

Cisco.350-501.v2022-09-24.q111

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NEW QUESTION: 1

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

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

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

Section: Automation and Assurance

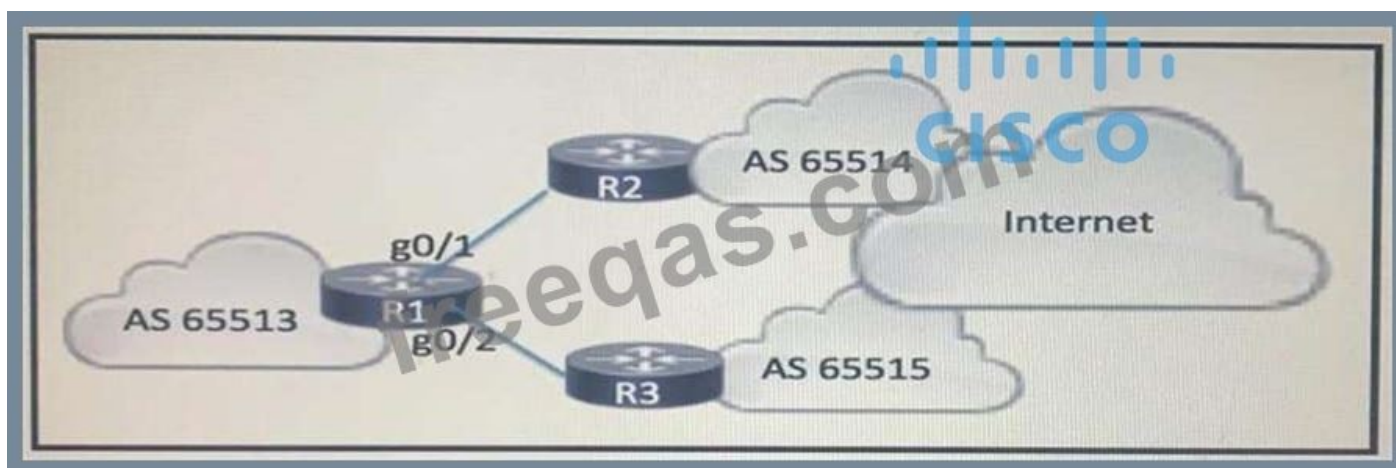
Explanation

Explanation/Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/1611/b_1611_programmability_cg/configuring_yang_datamodel.pdf)

[xml/ios/prog/configuration/1611/b_1611_programmability_cg/configuring_yang_datamodel.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/1611/b_1611_programmability_cg/configuring_yang_datamodel.pdf)

NEW QUESTION: 2

Refer to the exhibit:



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

- A. R1 accepts source addresses on interface gigabitethernet0/1 that are private addresses
- B. R1 drops all traffic that ingresses either interface that has a FIB entry that exits a different interface
- C. R1 drops destination addresses that are routed to a null interface on the router
- D. R1 permits asymmetric routing as long as the AS-RATH attribute entry matches the connected AS

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

A regional MPLS VPN provider operates in two regions and wants to provide MPLS L3VPN service for a customer with two sites in these separate locations. The VPN provider approaches another organization to provide backbone carrier services so that the provider will connect to these two locations.

What is the next step?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 4

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

- A. retrieves the specified resource or representation
- B. submits data to be processed to the specified resource

- C. updates the specified resource with new information
- D. creates a new resource

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

PUT	Updates the specified resource with new information. The data that is included in the PUT operation replaces the previous data. - The PUT operation is used to replace or modify an existing resource. The PUT operation cannot be used to create a new resource. - The request body of a PUT operation must contain the complete representation of the mandatory attributes of the resource.
-----	---

NEW QUESTION: 5

Refer to the exhibit:

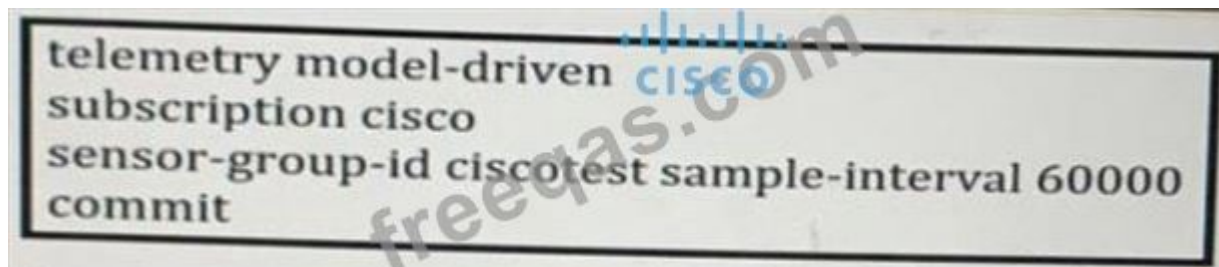
BGPsec is implemented on R1. R2. R3. and R4 BGP peering is established between neighboring autonomous systems Which statement about implementation is true?

- A. BGP updates from the eBGP peers are appended with a BGPsec attribute sequence that includes a public key hash and digital signature
- 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 an additional AS path value that is statically set by the domain administrator

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 6

Refer to the exhibit:



This configuration is being applied on an IOS XR router.

Which statement about this configuration is true?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7

An network engineer is deploying VRF on ASBR router R1. The interface must have connectivity over an MPLS VPN inter-AS Option AB network. Which configuration must the engineer apply on the router to accomplish this task?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

A. Option D

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option A

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

NEW QUESTION: 8

```
PE-A#show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf Customer-A neighbors 10.10.10.2 routes
BGP table version is 13148019, local router ID is 10.10.10.10
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
Route Distinguisher: 65000:1111 (default for vrf Customer-A)
*>   192.168.0/19    10.10.10.2         0         0 4282 65001 ?
*>   192.168.0/17    10.10.10.2         0         0 4282 65001 ?
*>   192.168.0/16    10.10.10.2         0         0 4282 65001 ?

Total number of prefixes 5

PE-A#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
PE-A(config)#ip prefix-list ALLOW permit 192.168.0.0/16 ge 17 le 19
PE-A(config)#router bgp 65000
PE-A(config-router)#address-family ipv4 vrf Customer-A
PE-A(config-router-af)#neighbor 10.10.10.2 prefix-list ALLOW in
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which three outcomes occur if the prefix list is added to the neighbor?
(Choose three.)

A. 192.168.0.0/16 is denied.

B. 192.168.0.0/16 is permitted.

C. 192.168.0.0/19 is permitted

D. 192.168.0.0/19 is denied.

E. 192.168.0.0/17 is permitted

F. 192.168.0.0/17 is denied.

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

Section: Architecture

NEW QUESTION: 9

Refer to the exhibit. Which statement describes the effect of this configuration?

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 10

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?

```
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
    !
```

A.

```
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
  !
```

B.

```
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
    !
```

C.

```

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

```

D.

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

NEW QUESTION: 11

Which statement about the BFD-BGP Multihop Client Support and cBit feature is true?

- A. The cBit in BFD determines if the BFD session failure is independent or dependent of the control plane.
- B. BFD cBit improves the BGP convergence and response time to adjacency changes with BGP neighbors; in any event of adjacency changes, the session is deactivated in the next BGP scanning interval.
- C. BFD cBit feature replaces the BGP graceful restart and the BGP fast-failover features by keeping stale routers in the RIB when a failure occurs on the control plane.
- D. BFD cBit identifies VPNv4 and VPNv6 in a multihomed to avoid purging prefixes in an event of link failure when a backup link exists and is installed already in the RIB/FIB.

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

NEW QUESTION: 12

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 13

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 14

Refer to the exhibit. 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?

```

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. R2(config)# access-list 1 permit 172.16.33.0 0.0.0.255
- B. R2(config)# access-list 1 permit 172.16.33.0 255.255.0.0
- C. R2(config)# access-list 1 permit 172.16.33.0 255.0.0.0
- D. R2(config)# access-list 1 permit 172.16.33.0 255.255.255.0

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

NEW QUESTION: 15

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 16

Refer to the exhibit. 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?

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 17

After a possible security breach, the network administrator of an ISP must verify the times that several different users logged into the network.

Which command must the administrator enter to display the login time of each user that activated a session?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/167/b_167_programmability_cg/configuring_yang_datamodel.html)

[xml/ios/prog/configuration/167/b_167_programmability_cg/configuring_yang_datamodel.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/167/b_167_programmability_cg/configuring_yang_datamodel.html)

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

```
R: Global-lock on running datastore
C: Global-lock on candidate datastore
S: Global-lock on startup datastore
```

```
Number of sessions      : 1
```

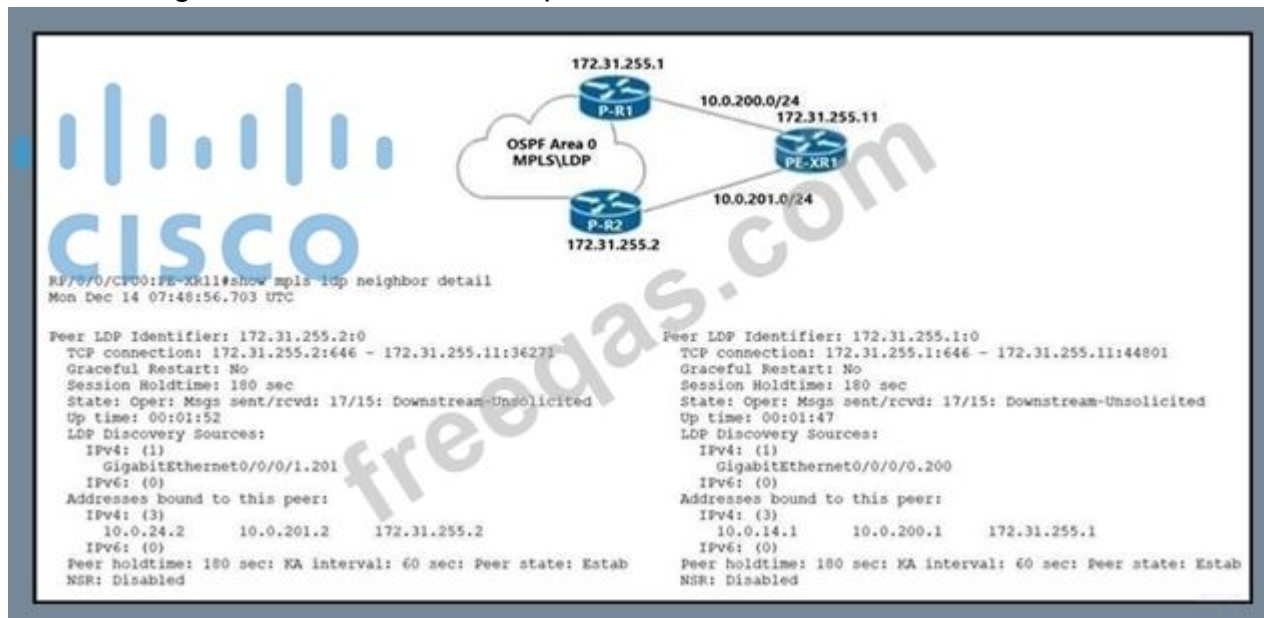
```
session-id              : 19
transport                : netconf-ssh
username                : admin
source-host              : 2001:db8::1
login-time               : 2018-10-26T12:37:22+00:00
in-rpcs                  : 0
in-bad-rpcs              : 0
out-rpc-errors           : 0
out-notifications        : 0
global-lock              : None
```

NEW QUESTION: 18

Refer to the exhibit. The network team must implement MPLS LDP session protection with two requirements:

- Session protection is provided for core loopback IP addresses only.
- The LDP session must remain operational for one hour when the WAN link on PE-XR1 fails.

Which configuration must the team implement on PE-XR1?



A. configure terminal

```
ipv4 access-list LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION
```

```
permit ipv4 172.31.255.0 0.0.0.255 any
```

```
!
```

```
mpls ldp
```

```
session protection for LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION duration 60
end
```

B. configure terminal

```
ipv4 access-list LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION
permit ipv4 172.31.255.0 0.0.0.255 any
permit ipv4 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 any
!
mpls ldp
session protection for LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION duration 3600
end
```

C. configure terminal

```
ipv4 access-list LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION
permit ipv4 172.31.255.0 0.0.0.255 any
permit ipv4 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 any
!
mpls ldp
session protection for LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION duration 60
end
```

D. configure terminal

```
ipv4 access-list LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION
permit ipv4 172.31.255.0 0.0.0.255 any
!
mpls ldp
session protection for LDP-SESSION-PROTECTION duration 3600
end
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 19

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is reviewing the BGP configuration. Which router must be advertised to 10.10.10.1?

```
router bgp 65001
no synchronization
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 4282
neighbor 10.10.10.1 distribute-list 1 out
no auto-summary

ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^$
```

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which protocol does a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel use to maintain paths within the core?

- A. RSVP
- B. STP
- C. RPF
- D. VTP

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

NEW QUESTION: 21

Refer to the exhibit:

With which router does IOSXRV-1 have LDP session protection capability enabled but session hold up is not active?

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:iosxrv-1#show mpls ldp discovery brief
Sat Apr  2 22:43:11.362 UTC

Local LDP Identifier: 192.168.0.2:0
```

Discovery Source Session	VRF Name	Peer LDP Id	Holdtime	
---	---	---	---	---
Gi0/0/1	default	192.168.0.3:0	15	Y
Gi0/0/2	default	192.168.0.4:0	15	Y
Gi0/0/3	default	192.168.0.5:0	15	Y
Tgt:192.168.0.1	default	192.168.0.1:0	90	Y
Tgt:192.168.0.3	default	192.168.0.3:0	90	Y
Tgt:192.168.0.5	default	-	-	N

- A. 192.168.0.5
- B. 192.168.0.3
- C. 192.168.0.1
- D. 192.168.0.4

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

NEW QUESTION: 22

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

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

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 23

Refer to the exhibit:

```

mpls traffic-eng tunnels

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

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

interface Loopback1
  ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.255
  ip router isis 1

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

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

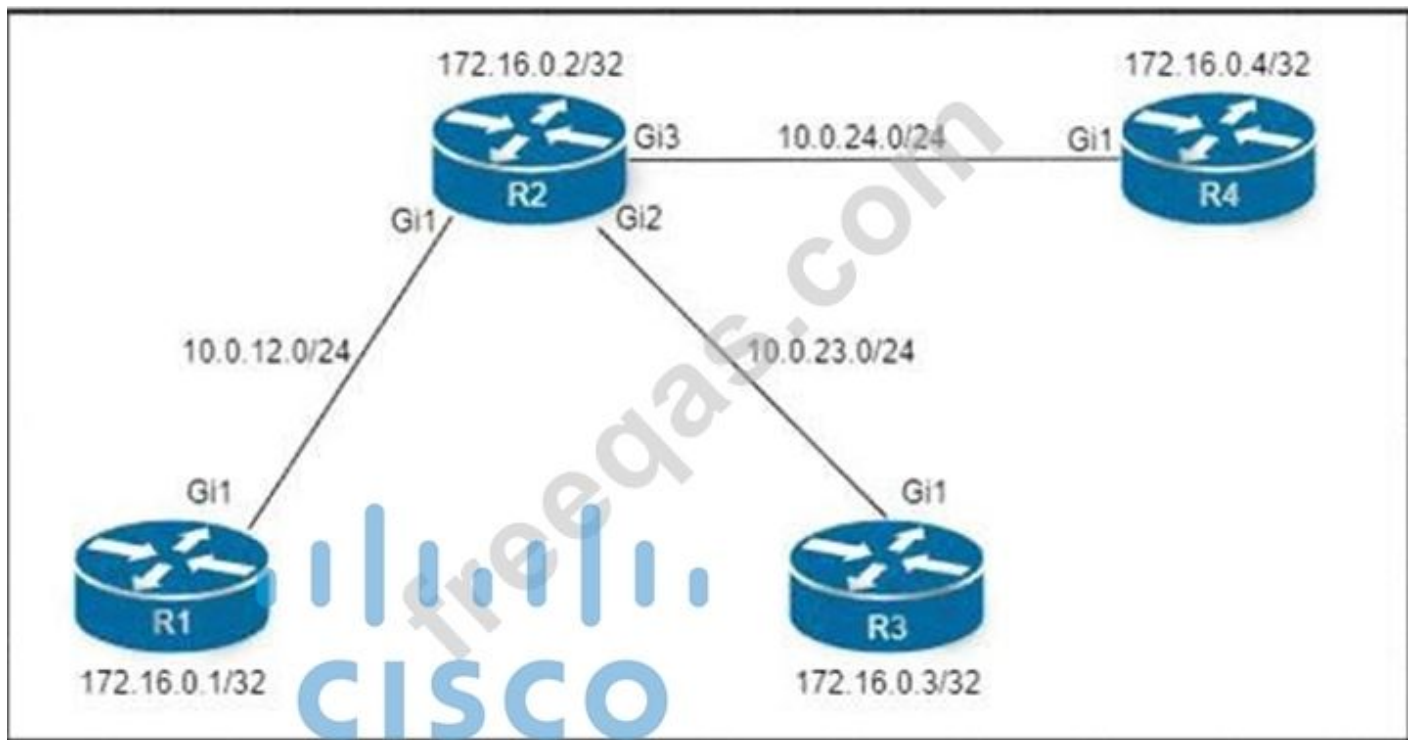
Which statement about this configuration is true?"

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 24

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 D

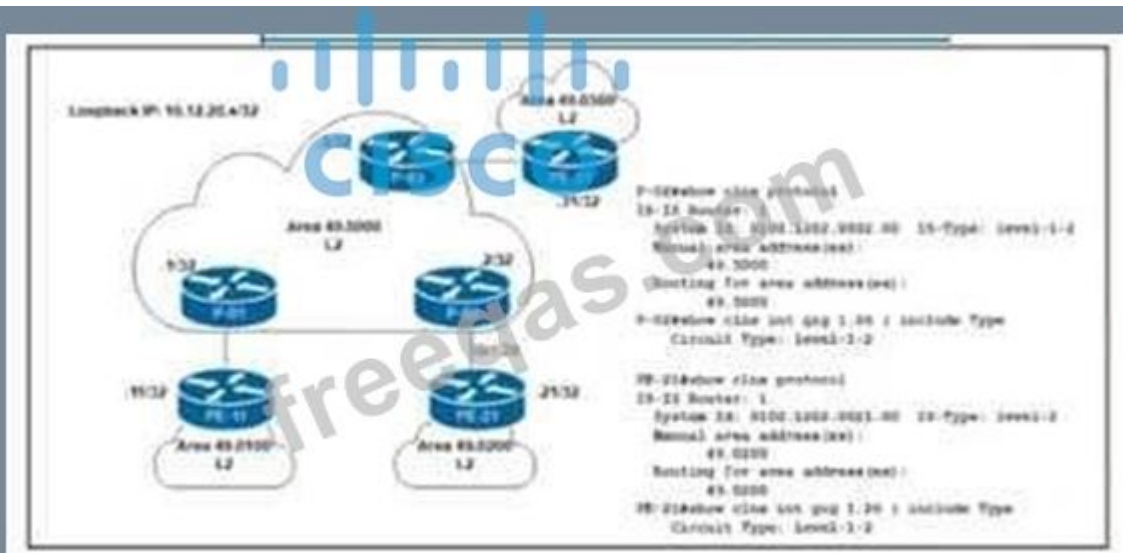
C. Option B

D. Option C

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 25

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



- configure terminal
router isis 1
no net 49.0200
net 49.5000
is-type level-1-2
end
- configure terminal
router isis 1
net 49.5000.0100.1202.0021.00
is-type level-1-2
end
- configure terminal
router isis 1
net 49.5000.0100.1222.0022.00
is-type level-1
end
- configure terminal
router isis 1
no net 49.0200.0100.1202.0021.00
net 49.5000.0100.1202.0021.00
is-type level-1
end

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option B

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

NEW QUESTION: 26

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the OSPF area types from the left onto the correct statements on the right.

Select and Place:

Answer Area

backbone	required area that allows interarea communication
not-so-stubby	area that can learn interarea routes and the default route
stub	area that can learn only the default route and routes within its own area
totally stubby	area that can serve as a redistribution point for external routes to enter the OSPF domain

Answer:

Answer Area

backbone	backbone
not-so-stubby	stub
stub	totally stubby
totally stubby	not-so-stubby

Section: Networking

NEW QUESTION: 27

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



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 28

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router 1:  
snmp-server group group1 v3 noauth  
snmp-server user testuser group1 remote 192.168.0.254  
snmp-server host 192.168.0.254 informs version 3 noauth testuser config
```

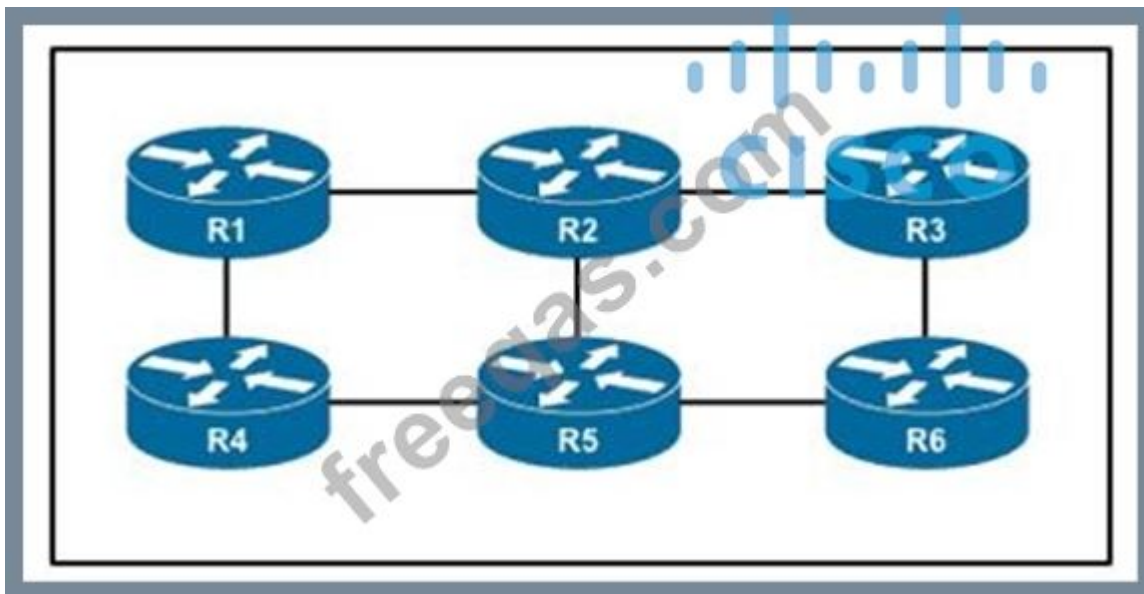
A network engineer is deploying SNMP configuration on client's routers. Encrypted authentication must be included on router 1 to provide security and protect message confidentiality. Which action should the engineer perform on the routers to accomplish this task?

- A. snmp-server user testuser remote 192.168.0254 v3 md5 testpassword
- B. snmp-server community public
- C. snmp-server host 192.168.0.254 informs version 3 auth testuser config
- D. snmp-server group group1 v3 auth

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 29

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

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



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 31

Which regular expression query modifier function indicates the start of a string?

- A. +
- B. ^
- C. \$
- D. [^]

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Section: Networking

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NEW QUESTION: 32

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

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

Which configuration must the engineer apply on R1?

A. configure terminal

```
hostname R1
ip domain-name mydomain.com
crypto key generate rsa
ip ssh version 2
access-list 1 permit 172.16.20.0 0.0.0.255
access-list 1 permit any
netconf ssh
line vty 0 4
access-class 1 in
transport input ssh
end
```

B. configure terminal

```
hostname R1
ip domain-name mydomain.com
crypto key generate rsa
ip ssh version 2
access-list 1 permit 172.16.20.0 0.0.0.255
netconf ssh acl 1
line vty 0 4
transport input ssh
end
```

C. configure terminal

```
hostname R1
ip domain-name mydomain.com
crypto key generate rsa
ip ssh version 1
access-list 1 permit 172.16.20.0 0.0.0.255
access-list 2 permit any
netconf ssh
line vty 0 4
access-class 2 in
transport input ssh
end
```

D. configure terminal

```
hostname R1
ip domain-name mydomain.com
```

```

crypto key generate rsa
ip ssh version 1
access-list 1 permit 172.16.20.0 0.0.0.255
netconf ssh acl 1
line vty 0 4
transport input ssh
end

```

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

NEW QUESTION: 33

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

```

R1
router bgp 65000
router-id 192.168.1.1
neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65012
neighbor 192.168.1.2 local-as 65112

```

- A.** It enables peer 192.168.1.2 to establish a BGP relationship with R1 using AS 65012 without additional configuration
- B.** It enables peer 192.168.1.2 to establish a BGP relationship with R1 using AS 65012 and the VPNv4 address family
- 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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 34

Refer to the exhibit:



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

- A. R1 accepts source addresses on interface gigabitethernet0/1 that are private addresses
- B. R1 drops destination addresses that are routed to a null interface on the router
- C. R1 permits asymmetric routing as long as the AS-RATH attribute entry matches the connected AS
- D. R1 drops all traffic that ingresses either interface that has a FIB entry that exits a different interface

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

NEW QUESTION: 35

While implementing TTL security, you issue the PE(config-router-af)#neighbor 2.2.2.2 ttl-security hops 2 command.

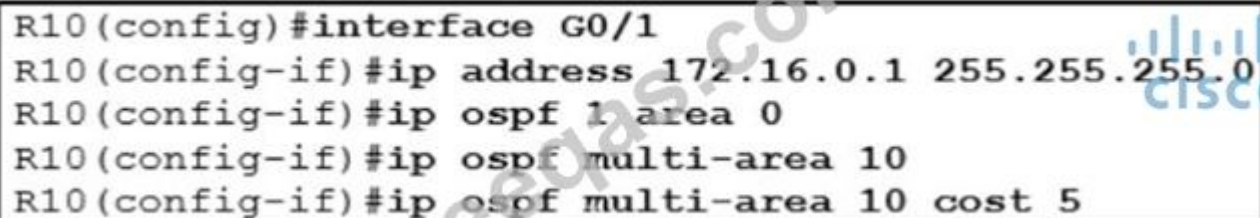
After you issue this command, which BGP packets does the PE accept?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 36

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A network engineer is implementing OSPF multiarea

a. Which command on interface G0/1 resolves adjacency issues in the new area?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 37

What do Ansible and Salt Stack have in common?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

Refer to the exhibits:

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

```
R1#show isis neighbors
```

```
Tag TEST:
```

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

```
R2#show isis neighbors
```

```
Tag TEST:
```

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 39

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 40

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 means a data field is blank
- C. It indicates a break in a sequence
- D. It indicates a value assigned by a network administrator to tag a route

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

NEW QUESTION: 41

What is the role of NFVI?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

Refer to the exhibit:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:iosxrv-1#show mpls ldp discovery brief
Sat Apr  2 22:43:11.362 UTC

Local LDP Identifier: 192.168.0.2:0
```

Discovery Source Session	VRF Name	Peer LDP Id	Holdtime	
--				
Gi0/0/1	default	192.168.0.3:0	15	Y
Gi0/0/2	default	192.168.0.4:0	15	Y
Gi0/0/3	default	192.168.0.5:0	15	Y
Tgt:192.168.0.1	default	192.168.0.1:0	90	Y
Tgt:192.168.0.3	default	192.168.0.3:0	90	Y
Tgt:192.168.0.5	default	-	-	N

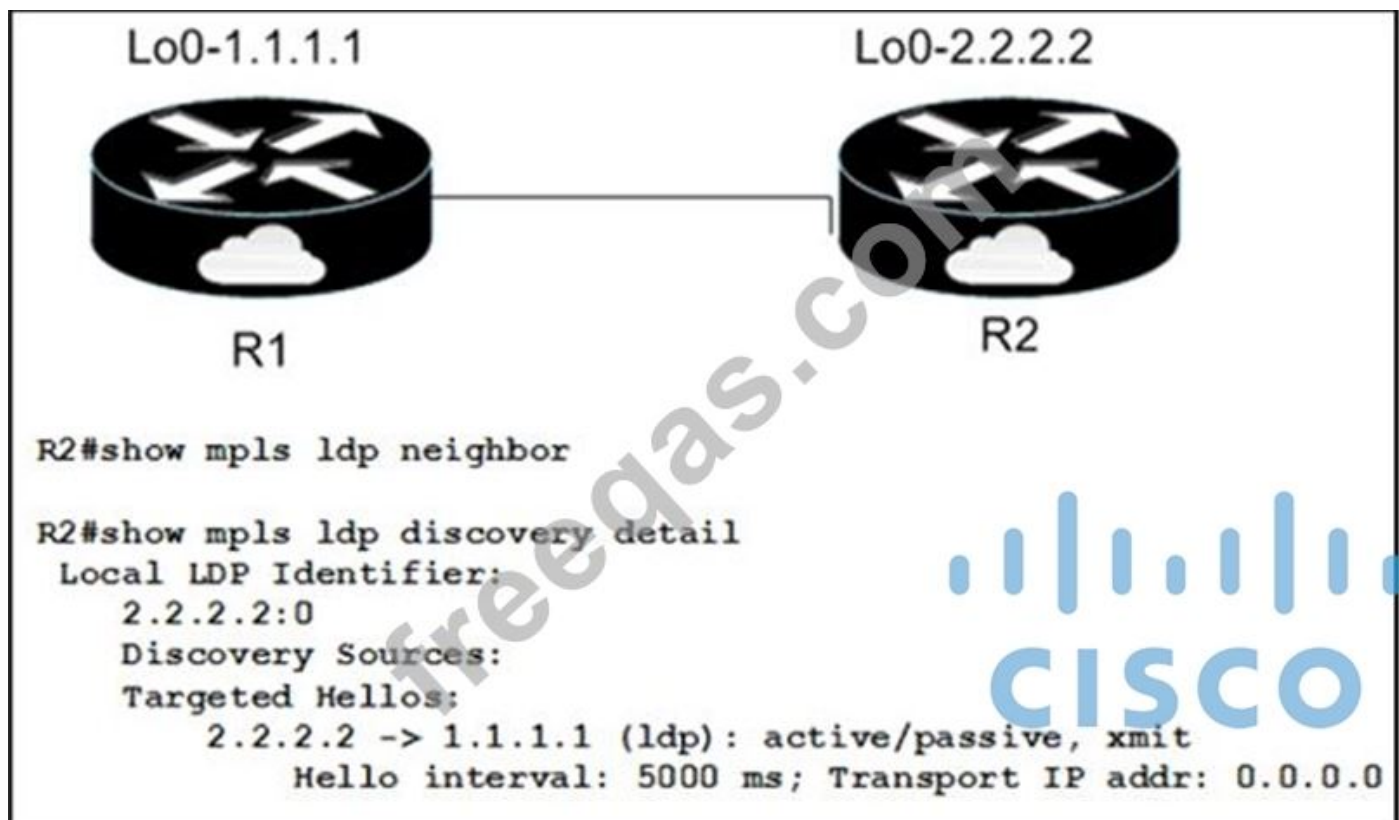
With which router does IOSXRV-1 have LDP session protection capability enabled but session hold up is not active?

- A. 192.168.0.3
- B. 192.168.0.4
- C. 192.168.0.1
- D. 192.168.0.5

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

NEW QUESTION: 43

Refer to the exhibit:



When implementing an LDP protocol, an engineer experienced an issue between two directly connected routers and noticed that no LDP neighbor exists for 1.1.1.1.

Which factor should be the reason for this situation?

- A. LDP needs to be enabled on the R2 loopback interface
- B. R2 does not see any hellos from R1
- C. R2 sees the wrong type of hellos from R1
- D. LDP needs to be enabled on the R2 physical interface

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

NEW QUESTION: 44

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

```

What does the script configure?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

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

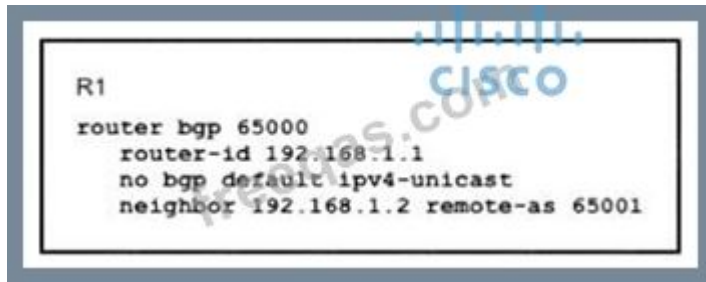
MAP-T	Can translate RFC1918 IPv4 to Public IPv4
NAT 64	Can be Stateless or stateful
NAT 44	Provides reachability of IPv6 host over IPv4 domains
DS Lite	Provides reachability to IPv4 host over IPv6 domains
6RD	Requires IPv6 access network

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION: 46

Refer to the exhibit.



Which task completes the configuration?

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

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

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NEW QUESTION: 47

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

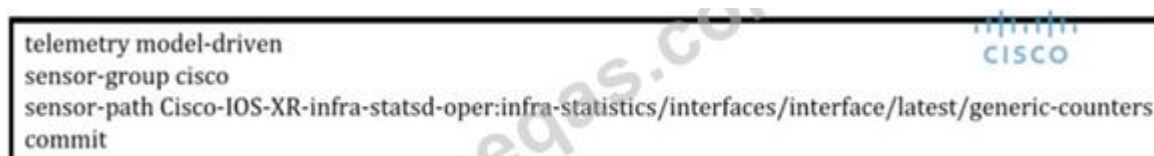
- A. IP address
- B. subnet mask
- C. interface cost
- D. process ID
- E. area number
- F. hello timer setting

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

Section: Networking

NEW QUESTION: 48

Refer to the exhibit:



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

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

NEW QUESTION: 49

Refer to the exhibit. Which three outcomes occur if the prefix list is added to the neighbor?

(Choose three)

```
PE-A#show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf Customer-A neighbors 10.10.10.2 routes
BGP table version is 13148019, local router ID is 10.10.10.10
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
Route Distinguisher: 65000:1111 (default for vrf Customer-A)
*>    192.168.0/19    10.10.10.2         0         0 4282 65001 ?
*>    192.168.0/17    10.10.10.2         0         0 4282 65001 ?
*>    192.168.0/16    10.10.10.2         0         0 4282 65001 ?

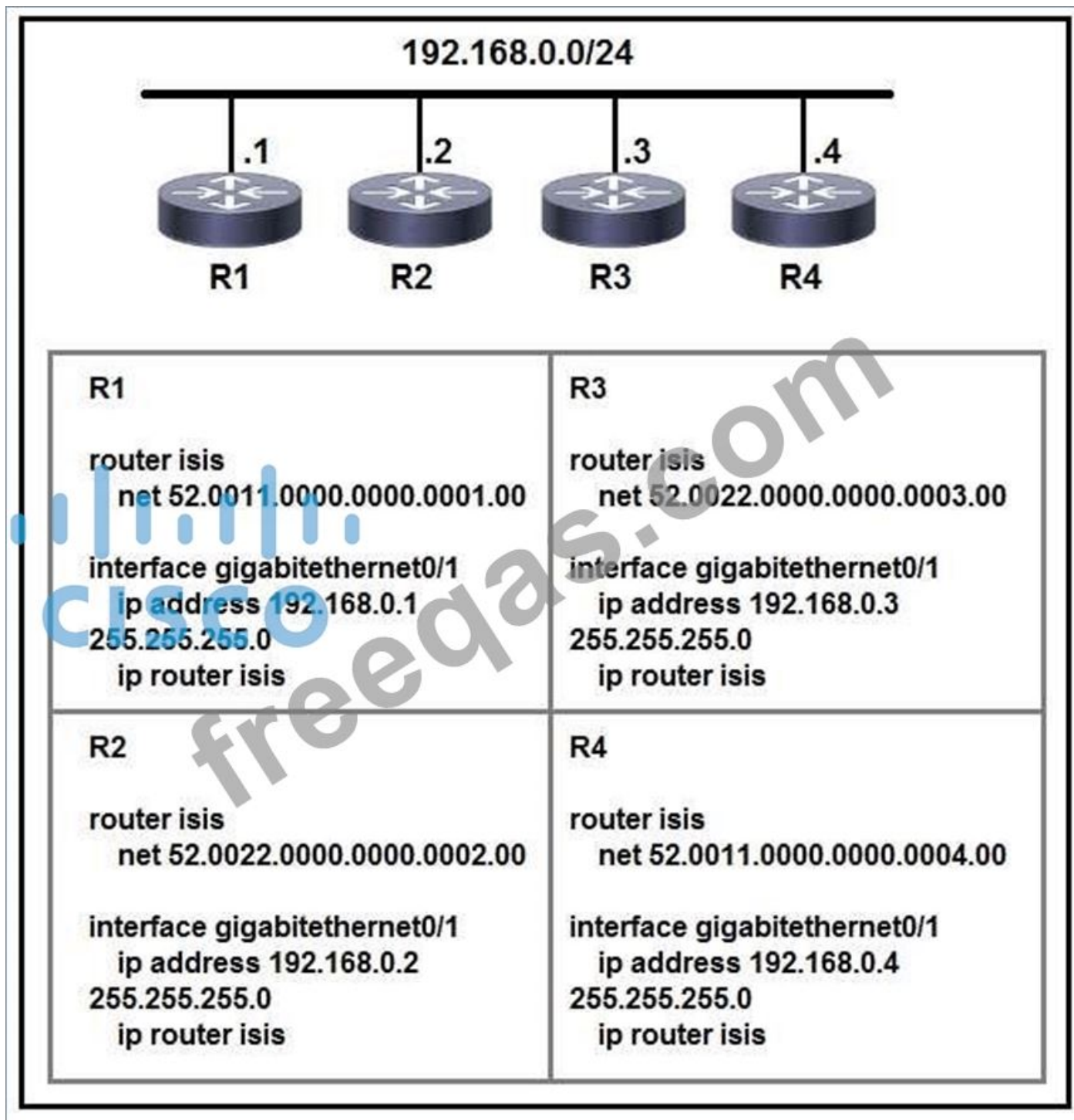
Total number of prefixes 5

PE-A#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
PE-A(config)#ip prefix-list ALLOW permit 192.168.0.0/16 ge 17 le 19
PE-A(config)#router bgp 65000
PE-A(config-router)#address-family ipv4 vrf Customer-A
PE-A(config-router-af)#neighbor 10.10.10.2 prefix-list ALLOW in
```

- A. 192.168 0.0/16 is permitted
- B. 192.168 0.0/17 is denied
- C. 192.168 0.0/17 is permitted
- D. 192.168.0.0/16 is denied
- E. 192.168 0.0/19 is permitted
- F. 192.168 0.0/19 is denied

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 50



Refer to the exhibit. Which two statements about the IS-IS topology are true? (Choose two.)

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

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

Section: Networking

NEW QUESTION: 51

Egress PE NAT is being used via a single centralized router to provide Internet access to L3VPN customers.

Which description of the NAT operation is true?

- A. Users in different VRFs cannot share the same outside global IP address
- B. The NAT table contains a field to identify the inside VRF of a translation
- C. Multiple address pools are needed for the same L3VPN because each site has a separate NAT
- D. The different L3VPNs using the Internet access must not have IP overlaps internally

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

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/network-address-translation-nat/112084-ios-nat-mpls-vpn-00.html>

NEW QUESTION: 52

Refer to the exhibit:



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

- A. R1 permits asymmetric routing as long as the AS-PATH attribute entry matches the connected AS
- B. R1 drops destination addresses that are routed to a null interface on the router
- C. R1 drops all traffic that ingresses either interface that has a FIB entry that exits a different interface
- D. R1 accepts source addresses on interface gigabitethernet0/1 that are private addresses

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

NEW QUESTION: 53

Refer to the exhibit:

```

R1
router bgp 65000
router-id 192.168.1.1
neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65012
neighbor 192.168.1.2 local-as 65112

```

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 54

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?

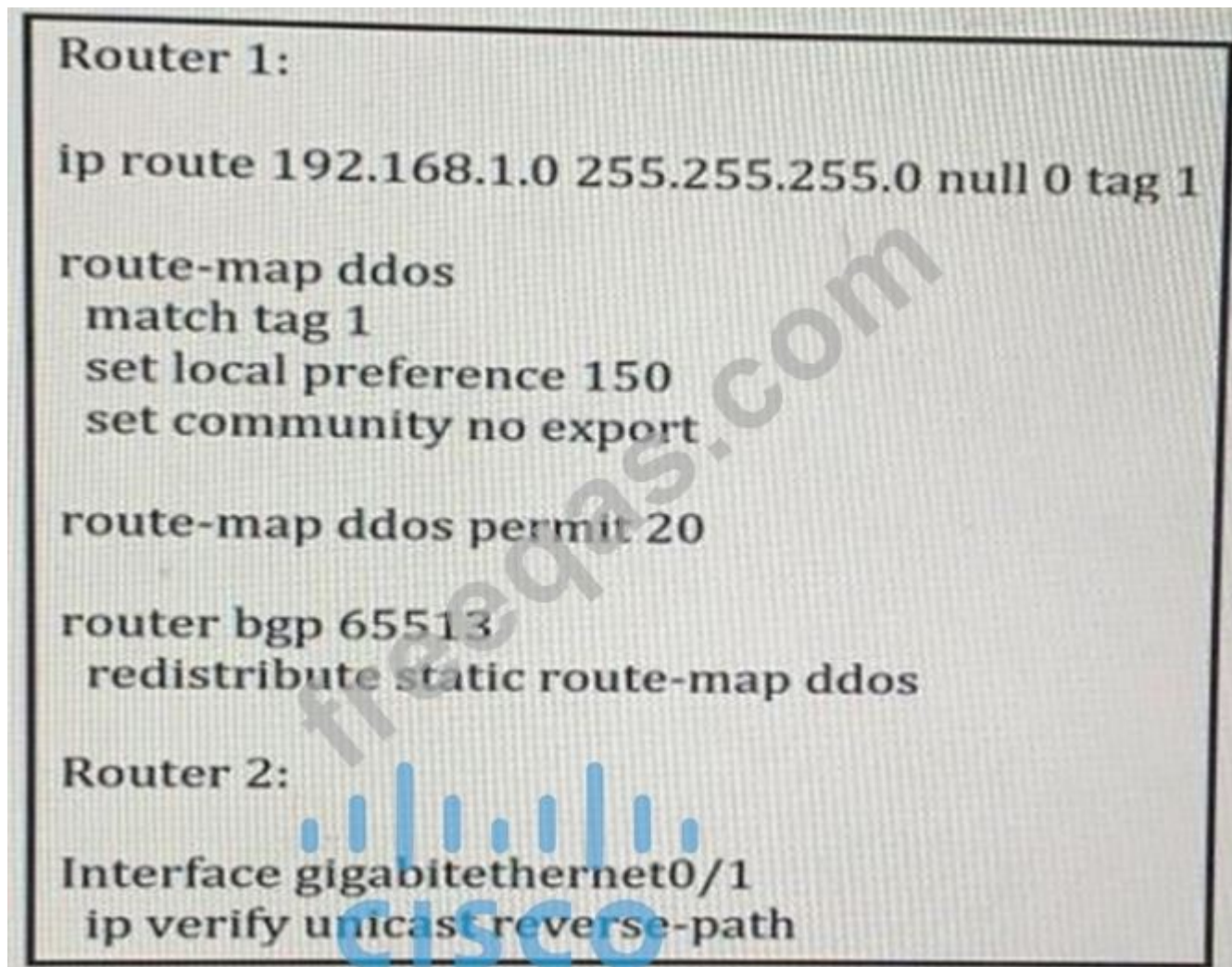
(Choose two.)

- A.** Label 0 is used for the prefix displayed and will be part of the MPLS label stack for packets destined for 192.168.10.10
- B.** Penultimate Hop Popping is in use for the prefix displayed
- C.** 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
- D.** 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.
- E.** Ultimate Hop Popping is in use for the prefix displayed.

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

NEW QUESTION: 55

Refer to the exhibit:



An engineer is preparing to implement data plane security configuration.

Which statement about this configuration is true?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 56

Refer to the exhibit.

```

mpls traffic-eng tunnels

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

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

interface Loopback1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.255
ip router isis 1

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

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

```

What type of configuration is it?

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

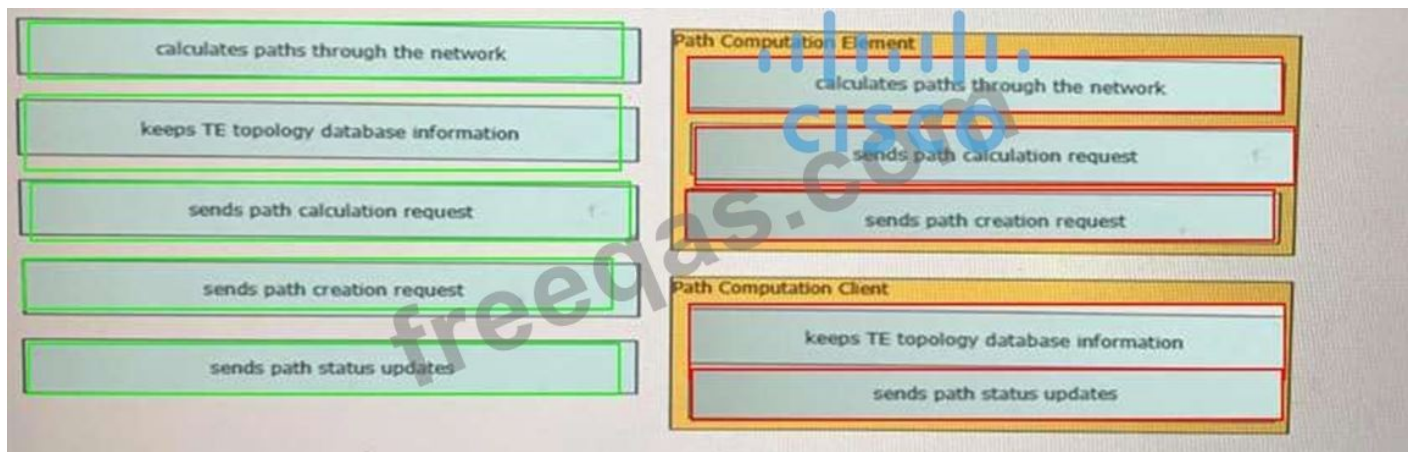
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

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

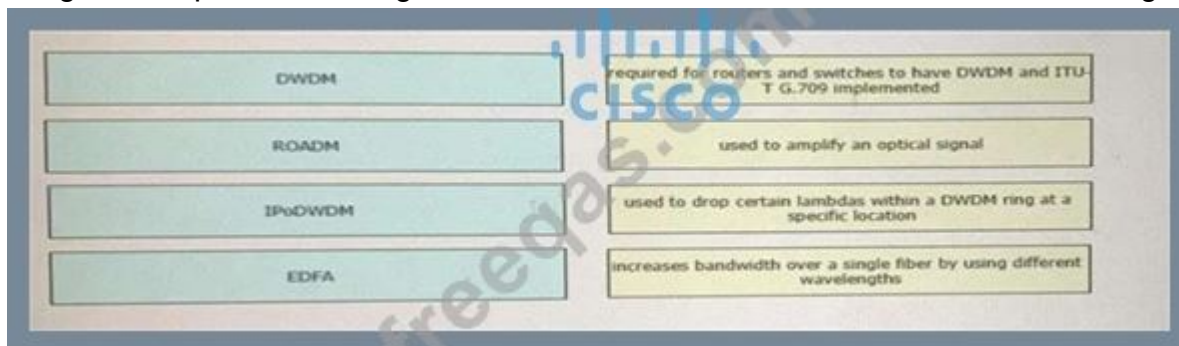
calculates paths through the network	Path Computation Element
keeps TE topology database information	
sends path calculation request	
sends path creation request	Path Computation Client
sends path status updates	

Answer:

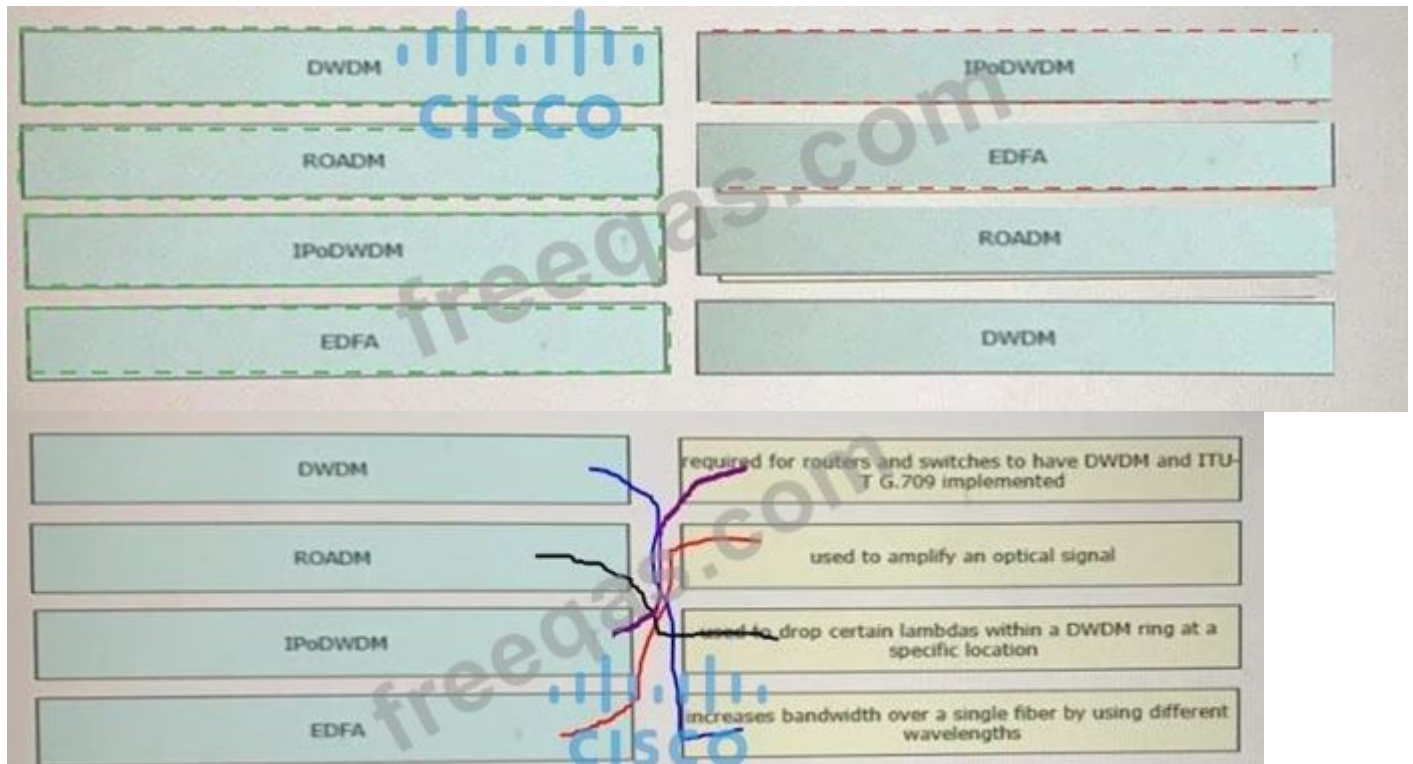


NEW QUESTION: 58

Drag and drop the technologies from the left onto the correct definitions on the right.

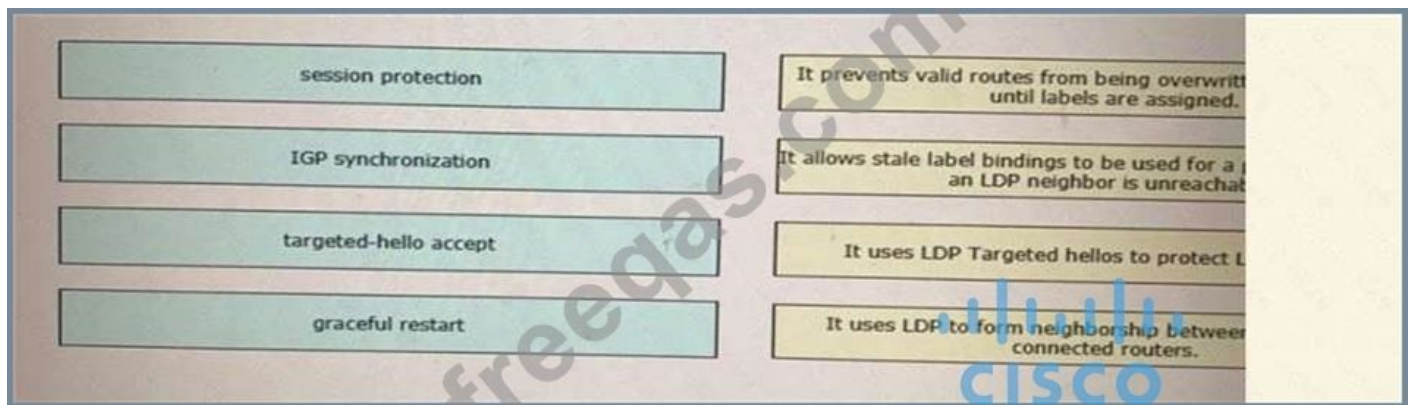


Answer:

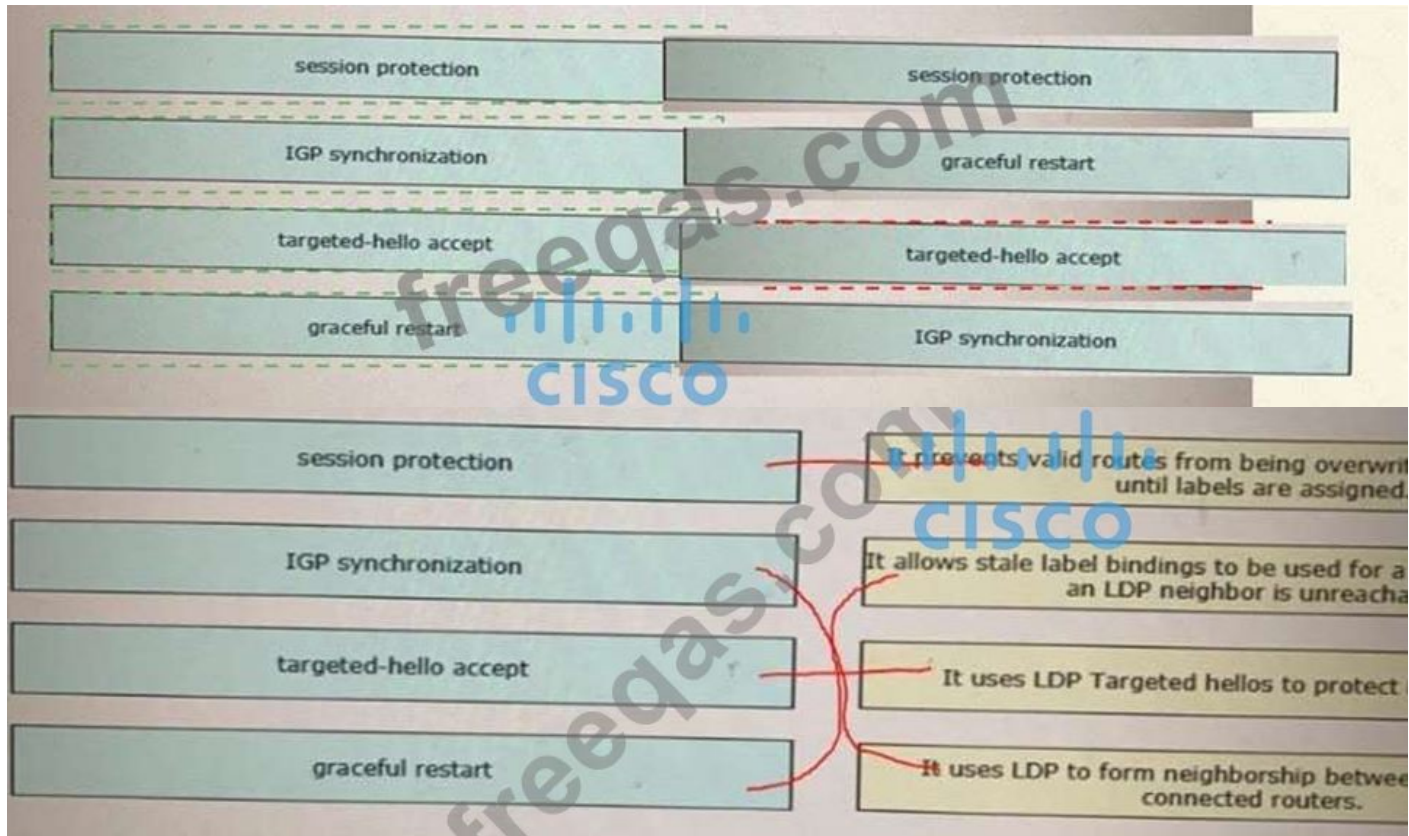


NEW QUESTION: 59

Drag and drop the LDP features from the left onto the correct usages on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 60

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 61

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

- A. A route map with WEIGHT attribute to control the inbound traffic.

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

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

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Refer to the exhibit:

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

A network operator working for service provider with an employee id 3715 15:021 applied this configuration to a router.

Which additional step should the engineer use to enable LDP?

- A. Configure the both keyword to enable LDP globally
- B. Enable MPLS LDP on the interface
- C. Delete the static router ID
- D. Disable Cisco Express Forwarding globally

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

NEW QUESTION: 63

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 64

POST https://router1:8000/api/mo/uni/Descriptions.xml

Refer to the exhibit. What does the REST API command do?

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

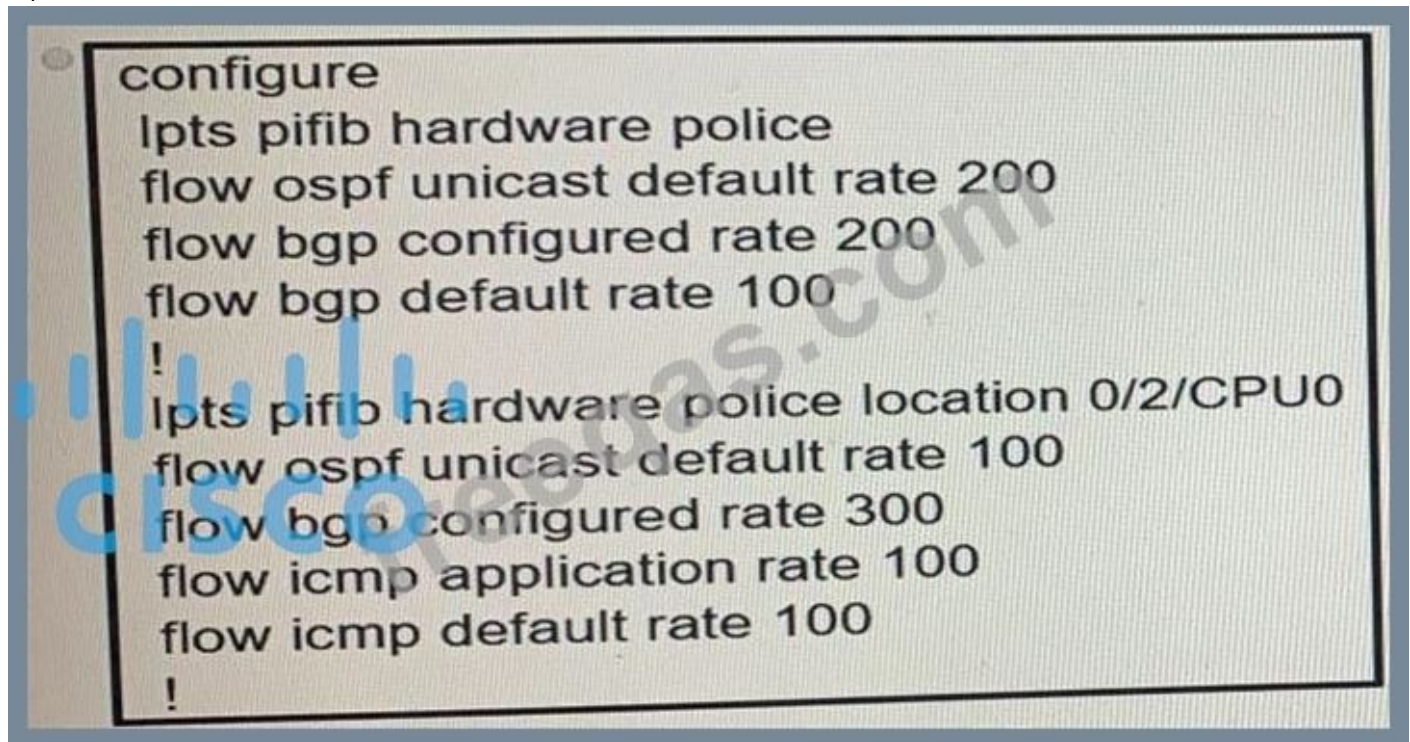
Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: Automation and Assurance

NEW QUESTION: 65

Which configuration modifies Local Packet Transport Services hardware policies?

A)



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

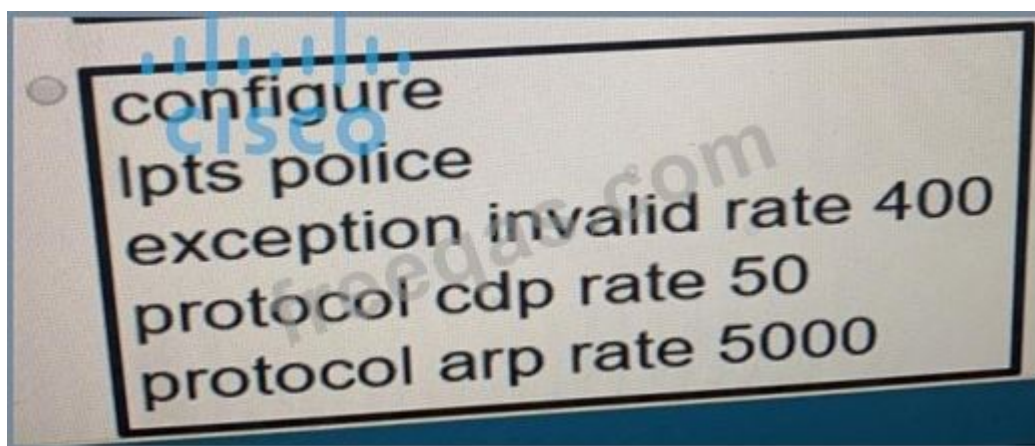
flow bgp configured rate 300

flow icmp application rate 100

flow icmp default rate 100

!

D)



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

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

NEW QUESTION: 66

Refer to the exhibit:

```
router ospf 1
  nsf ietf restart interval 90
```

Which purpose of implementing NSF with this configuration is true?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 67

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

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

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

Section: Networking

NEW QUESTION: 68

Which configuration modifies Local Packet Transport Services hardware policies?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

```

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

```

D)

```

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

```

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 69

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

```

A network operator working for service provider with an employee id: 1234:56:789 applied this configuration to a router.

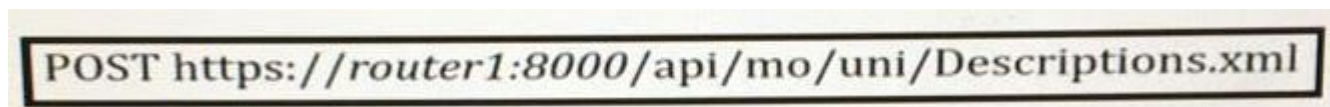
Which additional step should the engineer use to enable LDP?

- A. Enable MPLS LDP on the interface.
- B. Configure the both keyword to enable LDP globally.
- C. Delete the static router ID.
- D. Disable Cisco Express Forwarding globally.

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

NEW QUESTION: 70

Refer to the exhibit:



What does the REST API command do?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 71

Refer to the exhibit. Which information is provided for traceback analysis when this configuration is applied?



- A. BGP version
- B. source interface
- C. packet size distribution
- D. IP sub flow cache

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

NEW QUESTION: 72

Drag and drop the multicast concepts from the left onto the correct descnpt.ons on the right.

IGMP	multicast routing protocol that floods traffic to all peers
PIM-DM	technology that manages the process of joining and leaving multicast groups
PIM-SM	technology that requires an RP
shared tree	technology that uses the RP as the single common root
source tree	shortest-path tree

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 73

Which additional feature does MPLS DiffServ tunneling support?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_te_diffserv/configuration/15-mt/mp-te-diffserv-15-mt-bo

NEW QUESTION: 74

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 75

Refer To the exhibit:

```

R2#sh cns neighbors detail
Tag TEST
System Id      Interface  SNPA          State Holdtime Type Protocol
R1             Fa0/0     ca01.2178.0000 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 B

B. Option D

C. Option C

D. Option A

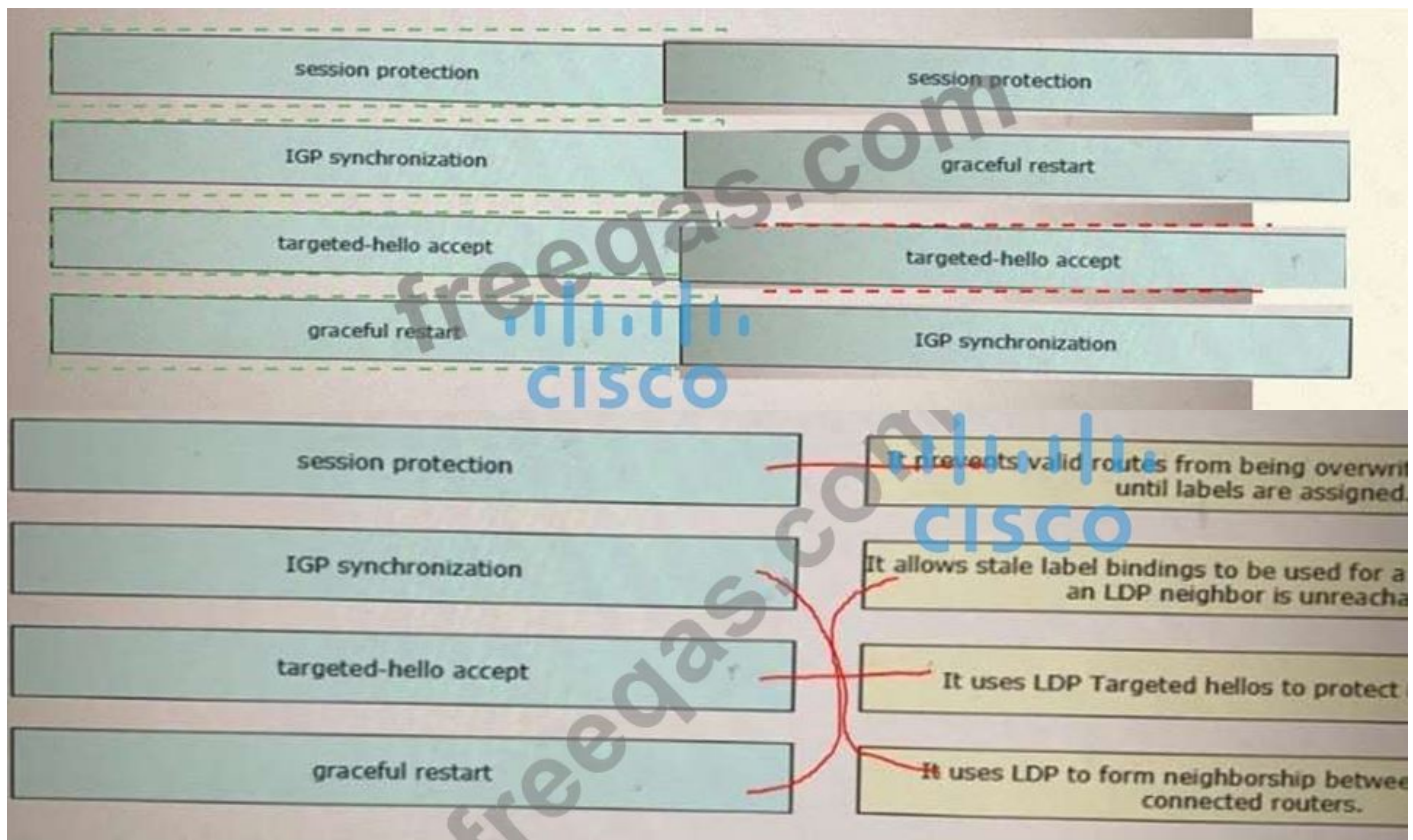
Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 76

Drag and drop the LDP features from the left onto the correct usages on the right.

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

Answer:



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NEW QUESTION: 77

Refer To the exhibit.



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

- A.** The origin of all routes should be modified on each router on inbound and 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 weight attribute should be manipulated on PE1 on outbound routes advertised to CE1.

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

NEW QUESTION: 78

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Which configuration must the engineer apply to the router?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

A. Option

B. Option

C. Option

D. Option

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

NEW QUESTION: 79

Drag and drop the multicast concepts from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

IGMP	multicast routing protocol that floods traffic to all peers
PIM-DM	technology that manages the process of joining and leaving multicast groups
PIM-SM	technology that requires an RP
shared tree	technology that uses the RP as the single common root
source tree	shortest-path tree

Answer:

IGMP	PIM-DM
PIM-DM	IGMP
PIM-SM	PIM-SM
shared tree	shared tree
source tree	source tree

Explanation

1: PIM-DM 2:IGMP 3:PIM-SM 3:shared tree 4:source tree



NEW QUESTION: 80

Refer to the exhibit:

<tag/>

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 81

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

2001:db8:aaaa::/48. An engineer needs to update the ASN 65001 route-filtering configuration to meet these conditions:

- * Looped routes into ASN 65001 and routes that have traversed 10 or more ASNs must be denied.
- * Routes accepted into ASN 65001 must be assigned a community value of 65001:200.

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

```

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

```

A.

B.

```

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

```

C.

```

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

```

D.

```

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

```

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

Section: Networking

NEW QUESTION: 82

Drag and drop the OSPF area types from the left onto the correct statements on the right

backbone	required area that allows interarea communication
not-so-stubby	area that can learn interarea routes and the default route
stub	area that can learn only the default route and routes within its own area
totally stubby	area that can serve as a redistribution point for external routes to enter the OSPF domain

Answer:

backbone	backbone
not-so-stubby	stub
stub	totally stubby
totally stubby	not-so-stubby

NEW QUESTION: 83

Refer to the exhibit:



Which two statements about the ISIS topology are true? (Choose two.)

- A. All four routers are operating as Level 1 routers only.
- B. R1 and R2 are Level 2 neighbors.

- C. All four routers are operating as Level 1-2 routers.
- D. All four routers are operating as Level 2 routers only.
- E. R1 and R4 are Level 2 neighbors

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 84



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

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

Section: Automation and Assurance

NEW QUESTION: 85

How is a telemetry session established for data analytics?

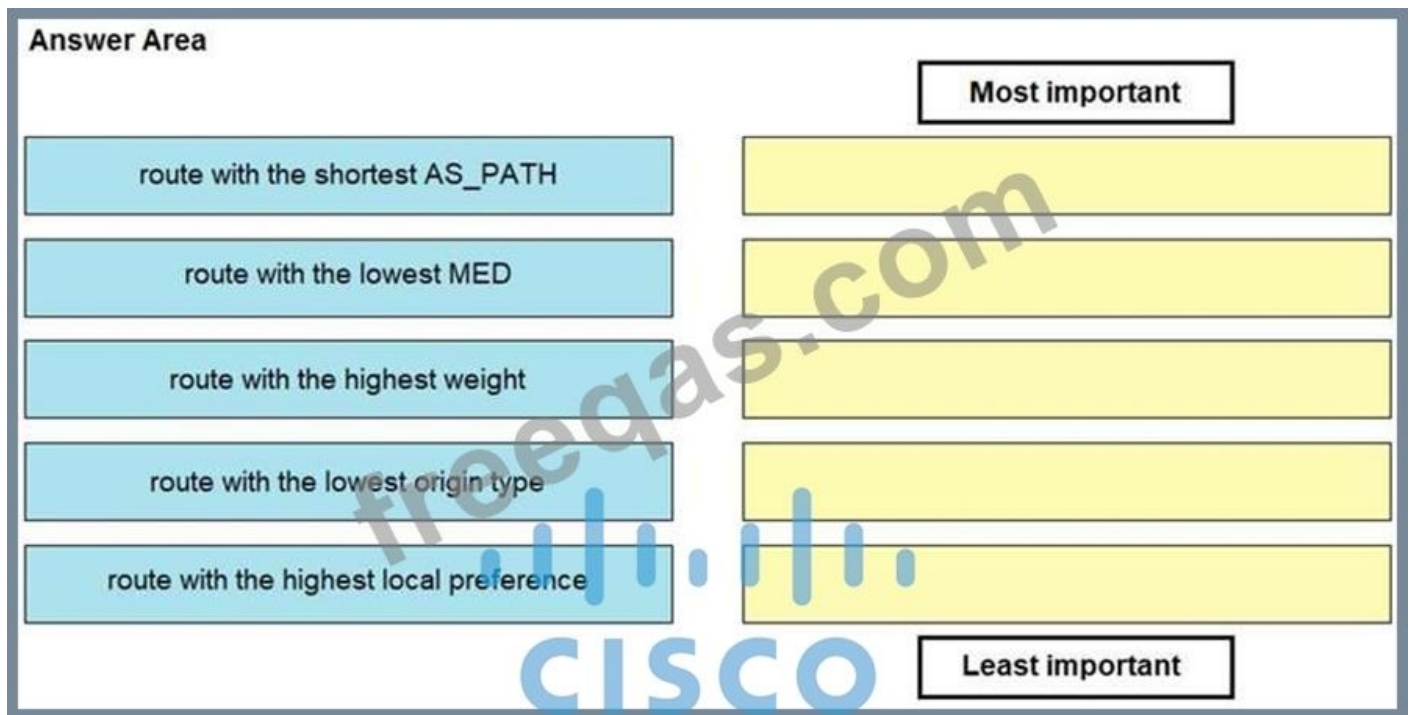
- A. A router initiates a session using the dial-out mode to a destination.
- B. The destination Initiates a session using the dial-out mode to the router.
- C. A router requests the data using Telnet.
- D. A destination initiates a session to a router.

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

NEW QUESTION: 86

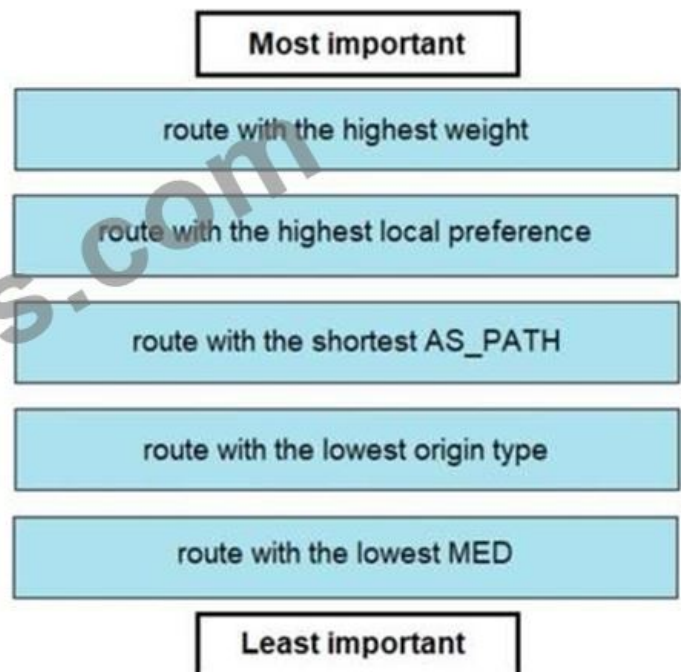
Drag and Drop Question

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



Answer:

Answer Area



NEW QUESTION: 87

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

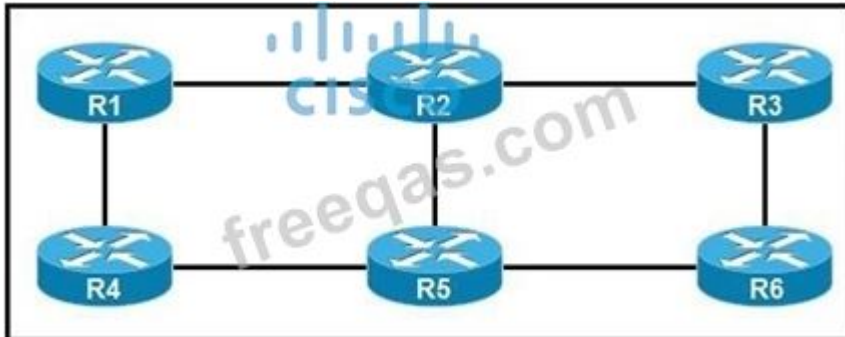
- A.** Ensure that the dual HP has synchronized their state information before performing the switchover operation.
- B.** increase the keepalive interval on the OSPF neighbours so that traffic continues to pass during the switchover.
- C.** Configure the device to repopulate state information using routing updates received from the BDR

D. Reset OSPF neighbour sessions to maintain state Information during router switchover

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 88

Refer to the exhibit:



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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 89

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

- A. nsf Cisco helper disable
- B. nsfletf helper disable
- C. nsf Cisco enforce global
- D. nsf ietf helper strict-isa-checking

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

NEW QUESTION: 90

Refer to the exhibit. 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?



Explanation

1: graceful restart 2: IGP synchronization 3: session protection 4: targeted-hello accept

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NEW QUESTION: 92

Refer to the exhibit:



Which statement describes this configuration?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 93

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 94

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

calculates paths through the network

keeps TE topology database information

sends path calculation request

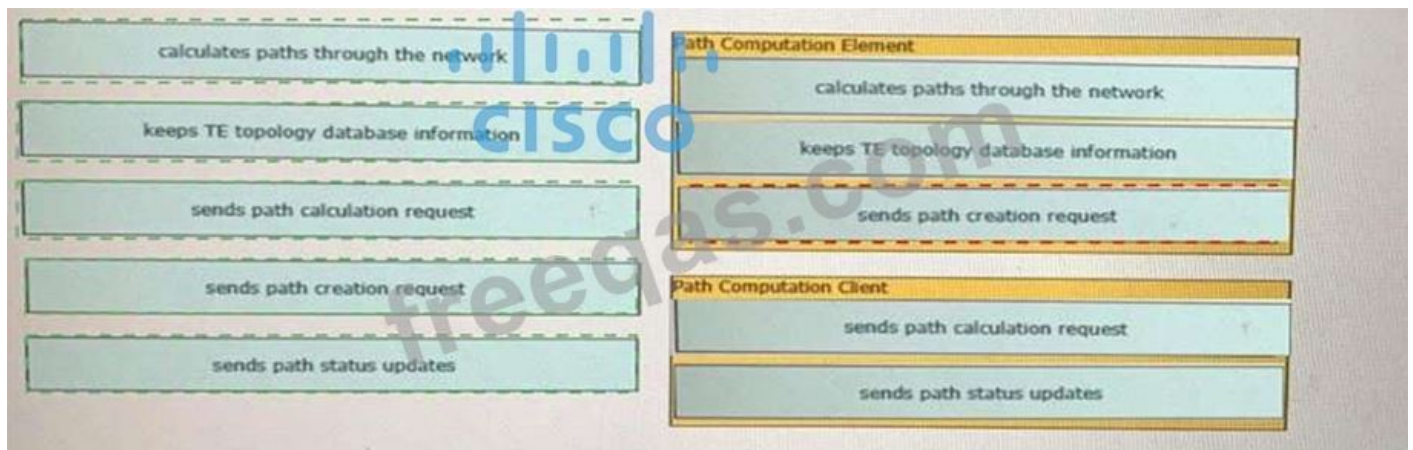
sends path creation request

sends path status updates

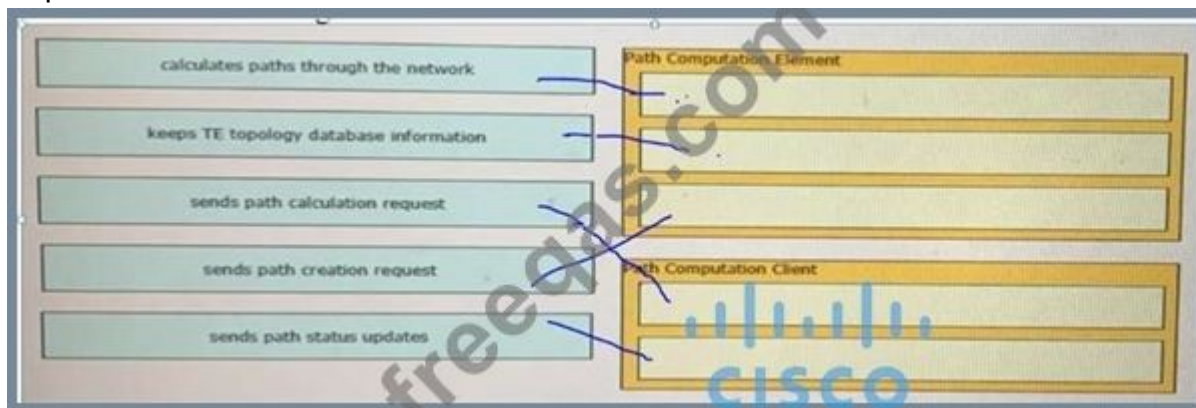
Path Computation Element

Path Computation Client

Answer:



Explanation



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/mps/configuration/guide/b-mpls-cg53x-crs

NEW QUESTION: 95

```
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				

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

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

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

Section: Networking

NEW QUESTION: 96

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

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

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

Section: Architecture

Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_ha/configuration/xr-3s/mp-ha-xr-3s-book/mp-ldp-grace-rstrt.html

NEW QUESTION: 97

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 98

After you analyze your network environment, you decide to implement a full separation model for Internet access and MPLS L3VPN services.

For which reason do you make this decision?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 99

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
```

Which effect of this configuration is true?

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

D. The two routers successfully form a neighbor relationship

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

NEW QUESTION: 100

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 101

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 102

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 103

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

```
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
```

- 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 IS-IS area types.

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

R1 is level1 and R2 is level1-2 so they will not form any adjacency unless both are at the same area. R1 area is 49.0012 while R2 area is 49.0022.

NEW QUESTION: 104

Which two uses of the YANG data modeling language are true? (Choose two)

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 105

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

!
mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 force

```

A network administrator implemented MPLS LDP changes on PE-A LSR device. The engineer must ensure there are no LDP peers 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 LDP and enable

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

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 106

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

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

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

```

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

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

Answer:

20.20.20.2	50.50.50.2
30.30.30.2	40.40.40.2
40.40.40.2	20.20.20.2
50.50.50.2	30.30.30.2

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NEW QUESTION: 107

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.

The diagram shows a drag-and-drop task sequence. On the left, there are six task boxes. On the right, there are four step boxes labeled 'step 1' through 'step 4'. The tasks are:

- Execute the channel-group number mode active command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.
- Execute the channel-group number mode on command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.
- Execute the lacp min-bundle 3 command to set the minimum number of ports threshold.
- Validate the network layer of the 10Gbps link.
- 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.

The steps are:

- step 1
- step 2
- step 3
- step 4

A Cisco logo is visible at the bottom right of the diagram.

Answer:

The diagram shows the correct sequence of tasks for adding a 10Gbps link to a LACP-based LAG. The tasks are arranged in a sequence from top to bottom:

- Execute the channel-group number mode active command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.
- Execute the channel-group number mode on command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.
- Execute the lacp min-bundle 3 command to set the minimum number of ports threshold.
- Validate the network layer of the 10Gbps link.
- 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 Cisco logo is visible at the bottom right of the diagram.

NEW QUESTION: 108

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 gigabitethernet0/1.

Which statement about this configuration is true?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 109

Which statement about VRF Lite is true?

- A. MPLS label switching and the MPLS control plane are unsupported in the VRF Lite implementation.
- B. It extends the PE functionality to a CE by using VLAN SVI connectivity between the PE and CE, a VLAN mapping to the MPLS label separates data packets between VRFs.
- C. It is an IPv6 transition mechanism that facilitates IPv6 transport across an MPLS network, based on IPv4 prefixes
- D. It allows multiple customers to share one CE, which maintains separate VRF tables by using RT information that it learns from PEs.

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

NEW QUESTION: 110

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

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 111

How is a telemetry session established for data analytics?

- A. A router initiates a session using the dial-out mode to a destination.
- B. A destination initiates a session to a router.
- C. The destination Initiates a session using the dial-out mode to the router.
- D. A router requests the data using Telnet.

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

In a dial-out mode, the router dials out to the receiver. This is the default mode of operation. The router acts as a client and receiver acts as a server. In this mode, sensor-paths and destinations are configured and bound together into one or more subscriptions. The router continually attempts to establish a session with each destination in the subscription, and streams data to the receiver. The dial-out mode of subscriptions is persistent. When a session terminates, the router continually attempts to re-establish a new session with the receiver every 30 seconds.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/crs/software/crs-r6->

<7/telemetry/configuration/guide/b-telemetry-cg-crs-67x/core-components-of-telemetry.html>

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