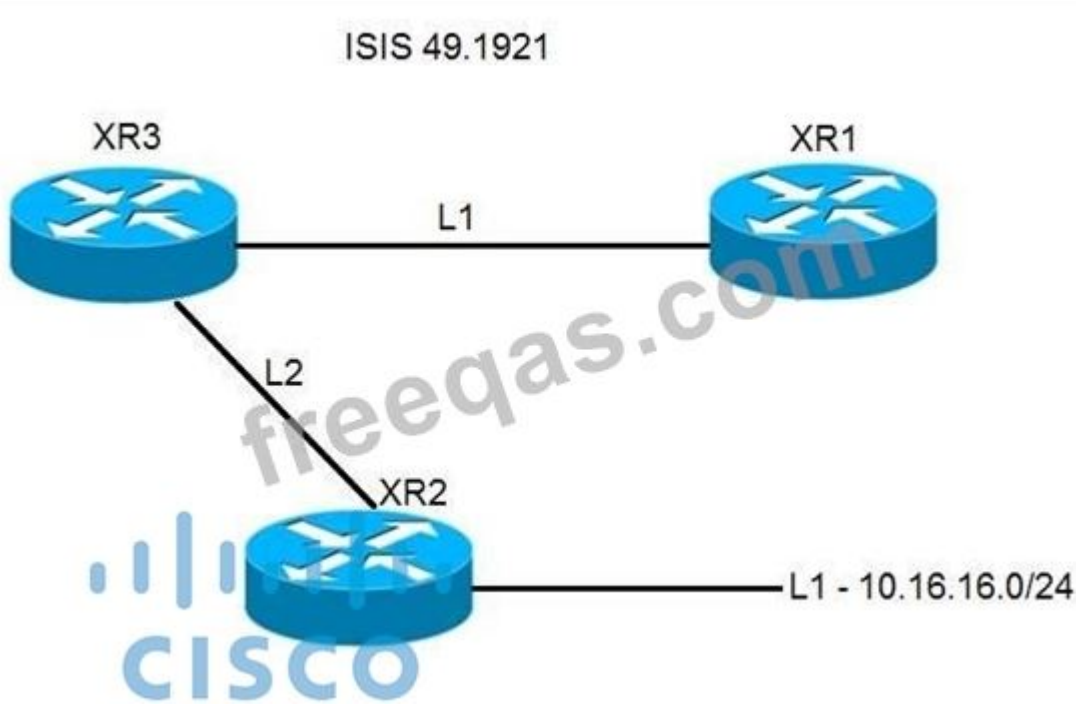


Cisco.300-510.v2022-10-31.q105

Exam Code:	300-510
Exam Name:	Implementing Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing Solutions
Certification Provider:	Cisco
Free Question Number:	105
Version:	v2022-10-31
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https://www.freeqas.com/qa/Cisco/300-510/Cisco.300-510.v2022-10-31.q105.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1



Refer to the exhibit. A network operator must inject a Level 1 route from XR2 (10.16.16.0/24) into the ISIS topology. Which configuration allows the injection in a way that XR3 and XR1 have a valid and working route for 10.16.16.0/24?

```

#XR3
route-policy ISIS_PROPO
  if destination in(10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 22) then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
  net 49.1921.6800.0003.00
  address-family ipv4 unicast
!
propagate level 1 into level 2 route-policy ISIS_PROPO

```

A.

```

#XR2
route-policy ISIS_PROPO
  if destination in(10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32) then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
  net 49.1921.6800.0003.00
  address-family ipv4 unicast
!
propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_PROPO

```

B.

```

#XR4
route-policy ISIS_PROPO
  if destination in(10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32) then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
  net 49.1921.6800.0003.00
  address-family ipv4 unicast
!

```

C. propagate level 1 into level 2 route-policy ISIS_PROPO

```
#XR3
route-policy ISIS_PROPO
  if destination in (10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32) then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
  net 49.1921.6800.0003.00
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  !
  propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_PROPO
```

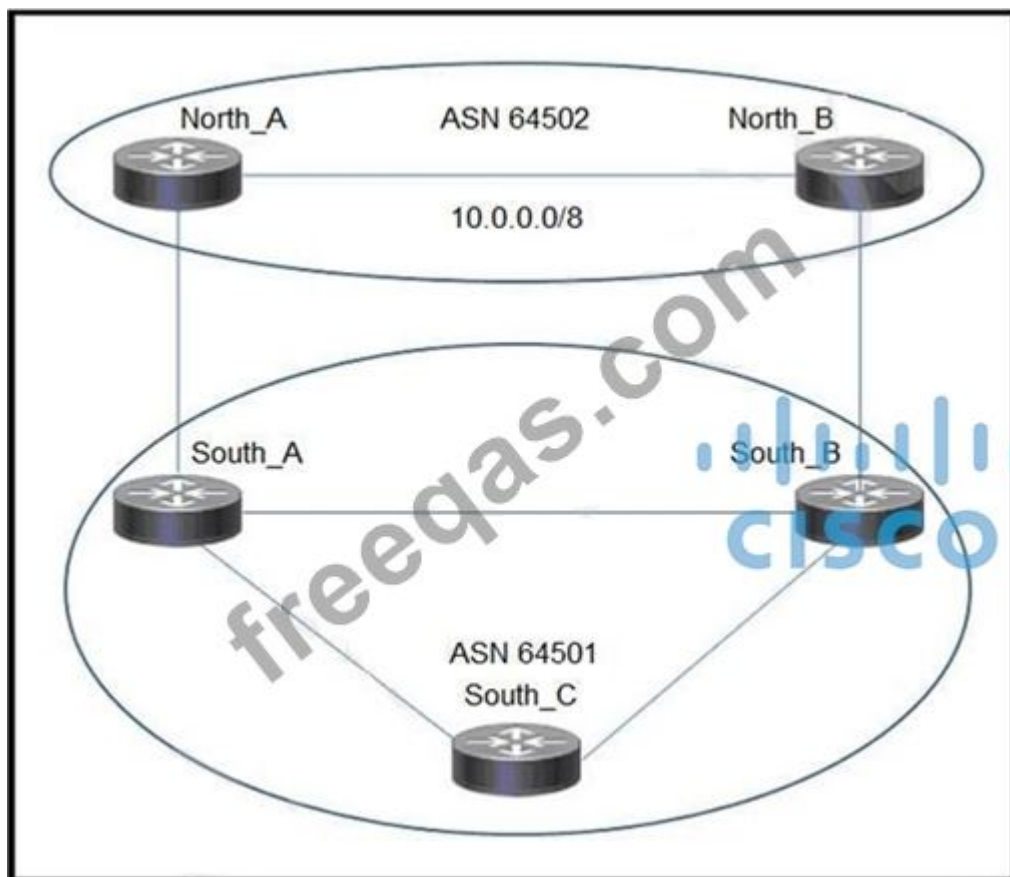
D.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 2

Refer to me exhibit. A network engineer sets up a multihoming eBGP topology where multiple Autonomous Systems connect to ASN 64501.



The engineer wants to block all the routers coming from ASN 64502. but allow all the others. For that purpose, the following AS Path access-list is being used:

```
(config)#ip as-path access-list 10 deny _64502$
```

What must be fixed to achieve this result?

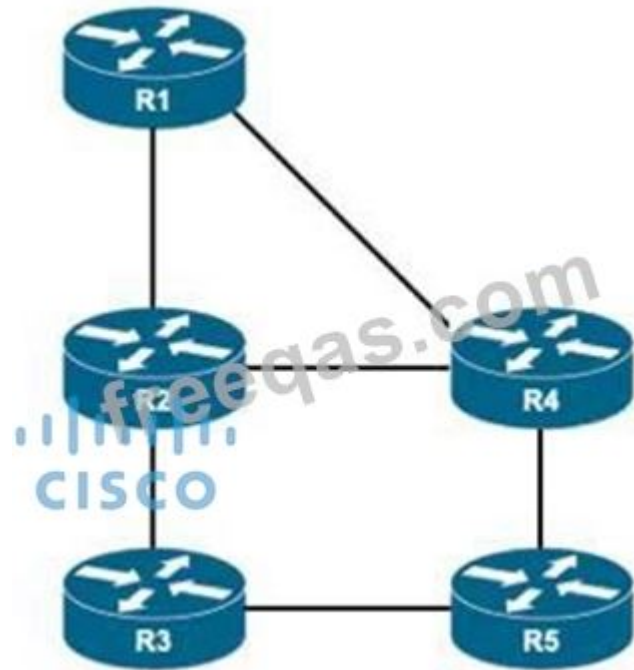
- A. The statement must be modified with ip as-path access-list 1 deny _64502_
- B. The statement must be modified with ip as-path access-list 1 deny A64502\$

- C. The AS-PATH filter must be defined inside the route-map mode
D. At the end ip as-path access-list 10 permit .* must be included

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer has configured all routers in the environment to run IS-IS Level 1 and Level 2 routing. The engineer wants traffic from R1 to R5 to pass via R2. but IS-IS routing has calculated the best path via R4.

Which action corrects the problem?

- A. Set the link metric for the link from router R1 to router R4 to 30 or more.
B. Set the link metric on R2 for the links from router R2 to routers R3 and R4 to 30 or more.
C. Configure routers R1, R4, and R5 for Level 2 routing only.
D. Configure routers R1, R2, and R5 for Level 1 routing only.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is troubleshooting an OSPF issue. Router 1 has a neighbor relationship with router 2. Only router 1 classful EIGRP routes can be seen on router 2. In order for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed correctly, which action should be taken?

- A. Router 1 must have the keyword subnets included in the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.

- B. Router 1 must have the keyword ospf-metric included in the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.
- C. Router 1 must remove the AS number 1 from the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.
- D. Router 1 must have the keyword metric-type 1 included in the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

Refer to the exhibit.

<pre>RP/0/0/CPU/0:P1# ! key chain BGP key 1 key-string password cisco123 cryptographic-algorithm HMAC-MD5 ! router bgp 1 address-family ipv4 unicast ! neighbor 192.168.13.3 remote-as 1 keychain BGP address-family ipv4 unicast</pre>	<pre>RP/0/0/CPU/0:PE3# ! key chain BGP key 1 key-string password cisco123 cryptographic-algorithm HMAC-MD5 ! router bgp 1 address-family ipv4 unicast ! neighbor 192.168.13.1 remote-as 1 keychain BGP address-family ipv4 unicast</pre>
---	--

P1 and PE3 Cisco IOS XR routers are directly connected and have this configuration applied. The BGP session is not coming up. Assume that there is no IP reachability problem and both routers can open tcp port 179 to each other. Which action fixes the issue?

- A. Change HMAC-MD5 to HMAC-SHA1-20
- B. Change HMAC-MD5 to HMAC-SHA1-12
- C. Change HMAC-MD5 to MD5
- D. Configure the send and accept lifetime under key 1

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 6

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator is troubleshooting Internet access issues on a customer's network. After applying this ISIS configuration to R1, the administrator notices that it fails to redistribute the default route into IS-IS. After checking the connectivity between the ISIS router and the ISP router the engineer confirmed there is Layer 3 connectivity between them. Which action should be taken to correct the problem?

```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.1
router isis
redistribute static
```

- A. Configure R1 as a Layer 1 router
- B. Associate the default route with a VRF
- C. Add the default-information originate command to the configuration

D. Configure the default route under any routing protocol other than IS-IS

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 7

```
router bgp 65525
  ibgp policy out enforce-modifications
  bgp router-id 192.168.1.1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
```

Refer to the exhibit. Router 1 is a core ABR in a Cisco Unified MPLS environment. All of the router 1 BGP peers are established, but traffic between customers is failing. Which BGP configuration must be added to the configuration?

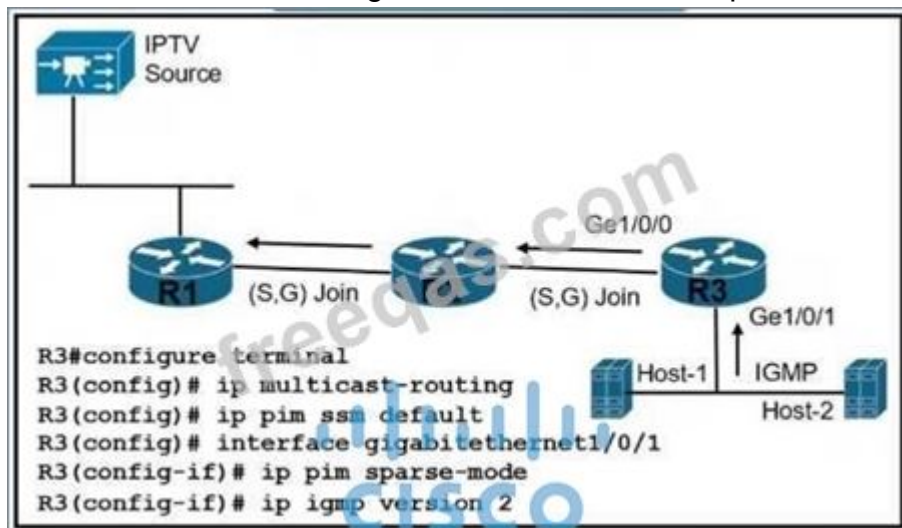
- A. It must be configured for graceful restart
- B. It must be configured with send labels
- C. It must be configured with a route reflector
- D. It must be configured with PIC edge

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8

Refer to the exhibit. A customer reports that Host-1 is failing to receive streaming traffic from the IPTV source. The engineer has confirmed that hosts on router R2 are receiving traffic normally and that Host-1 is correctly sending subscription messages to join the IPTV stream.

Which action must the engineer take to correct the problem?



- A. Remove IP PIM SSM from the global configuration on R3 and configure it under the GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 interface
- B. Remove IP PIM SSM and IGMP from interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 on R3 and configure under global configuration
- C. Configure IP PIM SSM and IGMP version 2 under interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 on R3
- D. Configure IGMP version 3 under interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 on R3

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#sh ip ospf neighbor
```

Neighbor	ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
10.1.3.3	1	FULL/BDR	00:00:37	10.1.234.3	Ethernet0/0.234	
10.1.4.4	1	FULL/DR	00:00:35	10.1.234.4	Ethernet0/0.234	
10.1.5.5	1	2WAY/DROTHER	00:00:35	10.1.234.5	Ethernet0/0.234	

Why is neighbor 10.1.5.5 stuck in "2WAY" state?

- A. Router ID 10.1.5.5 is not reachable from R2
- B. OSPF authentication has failed between R2 and 10.1.5.5
- C. It is an expected behavior when OSPF network type is broadcast
- D. OSPF parameters (Area ID or hello interval) are mismatched between R2 and 10.1.5.5

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:XR1#  
route-policy ALL_LABELS  
  drop  
end-policy  
!  
router bgp 1  
  bgp router-id 192.168.0.3  
  address-family ipv4 unicast  
    allocate-label route-policy ALL_LABELS
```

A network operator is working to deploy a Unified BGP design and allow it to be available only in selected markets and services in the future. The label allocation is not functioning as desired. Which action will fix the issue?

- A. Reconfigure the route-policy ALL_LABELS to pass.
- B. Remove the route policy and only configure "allocate-label".
- C. Reconfigure the route-policy ALL_LABELS to match all after the drop.
- D. Remove the allocate-labels command.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

For which reason can two devices fail to establish an OSPF neighbor relationship?

- A. The two devices have different process IDs

- B. The two devices have different network types
- C. The two devices have different router IDs
- D. The two devices have the same area ID

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13699-29.html>

NEW QUESTION: 12

Refer to the exhibit.

```
OSPF Router with ID (192.168.1.1) (Process ID 1)
Router Link States (Area 1234)
LS age: 691
Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)
LS Type: Router Links
Link State ID: 192.168.1.1
```

Which LSA type is indicated by this router output?

- A. type 4 LSA
- B. type 3 LSA
- C. type 2 LSA
- D. type 1 LSA

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:iosxr# show run segment-routing

segment-routing
  global-block 18000 24999
!

RP/0/0/CPU0:iosxr#
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer implemented this segment routing configuration. Which statement about the output is true?

- A. This range conflicts with the segment routing local block range.
- B. The device must be reloaded for these ranges to be allocated and used.
- C. The default segment routing global block range is being used on this device.
- D. A nondefault segment routing global block range is being used on this device.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr920/configuration/guide/segment-routing/segment-routing-book/seg-routing-global-block.html>

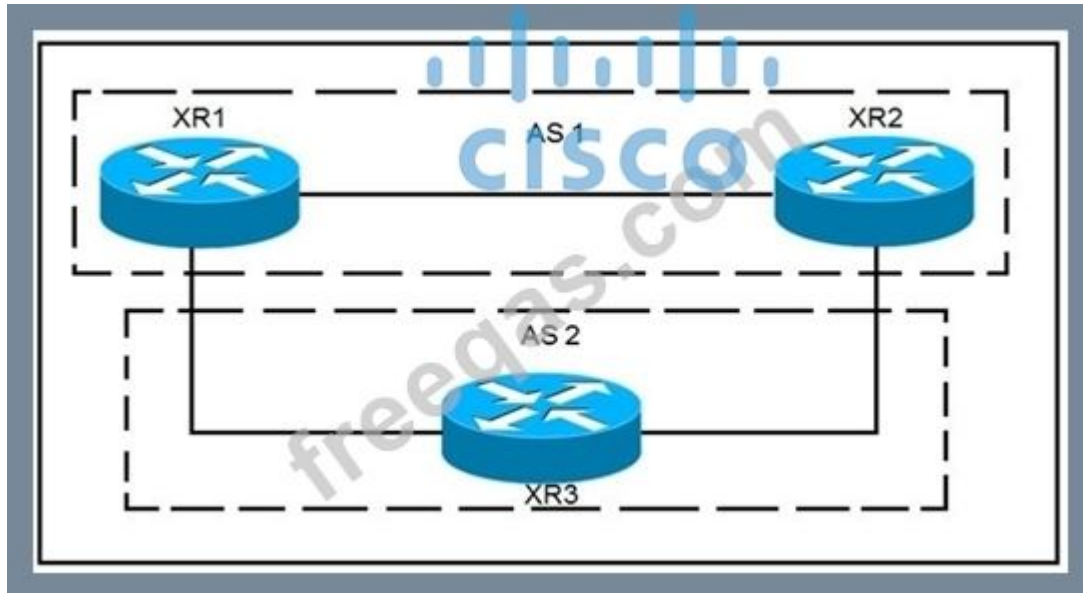
NEW QUESTION: 14

Refer to the exhibit. XR1 and XR2 are sending the prefix 10.11.11.0/24 to XR3.

A configured policy on XR1 is incorrectly prepending AS path 11 11 12 12 onto this prefix.

A network operator wants to add a policy onto XR3 that will not allow the falsely prepending prefix from being installed.

Which policy configuration applied to the XR3 neighbor configuration for XR1 can accomplish this requirement without impact to other or future received routes?



- A. route-policy NO_PREPEND
if as-path passes-through '11' then
pass
else
drop
endif
end-policy
- B. route-policy NO_PREPEND
if as-path prepends
drop
else
pass
endif
end-policy

```

C. route-policy NO_PREPEND
   if as-path passes-through '1' then
       pass
   else
       drop
   endif
end-policy

D. route-policy NO_PREPEND
   if as-path passes-through '11' then
       drop
   else
       pass
   endif
end-policy

```

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/crs/software/crs_r4-1/routing/command/reference/b_routing_cr41crs/b_routing_cr41crs_chapter_01000.html#wp3850885229

NEW QUESTION: 15

Refer to the exhibit.



```
R1# show ip ospf interface serial1/0
```

```
(output limited)
```

```
Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up
```

```
Internet Address 172.16.1.0/32, Area 0
```

```
Process ID 1, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 64
```

```
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 0
```

```
Designated Router (ID) 172.16.1.0, Interface address 172.16.1.0
```

While configuring router 2 with all the default values, a network engineer cannot see any route received in router 1. How should the engineer solve the issue?

- A. Modify the IP address or mask of the interface to a valid one.
- B. Set the network type in S1/0 to point-to-point.

- C. Set up a priority different than 0 in the interface.
- D. Modify the router ID to be the interface IP on the serial.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 16

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is troubleshooting an OSPF issue. Router 1 has a neighbor relationship with router 2. Only router 1 classful EIGRP routes can be seen on router 2. In order for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed correctly, which action should be taken?

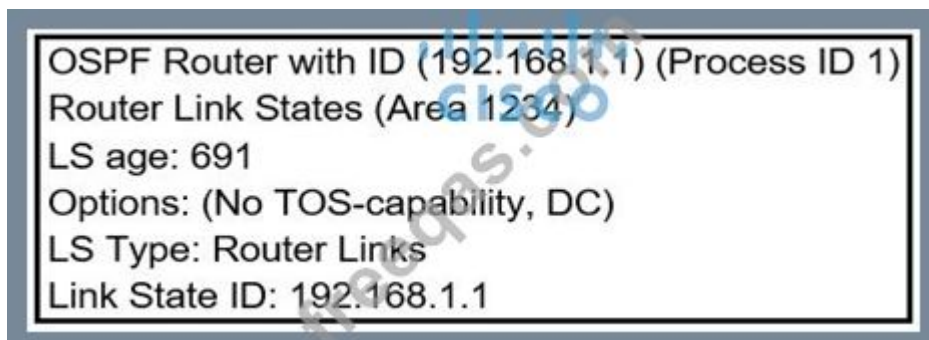
- A. Router 1 must have the keyword subnets included in the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.
- B. Router 1 must have the keyword metric-type 1 included in the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.
- C. Router 1 must remove the AS number 1 from the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.
- D. Router 1 must have the keyword ospf-metric included in the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Refer to the exhibit.



Which LSA type is indicated by this router output?

- A. type 1 LSA
- B. type 4 LSA
- C. type 3 LSA
- D. type 2 LSA

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 18

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
interface gigabitethernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
router isis
 net 49.0022.1111.1111.1111.00
 is-type level-1

R2
interface gigabitethernet0/1
 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
router isis
 net 49.0021.1111.1111.1112.00
 is-type level-1
```

Routers R1 and R2 cannot form a neighbor relationship, but the network is otherwise configured correctly and operating normally. Which two statements describe the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. The two routers are in different areas
- B. The two routers have password mismatch issues
- C. The two routers are in different subnets
- D. The two routers have the same network ID
- E. The two routers are in the same area

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which command is used to enable BIDIR-PIM under global configuration mode for Cisco IOS XE Software?

- A. ip pim bidir-enable
- B. ipv4 pim bidir-enable
- C. ip multicast-routing
- D. ip pim bidir

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipmulti_pim/configuration/xr-3s/imc-pim-xr-3s-book/imc_basic_cfg.html

NEW QUESTION: 20

Refer to the exhibit.

```

router1# show ip ospf interface serial 2
Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 192.168.2.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 192.168.2.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 64
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 192.168.2.1, Interface address 192.168.2.1
  Backup Designated router (ID) 192.168.2.2, Interface address
192.168.2.2
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:07
  Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 192.168.2.2 (Backup Designated Router)
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

router2# show ip ospf interface serial 1/0
Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 192.168.2.2/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 192.168.2.2, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT, Cost:
64
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:03
  Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 192.168.2.1
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

```

Router 1 and Router2 have shared routes in the OSPF database but the routes are missing from their routing tables. Checking the prefix-list configuration on both routers, the engineer confirmed all networks are allowed. What action should the engineer take to fix the problem?

- A. Configure interface Serial1/0 on Router1 as a point-to-point interface
- B. Configure the two routers with different hello and dead timer values
- C. Switch the DR and BDR roles between the two routers
- D. Configure the two routers with different process IDs

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 21

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:XR1#show run
```

```
route-policy AGGRO
  if destination in (10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 25) then
    set community (10:825)
  endif
  if destination in (10.2.0.0/24) then
    drop
  endif
  if destination in (10.1.0.0/24) then
    suppress-route
  endif
end-policy
!
!
router bgp 1
  bgp router-id 192.168.0.7
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    aggregate-address 10.0.0.0/8 route-policy AGGRO
```

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:XR1#
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network operator is working to filter routes from being advertised that are covered under an aggregate announcement. The receiving router of the aggregate announcement block is still getting some of the more specific routes plus the aggregate. Which configuration change ensures that only the aggregate is announced now and in the future if other networks are to be added?

- A. Configure the summary-only keyword on the aggregate command
- B. Set each specific route in the AGGRO policy to remove instead of suppress-route
- C. Filter the routes on the receiving router
- D. Set each specific route in the AGGRO policy to drop instead of suppress-route

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 22

```
Router1# show ip bgp
```

```
BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 192.168.1.1
```

```
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,  
r RIB-failure, S Stale
```

```
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
```

	Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
*>	192.168.10.0/24	192.168.1.2	0		0	65525 i
*>	192.168.3.0/24	192.168.2.2	0		0	65535 i
*	192.168.3.0/24	192.168.4.2	0		0	65545 i
*>	192.168.20.0/24	0.0.0.0	0		32768	i

Refer to the exhibit. Which attribute can router 1 alter so that only other iBGP peers prefer to use 192.168.4.2 as the next hop for route 192.168.3.0/24?

- A. local preference
- B. origin
- C. MED
- D. weight

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23

Refer to the exhibit. Routers R1, R2, R3, and R4 have been configured to run OSPF, and router R5 is running EIGRP. Traffic from R1 to R5 is expected to pass via R4, but OSPF routing has calculated the best path via R3.

Which action corrects the problem?



```
R3  
router ospf 1  
redistribute eigrp 1 metric-type 1
```

```
R4  
router ospf 1  
redistribute eigrp 1 metric-type 2
```

- A. Configure R1 with a static route to the R5 networks and set R5 as the next hop.
- B. Configure R3 to use metric-type 1 with a higher metric than R4.
- C. Reconfigure R1 in Area 0.
- D. Change the metric-type value on R3 to 2.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24

Refer to the exhibit.

```
router bgp 65515
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 route-map ciscotest in
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 65516

ip as-path access-list 1 permit _65517_

route-map ciscotest permit 10
 match as-path 1
 set local-preference 150
```

After troubleshooting BGP traffic steering issue, which action did the network operator take to achieve the correct effect of this configuration?

- A. Routes that have passed through AS 65517 have the local preference set to 150 and the traffic is denied.
- B. Routes directly attached to AS 65517 have the local preference set to 150.
- C. Routes that have passed through AS 65517 have the local preference set to 150.
- D. Routes that have originated through AS 65517 have the local preference set to 150.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which command is used to enable BIDIR-PIM under global configuration mode for Cisco IOS XE Software?

- A. ipv4 pim bidir-enable
- B. multicast-routing
- C. Ip pim bidlr-enable
- D. ip pim bidir ip

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

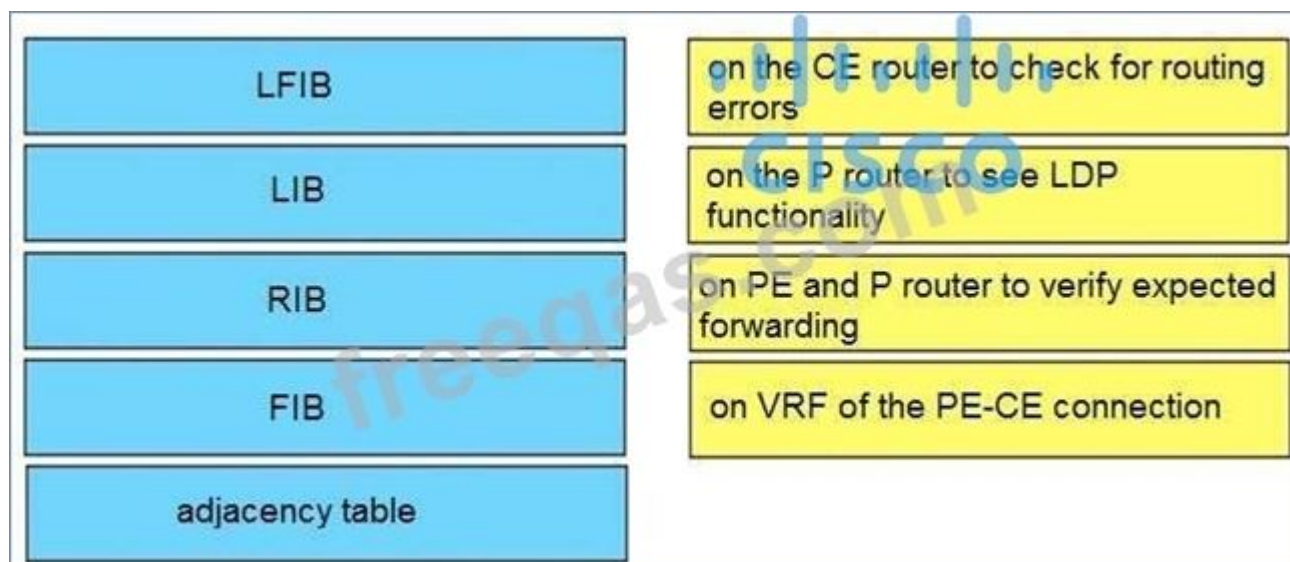
NEW QUESTION: 26

Drag and Drop Question

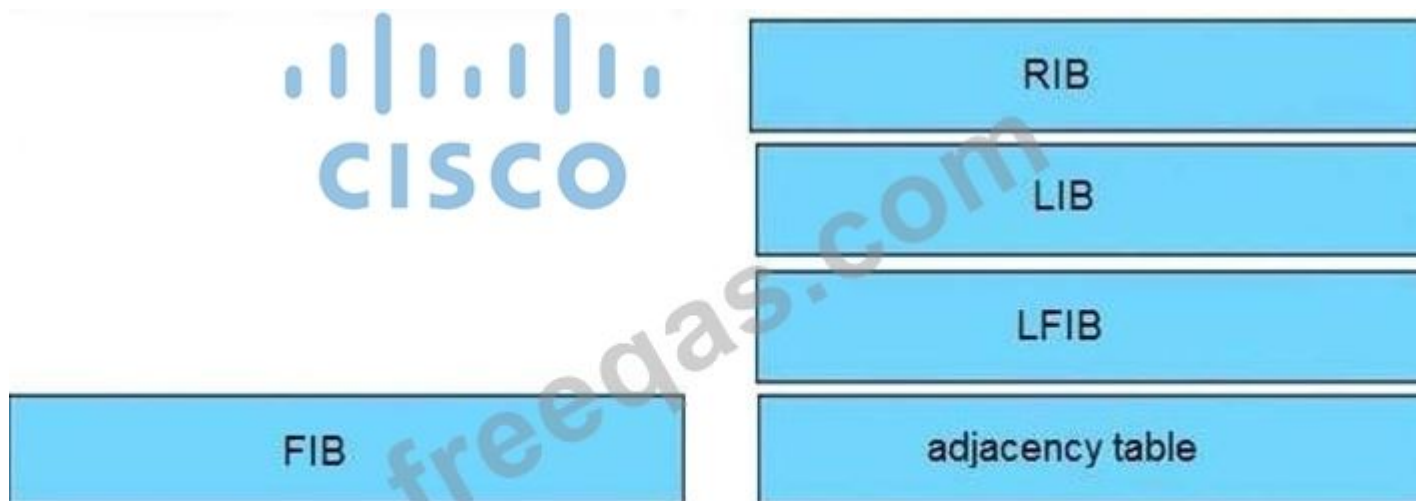
An engineer is troubleshooting end-to-end customer traffic across an MPLS VPN service provider network.

Which tasks should the engineer use to solve the routing issues?

Drag and drop the table types from the left onto the most useful troubleshooting tasks/router types on the right. (Not all options are used.)



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 27

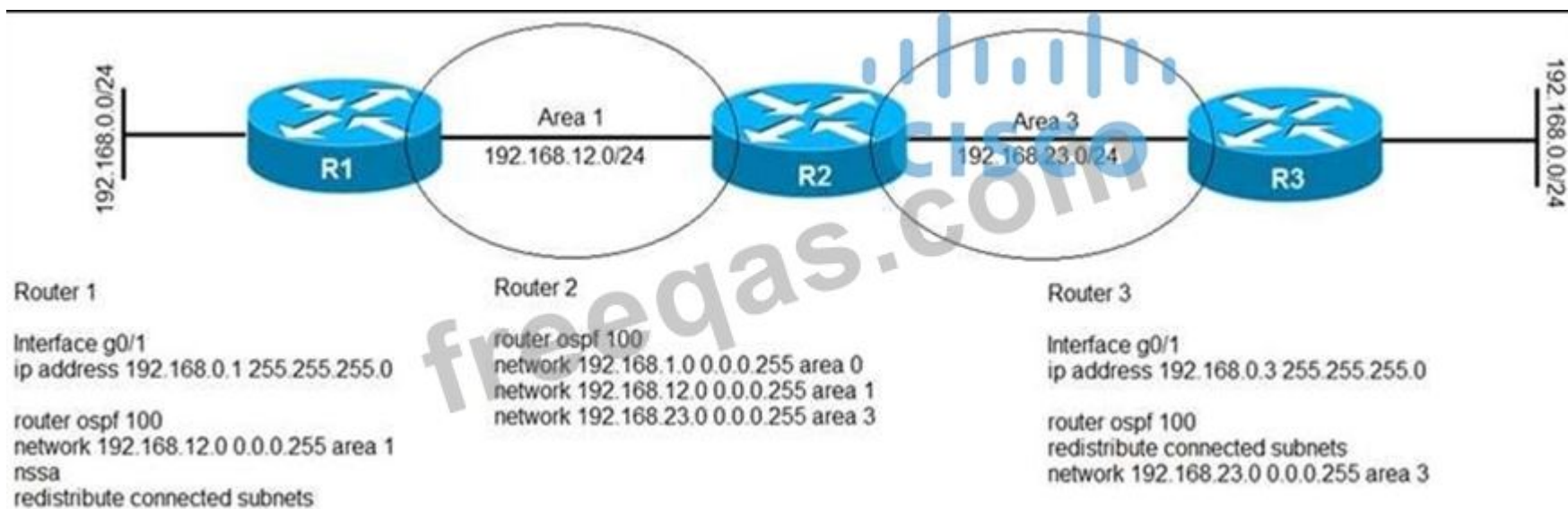
In a PIM-SM environment, which mechanism determines the traffic that a receiver receives?

- A. The RP on the shared tree floods traffic out of all PIM configured interfaces.
- B. The receiver explicitly requests traffic from a single source, which responds by forwarding all traffic.
- C. The receiver explicitly requests traffic from each desired source, which responds by sending all traffic.
- D. The receiver explicitly requests its desired traffic from the RP on the shared tree.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

Refer to the exhibit.



After troubleshooting an OSPF adjacency issue, routers 1, 2, and 3 have formed OSPF neighbor relationships. Which statement about the configuration is true?

- A. Router 2 receives a Type 7 LSAs from router 3 for its connected subnets
- B. Router 2 uses router 1 as the next hop for 192.168.0.0/24
- C. Router 2 uses router 3 as the next hop for 192.168.0.0/24
- D. Router 2 receives a Type 5 LSAs from router 1 for its connected subnets

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

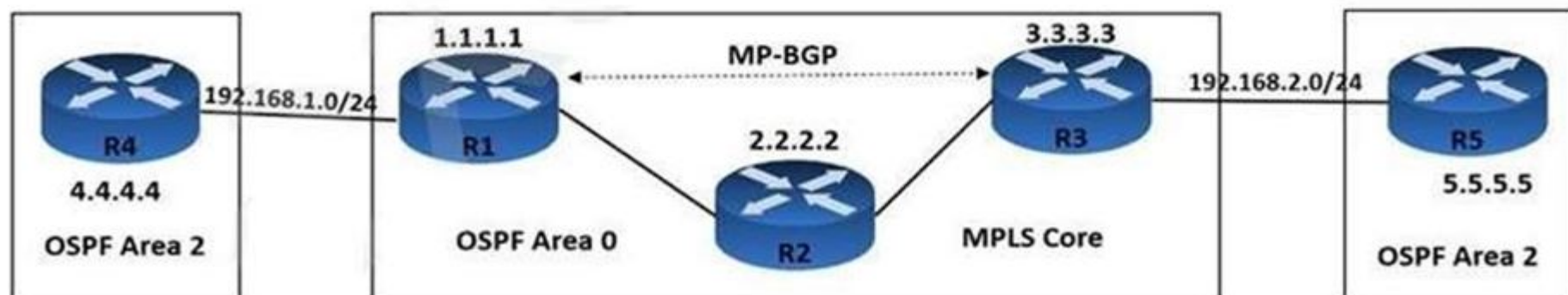
NEW QUESTION: 29

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is troubleshooting connectivity issues on the MPLS core network. A customer connected through R4 cannot reach the OSPF domain on R5. While checking the routing table of R1, the engineer cannot see all the routes from R3 and R5. Which task must the engineer perform so that R4 is able to reach R5?

```

R1#sh ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R- RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user
static route o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
1.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 1.1.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
2.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 2.2.2.2 [110/11] via 10.0.0.2, 01:38:48, FastEthernet 0/0
3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 3.3.3.3 [110/21] via 10.0.0.2, 01:02:29, FastEthernet 0/0
10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C 10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet 0/0
O 10.0.1.0 [110/20] via 10.0.0.2, 01:02:39, FastEthernet 0/0
R1#sh ip bgp vpnv4 vrf RED
BGP table version is 9, local router ID is 1.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid,
> best, r RIB-failure, S Stale Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path Route Distinguisher: 4:4 (default for vrf RED)
*>i5.5.5.5/32 3.3.3.3 11 100 0 ?
*>i192.168.2.0 3.3.3.3 0 100 0 ?
R4#sh ip route
4.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 4.4.4.4 is directly connected, Loopback0
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet 0/

```

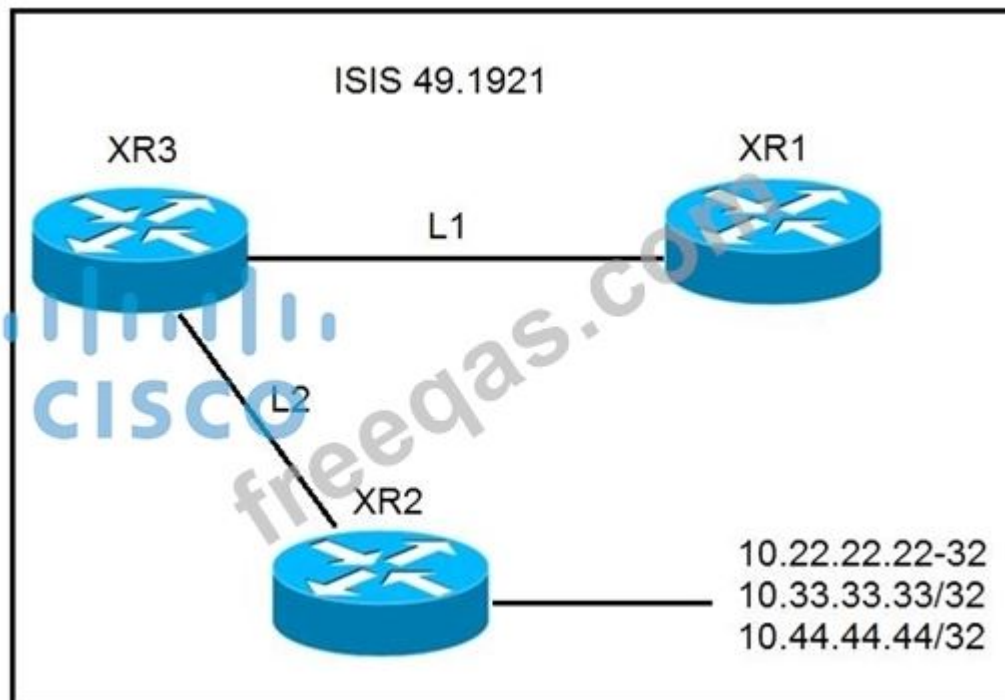


- Enable route filtering between routers R1 and R3.
- Enable MP-BGP peering on routers R1, R3, R4, and R5.
- Enable OSPF peering and configure route redistribution between routers R4 and R1.
- Enable OSPF on the Area-0 routers and configure MP-BGP between routers R1 and R3.

Answer: [SHOW ANSWER](#)

NEW QUESTION: 30

Refer to the exhibit.



A network operator must stop 10.33.33.33/32 from being redistributed into Level 1 router XR1. Which configuration meets this need?

```
#XR2
prefix-set NO_33
  10.33.33.33/32
end-set
!
route-policy ISIS_NO_33
  if destination in NO_33 then
    drop
  else
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS NO 33
```

B.

```
#XR3
prefix-set NO_33
 10.33.33.33/32
end-set
!
route-policy ISIS_NO_33
  if destination in NO_33 then
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_NO_33
```

C.

```
#XR3
prefix-set NO_33
 10.33.33.33/32
end-set
!
route-policy ISIS_NO_33
  if destination in NO_33 then
    drop
  else
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_NO_33
```

```
#XR3
prefix-set NO_33
 10.33.33.33/23
end-set
!
route-policy ISIS_NO_33
  if destination in NO_33 then
    drop
  else
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_NO_33
```

A. Option D

B. Option A

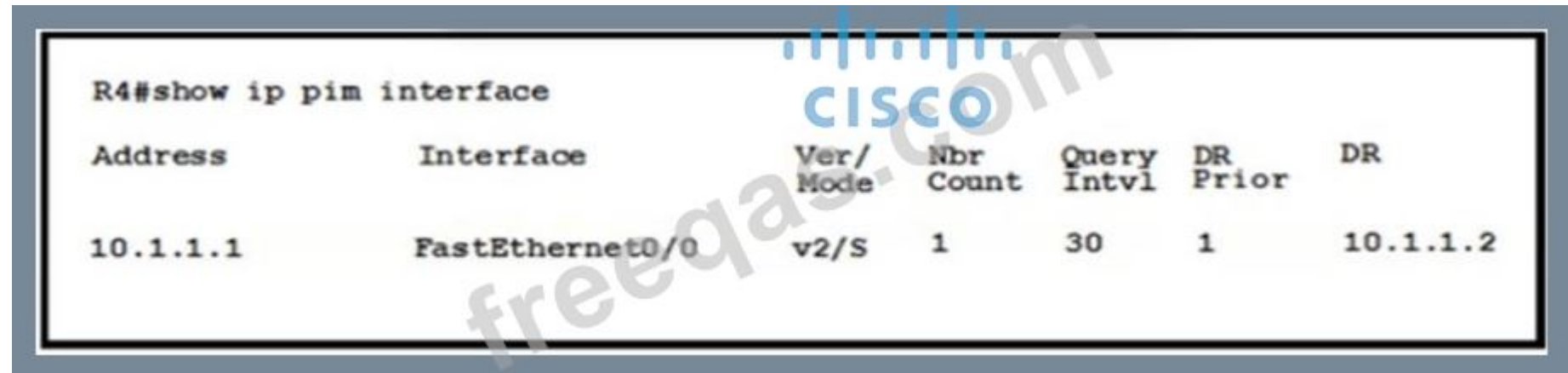
C. Option B

D. Option C

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

Refer to the exhibit.



The image shows a terminal window with the command 'R4#show ip pim interface' and its output. The output is a table with columns: Address, Interface, Ver/Mode, Nbr Count, Query Intvl, DR Prior, and DR. The data row shows Address 10.1.1.1, Interface FastEthernet0/0, Ver/Mode v2/S, Nbr Count 1, Query Intvl 30, DR Prior 1, and DR 10.1.1.2. A large 'freedast.com' watermark is overlaid on the terminal output.

Address	Interface	Ver/Mode	Nbr Count	Query Intvl	DR Prior	DR
10.1.1.1	FastEthernet0/0	v2/S	1	30	1	10.1.1.2

Which two commands must the engineer configure for the company's PIM-PIM network to enable Auto-RP mappings to be sent over the FastEthernet0/0 interface without affecting normal operation? (Choose two)

A. enable dense mode

B. enable Auto-RP announcements

C. enable sparse-mode

D. enable sparse-dense mode

E. enable auto-rp listener

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

An engineer is working to implement segment routing protocol on the customer's core network. Which step should the engineer take before the segment routing is enabled and is running with BGP?

A. Segment routing must be configured with EIGRP.

B. Segment routing must be configured with ISIS.

C. MPLS must be configured.

D. Explicit-null must be configured for all neighbors.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 33

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
ip prefix-list ciscotest deny 192.168.1.0/24 le 32
router ospf 1
 area 5 filter-list prefix ciscotest out
```

An engineer applied the configuration on R1 to prevent network 192.168.1.0/24 from being propagated outside of area 5. After the change, users have reported they are not able to access any of the application servers that were working before. While checking the routing table of the peer router. The engineer notices R1 stopped propagating any routes outside area 5. Which action must be taken to fix the problem?

- A. Add a permit statement for 0.0.0.0/0 le 32 to the end of the prefix-list 10 override the implicit deny.
- B. Configure an additional filter-list on R1 for inbound traffic to allow external router into area 5.
- C. Reconfigure the filter-list statement to apply in the inbound direction
- D. Change the prefix-list action to permit and add an explicit deny statement for network 192.168.1.0/24

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 34

Refer to the exhibit.

```

RP/0/0/CPU/0:P1#
!
key chain BGP
key 1
accept-lifetime 13:14:06 february 14 1993 infinitive
send-lifetime 13:14:06 february 14 1993 infinitive
key-string password cisco123
cryptographic-algorithm MD5
!
!
router bgp 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
neighbor 192.168.13.3
remote-as 1
keychain BGP
address-family ipv4 unicast

RP/0/0/CPU/0:PE3#
!
key chain BGP
key 1
accept-lifetime 13:14:06 february 14 1993 infinitive
send-lifetime 13:14:06 february 14 1993 infinitive
key-string password cisco123
cryptographic-algorithm MD5
!
!
router bgp 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
neighbor 192.168.13.1
remote-as 1
keychain BGP
address-family ipv4 unicast

```

P1 and PE3 Cisco IOS XR routers are directly connected and have this configuration applied. The BGP session is not coming up. Assume that there is no IP reachability problem and both routers can open tcp port 179 to each other. Which two actions fix the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Remove the send and accept lifetime under key 1
- B. Change MD5 to HMAC-ESP
- C. Change MD5 to HMAC-SHA1-12
- D. Change MD5 to HMAC-MD5
- E. Change MD5 to SHA-1

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which keyword is used with the match route-type command to redistribute the external BGP and IGP routes using route map?

- A. match route-type type-1
- B. match route-type nssa-external
- C. match route-type type-2
- D. match route-type external

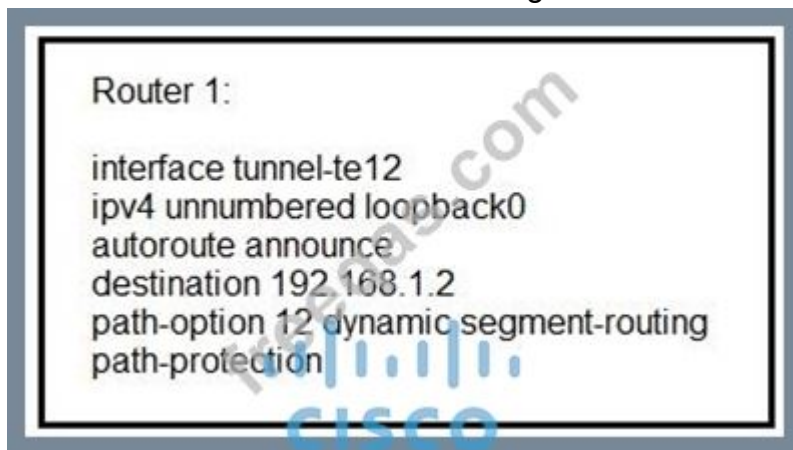
Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/49111-route-map- bestp.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/49111-route-map-bestp.html)

NEW QUESTION: 36

Refer to the exhibit. Router 1 has established an SR-TE tunnel with router 2.

Which statement describes this configuration?



- A. Router 2 is the head-end tunnel and has explicitly set a path to router 1.
- B. Router 1 is the head-end tunnel and has dynamically chosen a path to router 2.
- C. Router 1 has a list of labels used to explicitly lay out a path to router 2.
- D. Router 1 and router 2 have a bidirectional tunnel set up with dynamic path selection.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

What is used by SR-TE to steer traffic through the network?

- A. shortest path calculated by IGP
- B. dynamic rules
- C. path policy
- D. explicit maps

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/segment-routing/configuration/ guide/b-seg-routing-cg-asr9k/b-seg-routing-cg-asr9k_chapter_0100.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/segment-routing/configuration/guide/b-seg-routing-cg-asr9k/b-seg-routing-cg-asr9k_chapter_0100.html)

NEW QUESTION: 38

Refer to the exhibit. Router 1 is connected to router 2 on interface TenGigE0/1.

Which interface provides the alternate path to 172.16.200.9/32 when the link between router 1 and router 2 goes down?



- A. A primary path must be manually installed
- B. A backup path must be statically installed
- C. TenGigE0/2 interface provides the alternate path
- D. TenGigE0/1 interface provides the alternate path

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 39

```
router bgp 65520
  timers bgp 30 240
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which effect of this configuration is true?

- A. It sets the keepalive timer to 30 seconds and the hold timer to 240 seconds.
- B. It sets the keepalive timer to 30 milliseconds and the hold timer to 240 milliseconds
- C. It sets the hold timer to 30 milliseconds and the keepalive timer to 240 milliseconds
- D. It sets the hold timer to 30 seconds and the keepalive timer to 240 seconds

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_bgp/command/irg-cr-book/bgp-s1.html#wp1552800140

NEW QUESTION: 40

Refer to the exhibit.

Router 1:

```
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
```

```
router ospf 2
```

```
mpls traffic-eng router-id loopback 0
```

```
mpls traffic-eng area 0
```

```
interface gigabitethernet0/1
```

```
ip rsvp bandwidth
```

```
interface tunnel 1
```

```
ip unnumbered loopback 0
```

```
tunnel destination 192.168.4.1
```

```
tunnel mode mpls traffic-eng
```

```
tunnel mpls traffic-eng bandwidth 150
```

```
tunnel mpls traffic-eng autoroute announce
```

Router 2:

```
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
```

```
router ospf 2
```

```
mpls traffic-eng router-id loopback 0
```

```
mpls traffic-eng area 0
```

```
interface gigabitethernet0/1
```

```
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
```

```
ip rsvp bandwidth
```

Router 1 has attempted to establish a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel to router 2, but the tunnel has failed. Which statement about this configuration is true?

- A. Router 1 must define an explicit path to router 2
- B. Router 1 must have Cisco MPLS TE enabled on interface gigabitethernet0/1
- C. Router 2 must have a tunnel interface created with router 1 as the destination
- D. Router 1 and router 2 must define the RSVP bandwidth reserved on the physical interfaces

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 41

Which output from the show isis interface command helps an engineer troubleshoot an IS-IS adjacency problem on a Cisco IOS-XR platform?

- A. hello interval
- B. circuit type
- C. metric
- D. priority

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

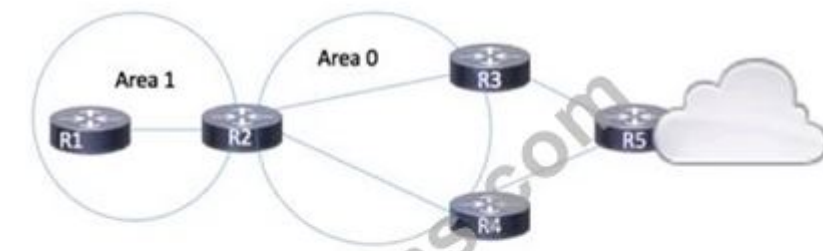
What is one of the configuration errors within an AS that can stop a Cisco IOS-XR router from announcing certain prefixes to its EBGp peers?

- A. The inbound BGP route policy only has set actions defined without any pass actions defined
- B. The outbound BGP route policy only has set actions defined without any pass actions defined
- C. Some prefixes were mistagged with the no-export BGP community
- D. Some prefixes were set with an MED of 0

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

Refer to the exhibit.



```
R3
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 metric-type 1

R4
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 metric-type 2
```

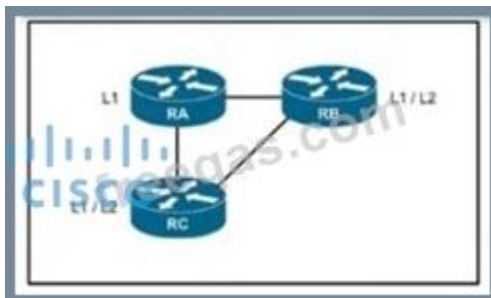
Routers R1, R2, R3, and R4 have been configured to run OSPF. and router R5 is running EIGRP Traffic from R1 to R5 is expected to pass via R4. but OSPF routing has calculated the best path via R3. Which action corrects the problem?

- A. Change the metric-type value on R3 to 2.
- B. Reconfigure R1 in Area 0.
- C. Configure R1 with a static route to the R5 networks and set R5 as the next hop.
- D. Configure R3 to use metric-type 1 with a higher metric than R4.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 44

Refer to the exhibit.



Routers RA and RB are IS-IS peers configured for NSF but router RC is an IS-IS peer without NSF capability If RA undergoes processor switchover what is the effect on the network environment?

- A. All peer relationships remain up and the link-state database is unchanged
- B. All peer relationships remain up, but the link-state database is rebuilt on each device
- C. If RC is operating without the Cisco configuration option all three routers tear down their peering relationships and re-establish peering
- D. If RC is operating without the Cisco configuration option only 2 routers tear down their peering relationships and re-establish peering

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 45

Which types of multicast distribution tree can PIM-SM use?

- A. Only shortest path tree rooted at the RP
- B. Shared tree rooted at the source and shortest path tree switchover
- C. Shared tree rooted at the RP and shortest path tree switchover
- D. Only shared tree rooted at the RP
- E. Only shared tree rooted at the source
- F. Shared tree rooted at the first-hop router and shortest path tree rooted at the RP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 46

Refer to the exhibit.

```
router bgp 65520
 timers bgp 30 240
```

Which effect of this configuration is true?

- A. It sets the keepalive timer to 30 seconds and the hold timer to 240 seconds.
- B. It sets the keepalive timer to 30 milliseconds and the hold timer to 240 milliseconds
- C. It sets the hold timer to 30 milliseconds and the keepalive timer to 240 milliseconds
- D. It sets the hold timer to 30 seconds and the keepalive timer to 240 seconds

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

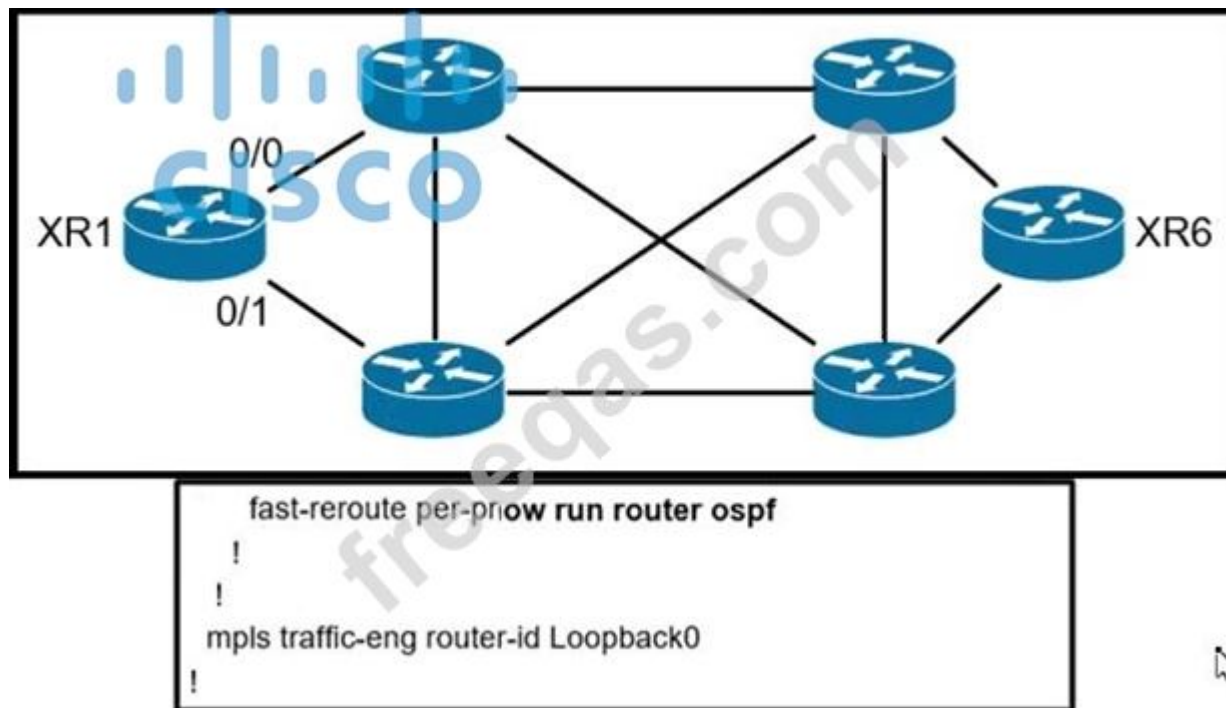
Reference:

html#wp1552800140

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Refer to the exhibits.



All links inside the network are configured at a default cost of one inside the fully converged OSPF domain. Given the configuration from XR1, which interface does traffic from XR1 that is destined to the loopback interface of XR6 select for the exiting interface?

- A.** Interface GigabitEthernet 0/1. The tie breaker of the node index priority is lower and trumps the path cost.
- B.** Interface GigabitEthernet 0/1. The tie breaker of the path cost being lower. The node index priority does not impact this selection process.
- C.** Interface GigabitEthernet 0/0. The tie breaker of the path cost being lower. The node index priority does not impact this selection process.
- D.** Interface GigabitEthernet 0/0. The tie breaker of the node index priority is lower and trumps the path cost.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 48

Refer to the exhibit.

```

RP/0/0/CPU/0:P1#
!
key chain BGP
key 1
accept-lifetime 13:14:06 february 14 1993 infinitive
send-lifetime 13:14:06 february 14 1993 infinitive
key-string password cisco123
cryptographic-algorithm MD5
!
!
router bgp 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
neighbor 192.168.13.3
remote-as 1
keychain BGP
address-family ipv4 unicast

RP/0/0/CPU/0:PE3#
!
key chain BGP
key 1
accept-lifetime 13:14:06 february 14 1993 infinitive
send-lifetime 13:14:06 february 14 1993 infinitive
key-string password cisco123
cryptographic-algorithm MD5
!
!
router bgp 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
neighbor 192.168.13.1
remote-as 1
keychain BGP
address-family ipv4 unicast

```

P1 and PE3 Cisco IOS XR routers are directly connected and have this configuration applied. The BGP session is not coming up. Assume that there is no IP reachability problem and both routers can open tcp port 179 to each other. Which two actions fix the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Change MD5 to HMAC-SHA1-12
- B. Change MD5 to HMAC-ESP
- C. Change MD5 to SHA-1

D. Change MD5 to HMAC-MD5

E. Remove the send and accept lifetime under key 1

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/crs/software/crs_r4-0/security/configuration/guide/sc40crsbook_chapter5.html

NEW QUESTION: 49

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RP/0/0/CPU/0:P1#
!
key chain BGP
key 1
key-string password cisco123
cryptographic-algorithm HMAC-MD5
!
router bgp 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
neighbor 192.168.13.3
remote-as 1
keychain BGP
address-family ipv4 unicast

RP/0/0/CPU/0:PE3#
!
key chain BGP
key 1
key-string password cisco123
cryptographic-algorithm HMAC-MD5
!
router bgp 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
neighbor 192.168.13.1
remote-as 1
keychain BGP
address-family ipv4 unicast
```

P1 and PE3 Cisco IOS XR routers are directly connected and have this configuration applied. The BGP session is not coming up. Assume that there is no IP reachability problem and both routers can open tcp port 179 to each other. Which action fixes the issue?

A. Configure the send and accept lifetime under key 1

B. Change HMAC-MD5 to HMAC-SHA1-12

C. Change HMAC-MD5 to HMAC-SHA1-20

D. Change HMAC-MD5 to MD5

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 50

Which difference should be considered when intradomain or interdomain multicast routing is implemented?

A. Interdomain multicast routing relies on PIM-DM and intradomain multicast routing relies on PIM-SM.

B. Interdomain multicast routing requires an IS-IS or OSPF neighbor relationship between the domains but intradomain multicast routing requires only BGP

C. A network uses intradomain multicast routing without interdomain routing but networks that use interdomain multicast routing must also apply intradomain routing

D. interdomain multicast routing uses BIDR-PIM to establish neighbor relationships between AS and interdomain multicast routing uses MSDP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 51

Refer to the exhibit. What is the relationship between Router 1 and Router 2?

Router 1:

pce

address ipv4 192.168.1.1

Router 2:

router isis

distribute link-state instance-id 40

router bgp 65515

address-family link-state link-state

neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 65515

update-source Loopback0

address-family link-state link-state

- A. Router 1 and Router 2 are participating in SR-TE tunnels and are both head-end routers.
- B. Router 1 centrally learns the topology of the network to aid in SR-TE path selection, and Router 2 is a node that feeds Router 1 topology information.
- C. Router 1 and Router 2 centrally learn the topology of the network to aid in SR-TE path selection for peers.
- D. Router 2 is the head-end router in an SR-TE tunnel, and it is learning topology of the network from the PCE enabled on Router 1.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 52

Refer to the exhibit.

Router 1:

pce

address ipv4 192.168.1.1

Router 2:

router isis

distribute link-state instance-id 40

router bgp 65515

address-family link-state link-state

neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 65515

update-source Loopback0

address-family link-state link-state

What is the relationship between Router 1 and Router 2?

- A. Router 1 and Router 2 are participating in SR-TE tunnels and are both head-end routers.
- B. Router 2 is the head-end router in an SR-TE tunnel, and it is learning topology of the network from the PCE enabled on Router 1.
- C. Router 1 centrally learns the topology of the network to aid in SR-TE path selection, and Router 2 is a node that feeds Router 1 topology information.
- D. Router 1 and Router 2 centrally learn the topology of the network to aid in SR-TE path selection for peers.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 53

Which two statements about mapping multicast IP addresses to MAC addresses are true?

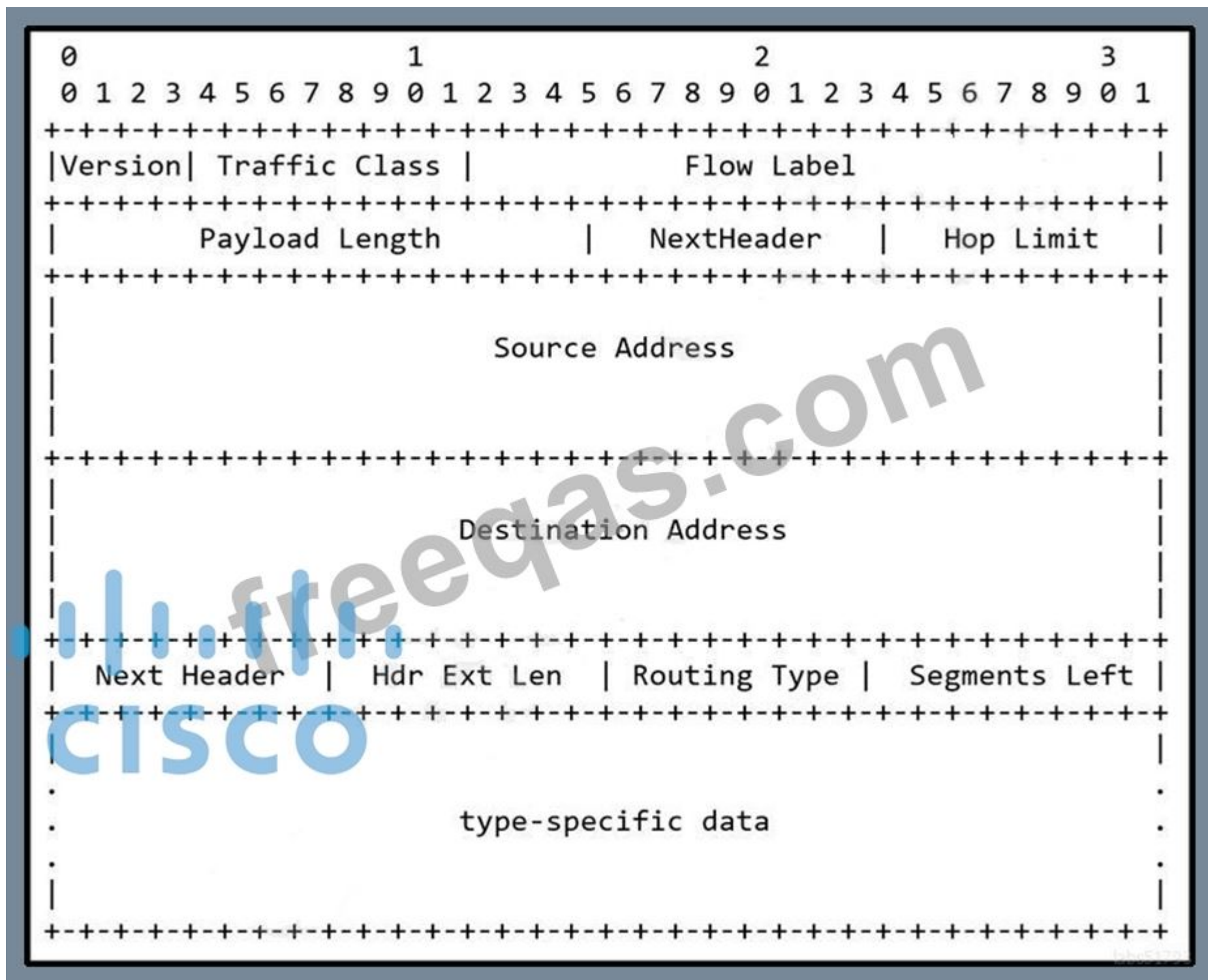
(Choose two.)

- A. The router performs the mapping before it hands the packet off to a switch
- B. The mapping process may generate overlapping addresses, which can cause receivers to receive unwanted packets
- C. All destination MAC addresses begin with an octet of binary 1s
- D. All multicast MAC addresses end with 0x0100.5E
- E. All mapped multicast MAC addresses begin with 0x0100.5E

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

Refer to the exhibit. The extension header of the IPv6 header is ignored when which value is equal to zero?



- A. Segments Left
- B. Hdr Ext Len
- C. Routing Type
- D. Next Header

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

<https://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=31948>

NEW QUESTION: 55

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Router1
router bgp 65530
 address-family ipv4 unicast
   bgp additional-paths select all
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 additional-paths send
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 advertise additional-paths all

```

Which statement about this configuration is true?

- A. Router 1 receives only the best path from neighbor 192.168.1.1
- B. Router 1 receives up to two paths from neighbor 192.168.1.1 for all routes in the same AS
- C. Router 1 sends and receives multiple best paths from neighbor 192.168.1.1
- D. Router 1 sends up to two paths to neighbor 192.168.1.1 for all routes

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 56

Refer to the exhibit.

```

"PE#show ip msdp peer
MSDP Peer 10.10.10.10 (?), AS ?
Connection status:
  State: Listen, Resets: 0, Connection source: none configured
  Uptime (Downtime): 00:00:07, Messages sent/received: 0/0
  Output messages discarded: 0
  Connection and counters cleared 00:00:7 ago
SA Filtering:
  Input (S, G) filter: none, route-map: none
  Input RP filter: none, route-map: none
  Output (S, G) filter: none, route-map: none
  Output RP filter: none, route-map: none
SA-Requests:
  Input filter: none
Peer ttl threshold: 0
SAs learned from this peer: 0
Input queue size: 0, Output queue size: 0"

```

A service provider technician is working on a multicast issue for a customer. While checking the multicast table, the technician notices that no flags are present for the (1.1.1.1, 239.1.1.1) entry, yet flags are present for the (1.1.1.1, 232.1.1.1) entry.

Which factor might explain this issue?

- A. Only the administratively scoped range is permitted
- B. Only ASM is permitted
- C. Only GLOP is permitted
- D. Only the default SSM range is permitted

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:iosxr# show run segment-routing
segment-routing
 global-block 18000 24999
!
RP/0/0/CPU0:iosxr#
```

A network engineer implemented this segment routing configuration. Which statement about the output is true?

- A. This range conflicts with the segment routing local block range.
- B. The device must be reloaded for these ranges to be allocated and used.
- C. The default segment routing global block range is being used on this device.
- D. A nondefault segment routing global block range is being used on this device.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

<segment-routing-book/seg-routing-global-block.html>

NEW QUESTION: 58

You have configured MSDP peering between two autonomous systems that pass traffic between two sites, but the peering has failed to come up.

Which task do you perform to begin troubleshooting the problem?

- A. Verify that both source interfaces are reachable from both peers
- B. Verify that multicast has been disabled globally
- C. Verify that the two MSDP peers allow asymmetric routing
- D. Verify that PIM-DM is configured on the source interface

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 59

Refer to the exhibit.

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:XR1#show run

route-policy AGGRO
  if destination in (10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 25) then
    set community (10:825)
  endif
  if destination in (10.2.0.0/24) then
    drop
  endif
  if destination in (10.1.0.0/24) then
    suppress-route
  endif
end-policy
!
!
router bgp 1
  bgp router-id 192.168.0.7
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    aggregate-address 10.0.0.0/8 route-policy AGGRO

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:XR1#

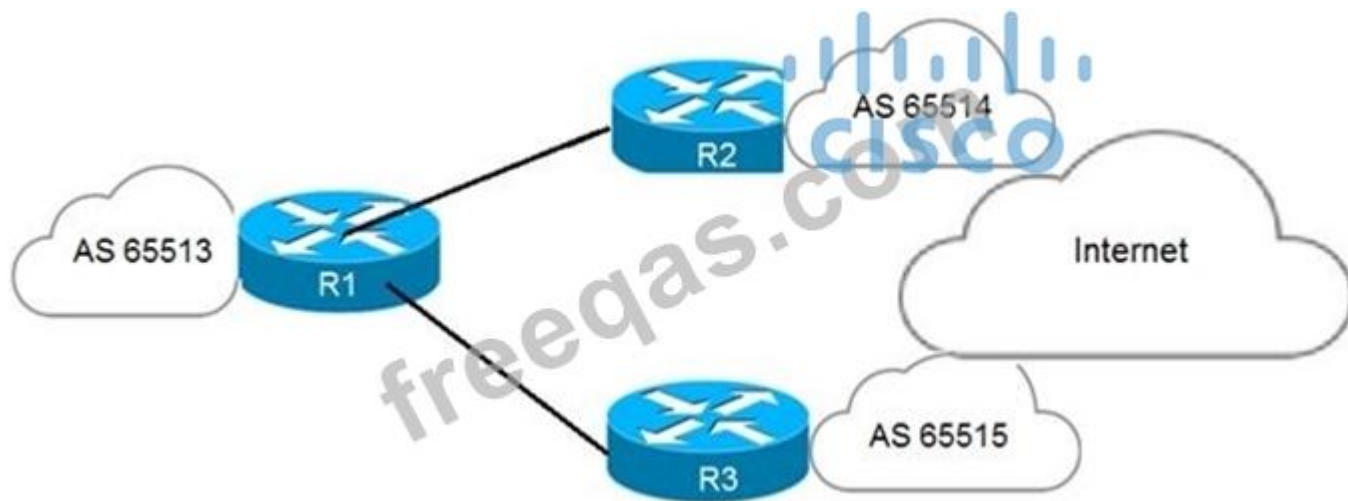
A network operator is working to filter routes from being advertised that are covered under an aggregate announcement. The receiving router of the aggregate announcement block is still getting some of the more specific routes plus the aggregate. Which configuration change ensures that only the aggregate is announced now and in the future if other networks are to be added?

- A. Set each specific route in the AGGRO policy to drop instead of suppress-route
- B. Set each specific route in the AGGRO policy to remove instead of suppress-route
- C. Configure the summary-only keyword on the aggregate command
- D. Filter the routes on the receiving router

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 60

Refer to the exhibit.



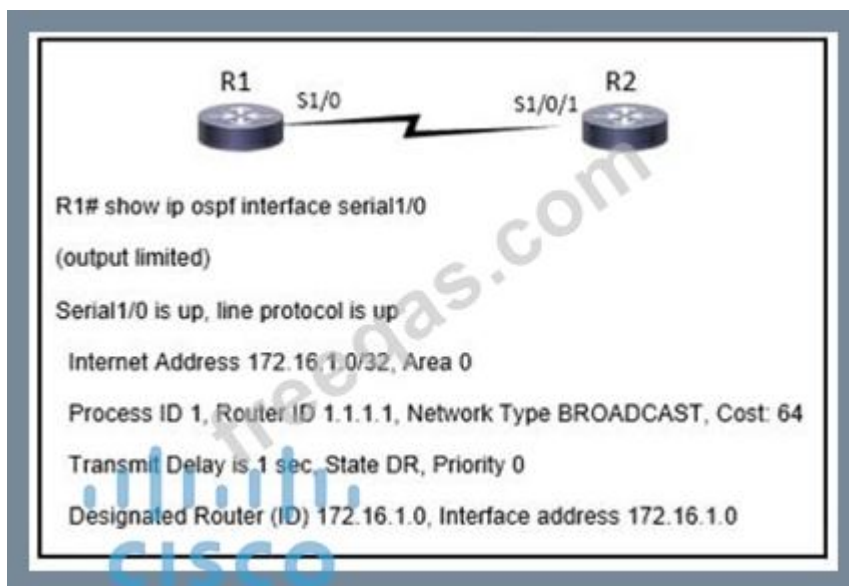
An engineer has successfully fixed BGP peering issue. R1 has an established eBGP peering with R2 and R3. Which mechanism should the engineer apply in order to steer the traffic correctly?

- A. The MED attribute can be applied on R2 to influence R1 to use it as the primary path.
- B. The IGP metric can be manipulated on R1 to allow traffic to be load balanced between R2 and R3.
- C. The local preference attribute can be applied on R3 to influence AS 65513 to use AS 65515 as the secondary path.
- D. The weight attribute can be applied on R2 to influence AS 65513 to use AS 65515 as the primary path.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 61

Refer to the exhibit.



While configuring router 2 with all the default values, a network engineer cannot see any route received in router 1. How should the engineer solve the issue?

- A. Set up a priority different than 0 in the interface.
- B. Modify the IP address or mask of the interface to a valid one.
- C. Set the network type in S1/0 to point-to-point.
- D. Modify the router ID to be the interface IP on the serial.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 62

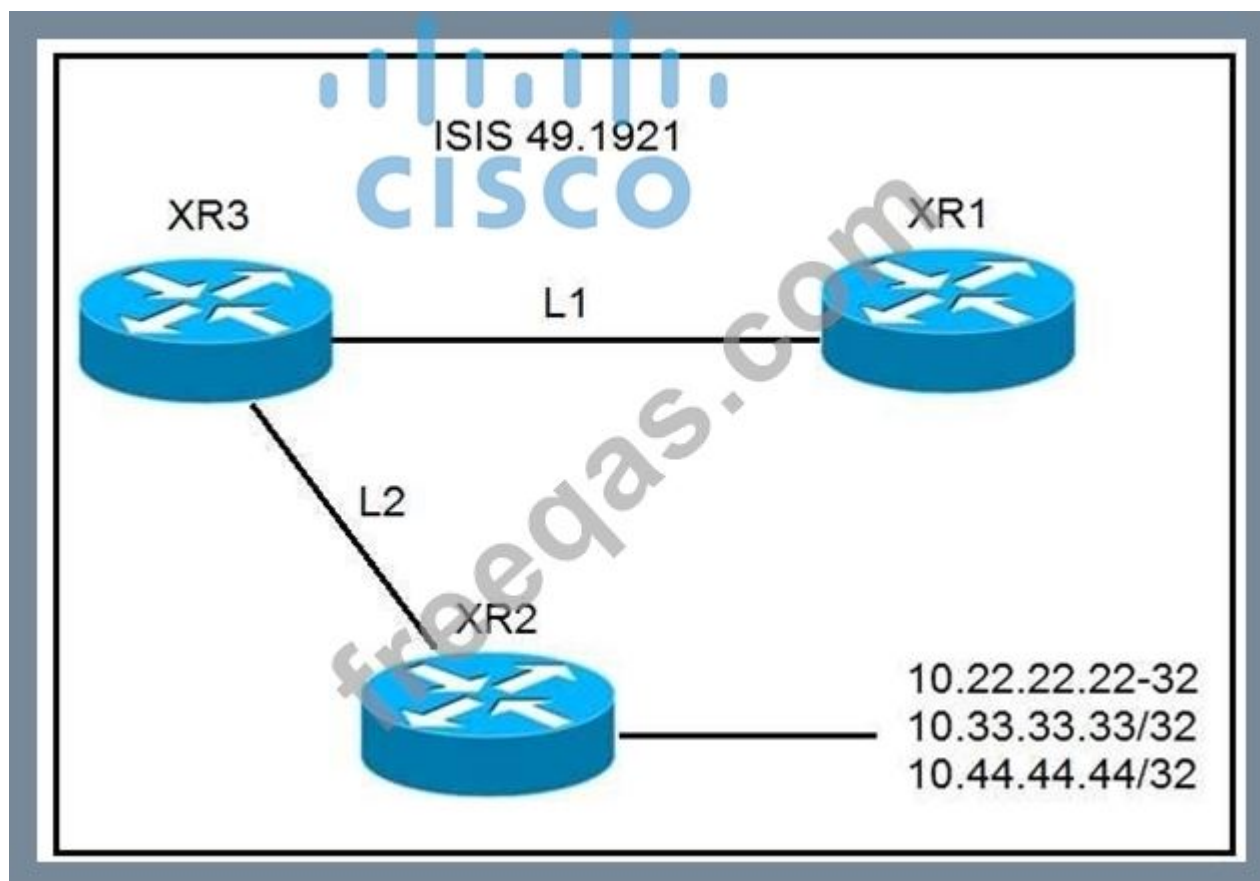
Refer to the exhibit. Which two commands must the engineer configure for the company's PIM- PIM network to enable Auto-RP mappings to be sent over the FastEthernet0/0 interface without affecting normal operation? (Choose two)

R4#show ip pim interface						
Address	Interface	Ver/ Mode	Nbr Count	Query Intvl	DR Prior	DR
10.1.1.1	FastEthernet0/0	v2/S	1	30	1	10.1.1.2

- A. enable sparse-dense mode
- B. enable sparse-mode
- C. enable Auto-RP announcements
- D. enable dense mode
- E. enable auto-rp listener

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 63



Refer to the exhibit. A network operator must stop 10.33.33.33/32 from being redistributed into Level 1 router XR1. Which configuration meets this need?

A.

```
#XR2
prefix-set NO_33
 10.33.33.33/32
end-set
!
route-policy ISIS_NO_33
 if destination in NO_33 then
  drop
 else
  pass
 endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_NO_33
```

```

XR3
prefix-set NO_33
 10.33.33.33/32
end-set

route-policy ISIS_NO_33
if destination in NO_33 then
drop
endif
end-policy

router isis 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_NO_33

```

B.

```

#XR3
prefix-set NO_33
 10.33.33.33/32
end-set
!
route-policy ISIS_NO_33
if destination in NO_33 then
drop
else
pass
endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_NO_33

```

C.

```

#XR3
prefix-set NO_33
 10.33.33.33/23
end-set
!
route-policy ISIS_NO_33
if destination in NO_33 then
drop
else
pass
endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_NO_33

```

D.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 64

```
Router 1:
router bgp 65530
address-family ipv4 unicast
  bgp additional-paths select all
neighbor 192.168.1.1 additional-paths send
neighbor 192.168.1.1 advertise additional-paths all
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which statement about this configuration is true?

- A. Router 1 sends and receives multiple best paths from neighbor 192.168.1.1
- B. Router 1 sends up to two paths to neighbor 192.168.1.1 for all routes
- C. Router 1 receives up to two paths from neighbor 192.168.1.1 for all routes in the same AS
- D. Router 1 receives only the best path from neighbor 192.168.1.1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 65

Refer to the exhibit. Which statement about this configuration is true?

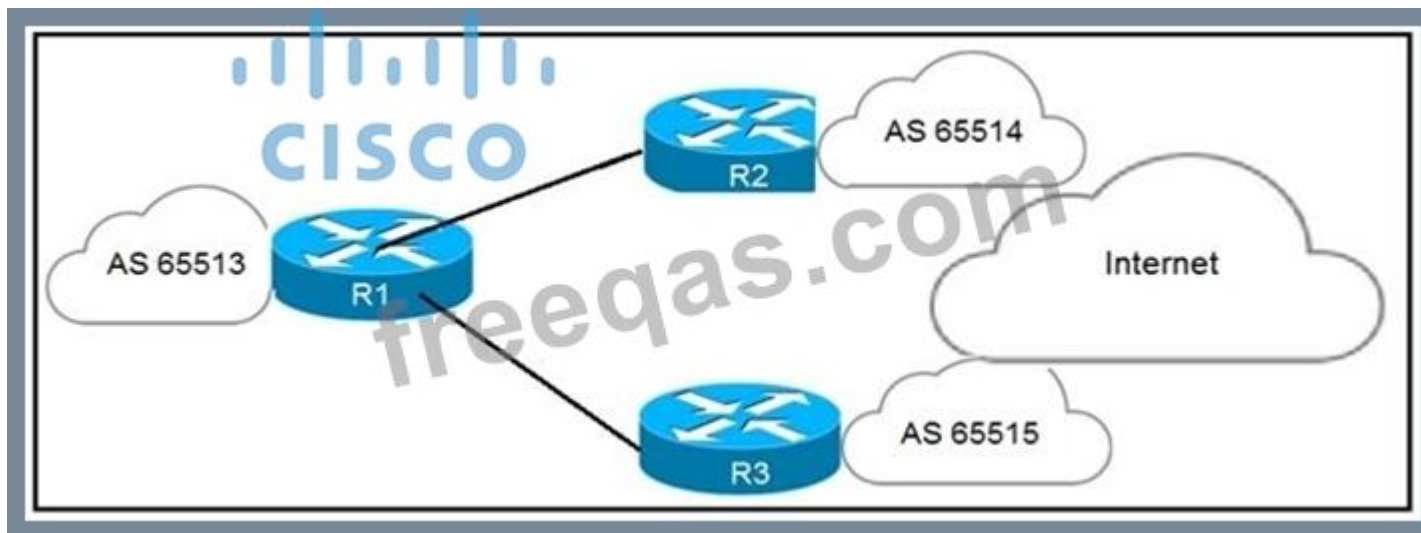
```
Router 1:
router bgp 65530
address-family ipv4 unicast
  bgp additional-paths select all
neighbor 192.168.1.1 additional-paths send
neighbor 192.168.1.1 advertise additional-paths all
```

- A. Router 1 receives only the best path from neighbor 192.168.1.1
- B. Router 1 receives up to two paths from neighbor 192.168.1.1 for all routes in the same AS
- C. Router 1 sends up to two paths to neighbor 192.168.1.1 for all routes
- D. Router 1 sends and receives multiple best paths from neighbor 192.168.1.1

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 66

Refer to the exhibit.

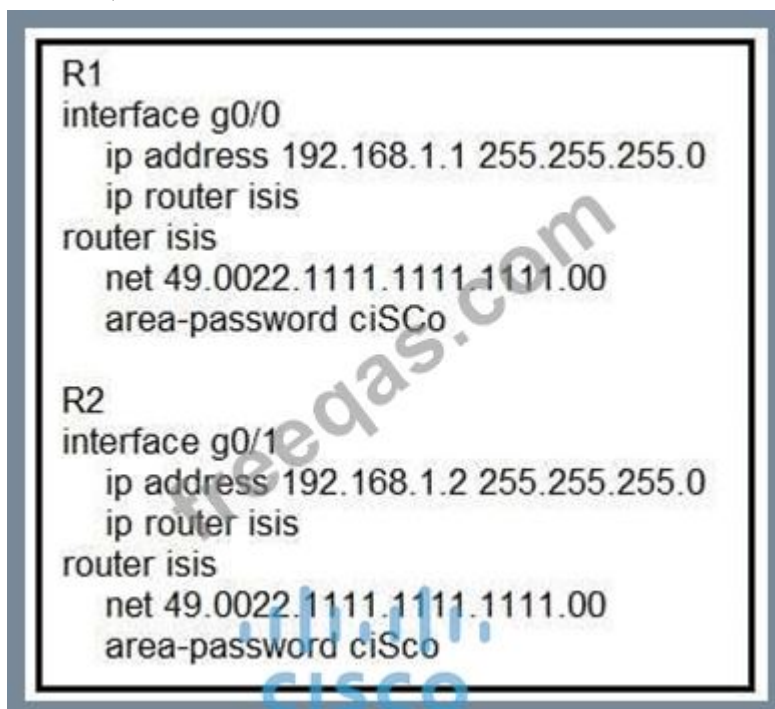


An engineer has successfully fixed BGP peering issue. R1 has an established eBGP peering with R2 and R3. Which mechanism should the engineer apply in order to steer the traffic correctly?

- A. The IGP metric can be manipulated on R1 to allow traffic to be load balanced between R2 and R3.
- B. The MED attribute can be applied on R2 to influence R1 to use it as the primary path.
- C. The weight attribute can be applied on R2 to influence AS 65513 to use AS 65515 as the primary path.
- D. The local preference attribute can be applied on R3 to influence AS 65513 to use AS 65515 as the secondary path.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 67



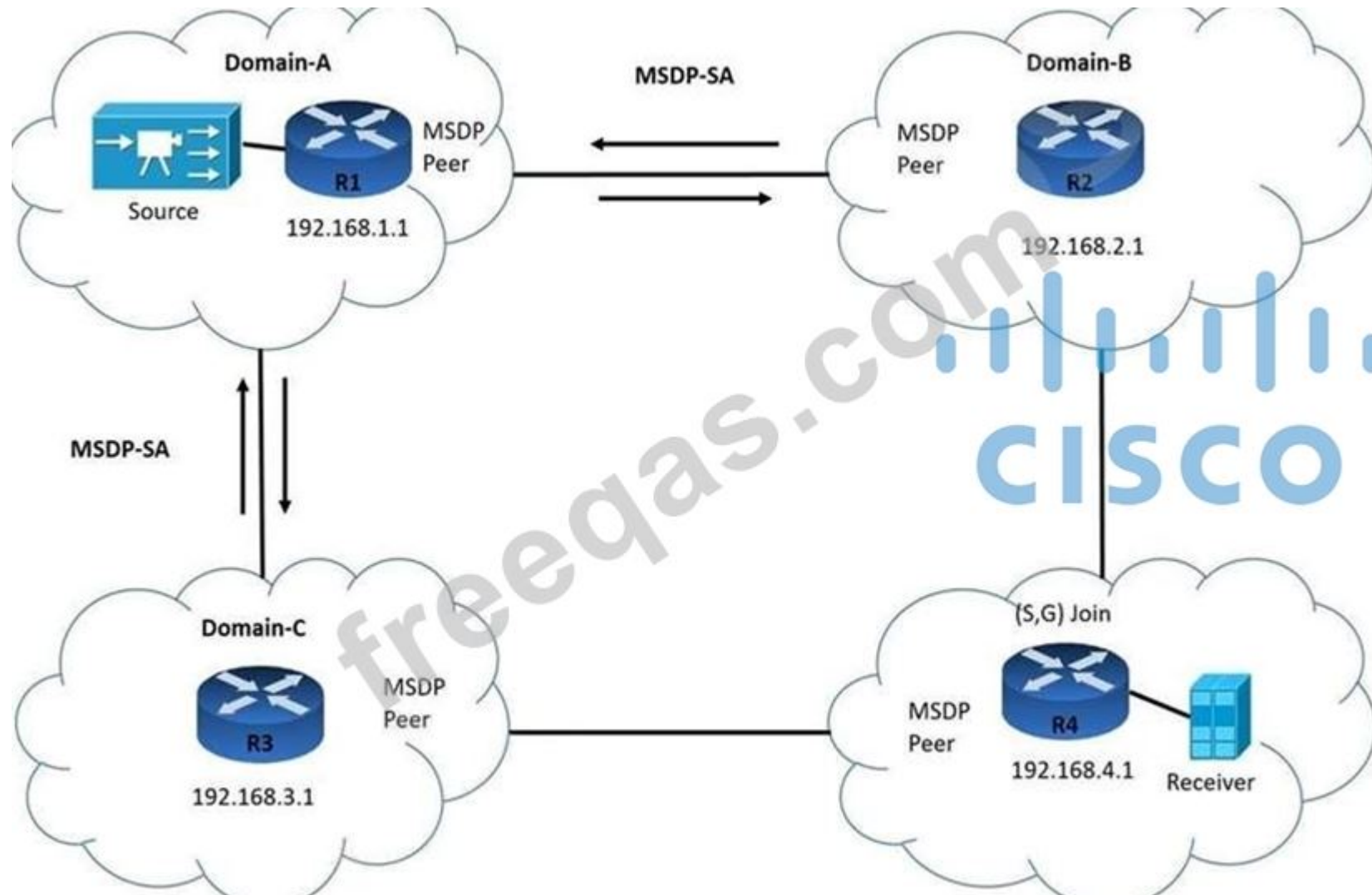
Refer to the exhibit. After you applied these configurations to routers R1 and R2, the two devices could not form a neighbor relationship. Which reason for the problem is the most likely?

- A. The two routers have different IS-types.
- B. The two routers cannot authenticate with one another.
- C. The two routers have the same area ID.
- D. The two routers have the same network ID.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 68

Refer to the exhibit. Router R1 is configured to advertise outgoing SA messages to routers R2 and R3, but to receive incoming SA messages only from R2. Which additional configuration must an engineer apply to router R1 so it filters all MSDP SA messages from Domain-C?



- A. R1# ip msdp sa-filter in 192.168.3.1
- B. R3# ip msdp sa-filter out 192.168.3.1
- C. R3# ip msdp password peer 192.168.1.1
- D. R1# ip msdp password peer 192.168.3.1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-multicast/13717-49.html>

NEW QUESTION: 69

Which statement about enabling segment routing for IGP is true?

- A. Segment routing can be enabled only under the routing process
- B. Segment routing must first be enabled globally and then under the routing process
- C. Segment routing must first be enabled under then routing process and then globally

D. Segment routing can be enabled only globally

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 70

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router(config-router)#no bgp client-to-client reflection intra-cluster cluster-id 192.168.1.1
```

Routers within the cluster are not receiving the desired prefixes. What must be done to fix the issue?

- A. Clients in that cluster must have full mesh connectivity between eBGP peers.
- B. No client-to-client must be disabled.
- C. No client-to-client reflection must be enabled.
- D. Clients in that cluster must have full mesh connectivity between iBGP peers.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 71

In a PIM-SM environment, which mechanism determines the traffic that a receiver receives?

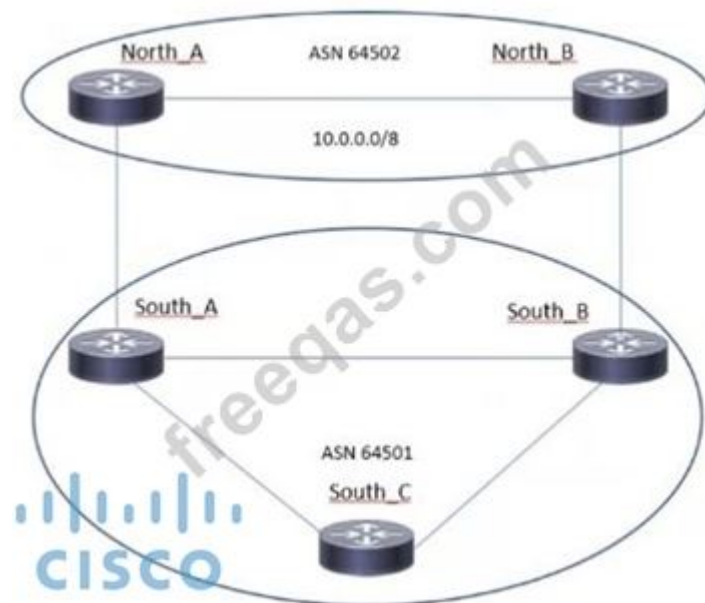
- A. The receiver explicitly requests its desired traffic from the RP on the shared tree.
- B. The receiver explicitly requests traffic from a single source, which responds by forwarding all traffic.
- C. The RP on the shared tree floods traffic out of all PIM configured interfaces.
- D. The receiver explicitly requests traffic from each desired source, which responds by sending all traffic.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

A shared tree is built first between receiver and the RP. The receiver is then able to switch to a Source tree as needed.

NEW QUESTION: 72

Refer to me exhibit.



A network engineer sets up a multihoming eBGP topology where multiple Autonomous Systems connect to ASN 64501. The engineer wants to block all the routers coming from ASN 64502. but allow all the others. For that purpose, the following AS Pam prefix 1st s being used:

(config) # ip as-path access-list 10 deny _64502\$

What must be fixed to achieve this result?

- A. The AS-PATH filter must be defined inside the route-map mode
- B. The statement must be modified with ip as path access list 1 deny A64502\$
- C. The statement must be modified with ip as-path access-list 1 deny _64502_
- D. At the end ip as-path access-list 10 permit .* must be included

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 73

Refer to the exhibit.

```
"PE#show ip msdp peer
MSDP Peer 10.10.10.10 (?), AS ?
Connection status:
  State: Listen, Resets: 0, Connection source: none configured
  Uptime (Downtime): 00:00:07, Messages sent/received: 0/0
  Output messages discarded: 0
  Connection and counters cleared 00:00:7 ago
SA Filtering:
  Input (S, G) filter: none, route-map: none
  Input RP filter: none, route-map: none
  Output (S, G) filter: none, route-map: none
  Output RP filter: none, route-map: none
SA-Requests:
  Input filter: none
Peer ttl threshold: 0
SAs learned from this peer: 0
Input queue size: 0, Output queue size: 0"
```

A service provider technician is working on a multicast issue for a customer. While checking the multicast table, the technician notices that no flags are present for the (1.1.1.1, 239.1.1.1) entry, yet flags are present for the (1.1.1.1, 232.1.1.1) entry.

Which factor might explain this issue?

- A. Only the default SSM range is permitted
- B. Only ASM is permitted
- C. Only the administratively scoped range is permitted
- D. Only GLOP is permitted

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 74

Refer to the exhibit.

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

Which task must you perform on interface g1/0/0 to complete the SSM implementation?

- A. configure OSPFv3
- B. enable CDP
- C. disable IGMP
- D. configure IGMPv3

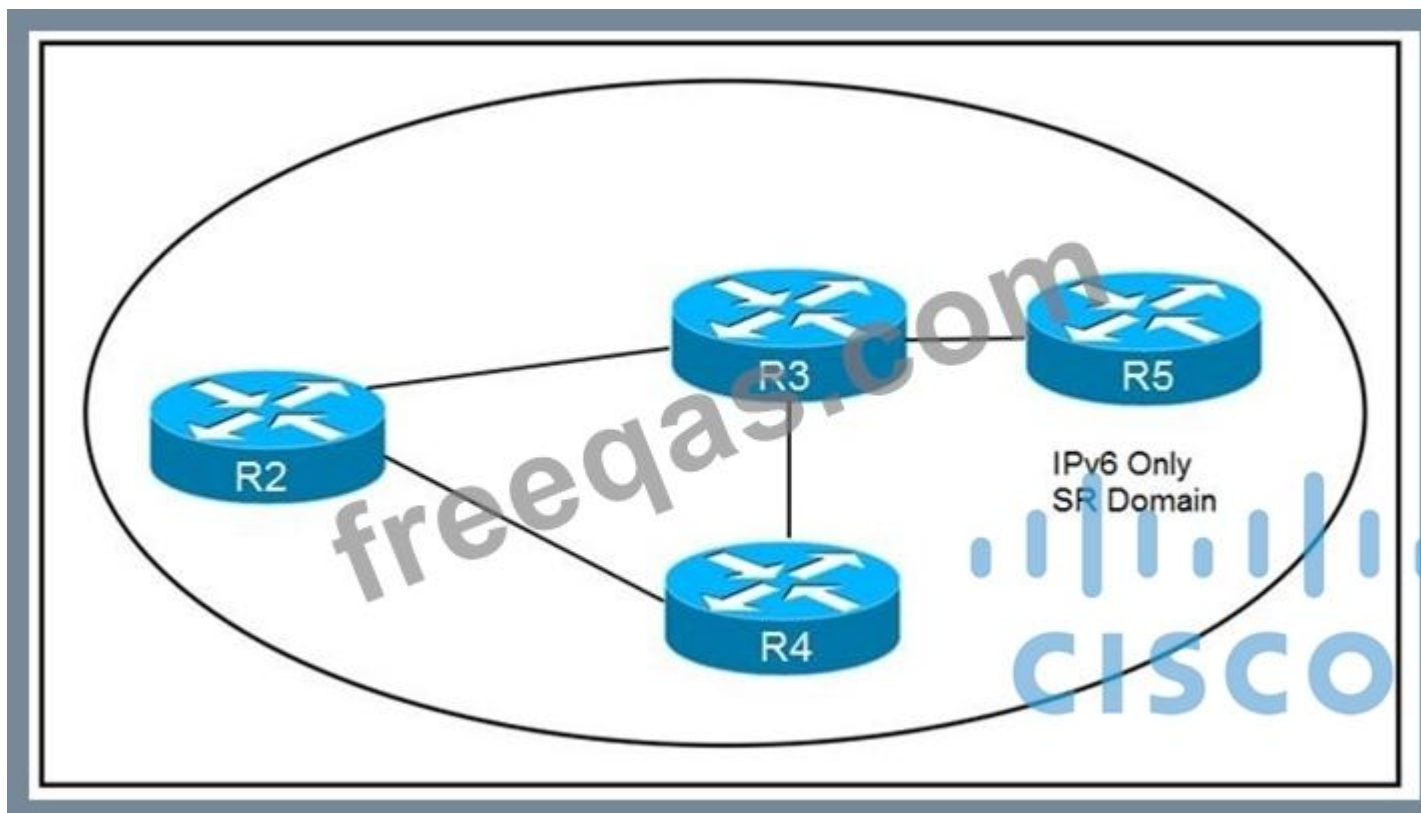
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipmulti_pim/configuration/xr-16/imc-pim-xr-16-book/imc-ssm.html

NEW QUESTION: 75

Refer to the exhibit.



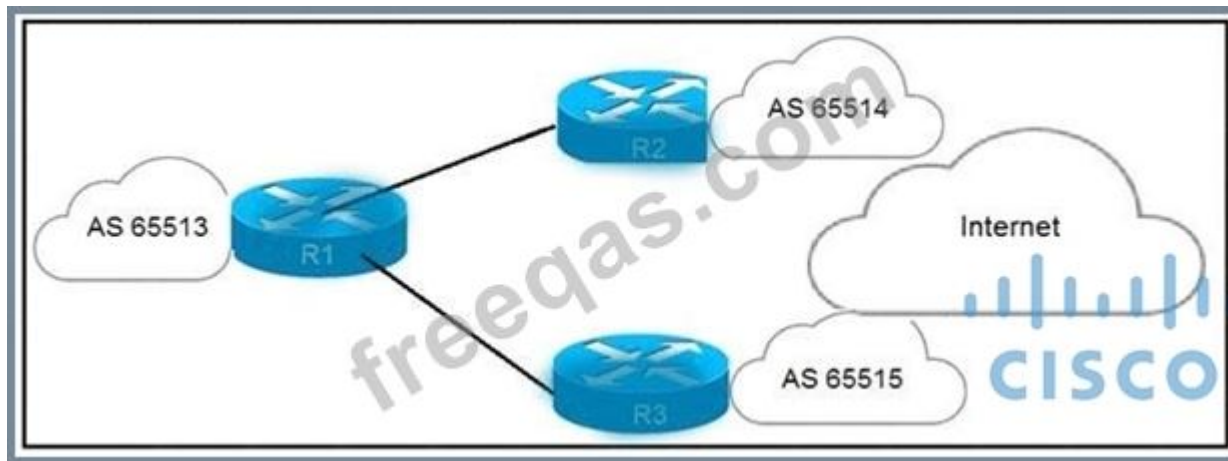
How are packets directed through the data plane when SRv6 is implemented?

- A. The packet is encapsulated with a header and trailer encoding the ordered list of segments
- B. An ordered list of segments is encoded in a routing extension header
- C. The MPLS data plane is used to push labels onto IGP routes
- D. A stack of labels represents an ordered list of segments

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer has successfully fixed BGP peering issue. R1 has an established eBGP peering with R2 and R3. Which mechanism should the engineer apply in order to steer the traffic correctly?

- A. The weight attribute can be applied on R2 to influence AS 65513 to use AS 65515 as the primary path.
- B. The IGP metric can be manipulated on R1 to allow traffic to be load balanced between R2 and R3.
- C. The MED attribute can be applied on R2 to influence R1 to use it as the primary path.
- D. The local preference attribute can be applied on R3 to influence AS 65513 to use AS 65515 as the secondary path.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 77

What is the role of segment routing mapping server?

- A. It advertises a local SID mapping policy to all the mapping clients.
- B. It selects multiple mapping entries to create overlapping active mapping policies.
- C. It reads and translates remotely received SIDs from other mapping servers to create SID mapping entries.
- D. It works with IGP instances to calculate the prefix-SIDs in the absence of a mapping policy.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 78

For which reason can two BGP peers fail to establish a neighbor relationship?

- A. Their BGP send-community strings are misconfigured
- B. Their BGP timers are mismatched
- C. Their remote-as numbers are misconfigured
- D. They are both activated under an IPv4 address family

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 79

What can be used to determine a path from the head-end to a tail-end router when implementing SR-TE with a head-end, with little information on the network topology?

- A.** path computation engine
- B.** traffic controller
- C.** tail-end router
- D.** SNMP server

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 80

Drag and drop the attributes for the BGP route selection on the left into the correct order on the right. Not all options are used.



Answer:

lowest router ID
highest router ID
lowest local preference
if both paths are external, prefer the newest path
highest local preference
highest weight
eBGP over iBGP paths
if both paths are external, prefer the oldest path
lowest MED

highest weight
highest local preference
lowest MED
eBGP over iBGP paths
if both paths are external, prefer the oldest path
lowest router ID



NEW QUESTION: 81

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router 1:  
  
interface tunnel-te12  
  ipv4 unnumbered loopback0  
  autoroute announce  
  destination 192.168.1.2  
  path-option 12 dynamic segment-routing  
  path-protection
```

Router 1 has established an SR-TE tunnel with router 2. Which statement describes this configuration?

- A. Router 1 has a list of labels used to explicitly lay out a path to router 2.
- B. Router 1 is the head-end tunnel and has dynamically chosen a path to router 2.
- C. Router 2 is the head-end tunnel and has explicitly set a path to router 1.
- D. Router 1 and router 2 have a bidirectional tunnel set up with dynamic path selection.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 82

Refer to the exhibit.

Router 1:

```
interface TenGigE0/1
  point-to-point
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    fast-reroute per-prefix
    Fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa
```

R1#show isis fast-reroute 172.16.200.9/32

```
L2 172.16.200.9/32 [30/115]
  via 192.168.20.1, TenGigE0/1, R2, SRGB Base: 16000, Weight: 0
  FRR backup via 192.168.30.1, TenGigE0/2, R3, SRGB Base: 16000,
  Weight: 0, Metric 40
```

Router 1 is connected to router 2 on interface TenGigE0/1. Which interface provides the alternate path to 172.16.200.9/32 when the link between router 1 and router 2 goes down?

- A. TenGigE0/1 interface provides the alternate path
- B. A primary path must be manually installed
- C. A backup path must be statically installed
- D. TenGigE0/2 interface provides the alternate path

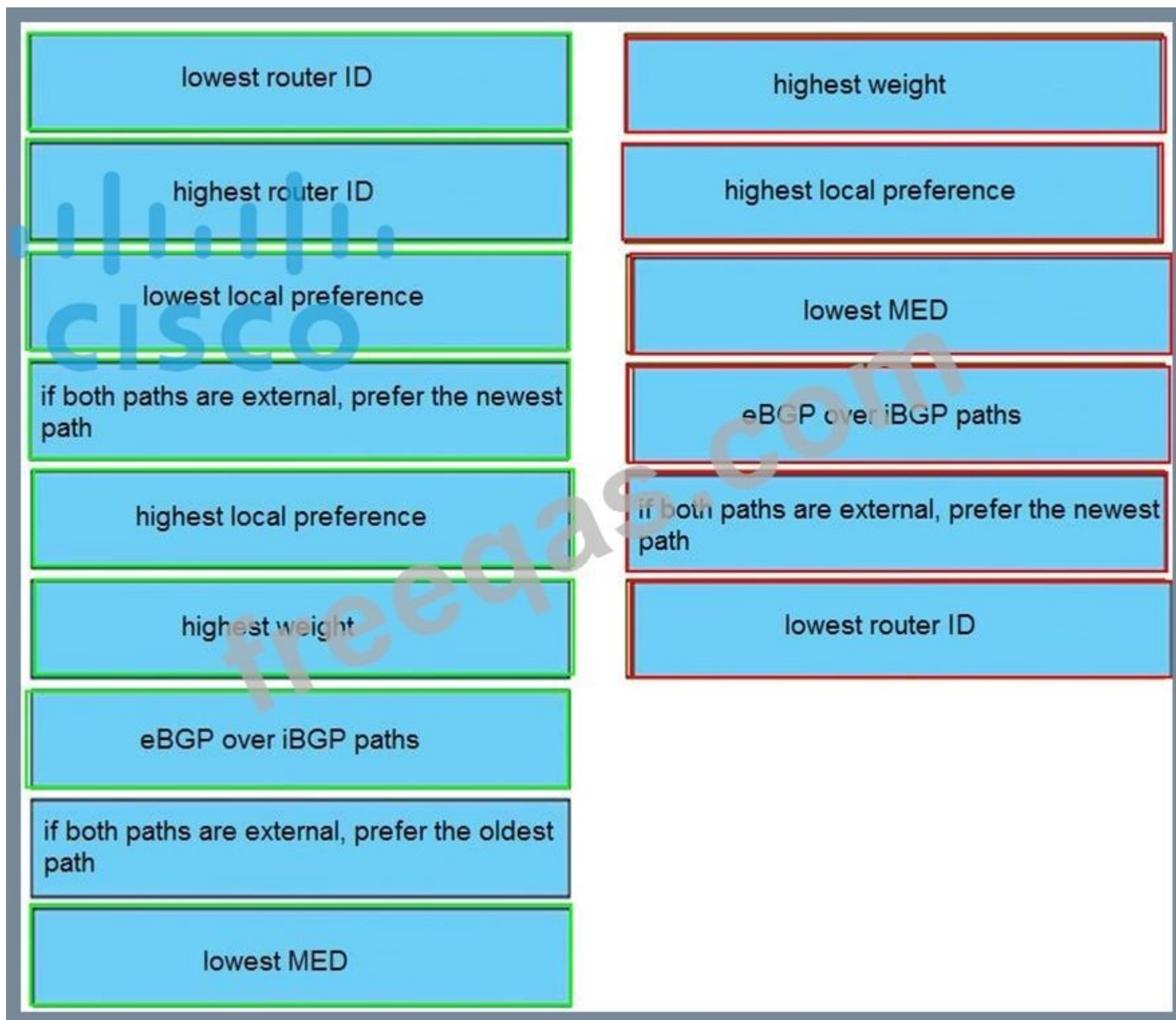
Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 83

Drag and drop the attributes for the BGP route selection on the left into the correct order on the right. Not all options are used.

lowest router ID	Step 1
highest router ID	Step 2
lowest local preference	Step 3
if both paths are external, prefer the newest path	Step 4
highest local preference	Step 5
highest weight	Step 6
eBGP over iBGP paths	
if both paths are external, prefer the oldest path	
lowest MED	

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 84

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router1# show ip bgp

BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 192.168.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop        Metric LocPrf  Weight    Path
*>  192.168.10.0/24  192.168.1.2             0         0      65525 i
*>  192.168.3.0/24   192.168.2.2             0         0      65535 i
*   192.168.3.0/24   192.168.4.2             0         0      65545 i
*>  192.168.20.0/24  0.0.0.0                 0        32768      i
```

Which attribute can router 1 alter so that only other iBGP peers prefer to use 192.168.4.2 as the next hop for route 192.168.3.0/24?

- A. weight
- B. origin
- C. MED
- D. local preference

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 85

An engineer applied the summarization configuration on R1 for four networks (192.168.20.0/24 to 192.168.23.0/24) in area 1 and eight networks (192.168.32.0/24 to 192.168.39.0/24) in area 2 to stop the flooding of all the customer routes. While checking the routing table of R2, the engineer noticed that R1 is still sending only specific routes to R2.

Which configuration should the engineer apply on R1 to summarize routes?

```
show ip route ospf

O    192.168.1.0/24 [110/11] via 172.16.14.1, 01:17:30, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.2.0/24 [110/21] via 172.16.14.1, 00:49:23, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.3.0/24 [110/21] via 172.16.14.1, 00:47:37, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.20.0/24 [110/21] via 172.16.14.1, 00:49:08, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.21.0/24 [110/21] via 172.16.14.1, 01:11:23, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.22.0/24 [110/21] via 172.16.14.1, 01:11:13, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.23.0/24 [110/21] via 172.16.14.1, 01:11:03, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.32.0/24 [110/21] via 172.16.14.1, 00:47:50, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.33.0/24 [110/21] via 172.16.14.1, 01:04:37, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.34.0/24 [110/21] via 172.16.14.1, 00:02:26, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.35.0/24 [110/21] via 172.16.14.1, 00:02:16, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.36.0/24 [110/21] via 172.16.14.1, 00:02:06, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.37.0/24 [110/21] via 172.16.14.1, 00:01:56, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.38.0/24 [110/21] via 172.16.14.1, 00:01:43, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.39.0/24 [110/21] via 172.16.14.1, 00:01:28, Ethernet0/0
```

- R1(config)# router ospf 1
R1(config-router)# area 1 range 192.168.20.0 255.255.252.0
R1(config-router)# area 2 range 192.168.32.0 255.255.240.0
- R1(config)# router ospf 1
R1(config-router)# area 1 range 192.168.20.0 255.255.248.0
R1(config-router)# area 2 range 192.168.32.0 255.255.240.0
- R1(config)# router ospf 1
R1(config-router)# area 1 range 192.168.20.0 255.255.252.0
R1(config-router)# area 2 range 192.168.32.0 255.255.248.0
- R1(config)# router ospf 1
R1(config-router)# area 1 range 192.168.20.0 255.255.252.0
R1(config-router)# area 2 range 192.168.32.0 255.255.253.0

A. Option B

B. Option D

C. Option A

D. Option C

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 86

Refer to the exhibit.

```
"PE#show ip msdp peer
MSDP Peer 10.10.10.10 (?), AS ?
Connection status:
  State: Listen, Resets: 0, Connection source: none configured
  Uptime (Downtime): 00:00:07, Messages sent/received: 0/0
  Output messages discarded: 0
  Connection and counters cleared 00:00:7 ago
SA Filtering:
  Input (S, G) filter: none, route-map: none
  Input RP filter: none, route-map: none
  Output (S, G) filter: none, route-map: none
  Output RP filter: none, route-map: none
SA-Requests:
  Input filter: none
Peer ttl threshold: 0
SAs learned from this peer: 0
Input queue size: 0, Output queue size: 0"
```

A service provider technician is working on a multicast issue for a customer. While checking the multicast table, the technician notices that no flags are present for the (1.1.1.1, 239.1.1.1) entry, yet flags are present for the (1.1.1.1, 232.1.1.1) entry.

Which factor might explain this issue?

- A. Only ASM is permitted
- B. Only the administratively scoped range is permitted
- C. Only GLOP is permitted
- D. Only the default SSM range is permitted

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 87

Which statement about BFD on Cisco IOS XR Software is true?

- A. Cisco IOS XR router must use LDP to route back to the Cisco IOS router to establish the peer relationship.
- B. Cisco IOS XR Software does not support BFD multihop for IPv4.
- C. Cisco IOS XR router must use dynamic routing or a static route back to the Cisco IOS router to establish the peer relationship.
- D. BFD is not compatible between Cisco IOS XR and Cisco IOS Software.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/asr9k-r6-3/routing/configuration/guide/b-routing-cg-asr9000-63x/b-routing-cg-asr9000-63x_chapter_0100.html

NEW QUESTION: 88

An engineer is troubleshooting slow performance issues on a customer's network after the last multicast configuration change was applied on it. While checking the running configuration on the router the engineer notices there are many ip igmp join-group commands applied on several interfaces of the router which caused the high CPU utilization usage.

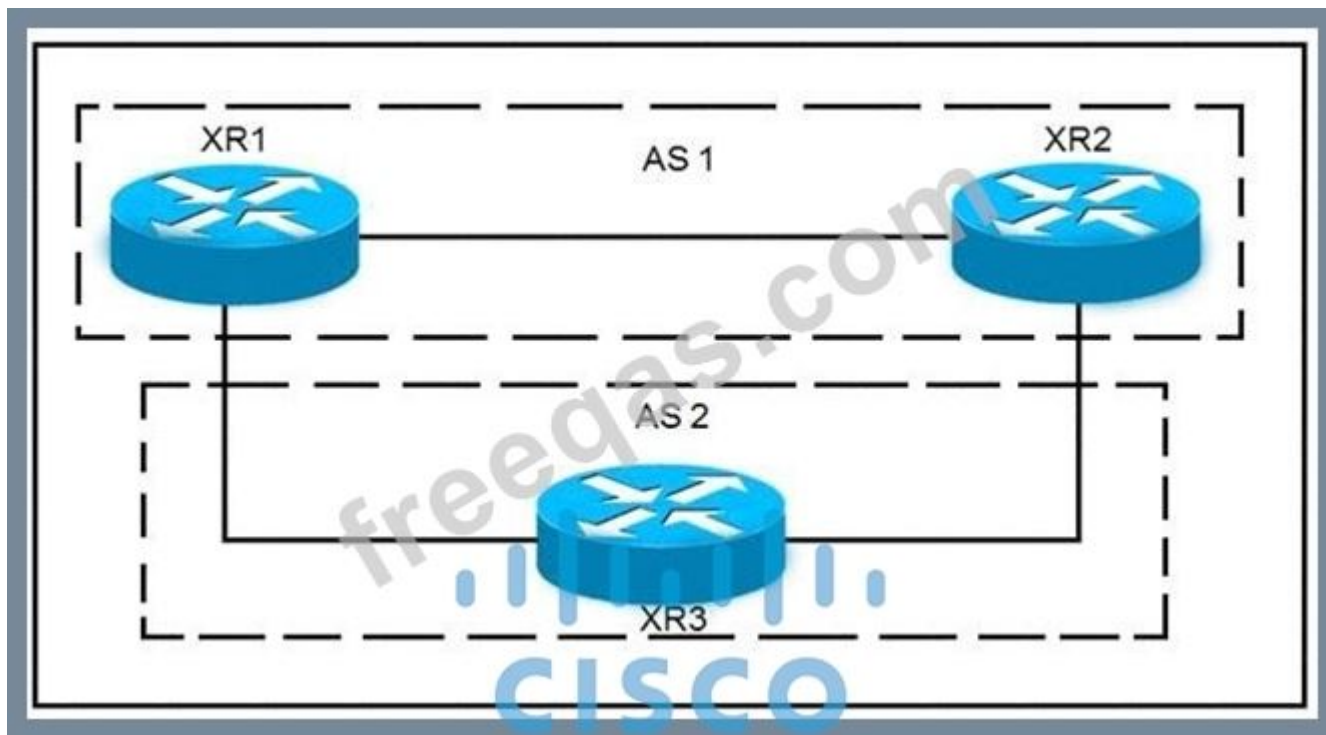
What action must the engineer take to solve this issue?

- A. Configure ip igmp static-group command on all interfaces
- B. Remove ip igmp join-group command on all unnecessary interfaces
- C. Configure all router interfaces to be process-switched by increasing the query interval
- D. Remove unnecessary members from the IGMP group

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 89

Refer to the exhibit.



XR1 and XR2 are sending the prefix 10.11.11.0/24 to XR3. A configured policy on XR1 is incorrectly prepending AS path 11 11 12 12 onto this prefix. A network operator wants to add a policy onto XR3 that will not allow the falsely prepending prefix from being installed. Which policy configuration applied to the XR3 neighbor configuration for XR1 can accomplish this requirement without impact to other or future received routes?

- A. route-policy NO_PREPEND
 if as-path passes-through '11' then
 pass
 else
 drop
 endif
 end-policy
- B. route-policy NO_PREPEND
 if as-path prepends
 drop
 else
 pass
 endif
 end-policy

C. route-policy NO_PREPEND
if as-path passes-through '1' then
pass
else
drop
endif
end-policy

D. route-policy NO_PREPEND
if as-path passes-through '11' then
drop
else
pass
endif
end-policy

A. Option D

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 90

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.1.1
 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf authentication
 ip ospf authentication-key Cisco
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 speed auto
 duplex auto

router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 area 0 authentication
 message-digest
```

```
R2
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.1.2
 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf authentication-key Cisco
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 speed auto
 duplex auto

router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 area 0 authentication
 message-digest
```

While applying the configurations on two routers an engineer notices that OSPF adjacency Between them remains down Through the ping test the engineer confirmed that both me routers have Layer 3 reachability between them Which action should me engineer take to make the adjacencies to full?

- A. Delete the area 0 authentication message-digest command from the OSPF process in R2
- B. Enable OSPF just inside the router OSPF process not in the interfaces of any router
- C. Delete the area 0 authentication message-digest command from the OSPF process in R1
- D. Enter the command ip ospf authentication in R2 interface

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 91

A network engineer must configure a Cisco IOS XR router with BGP dampening.
Which configuration meets these parameters?

- A. route-policy dampening_specific
drop
!
router bgp 60
address-family ipv4 unicast
bgp dampening route-policy dampening_specific
- B. router bgp 60
neighbor 10.0.0.2
bgp dampening
- C. router bgp 60
address-family ipv4 unicast
bgp dampening
- D. router bgp 60
bgp dampening
- E. router bgp 60
address-family ipv4
bgp dampening

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 92

Refer to the exhibit. Routers R1 and R2 cannot form a neighbor relationship, but the network is otherwise configured correctly and operating normally.

Which two statements describe the problem? (Choose two.)

```
R1
interface gigabitethernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
router isis
 net 49.0022.1111.1111.1111.00
 is-type level-1

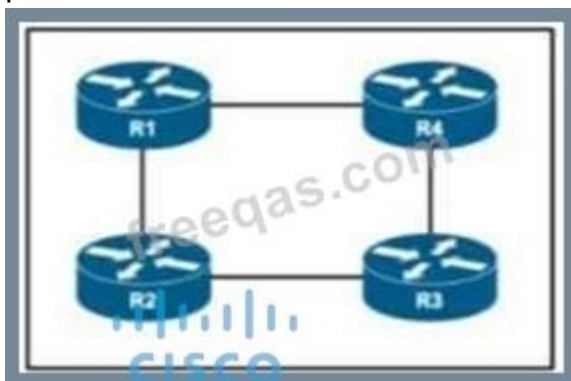
R2
interface gigabitethernet0/1
 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
router isis
 net 49.0021.1111.1111.1112.00
 is-type level-1
```

- A. The two routers have the same network ID
- B. The two routers are in different areas
- C. The two routers are in different subnets
- D. The two routers have password mismatch issues
- E. The two routers are in the same area

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 93

Refer to the exhibit. All routers on this network have been configured with P1M-SM and R1 is the rendezvous point. However, when asymmetric routing is implemented to modify link usage the network begins to drop certain multicast traffic. Which action corrects the problem?



- A. Place the routes affected by asymmetric routing in a VRF.
- B. Configure the routers to use PIM-DM instead of PIM-SM.
- C. Remove the asymmetric routing and use spanning tree to manage link usage.
- D. Add a static Mroute for routes that are failing.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 94

Refer to the exhibit. R1 is directly connected to R2 and R3. R1 is in BGP AS 123, R2 is in BGP AS 2, and R3 is in BGP AS 3.

Assume that there is no connectivity issue between R1, R2 and R1, R3.

Which result between BGP peers R1, R2 and R1, R3 is true?

The exhibit shows the configuration of three routers (R1, R2, and R3) in a network. R1 is in BGP AS 123, R2 is in BGP AS 2, and R3 is in BGP AS 3. The configurations are as follows:

```
R1#sh ip int bri
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status  Protocol
FastEthernet0/0    10.1.12.1       YES manual up      up
FastEthernet0/1    10.1.13.1       YES manual up      up

R1#sh run | s router bgp
!
router bgp 123
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor TEST peer-group
  neighbor TEST remote-as 2 alternate-as 3
  neighbor 10.1.12.2 peer-group TEST
  neighbor 10.1.13.3 peer-group TEST

R2#sh ip int bri
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status  Protocol
FastEthernet0/0    10.1.12.2       YES manual up      up

R2#sh run | s router bgp
!
router bgp 2
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 10.1.12.1 remote-as 123

R3#sh ip int bri
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status  Protocol
FastEthernet0/1    10.1.13.3       YES manual up      up

R3#sh run | s router bgp
router bgp 3
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 10.1.13.1 remote-as 123
```

The Cisco logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the exhibit.

- A. The BGP session comes up between R1 and R2 and between R1 and R3.
- B. The BGP session comes up between R1 and R3, but not between R1 and R2.
- C. The BGP session comes up between R1 and R2, but not between R1 and R3.
- D. The BGP session does not come up between R1 and R2 and between R1 and R3.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95

Refer to the exhibit.



CE1 and CE2 cannot communicate through the service provider BGP peering is established between PE1 and PE2. IS-IS is the only routing protocol running in the service provider core.

What

step can be done to troubleshoot the issue?

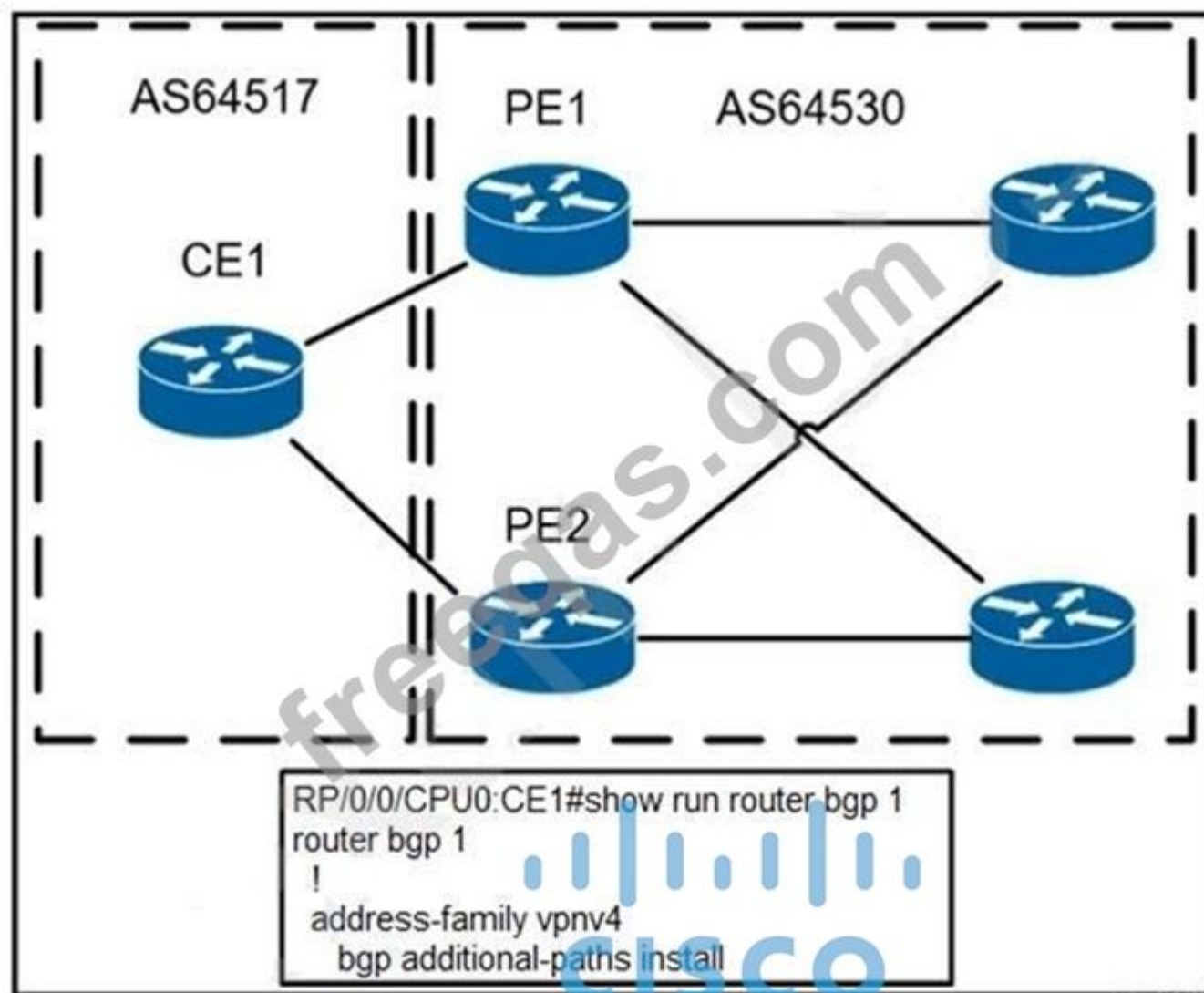
- A.** Confirm that IS-IS is running with metric-style narrow.
- B.** Switch the IGP running in the core from IS-IS to OSPF to support a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel from PE1 to PE2.
- C.** Configure BGP between CE and PE routers.
- D.** Verify the MPLS LSPs.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 96

Refer to the exhibit. A network operator is configuring BGP PIC on CE1 on already established neighborships with PE1 and PE2 inside the fully converged MPLS network.

Which element needs to be implemented to make this feature function effectively?



- A. The operator must ensure that all prefixes have the same next-hop from PE1 and PE2 for BGP PICA reserved BGP
- B. community of 1 10 must be used to denote the PIC feature set to the routing protocol
- C. BGP import export policies must be applied on all devices for the routes needing BGP for PIC
- D. Bidirectional Forwarding Detection must be applied to the upstream facing BGP interfaces.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 97

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#sh ip ospf neighbor
```

Neighbor	ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
10.1.3.3	1	FULL/BDR	00:00:37	10.1.234.3	Ethernet0/0.234	
10.1.4.4	1	FULL/DR	00:00:35	10.1.234.4	Ethernet0/0.234	
10.1.5.5	1	2WAY/DROTHER	00:00:35	10.1.234.5	Ethernet0/0.234	

Why is neighbor 10.1.5.5 stuck in "2WAY" state?

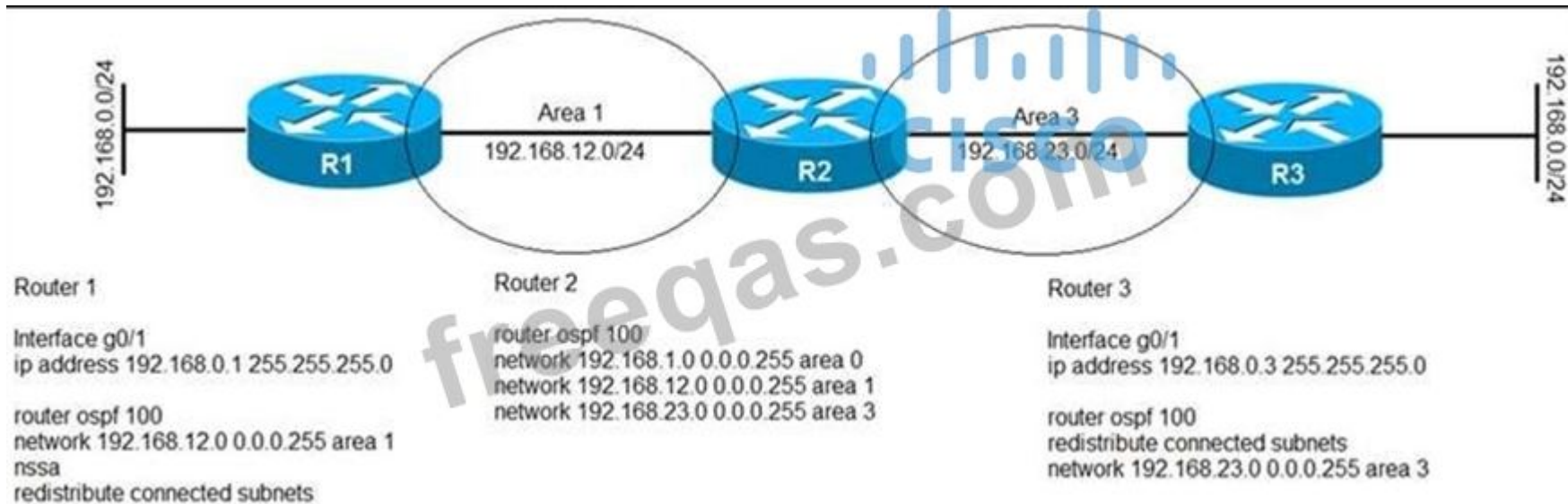
- A. Router ID 10.1.5.5 is not reachable from R2
- B. OSPF authentication has failed between R2 and 10.1.5.5

- C. It is an expected behavior when OSPF network type is broadcast
- D. OSPF parameters (Area ID or hello interval) are mismatched between R2 and 10.1.5.5

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 98

Refer to the exhibit.



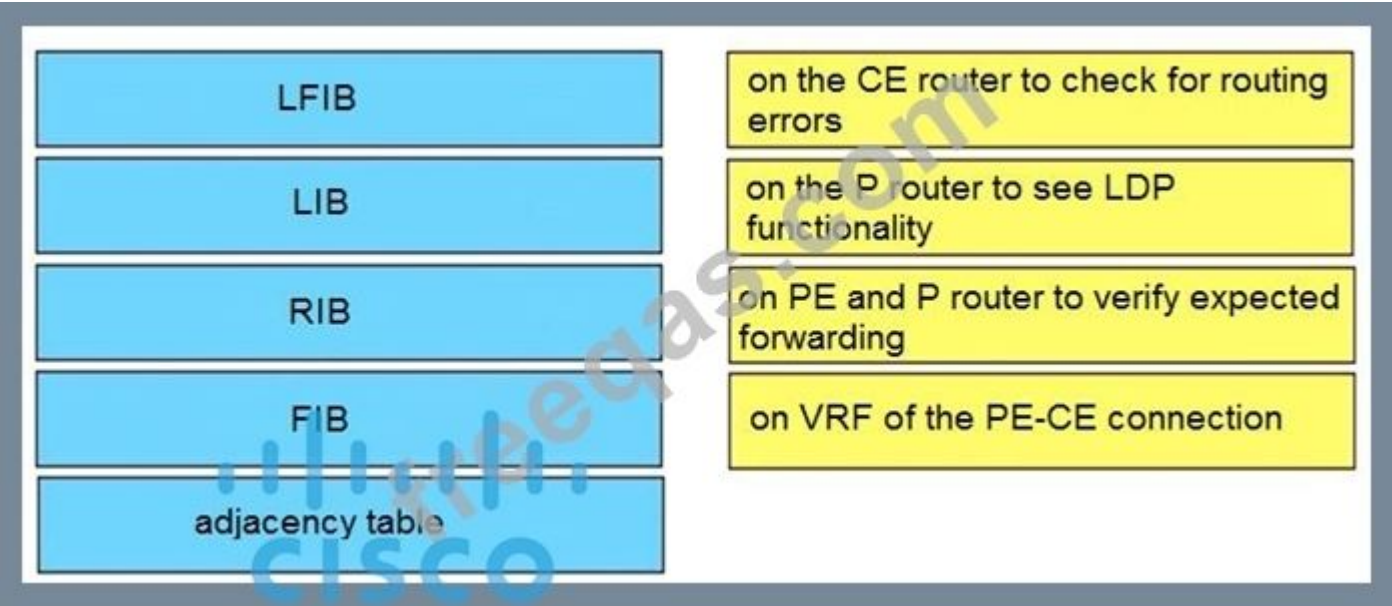
After troubleshooting an OSPF adjacency issue, routers 1, 2, and 3 have formed OSPF neighbor relationships. Which statement about the configuration is true?

- A. Router 2 receives a Type 7 LSAs from router 3 for its connected subnets
- B. Router 2 uses router 1 as the next hop for 192.168.0.0/24
- C. Router 2 receives a Type 5 LSAs from router 1 for its connected subnets
- D. Router 2 uses router 3 as the next hop for 192.168.0.0/24

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 99

An engineer is troubleshooting end-to-end customer traffic across an MPLS VPN service provider network. Which tasks should the engineer use to solve the routing issues? Drag and drop the table types from the left onto the most useful troubleshooting tasks/router types on the right. (Not all options are used.)



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 100

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#show run
mpls traffic-eng
  soft-preemption
  timeout 10
!
interface tunnel-te 1
  ipv4 unnumbered Loopback0
  signalled-bandwidth 1000
  autoroute announce
  destination 192.168.0.7
  fast-reroute
  path-option 1 dynamic
```

A network operator is troubleshooting TE tunnels and discovers that the soft preemption is not working as desired. Where should the soft preemption be applied to solve the issue?

- A. explicitly for tunnel-te 1 under the Cisco MPLS TE configuration mode after the timeout setting
- B. under the tunnel-te1 interface on PE1
- C. Under the interface Loopback0 necessary for this deployment type.
- D. on the tail-end device for tunnel-te1 192.168.0.7

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 101

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router(config-router)#no bgp client-to-client reflection intra-cluster cluster-id 192.168.1.1
```

Routers within the cluster are not receiving the desired prefixes. What must be done to fix the issue?

- A. No client-to-client reflection must be enabled.
- B. Clients in that cluster must have full mesh connectivity between iBGP peers.
- C. No client-to-client must be disabled.
- D. Clients in that cluster must have full mesh connectivity between eBGP peers.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 102

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router1# show ip bgp

BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 192.168.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

  Network        Next Hop        Metric LocPrf  Weight    Path
  * > 192.168.10.0/24  192.168.1.2      0           0        65525 i
  * > 192.168.3.0/24   192.168.2.2      0           0        65535 i
  *   192.168.3.0/24   192.168.4.2      0           0        65545 i
  * > 192.168.20.0/24  0.0.0.0          0          32768      i
```

Which attribute can router 1 alter so that only other iBGP peers prefer to use 192.168.4.2 as the next hop for route 192.168.3.0/24?

- A. MED
- B. local preference
- C. origin
- D. weight

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Weight is local to the router while LP allows routers in an AS with multiple exit points to choose which exit point is used to reach a particular NLRI.

NEW QUESTION: 103

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#show run
mpls traffic-eng
  soft-preemption
    timeout 10
!
interface tunnel-te 1
  ipv4 unnumbered Loopback0
  signalled-bandwidth 1000
  autoroute announce
  destination 192.168.0.7
  fast-reroute
  path-option 1 dynamic
```

A network operator is troubleshooting TE tunnels and discovers that the soft preemption is not working as desired. Where should the soft preemption be applied to solve the issue?

- A. explicitly for tunnel-te 1 under the Cisco MPLS TE configuration mode after the timeout setting
- B. on the tail-end device for tunnel-te1 192.168.0.7
- C. Under the interface Loopback0 necessary for this deployment type.
- D. under the tunnel-te1 interface on PE1

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 104

Refer to the exhibit.

```
router bgp 65525
  ibgp policy out enforce-modifications
  bgp router-id 192.168.1.1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
```

Router 1 is a core ABR in a Cisco Unified MPLS environment. All of the router 1 BGP peers are established, but traffic between customers is failing. Which BGP configuration must be added to the configuration?

- A. It must be configured with a route reflector
- B. It must be configured for graceful restart
- C. It must be configured with send labels
- D. It must be configured with PIC edge

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 105

Which two statements about route reflectors are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Routes received from nonclient peers are reflected to route reflector clients as well as nonclient peers.
- B. Routes received from nonclient peers are reflected to route reflector cluster as well as OSPF peers.
- C. If a router received an iBGP route with the originator-ID attribute set to its own router ID, the route is discarded.
- D. Routes received from a route reflector client is reflected to other clients and nonclient peers.
- E. If a route reflector receives a route with a cluster-list attribute containing a different cluster ID, the route is discarded.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference: <http://www.networkers-online.com/blog/2009/02/bgp-route-reflector-basics/>

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