



Cisco

Exam Questions 350-501

Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network Core Technologies

NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Which configuration must the engineer apply on R1?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

What does DWDM use to combine multiple optical signals?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

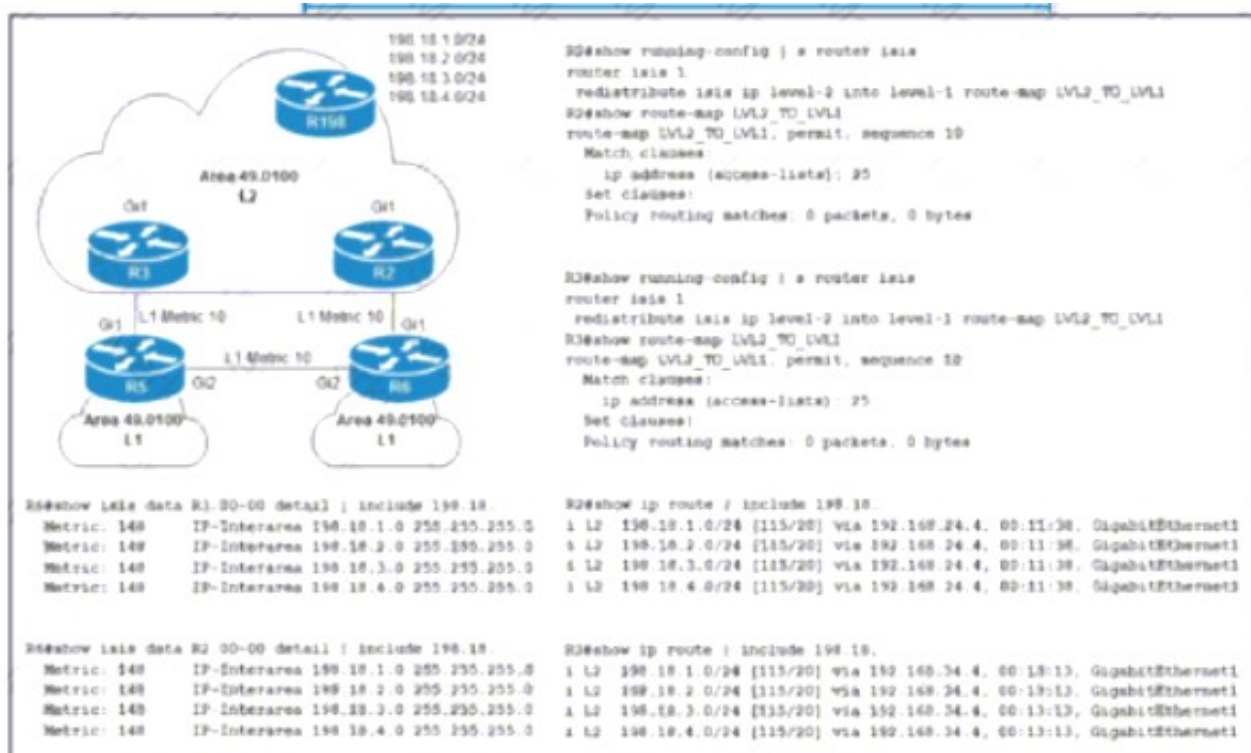
Answer: A

Explanation:

graceful restart
IGP synchronization
session protection
targeted-hello accept

NEW QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.



Routers R2 and R3 are Level 1/Level 2 IS-IS routers that redistribute 198.18.x.x/24 prefixes to routers R5 and R6 In the Level 1 area R2 is to be the preferred router for all redistributed prefixes in the Level 1 area. Which configuration sets this preference?

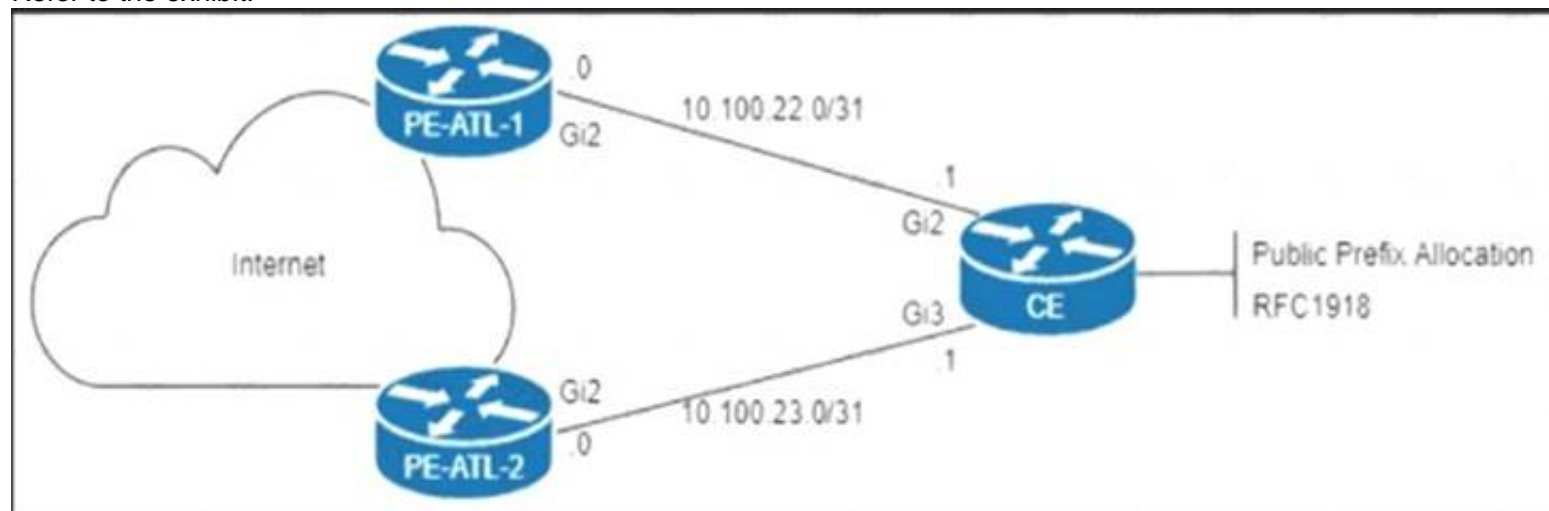
- ☒ On R2:
configure terminal
route-map LVL2_TO_LVL1 permit 10
set metric 5
end
- ☐ On R2:
configure terminal
route-map LVL2_TO_LVL1 permit 10
set metric 25
end
- ☐ On R3:
configure terminal
route-map LVL2_TO_LVL1 permit 10
set metric 5
end
- ☐ On R3:
configure terminal
route-map LVL2_TO_LVL1 permit 10
set metric 25
end

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

An engineer needs to implement QOS mechanism on customer's network as some applications going over the internet are slower than others. Which two actions must the engineer perform when implementing traffic shaping on the network in order to accomplish this task? (Choose two)

- A. Configure a queue with sufficient memory to buffer excess packets.
- B. Configure the token values in bytes.
- C. Implement packet remarking for excess traffic.
- D. Implement a scheduling function to handle delayed packets.
- E. Configure a threshold over which excess packets are discarded.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router 1:

router isis
 net 49.0011.0000.0000.0001.00

Router 2:

router isis
 net 49.0001.0000.0000.0001.00

Router 3:

router isis
 net 49.0011.0000.0000.0002.00
```

Router 4 is added to the network and must be in the same area as router 1. Which NET should the engineer assign?

- A. 49.0001.0000.0000.0004.00
- B. 49.0111.0000.0000.0001.00
- C. 49.0011.0000.0000.0003.00
- D. 49.0011.0000.0000.0002.00

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 9

An engineer is implementing a router redistribution within BGP. The route map must be configured to permit all unmatched routes. Which action must the engineer perform to complete this task?

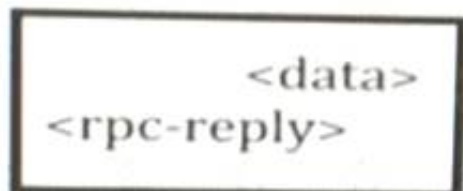
- ☒ Include a **permit** statement as the first entry
- ☐ Include at least one explicit **deny** statement
- ☐ Remove the implicit **deny** entry
- ☐ Include a **permit** statement as the last entry

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit:



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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

What is the characteristic of the TI-LFA?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 13

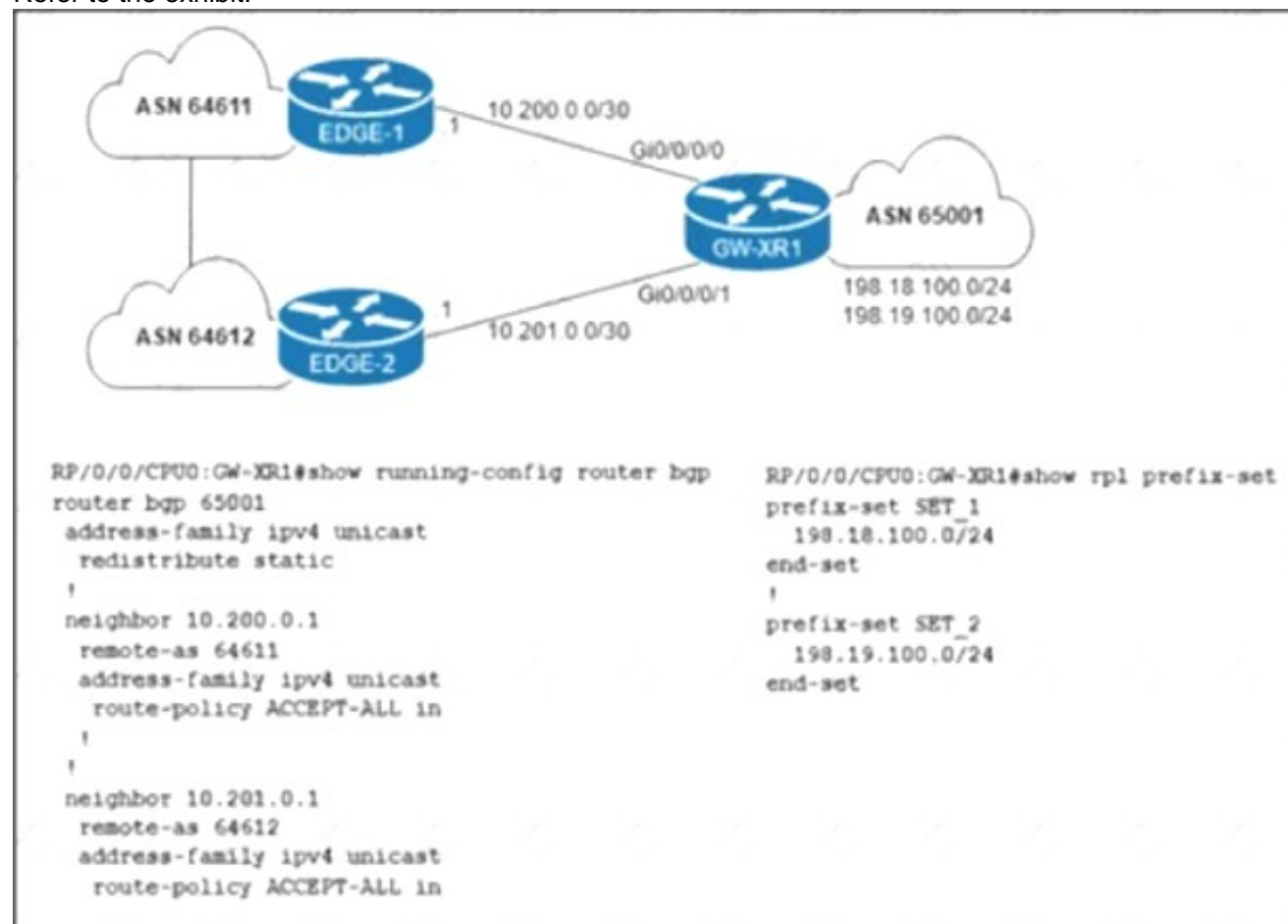
While an engineer deploys a new Cisco device to redistribute routes from OSPF to BGP, they notice that not all OSPF routes are getting advertised into BGP. Which action must the engineer perform so that the device allows O, OIA, OE1, and OE2 OSPF routes into other protocols?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 14

Refer to the exhibit.



The network engineer who manages ASN 65001 must configure a BGP routing policy on GW-XR1 with these requirements:

- Advertise locally-originated routes and /24 prefixes assigned within the 198.18.0.0/15 range. All other prefixes must be dropped.
- Reachability to 198.18.100.0/24 must be preferred via the EDGE-1 connection.
- Reachability to 198.19.100.0/24 must be preferred via the EDGE-2 connection. Which configuration must the network engineer implement on GW-XR1?

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


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

B. Text Description automatically generated

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

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

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

D. Text, letter, email Description automatically generated

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

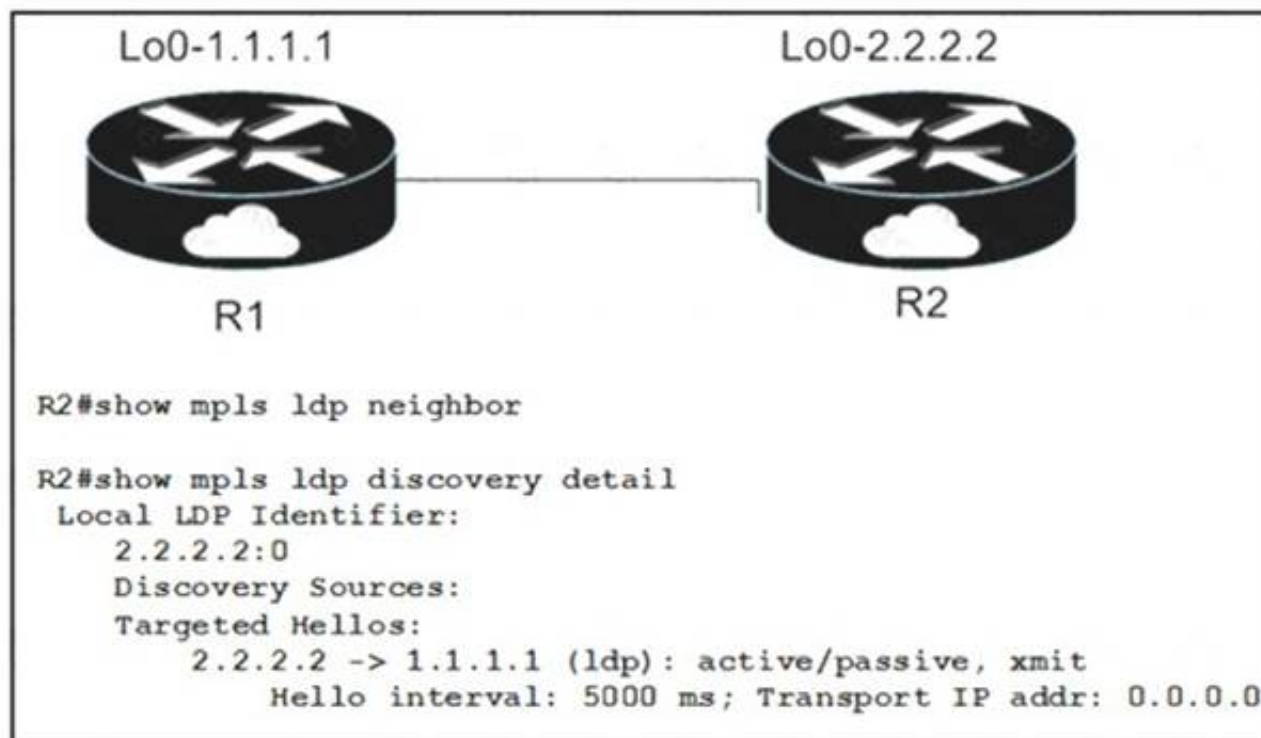
Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/mps/cisco-xr-rpl-destination-vs-destination-prefix/td-p/4587693>

NEW QUESTION 16

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21

Refer to the exhibit:

```

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

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

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

A)

```

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

B)

```

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

C)

```

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

D)

```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 24

Refer to the exhibit:


```
Router 1:

ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 null 0 tag 1

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

route-map ddos permit 20

router bgp 65513
 redistribute static route-map ddos

Router 2:

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 29

Exhibit:

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 31

Refer to the exhibit:

Router 1:

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

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

```
route-map ddos permit 20
```

```
router bgp 65513
 redistribute static route-map ddos
```

Router 2:

```
ip route 192.0.2.0 255.255.255.0 null 0
```

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 33

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 34

Refer to the exhibit:

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

R2
router ospf 1
 area 3 nssa
```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 38

Refer to the exhibit:

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

What is the URL used for with REST API?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 39

A network engineer has configured TE tunnels in the MPLS provider core. Which two steps ensure traffic traverse? (Choose two.)

- A. Static routes is the only option for directing traffic into a tunnel.
- B. ECMP between tunnels allows RSVP to function correctly.
- C. Forwarding adjacency features allows a tunnel to be Installed in the IGP table as a link.
- D. The IGP metric of a tunnel is configured to prefer a certain path
- E. A tunnel weight is configured in SPF database the same way as a native link.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 40

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 42

Refer to the exhibit.

```
!  
interface Bundle-Ether1  
description link-aggregation  
mtu 9216  
bundle minimum-active links 2  
load interval 30  
!
```

Which the link aggregation configuration router is running on Cisco IOS XR software, which LACP interface configuration is needed to add the interface to the bundle?

A.

```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/5  
description bundle_1_link  
bundle mode active  
load interval 30  
  
interface TenGigE0/1/0/6  
description bundle_1_link  
bundle mode active  
load interval 30
```

B.

```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/5  
description bundle_1_link  
bundle id 1 mode active  
load interval 30  
  
interface TenGigE0/1/0/6  
description bundle_1_link  
bundle id 1 mode active  
load interval 30
```

C.

```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/5
description bundle_1_link
id 1 mode active
load interval 30
```

```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/6
description bundle_1_link
id 1 mode active
load interval 30
```

D.

```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/5
description bundle_1_link
bundle id 1
load interval 30
```

```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/6
description bundle_1_link
bundle id 1
load interval 30
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 44

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show ip bgp summary
Neighbor      V  AS   MsgRcvd  MsgSent  TblVer  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
11.11.11.11   4  5400    0         0         0    0    0    never     Active

R1
interface Loopback0
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
interface Ethernet1/0
 ip address 11.11.11.11 255.255.255.0
router bgp 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.12 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.12 update-source Loopback0
 ip route 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 11.11.11.12

R2
interface Loopback0
 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
interface Ethernet1/0
 ip address 11.11.11.12 255.255.255.0
router bgp 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.11 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.11 update-source Loopback0
 ip route 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 11.11.11.11
```

Router R1 is reporting that its BGP neighbor adjacency to router R2 is down, but its state is Active as shown. Which configuration must be applied to routers R1 and R2 to fix the problem?

A)

R1
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 5400

R2
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 5400

B)

R1
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.11 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.11 update-source Loopback0

R2
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.12 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.12 update-source Loopback0

C)

R1
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 update-source Loopback0

R2
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 update-source Loopback0

D)

R1
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 update-source Loopback0

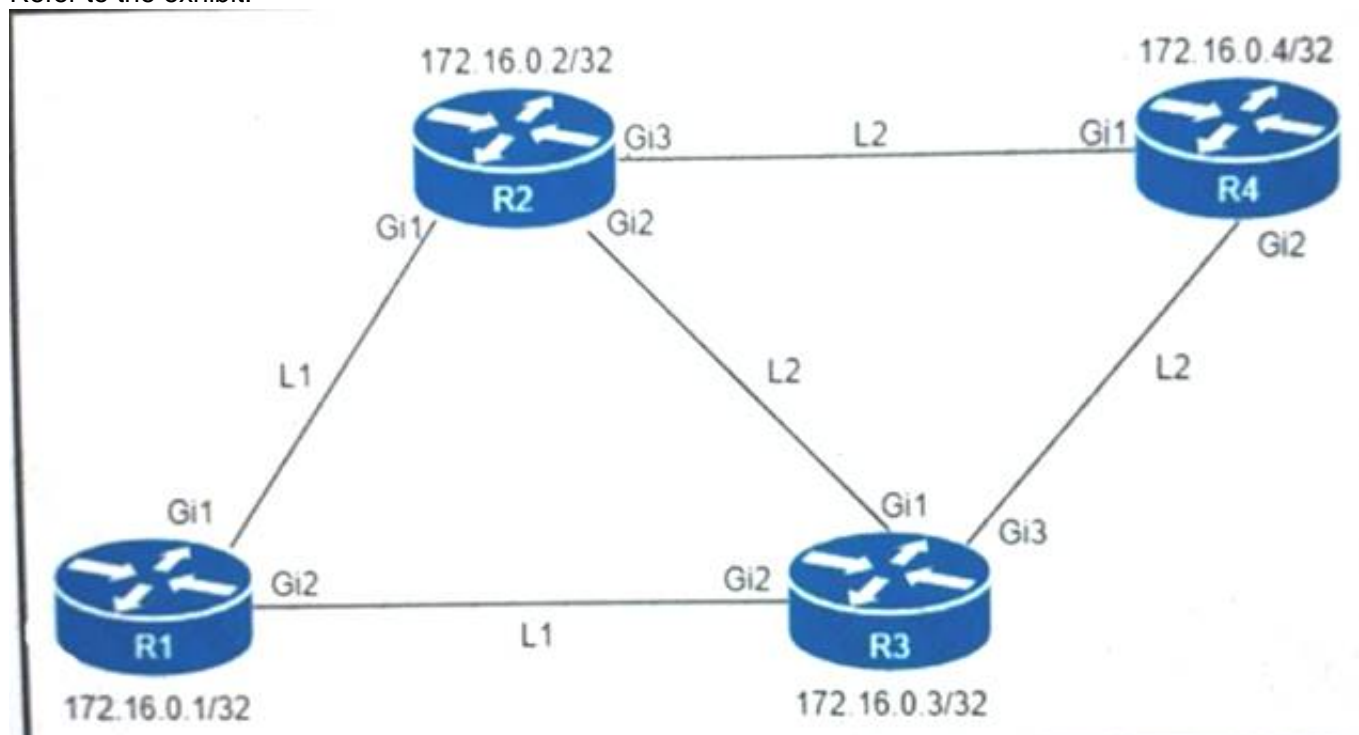
R2
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 update-source Loopback0

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 47

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 53

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

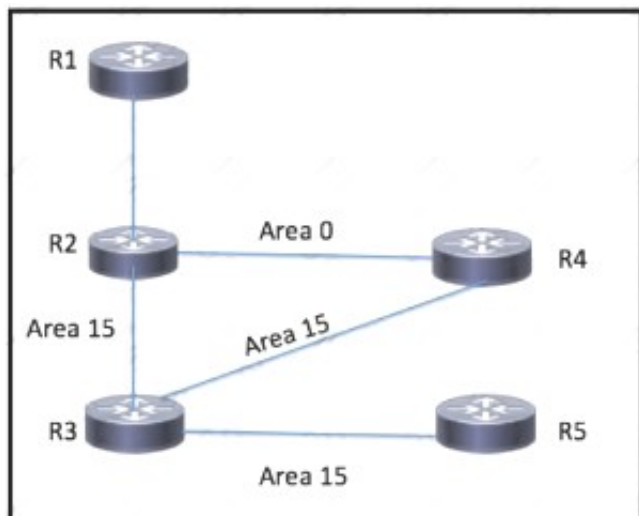
Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 55

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 57

Refer to the exhibit:

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

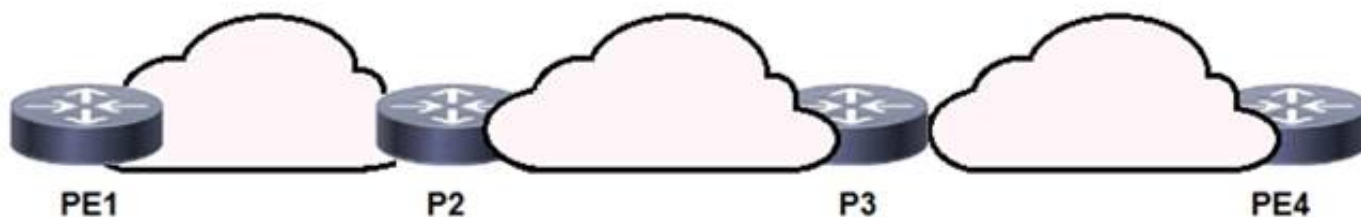
Router R1 and its peer R2 reside on the same subnet in the network, If does it make connections to R2?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 59

Refer to the exhibit:



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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 61

Which type of attack is an application attack?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 66

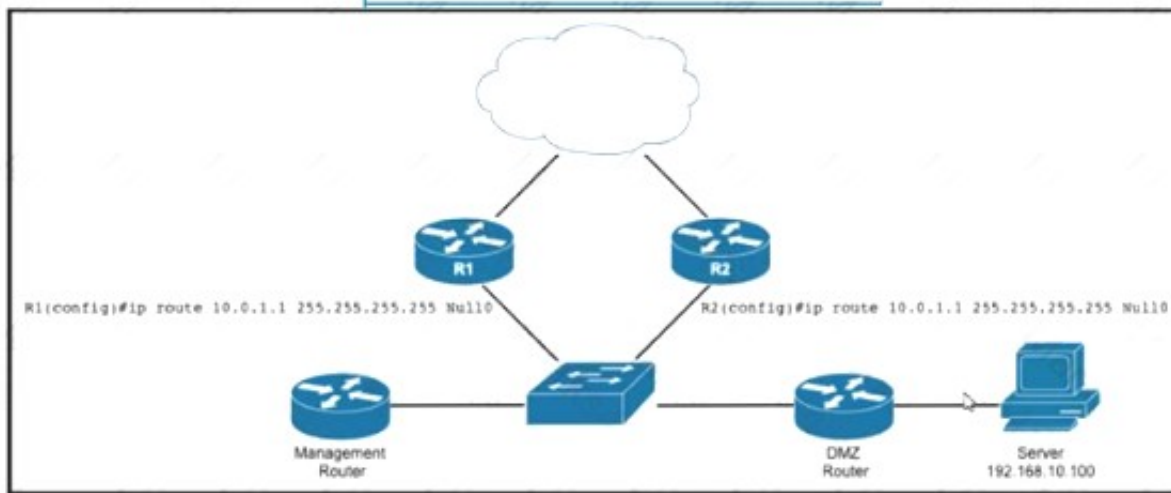
What are two factors to consider when implementing NSR High Availability on an MPLS PE router? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 69

Refer to the exhibit.



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

EIGRP is running across the core to exchange internal routes, and each router maintains BGP adjacency with the other routers on the network. An operator has configured static routes on the edge routers R1 and R2 for IP address 10.0.1.1, which is used as a black hole route as shown. Which configuration should the operator implement on the management router to create a route map that will redistribute lagged static routes into BGP and create a static route to blackhole traffic with tag 777 that is destined to server at 192.168.10.100?

- ☒ router(config)# router bgp 55100
 - router(config-router)# redistribute connected
 - router(config)# ip route 192.168.10.100 255.255.255.255 tag 777
- ☐ router(config)# router bgp 55100
 - router(config-router)# redistribute static route-map blackhole-trigger
 - router(config)# ip route 192.168.10.100 255.255.255.255 Null0 tag 777
- ☐ router(config)# router bgp 55100
 - router(config-router)# redistribute connected route-map blackhole-trigger
 - router(config)# ip route 192.168.10.100 255.255.255.255 Null0 tag 777
- ☐ router(config)# router bgp 55100
 - router(config-router)# redistribute static route-map blackhole-trigger
 - router(config)# ip route 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.255 Null0 tag 777

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 70

Refer to the exhibit:


```

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

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

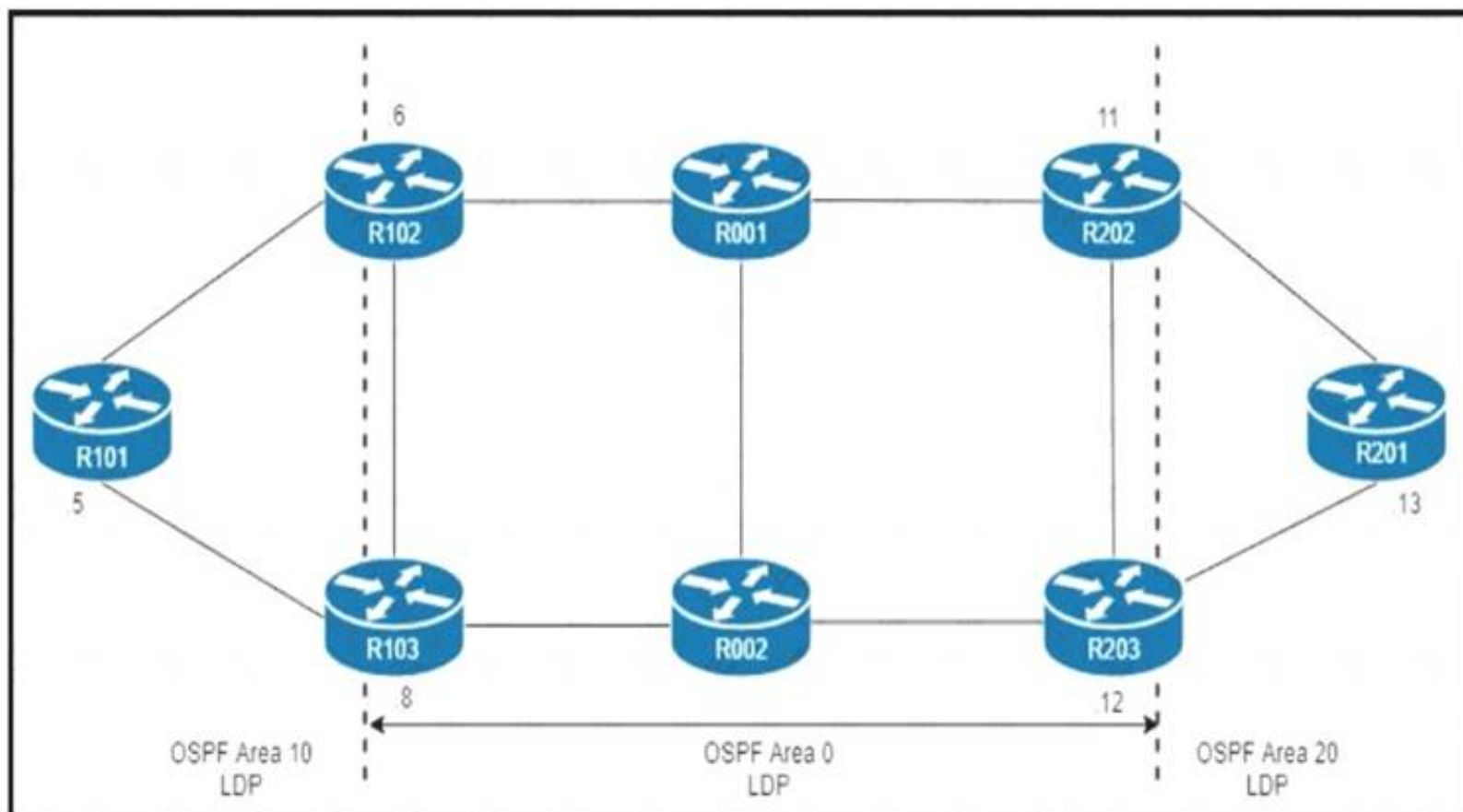
Assume all other configurations are correct and the network is otherwise operating normally. Which conclusion can you draw about the neighbor relationship between routers R1 and R2?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 71

Refer to the exhibit.



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

- A)
- ```

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

```

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 75

Which benefit is provided by FRR?

- A. It provides fast forwarding path failure detection times for all media.
- B. It provides rapid failure detection between forwarding engines.
- C. It provides performance data for the service provider network.
- D. It protects Cisco MPLS TE LSPs from link and node failures.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 76

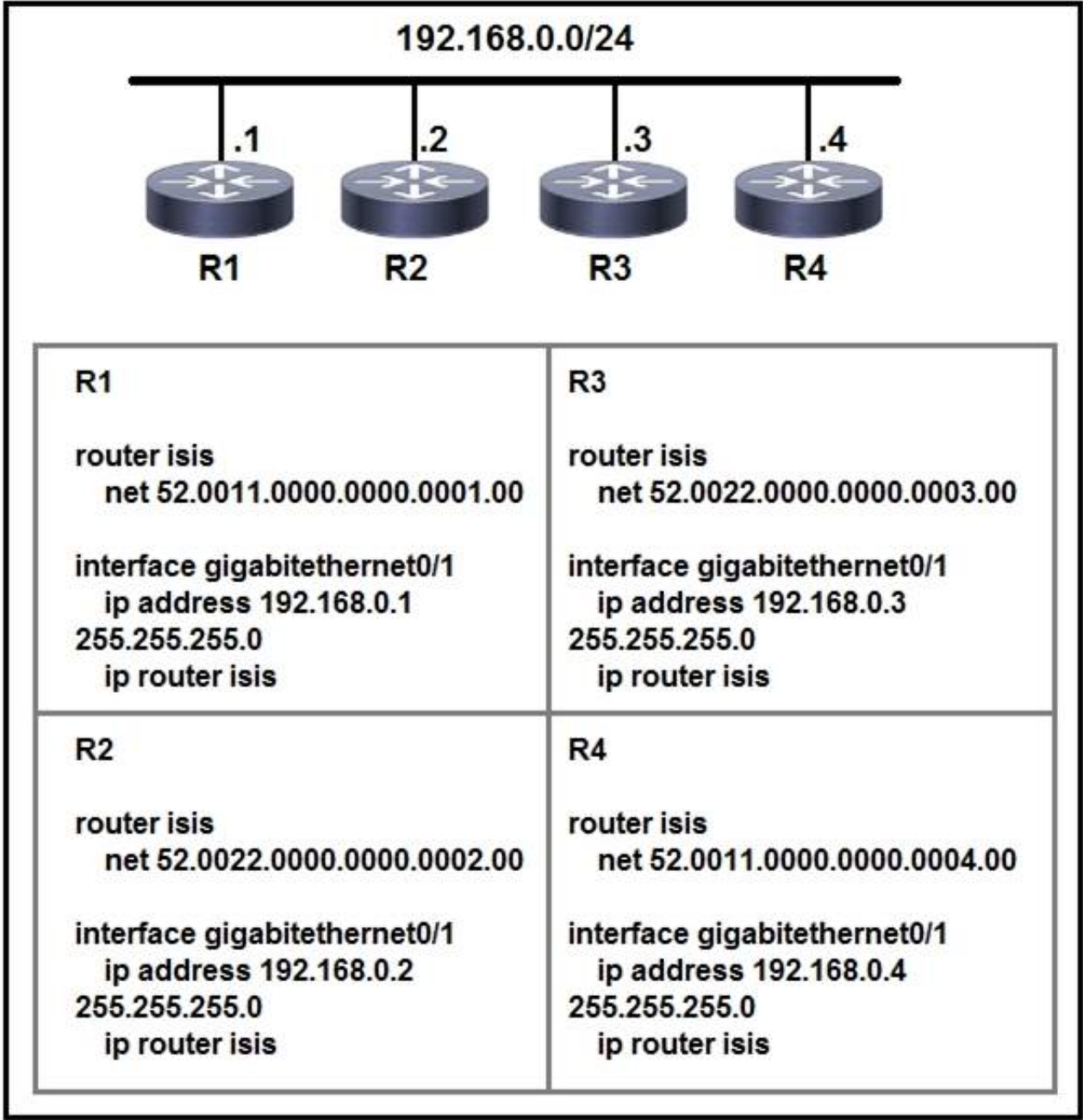
When configuring traffic engineering tunnels in Cisco MPLS core network, you see the traffic is not taking the expected path in the core. Which command do you use to quickly check path of a TE tunnel?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 79

Refer to the exhibit:



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

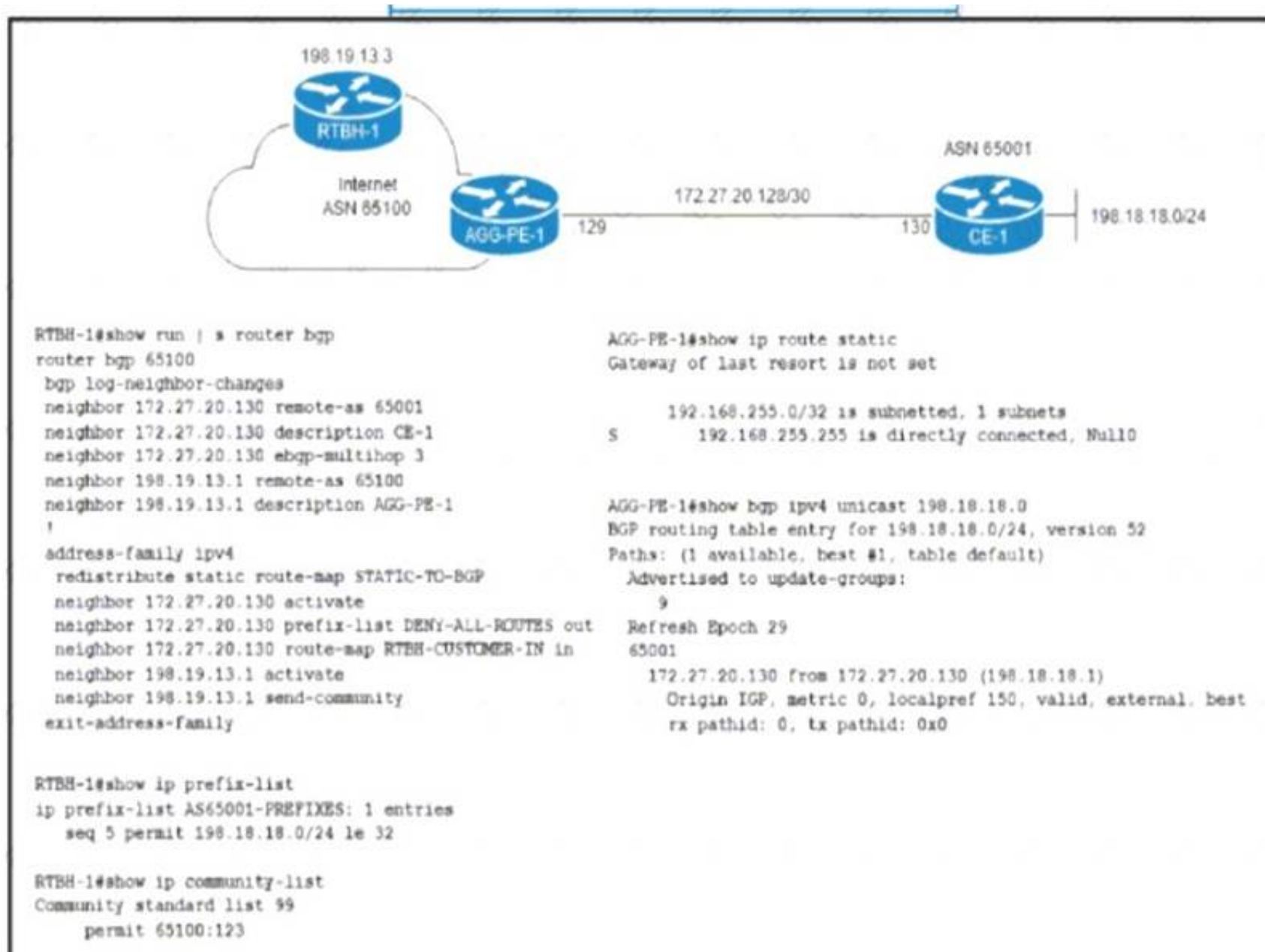
- A. All four routers are operating as Level 1 routers only.
- B. All four routers are operating as Level 2 routers only.
- C. All four routers are operating as Level 1-2 routers.
- D. R1 and R2 are Level 2 neighbors.
- E. R1 and R4 are Level 2 neighbors

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 82

Refer to the exhibit.





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

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 84

Which characteristic describes prefix segment identifier?

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 85

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

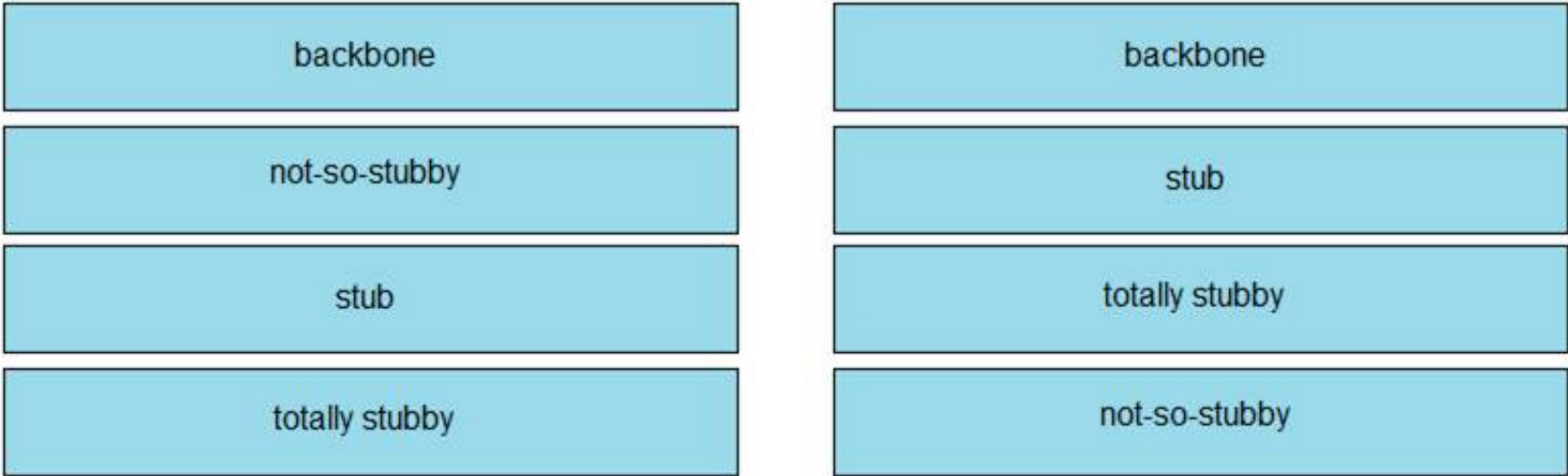
|                |                                                                                            |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| backbone       | required area that allows interarea communication                                          |
| 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 |



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 87

Refer to the exhibit:

```
interface gigabitethernet1/0
xconnect 192.168.0.1 12 encapsulation mpls pw-class cisco
```

Which effect of this configuration is true?

- A. it creates a pseudowire class named Cisco
- B. It enables tagging for VLAN 12 on the interface
- C. It enables MPLS on the interface
- D. It enables AToM on interface gigabitethemet1/0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 92

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

It is monolithic

It uses a Linux-based kernel

It has a separate control plane

It shares memory space

IOS XE

IOS

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 97

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

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

D. implement Cisco Express Forwarding to provide forwarding during failover

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 101

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
interface gigabitethernet1/0/0
 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 1
interface gigabitethernet2/0/0
 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 2
```

An engineer implemented OSPF neighbor relationship on an IOS device. Which configuration must be applied to get the OR/BOR election removed from interfaces running OSPF?

- A. ip ospf network broadcast on interfaces running OSPF
- B. ip ospf network point-to-point on interfaces running OSPF
- C. ip ospf network multipoint-point on interfaces running OSPF
- D. ip ospf network non-broadcast on interfaces running OSPF

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 103

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 104

What is a characteristic of MVPN?

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 106

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 110

How does Cisco DNA Center enhance network automation?

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 113

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

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 118

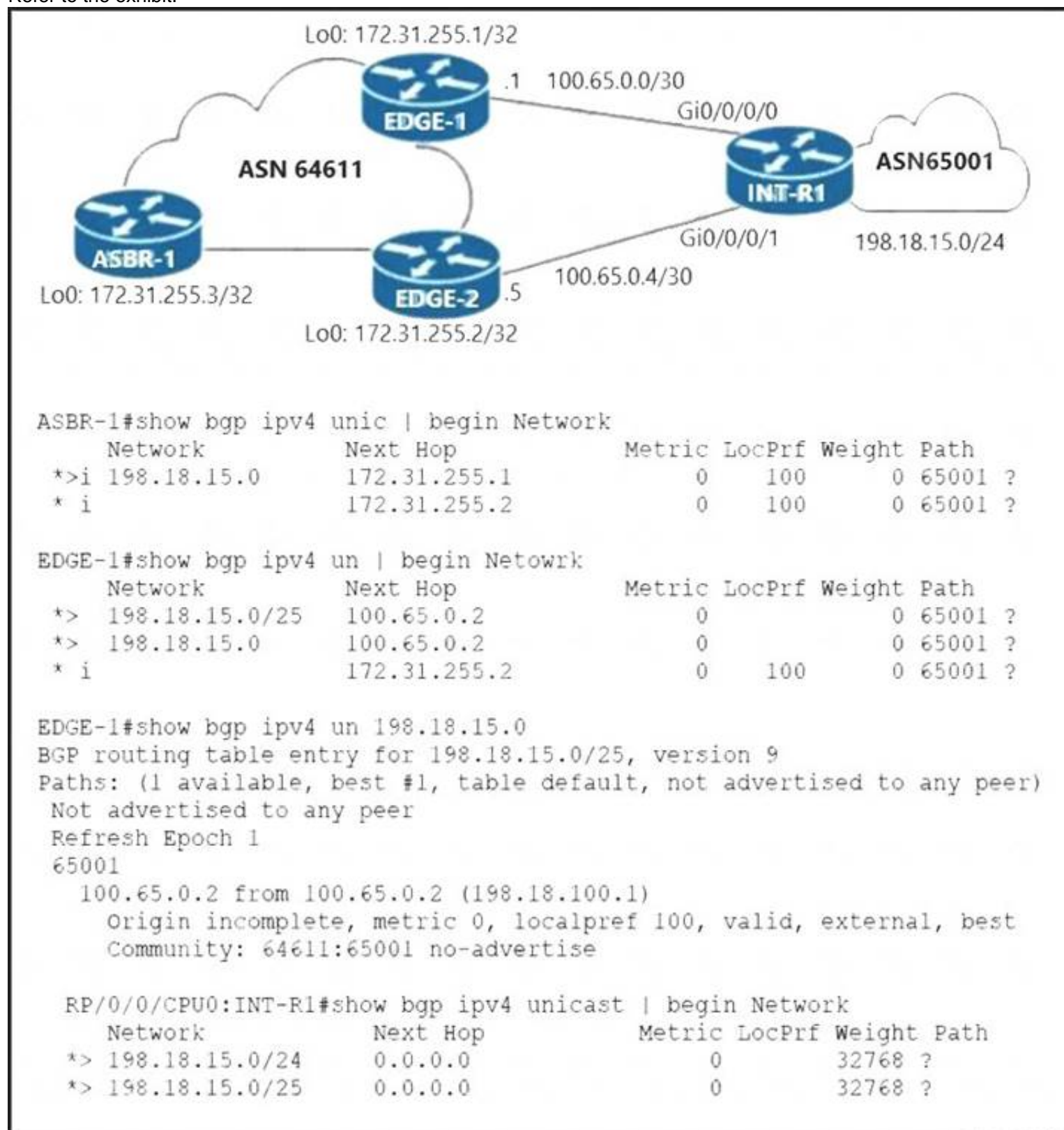
An engineer is trying to implement BGP in a multihomed architecture. What must the engineer configure to influence inbound path selection?

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 123

Refer to the exhibit.



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

- A. configure terminalroute-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT if destination in (198.18.15.0/25) then set community (no-export, peer-as:65001) done end if if destination in (198.18.15.0/24) then prepend as-path 65001 3 done end if drop end-policy!router bgp 65001 neighbor 100.65.0.1 address-family ipv4 unicast route-

policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT out end

B. configure terminalroute-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT if destination in (198.18.15.0/25) then set community (internal, peer-as:65001) doneendif destination in (198.18.15.0/24) then doneendif dropend-policy!router bgp 65001neighbor 100.65.0.1 address-family ipv4 unicastroute-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT out end

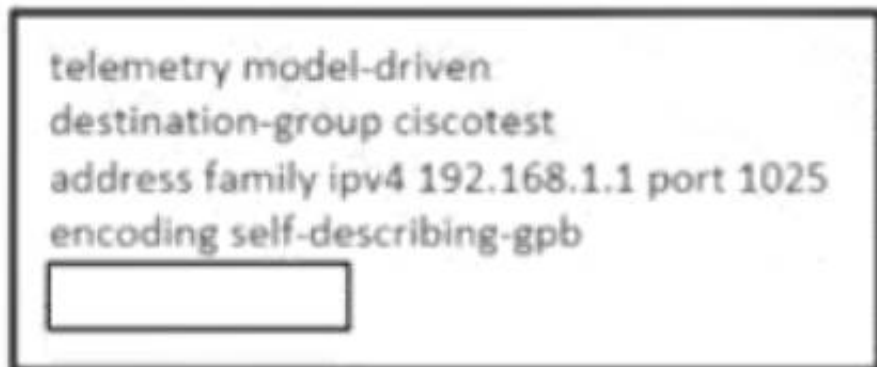
C. configure terminalroute-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT if destination in (198.18.15.0/25) then set community (no-advertise, peer-as:65001) doneendif destination in (198.18.15.128/25) then prepend as-path 65001 3doneendif dropend-policy!router bgp 65001neighbor 100.65.0.1 address-family ipv4 unicastroute-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT out end

D. configure terminalroute-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT if destination in (198.18.15.0/25) then set community (no-export, peer-as:65001) doneendif destination in (198.18.15.128/25) then prepend as-path 65001 3doneendif dropend-policy!router bgp 65001neighbor 100.65.0.1 address-family ipv4 unicastroute-policy ASN65001-SPECIFIC-OUT in end

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 128

Refer to the exhibit.



A Cisco engineer is implementing gRPC dial-out on an ASR. Receiver 192.168.1.1 will be assigned one of the subscriptions, and it will manage the ASR. Which command is needed to complete the router configuration?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 130

How does Inter-AS Option-A function when two PE routers in different autonomous systems are directly connected?

- A. The two routers share all Inter-AS VPNv4 routes and redistribute routes within an IBGP session to provide end-to-end reach.
- B. The two routers establish an MP-EBGP session to share their customers' respective VPNv4 routes.
- C. The two routers treat one another as CE routers and advertise unlabeled IPv4 routes through an EBGP session.
- D. The two routers share VPNv4 routes over a multihop EBGP session and set up an Inter-AS tunnel using one another's label.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 135

Refer to the exhibit.





```

PE-1#show xconnect name ENNI-ID-100150
Legend: XC ST=Xconnect State S1=Segment1 State S2=Segment2 State
 UP=Up DN=Down AD=Admin Down IA=Inactive
 SB=Standby HS=Hot Standby RV=Recovering NH=No Hardware

XC ST Segment 1 S1 Segment 2 S2
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
UP pri ac Gi2:150(Eth VLAN) UP mpls 172.20.20.2:100150 UP

PE-2#show xconnect name UNI-ID-100150
Legend: XC ST=Xconnect State S1=Segment1 State S2=Segment2 State
 UP=Up DN=Down AD=Admin Down IA=Inactive
 SB=Standby HS=Hot Standby RV=Recovering NH=No Hardware

XC ST Segment 1 S1 Segment 2 S2
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
UP pri ac Gi2:10(Eth VLAN) UP mpls 172.20.20.1:100150 UP

CE-2#show run interface gigabitEthernet 2.10
interface GigabitEthernet2.10
 encapsulation dot1q 10
 ip address 100.65.0.2 255.255.255.252

CE-1#show run interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/0/1.150
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1.150
 ipv4 address 100.65.0.1 255.255.255.252
 encapsulation dot1ad 150 dot1q 10

```

An Ethernet access provider is configuring routers PE-1 and PE-2 to provide E-Access EVPL service between UNI and ENNI. ENNI service multiplexing is based on 802.1ad tag 150, and service-multiplexed UNI is based on 802.1q tag 10. Which EFP configurations must the provider implement on PE-1 and PE-2 to establish end-to-end connectivity between CE-1 and CE-2?

- A. On PE-1:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 100 ethernet encapsulation dot1ad 150rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric On PE-2:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 2 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 10
- B. On PE-1:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 100 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 150rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric On PE-2:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 2 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 10
- C. On PE-1:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 100 ethernetencapsulation dot1ad 150 dot1q 10 rewrite ingress tag pop 2 symmetric On PE-2:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 2 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 10
- D. On PE-1:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 100 ethernet encapsulation dot1ad 150rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric On PE-2:interface GigabitEthernet2 service instance 2 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 10rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 136

Refer to the exhibit:



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

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 141

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

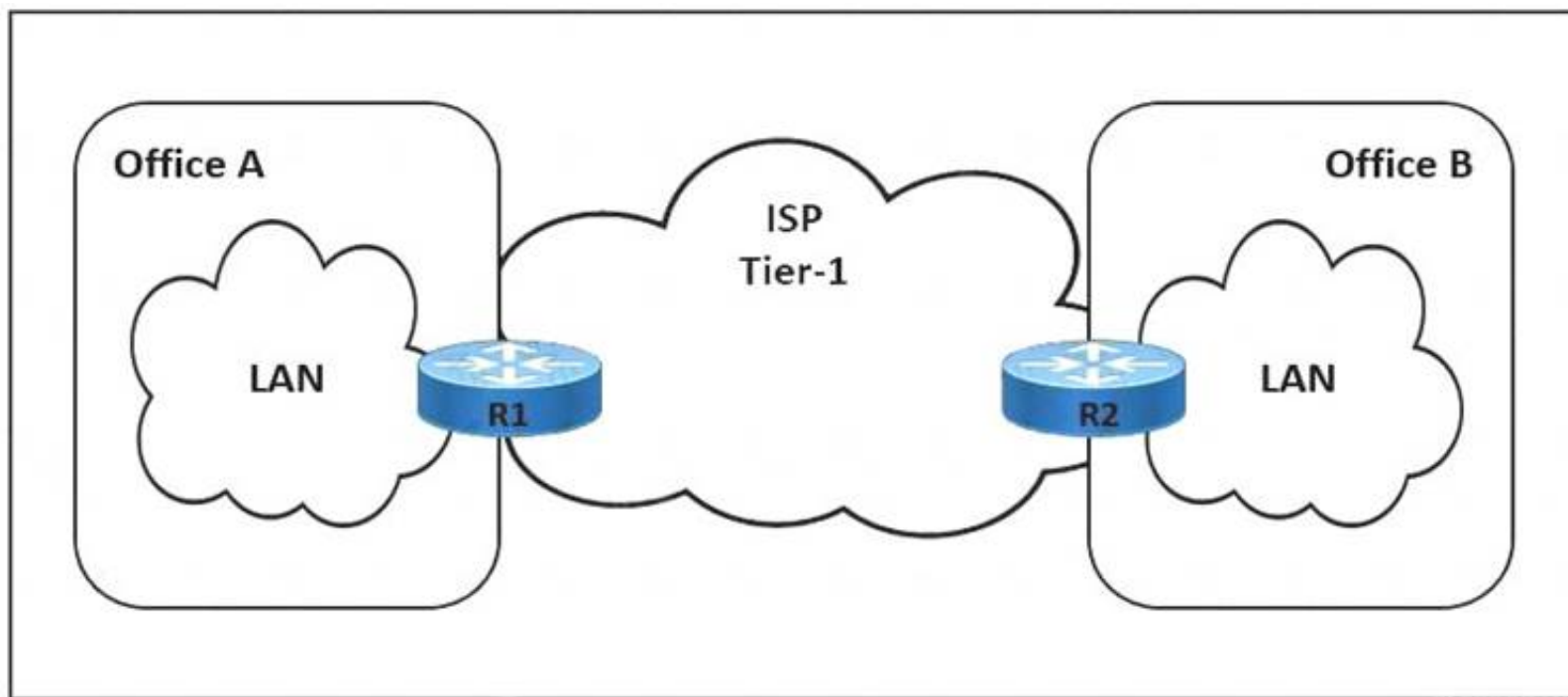
Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 146

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 150

How does SR policy operate in Segment Routing Traffic Engineering?

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 152

Refer to the exhibit:

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer: C**



#### NEW QUESTION 154

Which utility can you use to locate MPLS faults?

- A. MPLS traceroute
- B. EEM
- C. MPLS LSP ping
- D. QoS

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 158

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

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 162

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 164

Refer to the exhibit:

```
mpls traffic-eng tunnels

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

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

interface Loopback1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255 255.255.255
ip router isis 1

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

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

Which statement about this configuration is true?"

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 167

Which utility must be used to locate MPLS faults?

- A. QoS
- B. MPLS LSP ping
- C. MPLStraceroute
- D. EEM

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 169

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: C

#### Explanation:

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

```
Control Plane
```

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

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

```
20 packets, 11280 bytes
```

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

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

```
police:
```

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

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

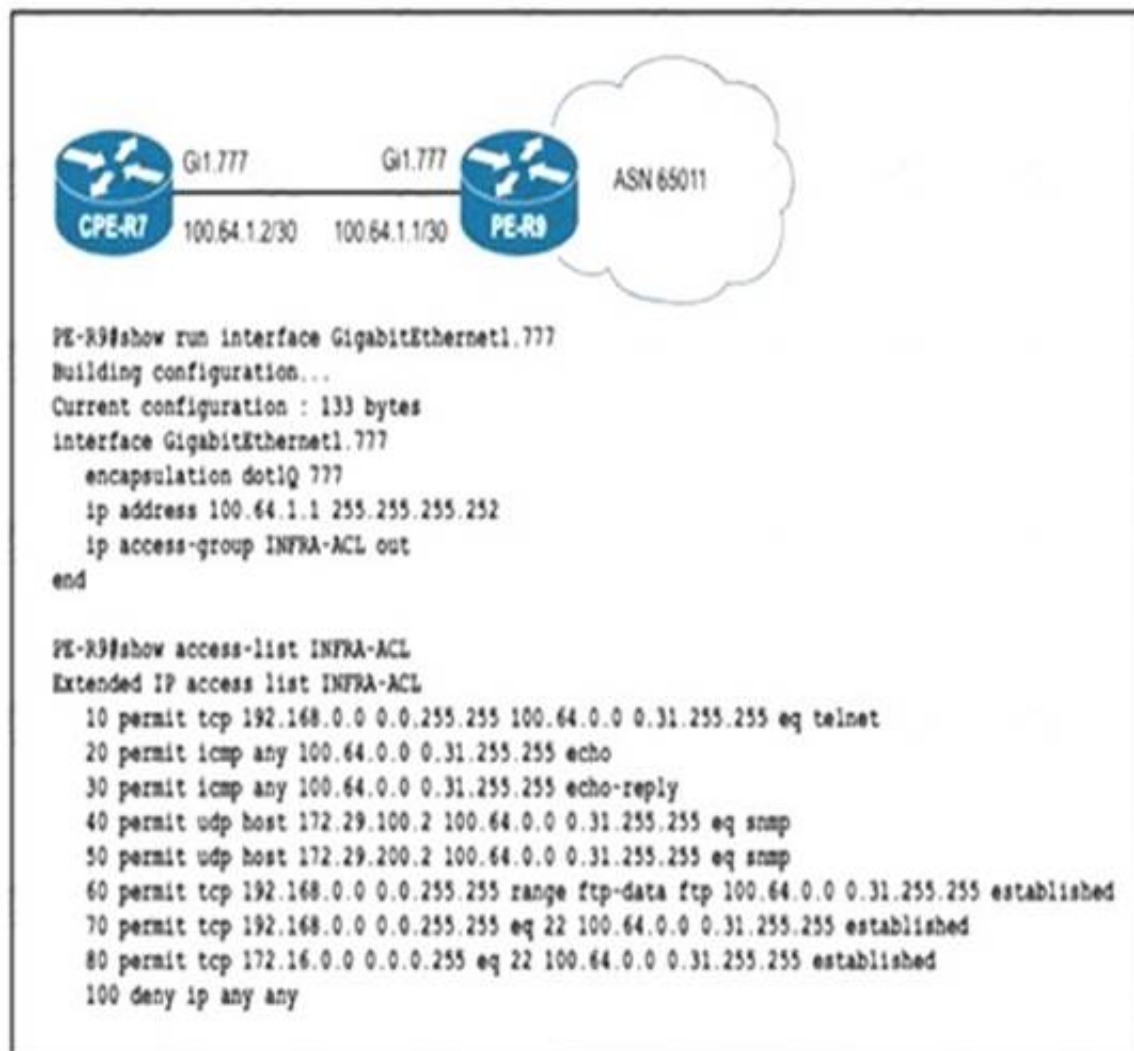
```
exceeded 5 packets, 5070 bytes; action:drop
```

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 170

Refer to the exhibit.



To protect in-band management access to CPE-R7, an engineer wants to allow only SSH management and provisioning traffic from management network 192.168.0.0/16. Which infrastructure ACL change must be applied to router PE-R9 to complete this task?

A)

```

ip access-list extended INFRA-ACL
15 permit tcp 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 range 49152 65535 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 eq 443

```

B)

```

ip access-list extended INFRA-ACL
no 10
15 permit tcp 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 eq 22 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 eq 22

```

C)

```

ip access-list extended INFRA-ACL
15 permit tcp 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 range 49152 65535 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 eq 22

```

D)

```

ip access-list extended INFRA-ACL
no 10
15 permit tcp 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 range 49152 65535 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 eq 22

```

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 172

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Port Device State Port ID B/W, kbps

Gi0/0/0/0 Local Standby 0x8000, 0x0003 1000000
 Link is Standby due to maximum-active links configuration
Gi0/0/0/1 Local Standby 0x8000, 0x0002 1000000
 Link is Standby due to maximum-active links configuration
Gi0/0/0/2 Local Active 0x8000, 0x0001 1000000
 Link is Active
```

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 175

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

A)

```
flowspec
address-family ipv4
local-install all-interface
```

B)

```
flowspec
address-family ipv4
install interface-all
```

C)

```
flowspec
address-family ipv4
local-install interface-all
```

D)

```
flowspec
address-family ipv4
install interface-all local
```

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 176

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 177

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

- ☒ R1# configure terminal  
R1(config)# router isis area1  
R1(config-router)# metric-style wide level-1  
R1(config-router)# address-family ipv6  
R1(config-router-af)# multi topology
- ☐ R1# configure terminal  
R1(config)# router isis area2  
R1(config-router)# metric-style wide  
R1(config-router)# address-family ipv6  
R1(config-router-af)# multi topology
- ☐ R1# configure terminal  
R1(config)# router isis area1  
R1(config-router)# metric-style wide level-2  
R1(config-router)# address-family ipv6  
R1(config-router-af)# multi-topology
- ☐ R1# configure terminal  
R1(config)# router isis area2  
R1(config-router)# address-family ipv6  
R1(config-router-af)# multi-topology

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

Answer: D

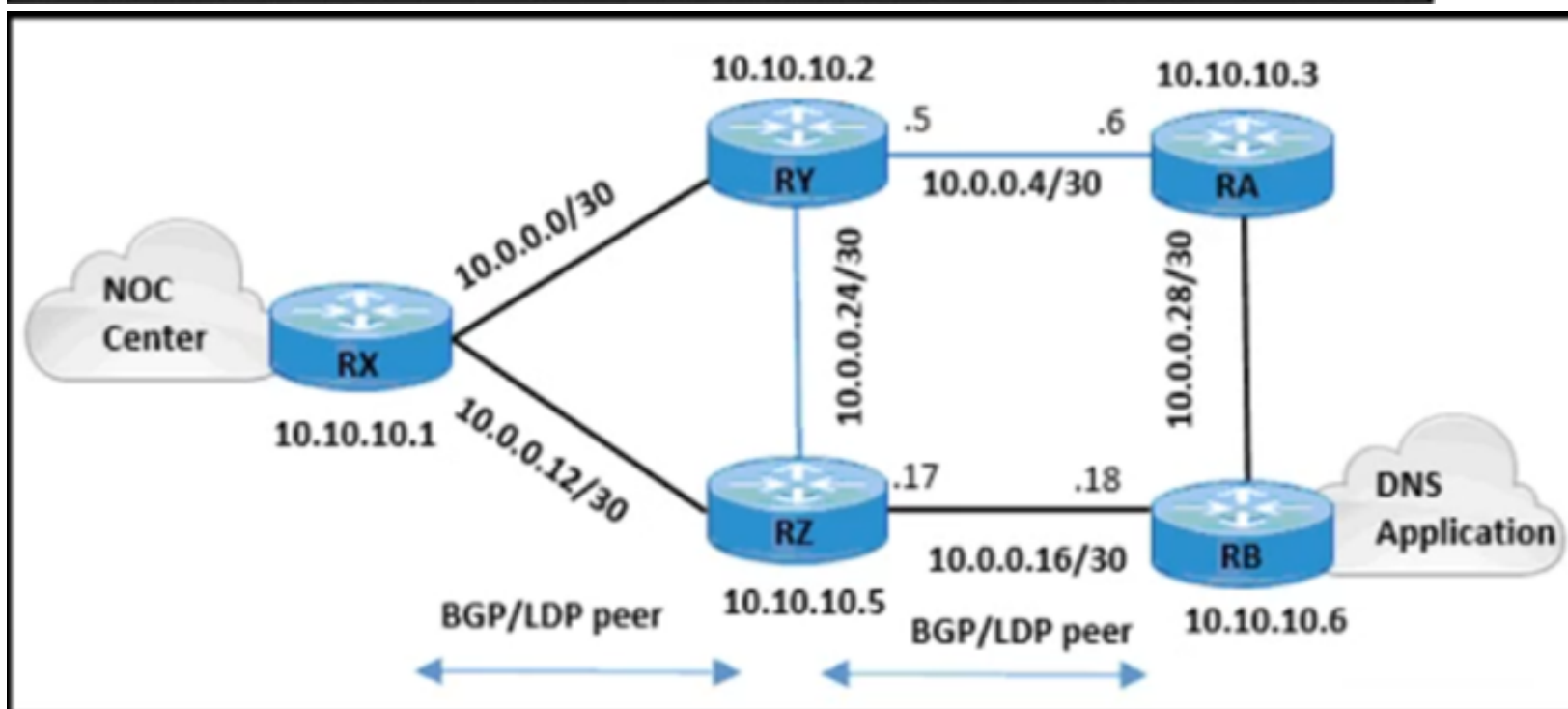
#### NEW QUESTION 178

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

```



The engineering team wants to limit control traffic on router RX with the following IP address assignments:

- Accepted traffic for router: 10.0.0.0/24
- NOC users IP allocation: 192.168.10.0/24

Which additional configuration must be applied to RX to apply the policy for MSDP?

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 182

The administrator of a small company network notices that intermittent network issues occasionally cause inbound notifications to its SNMP servers to be lost. Which configuration must the administrator apply so that the SNMP servers acknowledge the notifications that they receive?

- snmp-server community ciscotest rw 10
- snmp-server host tests.cisco.com public snmp-server community ciscotest rw 10
- snmp-server enable traps bgpsnmp-server host 192.169.2.1 Informs
- snmp-server enable traps snmp

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 186

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

```

Which task completes the configuration?

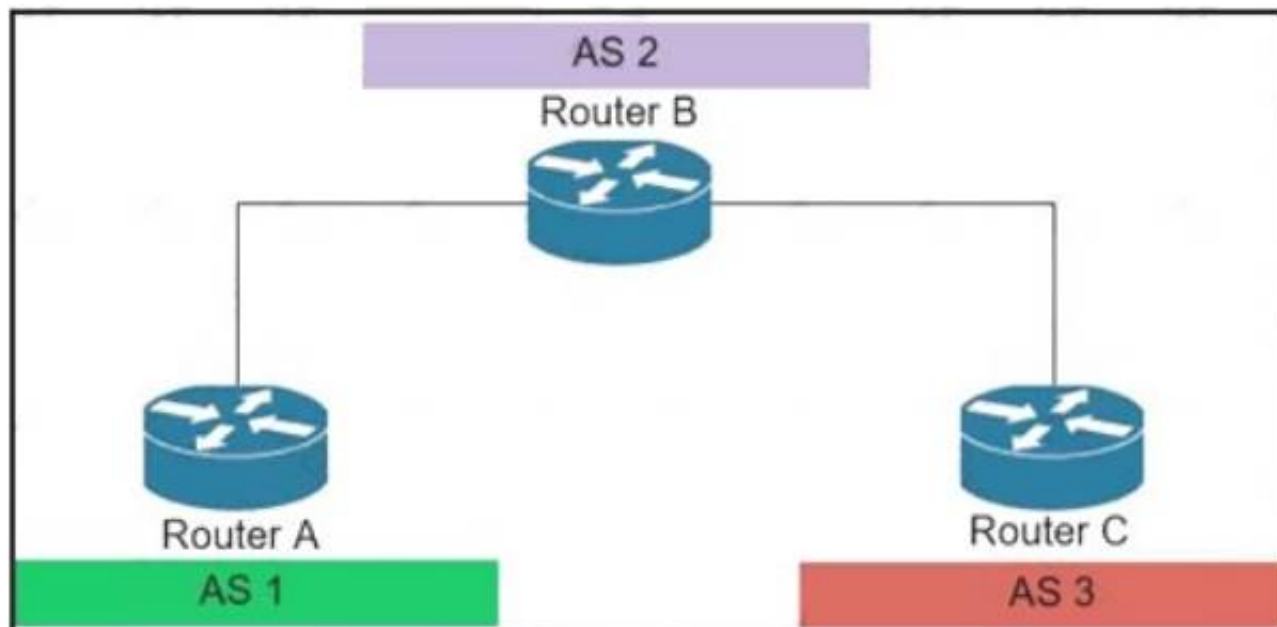


- A. Specify the maximum number of prefixes that R1 receives from neighbor 192.168.1.2.
- B. Specify the source interface in the neighbor statement.
- C. Specify the activate neighbor 192.168.1.2 under the IPv4 address family.
- D. Specify the local-as value in the neighbor statement.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 189

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

**Answer:** BC

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 194

Refer to the exhibit.

```

172.16.0.0/16

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

```

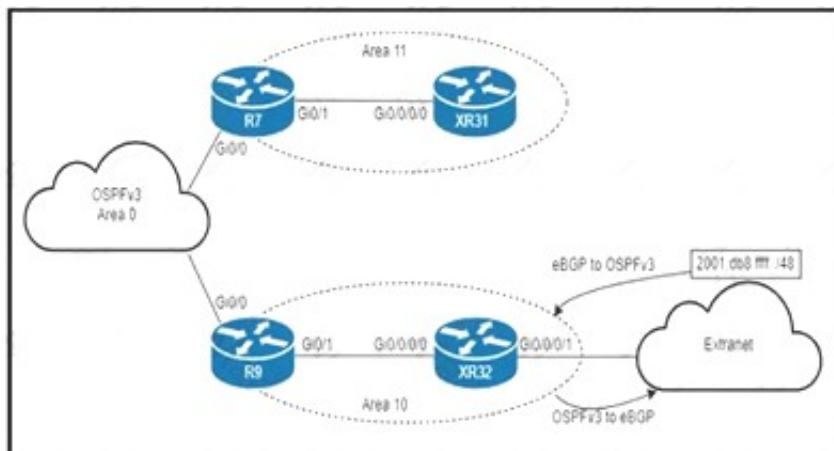
Tier 2 ISP A on AS 653 is connected to two Tier 1 ISPs on AS 321 and AS 51 respectively. The network architect at ISP A is planning traffic flow inside the network to provide predictable network services. Cisco Express Forwarding is disabled on the edge router. How should the architect implement BGP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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 199

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is updating this network to meet these conditions:

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

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

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

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 202

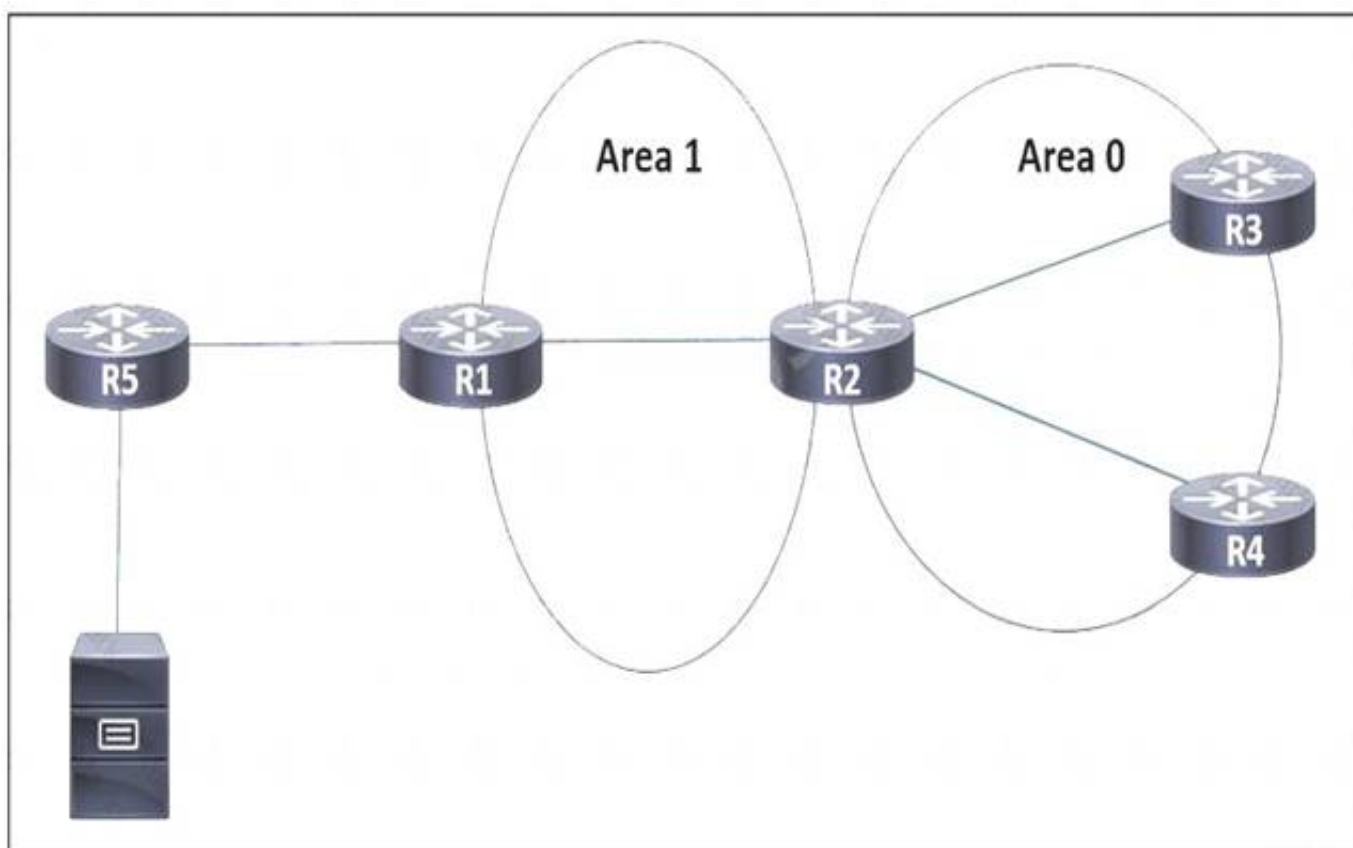
What is the function of Cisco NFV infrastructure platform?

- A. It does not have a security audit feature.
- B. It does not offer high availability.
- C. It offers consistent performance.
- D. It offers decentralized logging.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 204

Refer to the exhibit.



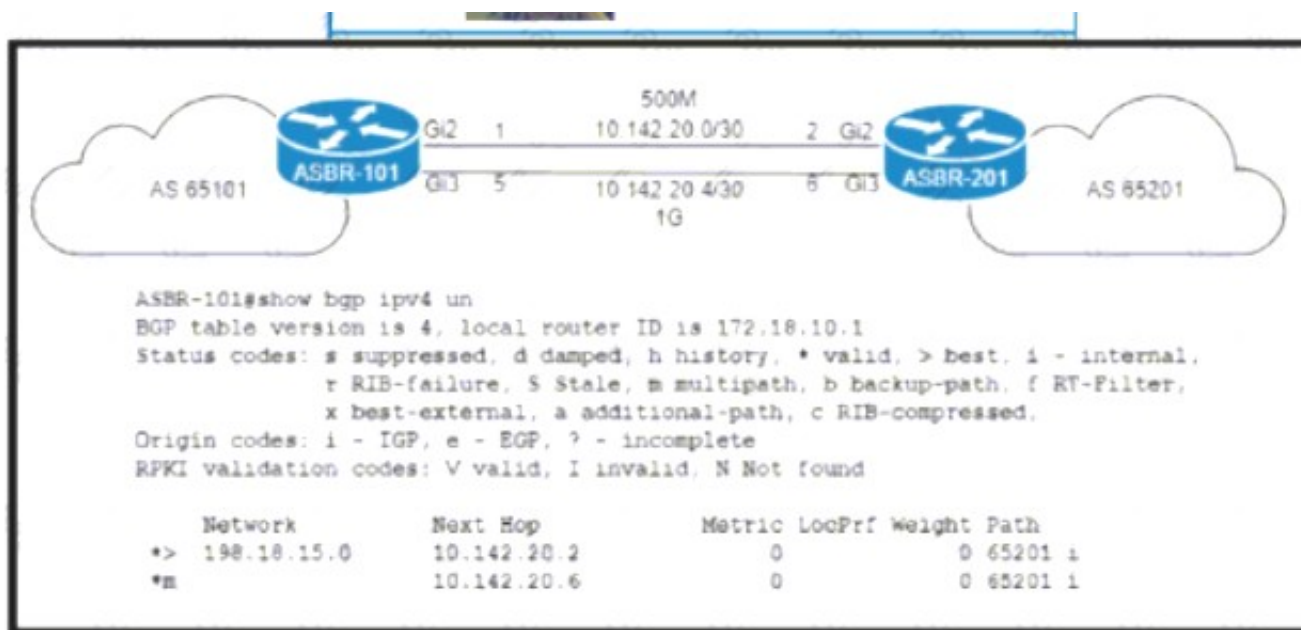
EIGRP is running between routers R5 and R1, and OSPF is used in the rest of the network. Users in a network attached to router R3 need to access a server connected to R5. Which task must the engineer perform so that only the users attached to R3 are able to access the server, but no other network is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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 209

Refer to the exhibit



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

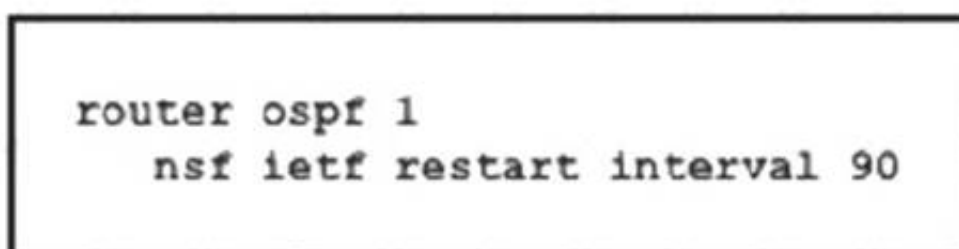
router bgp 65201  
address-family ipv4  
neighbor 10.142.20.5 route-map AS65101-OUT out  
end

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 212

Refer to the exhibit:



Which purpose of implementing NSF with this configuration is true?

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



Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 215

Refer to the exhibit.

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

interface g1/0/0
 ip pim sparse-mode

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 218

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 219

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

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 223

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the automation tool on the right.

### Answer Area

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

**NETCONF**

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

### Answer Area

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

**NETCONF**

It is a standard data modeling language.

It retrieves operational data.

It sets and reads configuration data.

### NEW QUESTION 224

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: A

### NEW QUESTION 228

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

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 233

How does model-driven telemetry use YANG?

- A. to reset network devices that malfunction
- B. to set informs and traps on clients to report back to a centralized server
- C. to subscribe to data that is streamed from a device
- D. to poll network devices on a 30-minute interval

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 237

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 240

Which component is similar to an EVPN instance?

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 241

Refer to the exhibit:

```
R1

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

Which effect of this configuration is true?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 244

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 246

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1

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



What is the effect of this configuration?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 250

In an MPLS network, which protocol can be used to distribute a Segment Prefix?

- A. OSPF
- B. LDP
- C. RSVP-TE
- D. EIGRP

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 254

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

|                                        |                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| calculates paths through the network   | <b>Path Computation Element</b><br><div></div> <div></div> <div></div> |
| keeps TE topology database information |                                                                        |
| sends path calculation request         |                                                                        |
| sends path creation request            | <b>Path Computation Client</b><br><div></div> <div></div>              |
| sends path status updates              |                                                                        |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Path Computation Element (Calculates paths through the network, keeps TE topology database information, sends path status updates)

Path computation Client (sends path calculation request, sends path creation request)

Path Computation Element (PCE)

Represents a software module (which can be a component or application) that enables the router to compute paths applying a set of constraints between any pair of nodes within the router's TE topology database. PCEs are discovered through IGP.

Path Computation Client (PCC)

Represents a software module running on a router that is capable of sending and receiving path computation requests and responses to and from PCEs. The PCC is typically an LSR (Label Switching Router).

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/crs/software/crs\\_r5-3/mpls/configuration/guide/b-mpls-cg53x-crs](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/crs/software/crs_r5-3/mpls/configuration/guide/b-mpls-cg53x-crs)

#### NEW QUESTION 255

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