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Which utility can you use to validate an LSP in an MPLS environment?

- A. uRPF
- B. MPLS LSP ping
- C. logging
- D. RSVP

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

What is the primary function of a VRF on a router?

- A. It enables the router to support multiple separate routing tables, which allows the device to handle overlapping IP addresses.
- B. It enables a router to run BGP and a distance vector routing protocol at the same time, which allows it to serve as a VPN endpoint between remote sites.
- C. It enables a router to configure VLANs locally, which provides segregation between networks.
- D. It enables the router to provide faster switching through the network by using labels to identify the input and output interfaces for neighbor routers.

Suggested Answer: A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer has been called to configure the four PE devices in order to enable full communication among the four CE devices connected to them. While starting to configure, he experienced a connectivity issue. Which two tasks should the engineer perform in order to begin the process correctly? (Choose two.)

PE1 ip vrf CE1 rd 101:1 route-target export 100:1 route-target import 200:2	PE2 ip vrf CE2 rd 202:2 route-target export 200:2 route-target import 100:1
PE3 ip vrf CE3 rd 303:3 route-target export 300:3 route-target import 400:4	PE4 ip vrf CE4 rd 404:4 route-target export 400:4 route-target import 300:3

- A. Configure PE3 to export route-targets 100:1 and 200:2.
- B. Configure PE3 to import route-targets 100:1 and 200:2.
- C. Configure PE4 to import route-targets 101:1 and 202:2.
- D. Configure PE2 to export route-targets 300:3 and 400:4.
- E. Configure PE1 to import route-targets 300:3 and 400:4.

Suggested Answer: A, B

Community vote distribution

BE (67%)

AC (33%)

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Refer to the exhibit. If the two devices are operating normally, which two conclusions can you draw from this configuration? (Choose two.)

PE1 ip vrf celvpn rd 111:1 route-target export 111:1 route-target import 222:2 interface FastEthernet0/0/0 ip vrf forwarding celvpn ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0 router ospf 1 vrf celvpn network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 1	CE1 interface FastEthernet0/0/0 ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0 interface FastEthernet0/0/1 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.252 router ospf 100 network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.255 area1 router bgp 65600 neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 65600
--	---

- A. CE1 must use OSPF to establish a neighbor relationship with PE1.
- B. PE1 labels the routes it learns from CE1 with the route-target 222:2 and shares them with its VPNv4 peers.
- C. PE1 labels the routes it learns from CE1 with the route-target 111:1 and shares them with its VPNv4 peers.
- D. The PE-CE routes between the devices are being exchanged by OSPF
- E. CE1 is supporting CSC.

Suggested Answer: A, C

Community vote distribution

AC (60%)

CD (40%)

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

In an Ethernet Virtual Circuit environment, which restriction do bridge domains have when STP is running?

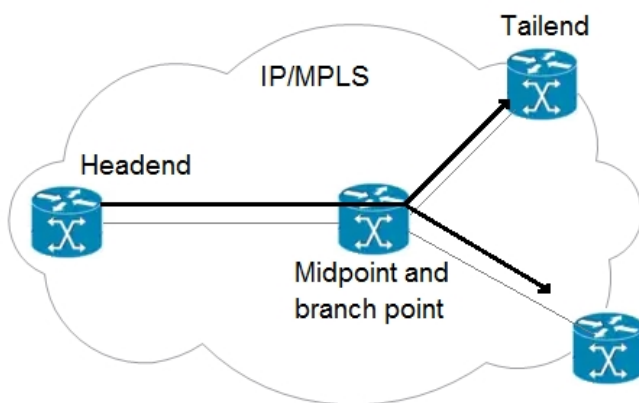
- A. The STP mode must be RSTP or PVST+
- B. Bridge domains must be mapped to a different VLAN.
- C. The STP mode must be MSTP
- D. Bridge domains must belong to different MST instances.

Suggested Answer: C

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr920/configuration/guide/ce/b_ce_xe-313s-asr920-book/b_ce_xe-313s-asr920-book_chapter_01.html#reference_770349446ED24E83821EF701DDC46BFD

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is implementing an MPLS P2MP TE solution. Which type of router can serve as the midpoint router and the tailend router in this P2MP TE network implementation?



- A. headend
- B. source
- C. transit
- D. bud

Suggested Answer: D

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr920/configuration/guide/mpls/mp-te-path-setup-xe-3s-asr920-book/mp-te-path-setup-xe-3s-asr920-book_chapter_01.html

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

An engineer is investigating an EVPN traffic flow issue. Which type of traffic should the engineer allow in an EVPN Tree Service in order to fix this issue?

- A. known unicast from a leaf to another leaf
- B. unknown unicast from a leaf to another leaf
- C. multicast from a leaf to another leaf
- D. known unicast from a root to another root

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-bess-evpn-etree-14>

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

An engineer is investigating an MPLS LDP issue. Which command should an engineer use on a Cisco IOS XE device to display the contents of the LFIB?

- A. show mpls forwarding-table
- B. show mpls ldp neighbors
- C. show mpls ldp labels
- D. show mpls ldp bindings

Suggested Answer: A

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mpls/command/mp-cr-book/mp-s2.html>

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

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

Router# show mpls forwarding-table					
Local label	Outgoing label or VC	Prefix or Tunnel Id	Bytes label switched	Outgoing interface	Next Hop
29	Pop tag	10.22.22.22/32	0	Gi1/1/0	172.32.0.1
32	0	10.24.24.24/32	0	Gi1/0/0	192.168.1.2
33	0	172.24.24.24/32	0	Gi1/0/0	192.168.1.2
34	0	192.168.0.0/8	0	Gi1/0/0	192.168.1.2
35	0	10.25.25.25/32	0	Gi1/0/0	192.168.1.2
36	0	172.16.0.0/8	0	Gi1/0/0	192.168.1.2
37	25	10.26.26.26/32	0	Gi1/0/0	192.168.1.22
38	0	10.34.34.34/32	0	Gi1/0/0	192.168.1.2

- A. The router IP 192.168.1.2 sent an implicit null, and the output is from the penultimate LSR.
- B. The adjacent router is the egress LSR and has mpls ldp explicit-null configured.
- C. The adjacent LSR router configured mpls label range 0.
- D. The zero in the second column is the normal behavior of an egress router LSR.

Suggested Answer: B

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

An engineer is troubleshooting an ongoing network outage. Which command should he use that can display the live log files for a process or service running on a network device?

- A. traceroute
- B. show run
- C. ping
- D. debug

Suggested Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

In a typical service provider environment, which two tools are used to help scale PE router connectivity requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. route reflectors
- B. VPNv4 address family
- C. originator ID
- D. cluster ID
- E. confederations

Suggested Answer: A, E

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

An ISP provides a major client MPLS VPN for managed services. The MPLS engineering team needs to use the advanced VPN feature of selective VRF import so that only specific prefixes are present in the required VPNs.

Which aspect of this feature must the team consider?

- A. A route must pass the import route map first and then the route target import filter.
- B. The routers that are imported in the VRF can be BGP and IGP routes, so other match conditions in the route map, besides communities, can be used.
- C. The import-map command is applied under the PE interface that connects to the CE router.
- D. A route is imported into the VRF only when at least one RT that is attached to the route matches one RT that is configured in the VRF and the route is permitted by the import route map.

Suggested Answer: D

Reference: <https://www.ccexpert.us/mpls/configuring-selective-vrf-import.html>

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

While configuring the VRF Selection feature, you get an error message after typing the below statement:

```
Router(config)#no vrf selection source 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0 vrf VRF1
```

Which action caused this message?

- A. the entry of an inconsistent IP address and mask for VRF Selection
- B. an attempt to configure a VRF instance on an interface that already has VRF Selection configured
- C. an attempt to remove a VRF Selection entry that does not exist
- D. an attempt to configure a VRF Selection table that does not exist

Suggested Answer: C

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_2/12_2sz/feature/guide/122szvrf.html

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

An engineer needs to improve MPLS network management by implementing a set of tools to support the NOC engineers in troubleshooting network failures.

Which feature should the engineer implement to check the connectivity of the MPLS LSP between the ingress and egress PE routers?

- A. MPLS OAM
- B. MPLS-TP
- C. LDP autodiscovery
- D. extended ping

Suggested Answer: A

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/asr9k_r5-3/mpls/configuration/guide/b-mpls-cg53x-asr9k/b-mpls-cg53x-asr9k_chapter_01000.html

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Refer to the exhibit. A network operator is implementing EVPN IRB on PE1. Which two command placements enable the advertisement of Type 2 routes and what information do Type 2 routes contain? (Choose two.)

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#show run
evpn
no evi 100
no advertise-mac
!
!
vrf EVPN
address-family ipv4 unicast
import route-target
133:100
export route-target
133:100
!
!
interface BVI651
vrf EVPN
ipv4 address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0
mac-address 1337.1337.1337
```

- A. The operator adds in "host-routing" under the VRF EVPN.
- B. Type 2 routes contain MAC/IP information.
- C. Type 2 routes contain Ethernet Auto-Discovery information.
- D. The operator adds in "host-routing" under the BVI651 interface.
- E. Type 2 routes contain inclusive source-specific multicast route information.

Suggested Answer: B, D

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxr/ncs5500/vpn/61x/b-ncs5500-l2vpn-configuration-guide-61x/b-ncs5500-l2vpn-configuration-guide-61x_chapter_01010.html

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

The CTO of a company requires the support of a network consultant to deliver an MPLS solution without resigning to a certain degree of redundancy and scalability. Which solution effectively scales to hundreds or thousands of sites?

- A. L2VPN with the broadcast traffic processed at the ingress PE.
- B. L3VPN with direct LSP connectivity between all PEs.
- C. L2VPN by encapsulating multiple frame formats with interworking.
- D. L3VPN using a hierarchical topology of N-PEs and U-PEs.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

You are troubleshooting ARP connectivity issues for an Ethernet interface on an IOS XR network that runs IS-IS. You verify that the IGP protocol is running, but an ARP entry has not yet been created. Which action should you take?

- A. debug ping packets
- B. debug ARP
- C. ping the connected neighbor
- D. verify the RIB table routes

Suggested Answer: *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Which mechanism reduces the network flooding caused by host ARP learning behavior?

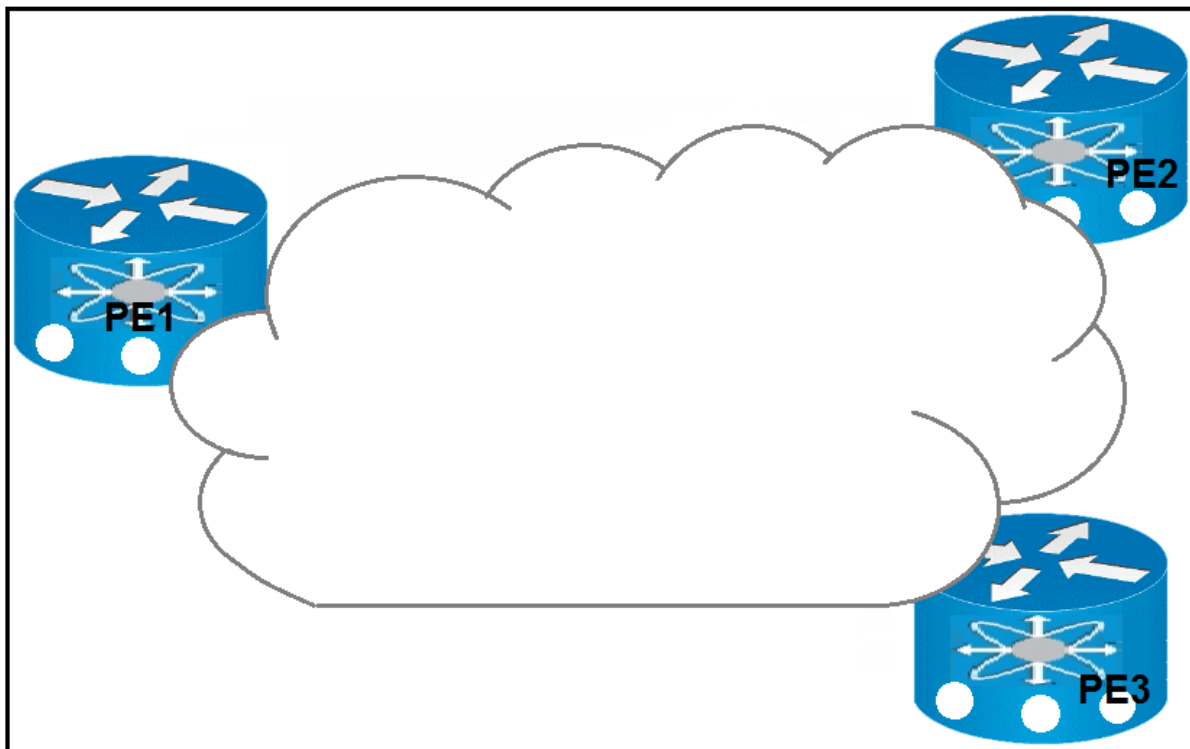
- A. ARP suppression
- B. storm control
- C. root guard
- D. BPDU guard

Suggested Answer: A

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-7000-series-switches/white-paper-c11-735015.html>

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Refer to the exhibit. Which result occurs when PE1 learns a new MAC address and all three PEs are enabled with EVPN native?



- A. A system notification is sent to the network administrator that triggers the manual configuration of the new MAC address on PE2 and PE3.
- B. The new MAC address is sent by BGP to PE2 and PE3 as a Type 2 BGP route.
- C. The MAC address is entered into the CAM table and is classified for use on the native VLAN
- D. The MAC address is entered into the CAM table only if it is learned on the native VLAN.

Suggested Answer: B

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/asr9k-r6-4/lxvpn/configuration/guide/b-l2vpn-cg-asr9000-64x/b-l2vpn-cg-asr9000-64x_chapter_01011.html

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

While troubleshooting EoMPLS configuration problems, which three parameters should an engineer match between the two ends of the pseudowire configurations? (Choose three.)

- A. VLAN name
- B. Xconnect group name
- C. EFP subinterface number
- D. pseudowire ID
- E. MTU size
- F. control word usage

Suggested Answer: *D, E, F*

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/multiprotocol-label-switching-mpls/mpls/213238-mpls-l2vpn-pseudowire.html>

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

A network architect is troubleshooting the L2TPv3 tunneling security due to the untrusted nature of the underlaying network. Which two L2TPv3 features does the architect deploy to address the ongoing issues? (Choose two.)

- A. TCP MD5 authentication
- B. control message hashing
- C. CHAP authentication
- D. control message rate limiting
- E. asymmetric mutual authentication with PSK

Suggested Answer: B, C

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

What must match in the EVPN and L2VPN configuration mode when configuring EVPN native in a router?

- A. interface
- B. address family
- C. bridge domain
- D. EVI

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/asr9k-r6-2/lxvpn/configuration/guide/b-l2vpn-cg-asr9000-62x/b-l2vpn-cg-asr9000-62x_chapter_01011.html

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

An engineer is troubleshooting an EoMPLS circuit on a Cisco IOS XR router interface that removes a VLAN from the distribution layer. Which configuration should the engineer apply in order to accomplish the task?

- A. interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.12transport encapsulation dot1q 10 rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric l2vpn xconnect group 103588 p2p 103588 interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.2 pw-id 103588
- B. interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 encapsulation dot1q 10 rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric l2vpn xconnect group 103588 p2p 103588 interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.2 pw-id 103588
- C. interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 l2transport encapsulation dot1q 10 l2vpn xconnect group 103588 p2p 103588 interface GigabitEthernet 2/10.10 neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.2 pw-id 103588
- D. interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 l2transport encapsulation dot1q 10 rewrite ingress tag translate 1-to-1 dot1ad 10 symmetric l2vpn xconnect group 103588 p2p 103588 interface GigabitEthernet 0/10.10 neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.2 pw-id 103588

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

A (50%)

B (25%)

D (25%)

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

A network engineer is implementing Layer 3 MPLS VPNs on Cisco IOS/IOS XE PE routers. Which PE-to-CE routing protocol requires a separate routing process to be created for each VRF?

- A. RIPv2
- B. OSPF
- C. BGP
- D. EIGRP

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Which condition must be met before an environment can support CSC?

- A. The CSC-PE and CSC-CE must each be able to ping an interface in its respective global routing table.
- B. The CSC-PE and the CSC-CE must support IPv6.
- C. The CSC-PE and CSC-CE devices must be able to send labels to one another using BGP.
- D. The CSC-CE must support OSPFv3.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

In Layer 3 MPLS VPN implementations, if some of the VPNv4 routes on one PE router do not appear on another PE router, what could be the problem?

- A. RD mismatch between the PE routers
- B. RT export and import configuration errors
- C. VRF name mismatch between the PE routers
- D. RD export and import configuration errors

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference: <http://blog.initialdraft.com/archives/1537/>

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

With Layer 3 MPLS VPN implementations on Cisco IOS XR PE routers, an interface is assigned to a VRF using the vrf command in which configuration mode?

- A. RP/0/RP0/CPU0:PE(config-bgp)#
- B. RP/0/RP0/CPU0:PE(config-if)#
- C. RP/0/RP0/CPU0:PE(config-bgp-af)#
- D. RP/0/RP0/CPU0:PE(config-vrf)#

Suggested Answer: B

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios_xr_sw/iosxr_r3-7/mpls/configuration/guide/gc37v3.html

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

While implementing Layer 3 MPLS VPN, which feature should an engineer use at the PEs to transform the customer IPv4 prefixes into a unique 96-bit prefix?

- A. RT
- B. VC ID
- C. RD
- D. PW ID

Suggested Answer: *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

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

```
ip vrf mvpn-intranet
rd 12:1
vpn id 12:1
route-target import 12:2
route-target export 12:1
mdt default mpls mldp 192.168.1.2
exit
ip multicast-routing vrf mvpn-intranet
```

- A. Router 1 will accept multicast routes with a route-target of 12:1.
- B. 192.168.1.2 must be reachable by all routers participating in the mvpn-intranet MVRF.
- C. Router 1 has statically defined thresholds for data MDT.
- D. The MVRF must be configured on each router on the customer and service provider networks.

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

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

R1

```
router ospf 1 vrf custabc  
  network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 1  
  redistribute bgp 65001 metric-type 1 subnets
```

- A. R1 redistributes BGP routes into the OSPF process of VRF custabc as E1 routes.
- B. R1 redistributes BGP routes into the OSPF process of VRF custabc as E2 routes.
- C. R1 mutually redistributes routes between BGP 65001 and the OSPF process of VRF custabc.
- D. R1 redistributes BGP routes into the OSPF process of VRF custabc as OIA routes.

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

You are writing the requirements for an MPLS L3VPN environment that uses MP-BGP between PE routers. In this environment, route targets and route distinguishers need to be advertised between the PE routers.

Which three operations meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. mandatory creation of PE-to-PE BGP sessions between the outgoing interface IP addresses
- B. advertisement of standard communities, enabled on the PE-to-PE BGP neighbors
- C. creation of PE-to-PE BGP sessions between loopback IP addresses
- D. full mesh of IBGP sessions
- E. full mesh of EBGP sessions and partial mesh of IBGP sessions
- F. advertisement of extended communities, enabled on the PE-to-PE BGP neighbors

Suggested Answer: C, D, F

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Which statement describes the no bgp default route-target filter command?

- A. Prefixes that are received with route targets and distinguisher are accepted.
- B. Prefixes that are received with route targets and distinguisher are not accepted.
- C. Prefixes that are received with route targets that are not imported at the PE are not accepted.
- D. Prefixes that are received with route targets that are not imported at the PE are accepted.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

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

mdt default mpls mldp 2.2.2.2

- A. It must be configured on each PE router to enable the PE routers to receive multicast traffic for this particular MVRP.
- B. It is used to set the designated router on a link using PIM-SM.
- C. It must be configured on the PE and CE router to enable MP-BGP to send labels for CSC.
- D. It is used to set the router that will server as the root bridge for STP.

Suggested Answer: A

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr1000/configuration/guide/chassis/asrswcfg/lsmldp.html>

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

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

R1

```
router bgp 65010
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 65010
address-family ipv4
neighbor 192.168.1.1 activate
```

- A. R1 operates using IPv4 and VPNv4 address families.
- B. R1 operates on IPv6 only because the bgp default ipv4-unicast command is missing.
- C. R1 establishes a VPNv4 eBGP relationship with neighbor 192.168.1.1.
- D. R1 establishes an iBGP relationship with peer 192.168.1.1.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Refer to the exhibit. While provisioning a new BGP session between the PE and CE router, you issue the as-override command. Which statement describes modification of the prefix before being sent to the CE router (10.10.10.1)?

```
PE(config-router-af)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 local-as 100
PE(config-router-af)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 65000
PE(config-router-af)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 as-override

PE#show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf BLUE 10.10.10.10/32
BGP routing table entry for 111:1234:10.10.10.10/32, version 624
Paths: (1 available, best #2, table BLUE)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    38          39
  65000 65100 65222 65000
    192.168.40.1 (metric 31410) from 192.168.10.1 (192.168.10.1)
    Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    Extended Community:  RT:111:1234
    Originator: 192.168.20.1, Cluster list: 192.168.30.1
    mpls labels in/out nlabel/1146
```

- A. The fourth AS changes, but no other autonomous systems change.
- B. The first and fourth autonomous systems change.
- C. The second and third autonomous systems change.
- D. The first AS changes, but no other autonomous systems change.

Suggested Answer: D

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Refer to the exhibit. A technician is troubleshooting a connectivity issue and notices that there is no IS-IS adjacency between R1 and R2. What can the technician change to bring the IS-IS adjacency up?

```
R1#sho run sec router isis
ip router isis
router isis
net 49.0002.1010.2021.00
is-type level-1
spf-interval 110

R2#sho run sec router isis
ip router isis
router isis
net 49.0001.1010.2020.00
is-type level-2-only
set-overload-bit
spf-interval 100
redistribute static ip
```

- A. Change R2's net address to be in the same area as R1.
- B. Change R1's is-type to level-2-only
- C. Change R1's net address to be in the same area as R2.
- D. Change R2's configuration to no longer set the overload bit.

Suggested Answer: B

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Which BGP feature causes to replace the AS number of originating router with the AS number of the sending router?

- A. route reflectors
- B. route dampening
- C. confederations
- D. AS override

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference: <https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/understanding-bgp-as-override-feature/ta-p/3111967>

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Refer to the exhibit. PE1 and PE2 are exchanging VPNv4 routes for CE1 and CE2, and PE3 contains the default route to the internet. If the three devices are operating normally, which two conclusions describe this configuration? (Choose two.)

PE1 ip vrf CE1 rd 111:1 route-target export 100:1 route-target import 200:2	PE2 ip vrf CE2 rd 112 :2 route-target export 200:2 route-target import 100:1 route-target import 300:3
PE3 ip vrf Internet rd 333:3 route-target export 300:3 route-target import 100:1 route-target import 200:2	

- A. The CE1 and CE2 VRFs can exchange routes only between their respective VRFs on PE1 and PE2.
- B. All three routers must be running a distance-vector routing protocol.
- C. All three routers must be running MP-BGP.
- D. The CE1 and CE2 VRFs can access the default route provided by the Internet VRF.
- E. Only the CE2 VRF can access the default route provided by the Internet VRF.

Suggested Answer: A, C

Community vote distribution

CE (100%)

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

The network engineering group of a large ISP needs to harden the management plane of its Cisco 9000 Series ASRs. While addressing IPv6 ICMP issues, they realized they have to limit the rate at which IPv6 ICMP error messages are sent out on the network. Which command do they need to apply?

- A. icmp ipv6 rate-limit unreachable 1000
- B. ipv6 rate-limit 1000
- C. icmp ipv4 rate-limit unreachable 1000
- D. ipv6 icmp error-interval 50 20

Suggested Answer: D

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_basic/configuration/xr-3s/ipv6-xr-3s-book/ipv6-icmp-rate-lmt-xr.html

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Which optional information can be included with an IPv6 ping to support the troubleshooting process?

- A. IPv4 IP address
- B. source MAC address
- C. destination MAC address
- D. IPv6 hostname

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6/configuration/xr-3s/ipv6-xr-36s-book/ipv6-mng-apps.html>

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

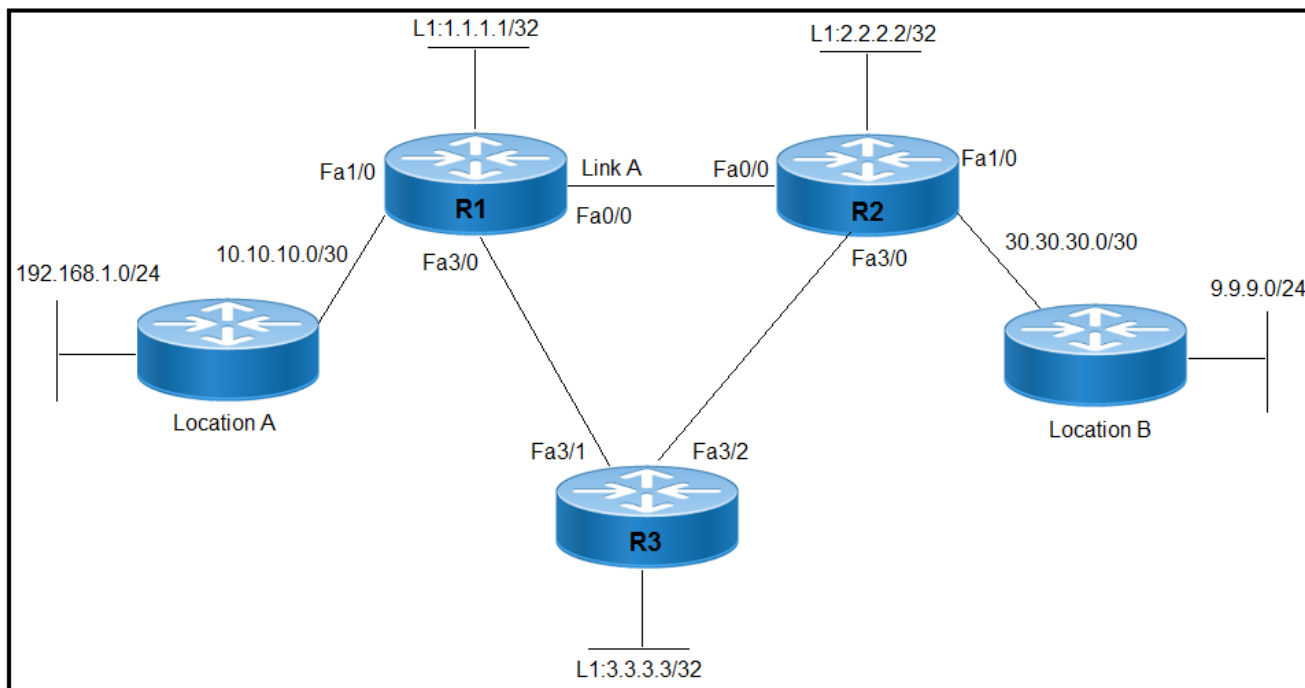
Which two differences must an engineer consider when choosing between Layer 2 and Layer 3 VPNs? (Choose two.)

- A. VPWS is a Layer 2 VPN and VLL in SVC mode is a Layer 3 VPN.
- B. VPLS is a Layer 2 VPN and MPLS/BGP VPN is a Layer 3 VPN.
- C. MPLS is a Layer 2 VPN and Frame Relay is a Layer 3 VPN.
- D. E-VPN is a Layer 2 VPN and IPsec is a Layer 3 VPN.
- E. DMVPN is a Layer 2 VPN and VPLS is a Layer 3 VPN.

Suggested Answer: *B, D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Refer to the exhibit. IPv4 traffic between location A and location B has previously experienced no congestion or packet drops. The hub R3 router was recently added to the network and connected to R1 and R2 over Frame Relay T1. Link A has just gone down, and an engineer is observing congestion on both of the R3 connected links. Which change must the engineer make to the network topology to fix the issue and prevent such congestion if link A goes down again?



```

R1#sh ip route
  1.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       1.1.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
D       1.0.0.0/8 is a summary, 00:23:17, Null0
D  2.0.0.0/8 [90/2809856] via 172.10.1.2, 00:00:12, FastEthernet3/0
D  3.0.0.0/8 [90/2297856] via 172.10.1.2, 00:23:17, FastEthernet3/0
  20.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       20.20.20.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
D       20.0.0.0/8 is a summary, 00:40:17, Null0
  172.10.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
D       172.10.0.0/16 is a summary 00:23:21, Null0
C       172.10.1.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet3/0
D  172.10.0.0/16 [90/2681856] via 172.10.1.2, 00:00:16,
FastEthernet3/0
D   9.0.0.0/8 [90/2812416] via 172.10.1.2, 00:00:19, FastEthernet3/0
  10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.10.10.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
D       10.0.0.0/8 is a summary, 00:23:23, Null0
D  192.168.1.0/24 [90/156160] via 10.10.10.1, 00:23:23,
FastEthernet1/0
  
```

- A. Configure the fa3/0 interfaces on R1 and R2 as passive interfaces.
- B. Configure R1 and R2 as stub routers.
- C. Configure R3 as a stub router.
- D. Configure the fa3/0 interface on R1 as a passive interface.

Suggested Answer: A

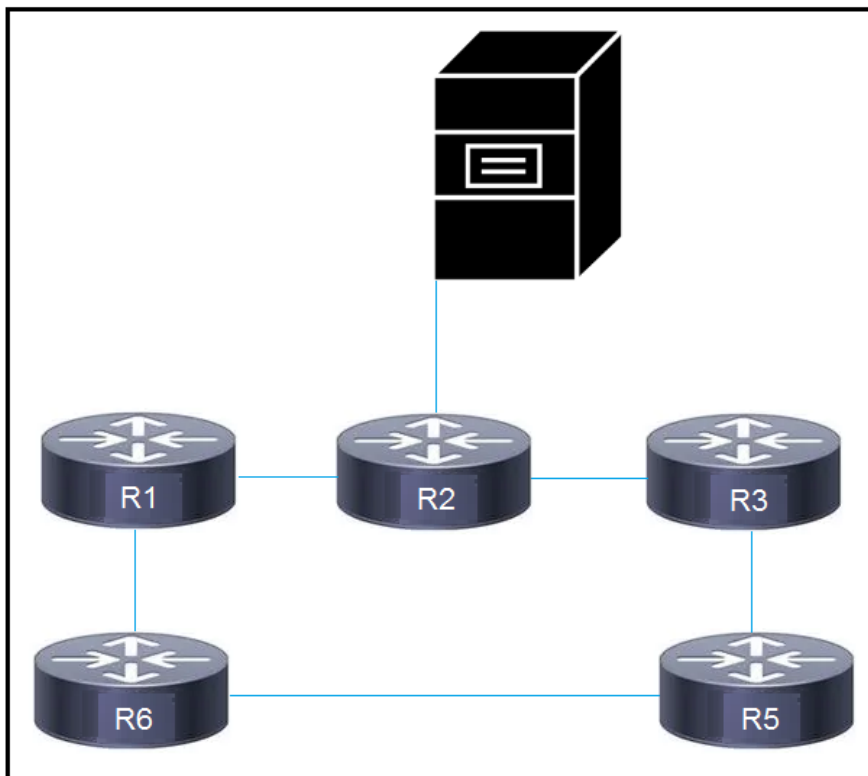
What is a benefit of Inter-AS L3VPN Option AB?

- A. It uses multiple physical interfaces to create connections for each customer shared between service providers.
- B. It allows one MP-BGP session between ASBRs reducing CPU utilization.
- C. It allows for customer SLAs to be met within a dual service provider.
- D. It places VRF data plane traffic into the global data plane to reduce CPU utilization.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Refer to the exhibit. R2 is connected to a server that is used heavily by numerous hosts that reside on R1. The company's network monitoring software flagged the Ethernet link between R1 and R2 for occasional instability in its data transmission. A network engineer must observe the traffic patterns and improve transmission in real time. Which action must the engineer take to meet this requirement?



- A. Configure CBWFG to assign a VLAN tag to untagged packets and redirect them via R6 when traffic is high.
- B. Implement E-OAM and configure link monitoring to disable the interface when it becomes unstable.
- C. Implement traffic shaping to queue packets when traffic from R1 to R2 exceeds a set threshold.
- D. Configure system alerts to email a log message to the network monitoring system when traffic is too high.

Suggested Answer: C

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Which action must an engineer take when configuring SR-TE using OSPF?

- A. Enable segment routing under the OSPF routing process.
- B. Implement PIM-SM to share routing updates throughout the OSPF network.
- C. Establish direct neighbor relationships between all OSPF devices in the network.
- D. Configure all OSPF links as point-to-multipoint.

Suggested Answer: A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

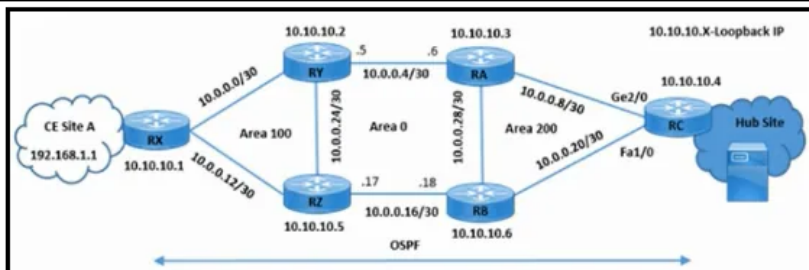
Refer to the exhibit. An enterprise customer reported packet drops to 192.168.1.1 from the hub site. The network operation team found that the link between RC and RA is down in OSPF area 200. Routers RZ, RB, and RC set up OSPF neighborhood with all adjacent routers. Which configuration must be applied to router RC to resolve the issue?

```

RC#show ip route 192.168.1.1
Routing entry for 192.168.1.1/32
  Known via "ospf 10", distance 110, metric 6538, type inter area
  Last update from 10.0.0.21 on FastEthernet1/0, 00:00:06 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * 10.0.0.21, from 10.10.10.6, 00:00:06 ago, via FastEthernet1/0
      Route metric is 6538, traffic share count is 1

RC#show running-config interface fa1/0
interface FastEthernet1/0
  ip address 10.0.0.22 255.255.255.252
  ip ospf cost 6535
  ip ospf resync-timeout 6534
  ip ospf priority 200
  duplex half
  mpls label protocol ldp
  mpls ip
end

```



- A. RC(config)#int fastEthernet 1/0 - RC(config-if)#no ip ospf resync-timeout 6534
- B. RC(config)#int fastEthernet 1/0 - RC(config-if)#no ip ospf cost 6534
- C. RC(config)#int fastEthernet 1/0 - RC(config-if)#no ip ospf priority 200
- D. RC(config)#int fastEthernet 1/0 - RC(config-if)# ip ospf 10 area 200

Suggested Answer: D

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Refer to the exhibit. OSPF is used as an underlayer routing protocol in the backbone network of this ISP. A network engineer recently configured R1 with ip cef and mpls label range 1000 2000. Several days later, the engineer replaced a failed RP module on R1. After the replacement, one of the customer's MPLS LSPs went down with the error message LSP-ERROR-Indication:No Label Resources. Which action must the engineer take to resolve the issue?

```
R1: show mpls l2transport vc detail
Local intf    Local circuit  Dest address  VC ID  Status
-----
Gi0/0/0      Eth VLAN 10    10.0.0.2     100    DOWN
...
R1# show mpls ldp neighbor
Peer LDP Identifier: 10.0.0.1:0
  TCP connection: 10.0.0.1.646 - 10.0.0.2.2371
  State: Open, Last State: OpenConfirm
  Hold time: 30, Keepalive Interval: 10
...
R1# show running-config | sec interface
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
  description Link to Remote Site A
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  mpls label protocol ldp
  mpls ip
  xconnect 10.0.0.2 100 encapsulation mpls
```

- A. Configure mpls ldp neighbor 10.0.0.2 targeted under the global configuration.
- B. Configure mpls mtu 1600 under interface Gi0/0/0.
- C. Configure xconnect 10.0.0.2 100 encapsulation mpls via 10 under interface Gi0/0/0.
- D. Configure redistribute connected under the OSPF configuration.

Suggested Answer: A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

What is the role of an EVC?

- A. It serves as a Layer 2 circuit.
- B. It provides telemetry data to requesting services.
- C. It protects ports from access by unauthorized devices.
- D. It serves as an overlay for VPN traffic.

Suggested Answer: A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Refer to the exhibit. To begin implementing EVPN Native with the software MAC learning feature, an engineer has applied this configuration to router PE1. Source MAC addresses learned on PE1 must be stored as dynamic MAC entries and updated on PE2 as static remote MAC addresses. Which additional configuration must the engineer apply to PE1 to complete the EVPN Native implementation?

```
PE1 (config) # 12vpn
PE1 (config-12vpn) # bridge group EVPN_SH
PE1 (config-12vpn-bg) # bridge-domain EVPN_5001
PE1 (config-12vpn-bg-bd) # interface Gig 1/0/1
PE1 (config-12vpn-bg-bd) # interface BundleEther 20.5001
PE1 (config-12vpn-bg-bd) # storm-control broadcast pps 10000
PE1 (config-12vpn-bg-bd) # neighbor 10.10.10.10 pw-id 1020001
PE1 (config-12vpn-bg-bd-nbr) # evi 5001
```



A. PE1(config)# 12vpn - PE1(config-12vpn)# xconnect group evpn-vpws

PE1(config-12vpn-xc)# p2p evpn1 - PE1(config-12vpn-xc-p2p)# interface Gig 1/0/1 PE1(config-12vpn-xc-p2p)# neighbor evpn evi 100 target 12 source 10

PE1(config)# router bgp 6200 - PE1(config-bgp)# address-family 12vpn evpn PE1(config-bgp-af)# neighbor 192.168.10.1 PE1(config-bgp-af)# commit

B. PE1(config)# 12vpn - PE1(config-12vpn)# xconnect group evpn-vpws

PE1(config-12vpn-xc)# p2p evpn1 - PE1(config-12vpn-xc-p2p)# interface Gig 1/0/1 PE 1(config-12vpn-xc-p2p)# neighbor evpn evi 100 target 12 source 10 PE1(config-12vpn-xc-p2p)# commit

C. PE1 (config)# router bgp 6200 - PE1(config-bgp)# address-family 12vpn evpn PE1(config-bgp)# neighbor 30.30.30.30 PE1(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 6200 PE1(config-bgp-nbr)# update-source Loopback 0 PE1(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family 12vpn evpn

D. PE1(config)# evpn -

PE1(config-evpn)# evi 5001 - PE1(config-evpn-evi)# advertise-mac PE1(config-evpn-evi)# unknown-unicast-suppress PE1(config-evpn-evi)# control-word-disable PE1(config-evpn-evi)# load-balance flow label static

PE1(config-evpn-evi)# bgp - PE1(config-evpn-evi)# route-target import 200:101 PE1(config-evpn-evi)# route-target export 200:101

PE1(config)# router bgp 6200 - PE1(config-bgp)# address-family 12vpn evpn PE1(config-bgp)# neighbor 30.30.30.30 PE1(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 6200 PE1(config-bgp-nbr)# update-source Loopback 0 PE1(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family 12 vpn evpn

Suggested Answer: D

What is the purpose of an Ethernet flow point?

- A. Modify the ingress and egress Ethernet header.
- B. Reduce the number of routing table entries.
- C. Identify similar QoS flow frames.
- D. Reduce the number of MAC address tables.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

How does a virtual machine move seamlessly within a network in an EVPN environment?

- A. The IP-to-MAC binding for the default gateway is maintained across the network independent of the location of the virtual machine.
- B. The virtual machine sends out a broadcast message after changing locations to seamlessly identify its new default gateway.
- C. A central server automatically assigns a new IP address to the virtual machine via dial-out.
- D. The administrator updates the MAC address of the virtual machine in the CAM table after the virtual machine is moved.

Suggested Answer: A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Service provider A is a Tier-2 carrier with an MPLS-enabled network that uses the IS-IS and BGP routing protocols. The service provider is planning to offer a new E-Line service to business customers, and the lead architect has decided to use MP-BGP for the E-Line implementation. Which action must an engineer take to start the implementation process?

- A. Configure the PE nodes to support AFI=25 and SAFI=70.
- B. Upgrade interconnections in the MPLS core to 100Gbps link speeds.
- C. Apply BGP authentication on all PE and P nodes.
- D. Configure IS-IS multitenancy on all PE nodes.

Suggested Answer: A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

A service provider that implements large L2VPNs received a request to implement EVPN Native to improve a customer's Layer 2 communication across the core. MPLS is configured in the core to support VPN transport. Which action must the engineer take as part of the implementation?

- A. Configure MPLS TE between PEs to support MAC address learning over the core where EVPN is disabled.
- B. Configure a pseudowire between the CEs to allow for Layer 2 to be extended beyond the EVPN configuration.
- C. Configure EVPN to support IP traffic only and disable MPLS to improve efficiency.
- D. Configure the customer EVPN to advertise MAC addresses over the core.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!