Cisco

Exam Questions 350-501

Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network Core Technologies

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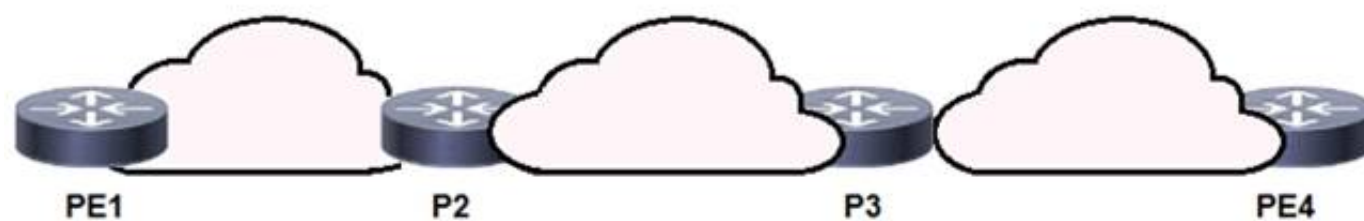
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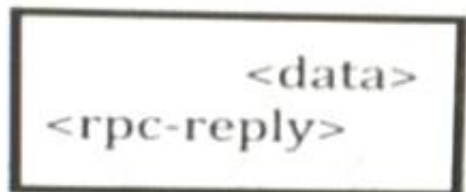
NEW QUESTION 1
Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3
Which three OSPF parameters must match before two devices can establish an OSPF adjacency? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: CEF

NEW QUESTION 4
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
```
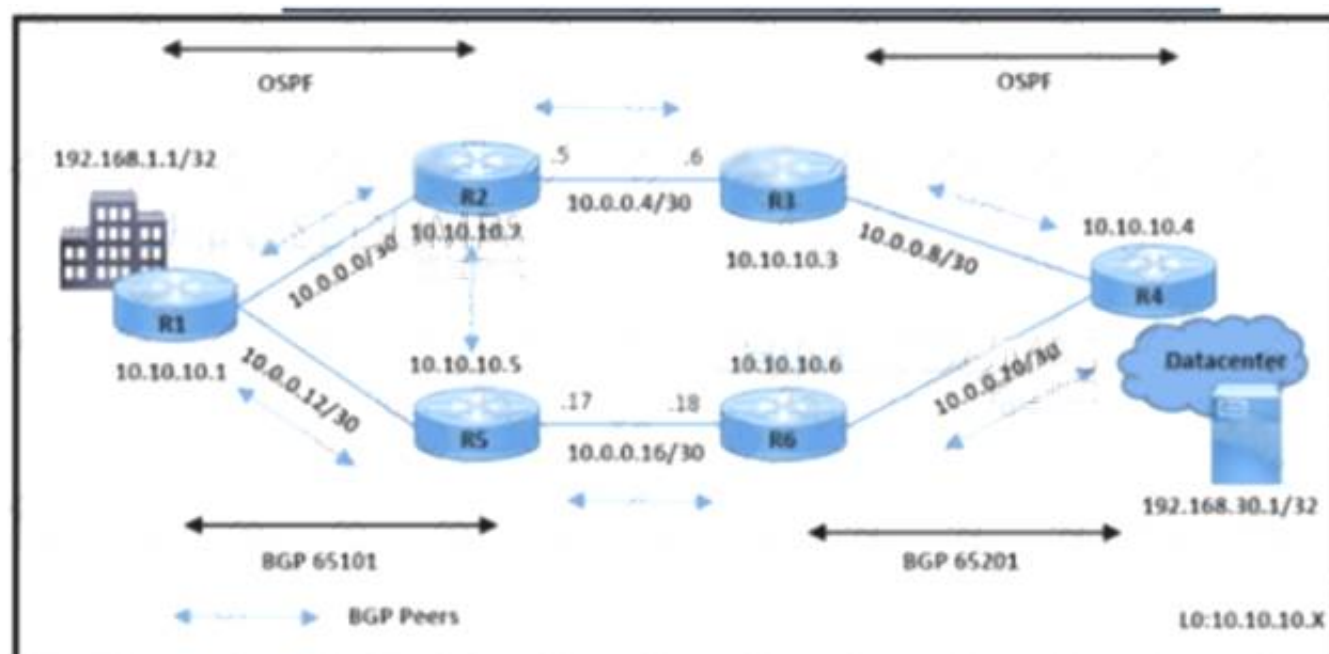
An engineer is preparing to implement data plane security configuration. Which statement about this configuration is true?

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 5
Refer to the exhibit.


```
R5#show ip bgp 192.168.1.1/32
BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.1/32, version 25
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
     3
  Local
     10.10.10.1 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.1 (192.168.1.1)
        Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best

R2#show ip bgp 192.168.1.1/32
BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.1/32, version 13
Paths: (1 available, no best path)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Local
     10.10.10.1 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.1 (192.168.1.1)
        Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, not synchronized

R1#show ip bgp 192.168.1.1/32
BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.1/32, version 15
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
     1
  Local
     0.0.0.0 from 0.0.0.0 (192.168.1.1)
        Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
```

All BGP peering in AS 65101 and 65201 is enabled. The operations team is told that traffic destined to 192.168.1.1/32 from R4 does not use the path R3-R2-R1 as expected. An engineer debugs the issue and determines that 192.168.1.1/32 is advertised in the BGP routing table on R1. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Enable no synchronization on R2 m AS65101.
B. Apply route-map High-LP out for prefix 192.168.1.1/32 on R1 with R2 BGP peering.
C. Apply redistribute ospf 10 on R1 in BGP AS 65101.
D. Configure network 192.168.1.1 mask 255.255.255.255 in BGP AS 65101 on R2

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6
Which additional configuration is required for NetFlow to provide traceback information?

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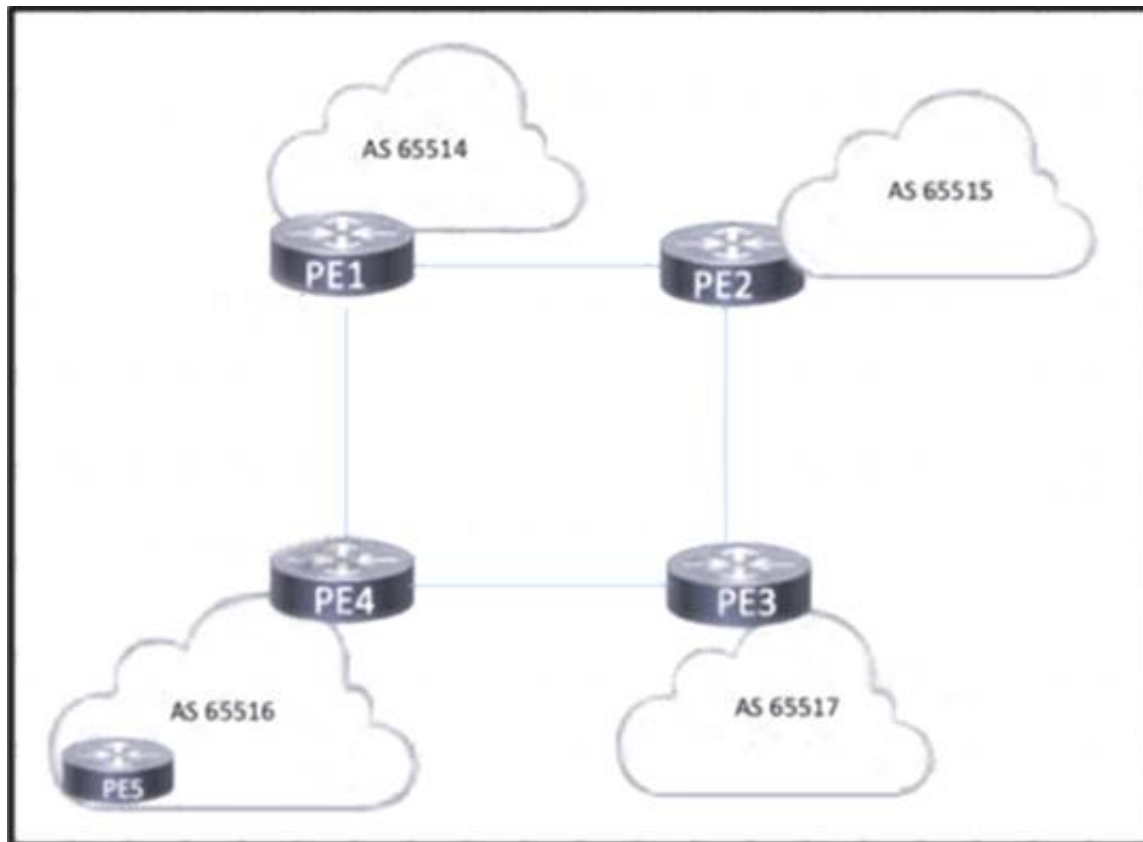
Answer: B

Explanation:

Traffic Identification and Traceback

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

NEW QUESTION 7
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8
Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the corresponding OS types on the right.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 9
Refer to the exhibit.

snmp-server community ciscotest ro 2
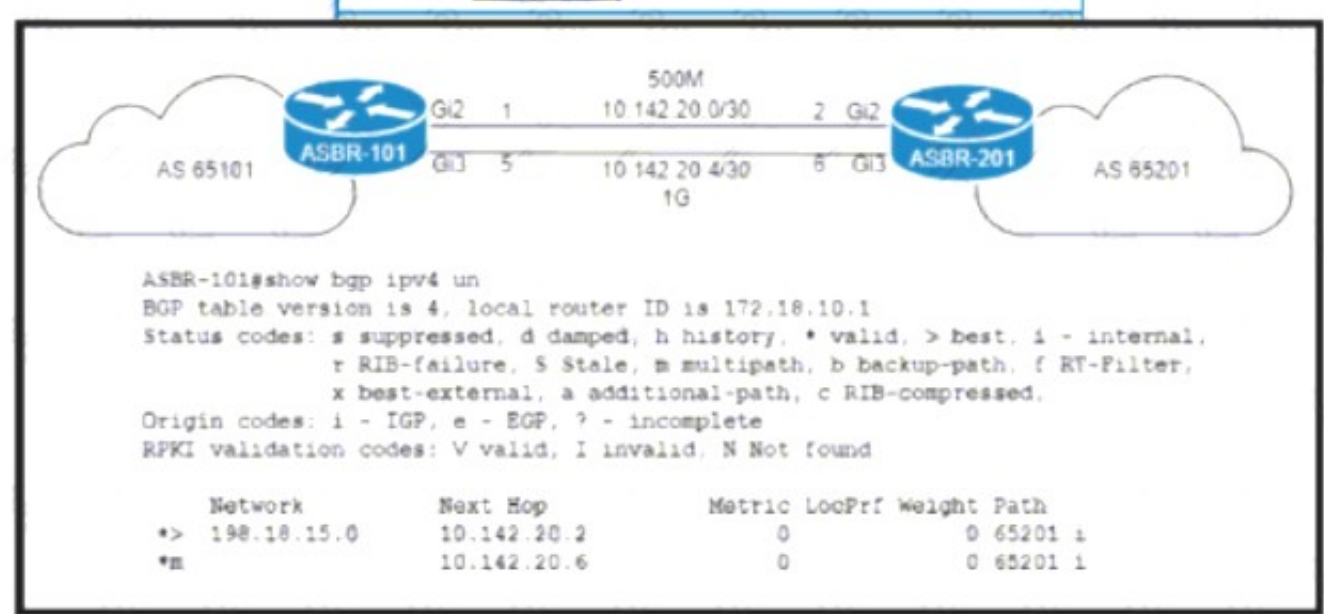
What does the number 2 mean in the configuration?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit


```
ASBR-101#show bgp ipv4 un
BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 172.18.10.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

   Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 198.18.15.0      10.142.20.2            0             0 65201 i
*m                  10.142.20.6            0             0 65201 i
```

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

```
configure terminal
  ip prefix-list ALLOWED_PREFIXES seq 5 permit 198.18.15.0/24

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

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

```
configure terminal
  ip prefix-list ALLOWED_PREFIXES seq 5 permit 198.18.15.0/24

  route-map AS65101-OUT permit 10
  match ip address prefix-list ALLOWED_PREFIXES
  set as-path prepend 65101 65101
```

```
configure terminal
  ip prefix-list ALLOWED_PREFIXES seq 5 permit 198.18.15.0/24

  route-map AS65101-OUT permit 10
  match ip address prefix-list ALLOWED_PREFIXES
  set metric 100

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

```
configure terminal
  ip prefix-list ALLOWED_PREFIXES seq 5 permit 198.18.15.0/24

  route-map AS65101-OUT permit 10
  match ip address prefix-list ALLOWED_PREFIXES
  set metric 100

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

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
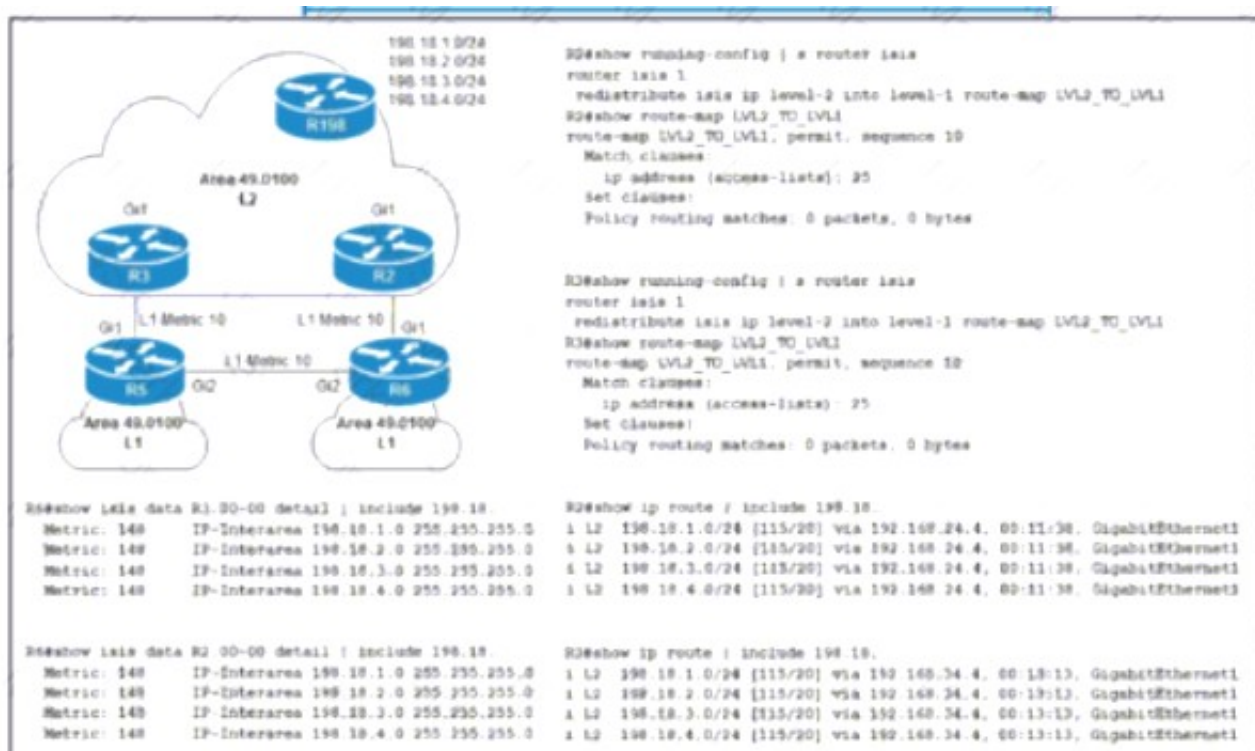
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
When configuring traffic engineering tunnels in Cisco MPLS core network, you see the traffic is not taking the expected path in the core.
Which command do you use to quickly check path of a TE tunnel?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 13
Refer to the exhibit.

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
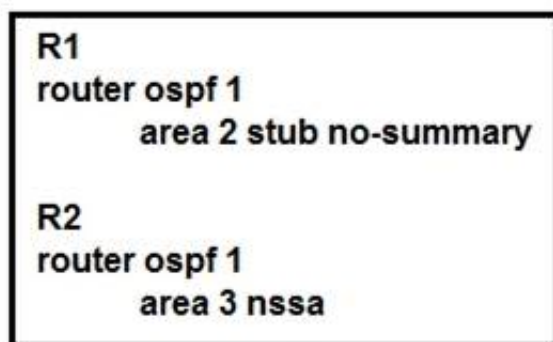

NEW QUESTION 17
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21
Refer to the exhibit:

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

R2
router ospf 1
        area 3 nssa
```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 25
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 27
Refer to the exhibit:

```
R1
router isis
    net 49.0012.1111.1111.1111.00
    is-type level-1
    area-password cisco
R2
router isis
    net 49.0022.1111.1111.1112.00
    is-type level-1-2
    area-password cisco
```
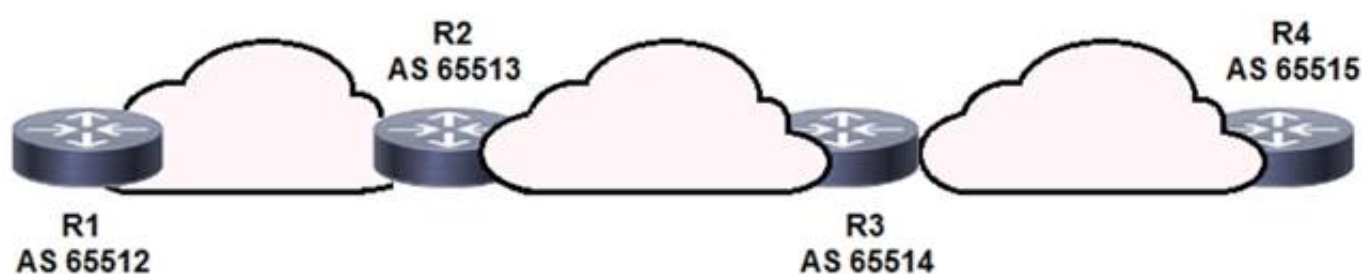
What is the effect of this configuration?

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

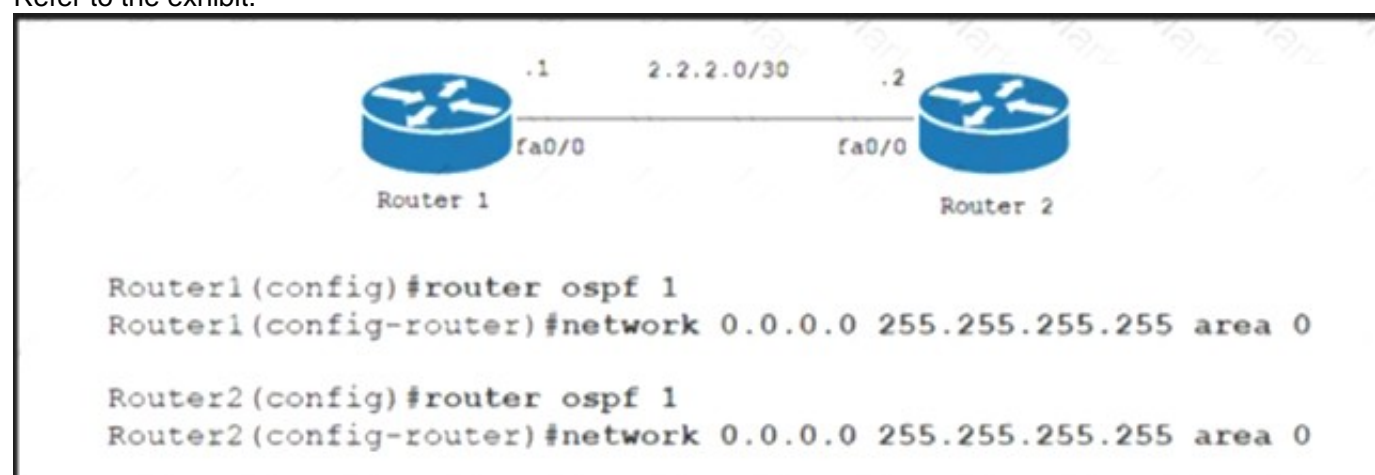**Answer:** B

NEW QUESTION 31
Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 34
Refer to the exhibit.

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

A. Router1(config)#int fa0/0 - Router1(config-if)#mpls ldp autoconfig Router2(config)#router ospf 1 - Router2(config-router)#mpls ip
B. Router1(config)#int fa0/0 - Router1(config-if)#mpls ip Router1(config-if)#mpls ldp discovery transport-address interface Router2(config)#int fa0/0 Router2(config-if)#mpls ip Router2(config-if)#mpls ldp discovery transport-address interface
C. Route1(config)#int fa0/0 - Router1(config-if)#mpls ldp autoconfigRouter1(config-if)#mpls ldp discovery interface Router2(config)#router ospf 1 Router2(config-router)#mpls ldp autoconfig Router2(config-if)#mpls ldp discovery interface
D. Router1(config)#int fa0/0 - Router1(config-if)#mpls ip - Router2(config)#router ospf 1 Router2(config-router)#mpls ldp autoconfig

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 36
A mod-size service provider uses L2VPN as its standard for connectivity between offices. A small company wants the service provider to connect the company's two sites across the service provider core. To meet service requirements, the service provider must extend the layer 2 domain between the company's two locations. Which configuration must the engineer apply to implement an attachment circuit between the two sites using a VLAN tag of 12?

○
```
interface TenGigE0/0/0/1.0 l2transport
    encapsulation dot1q 12
```

○
```
interface TenGigE0/0/0/1.0 l2transport
    encapsulation dot1q 12
    rewrite ingress tag pop 13
```

○
```
interface TenGigE0/0/0/1.0 l2transport
    encapsulation dot1q 12
    rewrite ingress tag push dot1q 21 symmetric
```

○
```
interface TenGigE0/0/0/1.0 l2transport
    encapsulation dot1q 12
    rewrite ingress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 2
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 41
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

router ospf 1                           Interface loopback 0
  network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 1    ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0

                                        router ospf 2
                                          network 192.168.1.2 0.0.0.0 area 2
                                          network 192.168.2.1 0.0.0.0 area 1
```
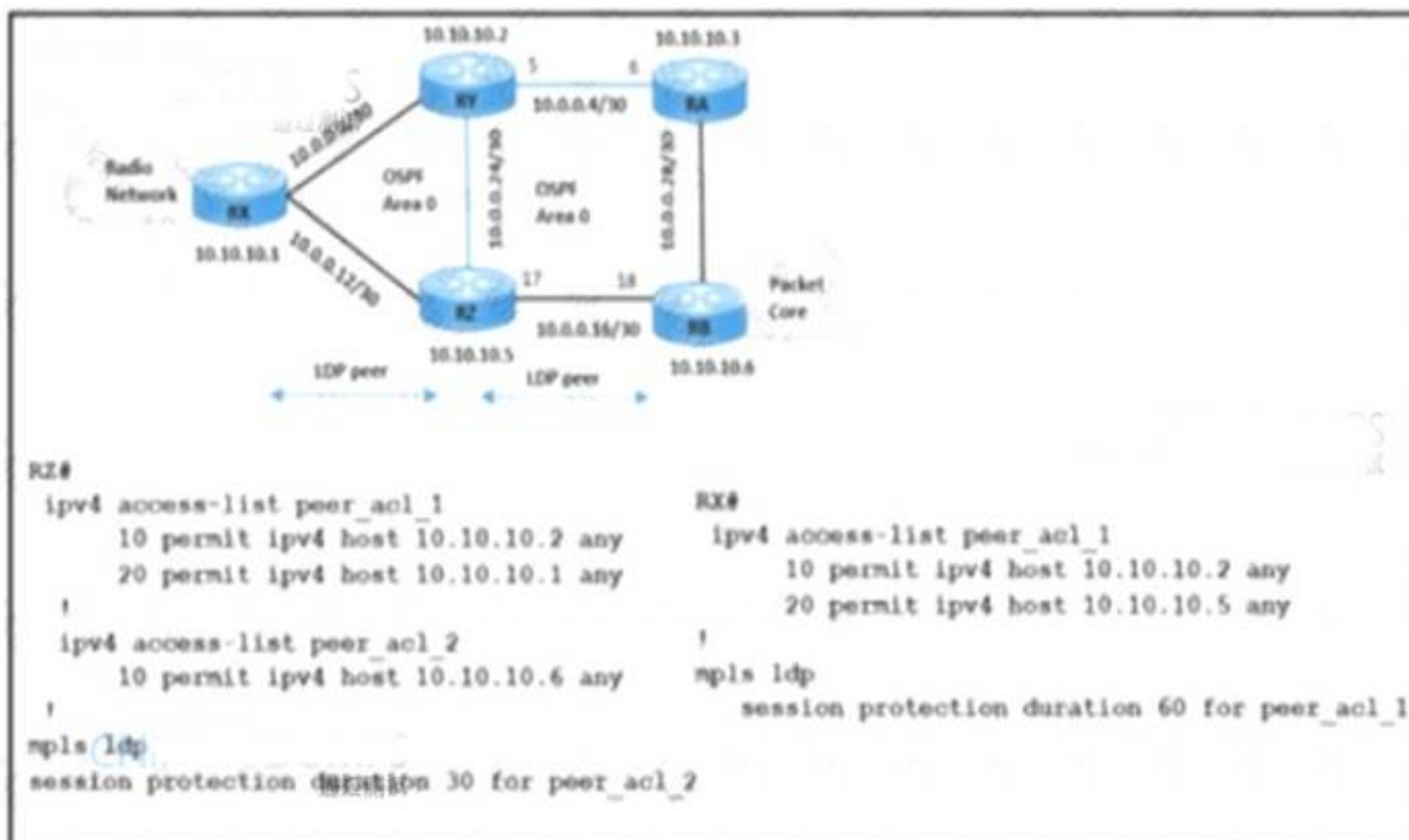
Router 1 is missing the route for the router 2 loopback 0. What should the engineer change to fix the problem?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 42
Refer to the exhibit.

```
RZ#
  ipv4 access-list peer_acl_1
      10 permit ipv4 host 10.10.10.2 any
      20 permit ipv4 host 10.10.10.1 any
  !
  ipv4 access-list peer_acl_2
      10 permit ipv4 host 10.10.10.6 any
  !
mpls ldp
session protection duration 30 for peer_acl_2
```

```
RX#
  ipv4 access-list peer_acl_1
      10 permit ipv4 host 10.10.10.2 any
      20 permit ipv4 host 10.10.10.5 any
  !
mpls ldp
      session protection duration 60 for peer_acl_1
```

The radio network and packet core are using the route RX-RZ-RB to establish communication. The LDP session between 10.10.10.5 and 10.10.10.1 is experiencing link flapping at random intervals for 30-45 seconds each time. A network engineer must protect the LDP session and improve MPLS traffic convergence. Which action meets these requirements?

A. Enable IGP_LDP sysnc on RZ and RX
B. Add session protection duration 60 for peer_acl_1 under the MPLS LDP instance on RZ.
C. Attach peer_acl_1 in for session protection duration 1 on RX.
D. Configure Peer_acl_2 on RX and allow IP address 10.10.10.6 in LDP
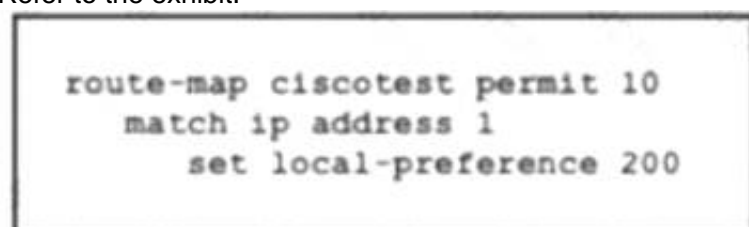
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 45
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 48
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 50
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 55

Drag and drop the NAT64 descriptions from the left onto the correct NAT64 types on the right.

| It is limited on the number of endpoints. |
| It uses address overloading. |
| It conserves IPv4 addresses. |
| It mandates IPv4-translatable IPv6 address allocation. |
| It has 1:N translation. |

Stateful

Stateless

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Stateful (It has 1: N translation, It uses address overloading, It conservers IPv4 addresses)
Stateless (It is limited on the number of endpoints, It mandates IPv4-translatable IPv6 address allocation)

NEW QUESTION 60
Refer to the exhibit.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:BRDR-1#show route ipv4 0.0.0.0
Routing entry for 0.0.0.0/0
    Known via "bgp 65001", distance 20, metric 0, candidate default path
    Tag 65002, type external
    Installed Jan  2 08:40:59.889 for 00:01:18
    Routing Descriptor Blocks
        100.65.19.1, from 100.65.19.1, BGP external
            Route metric is 0
    No advertising protos.

RP/0/0/CPU0:BRDR-1#show run router ospf
router ospf 1
    redistribute bgp 65001 route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
    area 0
        mpls traffic-eng
        interface Loopback0
        interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.92
        interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.3132
    mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0

RP/0/0/CPU0:BRDR-1#show rpl route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
    if destination in (0.0.0.0/0) then
        set metric-type type-1
    endif
    set metric-type type-2
    set ospf-metric 100
end-policy
```

Router BRDR-1 is configured to receive the 0.0.0.0/0 and 172.17.1.0/24 network via BGP and advertise then into OSPF area 0. An engineer has noticed that the OSPF domain is receiving only the 172.17.1.0/24 route and default router 0.0.0.0/0 is still missing. Which configuration must an engineer apply to resolve this problem?
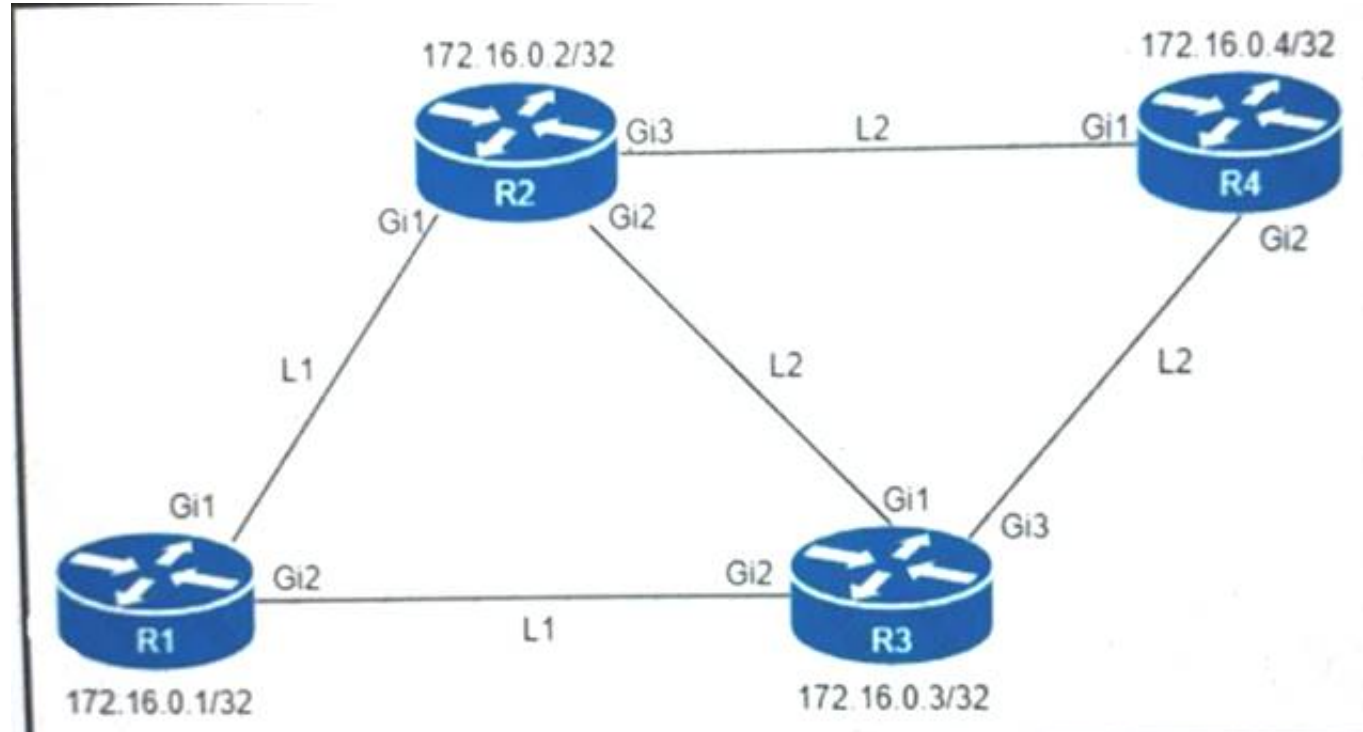
```
router ospf 1
    default-information originate always
end
```

```
router ospf 1
    redistribute bgp 65001 metric 100 route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
end
```

```
router ospf 1
    default-metric 100
end
```

```
router ospf 1
    default-information originate
end
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 64
Refer to the exhibit.

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

```
⊙ config t
    router isis 1
    mpls ldp igp sync
    interface GigabiEthernet1
    mpls ldp igp sync delay 5

○ config t
    interface range GigabitEthernet 1-3
    mpls ldp igp sync delay 5

○ config t
    router isis 1
    mpls ldp sync

⊙ config t
    router isis 1
    mpls ldp sync
    interface GigabiEthernet1
    no mpls ldp igp sync
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 69
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 74
Refer to the exhibit.

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

A network operator is attempting to configure an IS-IS adjacency between two routers, but the adjacency cannot be established. To troubleshoot the problem, the operator collects this debugging output. Which interface are misconfigured on these routers?
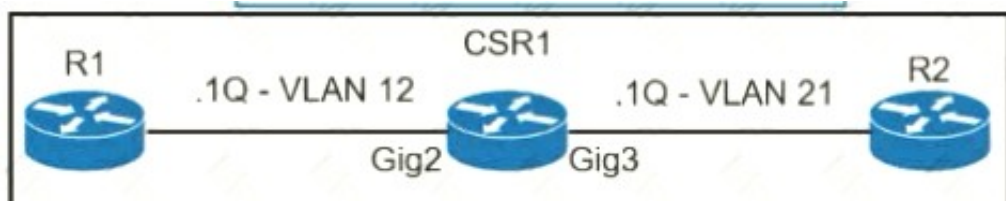
The peer router interface is configured as Level 1 only, and the R2 interface is configured as Level 2 only.

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

The R2 interface is configured as point-to-point, and the peer router interface is configured as multipoint

The peer router interface is configured as point-to-point, and the R2 interface is configured as multipoint

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 78
Refer to the exhibit.

A network operator must configure CSR1 interlaces GigabitEihernet2 and GigabitEthemet to rewrite VLAN tags 12 and 21 for traffic between R1 and R2 respectively. Which configurator accomplishes this task?

A)

```
#CSR1

interface GigabitEthernet2
 no ip address
 service instance 21 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 21
  rewrite ingress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 12
  rewrite egress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 21
  bridge-domain 10
!
interface GigabitEthernet3
 no ip address
 service instance 12 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 12
  rewrite ingress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 21
  rewrite egress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 12
  bridge-domain 10
```

B)

```
#CSR1

interface GigabitEthernet2
 no ip address
 service instance 12 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 12
  rewrite ingress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 21
  rewrite egress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 12
  bridge-domain 10
!
interface GigabitEthernet3
 no ip address
 service instance 21 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 21
  rewrite ingress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 12
  rewrite egress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 21
  bridge-domain 10
```

C)

```
#CSR1
interface GigabitEthernet2
!
interface GigabitEthernet3
 no ip address
 service instance 21 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 21
  rewrite ingress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 12
  rewrite egress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 21
  bridge-domain 21
```

D)

```
#CSR1

interface GigabitEthernet2
  no ip address
  service instance 12 ethernet
   encapsulation dot1q 12
    rewrite ingress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 21
    rewrite egress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 12
!
interface GigabitEthernet3
  no ip address
  service instance 21 ethernet
   encapsulation dot1q 21
    rewrite ingress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 12
    rewrite egress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1q 21
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
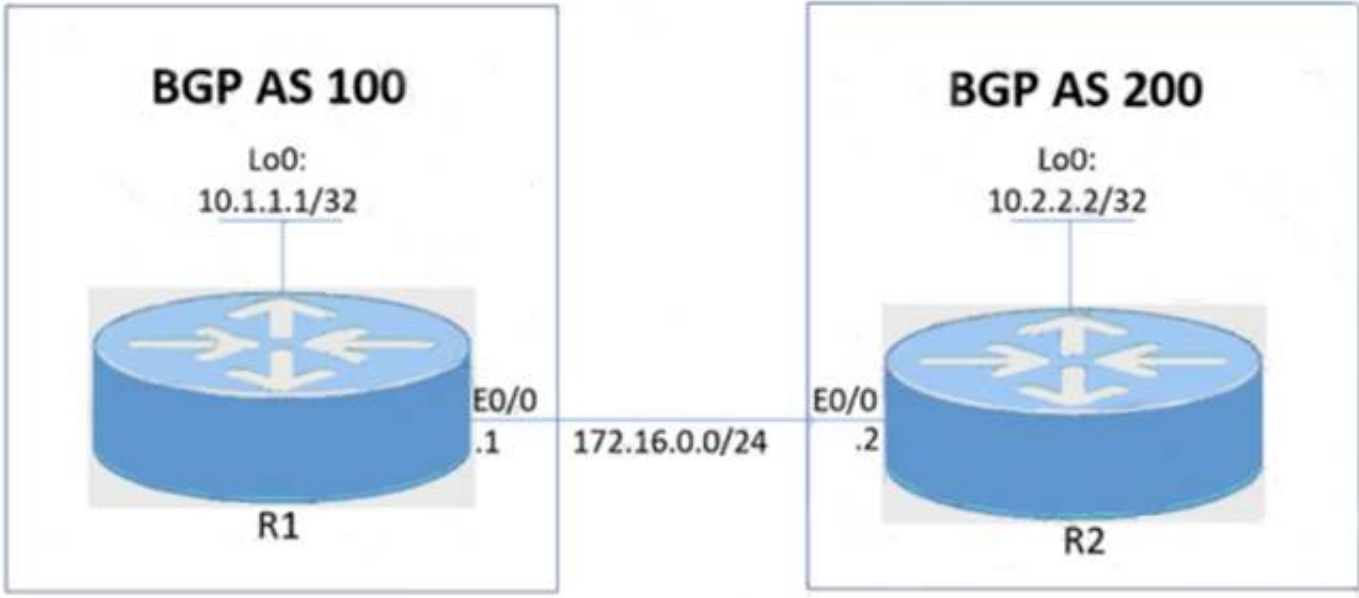
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 79
Guidelines

R1   R2

R1>

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

BGP AS 100

Lo0:
10.1.1.1/32

E0/0
.1   172.16.0.0/24

R1

BGP AS 200

Lo0:
10.2.2.2/32

E0/0
.2

R2

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 81

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 84

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 89

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

A. Attach the new route map to the BGP neighbor statement in the inbound direction.
B. Create a policy map named ciscotest and apply It to inbound traffic on the link that is directly connected to the BGP neighbor.
C. Create a route map, configure BGP with an IPv4 address family, and activate the neighbor.

D. Add a route map statement with sequence 40 that links a BGP community to the routing protocol
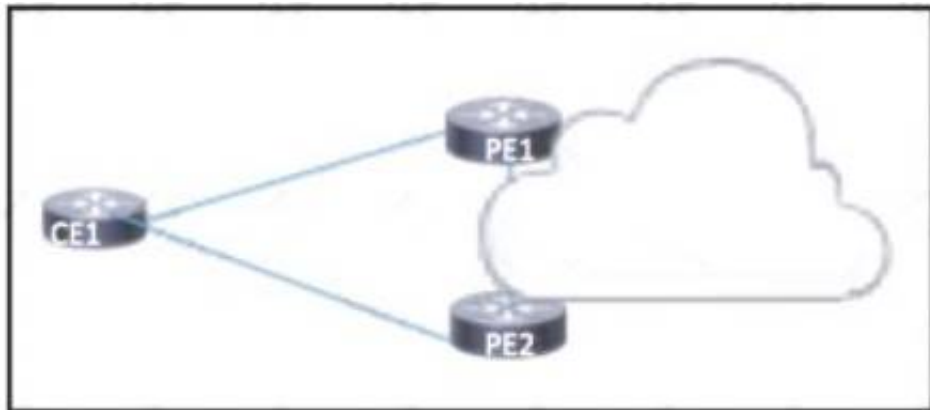
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 94
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 96
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 101
What are two characteristics of MPLS TE turrets? (Choose two)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 103
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 108
A network engineer must implement SNMPv2 with these parameters

> Enable SNMP community string C1sc0 with read-only permissions.

> Enable interface index persistence.

> Restrict the SNMP community to only the monitoring server with IP address 198.18 19 100/32.

> Provide view-only access to ospflfEntry and ospfNbrEntry.

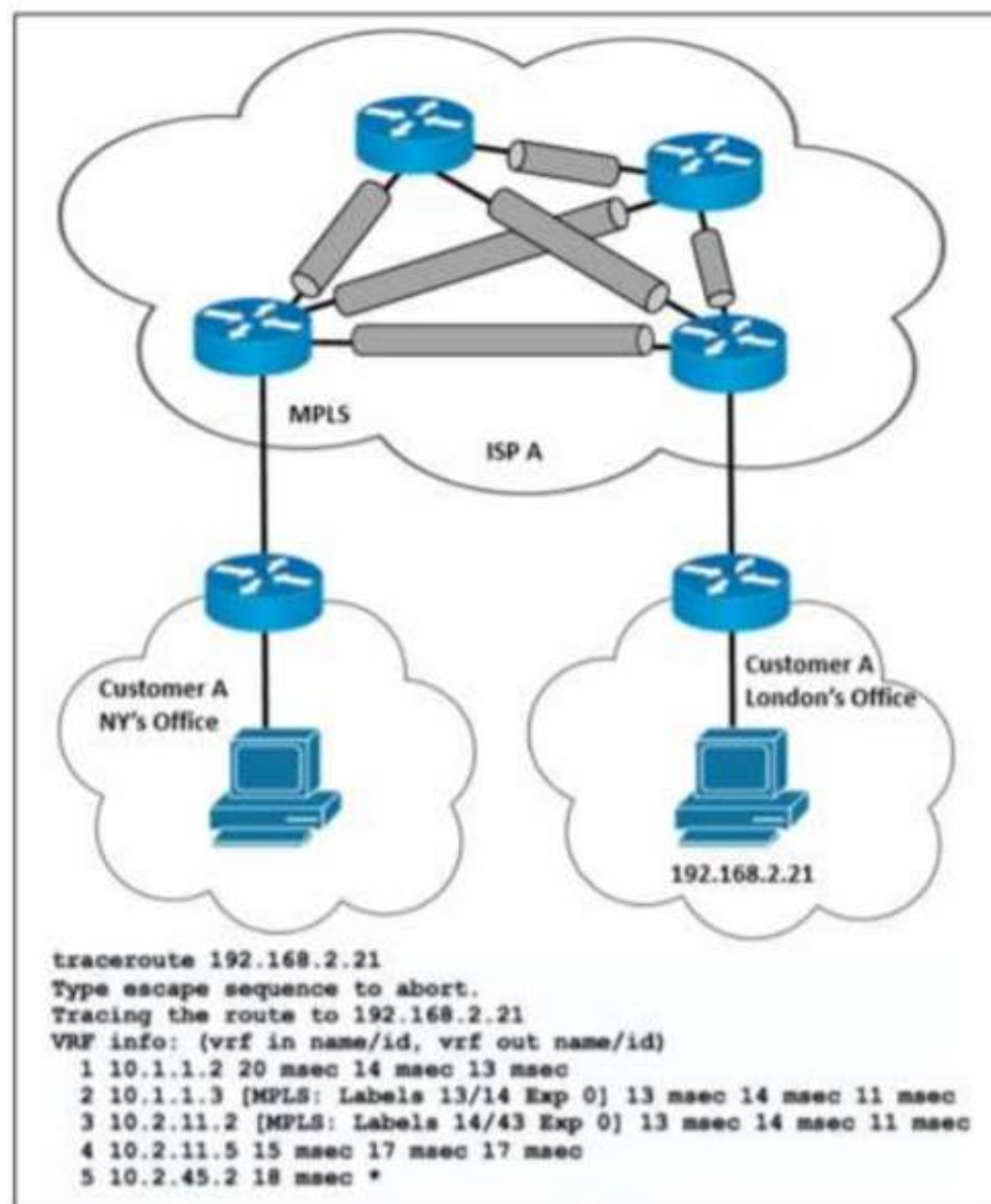Which configuration must the engineer apply?

○ configure terminal
access-list 5 permit 198.18.19.100 0.0.0.0
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW internet excluded
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospflfEntry included
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfNbrEntry included
snmp-server community c1sc0 view BLOCKED_VIEW RO 5
snmp ifmib ifindex persist
end

○ configure terminal
access-list 5 permit 198.18.19.100 0.0.0.0
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW internet excluded
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospflfEntry included
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfNbrEntry included
snmp-server community c1sc0 view BLOCKED_VIEW RW 5
snmp ifmib ifindex persist
end

○ configure terminal
access-list 5 permit 198.18.19.100 0.0.0.0
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW internet included
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospflfEntry included
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfNbrEntry included
snmp-server community c1sc0 view BLOCKED_VIEW RO
snmp ifmib ifindex persist
end

○ configure terminal
access-list 5 permit 198.18.19.100 0.0.0.0
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW internet excluded
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospflfEntry included
snmp-server view BLOCKED_VIEW ospfNbrEntry included
snmp-server community c1sc0 view BLOCKED_VIEW RO
snmp ifmib ifindex persist
end

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 111
Refer to the exhibit.

```
traceroute 192.168.2.21
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 192.168.2.21
VRF info: (vrf in name/id, vrf out name/id)
  1 10.1.1.2 20 msec 14 msec 13 msec
  2 10.1.1.3 [MPLS: Labels 13/14 Exp 0] 13 msec 14 msec 11 msec
  3 10.2.11.2 [MPLS: Labels 14/43 Exp 0] 13 msec 14 msec 11 msec
  4 10.2.11.5 15 msec 17 msec 17 msec
  5 10.2.45.2 18 msec *
```

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 114
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 LoopbackO.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 119
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 123
Refer to the exhibit.

```
router bgp 65515
    aggregate-address 192.168.0.0 255.255.0.0 summary-only as-set
```

An engineer configured BGP summarization on a customer's network. Which route is advertised to BGP peers?

A. A.-192.0.0.0/16B.192168.0.0/16C.192.168.1.0/24D.192168.0.5/30

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 125
Refer to the exhibit

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

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 127
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 129
An engineer working for a private service provider with employee id: 3994 37 650 is configuring a Cisco device to redistribute OSPF into BGP. Which task enables the device to filter routes?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 132
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?

Option A:
```
vrf ABC
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
   65000:1111
   65000:3333
  !
  export route-target
   65000:1111
   65000:3333
  !
vrf XYZ
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
   65000:2222
   65000:3333
  !
  export route-target
   65000:2222
   65000:3333
  !
vrf CENTRAL
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
   65000:3333
  !
  export route-target
   65000:3333
  !
```

Option B:
```
vrf ABC
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
   65000:1111
   65000:4444
  !
  export route-target
   65000:1111
   65000:3333
  !
vrf XYZ
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
   65000:2222
   65000:3333
  !
  export route-target
   65000:2222
   65000:4444
  !
vrf CENTRAL
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
   65000:3333
  !
  export route-target
   65000:4444
  !
```

Option C:
```
vrf ABC
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
   65000:1111
   65000:4444
  !
  export route-target
   65000:1111
   65000:3333
  !
vrf XYZ
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
   65000:2222
   65000:4444
  !
  export route-target
   65000:2222
   65000:3333
  !
vrf CENTRAL
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
   65000:3333
  !
  export route-target
   65000:4444
  !
```
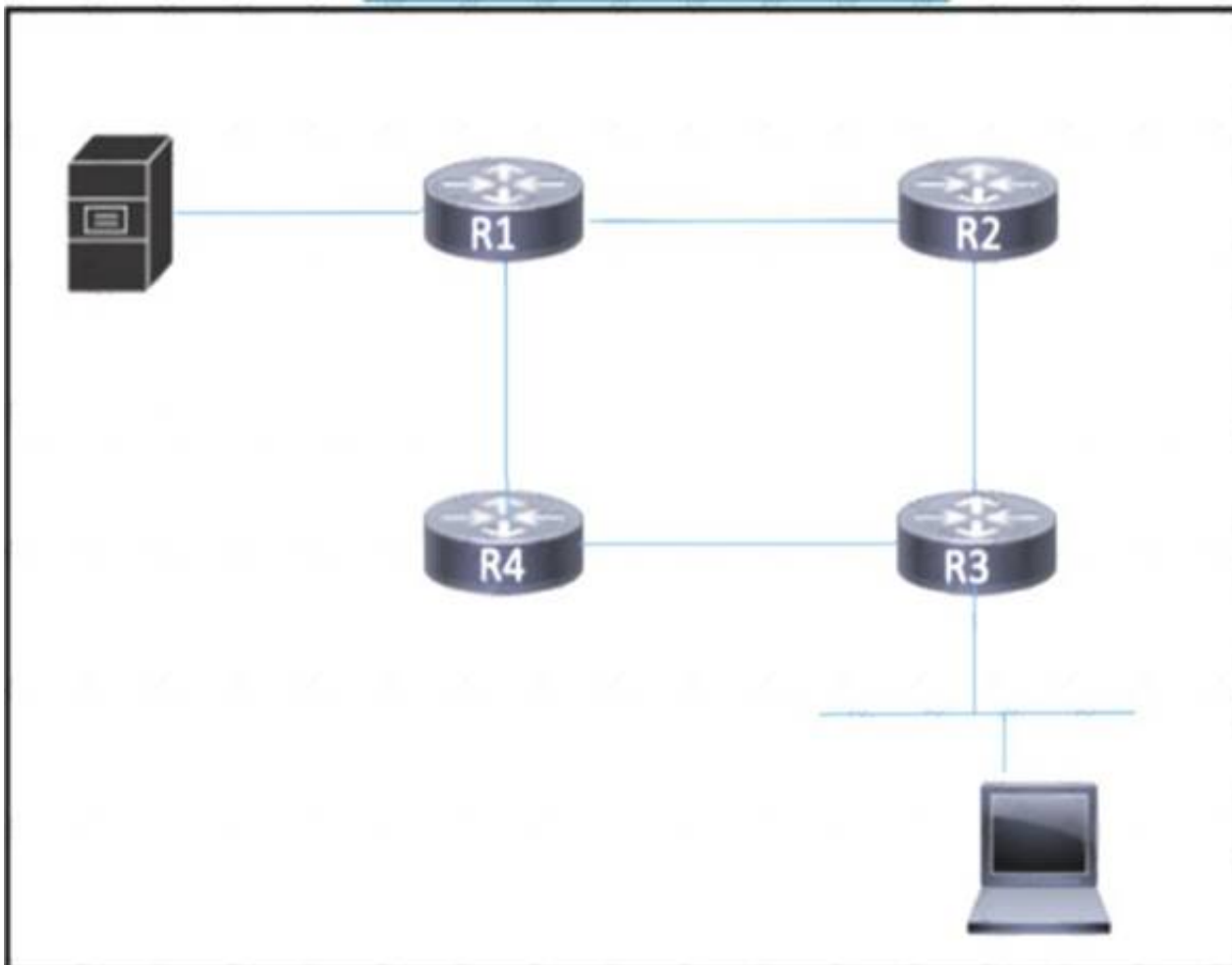
Option D:
```
vrf ABC
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
   65000:1111
  !
  export route-target
   65000:1111
  !
vrf XYZ
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
   65000:2222
  !
  export route-target
   65000:2222
   65000:1111
  !
vrf CENTRAL
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
   65000:3333
   65000:1111
   65000:2222
  !
  export route-target
   65000:3333
   65000:1111
   65000:2222
```

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

Answer: C
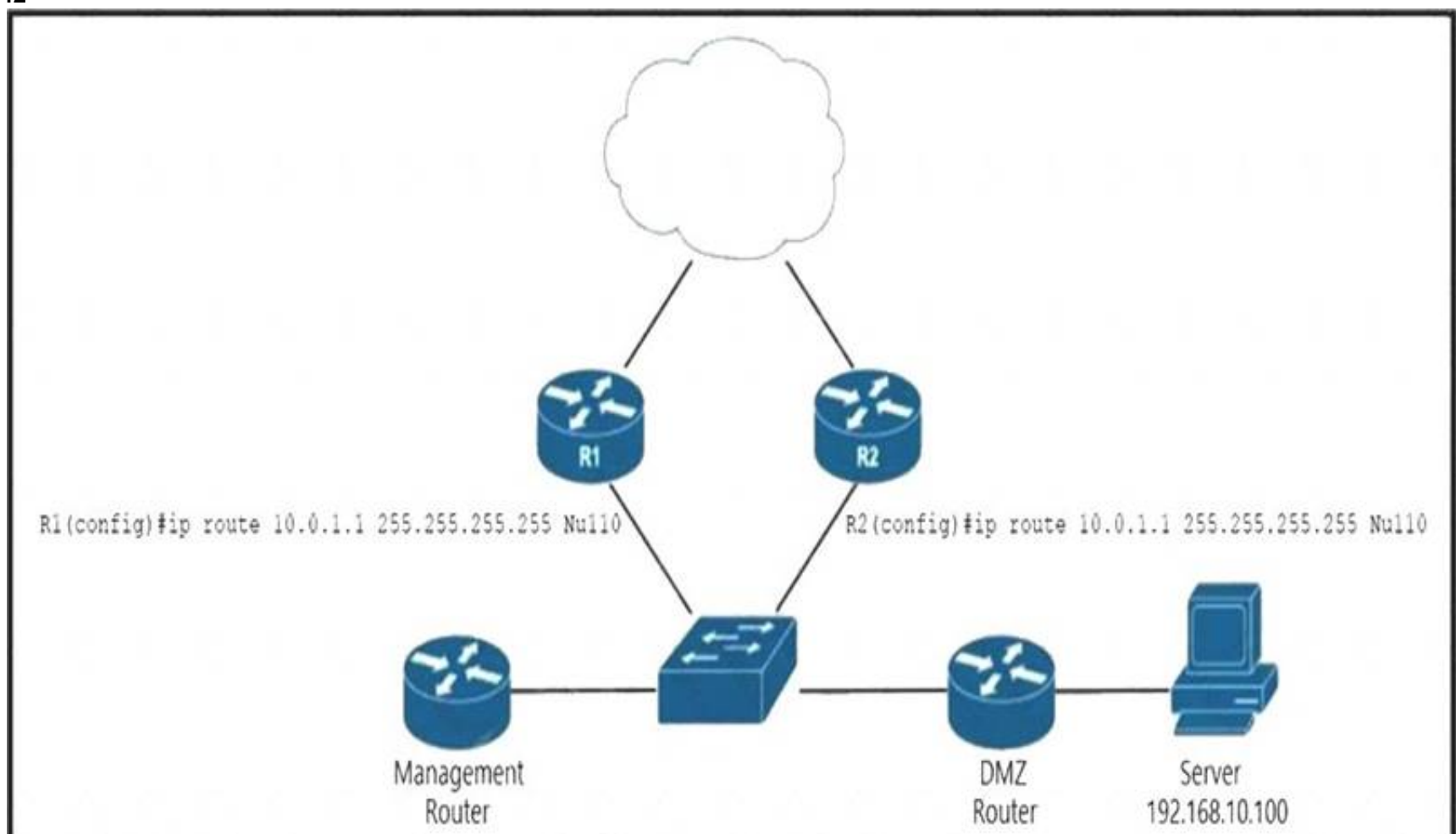

NEW QUESTION 137
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 142
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

255.255.255.255 Null0 tag 777

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 145
Drag and drop the LDP features from the left onto their usages on the right.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

| graceful restart |
| IGP synchronization |
| session protection |
| targeted-hello accept |

NEW QUESTION 146
Refer to the exhibit. Which additional configuration must an engineer to the adge router to inject a default router into the MP-BGP address family for the internet_Shared_Services dedicated VRF?
A)
```
router bgp 100
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate

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

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

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

C)

```
router bgp 100
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 1 1 1 1 activate
neighbor 1 1 1 1 send-community extended
exit-address-family

address-family ipv4 vrf Internet
no synchronization
network 0 0 0.0
```

D)
```
router bgp 100
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 1.1 1 1 activate
neighbor 1.1.1.1 send-community both
exit-address-family

address-family ipv4 vrf Internet_Shared_Service
no synchronization
network 0 0 0.0
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 149
Refer to the exhibit:

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

Router 1 was experiencing a DDoS attack that was traced to interface gjgabitethernet0/1. Which statement about this configuration is true?

A. Router 1 drops all traffic that ingresses interface gigabitethernet0/1 that has a FIB entry that exits a different interface
B. Router 1 accepts source addresses on interface gigabitethemet0/1 that are private addresses
C. Router 1 accepts all traffic that ingresses and egresses interface gigabitethernet0/1
D. Router 1 accepts source addresses that have a match in the FIB that indicates it is reachable through a real interface

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 151
You are configuring MPLS traffic-engineering tunnels in the core. Which two ways exist for the tunnel path across the core? (Choose two)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 154
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 poso/2/0/0 interface.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 155
Which action occurs during the traceback phase of the six-phase approach to service provider security?

A. Trace action occur flows from the stacked sections of the network toward the network edges
B. Detect unusual activity or behavior and activate appropriate measures after an alert is raised.
C. Review the whole attack-handling process
D. Mitigate the attack that flows using various mechanisms.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 158
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 162
Refer to me exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 164
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 165
Which function does RSVP perform in a Cisco MPLS TE environment?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 166
Refer to the exhibit.

A network engineer is implementing iBGP and eBGP between AS 600 and AS 500 with these requirements:
➤ R2 must wait for 30 seconds before sending BGP updates to R5 for multicast traffic.
Which action must be taken on R2 to meet the requirements?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 171
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

   Policy Map LAN-INPUT
```

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

A. class-map match-any SELF_TRAFFIC match access-group name SELF_V4 match access-group name SELF_V6 class-map match-all V4_ TRAFFIC match protocol ipclass-map match-all V6_TRAFFIC match protocol ipv6class-map match-all QG_4 match qos-group 4class-map match-all QG_6 match qos-group 6!policy-map LAN-INPUT class V4_TRAFFICset qos-group 4 class V6_TRAFFIC set qos-group 6!policy-map WAN-OUTPUT class SELF_TRAFFICset ip dscp cs3 class QG_4 set ip dscp cs1 class QG_6set ip dscp default
B. class-map match-all SELF_TRAFFIC match access-group name SELF_V4 match access-group name SELF_V6 class-map match-all V4_ TRAFFIC match protocol ipclass-map match-all V6_TRAFFIC match protocol ipv6class-map match-all QG_4 match qos-group 4class-map match-all QG_6 match qos-group 6!policy-map LAN-INPUT class V4_TRAFFICset qos-group 4 class V6_TRAFFIC set qos-group 6!policy-map WAN-OUTPUT class SELF_TRAFFICset dscp cs3 class QG_4 set ip dscp cs1 class QG_6set dscp default
C. class-map match-all SELF_TRAFFIC match access-group name SELF_V4 match access-group name SELF_V6 class-map match-all V4_ TRAFFIC match protocol ipclass-map match-all V6_TRAFFIC match protocol ipv6class-map match-all QG_4 match qos-group 4class-map match-all QG_6 match qos-group 6!policy-map LAN-INPUT class V4_TRAFFICset qos-group 4 class V6_TRAFFIC set qos-group 6!policy-map WAN-OUTPUT class SELF_TRAFFICset ip dscp cs3 class QG_4 set ip dscp cs1 class QG_6set ip dscp default
D. class-map match-any SELF_TRAFFIC match access-group name SELF_V4 match access-group name SELF_V6 class-map match-all V4_ TRAFFIC match protocol ipclass-map match-all V6_TRAFFIC match protocol ipv6class-map match-all QG_4 match qos-group 4class-map match-all QG_6 match qos-group 6!policy-map LAN-INPUT class V4_TRAFFICset qos-group 4 class V6_TRAFFIC set qos-group 6!policy-map WAN-OUTPUT class SELF_TRAFFICset dscp cs3 class QG_4 set ip dscp cs1 class QG_6set dscp default

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 175
Refer To the exhibit:

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

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 178
What is an enhancement that Cisco IOS XE Software has over Cisco IOS Software?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 183
A network engineer is configuring a newly installed PE router at the regional gateway location. The new PE router must use MPLS core routing protocols with the existing P router, and LDP sessions between the two routers must be protected to provide faster MPLS convergence. Which configuration must the engineer perform on the network so that LDP sessions are established?

A. Enable communication over TCP port 646 for T-LDP hello messages.
B. Enable RSVP-TE FRR on the LDP interface to protect the LDP session between routers.
C. Enable LDP session protection on either one of the routers, which allows them to autonegotiate.
D. Set the LDP session protection timer on each router to the same value.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 184
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
```
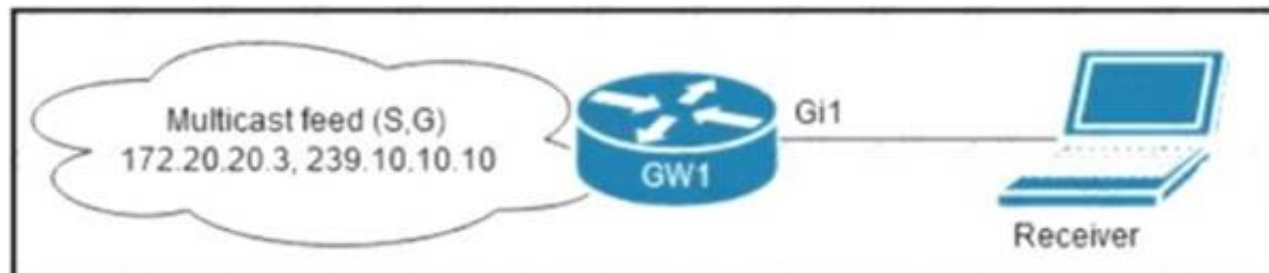
Which statement about the status of the neighbor relationship between R1 and R2 is true?

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 187
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

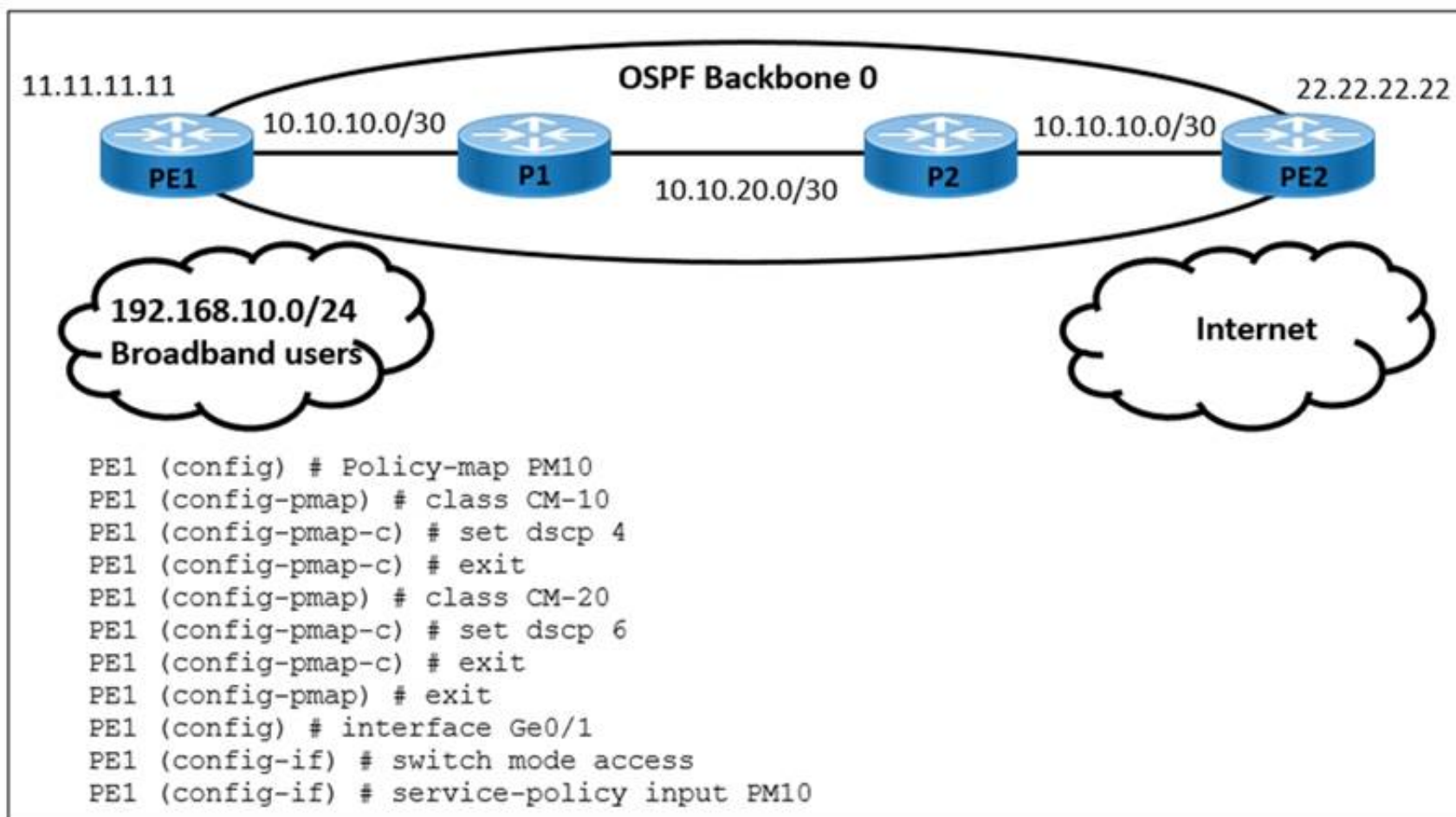A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:

How IGMP Checks an Extended Access List

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

NEW QUESTION 191

Refer to the exhibit


```
PE1 (config) # Policy-map PM10
PE1 (config-pmap) # class CM-10
PE1 (config-pmap-c) # set dscp 4
PE1 (config-pmap-c) # exit
PE1 (config-pmap) # class CM-20
PE1 (config-pmap-c) # set dscp 6
PE1 (config-pmap-c) # exit
PE1 (config-pmap) # exit
PE1 (config) # interface Ge0/1
PE1 (config-if) # switch mode access
PE1 (config-if) # service-policy input PM10
```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 194

A customer site is being connected to a Frame Relay network via a T1 link. The customer has a contract for 512 kbps service with a Tc value of 125 ms. Under peak line conditions, customer traffic can reach four times the contracted speed. Which QoS configuration must the service provider implement to limit the customer to the contracted values?

```
○ policy-map policy_map
   class class_map
    police cir 512000 bc 64000 pir 20480000 be 192000
     conform-action transmit
     exceed-action drop

○ policy-map policy_map
   class class_map
    police cir 512kbps bc 256kbps pir 2Mbps be 9600 kbps
     conform-action transmit
     exceed-action set-de-bit transmit
     violate-action drop

○ policy-map policy_map
   class class_map
    police cir 512000 bc 128000 pir 256000 be 32000
     conform-action transmit
     exceed-action set-be-bit transmit
     exceed-action drop

○ policy-map policy_map
   class class_map
    police cir 512000 bc 32000 pir 64000 be 6400
     conform-action transmit
     violate-action set-dscp-transmit default
     exceed-action drop
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 199
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 204
Refer to the exhibit:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:JFK-PE#show mpls ldp bindings 192.168.10.10/32
Fri Nov 11 21:02:33.124 UTC
192.168.10.10/32, rev 2
         Local binding: label: ImpNull
         Remote bindings: (2 peers)
             Peer                    Label
             ------------------      ---------
             10.10.10.2:0            562656
             10.10.10.5:0            378337
```
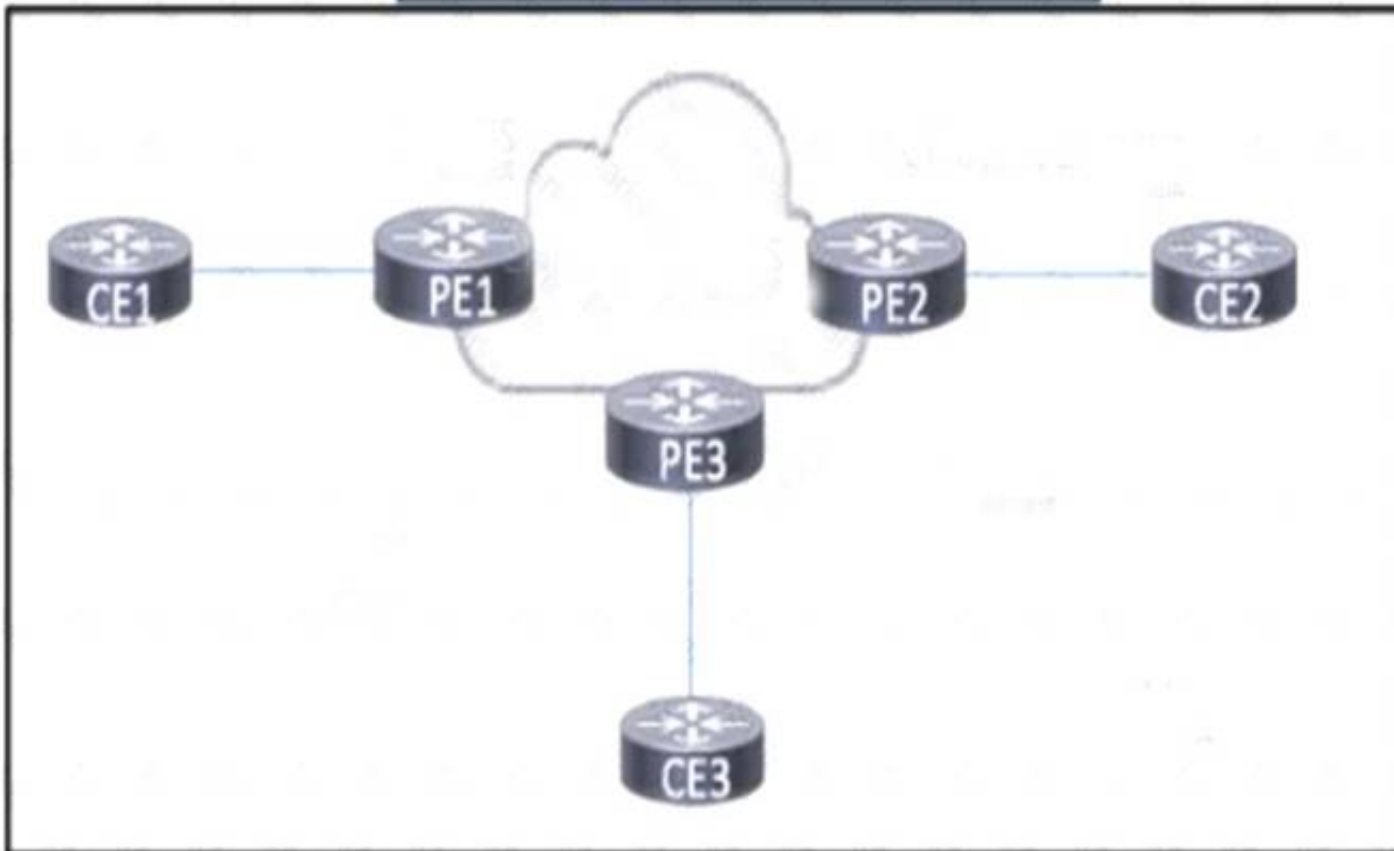
After implementing a new design for the network, a technician reviews the pictured CLI output as part of the MOP.
Which two statements describe what the technician can ascertain from the ImpNull output? (Choose two.)

A. Label 0 is used for the prefix displayed but will not be part of the MPLS label stack for packets destined for 192 168.10.10.
B. Ultimate Hop Popping is in use for the prefix displayed.
C. Label 0 is used for the prefix displayed and will be part of the MPLS label stack for packets destined for 192.168.10.10
D. Penultimate Hop Popping is in use for the prefix displayed
E. Label 3 is in use for the prefix displayed and will be part of the MPLS label stack for packets destined for 192.168.10.10

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 209
Refer to the exhibit.

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 210
Which two routing protocols support Cisco MPLS TE tunnels? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 212
Drag and drop the methods of Cisco MPLS TE tunnel traffic assignment from the left onto their characteristics on the right.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

CBTS	PBTS
PBTS	static routing
static routing	CBTS

NEW QUESTION 217
Refer the exhibit.

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

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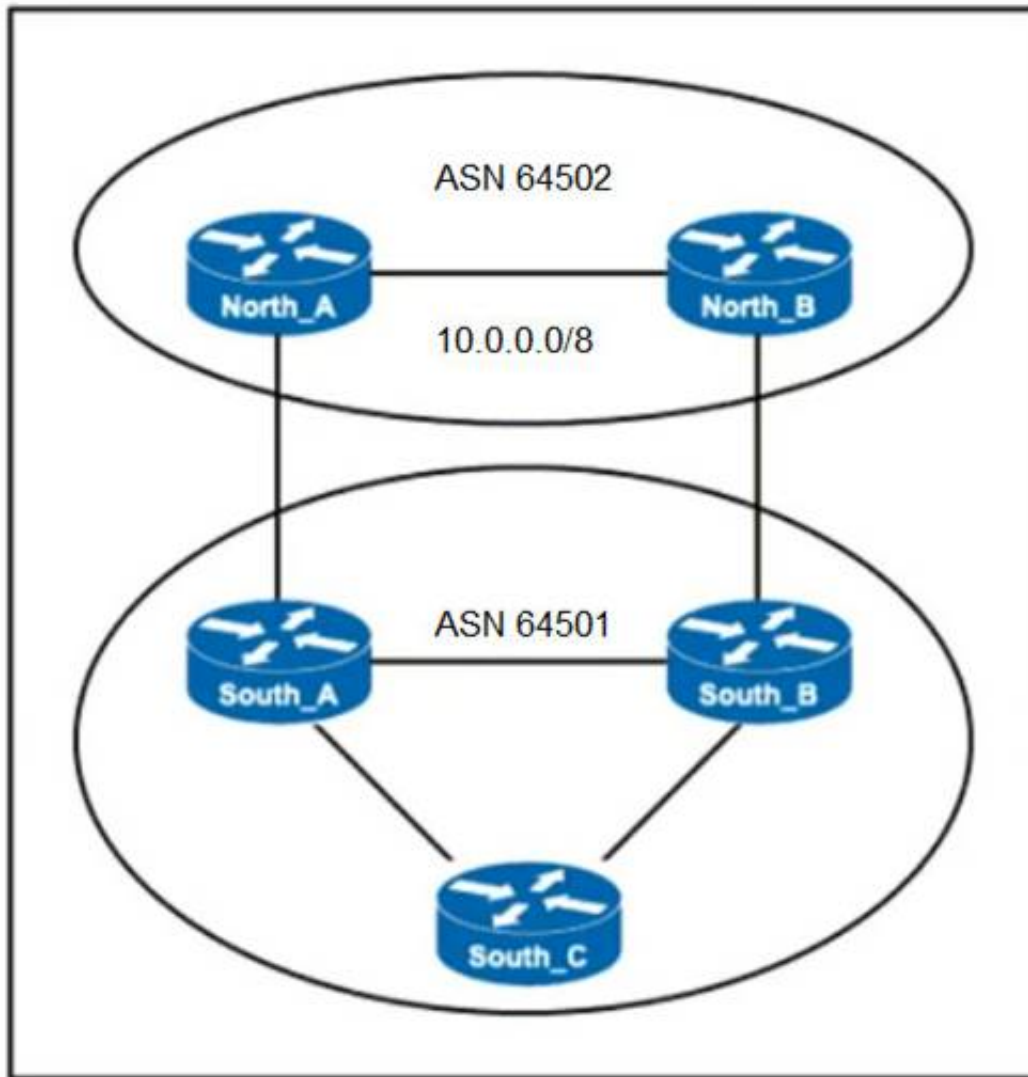C. class-based weighted fair queueing
D. traffic policing

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 222
Refer to the exhibit.

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

A. Set a higher local preference between North_A and South_A
B. Advertise the 10.0.0.0/8 prefix through North_B and specific subnets through North_A
C. Set a Lower Weight value for incoming traffic on North_A
D. Set a lower MED between North_B and South_B

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 227
What does DWDM use to combine multiple optical signals?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 228
Which statement about TLS is accurate when using RESTCONF to write configurations on network devices'?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 233
Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 238
How does SR policy operate in Segment Routing Traffic Engineering?

A. An SR policy for color and endpoint is deactivated at the headend as soon as the headend learns a valid candidate path for the policy.
B. When "invalidation drop" behavior occurs, the SR policy forwarding entry is removed and the router drops all traffic that is steered into the SR policy.
C. When a set of SID lists is associated with the SR policy designated path, traffic steering is ECMP-based according to the qualified cost of each SID-list.
D. An active SR policy installs a BSID-keyed entry in the forwarding table to steer the packets that match the entry to the SR policy SID-list.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 243
Refer to the exhibit.

```
PE-A:

vrf definition Customer-A
 rd 65000:1111
 route-target export 65000:1111
 route-target import 65000:1111
 !
 address-family ipv4
 mdt default 233.15.38.120
 mdt data 233.15.38.121 0.0.0.0 threshold 100
 mdt mtu 5000
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 vrf forwarding Customer-A
 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.252
 !
ip multicast-routing vrf Customer-A
```

An engineer is implementing Auto-RP and reviewing the configuration of the PE-A. Which configuration permits Auto-RP messages to be forwarded over this interface?

A. PE-A(config-if)#ip pim sparse-mode
B. PE-A(config-if)#no ip pim bsr-border
C. PE-A(config-if)#ip igmp version 3
D. PE-A(config-if)#ip pim sparse-dense-mode

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 247
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 248
Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 251
Refer to the exhibit:

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

Which configuration prevents the OSPF neighbor from establishing?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 254
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 259
Which two features describe TI-LFA? (Choose two.)

A. TI-LFA uses PQ or P and Q nodes on the post-convergence path to compute the backup path.
B. Post-convergence, TI-LFA considers the next-hop neighbor to calculate the backup repair path.
C. TI-LFA works with point of local repair when the PQ node supports only LDP capability.

D. Unlike RLFA, TI-LFA works without the PQ node and provides double segment failure protection.
E. TI-LFA leverages the post-convergence path that carries data traffic after a failure.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 260
A network administrator must monitor network usage to provide optimal performance to the network end users when the network is under heavy load. The administrator asked the engineer to install a new server to receive SNMP traps at destination 192.168.1.2. Which configuration must the engineer apply so that all traps are sent to the new server?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 261
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
```
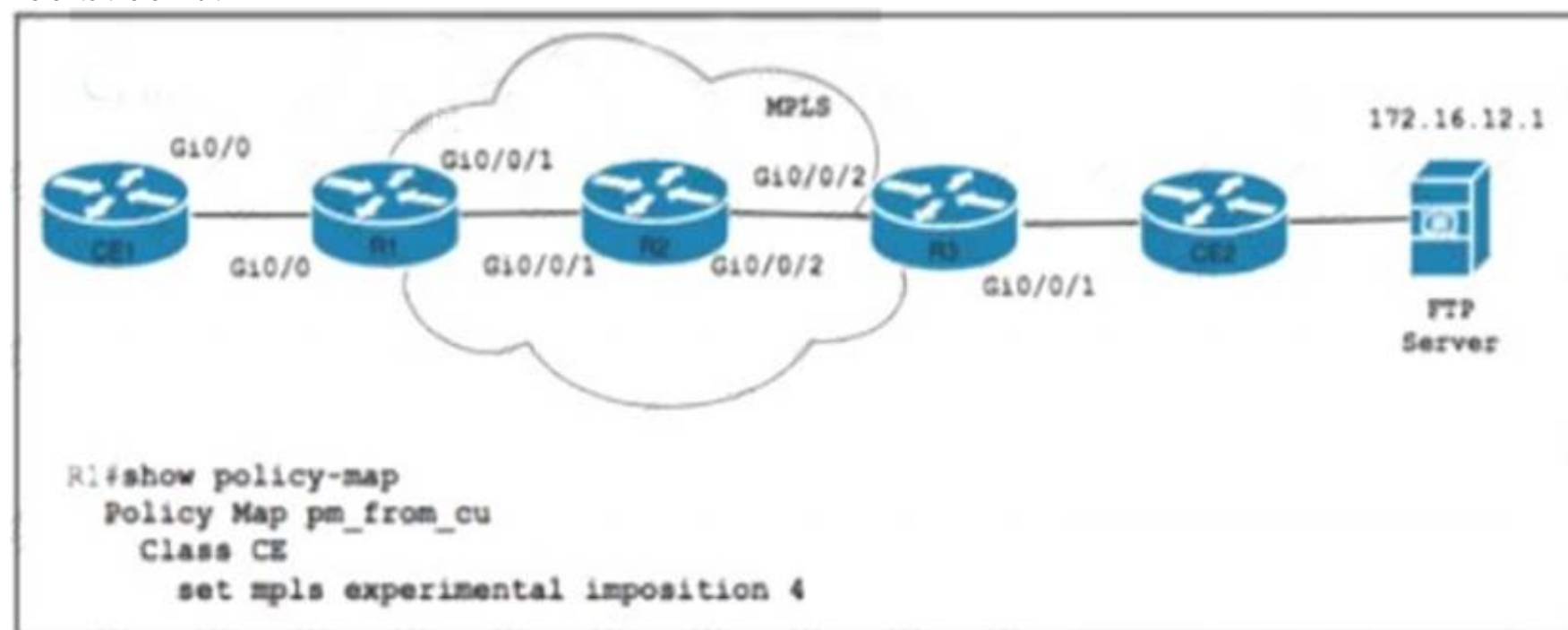
Export statistics received do not include the BGP next hop. Which statement about the NetFlow export statistics is true?

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 264
Refer to the exhibit.

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

A. lmptem4Dt4M$§ map on R1 to match all packets with QoS IP precedence value 100.
B. Implement a class map on R3 to match all packets with QoS IP precedence value 101.
C. Apply a policy map to R1 to reserve the remaining 10% of interface bandwidth.
D. Apply a policy map to R3 to reserve 10% of interface bandwidth.
E. Implement a class map on R3 to match all packets with QoS IP precedence.
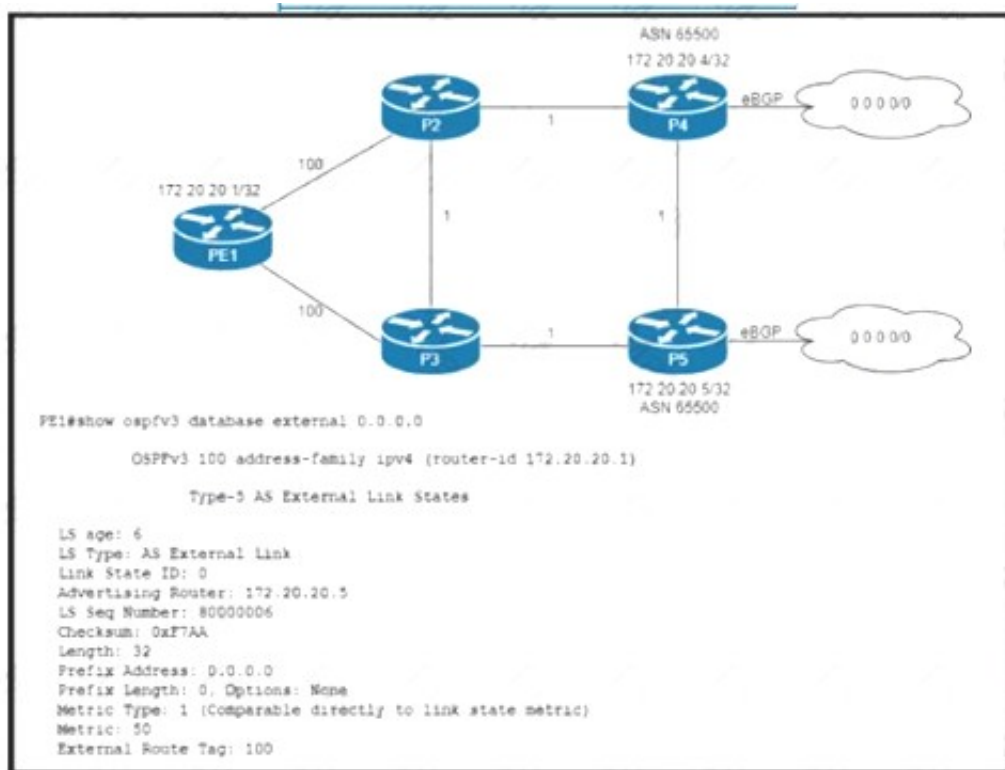
Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 265
What is the primary role of a BR router in a 6rd environment?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 269
Refer to the exhibit.


```
ASN 65500
172.20.20.4/32

P2        1         P4    eBGP    0.0.0.0

100

172.20.20.1/32

PE1

100

P3        1         P5    eBGP    0.0.0.0
                    172.20.20.5/32
                    ASN 65500
```

```
PE1#show ospfv3 database external 0.0.0.0

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

            Type-5 AS External Link States

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

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
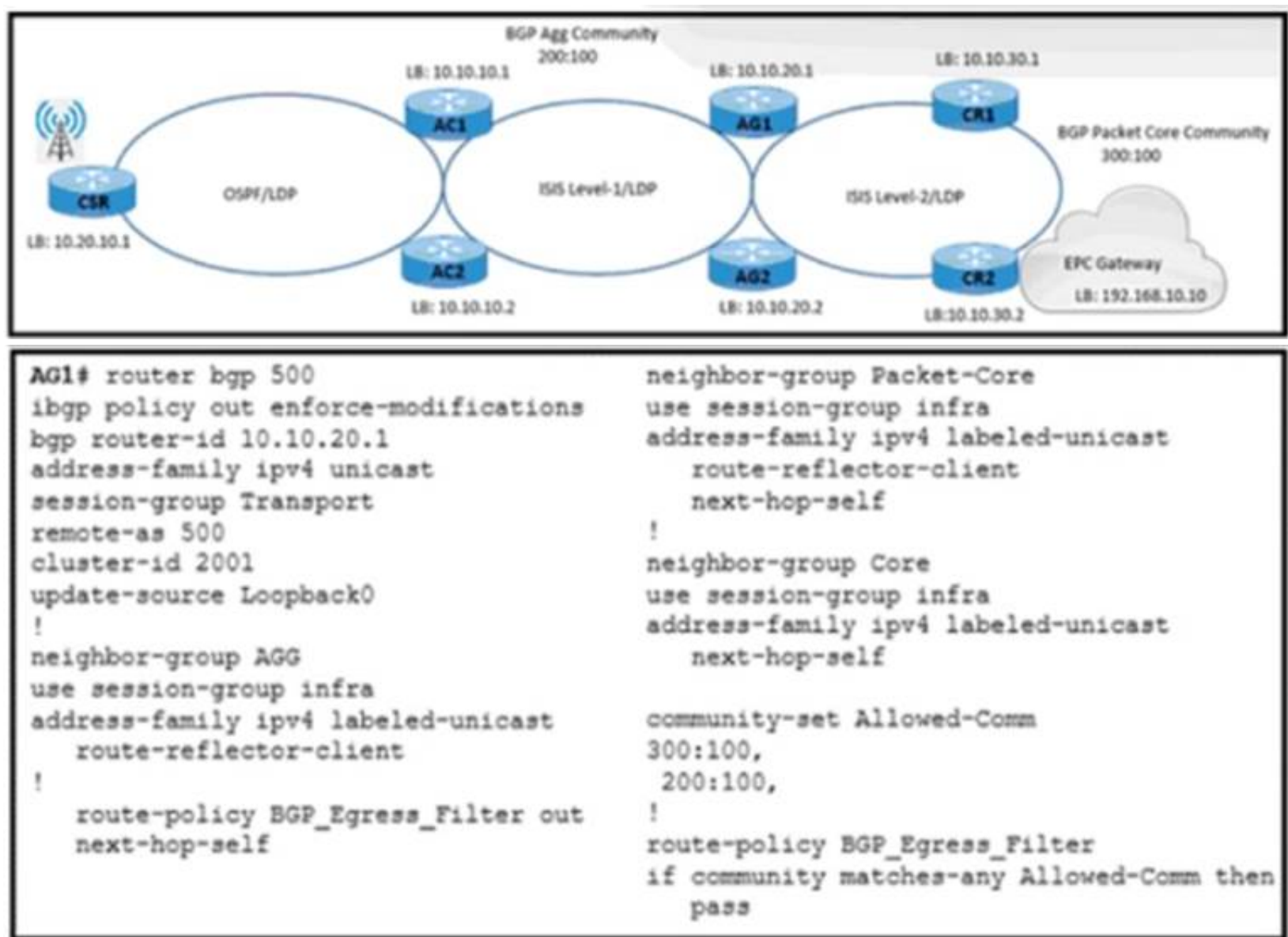C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 273
Which task must be performed first to Implement BFD in an IS-IS environment?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 274
Refer to the exhibit.

```
AG1# router bgp 500                          neighbor-group Packet-Core
ibgp policy out enforce-modifications        use session-group infra
bgp router-id 10.10.20.1                      address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
address-family ipv4 unicast                       route-reflector-client
session-group Transport                           next-hop-self
remote-as 500                                !
cluster-id 2001                              neighbor-group Core
update-source Loopback0                       use session-group infra
!                                             address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
neighbor-group AGG                                 next-hop-self
use session-group infra
address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast          community-set Allowed-Comm
    route-reflector-client                   300:100,
!                                              200:100,
                                             !
    route-policy BGP_Egress_Filter out       route-policy BGP_Egress_Filter
    next-hop-self                            if community matches-any Allowed-Comm then
                                                 pass
```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 278
Drag and drop the functions from the left onto the correct Path Computation Element Protocol roles on the right

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Path Computation Element (Calculates paths through the network, keeps TE topology database information, sends path status updates)
Path computation Client (sends path calculation request, sends path creation request)
Path Computation Element (PCE)
Represents a software module (which can be a component or application) that enables the router to compute paths applying a set of constraints between any pair

of nodes within the router's TE topology database. PCEs are discovered through IGP.
Path Computation Client (PCC)
Represents a software module running on a router that is capable of sending and receiving path computation requests and responses to and from PCEs. The PCC is typically an LSR (Label Switching Router).
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/crs/software/crs_r5-3/mpls/configuration/guide/b-mpls-cg53x-crs

NEW QUESTION 279
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 282
Refer for the exhibit.

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

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

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

A. The script logs in via SSH and configures interface GigabitEthernetO/1 with IP address 10.1.131.112/30.
B. The script leverages REST API calls and configures Interface GlgabilEthemet0/1 with IP address 10.1.131.112/30.
C. The script performs a configuration sanity check on the device with IP address 172.168.211.65 via HTTP and returns an alert If the payload field falls to match.
D. The script parses the JSON response from the router at IP address 172 168.211.65 and checks If the interface GigaWtEthernet0/1 with IP address 10.1.131.112 exists on the router.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 283
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 286
Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 287
Refer to the exhibit.

```
RX#
class-map match-all Routing
match access-group 150
class-map match-all Management
match access-group 151
!
policy-map RTR_CoPP
class Routing
police 1000000 50000 50000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit
class Management
police 100000 20000 20000 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop
!
access-list 150 permit tcp any gt 1024 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 eq bgp
access-list 150 permit tcp any eq bgp 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 gt 1024 established
access-list 151 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq telnet
access-list 151 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 eq telnet 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 established
access-list 151 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 22
access-list 151 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 eq 22 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 established
access-list 151 permit udp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq snmp
access-list 151 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq www
access-list 151 permit udp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 443
access-list 151 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq ftp
access-list 151 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq ftp-data
access-list 151 permit udp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq syslog
access-list 151 permit udp 172.16.10.0 0.0.0.255 eq domain 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255
```


The engineering team wants to limit control traffic on router RX with the following IP address assignments:
• Accepted traffic for router: 10.0.0.0/24
• NOC users IP allocation: 192.168.10.0/24
Which additional configuration must be applied to RX to apply the policy for MSDP?

A. RX(config)#access-list 151 permit tcp any gt 1024 10.10.0.0 0.0.0.255 eq 639RX(config)#access-list 151 permit tcp any eq 639 10.10.0.0 0.0.0.255 gt 1024 established
B. RX(config)#access-list 150 permit tcp any gt 1024 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 eq 639RX(config)#access-list 150 permit tcp any eq 639 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 gt 1024 established
C. RX(config)#access-list 151 permit tcp any 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 eq 639RX(config)#access-list 151 permit udp any 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 eq 639
D. RX(config)#access-list 150 permit tcp any 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 eq 639RX(config)#access-list 150 permit udp any 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 eq 639

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 290
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 295
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

```
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
```

```
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
```

```
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
```

```
R1# configure terminal
R1(config)# router isis area2
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: D

NEW QUESTION 298
A network engineer must collect traffic statistics for an internal LAN toward the internet The sample must include the source and destination IP addresses, the destination ports, the total number of bytes from each flow using a 64-bit counter, and all transport flag information. Because of CPU limits, the flow collector processes samples that are a maximum of 20 seconds long. Which two configurations must the network engineer apply to the router? (Choose two.)

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

☐ match ipv4 protocol
match ipv4 source address
match ipv4 destination address
match transport destination-port
match interface output
collect ipv4 source mask
collect ipv4 source prefix
collect ipv4 destination prefix
collect ipv4 destination mask
collect transport tcp destination-port
collect counter bytes long
collect flow direction
collect transport tcp flags

☐ collect ipv4 protocol
collect ipv4 source address
collect ipv4 destination address
collect application name
collect interface output
match ipv4 source-prefix
match ipv4 destination-prefix
match counter bytes
match flow direction
match transport tcp-flags

☐ cache-period timer active 20
data export timeout 2

☐ cache timeout active 20
template data timeout 120

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 299
Refer to the exhibit:

snmp-server community ciscotest ro 2

What is significant about the number 2 in the configuration?

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

D. It represents the version of SNMP running

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 304
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 308
Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 309
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 311
A customer has requested that the service provider use a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel to force the E-line service to take a specific route What is used to send the traffic over the tunnel?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 313

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 314

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

IOS XR
IOS
IOS XE

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

IOS XR		IOS
IOS		IOS XE
IOS XE		IOS XR

NEW QUESTION 315
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 no! 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 doe to the customer platforms 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 319
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
```
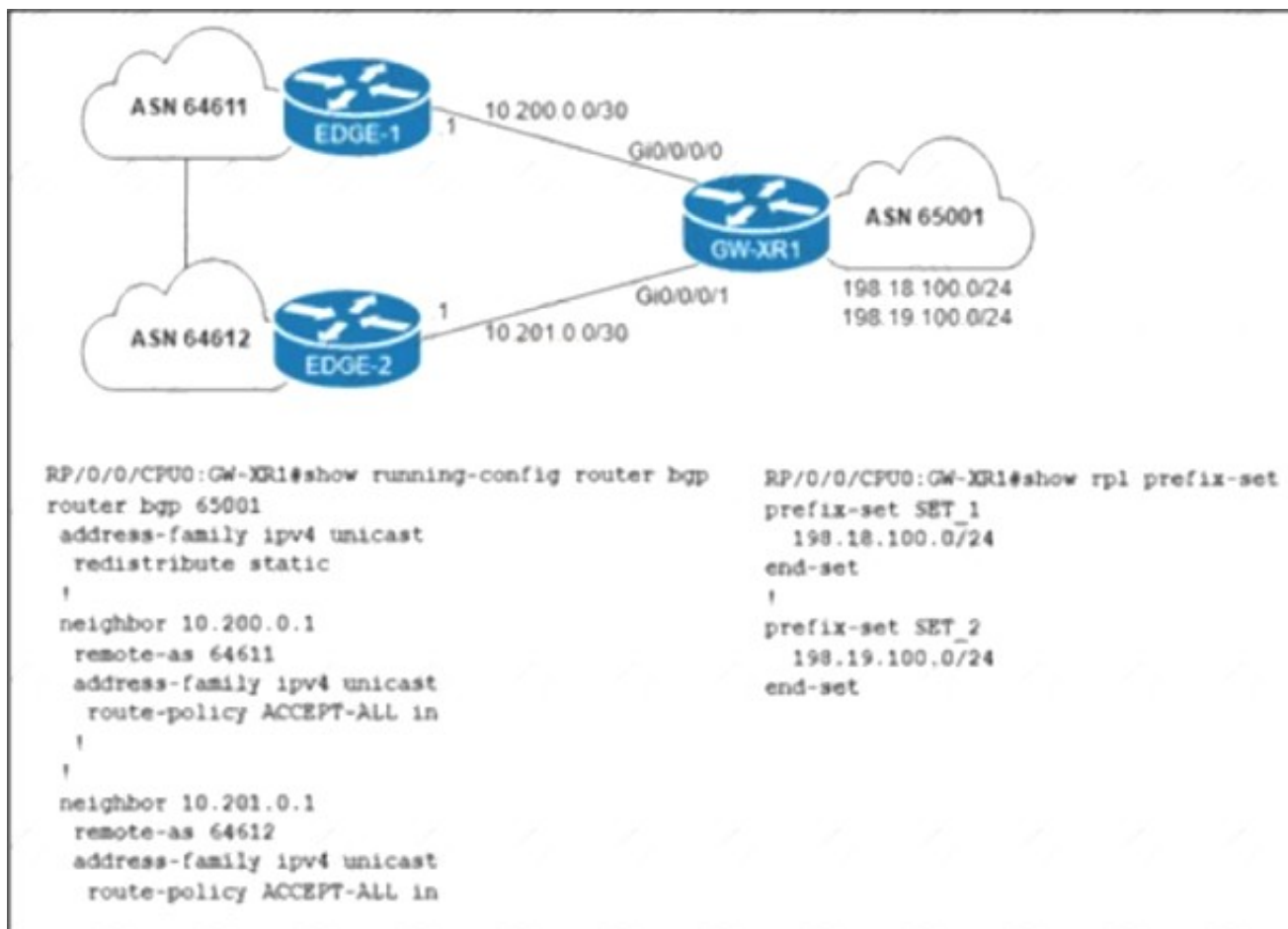
A network engineer is configuring customer edge routers to finalize a L2VPN over MPLS deployment Assume that the AToM L2VPN service that connects the two CEs is configured correctly on the service provider network Which action causes the solution to fail?

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 322
Refer to the exhibit.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:GW-XR1#show running-config router bgp       RP/0/0/CPU0:GW-XR1#show rpl prefix-set
router bgp 65001                                        prefix-set SET_1
 address-family ipv4 unicast                              198.18.100.0/24
  redistribute static                                   end-set
 !                                                       !
 neighbor 10.200.0.1                                     prefix-set SET_2
  remote-as 64611                                          198.19.100.0/24
  address-family ipv4 unicast                           end-set
   route-policy ACCEPT-ALL in
  !
 !
 neighbor 10.201.0.1
  remote-as 64612
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy ACCEPT-ALL in
```

The network engineer who manages ASN 65001 must configure a BGP routing policy on GW-XR1 with these requirements:
• Advertise locally-originated routes and /24 prefixes assigned within the 198.18.0.0/15 range. All other prefixes must be dropped.
• Reachability to 198.18.100.0/24 must be preferred via the EDGE-1 connection.
• Reachability to 198.19.100.0/24 must be preferred via the EDGE-2 connection. Which configuration must the network engineer implement on GW-XR1?

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

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

B. Text Description automatically generated

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

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

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

D. Text, letter, email Description automatically generated

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 323
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 30O regardless of its destination

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 327
Refer to the exhibit:

```
Router 1:

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

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

route-map ddos permit 20

router bgp 65513
   redistribute static route-map ddos

Router 2:

ip route 192.0.2.0 255.255.255.0 null 0
```

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 331
The NOC team must update the BGP forwarding configuration on the network with these requirements: BGP peers must establish a neighborship with NSF
capability and restart the session for the capability to be
exchanged after 120 seconds.
BGP peers must delete routes after 360 seconds of inactivity. Which action meets these requirements?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 336
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 339
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.
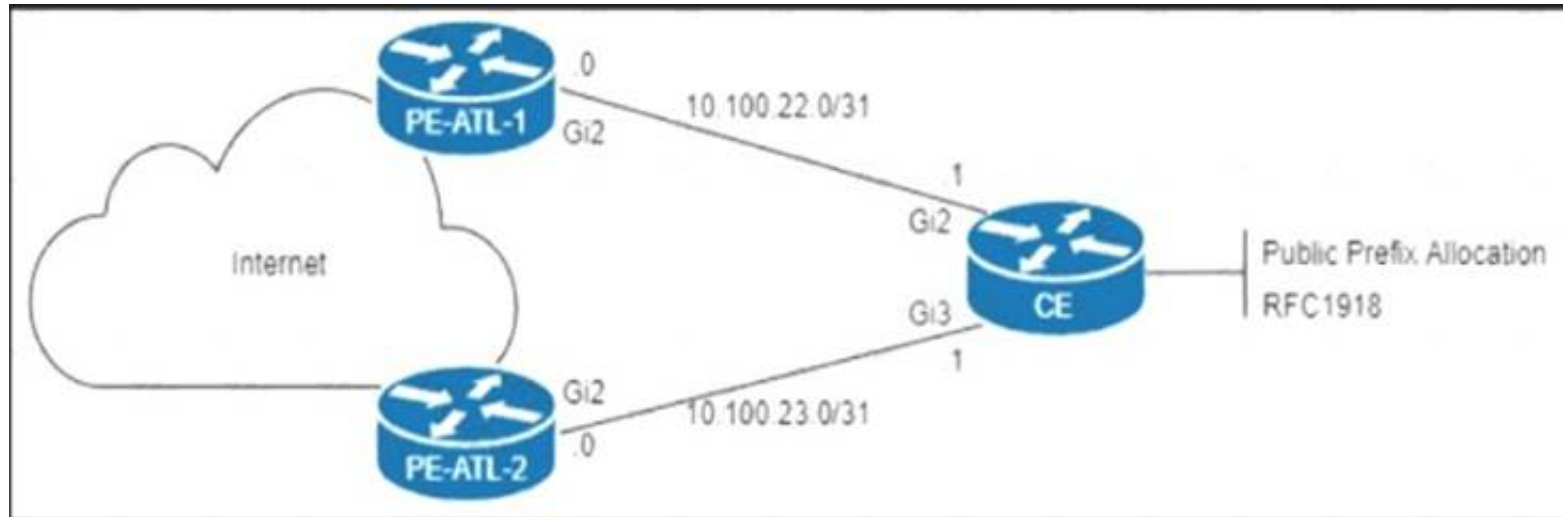
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 343
A regional MPLS VPN provider operates m two regions and wants to provide MPLS L 3VPN service for a customer with two sites in these separate locations. The VPN provider approaches another organization to provide backbone carrier services so that the provider can connect to these two locations.
Which statement about this scenario is true?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 348
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 2ip 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 353
SIMULATION 4

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

Nei 1.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop 2
Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 remote-as 65515 Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 update-so loopback0 Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 pass C1sc0!
Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 ebgp-multihop 2 Address-family ipv4
Neig 1.1.1.1 activate Address-family ipv6
Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 activate
Ip route 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1
Ipv6 route 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1/128 2000:cc13:cc13:cc13::1

NEW QUESTION 354
Refer to the exhibit.

The operations team is implementing an LDP-based configuration in the service provider core network with these requirements:
R1 must establish LDP peering with the loopback IP address as its Router-ID.
Session protection must be enabled on R2.
How must the team update the network configuration to successfully enable LDP peering between R1 and R2?

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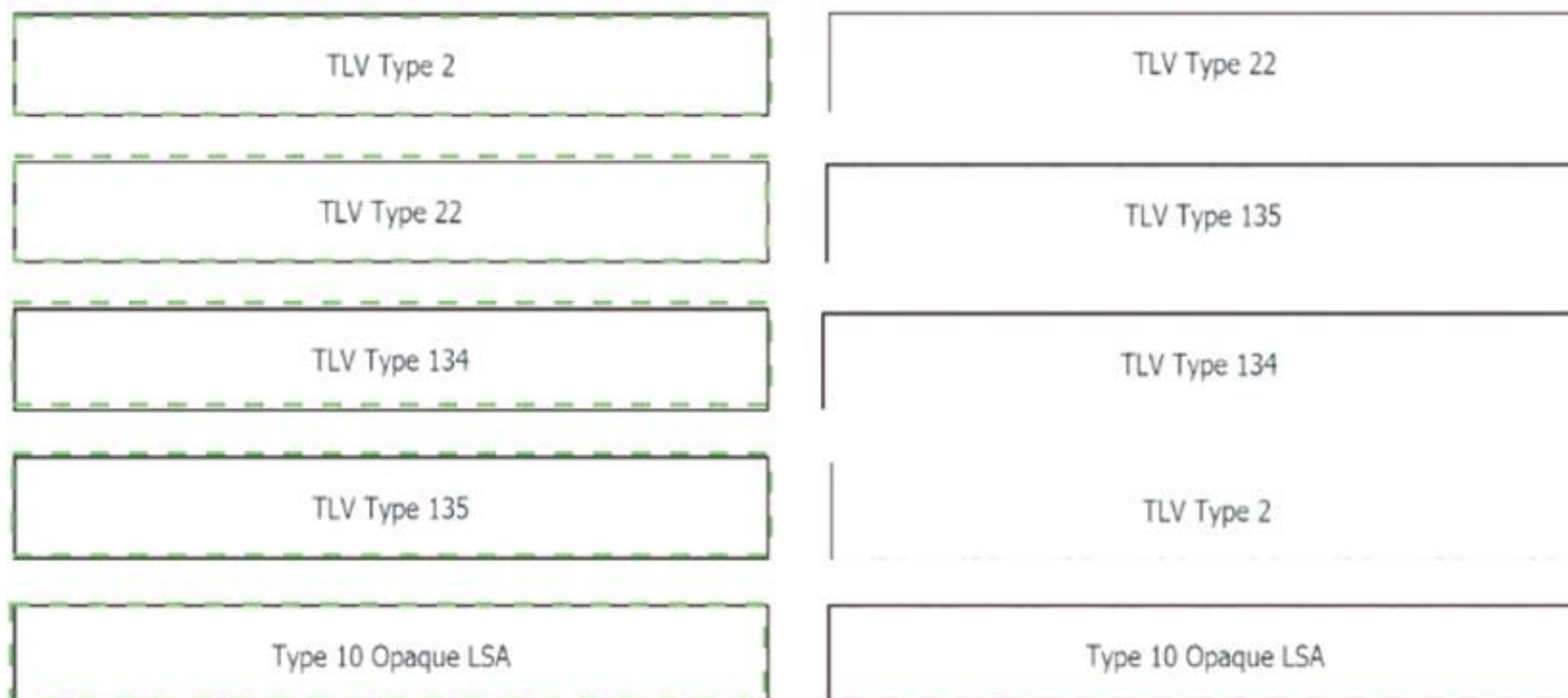
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 355
Drag and drop the OSPF and IS-IS Cisco MPLS TE extensions from the left to their functional descriptions on the right.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 358
Refer to the exhibit.

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

loopback = {"name": "Loopback101",
        "description": "Router-1",
        "ip": "192.168.11.11",
        "netmask": "255.255.255.0"}
data = {
        "ietf-interfaces:interface": {
            "name": loopback["name"],
            "description": loopback["description"],
            "type": "iana-if-type:softwareLoopback",
            "enabled": True,
            "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
                "address": [
                        {"ip": loopback["ip"],
                        "netmask": loopback["netmask"]})
            ] } } }
url= interface_url.format(ip= core1_ip, int_name= loopback["name"])
r = requests.put(url,
        headers = restconf_headers,
        auth=(username, password),
        json= data,
        verify=False)
print("Request Status Code: {}".format(r.status_code))
```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 359
Which set of facts must the network architect consider when deciding whether to implement SaltStack or Chef?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 363
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.

Options	Sequence
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 365
Which two tasks must an engineer perform when implementing LDP NSF on the network? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

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

NEW QUESTION 370
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
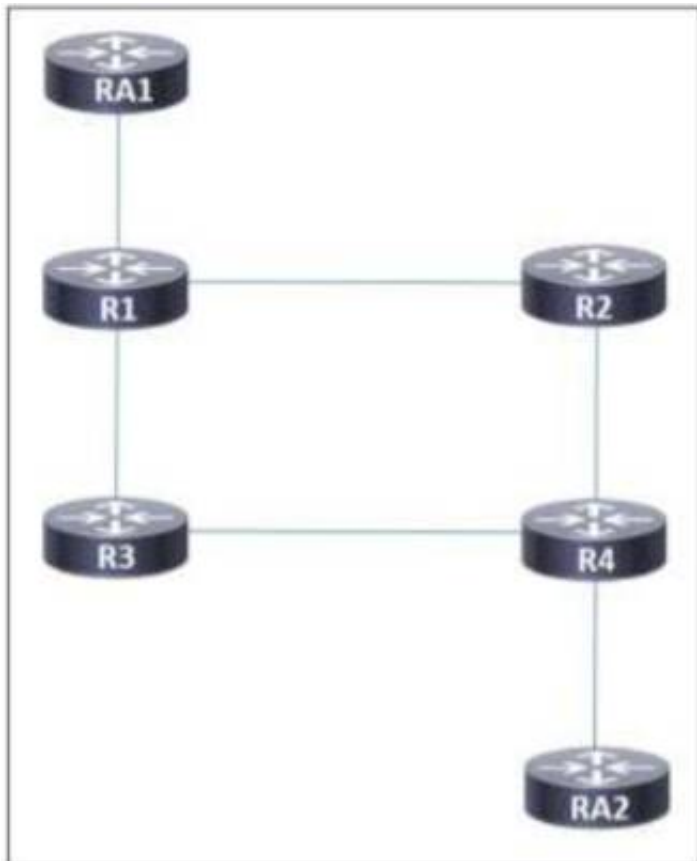
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 375
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

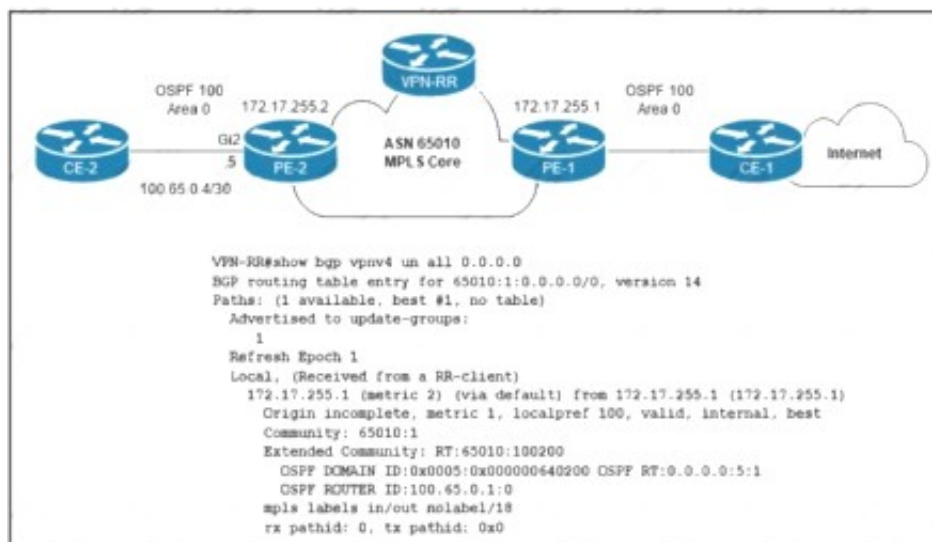**NEW QUESTION 380**
Refer to the exhibit.

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 381
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)

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 385
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

  Port              Device          State         Port ID         B/W, kbps
  ----------------  --------------  ------------  --------------   ----------
  Gi0/0/0/0         Local           Standby       0x8000, 0x0003   1000000
      Link is Standby due to maximum-active links configuration
  Gi0/0/0/1         Local           Standby       0x8000, 0x0002   1000000
      Link is Standby due to maximum-active links configuration
  Gi0/0/0/2         Local           Active        0x8000, 0x0001   1000000
      Link is Active
```
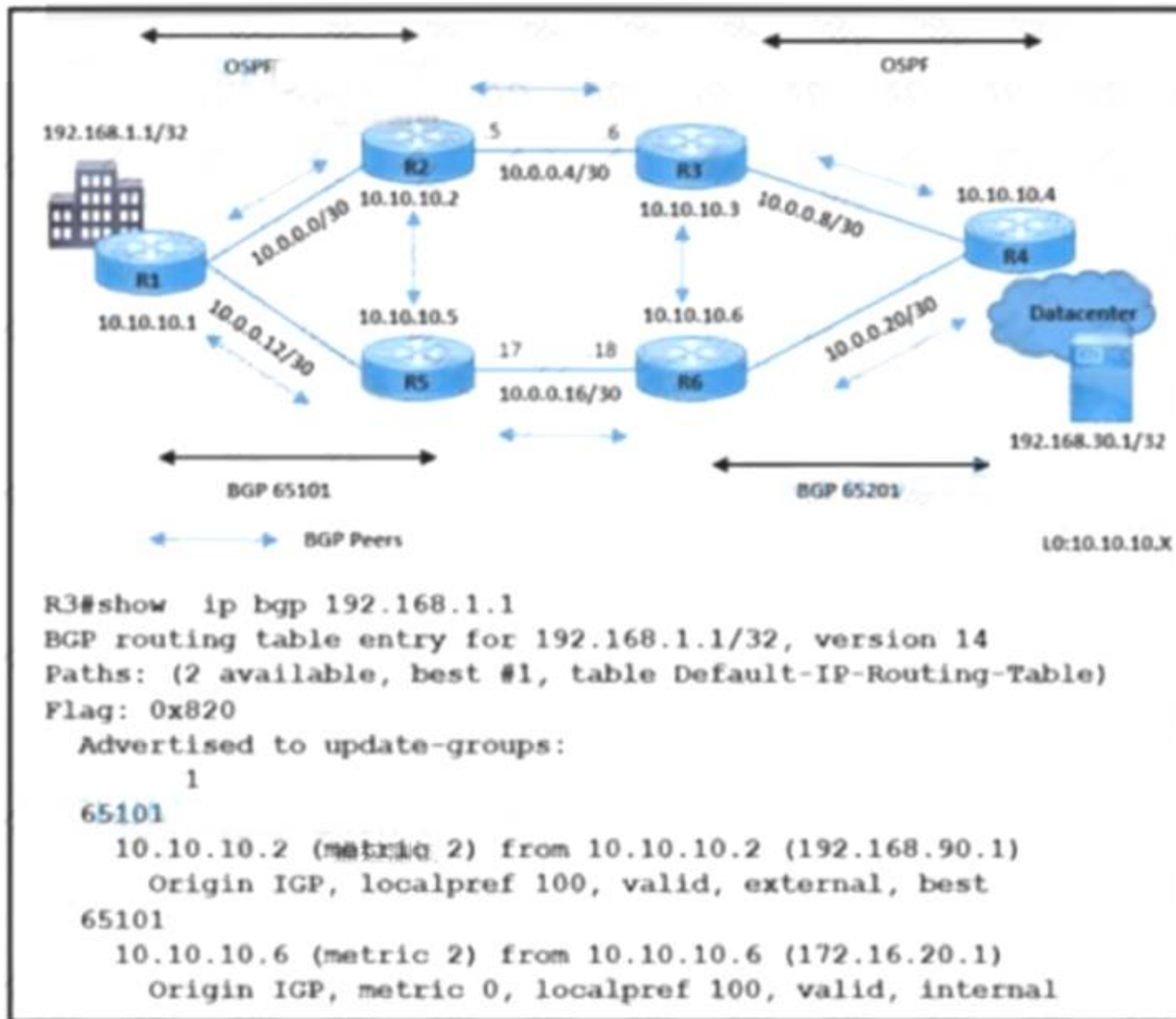
A network operator needs to shut down interface Gi0/0/0/2 for maintenance. What occurs to the interface states of Gi0/0/0/0 and Gi0/0/0/1?

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

Answer: D

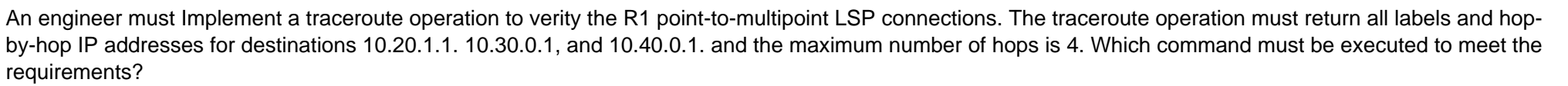**NEW QUESTION 388**
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 390
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show run int tunnel-mte 10
interface tunnel-mte10
 ipv4 unnumbered Loopback0
 destination 10.20.0.1
  path-option 1 dynamic
 !
 destination 10.30.0.1
  path-option 1 dynamic
 !
 destination 10.40.0.1
  path-option 1 dynamic
 !
!
```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 394
Which two PHY modes are available to implement an IOS XR Gigabit Ethernet interface interface? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

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

NEW QUESTION 398
Which feature describes the weight parameter for BGP path selection?

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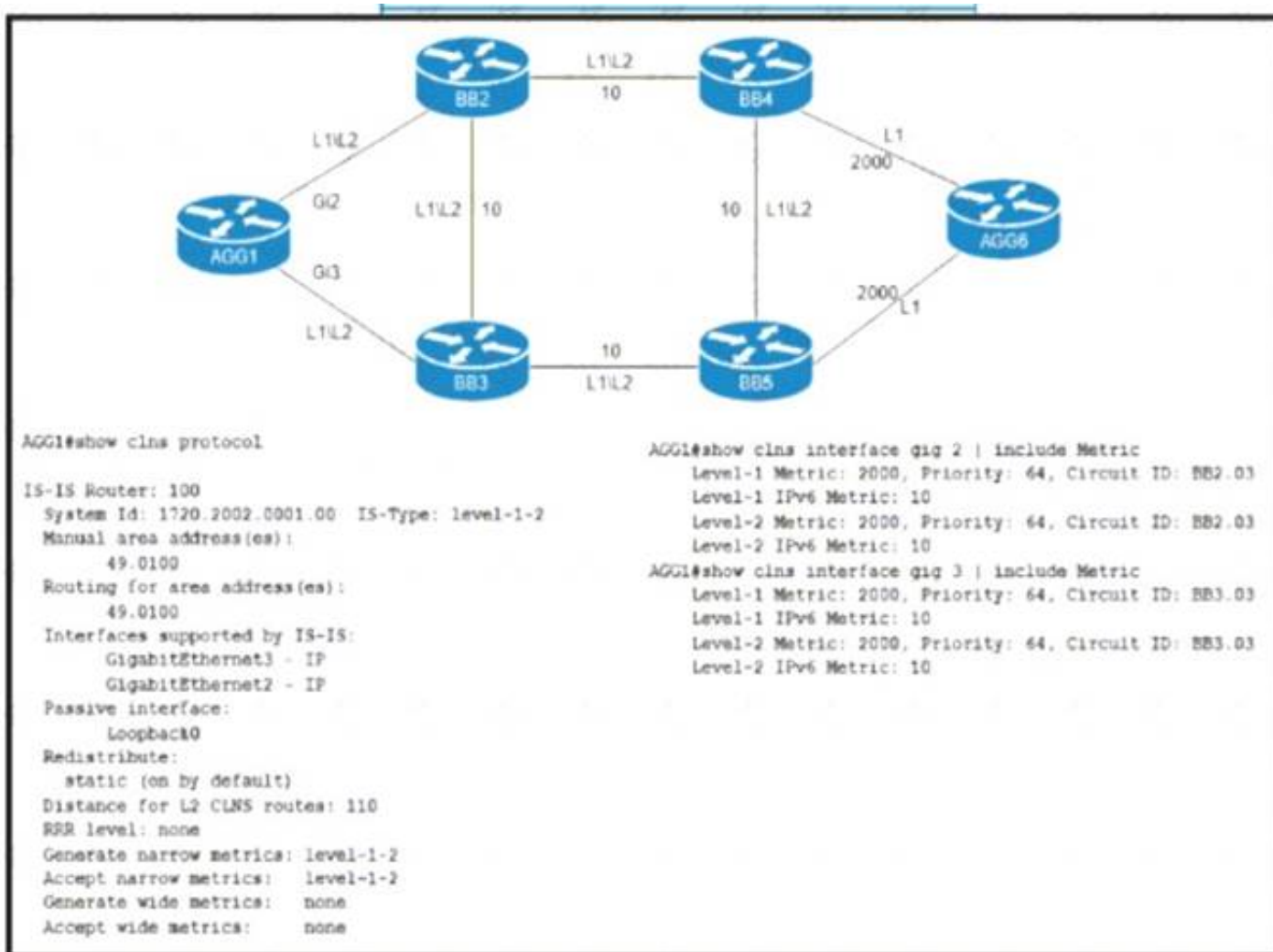
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 402
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

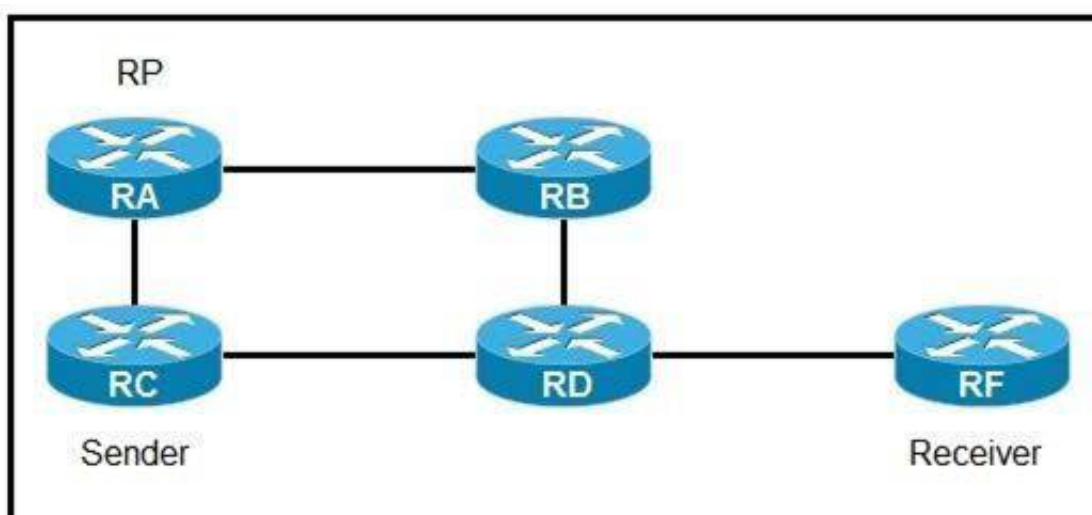**NEW QUESTION 403**
Refer to the exhibit.

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

A. router isis 100 metric-style narrowinterface GigabitEthernet 3 isis metric 10 level-2
B. router isis 100 metric-style wideinterface GigabitEthernet 3 isis metric 1500 level-2
C. router isis 100 metric-style narrowinterface GigabitEthernet 3 isis metric 10 level-1
D. router isis 100 metric-style wideinterface GigabitEthernet 3 isis metric 1500 level-1

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 408
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. PI MM-DM
C. BIDIR-PIM
D. PIM-SSM

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 409
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 410
While implementing TTL security, you issue the PE(config-router-af)#neighbor 2.2.2.2 ttl-security hops 2 command.
After you issue this command, which BGP packets does the PE accept?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 415
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 loco I-as value for R2 is missing in the R1 neighbor statement

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 417
A service provider requires continuous real-time network monitoring to provide reliable SLAs to its customers. To satisfy this requirement, a network administrator is implementing gRPC dial out on an ASR with TLS. Receiver 192.168.10.2 will be assigned one of the subscriptions, and it will manage the ASR. Which

configuration must the engineer apply to the router as part of the configuration process?

A. snmp-server community public snmp-server enable trapssnmp-server host 192.168.10.2 version 2c public.
B. telemetry model-driven destination-group DGroup1address family ipv4 192.168.10.2 1 port 10 encoding self-describing-gpb
C. snmp-server community public snmp-server enable trapssnmp-server enable traps snmp authentication snmp-server managersnmp-server manager session-timeout 1000
D. telemetry model-driven destination-group ciscotestaddress family ipv4 192.168.10.2 port 10 encoding self-describing-gpbprotocol grpc tis-hostname ciscotest.com

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 418
A network operator working for a private outsourcing company with an employee id: 4261:72:778 needs to limit the malicious traffic on their network. Which configuration must the engineer use to implement URPF loose mode on the GigabitEthernet0/1 interface?

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

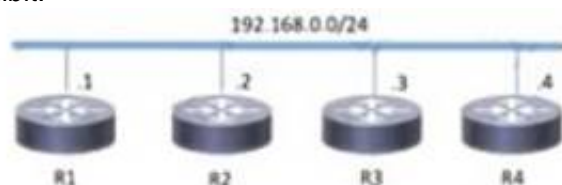**Answer:** A

NEW QUESTION 423
While an engineer deploys a new Cisco device to redistribute routes from OSPF to BGP, they notice that not all OSPF routes are getting advertised into BGP. Which action must the engineer perform so that the device allows O, OIA, OE1, and OE2 OSPF routes into other protocols?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 424
Refer to the exhibit.

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 428
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

A. configure terminalno router bgp 65502 router bgp 65503neighbor 192.168.26.2 remote-as 65503 address-family ipv4neighbor 192.168.26.2 activate end
B. configure terminal router bgp 65502 address-family ipv4neighbor 192.168.26.2 activate end
C. configure terminal no router bgp 65502 router bgp 65503neighbor 192.168.26.2 remote-as 65123 address-family ipv4neighbor 192.168.26.2 activate end
D. configure terminal router bgp 65502no neighbor 192.168.26.2 remote-as 65503neighbor 192.168.26.2 remote-as 65123 address-family ipv4neighbor 192.168.26.2 activateend

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 432
Which control plane protocol is used between Cisco SD-WAN routers and vSmart controllers?

A. OTCP
B. OMP
C. UDP
D. BGP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 436
Refer to the exhibit:

```
R1

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 441
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 443
Refer to the exhibit:

```
PE-A#config t
PE-A(config)#class-map VOIP
PE-A(config-cmap)#match precedence 5
PE-A(config-cmap)#policy-map MARK-TRAFFIC
PE-A(config-pmap)#class VOIP
```
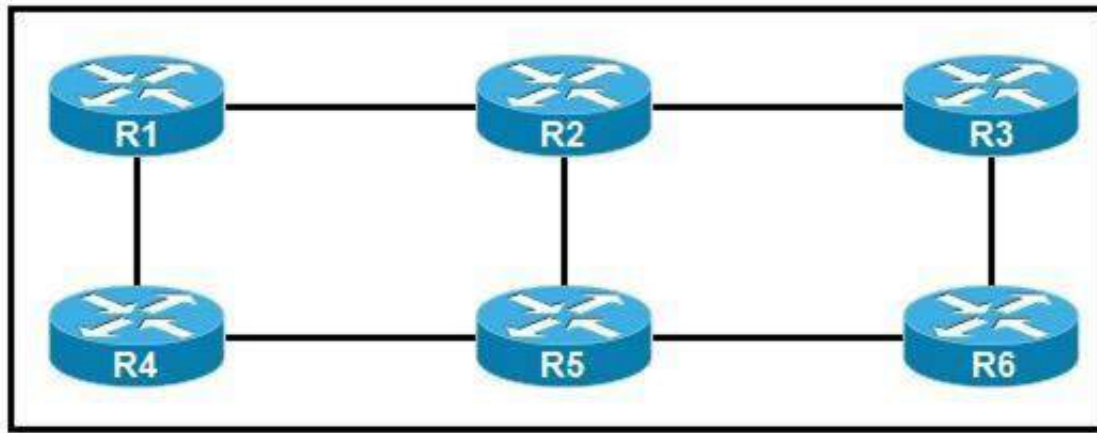
Which command is used to complete this configuration for QoS class-based marking?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 447
Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 449
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>
```
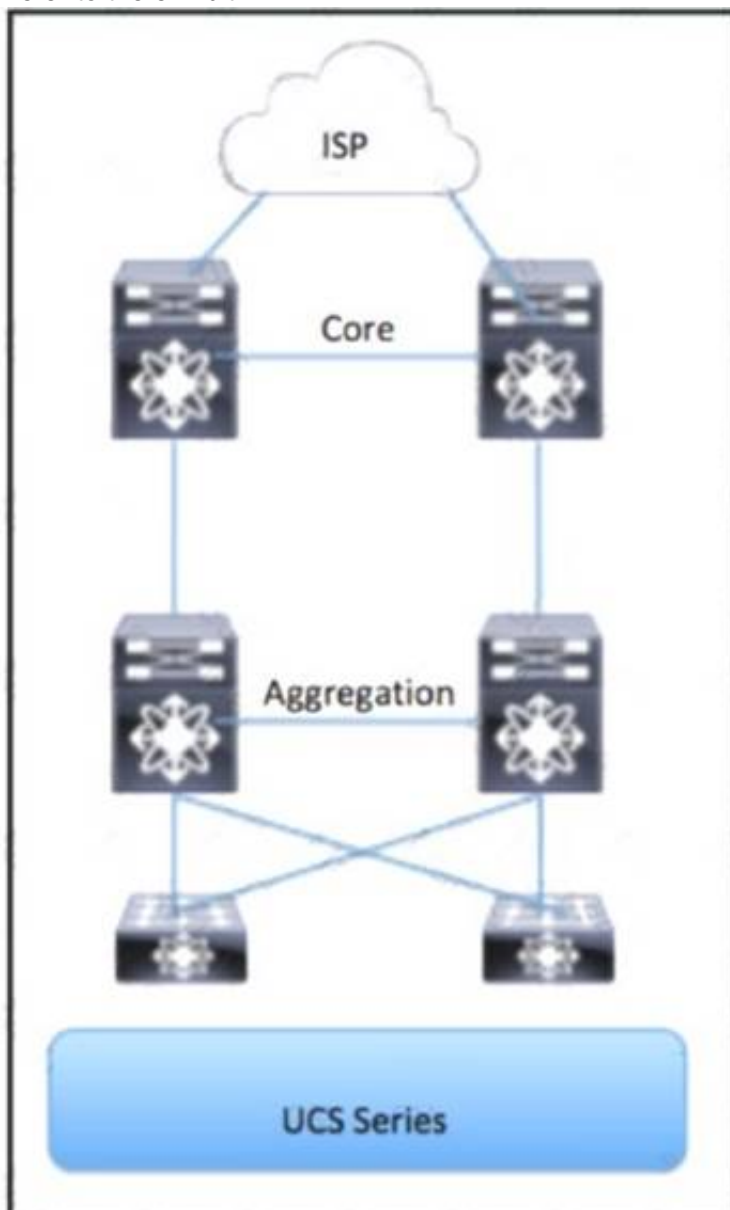
What does this REST API script configure?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 450
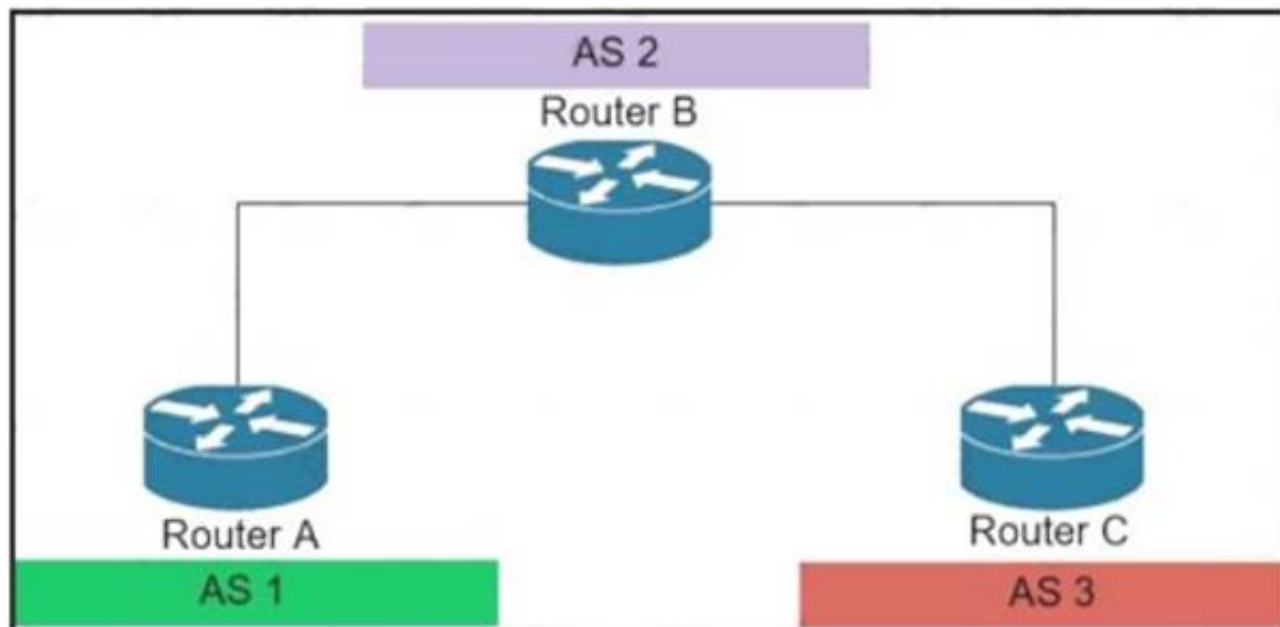Refer to the exhibit.

Which part of the diagram will host OpenStack components?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 454
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 455
Refer to the exhibit.

What is the purpose of this JSON script?

A. It changes the existing password.
B. It updates a user authentication record.
C. It deletes a user's authentication record.
D. It confirms a user's login credentials.

Answer: A

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
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 470
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 475
Which Cisco software OS uses monolithic architecture?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 479
What is a feature of mVPN?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 484
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 485
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the automation tool on the right.

Answer Area

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

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

NEW QUESTION 489
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 492
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 495
Which statement about Network Services Orchestrator (NSO) is true?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 496
Refer to the exhibit:

```
<tag/>
```
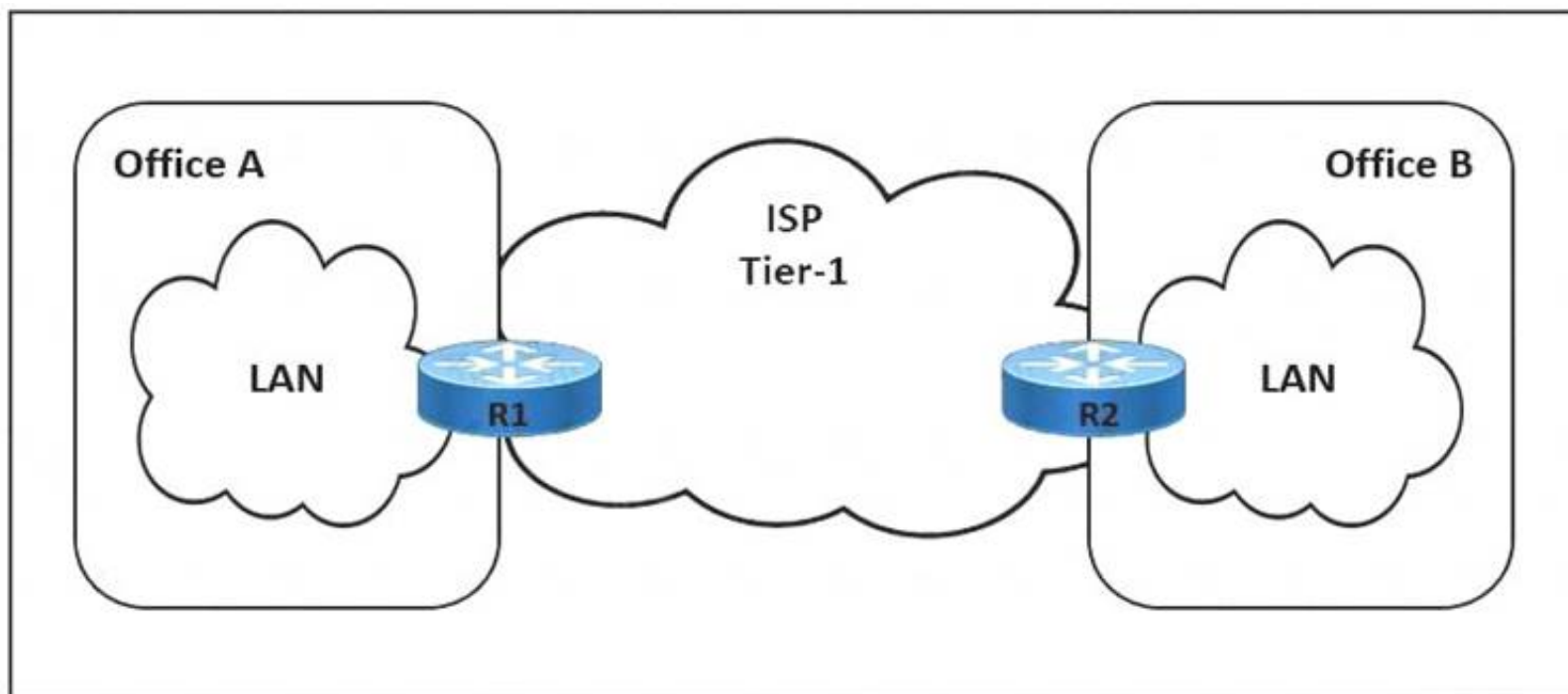
What does this value mean when it is received in XML?

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

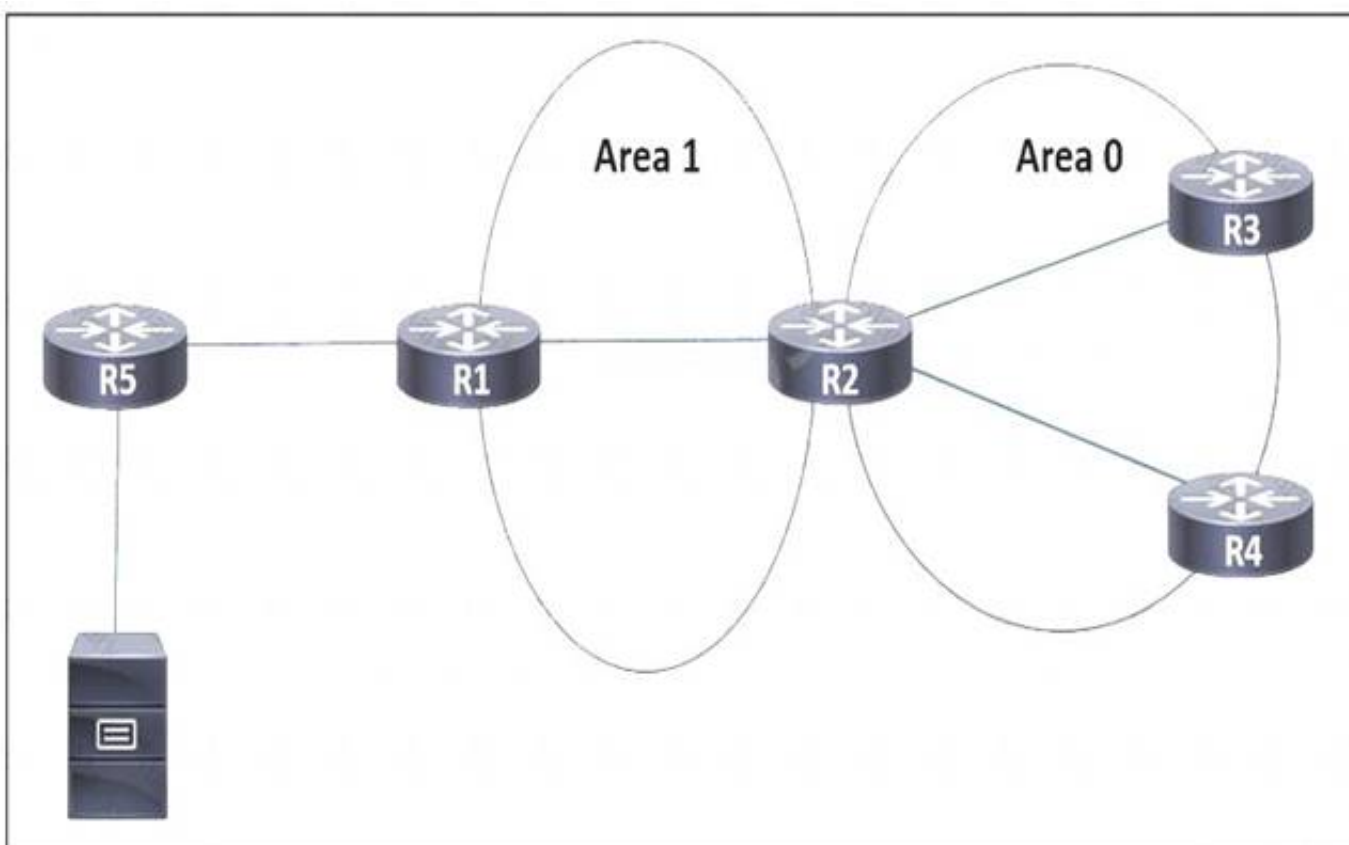**NEW QUESTION 498**
Refer to the exhibit.

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
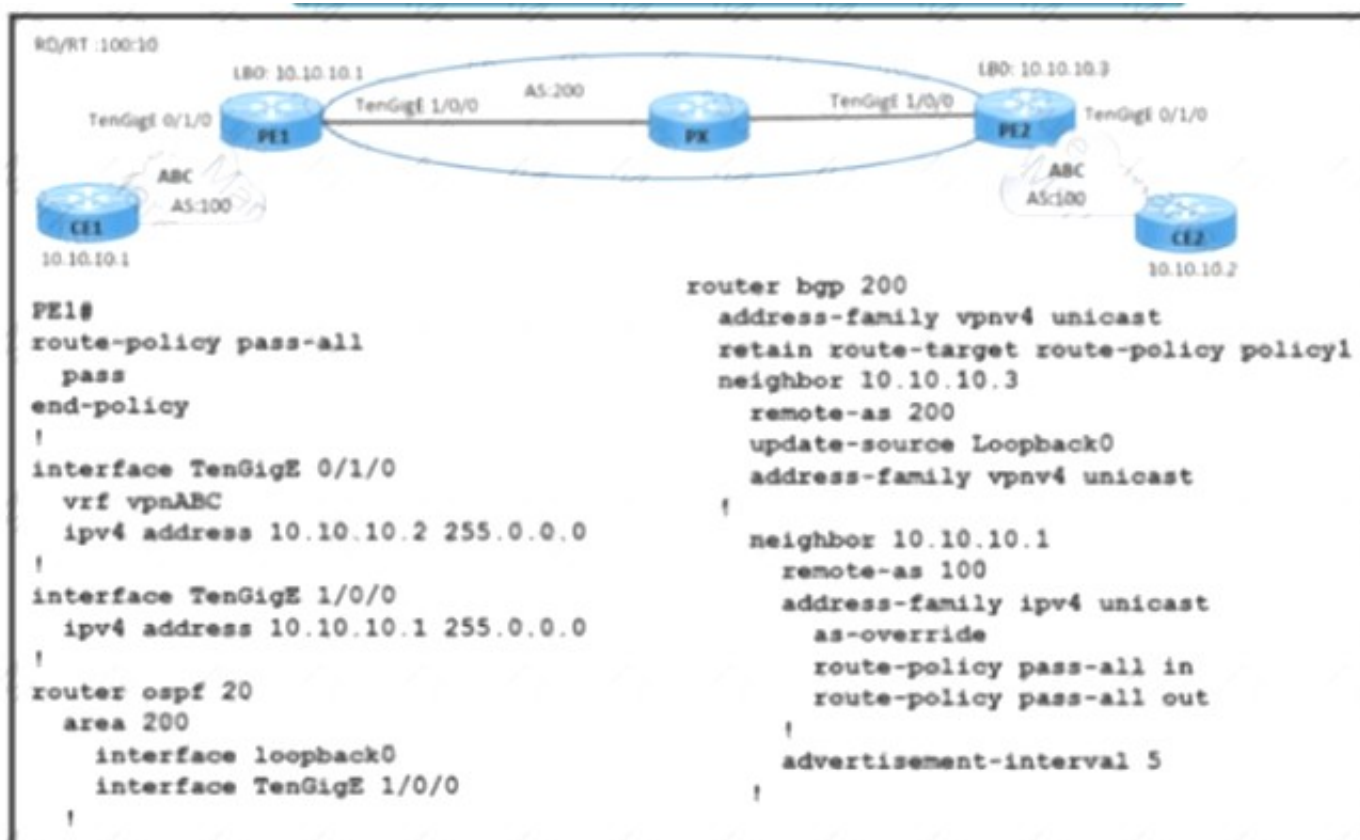
NEW QUESTION 500
Refer to the exhibit.

EIGRP is running between routers R5 and R1, and OSPF is used in the rest of the network. Users in a network attached to router R3 need to access a server connected to R5. Which task must the engineer perform so that only the users attached to R3 are able to access the server, but no other network is shared to OSPF?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 503
Refer to the exhibit.

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

○ vrf vpn1
    rd 100:1
    address-family vpnv4 unicast
    redistribute connected

○ vrf vpn1
    rd 100:1
    address-family ipv4 unicast
    redistribute connected

○ router bgp 200
    neighbor 10.10.10.1
    remote-as 100
    address-family vpnv4 unicast

○ router bgp 200
    address-family ipv4 unicast
    neighbor 10.10.10.3

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 507
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 511

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

!
mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 force
```

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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 514

The network-engineering team of a service provider is integrating several recently acquired networks into a more scalable common Unified MPLS architecture. The new network architecture will support end-to-end VPNv4 and VPNv6 services with these requirements:
• The IGP of the core layer is IS-IS In Area 0.
• The IGP of the aggregation layers is OSPF in Area 0.
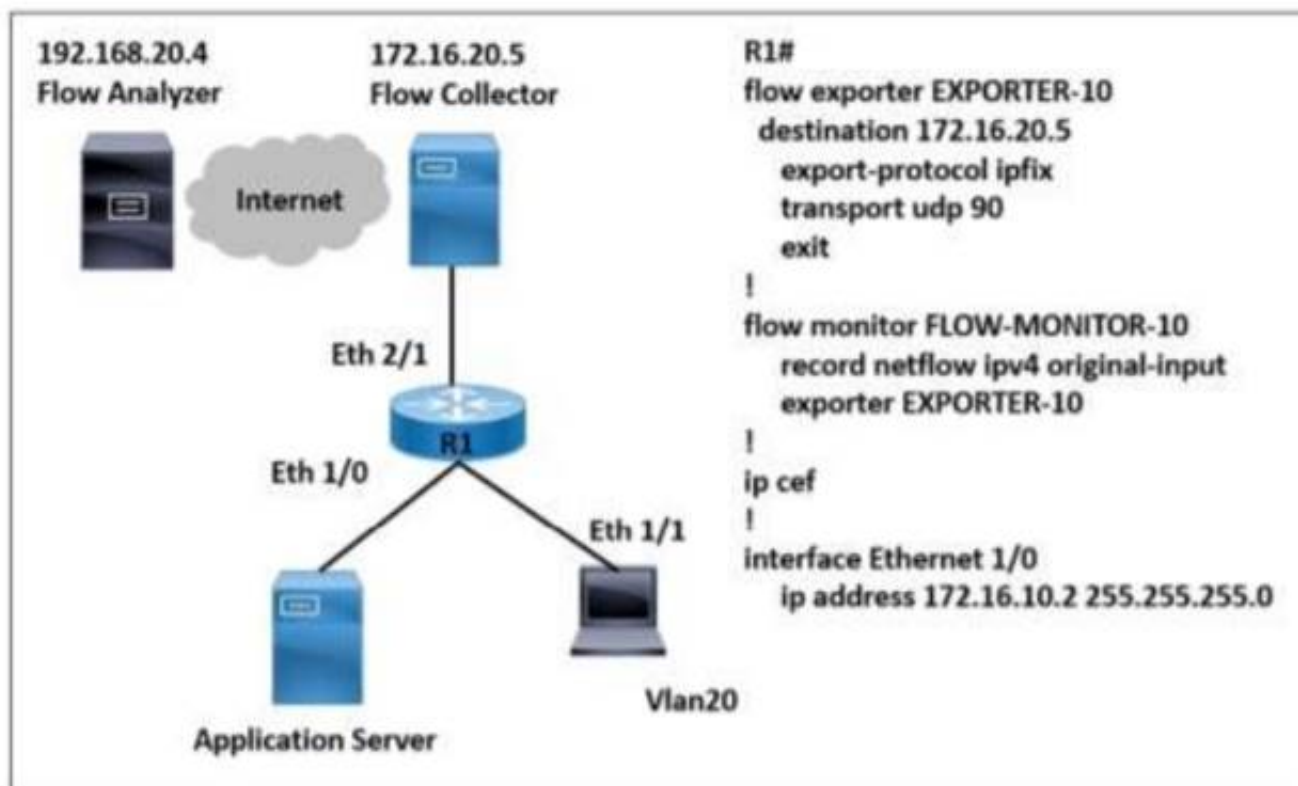• The LDP protocol Is used to distribute label bindings within each IGP domain.
Which task must the network engineer perform when implementing this new architecture?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 518

Refer to the exhibit.

```
                                                    R1#
192.168.20.4        172.16.20.5                     flow exporter EXPORTER-10
Flow Analyzer       Flow Collector                    destination 172.16.20.5
                                                        export-protocol ipfix
                                                        transport udp 90
            Internet                                    exit
                                                    !
                                                    flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-10
              Eth 2/1                                   record netflow ipv4 original-input
                                                        exporter EXPORTER-10
                                                    !
                R1                                  ip cef
        Eth 1/0                                     !
                        Eth 1/1                     interface Ethernet 1/0
                                                       ip address 172.16.10.2 255.255.255.0

                    Vlan20
Application Server
```

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 519
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

○ R2(config)# mpls label protocol ldp
  R2(config)# interface Ethernet1/0
  R2(config-if)# mpls bgp forwarding

○ R2(config)# mpls label protocol ldp
  R2(config)# interface Ethernet1/1
  R2(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding CISCO
  R2(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point

○ R2(config)# mpls ip
  R2(config)# mpls label protocol ldp
  R2(config)# interface Ethernet1/0
  R2(config-if)# mpls ip

○ R2(config)# mpls label protocol ldp
  R2(config)# interface Ethernet1/0
  R2(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding CISCO
  R2(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 0

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 521
Refer to the exhibit:

```
R1:
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.1.12.1 255.255.255.0
duplex full
end
!
!
!
R1(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
R1(config-if)#ospfv3 1 area 1 ipv4
% IPv6 routing not enabled
```
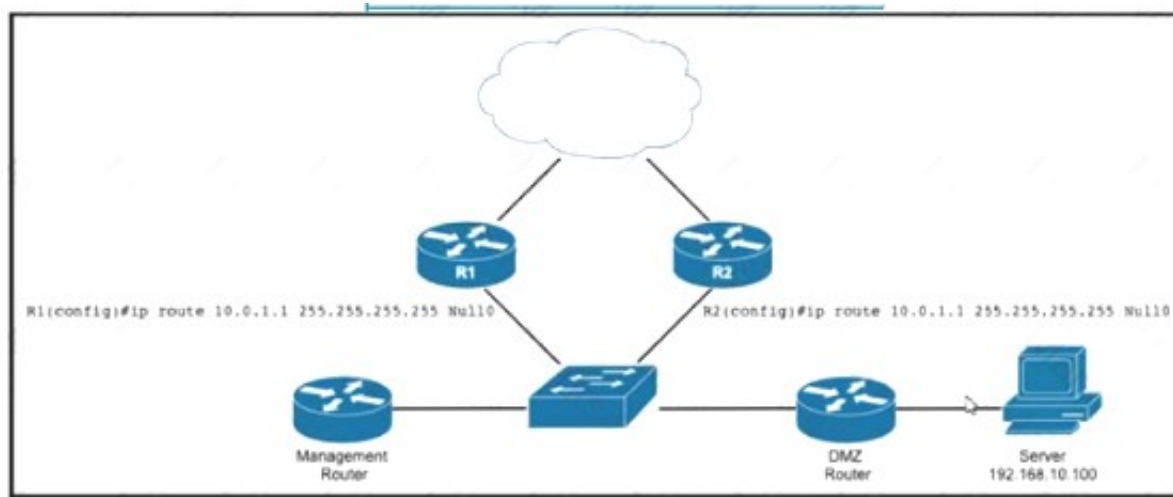
A network engineer is implementing an OSPF configuration Based on the output, which statement is true?

A. In the ospfv3 1 area 1 ipv4 command, area 0 must be configured instead of area 1.
B. OSPFv3 does not run for IPv4 on FastEthemet0/0 until IPv6 routing is enabled on the router and IPv6 isenabled on interface Fastfc.thernet0/0
C. OSPFv3 cannot be configured for IPv4; OSPFv3 works only for IPv6.
D. IPv6 routing not enabled" is just an informational message and OSPFv3 runs for IPv4 on interface FastEthernet0/0 anyway

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 524
Refer to the exhibit.


```
router(config)# route-map blackhole-trigger
router(config-route-map)# match tag 777
router(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 10.0.1.1
router(config-route-map)# set origin igp
router(config-route-map)# set community no-export
```

EIGRP a running across the core lo exchange Internal routes, and each router maintains 6GP 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 me management rouler to create a route map that will redistribute lagged static routes into BGP and create a static route to blackhole traffic with tag 777 that Is destined to server at 192.168.10.100?
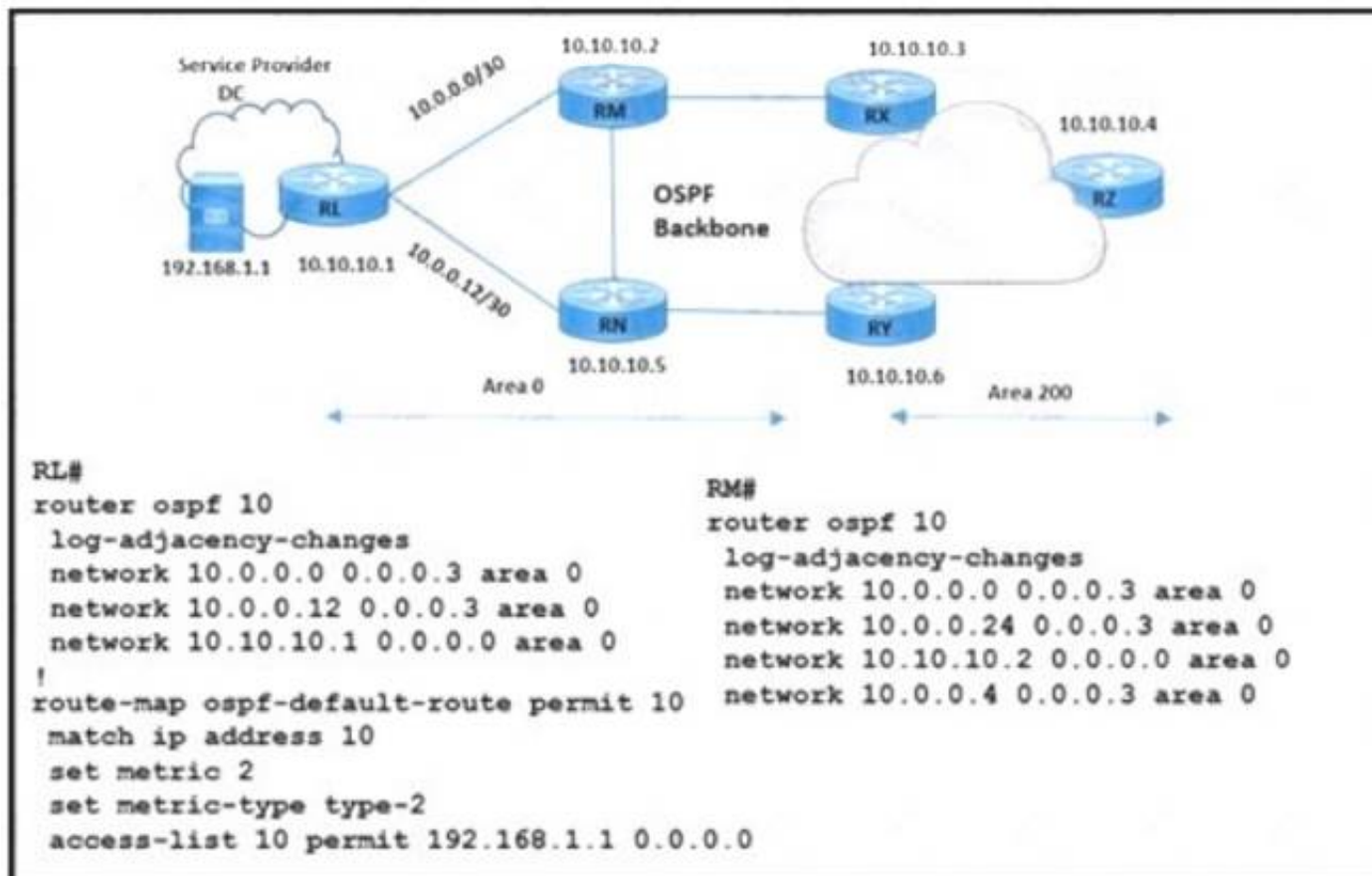
```
router(config)# router bgp 55100
router(config-router)# redistribute connected

router(config)# ip route 192.168.10.100 255.255.255.255 tag 777

router(config)# router bgp 55100
router(config-router)# redistribute static route-map blackhole-trigger

router(config)# ip route 192.168.10.100 255.255.255.255 Null0 tag 777

router(config)# router bgp 55100
router(config-router)# redistribute connected route-map blackhole-trigger

router(config)# ip route 192.168.10.100 255.255.255.255 Null0 tag 777

router(config)# router bgp 55100
router(config-router)# redistribute static route-map blackhole-trigger

router(config)# ip route 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.255 Null0 tag 777
```

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

Answer: D

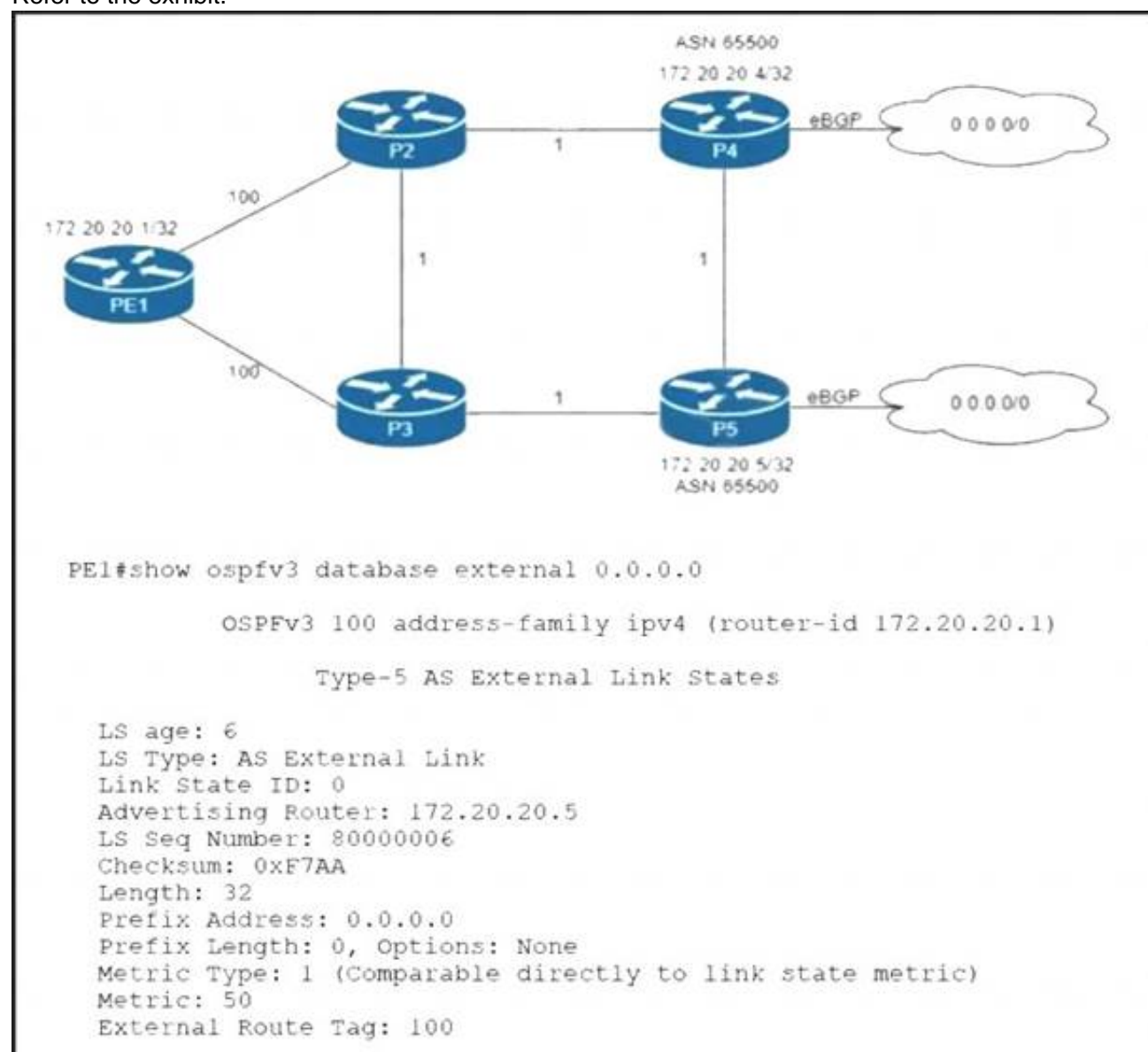## NEW QUESTION 526
Refer to the exhibit.

RL#
router ospf 10
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 network 10.0.0.12 0.0.0.3 area 0
 network 10.10.10.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
!
route-map ospf-default-route permit 10
 match ip address 10
 set metric 2
 set metric-type type-2
 access-list 10 permit 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0

RM#
router ospf 10
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 network 10.0.0.24 0.0.0.3 area 0
 network 10.10.10.2 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 10.0.0.4 0.0.0.3 area 0

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

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

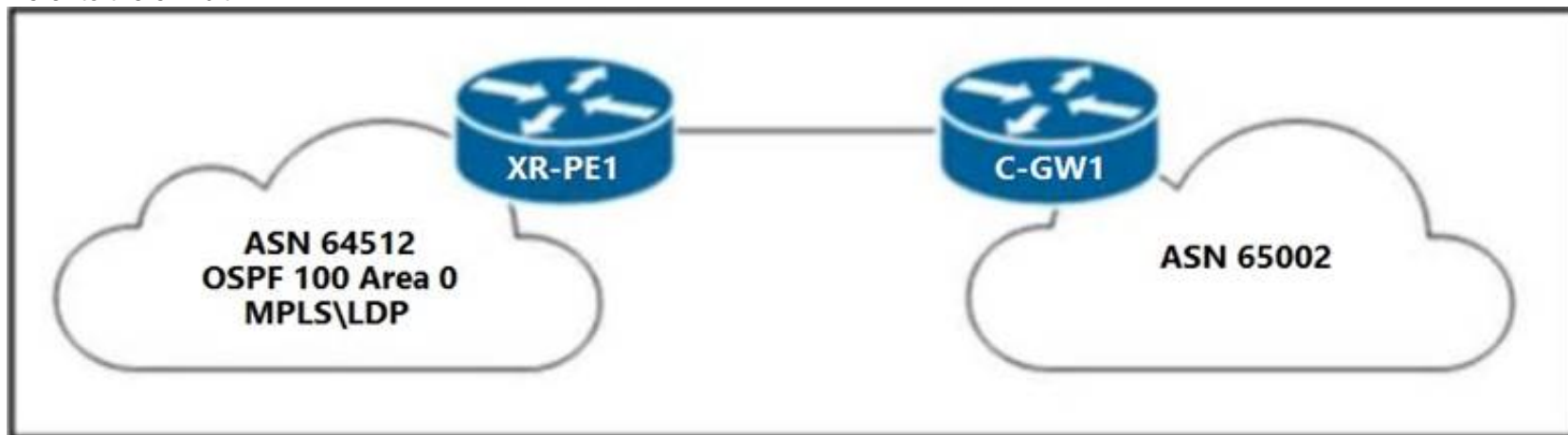**Answer:** D

NEW QUESTION 530
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 531
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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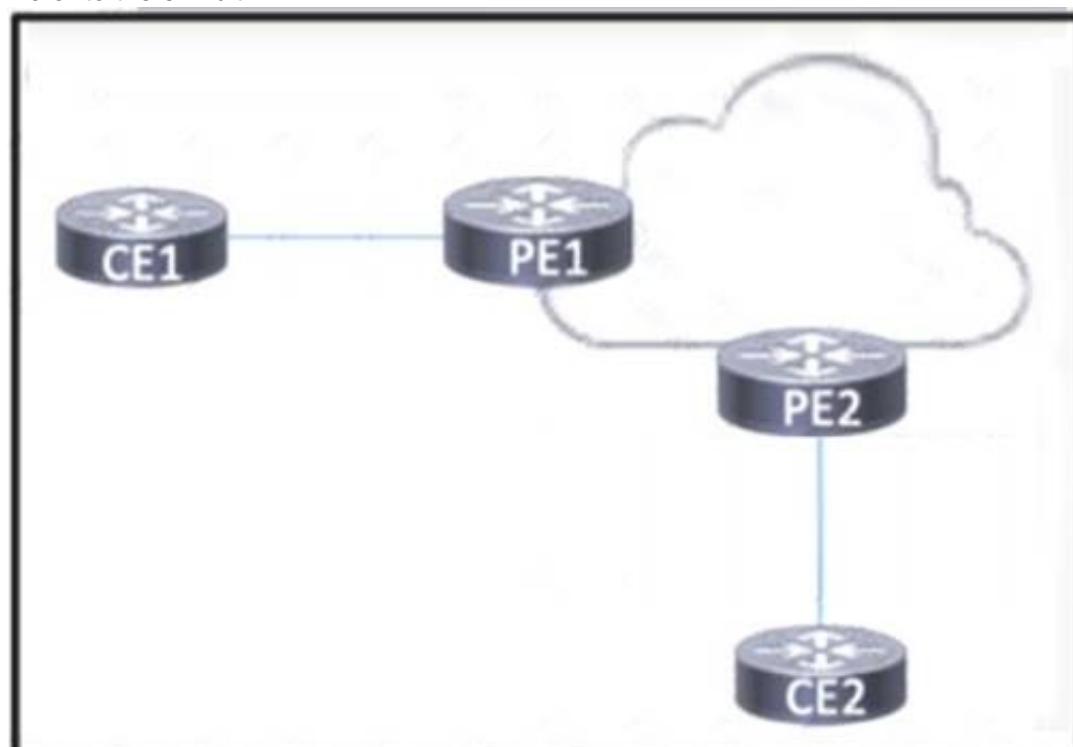
D)
```
nsr process-failures switchover
router bgp 64512 nsr
router ospf 100 nsr
mpls ldp nsr
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 533
Refer to the exhibit

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 535
An engineer working for telecommunication company with an employee id: 3715 15 021 needs to secure the LAN network using a prefix list Which best practice should the engineer follow when he implements a prefix list?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 536
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 537
What occurs when a high bandwidth multicast stream is sent over an MVPN using Cisco hardware?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 539
Which feature will an operator use while implementing MPLS TE on customer's network, to prevent an LSP from using any overseas inks?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 541
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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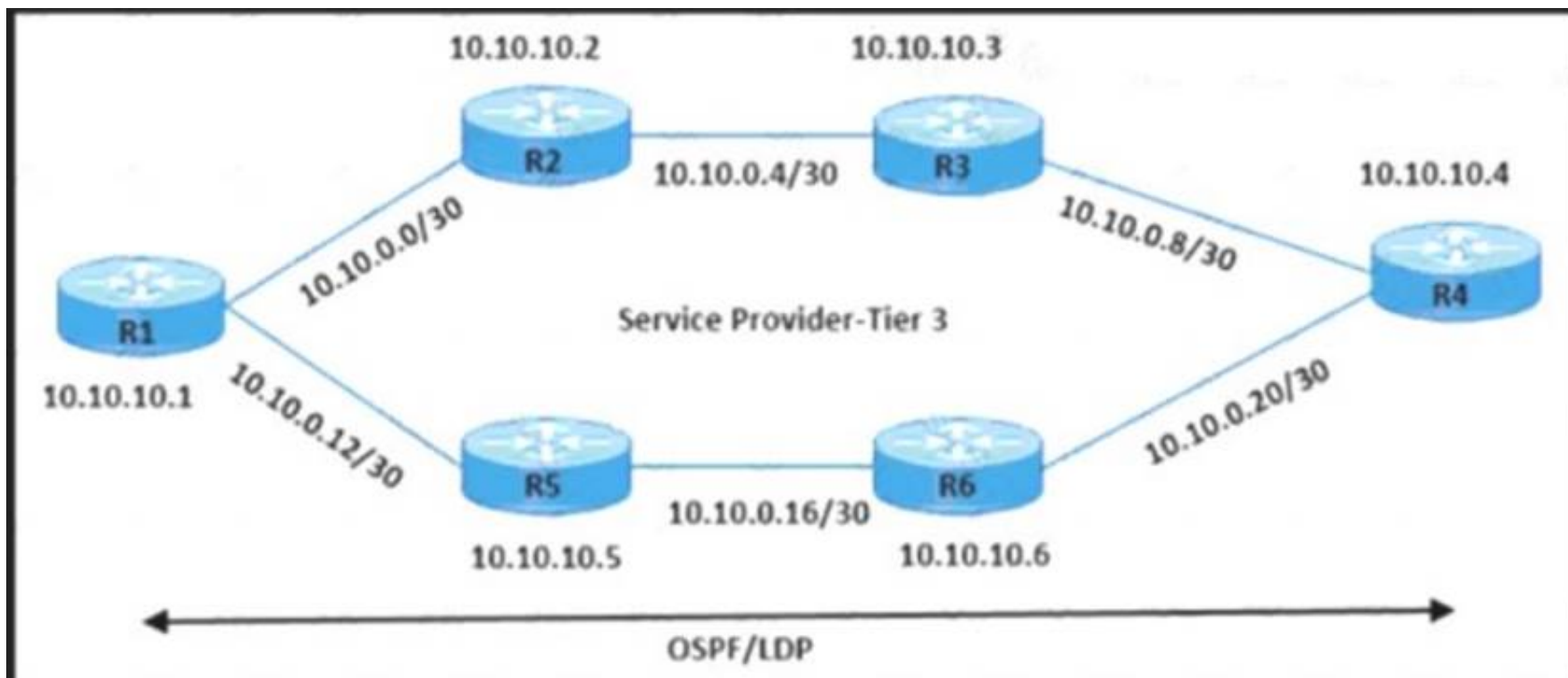D. It is the encoding requested by the gRPC client.

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 546
Refer to the exhibit.

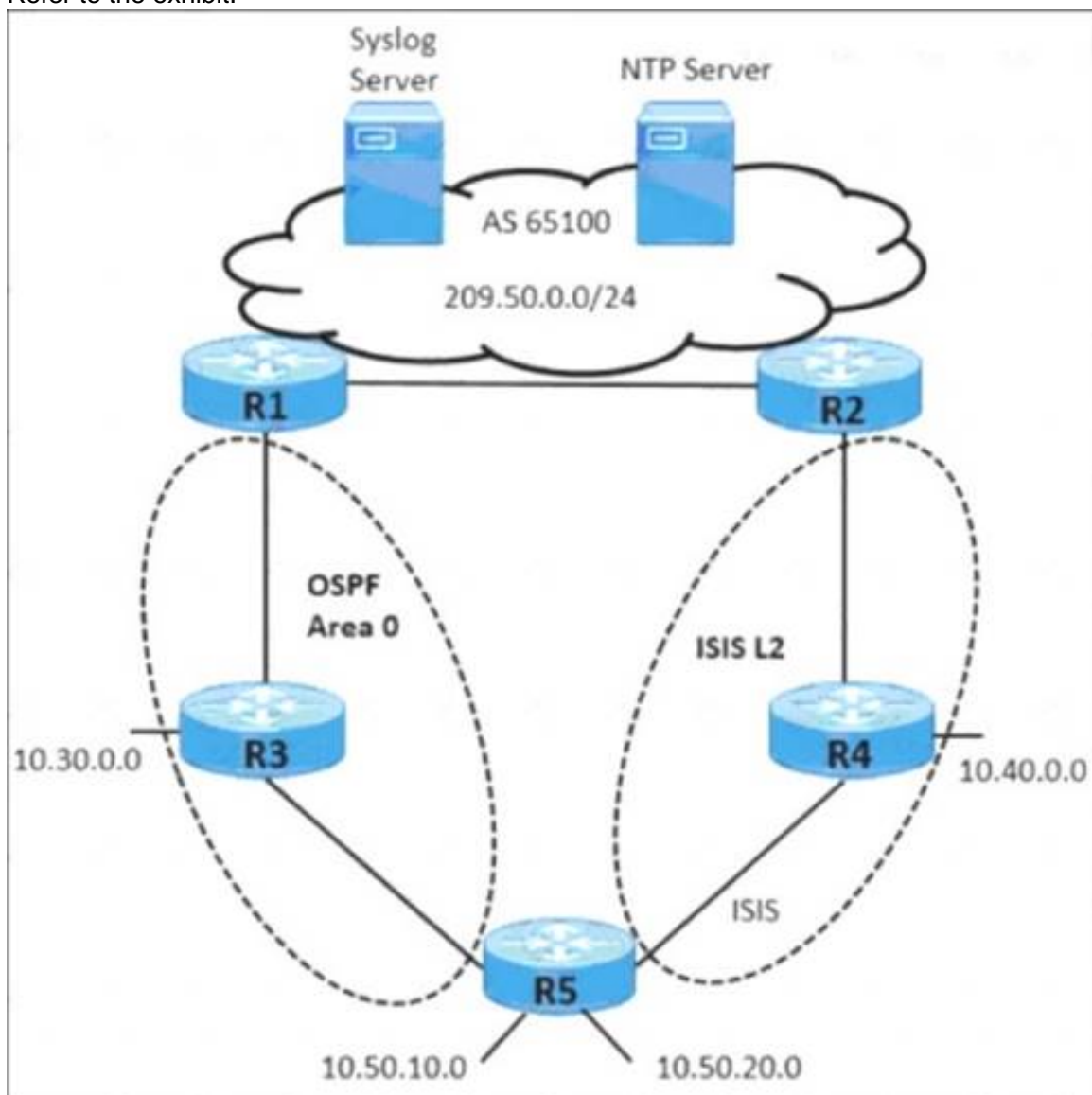The network engineer is performing end-to-end MPLS path testing with these conditions:
• Users must perform MPLS OAM for all available same-cost paths from R1 to R4.
• Traceroute operations must return all of the next-hop IP details. Which configuration meets these requirements?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 550
Refer to the exhibit.

A network operator working for a telecommunication company with an employee ID: 4350:47:853 must implement an IGP solution based on these requirements:
• Subnet 10.50.10.0 traffic must exit through the R1 router to connect with the Syslog server.
• Subnet 10.50.20.0 traffic must exit through the R2 router to connect with the NTP server.
• In case of link failure between R2 and R4, traffic must be routed via R1 and R3.
Which two configurations must be implemented on R5 to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 555
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