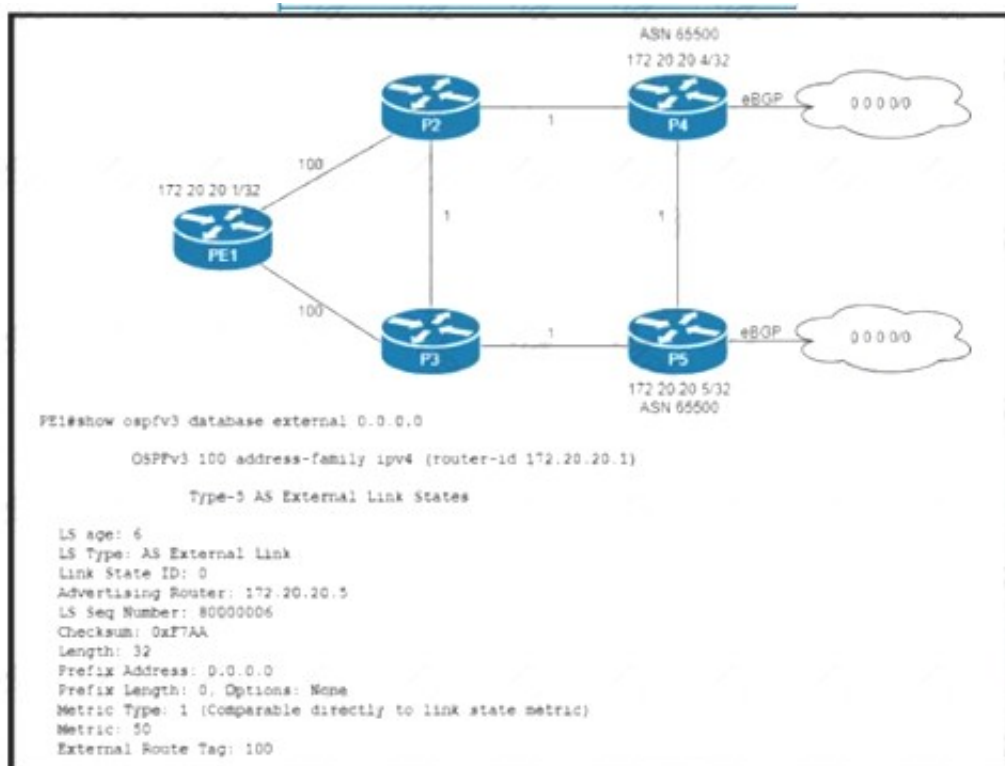
- A. Set R4 as a route reflector for R3 and CE2
- B. Apply high Local Preference on R3 toward R1
- C. Set R3 as a route reflector for R4 and CE1
- D. Apply low Local Preference on R4 toward R2.

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 246

Refer to the exhibit.





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

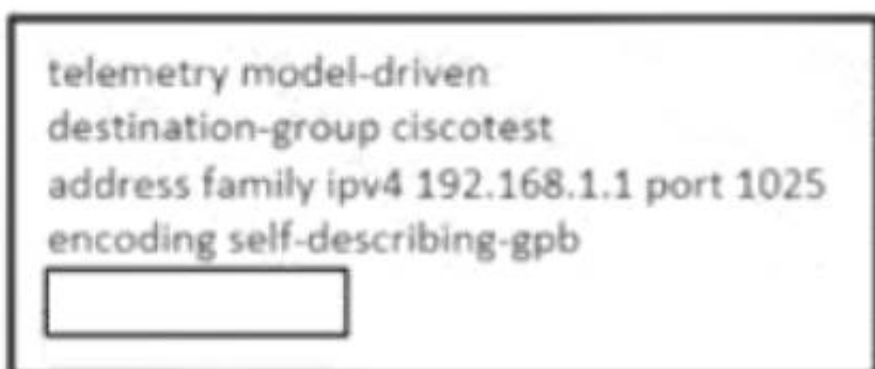
- ☐ configure terminal  
router ospfv3 100  
address-family ipv4 unicast  
default-information originate always metric 40 metric-type 1  
end
- ☐ configure terminal  
router ospfv3 100  
address-family ipv4 unicast  
default-information originate metric 40 metric-type 2  
end
- ☐ configure terminal 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

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 251

Refer to the exhibit.



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 256

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 258

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 259

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

- A. The policy is configured locally on 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 263

Refer to the exhibit:

```
<tag/>
```

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 265

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router(config)# ip access-list standard Suppressed
Router(config-std-nacl)# permit 10.16.6.0 0.0.0.255
Router(config)# route-map SuppressMap
Router(config-route-map)# match ip address Suppressed
```

An engineer is implementing BGP selective prefix suppression. The router must advertise only 10.16.4.0/24, 10.16.5.0/24, and summarized route 10.16.0.0/21, and suppress 10.16.6.0/24. Which configuration must the engineer apply to the router?

A)

```
Router (config)# router bgp 300
Router(config-router)# aggregate-address 10.16.6.0 255.255.252.0 as-set suppress-map SuppressMap
```

B)

```
Router (config)# router bgp 300
Router(config-router)# aggregate-address 10.16.0.0 255.255.248.0 as-set suppress-map SuppressMap
```

C)

```
Router (config)# router bgp 300
Router(config-router)# aggregate-address 10.16.6.0 255.255.255.0 as-set suppress-map SuppressMap
```

D)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 267

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

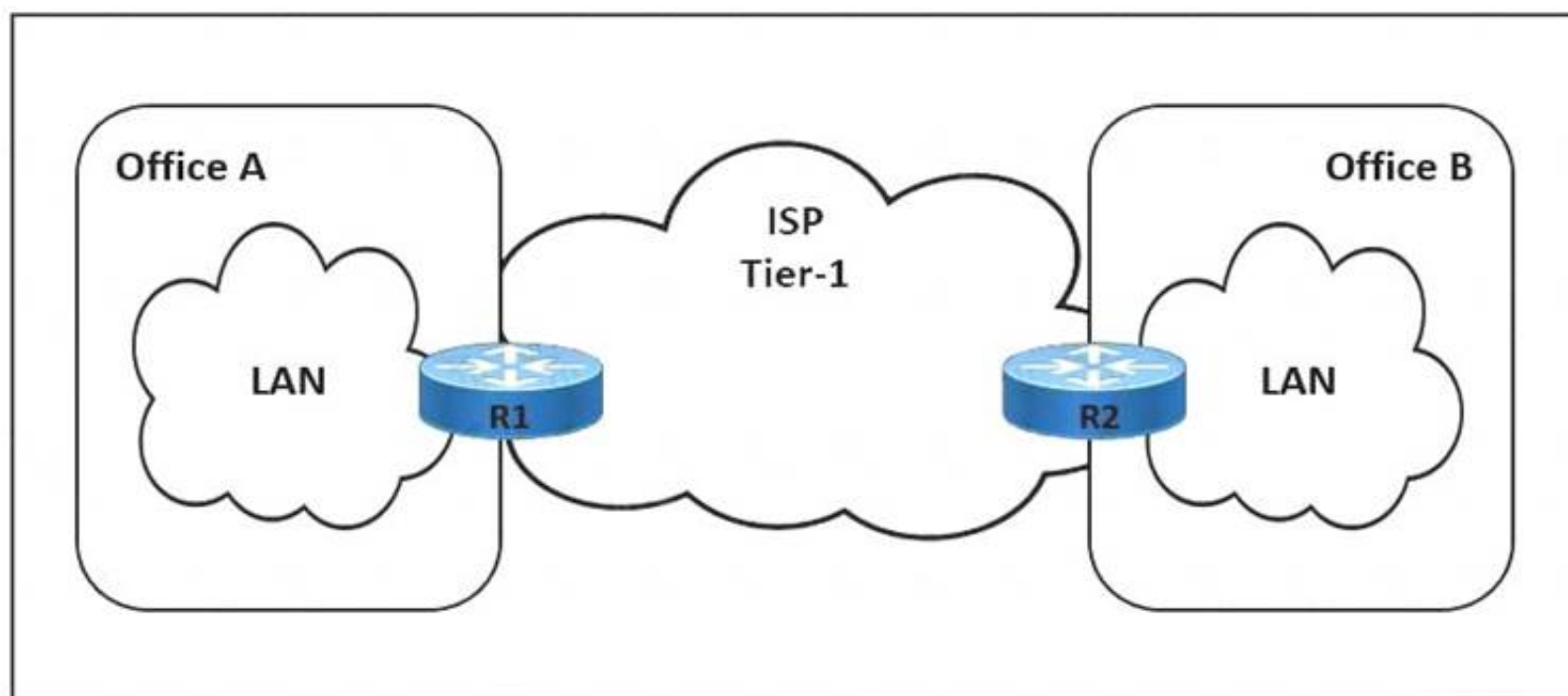
- A. Redistribute the IGP prefixes from one IGP into the other routers to ensure end-to-end LSPs.
- B. Configure the ABR routers as route reflectors that redistribute IGP into BGP.
- C. Redistribute the IGP prefixes into another IGP to ensure end-to-end LSPs.
- D. Move the IGP prefixes into IS-IS as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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 272

Refer to the exhibit.





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

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 274

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 278

Refer to the exhibit:

```

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

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

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

**Answer: A**

# NEW QUESTION 283

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

# NEW QUESTION 285

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is implementing a standard customer route-policy on ASBR1 with these requirements:

- It must accept only customer-assigned prefixes
- It must preserve customer advertised BGP communities
- It must set the local-preference to 110 for all prefixes
- It must attach the ORIGIN-PE and LOCAL-CITY communities to all accepted prefixes. Which route policy must the engineer implement on ASBR1 to satisfy the requirements?

- ☐ route-policy BGP-CUSTOMER-IN(\$CUSTOMER\_PREFIX)  
 if destination in \$CUSTOMER\_PREFIX then  
   done  
 else  
   drop  
 endif  
 set local-preference 110  
 set community ORIGINATION-PE  
 set community LOCAL-CITY additive  
 end-policy
- ☐ route-policy BGP-CUSTOMER-IN(\$CUSTOMER\_PREFIX)  
 if destination in \$CUSTOMER\_PREFIX then  
   pass  
 else  
   drop  
 endif  
 set local-preference 110  
 set community ORIGINATION-PE  
 set community LOCAL-CITY additive  
 end-policy
- ☐ route-policy BGP-CUSTOMER-IN(\$CUSTOMER\_PREFIX)  
 if destination in \$CUSTOMER\_PREFIX then  
   done  
 else  
   drop  
 endif  
 set local-preference 110  
 set community ORIGINATION-PE additive  
 set community LOCAL-CITY additive  
 end-policy
- ☒ route-policy BGP-CUSTOMER-IN(\$CUSTOMER\_PREFIX)  
 if destination in \$CUSTOMER\_PREFIX then  
   pass  
 else  
   drop  
 endif  
 set local-preference 110  
 set community ORIGINATION-PE additive  
 set community LOCAL-CITY additive  
 end-policy

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 287

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 291

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 296

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 297

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router 1:

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

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

- A. snmp-server host 192.168.0.254 informs version 3 auth testuser config.

- B. snmp-server user testuser group 1 remote 192.168.0.254 v3 auth md5 testpassword
- C. snmp-server group group 1 v3 auth.
- D. snmp-server community public

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 301

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 302

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

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

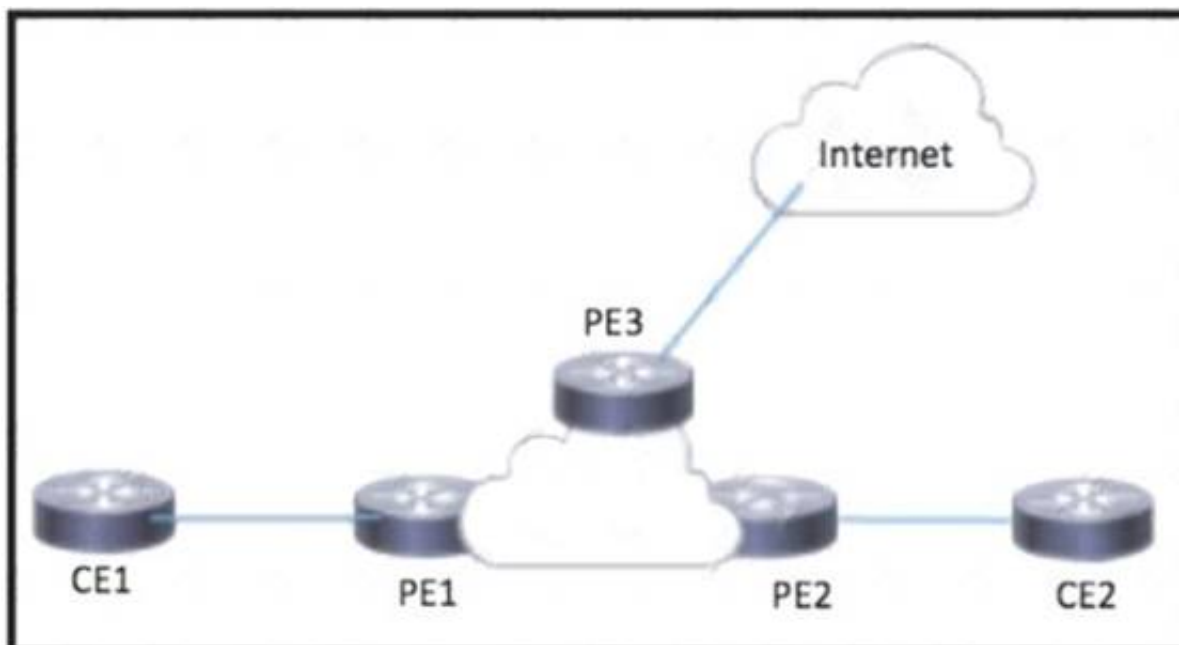
**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 303

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 308

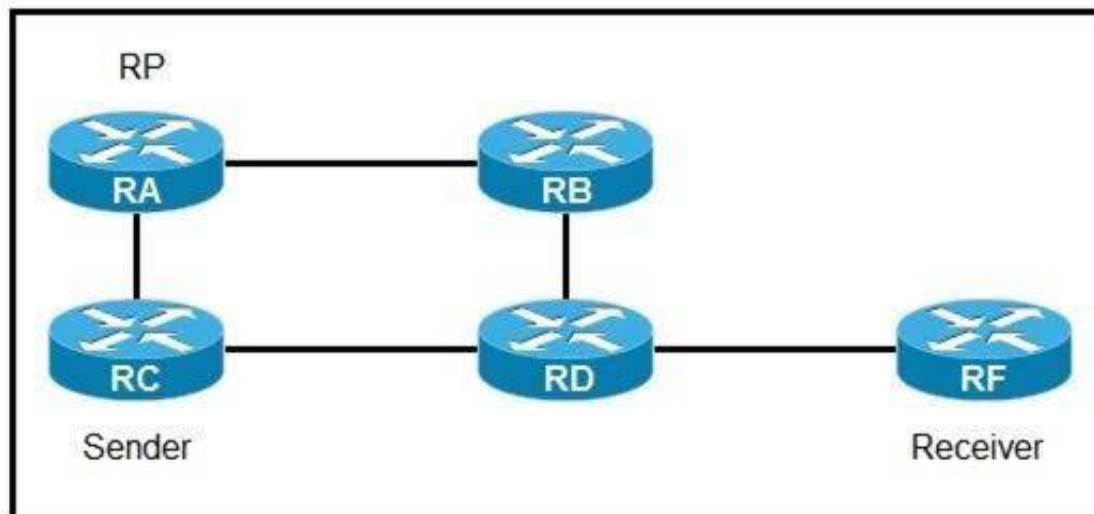
While implementing TTL security, an engineer issues the PE(config-router-af)#neighbor 2.2.2.2 ttl-security hops 2 command. After issuing this command, which BGP packets does the PE accept?

- 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 313

Refer to the exhibit:



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

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 315

Refer to the exhibit:

```

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

```

Which statement about the neighbor statements for 192.168.1.1 is true?

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 316

Refer to the exhibit:

```

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

```

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

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 318



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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### Traffic Identification and Traceback

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

#### NEW QUESTION 320

How does Cisco MPLS TE use OSPF extensions to allow for optimized transit between a headend router and a destination router?

- A. Router LSAs share router link advertisements to each router within the MPLS environment so that tunnels can be built bidirectionally.
- B. ASBR Summary LSAs share OSPF domain information so that the two routers know how to reach each other during tunnel setup.
- C. Network LSAs share RSVP information to build the tunnel between the two routers.
- D. Opaque LSAs calculate and establish unidirectional tunnels that are set according to the network constraint.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Cisco MPLS TE uses OSPF extensions to allow for optimized transit between a headend router and a destination router by utilizing Opaque LSAs. Opaque LSAs allow for the calculation and establishment of unidirectional tunnels that are set according to the network constraint. The tunnels are built bidirectionally by utilizing Router LSAs, which share router link advertisements to each router within the MPLS environment. ASBR Summary LSAs are also used to share OSPF domain information so that the two routers know how to reach each other during tunnel setup. Furthermore, Network LSAs are used to share RSVP information which is necessary for setting up the tunnel between the two routers.

#### NEW QUESTION 323

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 326

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 331

Refer to the exhibit.

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

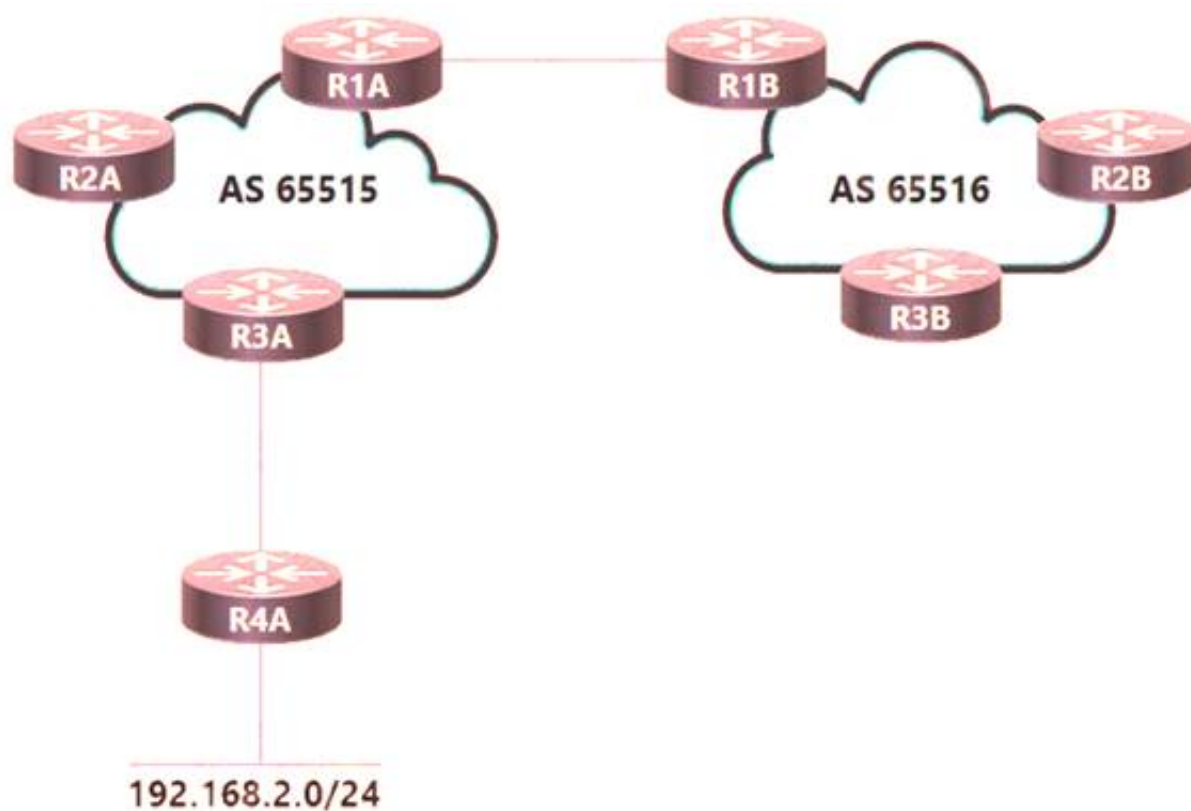
An engineer needs to implement this QoS policy on customer's network due to ongoing slow network issues. What will be the effect on the network when the engineer implements this configuration?

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 332

Refer to the exhibit.



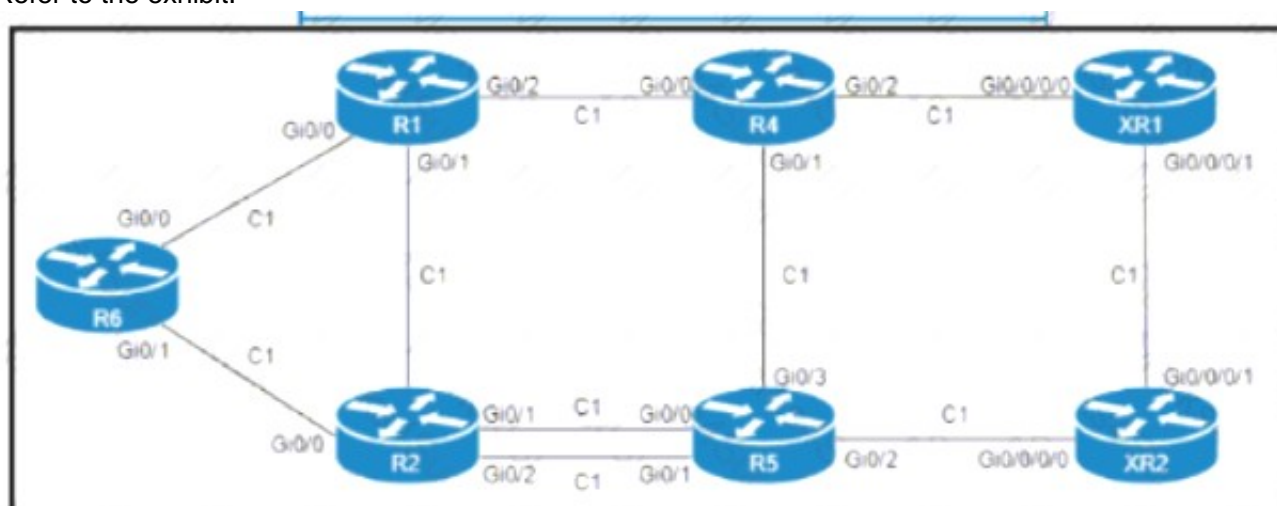
An engineer working for a private telecommunication company with an employee id: 3414:81:713 is implementing this network, in which:  
Routers R1A and R1B are eBGP neighbors.  
iBGP is configured within AS 65515 and AS 65516. Network 192.168.2.0/24 is shared with AS 65516.  
Router R3A has an iBGP relationship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

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 337

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: AC

#### NEW QUESTION 341

Refer to the exhibit:



```

R1
router isis
  net 52.0011.0000.0000.0001.00
  is-type level-2

interface gigabitethernet0/1
  ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
  ip router isis

R2
router isis
  net 52.0022.0000.0000.0002.00
  is-type level-1

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

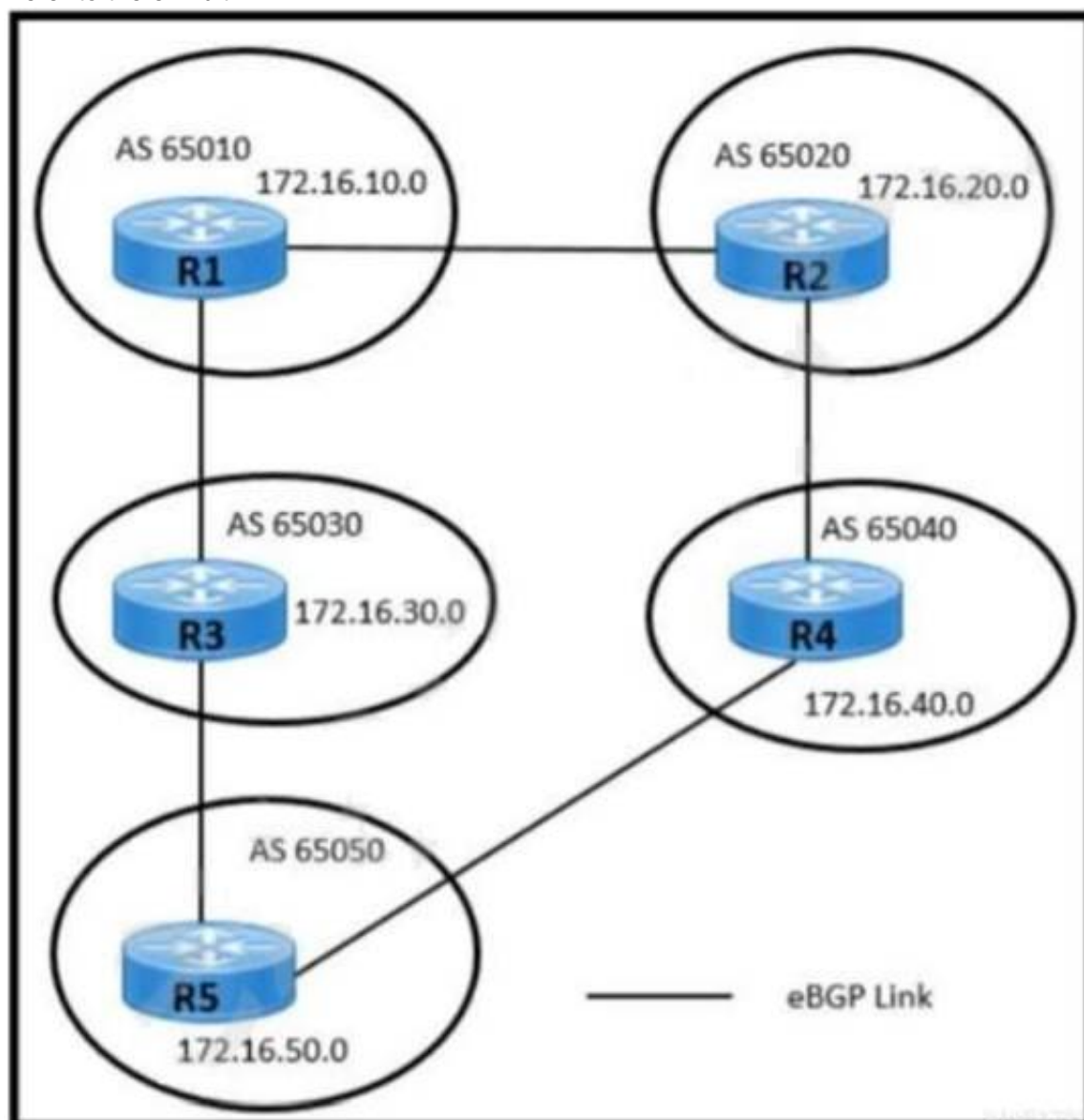
Which statement about the status of the neighbor relationship between R1 and R2 is true?

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 342

Refer to the exhibit.



Users in AS 65010 are connected with the application server in AS 65050 with these requirements:

AS 65010 users are experiencing latency and congestion to connect with application server 172.16.50.10. AS 65030 must be restricted to become Transient Autonomous System for traffic flow.

Links connected to AS 65020 and AS 65040 are underutilized and must be used efficiently for traffic. Which two configurations must be implemented to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Apply the AS-Path route-map policy for traffic received from R3.
- B. Configure the route map to prepend the AS-Path attribute for R5-R3 BGP peering.
- C. Apply the MED route-map policy for traffic received from R4.
- D. Configure a higher Local preference for R5-R4 BGP peering.
- E. Configure the route map to set the MED 50 attribute for R5-R4 BGP peering.

Answer: BE

#### NEW QUESTION 347

An engineer working for a private telecommunication company with an employee id:3948:613 needs to limit the malicious traffic on their network. Which configuration must the engineer use to implement URPF loose mode on the GigabitEthernet0/1 interface?

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

“reachable-via any” must be configured for Loose mode on both IPv4 & IPv6. [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec\\_data\\_urpf/configuration/xr-3s/sec-data-urpf-xr-3s-book/](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_data_urpf/configuration/xr-3s/sec-data-urpf-xr-3s-book/)

**NEW QUESTION 350**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

Which task completes the configuration?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 355**

A router is configured to perform MPLS LDP graceful restart.

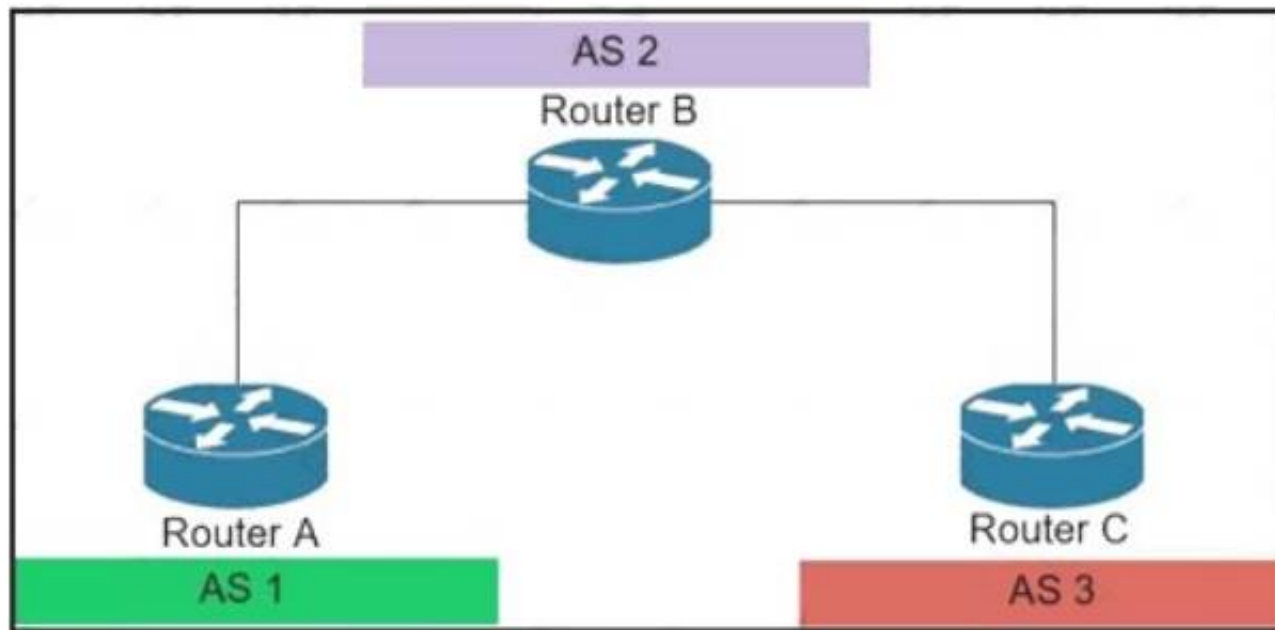
Which three steps are included when the RP sends an LDP initialization to a neighbor to establish an LDP session? (Choose three)

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

**Answer:** ADE

**NEW QUESTION 358**

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 361

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1(config)# router isis area1
R1(config-router)# net 49.0001.0000.0000.000b.00

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

R1(config)# interface Ethernet 1/2
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0000:1001:100A::1/64
R1(config-if)# ipv6 router isis area1
R1(config-if)# exit
  
```

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

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 365

Refer to the exhibit.



172.16.0.0/16

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

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

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 366

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

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 368

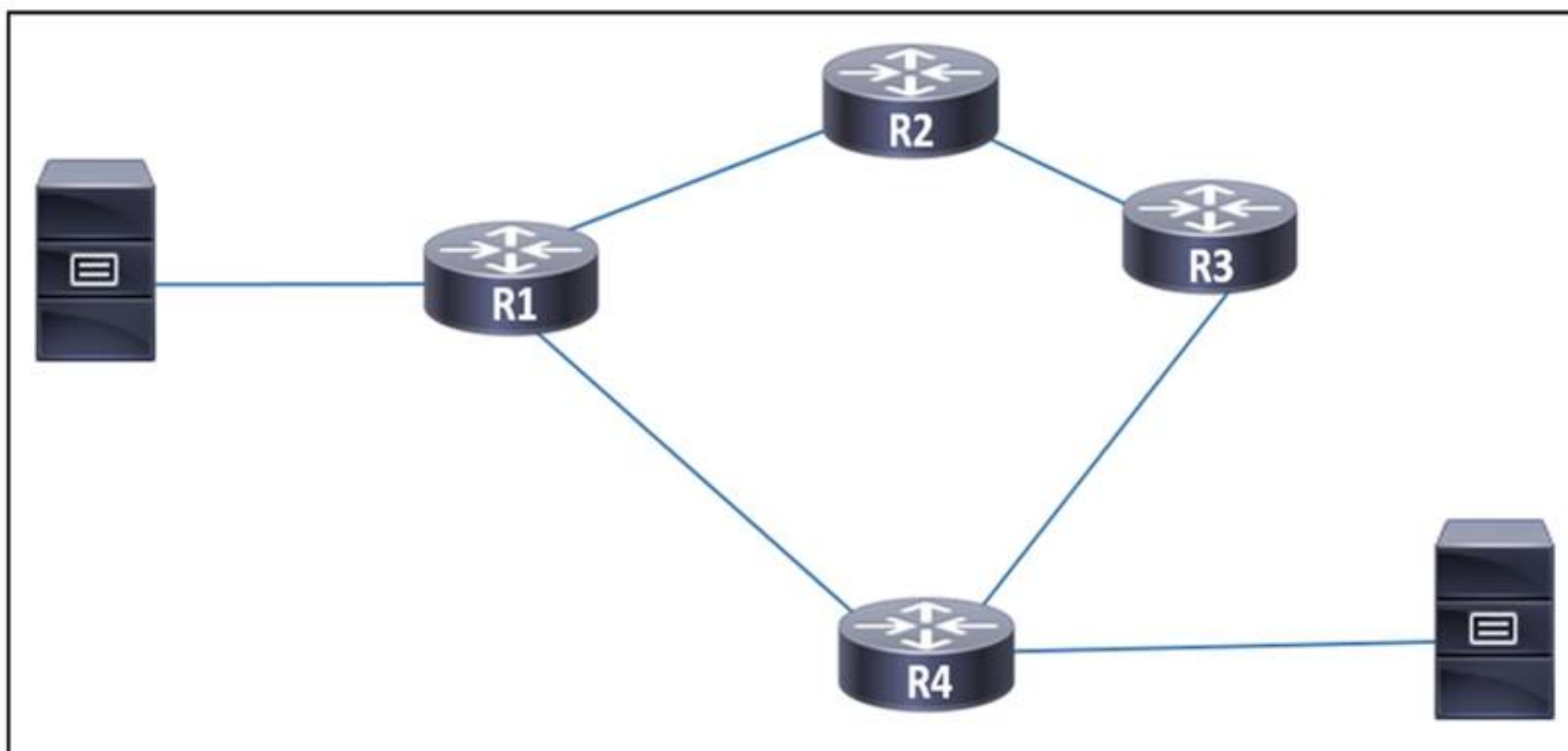
FRR is configured on a network. What occurs when the headend router on the path is alerted to a link failure over IGP?

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 371

Refer to the exhibit.



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

- A. Implement traffic policing to drop packets that exceed the given threshold.

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 374

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-NBR_RESET: Neighbor 192.168.26.2 active reset (BGP Notification sent)
Dec  7 08:02:37.812: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: 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: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 375

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 378

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.

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

Most important

Least important

- A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

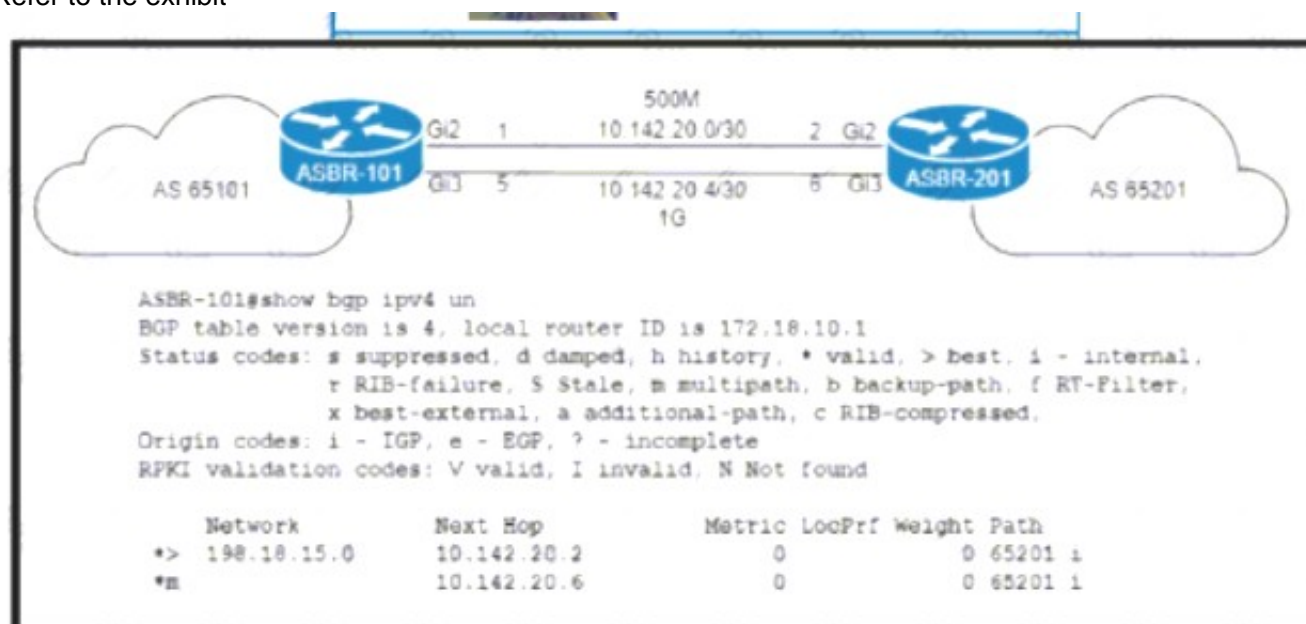
Answer: A

#### Explanation:

Diagram Description automatically generated

#### NEW QUESTION 380

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

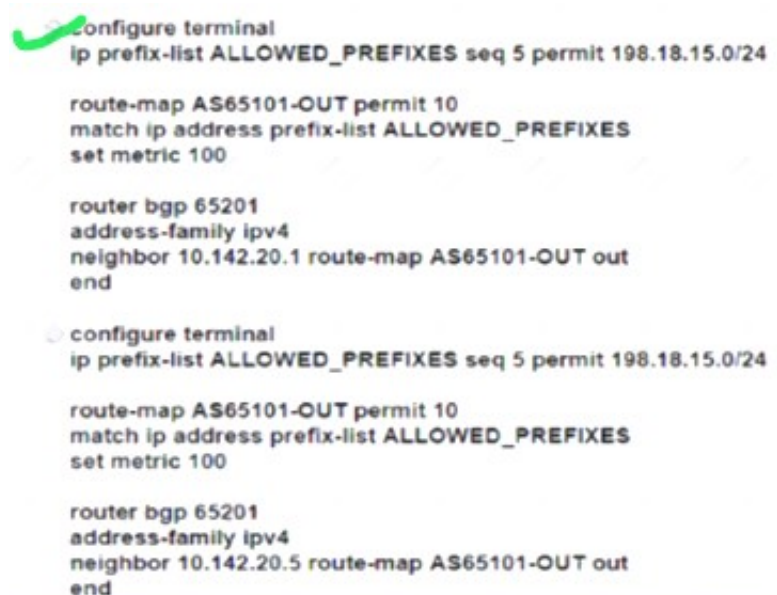
route-map AS65101-OUT permit 10  
 match ip address prefix-list ALLOWED\_PREFIXES  
 set as-path prepend 65101 65101

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



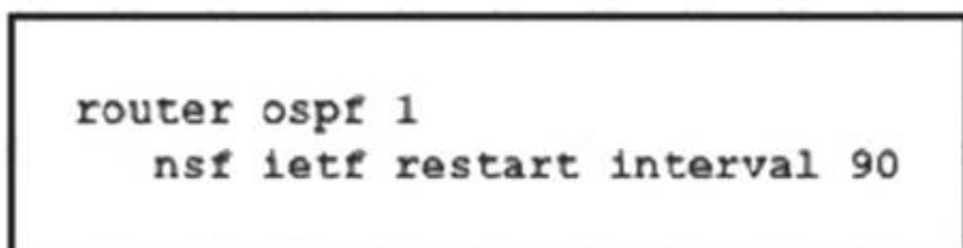


- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 385

Refer to the exhibit:



Which purpose of implementing NSF with this configuration is true?

- A. The router uses NSF to load balance traffic between two links, with the primary link alternating every 90 seconds
- B. The router uses NSF to reduce neighbor-relationship downtime during RP switchover
- C. The router uses NSF to load balance traffic on a routed EtherChannel
- D. The router uses NSF to handle RP switchover while allowing neighbor relationships to remain up

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 390

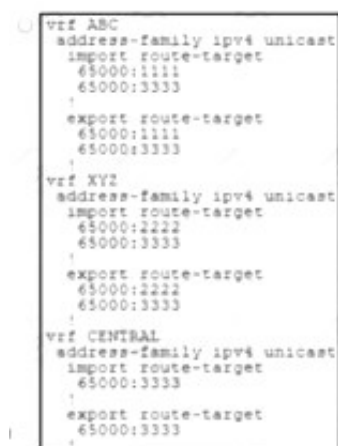
What is one of the differences between Ansible and Chef?




- 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 394

An engineer is setting up overlapping VPNs to allow VRF ABC and XYZ to communicate with VRF CENTRAL but wants to make sure that VRF ABC and XYZ cannot communicate. Which configuration accomplishes these objectives?



- ☐ 
- ☒ 
- ☐ 

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 397

Refer to the exhibit:

```
ip flow-export source loopback 0
ip flow-export destination 192.168.1.1
ip flow-export version 5 origin-as
```

It the NetFlow configuration is updated to version 9, which additional piece of information can be reported"?

- A. IPv6 flow information  
 B. flow sequence numbers  
 C. BGP AS information  
 D. IPv4 flow information

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 400

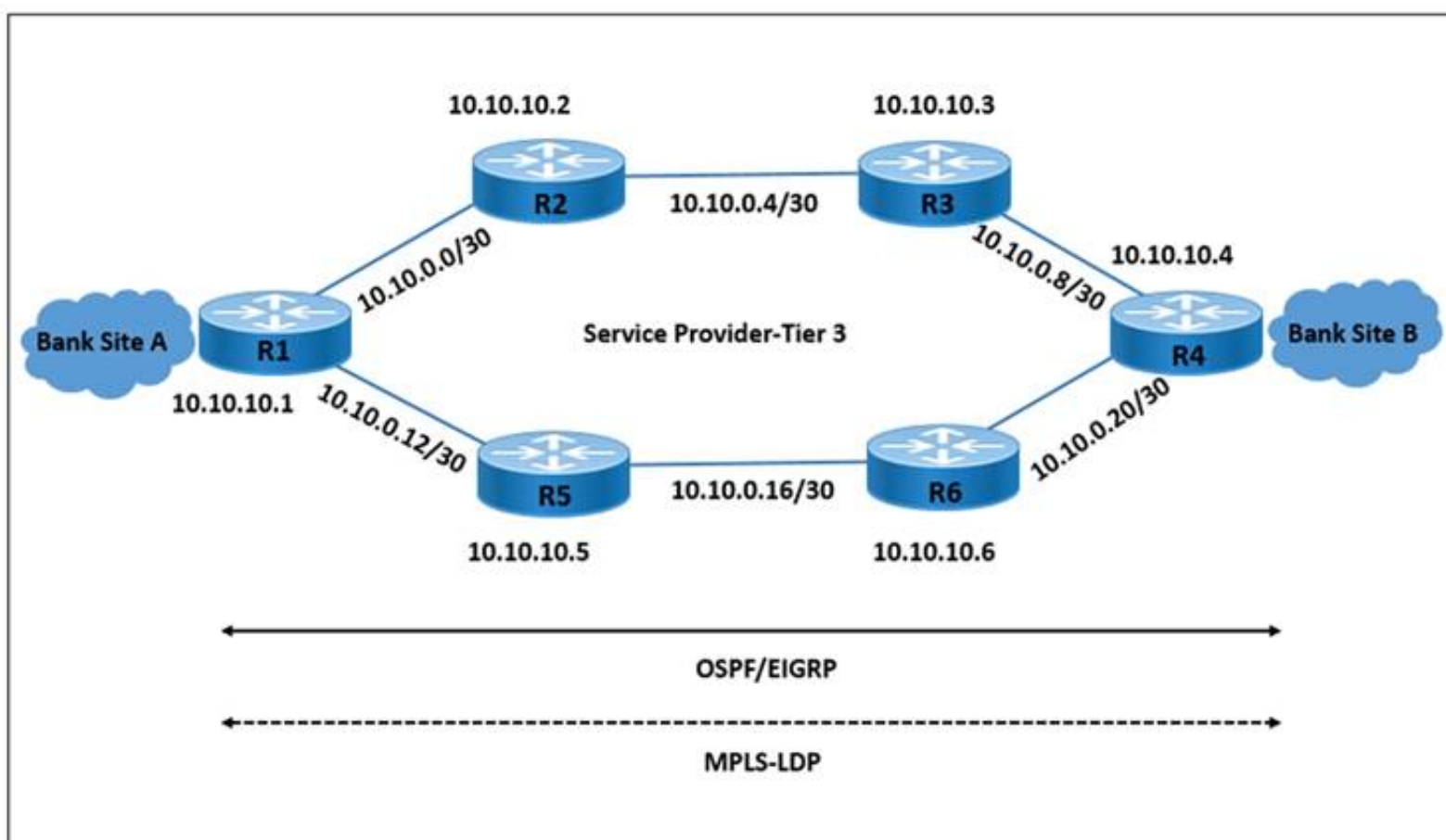
Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

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

```



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

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 404

A network engineer is configuring a router to send multicast traffic for the 239.10.10.10 group. Which configuration must an .... forward the traffic?

- A. Cisco(config)# interface ethernet 1/0 Cisco(config-if)# ip igmp max-groups action replace
- B. Cisco(config)# interface ethernet 1/0 Cisco(config-if)# ip igmp filter
- C. Cisco(config)# interface ethernet 1/0 Cisco(config-if)# ip igmp access-group 239.10.10.10
- D. Cisco(config)# interface ethernet 1/0 Cisco(config-if)# ip igmp join-group 239.10.10.10

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 409

What is a constraint of Cisco MPLS TE tunnel configurations?

- A. Tunnels cannot span multiple OSPF areas.
- B. With ISIS as an IG
- C. only older-style metrics are used.



- D. Tunnels cannot be configured over IP unnumbered links.  
E. QoS-aware tunneling is not supported.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

## Restrictions for MPLS Traffic Engineering and Enhancements

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

### NEW QUESTION 414

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

Execute the channel-group number mode active command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.	step 1
Execute the channel-group number mode on command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.	step 2
Execute the lacp min-bundle 3 command to set the minimum number of ports threshold.	step 3
Validate the network layer of the 10Gbps link.	step 4
Execute the channel-group number mode auto command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.	
Validate the physical and data link layers of the 10Gbps link.	

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Application, table Description automatically generated with medium confidence

### NEW QUESTION 418

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

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

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION 419

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 424

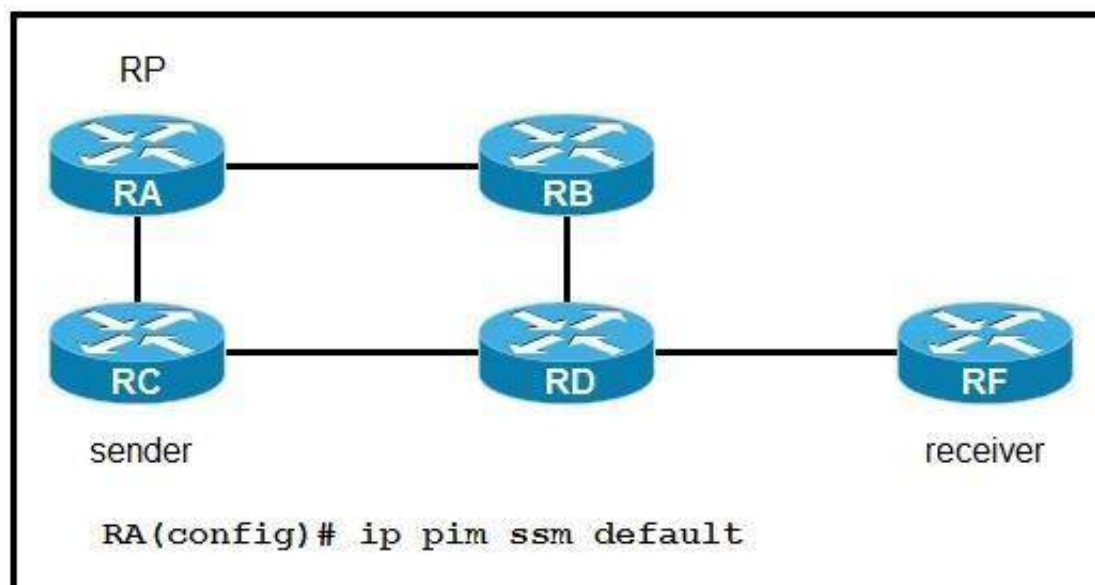
A network engineer is implementing BFD configuration changes on a customer's equipment. How is the bfd interval configuration on the interface disconnected?

- A. The status of the interface changes.
- B. The IPv4 or IPv6 address configuration on the interface changes.
- C. It is automatically disconnected when the BFD-configured subinterface is removed.
- D. It is automatically disconnected when the BFD main interface is removed.

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 425

Refer to the exhibit:



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

- A. 224.0. 0.0/8
- B. 225.0. 0.0/8
- C. 232.0. 0.0/8
- D. 239.0. 0.0/8

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 428

Why do Cisco MPLS TE tunnels require a link-state routing protocol?

- A. Link-state routing protocols use SPF calculations that the tunnel endpoints leverage to implement the tunnel
- B. The link-state database provides a data repository from which the tunnel endpoints can dynamically select a source ID
- C. The tunnel endpoints can use the link-state database to evaluate the entire topology and determine the best path
- D. The link state database provides segmentation by area, which improves the path-selection process

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 433

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

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 437

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

```

router bgp 100
 address-family vprn v4
  neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate

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

B)

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

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

C)

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

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

D)

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

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

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 440

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

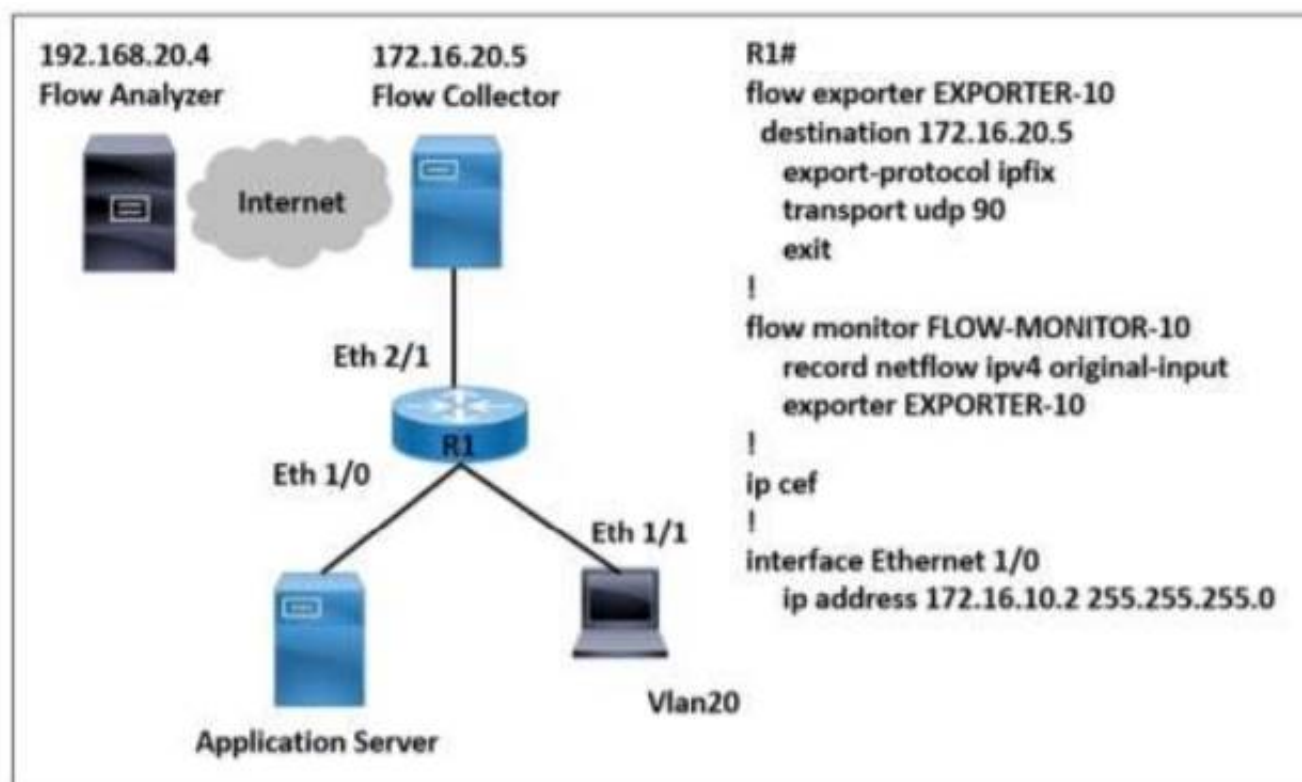
#### Explanation:

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 445

Refer to the exhibit.





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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 448

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 453

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 457

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 460

Drag and drop the functionalities from the left onto the target fields on the right.

MAP-T	Can translate RFC1918 IPv4 to Public IPv4
NAT 64	Can be Stateless or stateful
NAT 44	Provides reachability of IPv6 host over IPv4 domains
DS Lite	Provides reachability of IPv4 host over IPv6 domains
6RD	Requires IPv6 access network.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

MAP-T	NAT 44
NAT 64	NAT 64
NAT 44	6RD
DS Lite	DS Lite
6RD	MAP-T

#### NEW QUESTION 465

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1
ip cef distributed
mpls ldp graceful-restart
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
 mpls ip
 mpls label protocol ldp
  
```

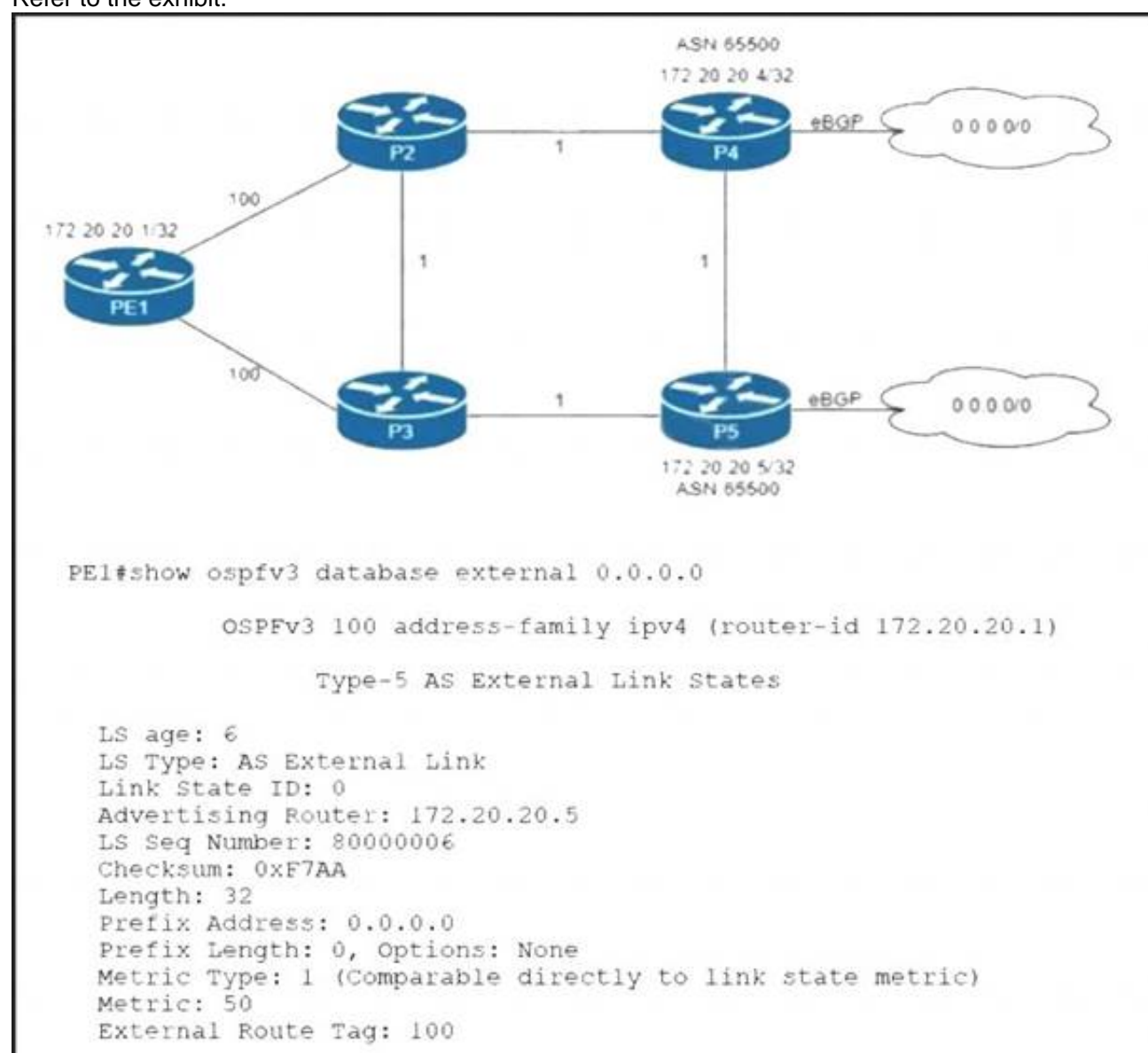
What is the effect of this configuration?

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 468

Refer to the exhibit.



Routers P4 and P5 receive the 0.0.0.0/0 route from the ISP via eBGP peering. P4 is the primary Internet gateway router, and P5 is its backup. P5 is already

advertising a default route into the OSPF domain. Which configuration must be applied to P4 so that it advertises a default route into OSPF and becomes the primary Internet gateway for the network?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 473

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 475

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 479

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