# Cisco.300-510.v2023-06-10.q145

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| **Exam Code:** | 300-510 |
| **Exam Name:** | Implementing Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing Solutions |
| **Certification Provider:** | Cisco |
| **Free Question Number:** | 145 |
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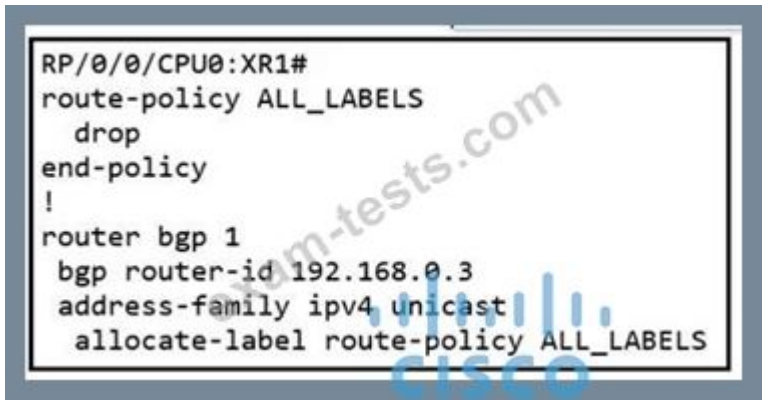
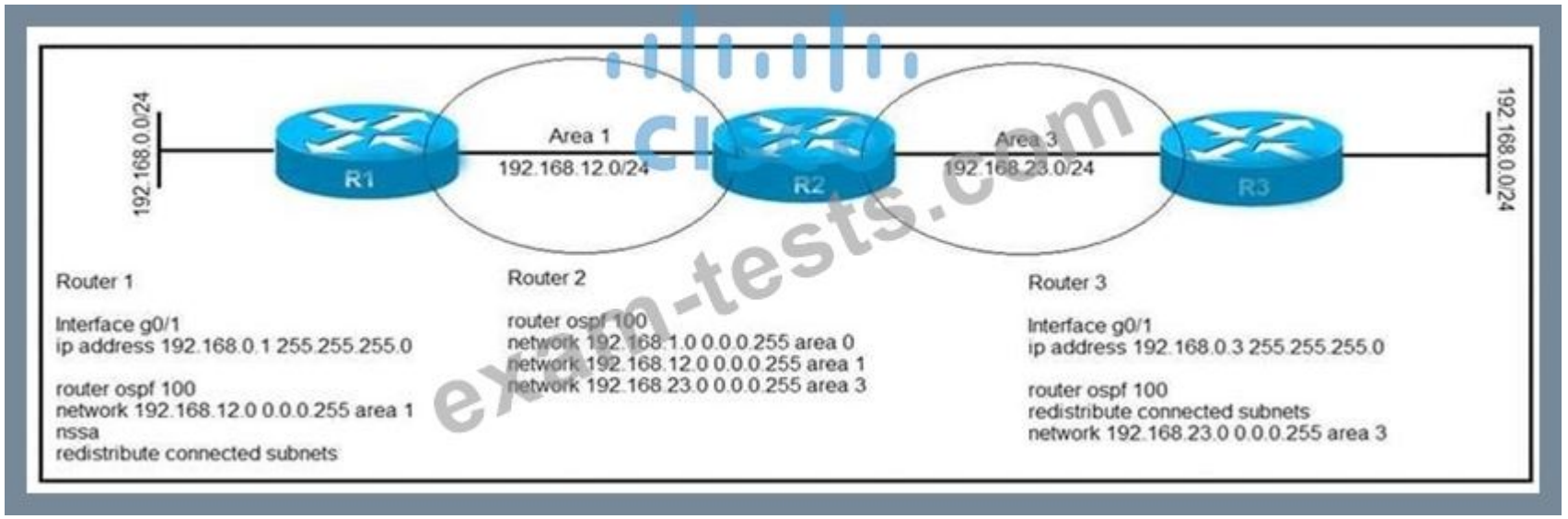
| https://www.exam-tests.com/300-510-exam/Cisco.300-510.v2023-06-10.q145.html | |

**NEW QUESTION: 1**
Refer to the exhibit.




A network operator is working to deploy a Unified BGP design and allow it to be available only in selected markets and services in the future. The label allocation is not functioning as desired. Which action will fix the issue?
**A.** Reconfigure the route-policy ALL_LABELS to match all after the drop.
**B.** Reconfigure the route-policy ALL_LABELS to pass.
**C.** Remove the allocate-labels command.
**D.** Remove the route policy and only configure "allocate-label".
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 2**
Refer to the exhibit.




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

**A.** Router 2 uses router 3 as the next hop for 192.168.0.0/24

**B.** Router 2 uses router 1 as the next hop for 192.168.0.0/24

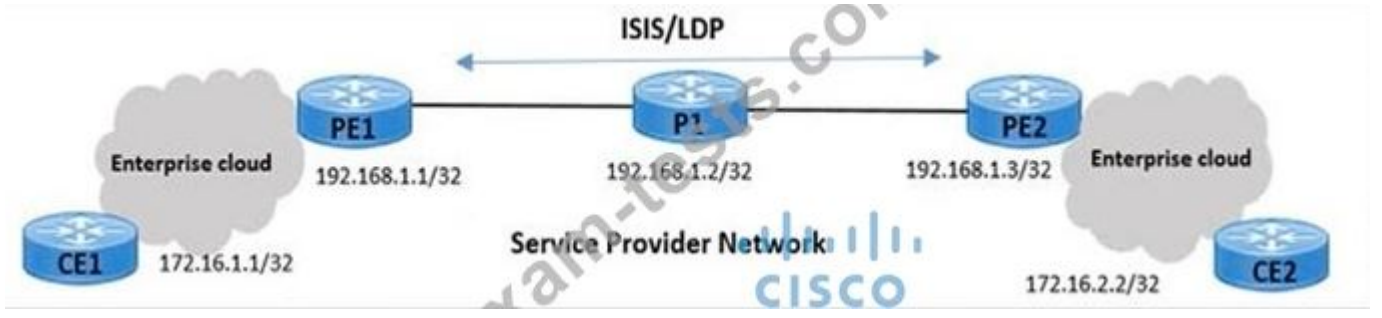
**C.** Router 2 receives a Type 7 LSAs from router 3 for its connected subnets

**D.** Router 2 receives a Type 5 LSAs from router 1 for its connected subnets

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 3**

Refer to the exhibit.




Refer to the exhibit. An engineer working for a private telecommunication company with an employee id 4115 46 881 is enabling a segment routing solution with these requirements.

A service provider is using the default range for prefix SID.

PE1 must allocate the first SID from the default range for the loopback address PE1 and PE2 loopback SID allocation should have a minimum difference of 500.

Which configuration must be implemented to meet the requirements?

- PE1(config-isis-if-af)# **adjacency-sid absolute 16201**
  PE2(config-isis-if-af)# **adjacency-sid absolute 16710**
- PE1(config-isis-if-af)# **prefix-sid absolute 16001**
  PE2(config-isis-if-af)# **prefix-sid index 610**
- PE1(config-isis-if-af)# **prefix-sid absolute 16201**
  PE2(config-isis-if-af)# **prefix-sid absolute 16710**
- PE2(config-isis-if-af)# **adjacency-sid absolute 16001**
  PE1(config-isis-if-af)# **adjacency-sid index 610**

**A.** Option D
**B.** Option A
**C.** Option C
**D.** Option B
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 4**
Refer to the exhibit.


CE1 and CE2 cannot communicate through the service provider BGP peering is established between PE1 and PE2. IS-IS is the only routing protocol running in the service provider core. What step can be done to troubleshoot the issue?
**A.** Confirm that IS-IS is running with metric-style narrow.
**B.** Switch the IGPs running in the core from IS-IS to OSPF to support a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel from PE1 to PE2.
**C.** Configure BGP between CE and PE routers.
**D.** Verify the MPLS LSPs.
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 5**
Which statement about enabling segment routing for IGPs is true?
**A.** Segment routing must first be enabled under then routing process and then globally
**B.** Segment routing must first be enabled globally and then under the routing process
**C.** Segment routing can be enabled only under the routing process
**D.** Segment routing can be enabled only globally
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Reference:
book/sr-ospfv2-node-sid.html

**NEW QUESTION: 6**
Refer to the exhibit. VPN users that are connected to PE routers are facing network issues.
Traffic that originates from CE1 drops before reaching CE2. An engineer finds no outgoing traffic statistics on PE1 and PE2 routers toward CE devices and finds that the PE1 router is running the older software image. Which action must be implemented to resolve the issues?


OSPF/LDP
PE1
192.168.1.1/32
192.168.11.11/32
PE2
192.168.2.2/32
Service Provider Network
CE1
172.16.1.1/32
172.16.2.2/32
CE2

```
PE1# show mpls forwarding-table
Local  Outgoing  Prefix          Bytes Label  Outgoing    Next  Hop
Label  Label       or Tunnel Id  Switched     interface
16     No Label    172.16.1.1/32      0          drop
17     No Label    192.168.12.12/32   0          drop
20     No Label    192.168.2.2/32     0          drop
21     No Label    10.1.212.0/24      0          drop
22     No Label    10.1.211.0/24      0          drop
23     No Label    192.168.11.11/32   0          drop
24     No Label    172.16.11.0/24     0          drop
25     No Label    172.16.14.0/24     0          drop

PE2#show ip route 192.168.1.1
Routing entry for 192.168.1.0/24
Known via "bgp 100", distance 200, metric 0
Tag 1, type internal
Last update from 192.168.1.12 20:10:38 ago
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* 192.168.1.12, from 192.168.12.12, 20:10:38
ago
Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
AS Hops 5

PE1#show ip route 192.168.11.11
Routing entry for 192.168.11.11/32
Known via "ospf 100", distance 110, metric 2, type
intra area
Last update from 10.1.111.11 on Gi0/1 00:04:34 ago
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* 10.1.111.11, from 192.168.11.11, 00:04:34 ago
via GugabitEthernet0/1
Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1
```

**A.** Enable LDP protocol on PE1 and PE2 routers.

**B.** Advertise P1 router loopback on PE1 in OSPF.

**C.** Enable CEF-based forwarding on PE1 router.

**D.** Advertise PE2 router loopback on PE1 in OSPF.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_basic/configuration/xe-3s/mp-basic-xe-3s- book/mp-mpls-cisco-rtrs.html

**NEW QUESTION: 7**

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

**A.** The receiver explicitly requests its desired traffic from the RP on the shared tree.

**B.** The RP on the shared tree floods traffic out of all PIM configured interfaces.

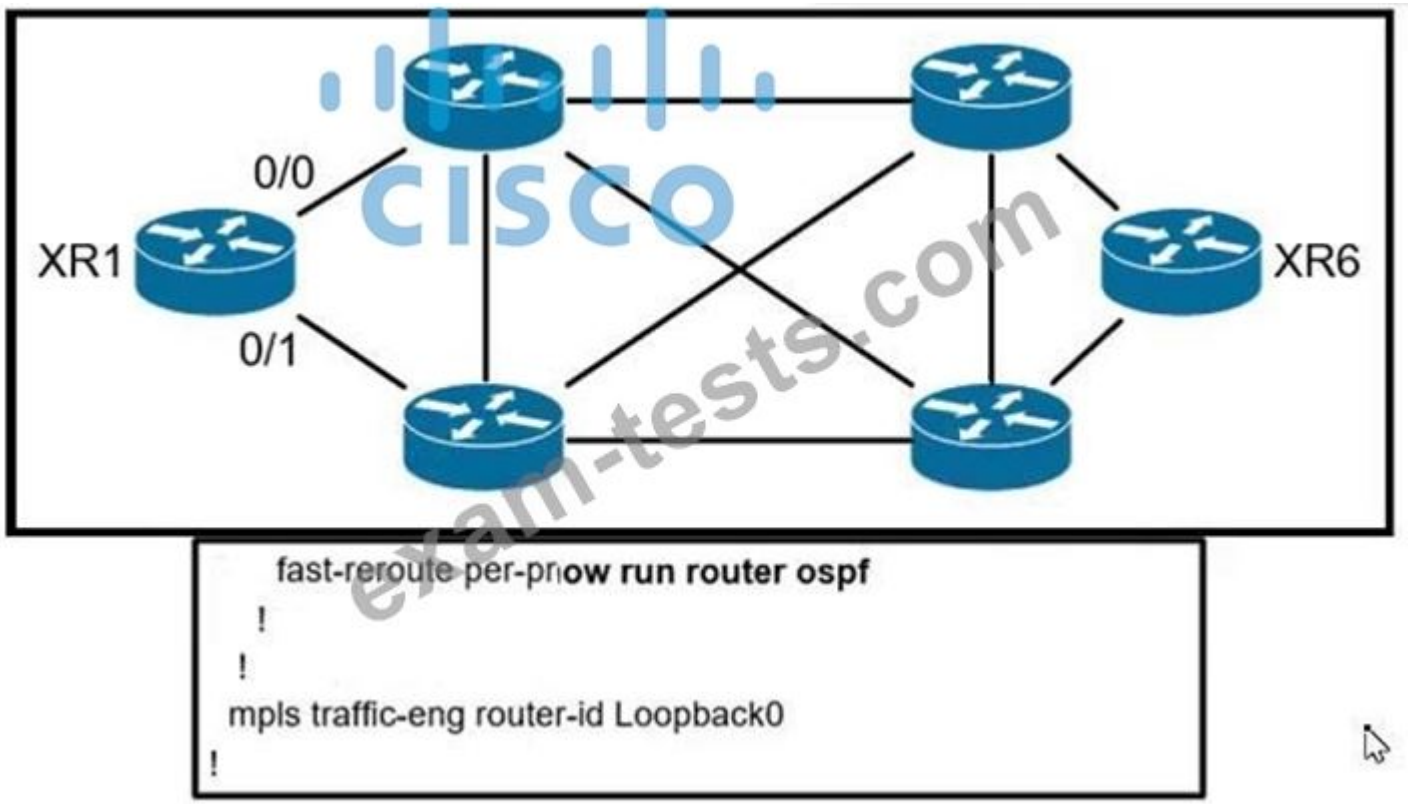
**C.** The receiver explicitly requests traffic from each desired source, which responds by sending all traffic.

**D.** The receiver explicitly requests traffic from a single source, which responds by forwarding all traffic.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 8**

Refer to the exhibits.




All links inside the network are configured at a default cost of one inside the fully converged OSPF domain.

Given the configuration from XR1, which interface does traffic from XR1 that is destined to the loopback interface of XR6 select for the exiting interface?

**A.** Interface GigabitEthernet 0/1. The tie breaker of the path cost being lower. The node index priority does not impact this selection process.

**B.** Interface GigabitElhemet 0/0. The tie breaker of the node index priority is lower and trumps the path cost.

**C.** Interface GigabitEthernet 0/0. The tier breaker of the path cost being lower. The node index priority does not impact this selection process.

**D.** Interface GigabitEthernet 0/1. The tie breaker of the node index priority is lower and trumps the path cost.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 9**

After changing the IP address on an IOS XR router, an engineer cannot ping the new address Which step did the engineer forget to complete?

**A.** save the running configuration

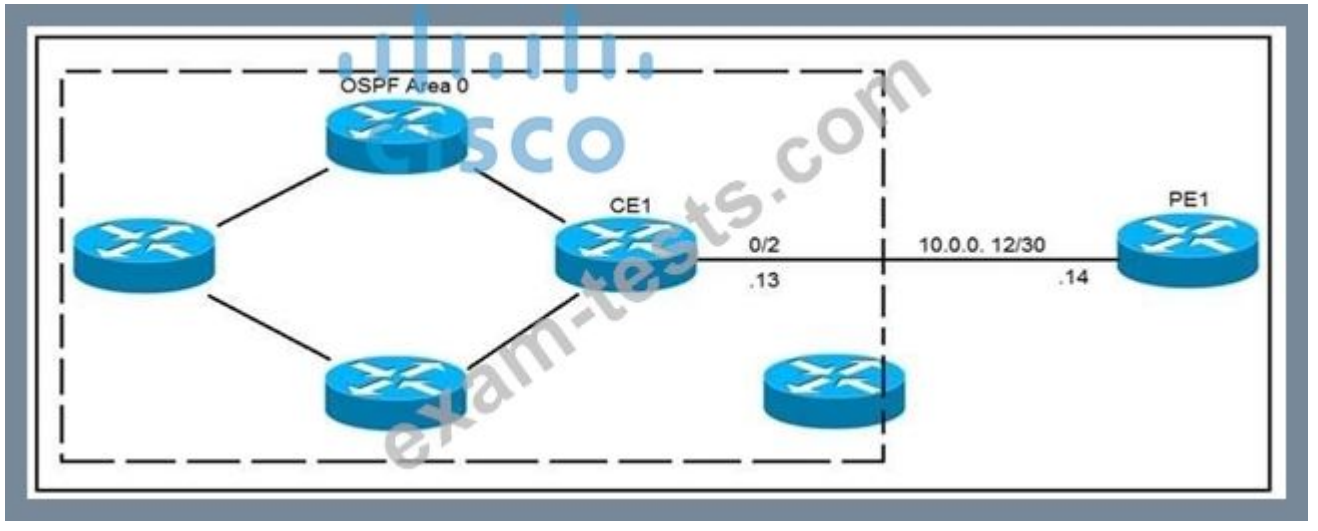
**B.** roll back the configuration

**C.** commit the configuration

**D.** merge the configuration

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 10**




Refer to the exhibit. CE1 is the gateway router into the provider network via PE1. A network operator must inject a default route into OSPF area 0. All devices inside area 0 must be able to reach PE1. Which configuration achieves this goal?

**A.**
```
#CE1
router ospf 1
 default-information originate always
```

**B.**
```
#CE1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 GigabitEthernet0/2 10.0.0.14
!
router ospf 1
 redistribute static
```

**C.**
```
#CE1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 GigabitEthernet0/2 10.0.0.14
!
router ospf 1
 default-information originate
```

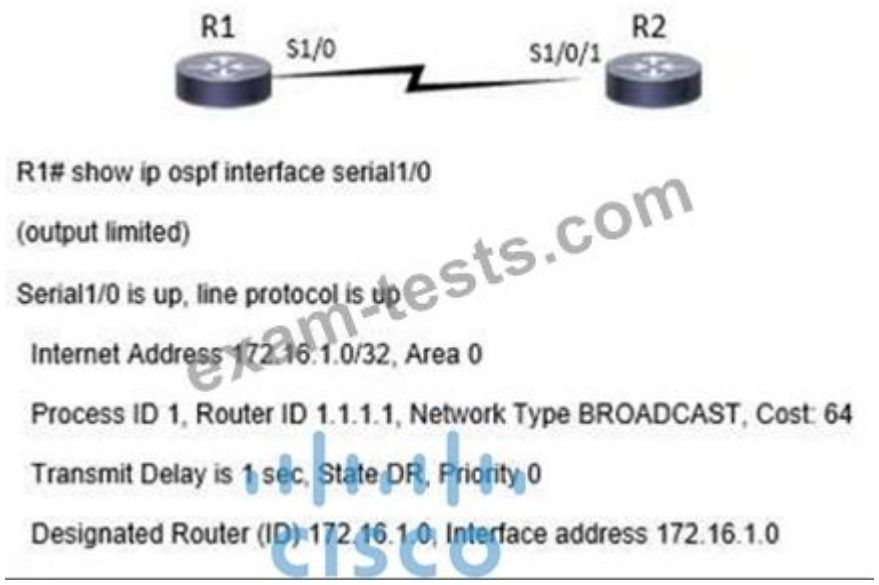
**D.**
```
#CE1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 GigabitEthernet0/2 10.0.0.14
!
router ospf 1
 redistribute static subnets
```

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/47868-ospfdb9.html

**NEW QUESTION: 11**
Which two functions are supported for BGP extension MP-BGP for IP multicasting? (Choose two.)
**A.** A network can support congruent unicast and multicast topologies.
**B.** MP-BGP is an enhanced BGP that carries routing information for multiple network layer protocols and IP multicast routes.
**C.** MP-BGP carries single sets of routes for unicast routing and multicast routing.
**D.** A network can support incongruent unicast and multicast topologies.
**E.** MP-BGP is useful when a link dedicated to multicast and unicast traffic is desired.
**Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 12**
Refer to the exhibit.




While configuring router 2 with all the default values, a network engineer cannot see any route received in router 1. How should the engineer solve the issue?
**A.** Set up a priority different than 0 in the interface.
**B.** Modify the router ID to be the interface IP on the serial.
**C.** Modify the IP address or mask of the interface to a valid one.
**D.** Set the network type in S1/0 to point-to-point.
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 13**
A network engineer is troubleshooting OSPF multiare A.
Which Cisco IOS XR feature should the engineer use in order to streamline OSPF issue?
**A.** hierarchical CLI
**B.** DR support for topology management
**C.** routing process enabled by default on all interfaces
**D.** show ip ospf topology command
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

OSPF Hierarchical CLI and CLI Inheritance
Hierarchical CLI is the grouping of related network component information at defined hierarchical levels such as at the router, area, and interface levels.
Hierarchical CLI allows for easier configuration, maintenance, and troubleshooting of OSPF configurations.
When configuration commands are displayed together in their hierarchical context, visual inspections are simplified. Hierarchical CLI is intrinsic for CLI inheritance to be supported.
With CLI inheritance support, you need not explicitly configure a parameter for an area or interface. In the software, the parameters of interfaces in the same area can be exclusively configured with a single command, or parameter values can be inherited from a higher hierarchical level-such as from the area configuration level or the router ospf configuration levels.
More information: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxr/ncs5500/routing/71x/b-routing-cg-ncs5500-71x/b-routing-cg-ncs5500-71x_chapter_011.html#con_1059437
Reference: guide/rc40xr12k_chapter4.html#con_1059437

**NEW QUESTION: 14**
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

**A.** Switch the DR and BDR roles between the two routers

**B.** Configure interface Senal1/0 on Router1 as a point-to-point interface

**C.** Configure the two routers with different process IDs

**D.** Configure the two routers with different hello and dead timer values

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 15**

A network engineer is troubleshooting OSPF multiare

a. Which Cisco IOS XR feature should the engineer use in order to streamline OSPF issue?

**A.** DR support for topology management

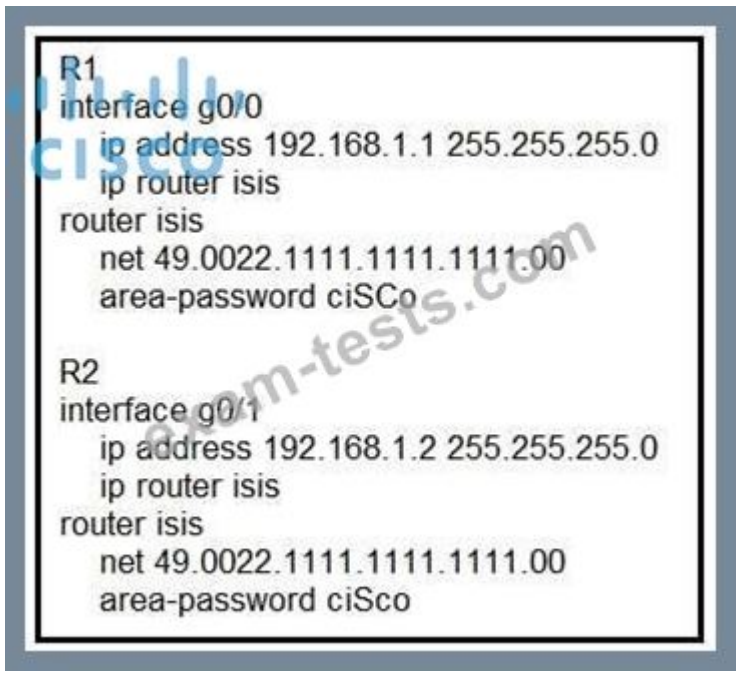
**B.** hierarchical CLI

**C.** routing process enabled by default on all interfaces

**D.** show lp ospf topology command

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 16**




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

**A.** The two routers have the same area ID.

**B.** The two routers cannot authenticate with one another.

**C.** The two routers have the same network ID.

**D.** The two routers have different IS-types.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

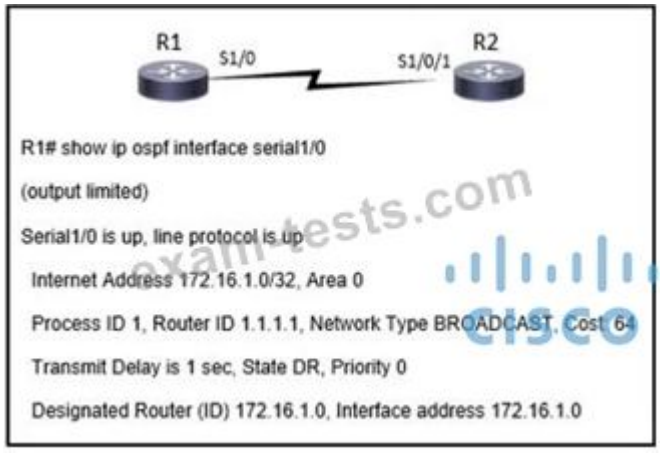
**NEW QUESTION: 17**
Which statement about enabling segment routing for IGPs is true?
**A.** Segment routing must first be enabled under then routing process and then globally
**B.** Segment routing must first be enabled globally and then under the routing process
**C.** Segment routing can be enabled only under the routing process
**D.** Segment routing can be enabled only globally
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/seg_routing/configuration/xe-16-6/segrt-xe-16-6- book/sr-ospfv2-node-sid.html

**NEW QUESTION: 18**
Refer to the exhibit.

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

Routers within the cluster are not receiving the desired prefixes. What must be done to fix the issue?
**A.** No client-to-client must be disabled.
**B.** Clients in that cluster must have full mesh connectivity between iBGP peers.
**C.** No client-to-client reflection must be enabled.
**D.** Clients in that cluster must have full mesh connectivity between eBGP peers.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 19**
Refer to the exhibit.




While configuring router 2 with all the default values, a network engineer cannot see any route received in router 1. How should the engineer solve the issue?
**A.** Set the network type in S1/0 to point-to-point.

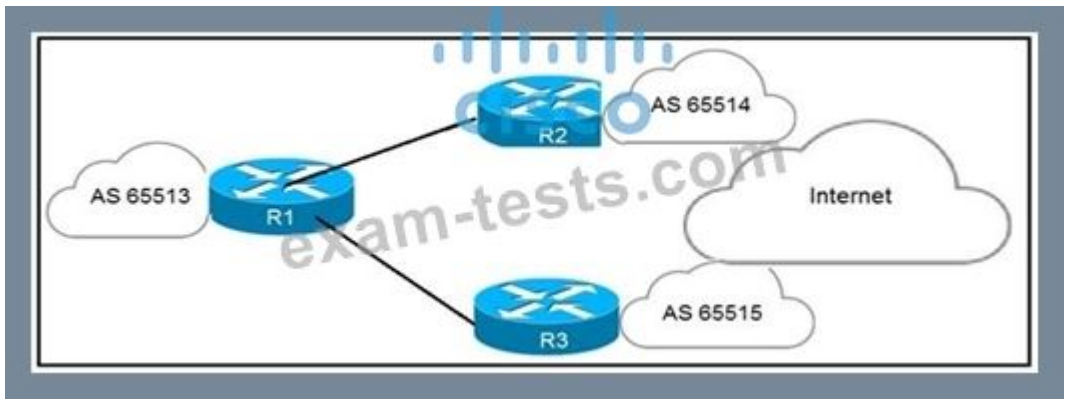
**B.** Set up a priority different than 0 in the interface.
**C.** Modify the router ID to be the interface IP on the serial.
**D.** Modify the IP address or mask of the interface to a valid one.
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 20**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Refer to the exhibit. R1 is directly connected to R2 and R3. R1 is in BGP AS 123, R2 is in BGP AS 2, and R3 is in BGP AS 3. Assume that there is no connectivity issue between R1, R2 and R1, R3. Which result between BGP peers R1, R2 and R1, R3 is true?
**A.** The BGP session comes up between R1 and R2, but not between R1 and R3.
**B.** The BGP session comes up between R1 and R3, but not between R1 and R2.
**C.** The BGP session does not come up between R1 and R2 and between R1 and R3.
**D.** The BGP session comes up between R1 and R2 and between R1 and R3.
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

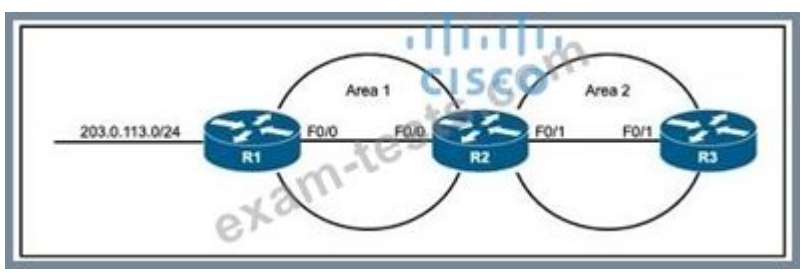
**NEW QUESTION: 21**
Refer to the exhibit.




An engineer has successfully fixed BGP peering issue. R1 has an established eBGP peering with R2 and R3. Which mechanism should the engineer apply in order to steer the traffic correctly?
**A.** The IGP metric can be manipulated on R1 to allow traffic to be load balanced between R2 and R3.
**B.** The weight attribute can be applied on R2 to influence AS 65513 to use AS 65515 as the primary path.
**C.** The local preference attribute can be applied on R3 to influence AS 65513 to use AS 65515 as the secondary path.
**D.** The MED attribute can be applied on R2 to influence R1 to use it as the primary path.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 22**
For which reason can two devices fail to establish an OSPF neighbor relationship?
**A.** The two devices have different process IDs
**B.** The two devices have different network types
**C.** The two devices have different router IDs
**D.** The two devices have the same area ID
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Explanation
Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13699-29.html

**NEW QUESTION: 23**
Refer to the exhibit.

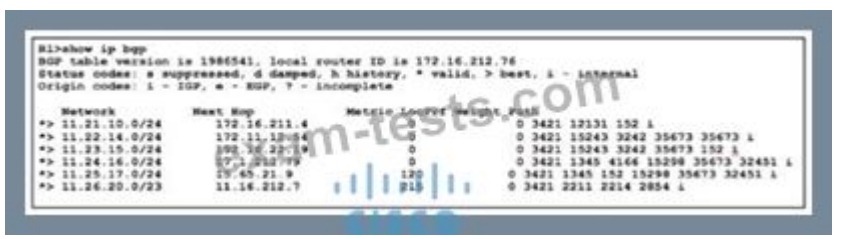



Refer to the exhibit After recent configuration changes to a customer's network, a network engineer notices that R2 cannot communicate with R3 Both FastEthemet interfaces on R2 and R3 are up and configured with the correct IP addresses MD5 password configured en R2 and R3 match with no issues What is the minimum change the engineer must make to enable R2 and R3 to communicate and fix the problem?
**A.** Configure virtual links between RI and R3.
**B.** Configure interface F0/0 on RI and R2 to be in area O.

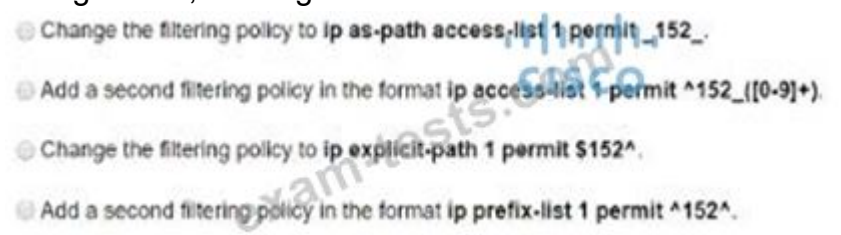
**C.** Configure a loopback interface on R2 and assign it to area 0.
**D.** Define area 2 as a NSSA on R2 and R3
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 24**
What are two differences between OSPF and IS-IS? (Choose two.)
**A.** Unlike OSPF. IS-IS supports virtual links.
**B.** OSPF is a link-state routing protocol, and IS-IS is a distance-vector routing protocol.
**C.** Unlike IS-IS routers, an OSPF router belongs to only one area in addition to the backbone area.
**D.** OSPF elects a DR and a BDR, and IS-IS elects a DIS.
**E.** OSPF uses a router ID to identify a router, and IS-IS uses a system ID.
**Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 25**
Refer to the exhibit.




Refer to the exhibit. Company A established BGP sessions with several ISPs. A network engineer at the company must filter out all traffic except for routes that transit AS 152. The engineer configured the filtering policy "permit _152S_(_[0.9])" on R1, but after applying the configuration, the engineer notices that other routes are still visible. Which action resolves the issue?




**A.** Option A
**B.** Option B
**C.** Option D
**D.** Option C
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 26**
Refer to the exhibit.


CE1 and CE2 cannot communicate through the service provider BGP peering is established between PE1 and PE2. IS-IS is the only routing protocol running in the service provider core. What step can be done to troubleshoot the issue?

**A.** Verify the MPLS LSPs.

**B.** Switch the IGPs running in the core from IS-IS to OSPF to support a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel from PE1 to PE2.

**C.** Configure BGP between CE and PE routers.

**D.** Confirm that IS-IS is running with metric-style narrow.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 27**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

ip as-path access-list 1 permit_65517_

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

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

**A.** Routes that have originated through AS 65517 have the local preference set to 150.

**B.** Routes directly attached to AS 65517 have the local preference set to 150.

**C.** Routes that have passed through AS 65517 have the local preference set to 150 and the traffic is denied.

**D.** Routes that have passed through AS 65517 have the local preference set to 150.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 28**

A network engineer is troubleshooting OSPF multiarea.

Which Cisco IOS XR feature should the engineer use in order to streamline OSPF issue?

**A.** DR support for topology management

**B.** show lp ospf topology command

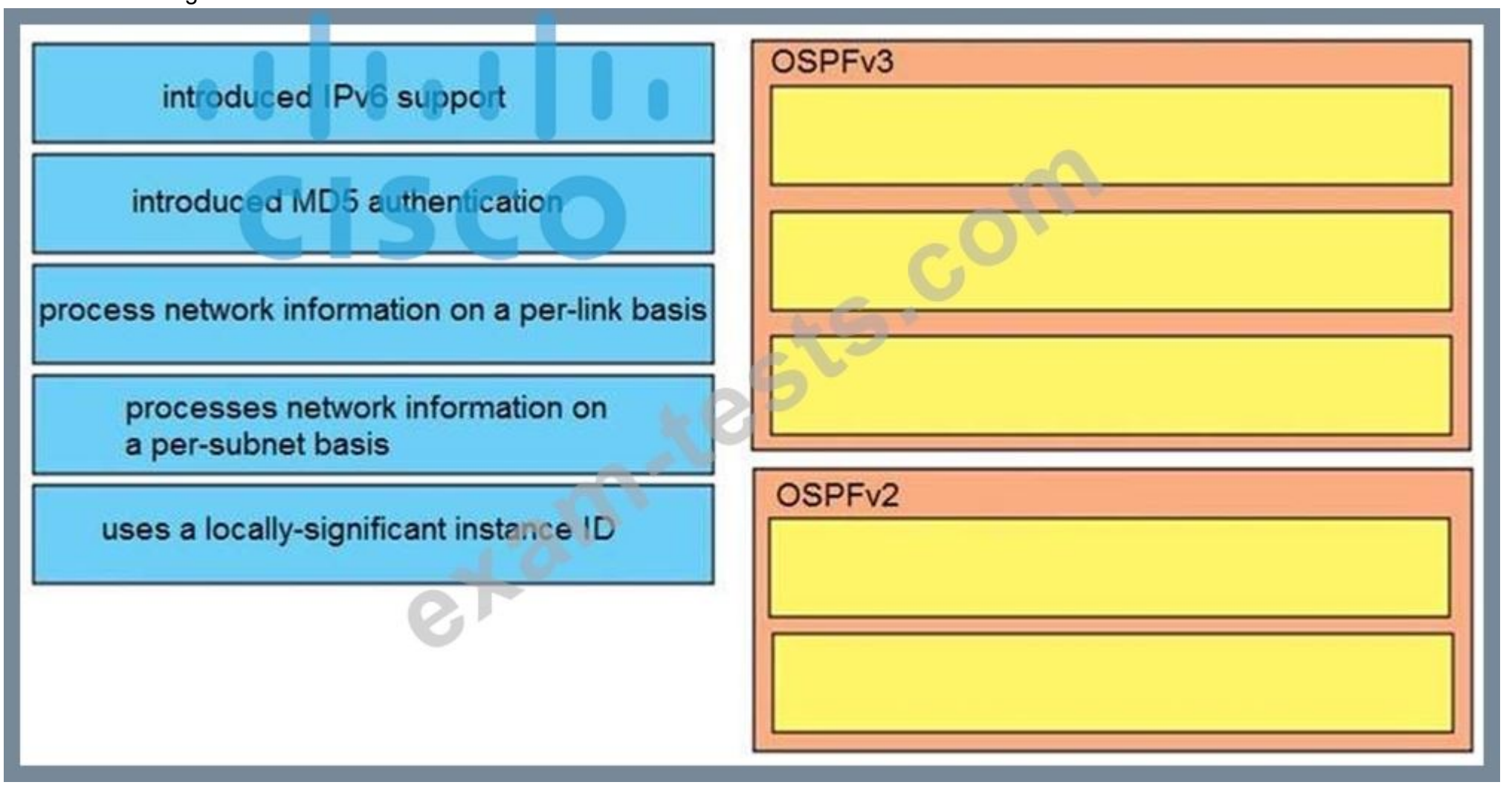
**C.** hierarchical CLI

**D.** routing process enabled by default on all interfaces

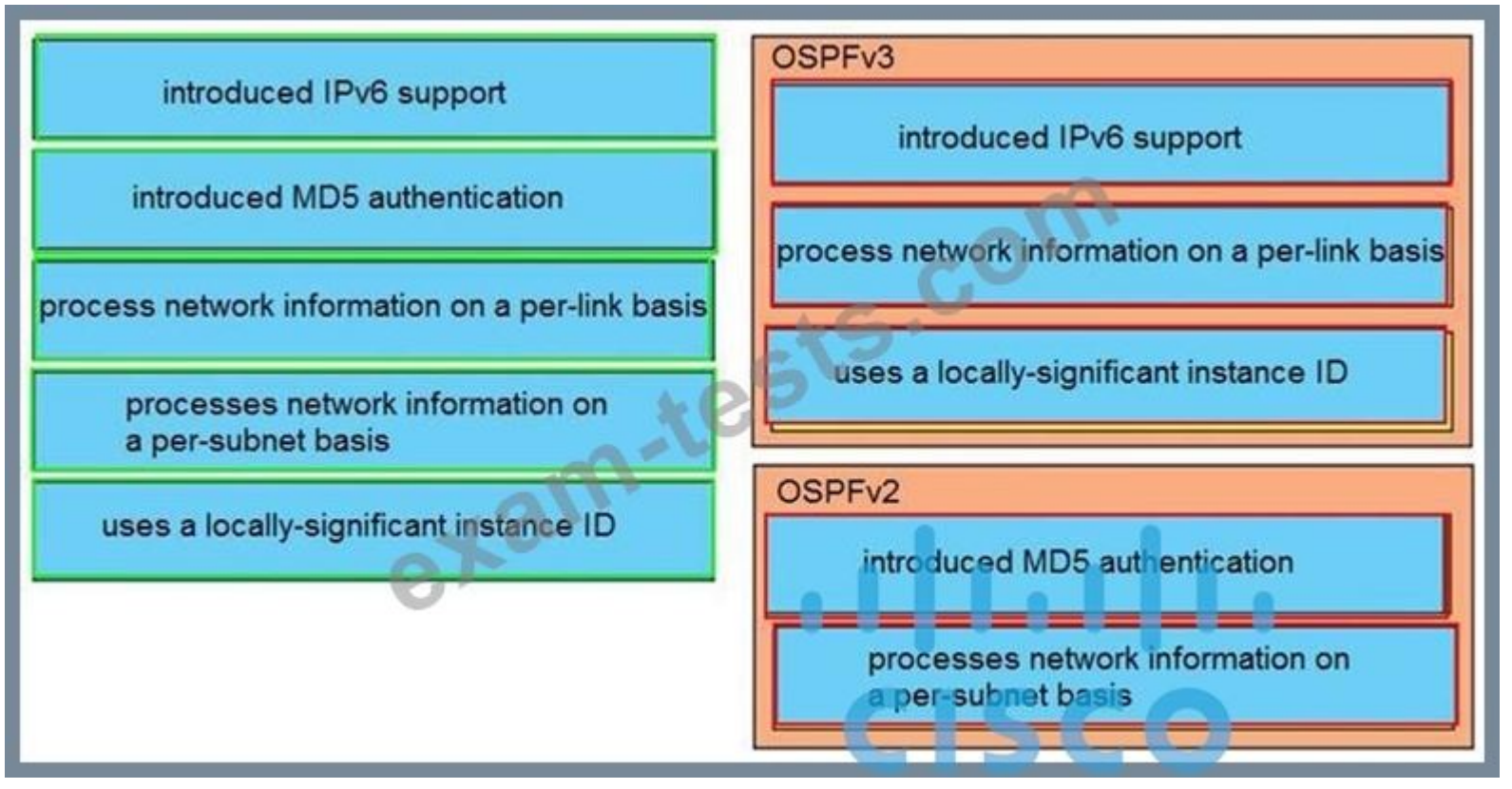
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 29**

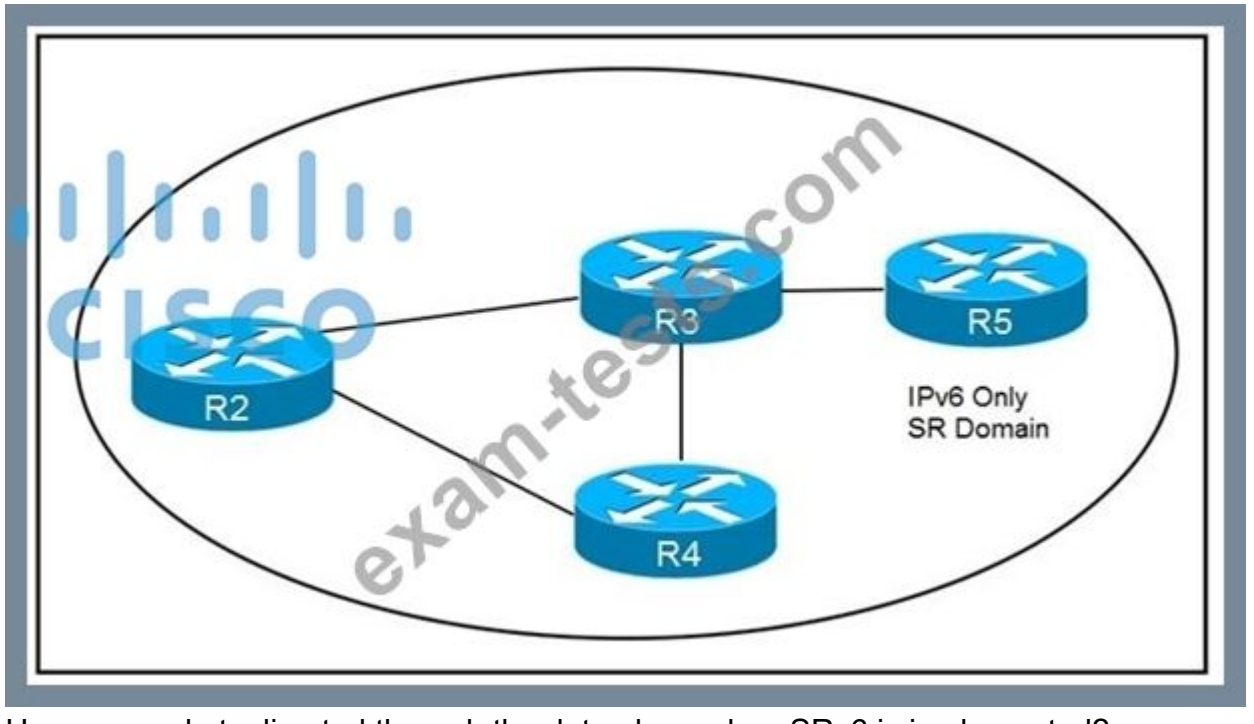
Compare different features between OSPFv2 and OSPFv3. Drag and drop the descriptions of OSPF from the left onto the correct OSPF versions on the right.




**Answer:**




**NEW QUESTION: 30**
Refer to the exhibit.




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

**A.** The MPLS data plane is used to push labels onto IGP routes

**B.** A stack of labels represents an ordered list of segments

**C.** An ordered list of segments is encoded in a routing extension header

**D.** The packet is encapsulated with a header and trailer encoding the ordered list of segments

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 31**
Refer to the exhibit. Which attribute can router 1 alter so that only other iBGP peers prefer to use 192.168.4.2 as the next hop for route 192.168.3.0/24?

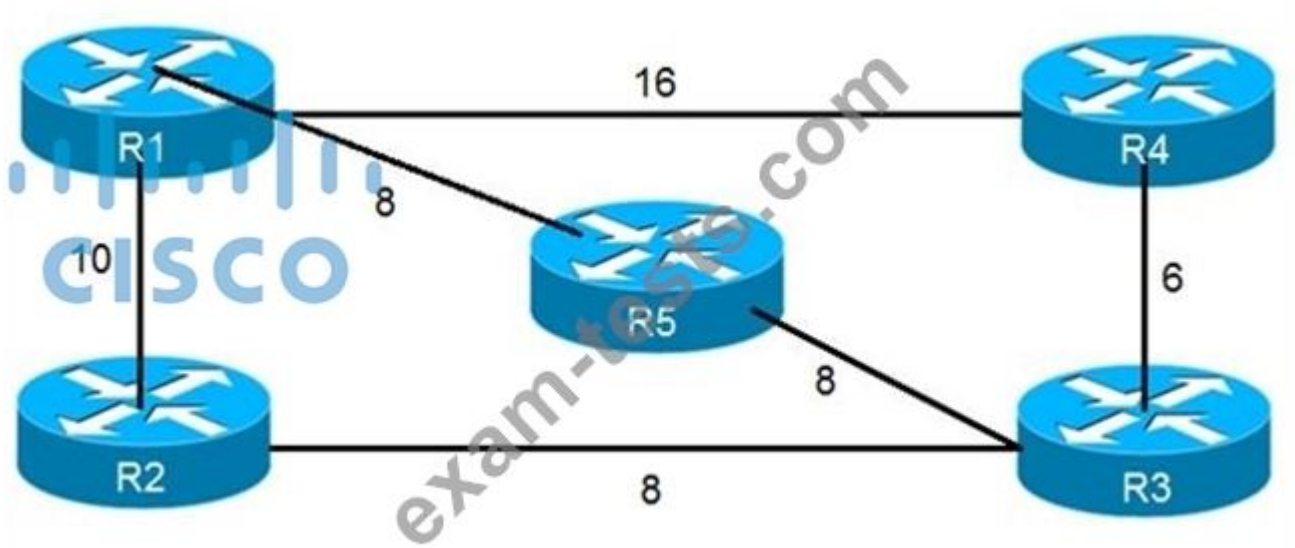
```
Router1# show ip bgp

BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 192.168.1.1
Status codes:  s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
     Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*>   192.168.10.0/24  192.168.1.2              0             0 65525 i
*>   192.168.3.0/24   192.168.2.2              0             0 65535 i
*    192.168.3.0/24   192.168.4.2              0             0 65545 i
*>   192.168.20.0/24  0.0.0.0                  0         32768 i
```

**A.** MED
**B.** weight
**C.** local preference
**D.** origin
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**



**NEW QUESTION: 32**
A network operator working for a telecommunication company with an employee id: 4074:92:707 is planning to implement the Nonstop Forwarding (NSR) feature on the customer's core network. After getting the configuration ready for NSR. on which router should the operator implement NSR changes?
**A.** on the CE router
**B.** on the ASBR router
**C.** on the ABR router
**D.** on the PE router
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 33**
Refer to the exhibit




Which router does R1 install as an alternate next hop when trying to reach R3 if LFA is enabled?

**A.** R3

**B.** R5

**C.** R4

**D.** R2

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 34**

Refer to the exhibit.


What is the relationship between Router 1 and Router 2?

**A.** Router 1 and Router 2 are participating in SR-TE tunnels and are both head-end routers.

**B.** Router 2 is the head-end router in an SR-TE tunnel, and it is learning topology of the network from the PCE enabled on Router 1.

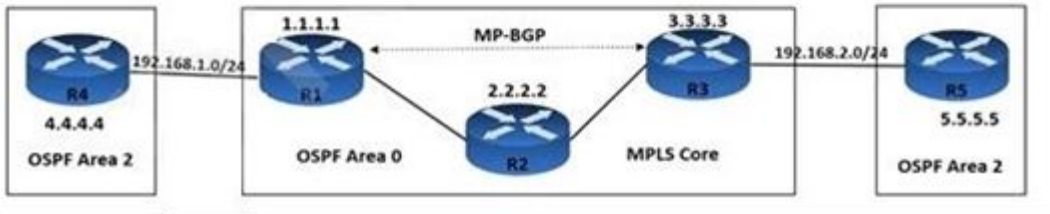
**C.** Router 1 and Router 2 centrally learn the topology of the network to aid in SR-TE path selection for peers.

**D.** Router 1 centrally learns the topology of the network to aid in SR-TE path selection, and Router 2 is a node that feeds Router 1 topology information.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 35**
A network engineer is troubleshooting OSPF multiare A.
Which Cisco IOS XR feature should the engineer use in order to streamline OSPF issue?
**A.** hierarchical CLI
**B.** DR support for topology management
**C.** routing process enabled by default on all interfaces
**D.** show ip ospf topology command
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Reference:
guide/rc40xr12k_chapter4.html#con_1059437

**NEW QUESTION: 36**
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#sh ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R- RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
 N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
 i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
 ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user
static route o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
1.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 1.1.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
 2.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 2.2.2.2 [110/11] via 10.0.0.2, 01:38:48, FastEthernet 0/0
 3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 3.3.3.3 [110/21] via 10.0.0.2, 01:02:29, FastEthernet 0/0
 10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C 10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet 0/0
O 10.0.1.0 [110/20] via 10.0.0.2, 01:02:39, FastEthernet 0/0
R1#sh ip bgp vpnv4 vrf RED
BGP table version is 9, local router ID is 1.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid,
 > best, r RIB-failure, S Stale Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
 Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path Route Distinguisher: 4:4 (default for vrf RED)
*>i5.5.5.5/32 3.3.3.3 11 100 0 ?
*>i192.168.2.0 3.3.3.3 0 100 0 ?
R4#sh ip route
4.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 4.4.4.4 is directly connected, Loopback6
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet 0/
```

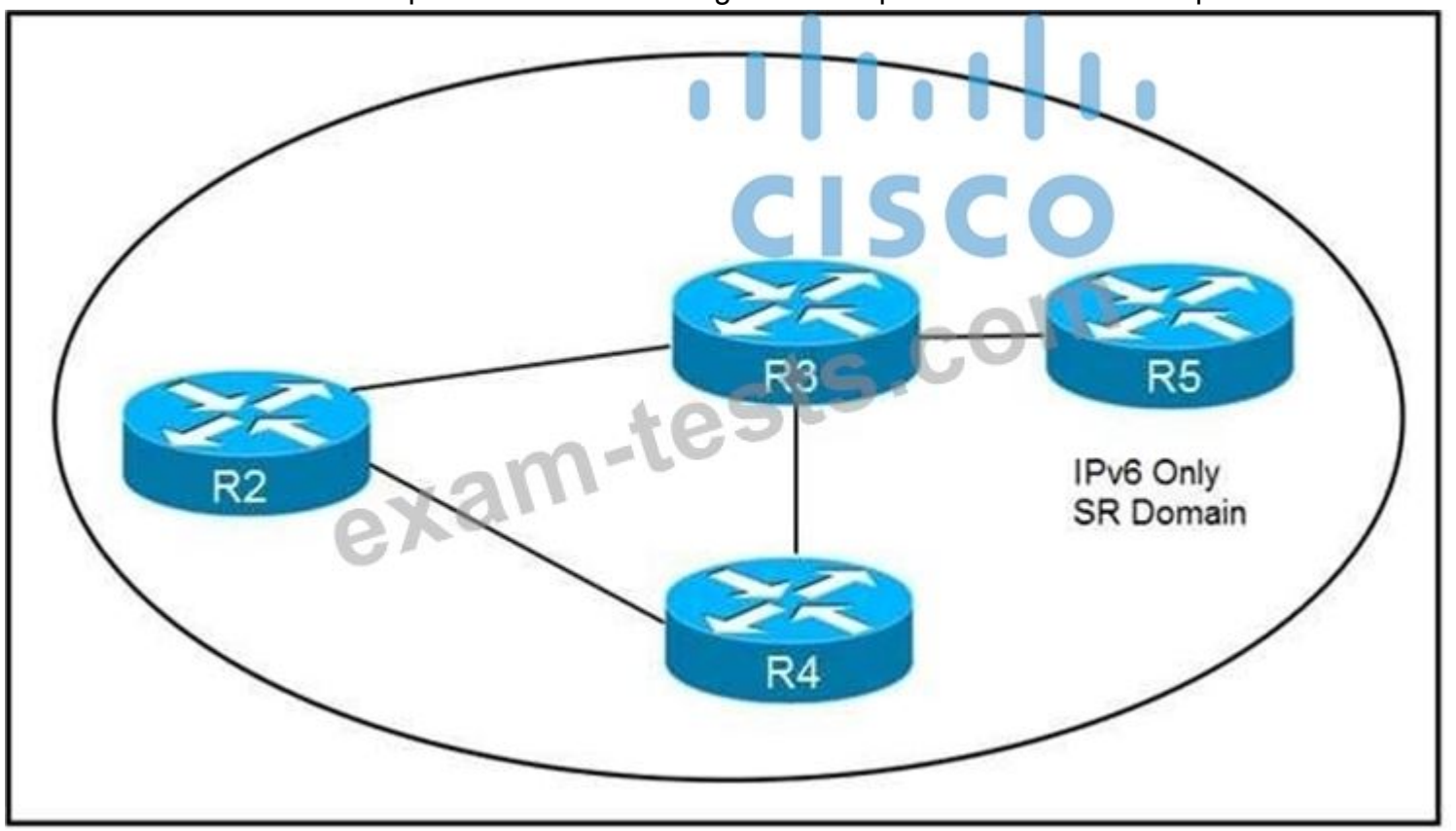



An engineer is troubleshooting connectivity issues on the MPLS core network. A customer connected through R4 cannot reach the OSPF domain on R5. While checking the routing table of R1, the engineer cannot see all the routes from R3 and R5. Which task must the engineer perform so that R4 is able to reach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

**A.** Enable OSPF on the Area-0 routers and configure MP-BGP between routers R1 and R3.
**B.** Enable MP-BGP peering on routers R1. R3, R4, and R5.
**C.** Enable OSPF peering and configure route redistribution between routers R4 and R1.
**D.** Enable route filtering between routers R1 and R3.
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 37**
For which reason can two devices fail to establish an OSPF neighbor relationship?
**A.** The two devices have different process IDs
**B.** The two devices have different network types
**C.** The two devices have different router IDs
**D.** The two devices have the same area ID
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13699-29.html

**NEW QUESTION: 38**
Refer to the exhibit. How are packets directed through the data plane when SRv6 is implemented?




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

Explanation/Reference: https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/emea/docs/2019/pdf/BRKIPM-2249.pdf

**NEW QUESTION: 39**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

**A.** It must be configured with send labels

**B.** It must be configured with PIC edge

**C.** It must be configured for graceful restart

**D.** It must be configured with a route reflector

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 40**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Cisco(config)# extcommunity-set opaque overlay-color
Cisco(config-ext)# 1 co-flag 01
Cisco(config-ext)# end-set
Cisco(config)#
Cisco(config)# route-policy color
Cisco(config-rpl)# if destination in (10.10.10.1/32) then
Cisco(config-rpl-if)# set extcommunity color overlay-color
Cisco(config-rpl-if)# endif
Cisco(config-rpl)# pass
Cisco(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is troubleshooting an issue with traffic steering using the color-only automated steering mechanism. BGP is failing to automatically steer traffic into an SR policy with the given color of a route, regardless of the next hop. The layer 2 configuration is correct, and the physical connection between the devices is working normally. Whch additional command sequence must the engineer add to correct the issue?

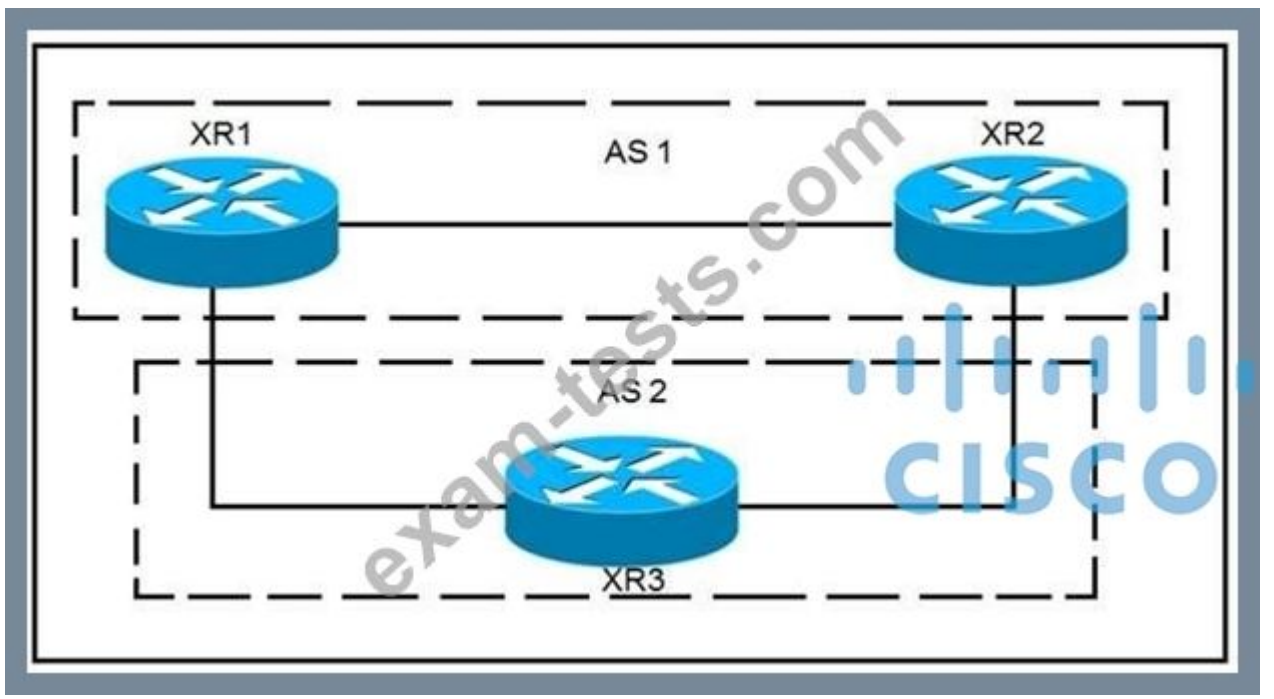
```
Cisco# configure
Cisco(config)# segment-routing
Cisco(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Cisco(config-sr-te)# policy P1
Cisco(config-sr-te-policy)# color 1 end-point

Cisco(config)# segment-routing
Cisco(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Cisco(config-sr-te)# policy P1
Cisco(config-sr-te-policy)# color 1 end ipv4 1.1.1.1
Cisco(config-sr-te-policy)# autoroute include all

Cisco(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng
Cisco(config-sr-te)# policy P1
Cisco(config-sr-te-policy)# color 1 end-point ipv4 1.1.1.1
Cisco(config-sr-te-policy)# autoroute
Cisco(config-sr-te-policy-autoroute)# include all

Cisco(config)# segment-routing
Cisco(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Cisco(config-sr-te)# policy P1
Cisco(config-sr-te-policy)# color 1 end-point ipv4 0.0.0.0
```

**A.** Option B

**B.** Option C

**C.** Option D
**D.** Option A
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 41**




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

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

**B.**
```
route-policy NO_PREPEND
 if as-path prepends
  drop
 else
  pass
 endif
end-policy
```

route-policy NO_PREPEND
 if as-path passes-through '1' ther
  pass
 else
  drop
 endif
C. end-policy
route-policy NO_PREPEND
 if as-path passes-through '11' then
  drop
 else
  pass
 endif
D. end-policy

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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

**NEW QUESTION: 42**

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

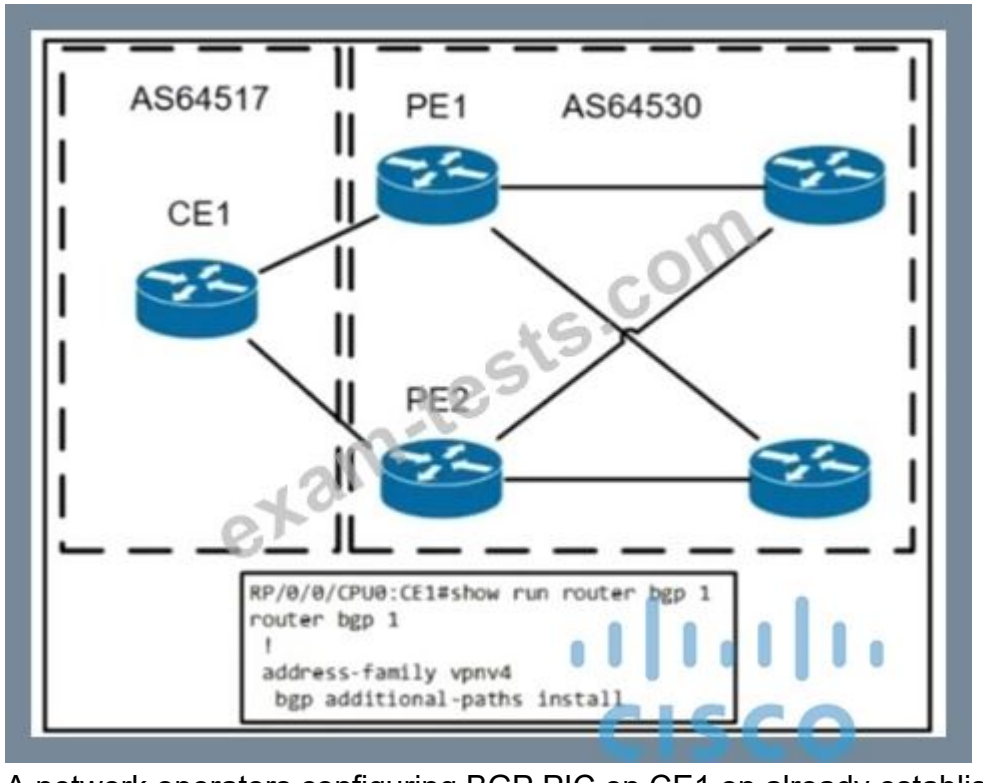
```
R4#show ip pim interface

Address         Interface            Ver/   Nbr    Query  DR     DR
                                     Mode   Count  Intvl  Prior

10.1.1.1        FastEthernet0/0      v2/S   1      30     1      10.1.1.2
```

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

**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 43**

Refer to the exhibit.




A network operators configuring BGP PIC on CE1 on already established neighborships with PE1ana PE2 inside the fully converged MPLS network Which element needs to be implemented to make this feature function effectively?

**A.** The operator must ensure that all prefixes have the same next-hop from PE1 and PE2 for BGP PICA reserved BGP

**B.** BGP import export policies must be applied on all devices for the routes needing BGP for PIC

**C.** Bidirectional Forwarding Detection must be applied to the upstream facing BGP interfaces.

**D.** community of 1 10 must be used to denote the PIC feature set to the routing protocol

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 44**

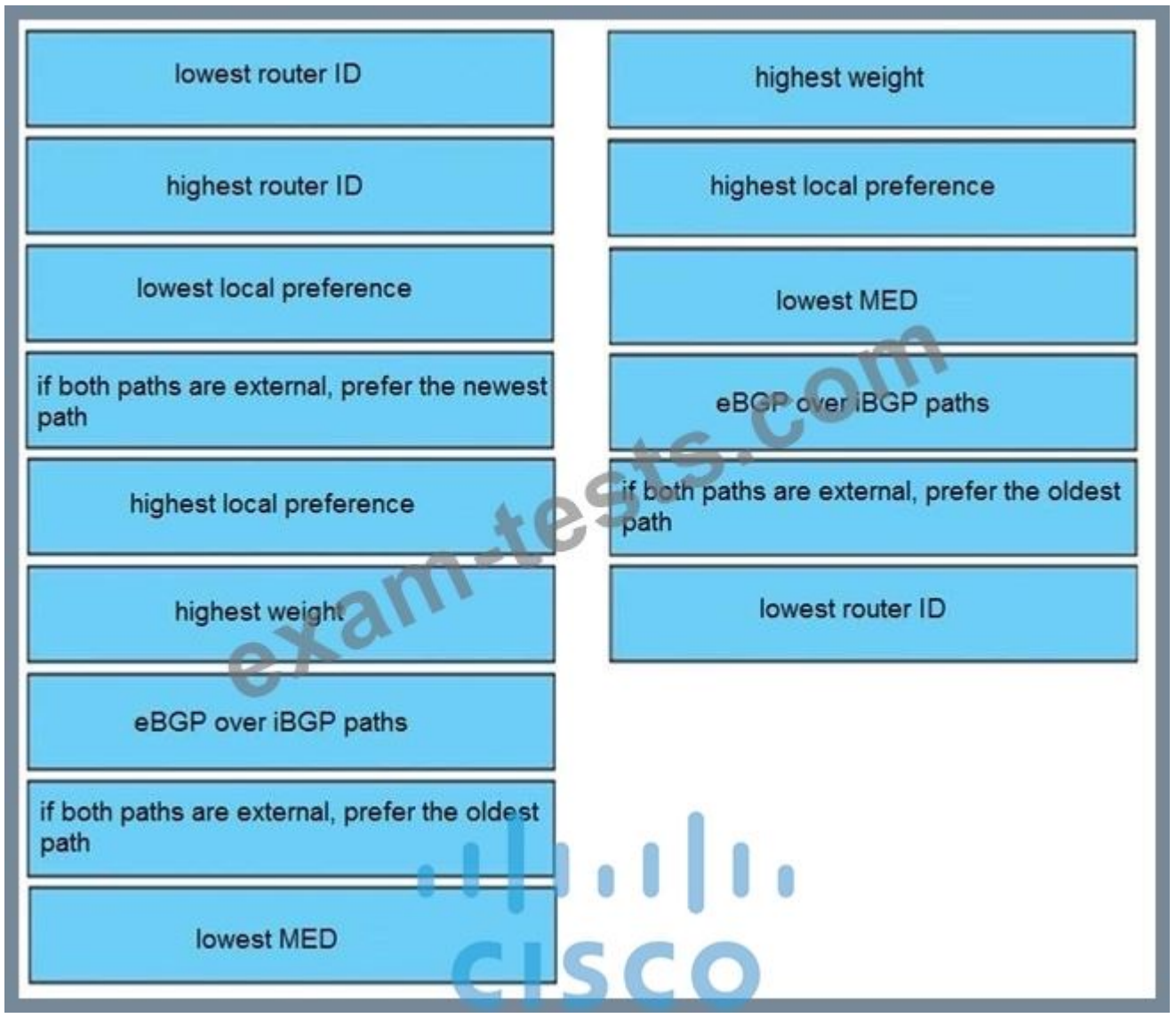
DRAG DROP

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

Select and Place:


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

**Answer:**




Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/13753-25.html

**NEW QUESTION: 45**

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

```
Router 1:

pce
 address ipv4 192.168.1.1

Router 2:

router isis
  distribute link-state instance-id 40

router bgp 65515
 address-family link-state link-state
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 65515
  update-source Loopback0
  address-family link-state link-state
```

**A.** Router 1 and Router 2 centrally learn the topology of the network to aid in SR-TE path selection for peers.

**B.** Router 1 and Router 2 are participating in SR-TE tunnels and are both head-end routers.

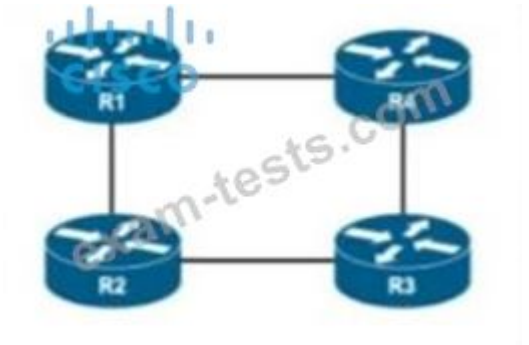
**C.** Router 1 centrally learns the topology of the network to aid in SR-TE path selection, and Router 2 is a node that feeds Router 1 topology information.

**D.** Router 2 is the head-end router in an SR-TE tunnel, and it is learning topology of the network from the PCE enabled on Router 1.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 46**

Refer to the exhibit.




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

**A.** Place the routes affected by asymmetric routing in a VRF.

**B.** Configure the routers to use PIM-DM instead of PIM-SM.

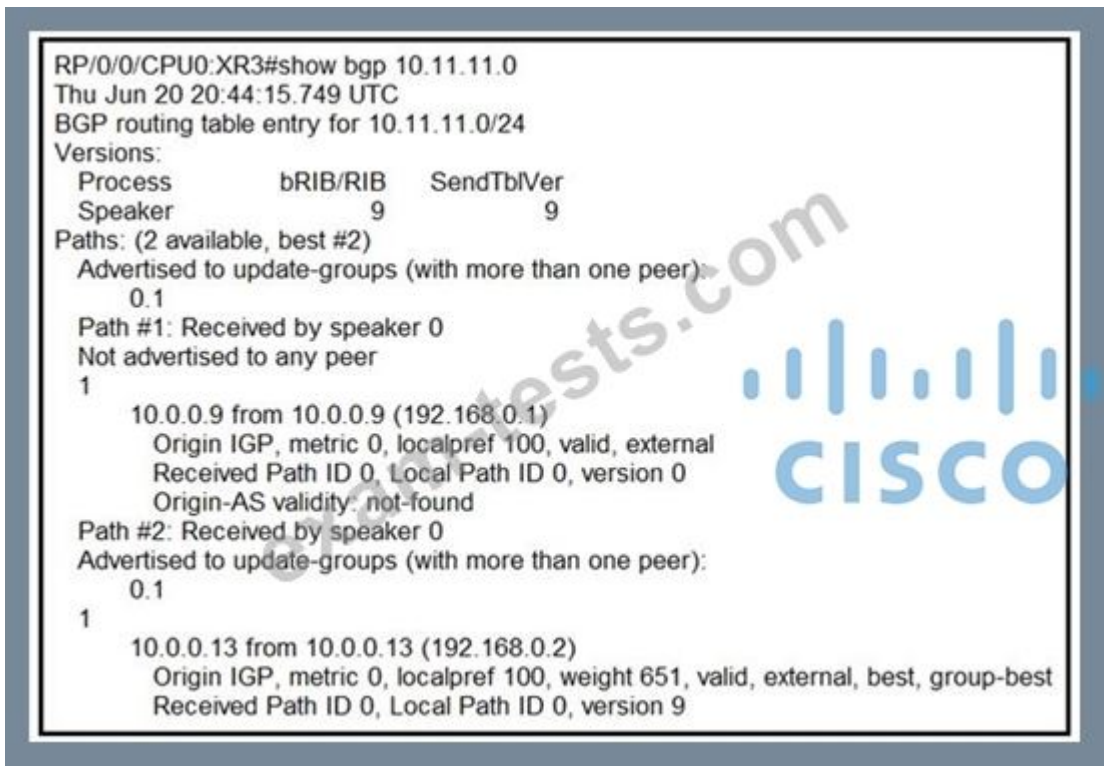
**C.** Add a static Mroute for routes that are failing.

**D.** Remove the asymmetric routing and use spanning tree to manage link usage.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 47**
Which two routing protocols have extensions capable of running SRv6? (Choose two.)
**A.** OSPF
**B.** IGRP
**C.** BGP
**D.** RIP
**E.** EIGRP
**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

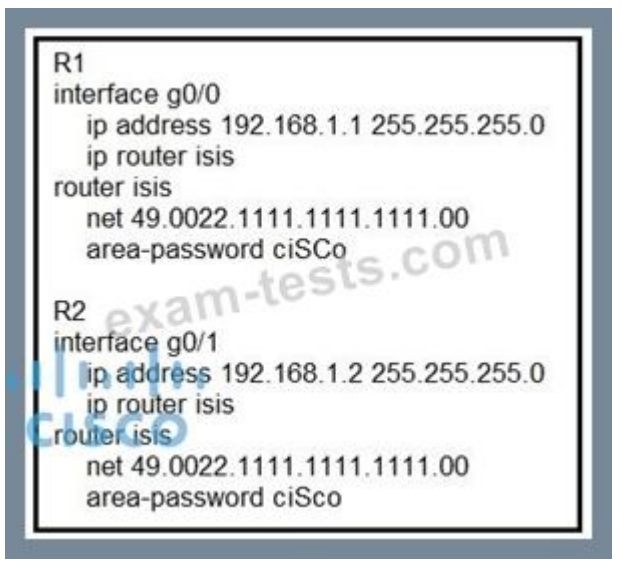
**NEW QUESTION: 48**
Refer to the exhibit.




A network operator is getting the route for 10.11.11 0/24 from two upstream providers on
#XR3. The network operator must configure #XR3 to force the 10.11.11.0/24 prefix to route via next hop of 10.0.0.9 as primary when available. Which of these can the operator use the routing policy language for, to enforce this traffic forwarding path?
**A.** weight of 100 on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.1
**B.** weight of 0 on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.2
**C.** higher local preference on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.1
**D.** lower local preference on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.2
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 49**
Which difference must an engineer consider when Implementing Inter-domain and Intra-domain multicast routing on the network?
**A.** Intra-domain routing allows the service provider to control incoming and outgoing multicast data streams on its network, but inter-domain routing limits the service provider's control.
**B.** Inter-domain routing supports policy routing to connect different multicast domains using PIM.SM, but intra-domain routing supports policy routing using PIM-SM only within a single domain.
**C.** Intra-domain routing uses the PIM and MBGP protocols for multicast routing, but inter-domain routing must use PIM.SSM or MSDP.
**D.** Intra-domain routing is dependent on the RP router within the same SP network, but inter-domain routing reduces the dependency on the other SP network.
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 50**
Refer to the exhibit.




After you applied these configurations to routers R1 and R2, the two devices could not form a neighbor relationship. Which reason for the problem is the most likely?
**A.** The two routers have different IS-types.
**B.** The two routers have the same area ID.
**C.** The two routers have the same network ID.
**D.** The two routers cannot authenticate with one another.
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

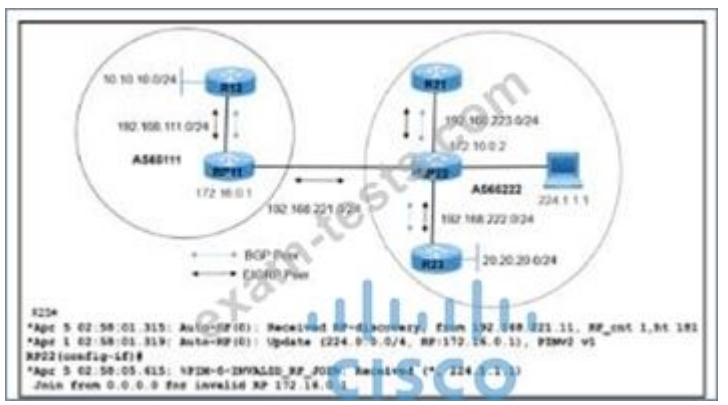
**NEW QUESTION: 51**
Which statement about BFD on Cisco IOS XR Software is true?
**A.** Cisco IOS XR router must use LDP to route back to the Cisco IOS router to establish the peer relationship.
**B.** Cisco IOS XR Software does not support BFD multihop for IPv4.
**C.** Cisco IOS XR router must use dynamic routing or a static route back to the Cisco IOS router to establish the peer relationship.
**D.** BFD is not compatible between Cisco IOS XR and Cisco IOS Software.
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

A router running BFD in Cisco IOS software can designate a router running BFD in Cisco IOS XR software as its peer using the bfd neighbor command; the Cisco IOS XR router must use dynamic routing or a static route back to the Cisco IOS router to establish the peer relationship. https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/crs/software/crs_r6-1/routing/configuration/guide/b-routing-cg-crs-61x/b-routing-cg-crs-61x_chapter_0100.html Reference: guide/b-routing-cg-asr9000-63x/b-routing-cg-asr9000-63x_chapter_0100.html

**NEW QUESTION: 52**
Which two statements about mapping multicast IP addresses to MAC addresses are true? (Choose two.)
**A.** The mapping process may generate overlapping addresses, which can cause receivers to receive unwanted packets
**B.** The router performs the mapping before it hands the packet off to a switch
**C.** All multicast MAC addresses end with 0x0100.5E
**D.** All destination MAC addresses begin with an octet of binary 1s
**E.** All mapped multicast MAC addresses begin with 0x0100.5E
**Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 53**
Which cost is the default when redistributing routes from BGP to OSPF?
**A.** 1
**B.** automatic
**C.** infinite
**D.** 20
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 54**
Refer to the exhibit.



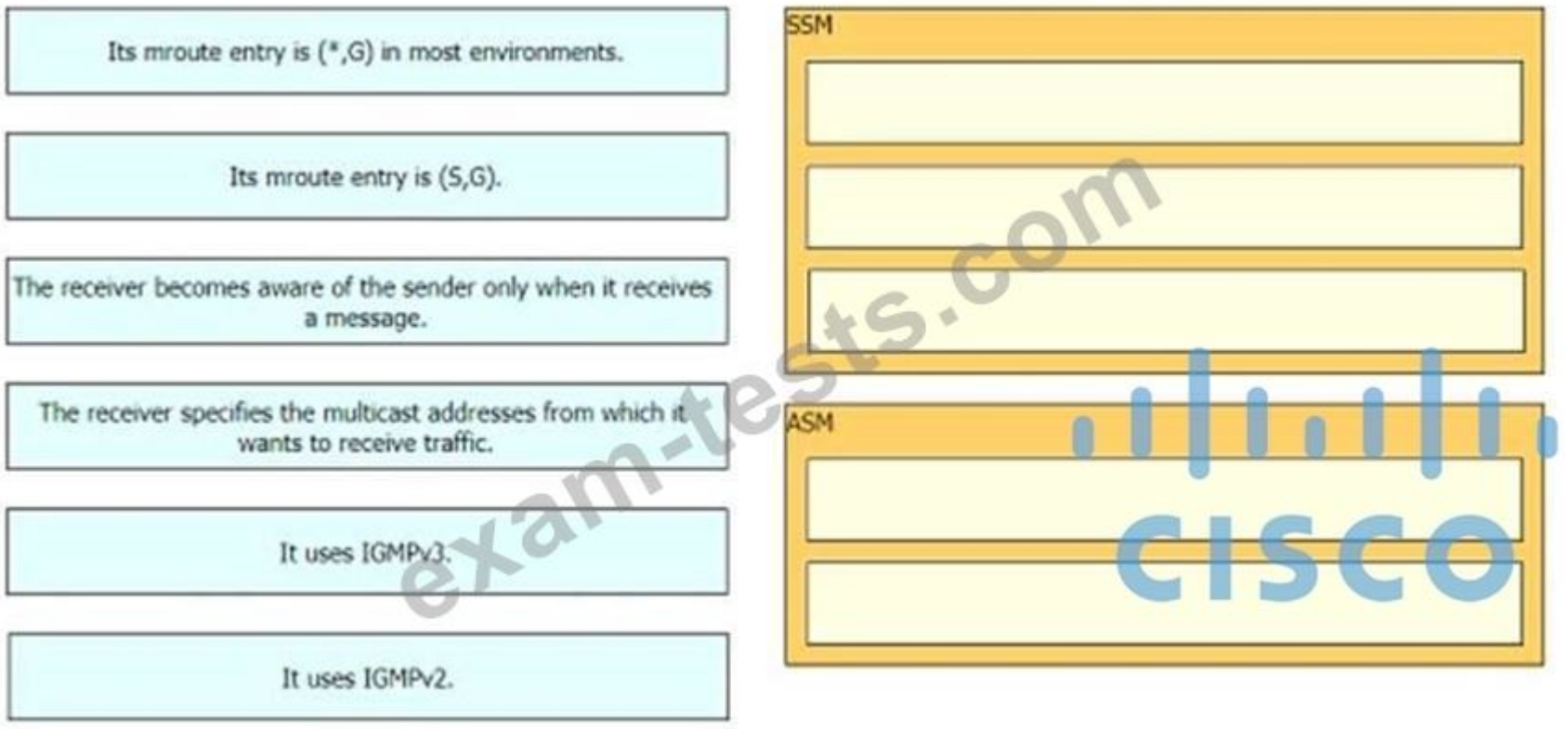

Refer to the exhibit. R21 is a multicast source sending multicast traffic 224.1.1.1 to R23, with RP22 serving as the rendezvous point inside AS65222. A network engineer noticed that when R21 goes down, R12 in AS65111 starts to send the same multicast group 224.1.1.1 through RP11. Which action resolves the issue ?
**A.** Block service groups 224.0.1.39 and 224.0.1.40 between the two autonomous systems
**B.** Enable passive intertaoe under EIGRP between the two autonomous systems.
**C.** Advertise RP2 with a high local preference in AS65222.
**D.** Disable PIM parse mode between RP11 and RP22 in the two autonomous systems.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 55**
Refer to the exhibit.

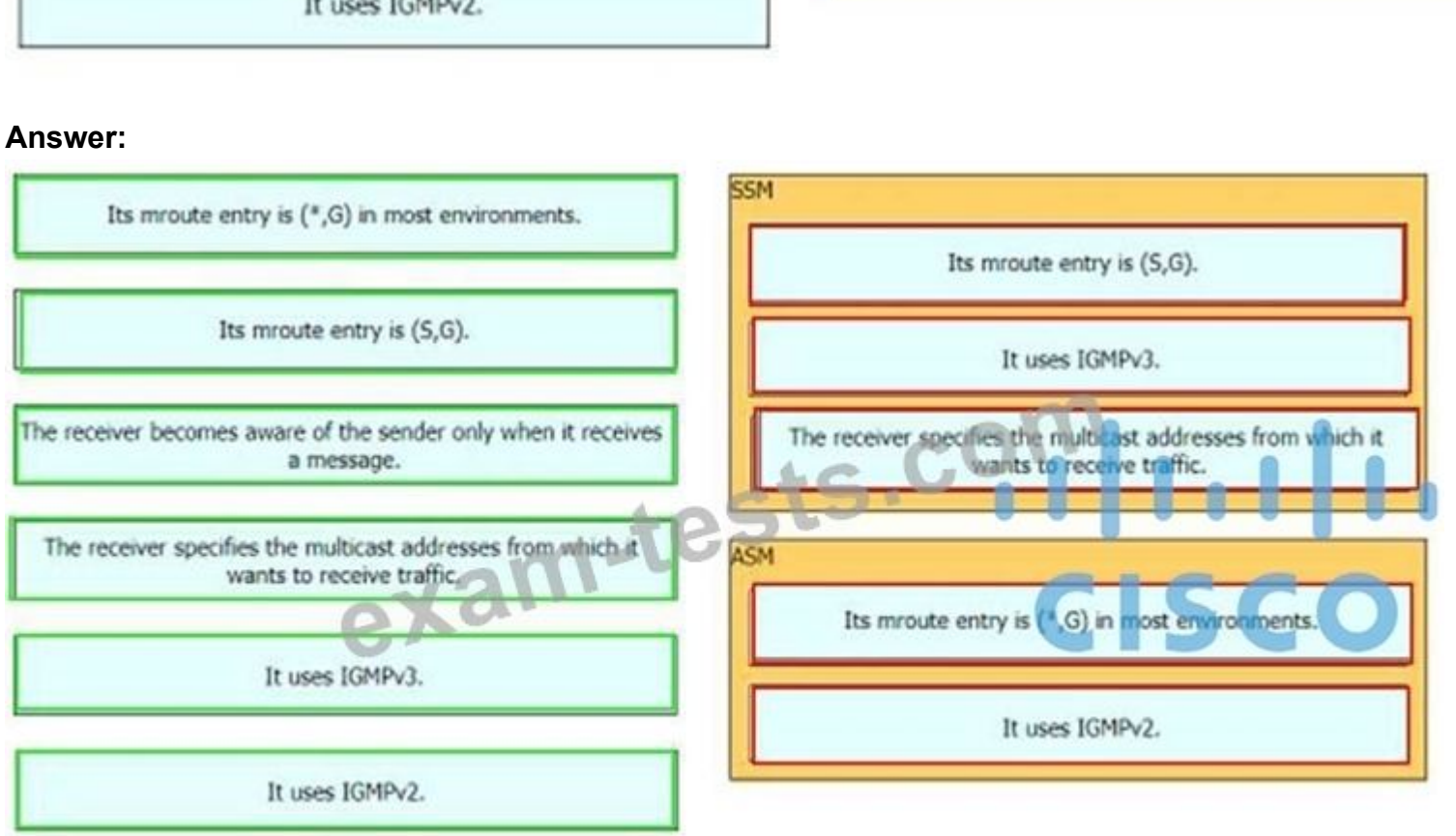

An engineer is troubleshooting an OSPF issue. Router 1 has a neighbor relationship with router 2. Only router 1 classful EIGRP routes can be seen on router 2. In order for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed correctly, which action should be taken?
**A.** Router 1 must have the keyword ospf-metric included in the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.
**B.** Router 1 must have the keyword metric-type 1 included in the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.
**C.** Router 1 must remove the AS number 1 from the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.
**D.** Router 1 must have the keyword subnets included in the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 56**
For which reason do you deploy BGP confederations within a BGP transit backbone?
**A.** to support a larger number of eBGP peer sessions
**B.** to reduce the number of eBGP routes that must be shared between autonomous systems
**C.** to reduce the number of iBGP peering sessions
**D.** to increase the number of routes that can be redistributed between the running IGP and BGP
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 57**
Drag and drop the features about multicast from the left onto the multicast protocols on the right. Not all options ate used.




**Answer:**




**NEW QUESTION: 58**

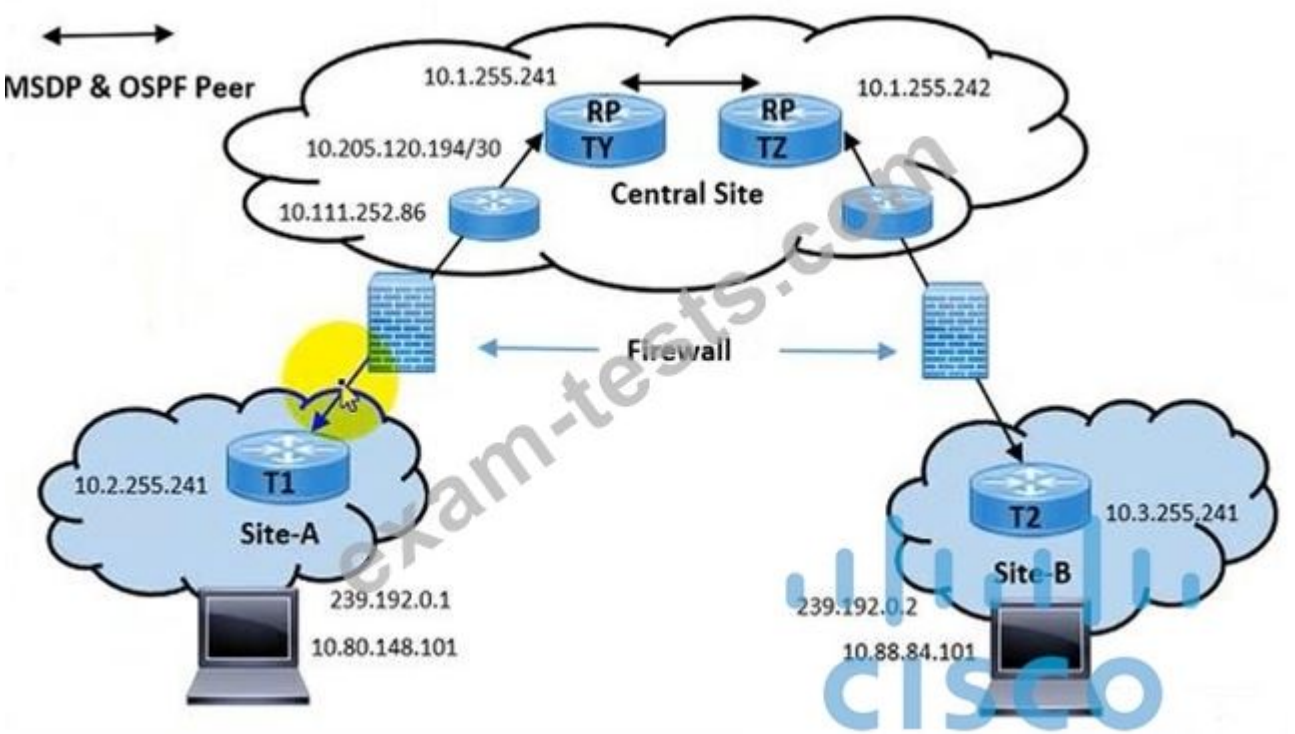
Refer to the exhibit.

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

Which effect of this configuration is true?

**A.** It sets the keepalive timer to 30 milliseconds and the hold timer to 240 milliseconds
**B.** It sets the hold timer to 30 milliseconds and the keepalive timer to 240 milliseconds
**C.** It sets the keepalive timer to 30 seconds and the hold timer to 240 seconds.
**D.** It sets the hold timer to 30 seconds and the keepalive timer to 240 seconds
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 59**
Refer to the exhibit.




```
TZ# show ip msdp sa-cache rejected-SA det read-only <snip>
86854209.328, (10.80.148.101, 239.192.0.1), RP: 10.2.255.241, Peer:
10.1.255.241, Reason: rpf-fail -> learned from central site RT1 but not
accepted (originated from site A RT1)
86854209.328, (10.88.84.101, 239.192.0.2), RP: 10.3.255.241, Peer:
10.1.255.241, Reason: rpf-fail -> learned from central site RT1 but not
accepted (originated from site B RT1)

TZ# show ip rpf 10.1.255.241
RPF information for ? (10.1.255.241)
RPF interface: Vlan10
RPF neighbor: ? (10.111.254.9)
RPF route/mask: 10.1.255.241/32
RPF type: unicast (ospf 15)
Doing distance-preferred lookups across tables
RPF topology: ipv4 multicast base, originated from ipv4 unicast base

TZ# show ip route 10.1.255.241
Routing Table: CENTRAL
Routing entry for 10.1.255.241/32
Known via "ospf 15", distance 110, metric 3, type intra area
Last update from 10.111.254.9 on Vlan10, 1d22h ago
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* 10.111.254.9, from 10.205.0.197, 1d22h ago, via Vlan10
Route metric is 3, traffic share count is 1
```


Refer to the exhibit. Multicast traffic destined from T1 and T2 routers to RP routers works well. A network engineer observes problems with multicast traffic flows between Site-A and Site-B. Site-A users fail to receive multicast stream on Site-B via RPTY site, while Site-B users fail to receive multicast stream on Site-Avia RPTZ site. Which action must be implemented to resolve the issues?

**A.** Establish MDSP peering with interface IP subnet.

**B.** Configure direct OSPF peering between Site-A and Ste-B

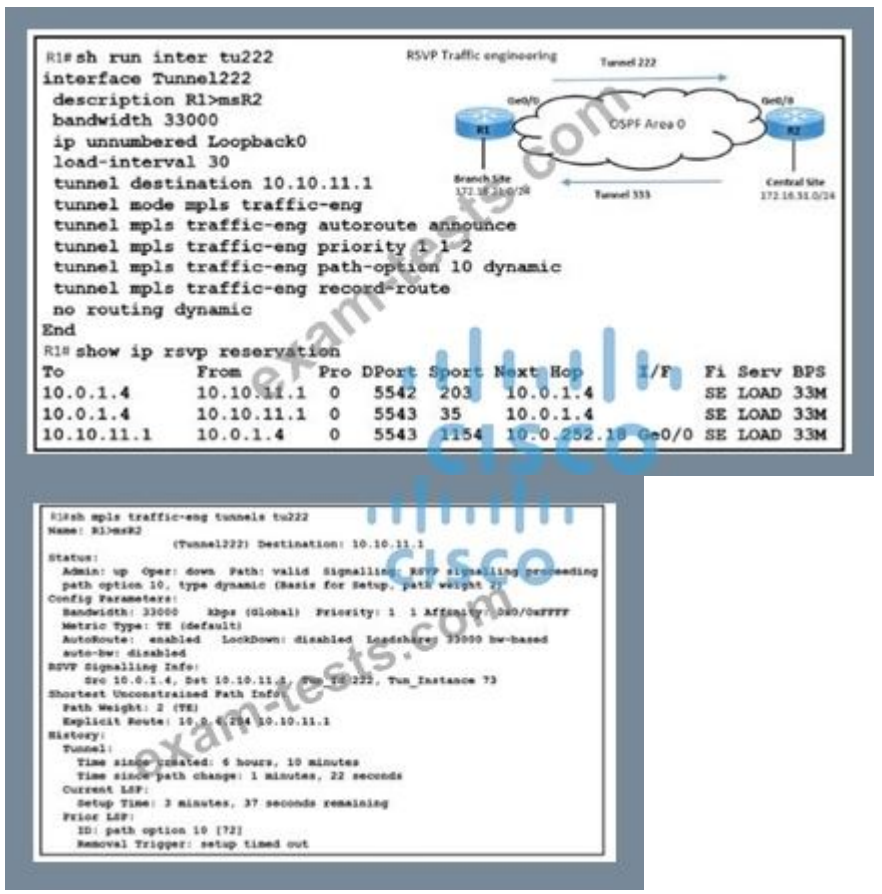
**C.** Configure Site-A and Site-B in 10.80.14804

**D.** Allow the OSPF and MSDP packets on the firewall.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 60**

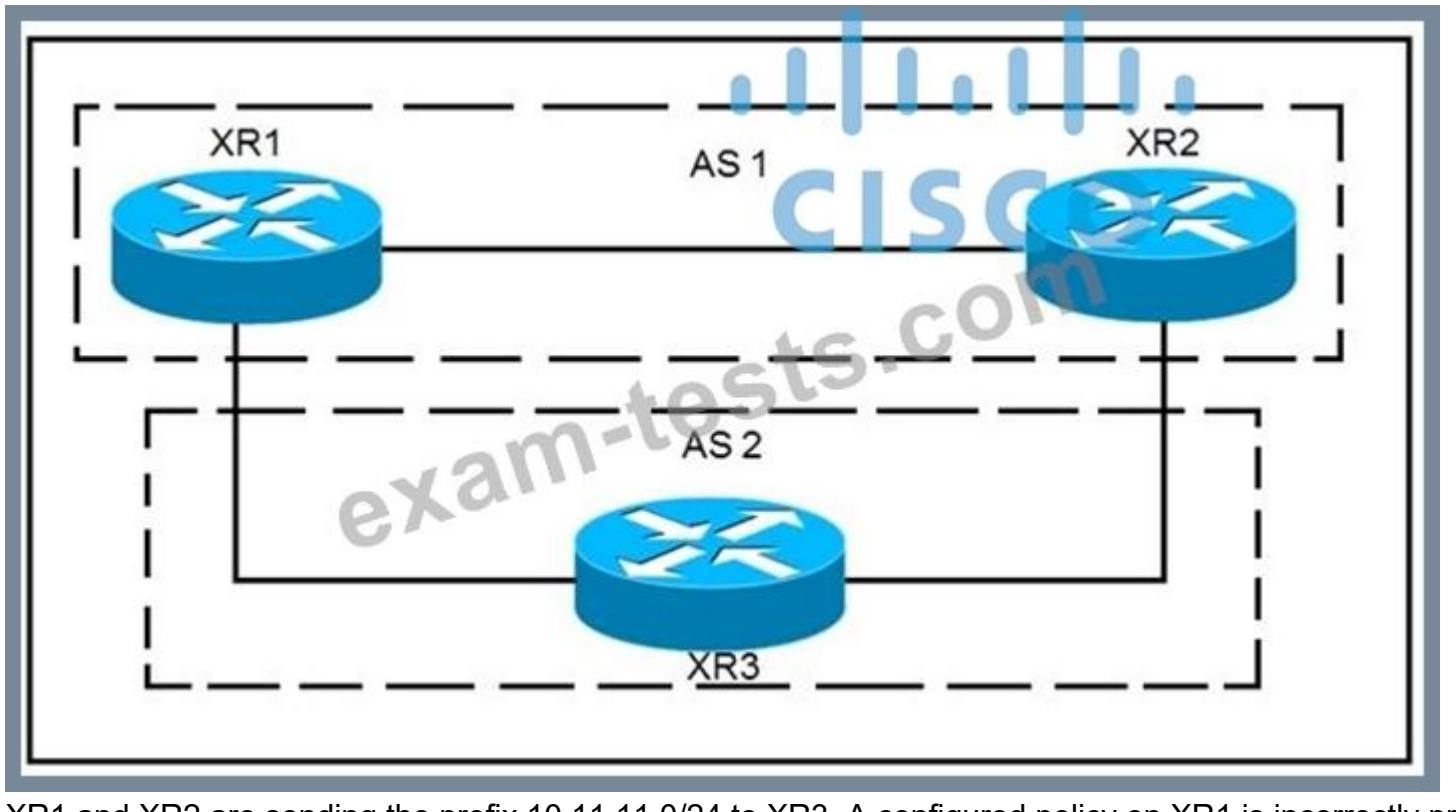
Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is investigating a report of packet drops between the branch site and the central site.
The two sites are connected via OSPF and RSVP-TE tunnels.
Traffic from the central site to the branch site is passing normally.
Technicians at both sites successfully ping the loopback IP addresses on routers R1 and R2.
Which configuration corrects the packet-drop problem?


**A.** Option A
**B.** Option D
**C.** Option B
**D.** Option C
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 61**
Refer to the exhibit.




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

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

B.
```
route-policy NO_PREPEND
 if as-path prepends
  drop
 else
  pass
 endif
end-policy
```

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

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

**A.** Option A

**B.** Option B

**C.** Option C

**D.** Option D

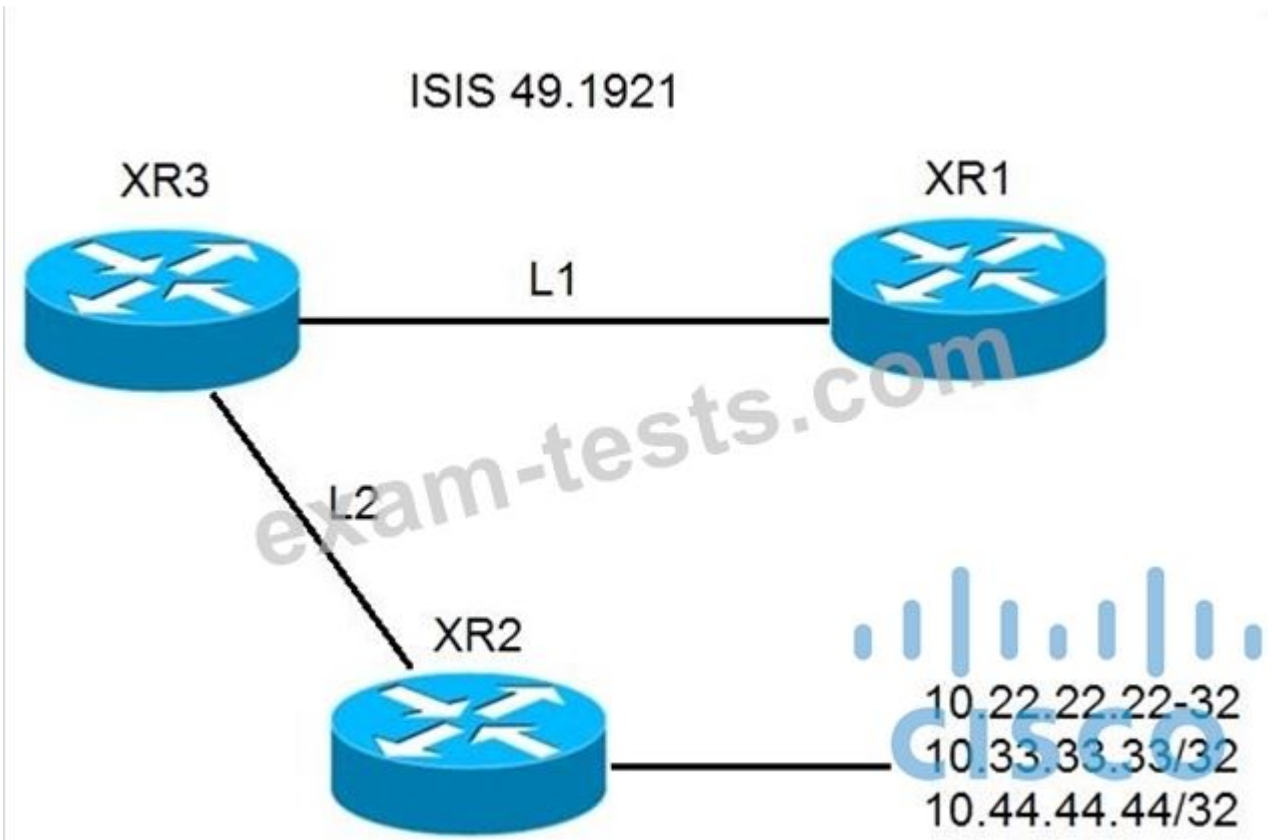
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION: 62**
What is used by SR-TE to steer traffic through the network?
**A.** shortest path calculated by IGP
**B.** dynamic rules
**C.** path policy
**D.** explicit maps
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/segment-routing/configuration/ guide/b-seg-routing-cg-asr9k/b-seg-routing-cg-asr9k_chapter_0100.html

**NEW QUESTION: 63**
Refer to the exhibit.




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

A.

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

B.

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

```
#XR3
prefix-set NO_33
  10.33.33.33/32
end-set
!
route-policy ISIS_NO_33
 if destination in NO_33 then
  drop
 else
  pass
 endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS NO 33
```

D.

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

**A.** Option A

**B.** Option B

**C.** Option D

**D.** Option C

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 64**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router 1:

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

R1#show isis fast-reroute 172.16.200.9/32

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

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

**A.** A primary path must be manually installed

**B.** TenGigE0/2 interface provides the alternate path

**C.** TenGigE0/1 interface provides the alternate path

**D.** A backup path must be statically installed

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 65**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
interface g0/0
   ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
   ip router isis
router isis
   net 49.0022.1111.1111.1111.00
   area-password ciSCo

R2
interface g0/1
   ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
   ip router isis
router isis
   net 49.0022.1111.1111.1111.00
   area-password ciSco
```

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

**A.** The two routers have different IS-types.

**B.** The two routers have the same network ID.

**C.** The two routers cannot authenticate with one another.

**D.** The two routers have the same area ID.

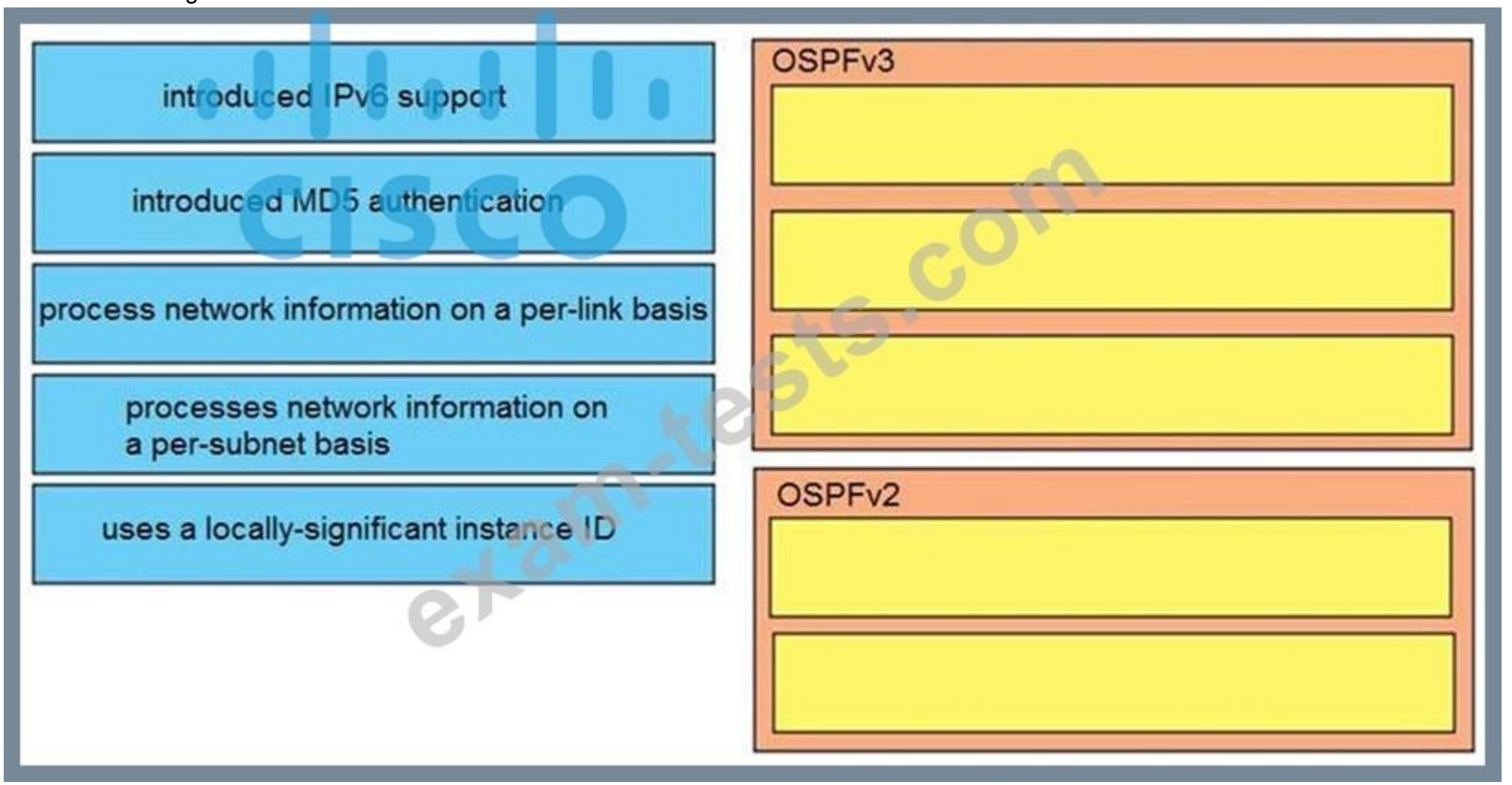
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 66**

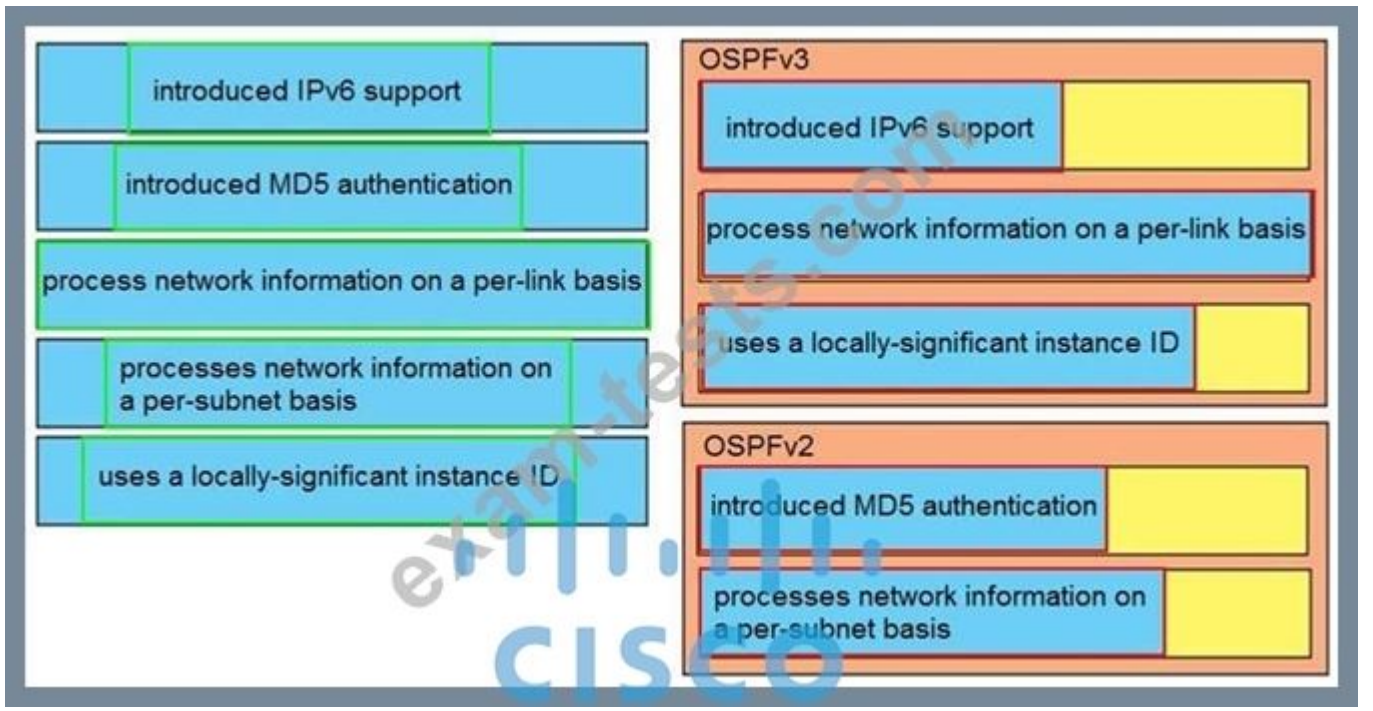
Drag and drop the features from the left into the order of operations for SRv6 SSH field creation and forwarding on the right.


**Answer:**


**NEW QUESTION: 67**
Compare different features between OSPFv2 and OSPFv3. Drag and drop the descriptions of OSPF from the left onto the correct OSPF versions on the right.




**Answer:**




**NEW QUESTION: 68**
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

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



R1 is directly connected to R2 and R3. R1 is in BGP AS 123, R2 is in BGP AS 2, and R3 is in BGP AS 3. Assume that there is no connectivity issue between R1, R2 and R1, R3. Which result between BGP peers R1, R2 and R1, R3 is true?

**A.** The BGP session comes up between R1 and R3, but not between R1 and R2.

**B.** The BGP session comes up between R1 and R2, but not between R1 and R3.

**C.** The BGP session comes up between R1 and R2 and between R1 and R3.

**D.** The BGP session does not come up between R1 and R2 and between R1 and R3.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 69**

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

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

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

**C.** Interdomain multicast routing requires an IS-IS or OSPF neighbor relationship between the domains but intradomain multicast routing requires only BGP Questions & Answers PDF P-57

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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 70**

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

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

**A.** configure OSPFv3

**B.** enable CDP

**C.** disable IGMP

**D.** configure IGMPv3

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

**NEW QUESTION: 71**

The core routers within a transit AS are running both IBGP and IGP. The edge routers within the transit AS are using the next-hop-self option to establish the IBGP sessions. What can be implemented to improve the routing performance to all external prefixes?

**A.** enable CEF on all the core and edge routers

**B.** enable route redistribution from BGP into IGP

**C.** use route reflectors within the core

**D.** disable BGP synchronization on all the core routers

**E.** enable route redistribution from IGP into BGP

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 72**

Refer to the exhibit.


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

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

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

**A.** Change the metric-type value on R3 to 2.

**B.** Configure R1 with a static route to the R5 networks and set R5 as the next hop.

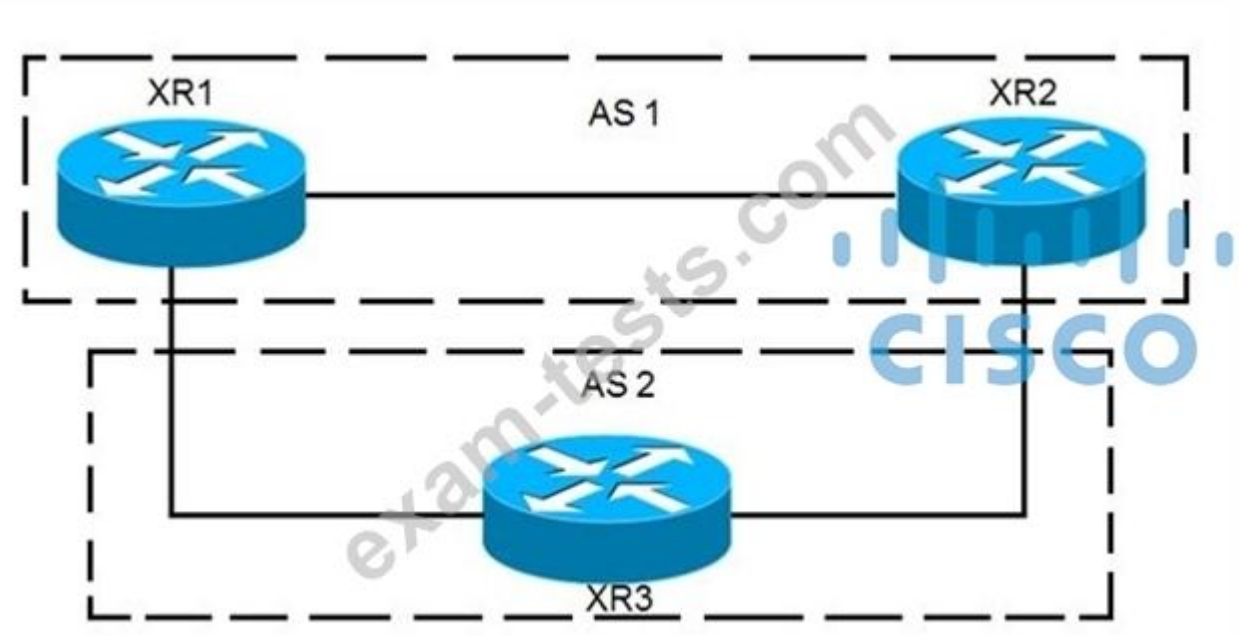
**C.** Reconfigure R1 in Area 0.

**D.** Configure R3 to use metric-type 1 with a higher metric than R4.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 73**

Refer to the exhibit.




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

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

route-policy NO_PREPEND
 if as-path prepends
  drop
 else
  pass
 endif
end-policy

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

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

**A.** Option C

**B.** Option A

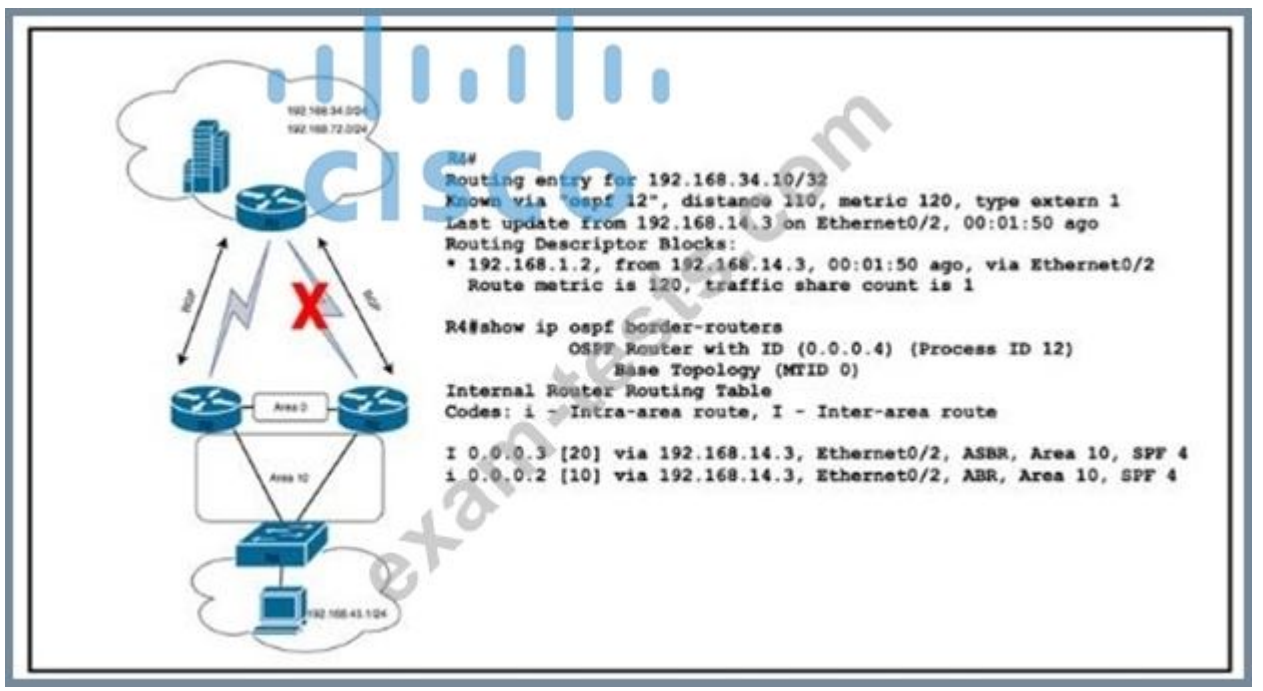
**C.** Option B

**D.** Option D

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 74**

Refer to the exhibit.




Refer to the exhibit. After a recent network implementation project, customer A is performing stress testing to verify network redundancy at the branch office connected to R4. When the link from R2 is shut Oown as shown, the SLA tracking object fails and the cost of the link between R2 and R4 increases to 100. However, a traceroute operation from a PC in the Branch office shows that traffic to HQ is still routed via R2. Which solution corrects the problem and optimizes traffic flow via R3 without creating operational overhead?

**A.** Use multiarea adjacency to extend Area 10 to the link between R2 and R3.

**B.** Create a virtual channel from R3 to R4.

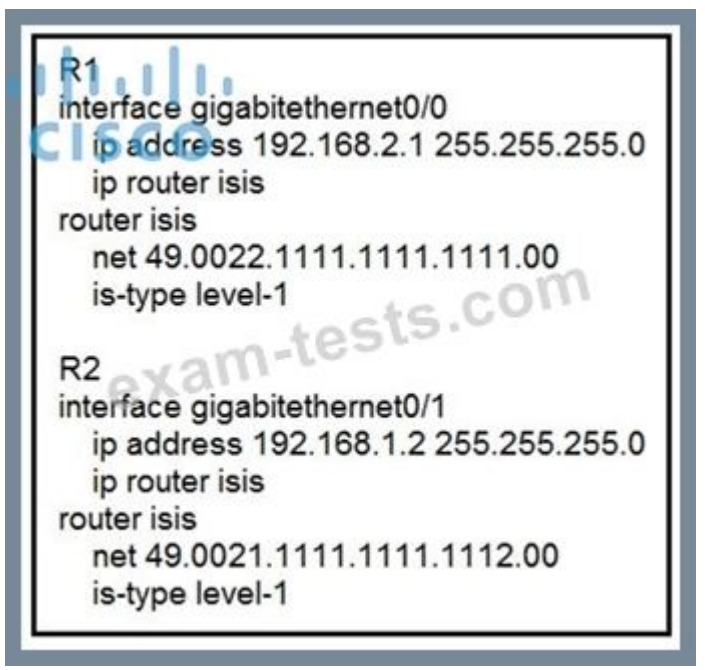
**C.** Configure two OSPF processes on R2 and R3 and redistribute traffic between them.

**D.** Redistribute routes from BGP to OSPF as type EI.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 75**

Refer to the exhibit.



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

**A.** The two routers have the same network ID

**B.** The two routers are in the same area

**C.** The two routers are in different subnets

**D.** The two routers are in different areas

**E.** The two routers have password mismatch issues

**Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 76**

Refer to the exhibit.


Refer to the exhibit A network engineer configured the redistribute connected subnets route-map filtering command on R1 to redistribute connected interfaces to the OSPF process The engineer also wants to filter out IP address 10 0 1 0/24. but the prefix still appears in the routing tables of the other routers on the network. Which action corrects the problem?

**A.** Remove route-map sequence 30.

**B.** Change the deny statement in access list 2 to permit

**C.** Remove the subnets keyword from the redistribute connected subnets route-map filtering command.

**D.** Add a set statement to route-map sequence 20.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**



**NEW QUESTION: 77**

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


**A.** Router 1 sends up to two paths to neighbor 192.168.1.1 for all routes

**B.** Router 1 sends and receives multiple best paths from neighbor 192.168.1.1

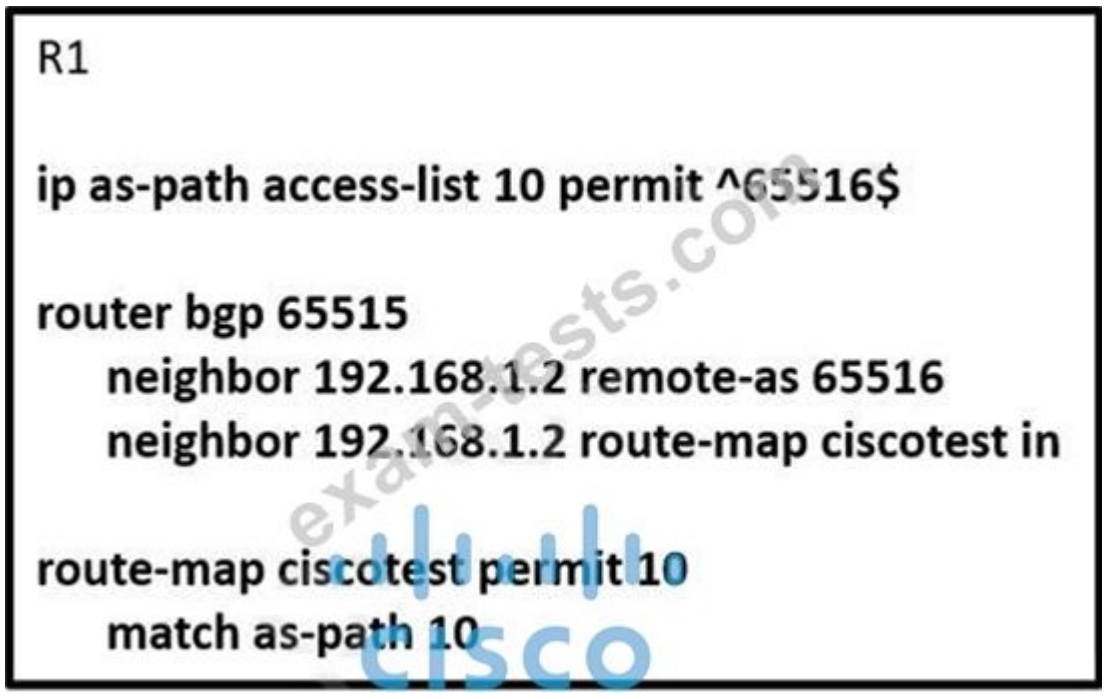
**C.** Router 1 receives only the best path from neighbor 192.168.1.1

**D.** Router 1 receives up to two paths from neighbor 192.168.1.1 for all routes in the same AS

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 78**

Refer to the exhibit.




R1 is expected to receive routes originating from AS 65516 and from any ASs that are directly attached to it. However, R1 is receiving routes only from AS 65516. Which action corrects the configuration?

**A.** Change the regular expression in the AS-path permit filter to _65516_.

**B.** Add the regular expression ^$. in the AS-path filter to permit the traffic from R2.

**C.** Change the regular expression in the AS-path permit filter to .*.

**D.** Change the regular expression in the AS-path permit filter to ^65516_[0-9]*$.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 79**

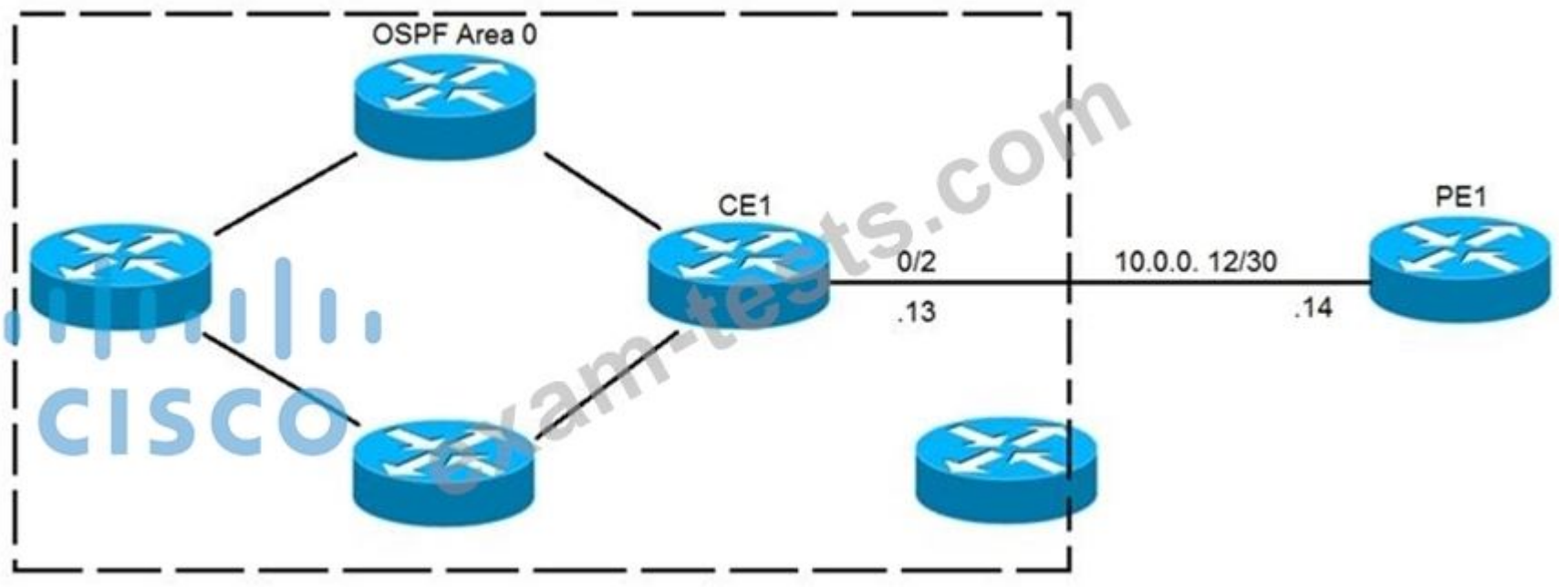
What can be used to determine a path from the head-end to a tail-end router when implementing SR-TE with a head-end, with little information on the network topology?

**A.** traffic controller

**B.** tail-end router
**C.** path computation engine
**D.** SNMP server
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 80**
What are the two characteristics of route reflectors? (Choose two.)
**A.** If a route reflector receives a route with a cluster-list attribute containing a different cluster ID, the route is discarded.
**B.** If a router received an iBGP route with the originator-ID attribute set to its owm router ID, the route is discarded.
**C.** Routes received from nonclient peers are reflected to route renector cluster as well as OSPF peers.
**D.** Routes received from a route reflector Client are reflected to other clients and nonclient peers.
**E.** Routes received from nonclient peers are reflected to route reflector clients as well as nonclient peers.
**Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 81**
Refer to the exhibit.




CE1 is the gateway router into the provider network via PE1. A network operator must inject a default route into OSPF area 0. All devices inside area 0 must be able to reach PE1. Which configuration achieves this goal?

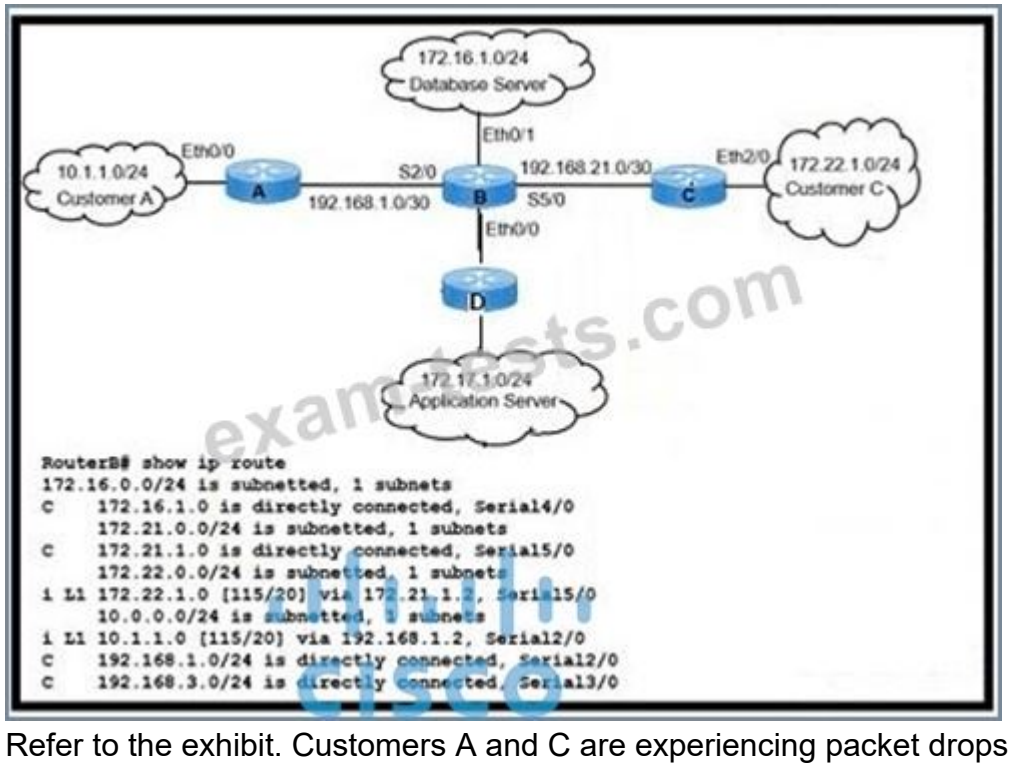
A.
```
#CE1
router ospf 1
 default-information originate always
```
B.
```
#CE1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 GigabitEthernet0/2 10.0.0.14
!
router ospf 1
 redistribute static
```
C.
```
#CE1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 GigabitEthernet0/2 10.0.0.14
!
router ospf 1
 default-information originate
```
D.
```
#CE1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 GigabitEthernet0/2 10.0.0.14
!
router ospf 1
 redistribute static subnets
```



**A.** Option C
**B.** Option A
**C.** Option D
**D.** Option B
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 82**
Which statement about enabling segment routing for IGPs is true?
**A.** Segment routing must first be enabled under then routing process and then globally
**B.** Segment routing must first be enabled globally and then under the routing process
**C.** Segment routing can be enabled only under the routing process
**D.** Segment routing can be enabled only globally
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/seg_routing/configuration/xe-16-6/segrt-xe-16-6-book/sr-ospfv2-node-sid.html

**NEW QUESTION: 83**
Refer to the exhibit.




Refer to the exhibit. Customers A and C are experiencing packet drops when connecting to the application server While troubleshooting the problem the network engineer confirms that the IS-IS Level- 1/2 adjacency is up between routers A B C. and D and both customers can communicate with the database server without packet loss Which action must the engineer take to resolve the issue?

**A.** Advertise a static default route to the router B IS-IS database.

**B.** Leak the customer A and customer C subnets in the router A IS-IS database.

**C.** Leak the 172, 17.10/24 route in the IS-IS databases on routers A and C.

**D.** Advertise the application server subnet in the router D IS-IS database

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 84**

Refer to the exhibit.

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



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

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

**A.** Change MD5 to HMAC-MD5

**B.** Change MD5 to SHA-1

**C.** Remove the send and accept lifetime under key 1

**D.** Change MD5 to HMAC-SHA1-12

**E.** Change MD5 to HMAC-ESP

**Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 85**

Refer to the exhibit.


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

**A.** Filter the routes on the receiving router

**B.** Configure the summary-only keyword on the aggregate command

**C.** Set each specific route in the AGGRO policy to drop instead of suppress-route

**D.** Set each specific route in the AGGRO policy to remove instead of suppress-route

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

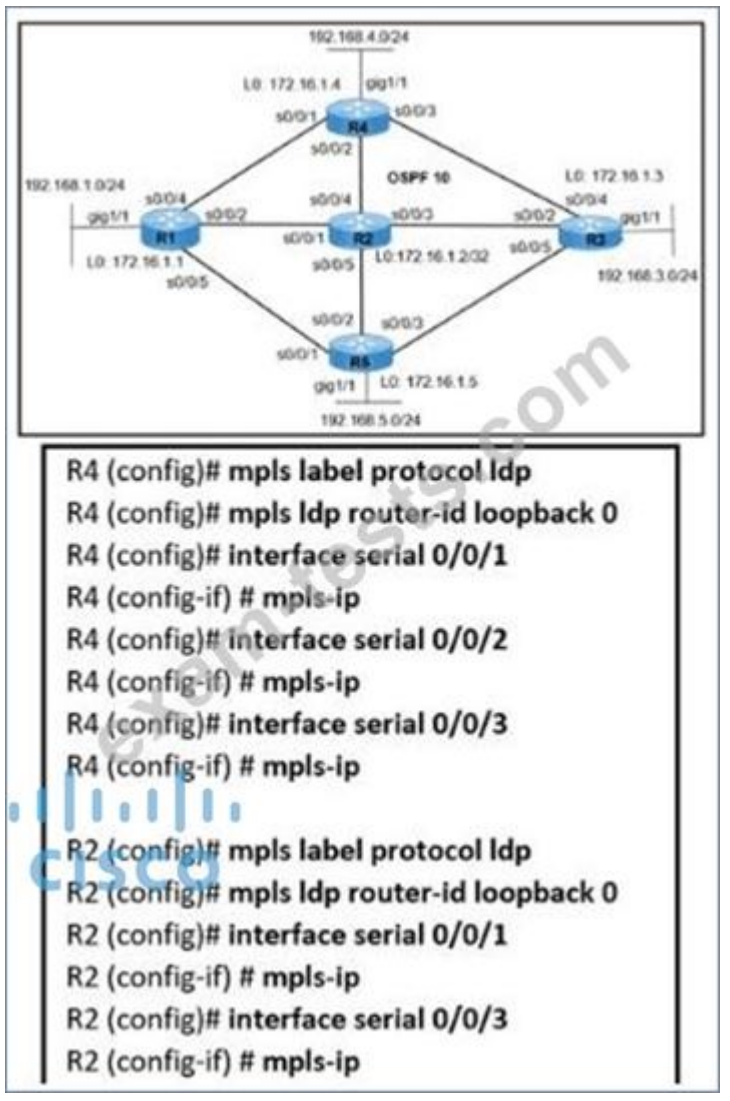
**NEW QUESTION: 86**

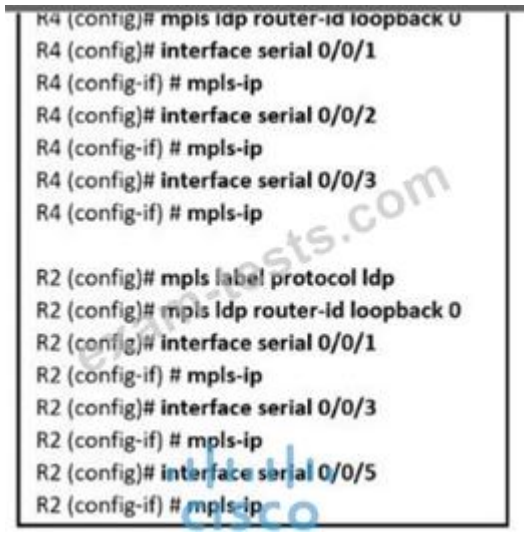
What is determined by running the same hash algorithm on all PIMv2 routers?

**A.** Auto RP election

**B.** Which RP to use from a set of candidate RPs in the RP set
**C.** The SPT from the RP to the multicast source
**D.** The SPT from the last hop router to the multicast source
**E.** Which BSR to use for a particular multicast group
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 87**
Refer to the exhibit.






Refer to the exhibit. MPLS traffic from 192.168.4.0/24 to 192.168.5.0/24 is failing to pass over the link from R4 to R2. The engineer verified that:

Cisco Express Forwarding Is enabled on all routers.

All routers reach all networks via OSPF.

MPLS traffic from 192.168.1.0/24 to 192.168.3.0/24 is passing normally over the link from R1 to R2.

Which action resolves the issue?

**A.** On router R2, configure the mpls ip command on the SIO/O/4 interface.

**B.** On router R4, remove the mpls ip command on the s/O/O/2 interface.

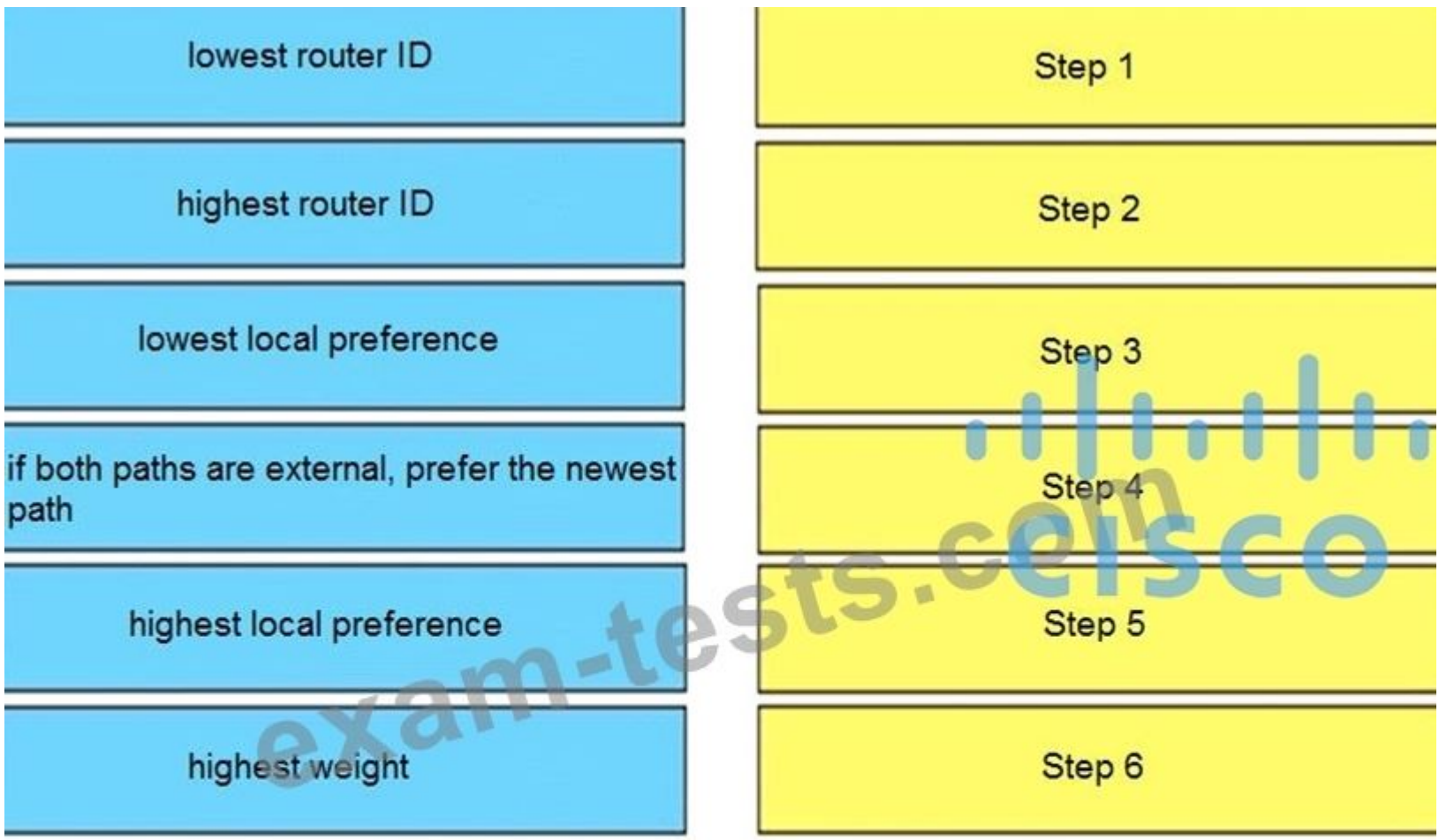
**C.** On router R2, configure the mpls label protocol Idp command on the interface.

**D.** On router R4, configure the mpls label protocol Idp command on all serial interfaces.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 88**

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




eBGP over iBGP paths

if both paths are external, prefer the oldest path

lowest MED

**Answer:**


Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/13753-25.html

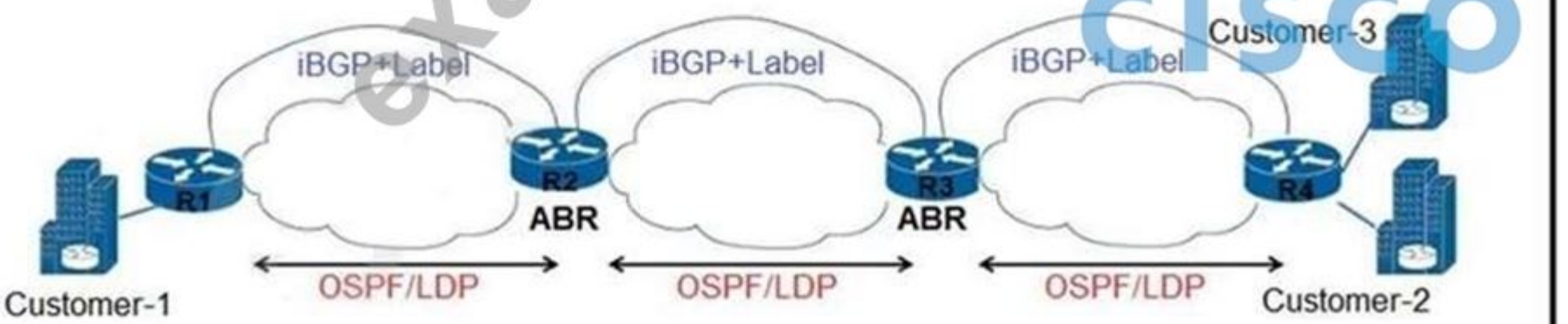
**NEW QUESTION: 89**
What is the characteristic of enabling segment routing for IGPs?
**A.** Segment routing must first be enabled globally and then under the routing process.
**B.** Segment routing must first be enabled under the routing process and then globally.

**C.** Segment routing must be enabled only under the routing process.
**D.** Segment routing must be enabled only globally.
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 90**
Refer to the exhibit. There is a connectivity issue between Customer-1 and Customer-2 File servers between the customers cannot send critical data R3 routes are missing from the routing table on the Customer-1 router. All interfaces on Customer-1 are up.
Which configuration must be applied to router R2 to correct the problem?

```
R2#config
route-policy nhs- ibgp-3107
  set next-hop 2.2.2.2
route-policy connected-into-ospf2
if destination in (2.2.2.2/32) then
pass
endif
end-policy
!
router ospf 1
router-id 2.2.2.2
area 0
interface Loopback0
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1
network point-to-point
!
router ospf 2
redistribute connected route-policy connected-into-ospf2
area 0
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
network point-to-point
!
```

```
router bgp 1
1bgp policy out enforce-modifications
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
neighbor 1.1.1.1
remote-as 1
update-source Loopback0
address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
route-reflector-client
route-policy nhs-ibgp-3107 out
next-hop-self
!
neighbor 1.1.1.3
remote-as 1
update-source Loopback0
address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
route-policy nhs-ibgp-3107 out
next-hop-self
!
```



**A.** Option D

**B.** Option B

**C.** Option C

**D.** Option A

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 91**

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


**A.** Configure IP PIM SSM and IGMP version 2 under interface GigatxtEthernet 1/0/1 on R3

**B.** Remove IP PIM SSM from the global configuration on R3 and configure it under the GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 interface

**C.** Configure IGMP version 3 under interface GigabitEthernet 1/(V1 on R3

**D.** Remove IP PIM SSM and IGMP from interface GigaEthernet 1/0/1 on R3 and configure under global configuration

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 92**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router1# show ip bgp

BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 192.168.1.1
Status codes:  s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
     Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf  Weight   Path
*>   192.168.10.0/24  192.168.1.2              0             0    65525  i
*>   192.168.3.0/24   192.168.2.2              0             0    65535  i
*    192.168.3.0/24   192.168.4.2              0             0    65545  i
*>   192.168.20.0/24  0.0.0.0                  0         32768    i
```

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

**A.** local preference

**B.** MED

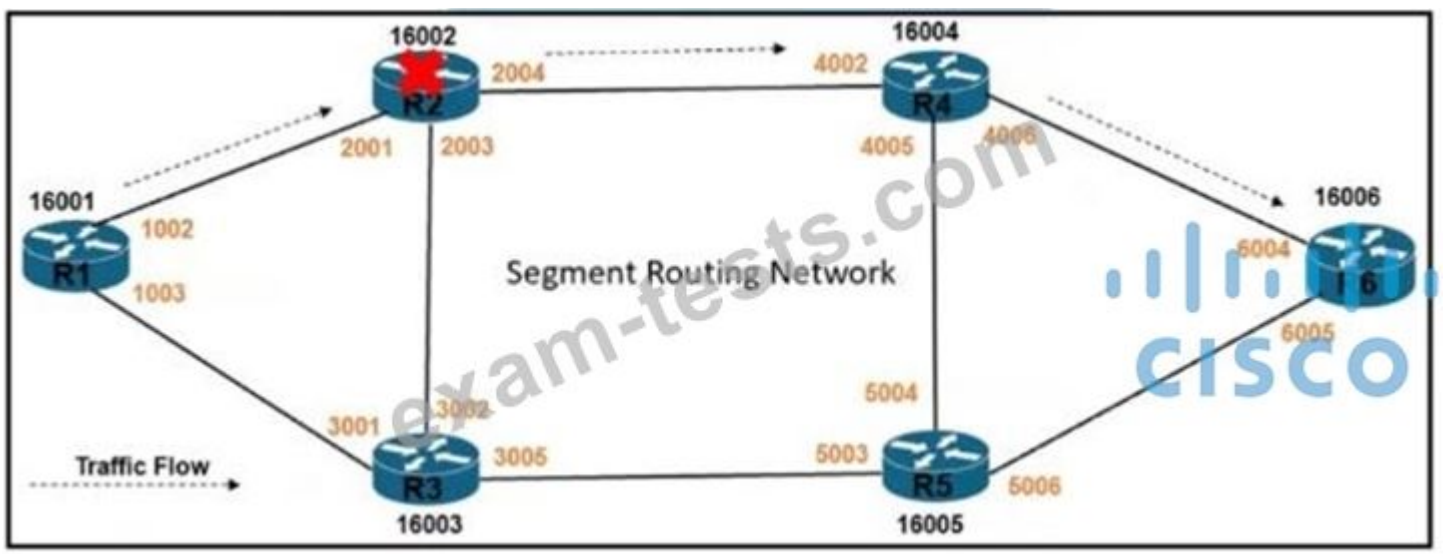
**C.** weight

**D.** origin

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 93**

Refer to the exhibit.



Traffic flow from router R1 to router R6 is delay-sensitive It must consider potential link-failure and node-failure conditions Which configuration must an engineer apply to router R1 to route traffic to router R6 if router R2 fails?


**A.** Option A

**B.** Option C

**C.** Option B

**D.** Option D

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 94**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

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



R1 is directly connected to R2 and R3. R1 is in BGP AS 123, R2 is in BGP AS 2, and R3 is in BGP AS 3. Assume that there is no connectivity issue between R1, R2 and R1, R3. Which result between BGP peers R1, R2 and R1, R3 is true?

**A.** The BGP session comes up between R1 and R2, but not between R1 and R3.

**B.** The BGP session comes up between R1 and R3, but not between R1 and R2.

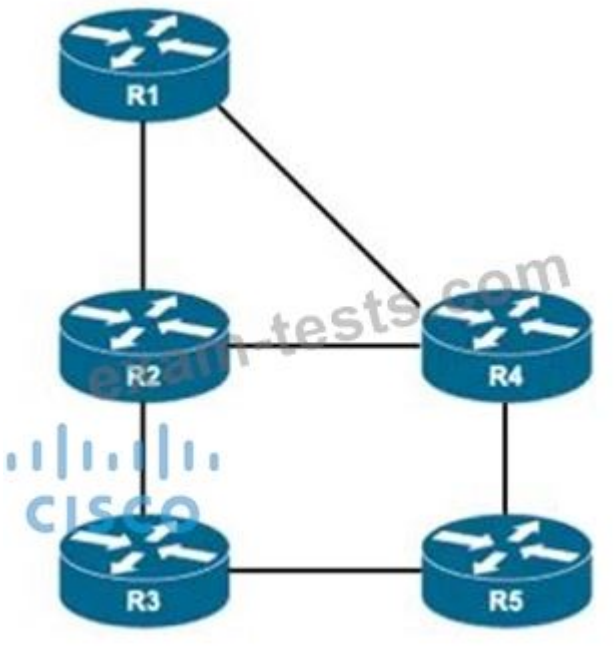
**C.** The BGP session comes up between R1 and R2 and between R1 and R3.

**D.** The BGP session does not come up between R1 and R2 and between R1 and R3.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 95**

Refer to the exhibit.




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

**A.** Configure routers R1, R2, and R5 for Level 1 routing only.

**B.** Configure routers R1, R4, and R5 for Level 2 routing only.

**C.** Set the link metric on R2 for the links from router R2 to routers R3 and R4 to 30 or more.

**D.** Set the link metric for the link from router R1 to router R4 to 30 or more.

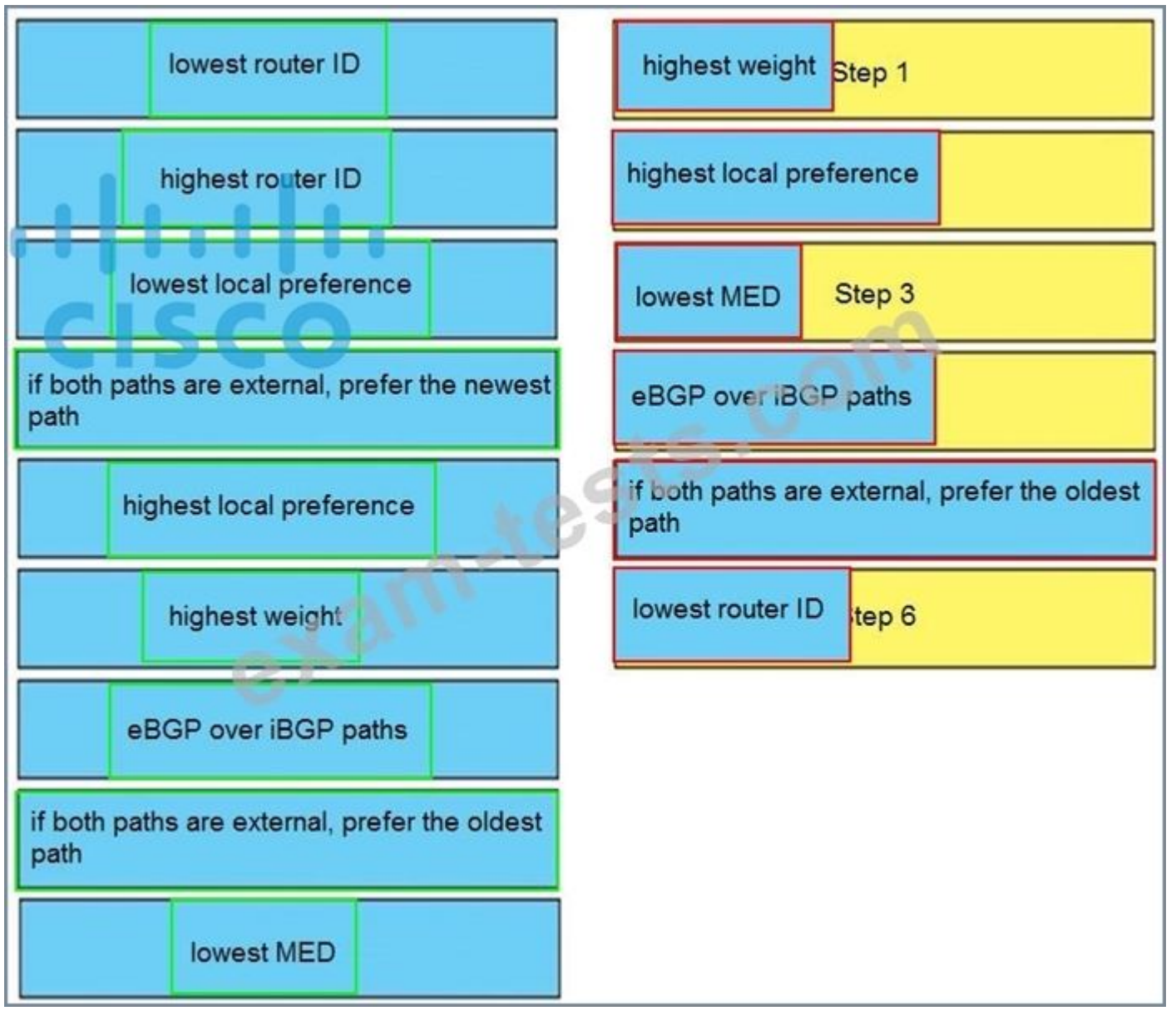
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 96**

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

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

**Answer:**



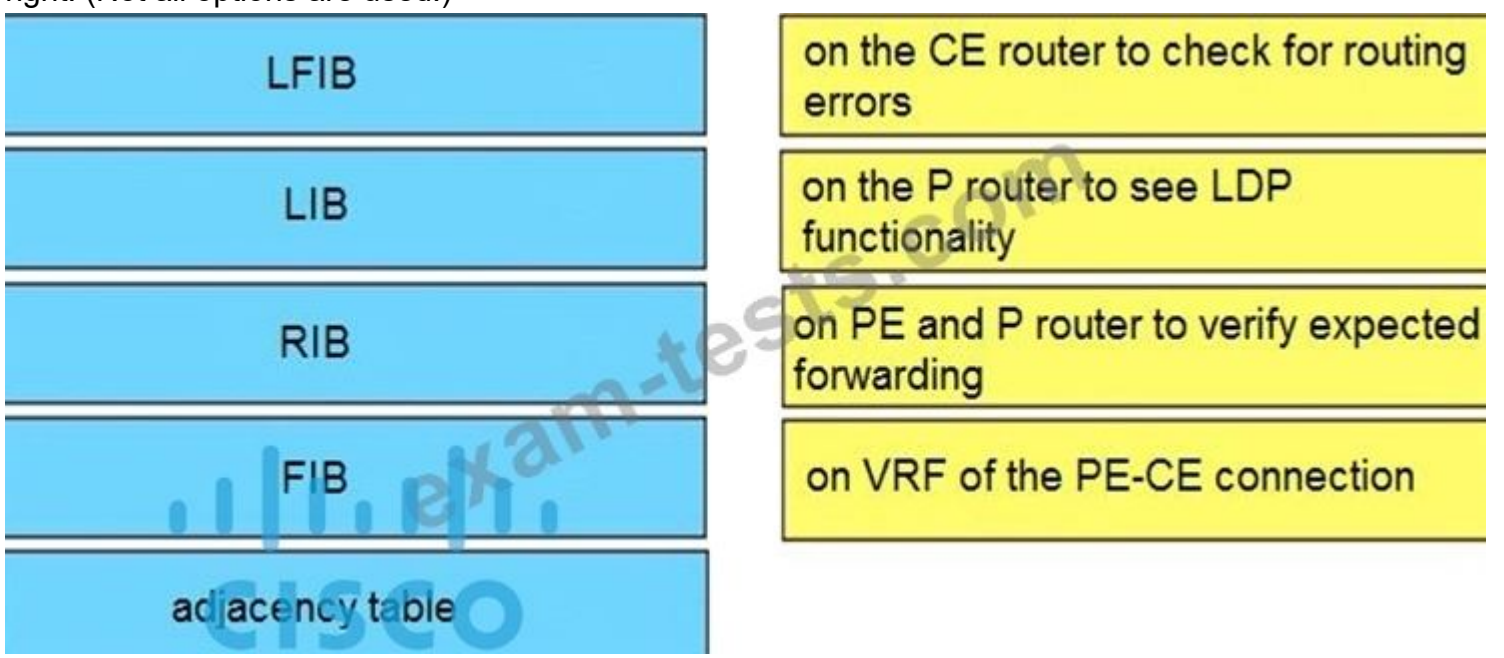

**NEW QUESTION: 97**
Which multicast routing protocol is most optimal for supporting many-to-many multicast applications?
**A.** PIM-SM
**B.** PIM-BIDIR
**C.** MP-BGP
**D.** DVMRP
**E.** MSDP
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
PIM-Bidirectional Operations
PIM Bidirectional (BIDIR) has one shared tree from sources to RP and from RP to receivers.
This is unlike the PIM-SM, which is unidirectional by nature with multiple source trees - one per (S, G) or a shared tree from receiver to RP and multiple SG trees from RP to sources.
Benefits of PIM BIDIR are as follows:
As many sources for the same group use one and only state (*, G), only minimal states are required in each router.
No data triggered events.

Rendezvous Point (RP) router not required.
The RP address only needs to be a routable address and need not exist on a physical device.

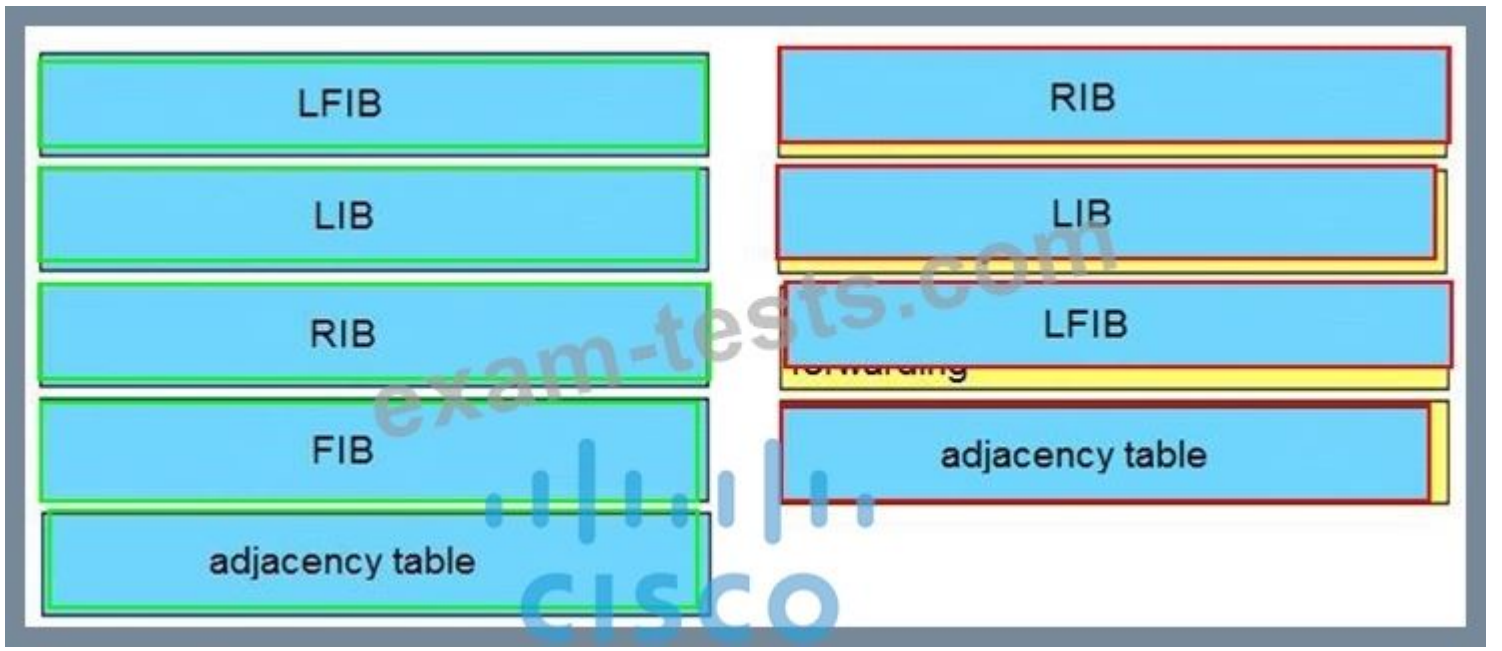
**NEW QUESTION: 98**
You have configured routing policies on a Cisco IOS XR device with routing policy language.
Which two statements about the routing policies are true? (Choose two.)
**A.** If you make edits to an existing routing policy without pasting the full policy into the CLI, the previous policy is overwritten.
**B.** The routing policies affect BGP-related routes only.
**C.** The routing policies are implemented in a sequential manner.
**D.** The routing policies are implemented using route maps.
**E.** You can change an existing routing policy by editing individual statements.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 99**
After an engineer configures BGP in R1, it starts receiving this message
*Jun 29 13:30:50.122: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.10.1 Down User reset Jun 29 13:30:52.341: %BGP-3-NOTIFICATION: sent to neighbor 192.168.10.1 2/6 (unacceptable hold time) 0 bytes Which action makes the peering come back up again?
**A.** Set up a hello timer higher.
**B.** Make a soft reset to the peer.
**C.** Set up a minimum hold-down timer higher.
**D.** Set up a hold-down timer higher.
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 100**
An engineer is troubleshooting end-to-end customer traffic across an MPLS VPN service provider network. Which tasks should the engineer use to solve the routing issues? Drag and drop the table types from the left onto the most useful troubleshooting tasks/router types on the right. (Not all options are used.)



**Answer:**




**NEW QUESTION: 101**

Refer to the exhibit.


Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is troubleshooting an issue with this network and notices that prefixes from R3 are missing on the R1 routing table Due to repeated ASN when the 10 0 0 0'8 prefix from R3 arrives at R1, BGP automatically rejects it There is no prefix-list on R1 which blocks the traffic from R3 What should the engineer do to fix the problem so that BGP allows that prefix on R1?

**A.** Configure identical confederation ASNs on RI and R2.

**B.** Configure the allowas-in command on RI.

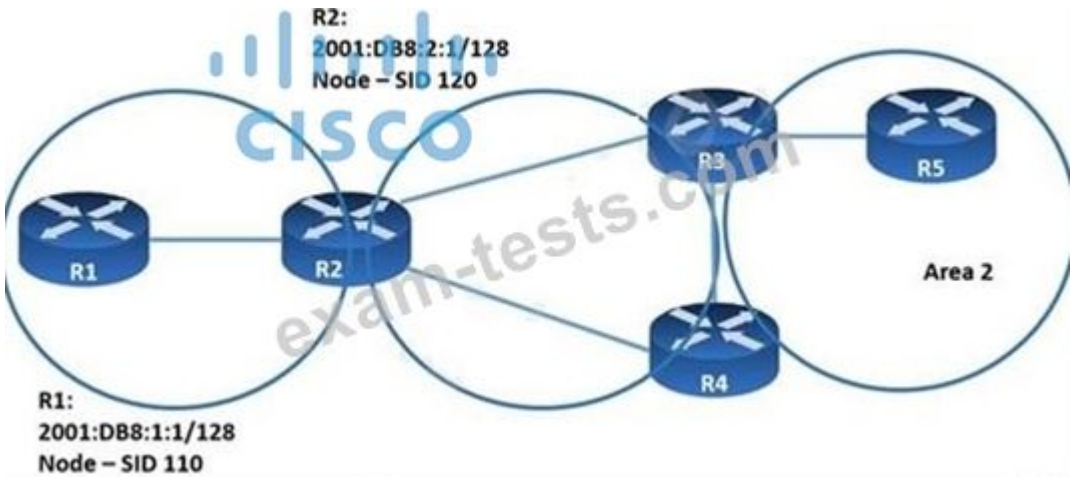
**C.** Configure the next-hop-self command on R2.

**D.** Configure R2 as a route reflector client of RI.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 102**

Refer to the exhibit.




When implementing SRv6, which SID does R2 propagate into area 0 for the prefix 2001:DB8:1:1/128?

**A.** 10

**B.** 230

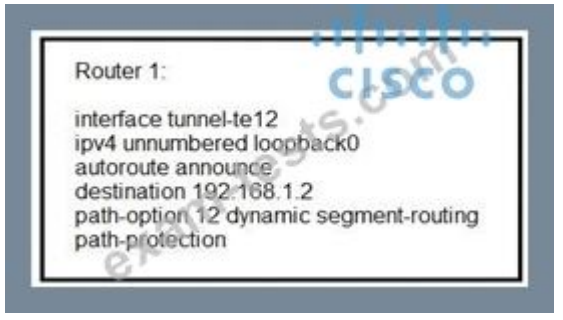
**C.** 110

**D.** 120

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 103**

Refer to the exhibit.




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

**A.** Router 1 is the head-end tunnel and has dynamically chosen a path to router 2.

**B.** Router 1 has a list of labels used to explicitly lay out a path to router 2.

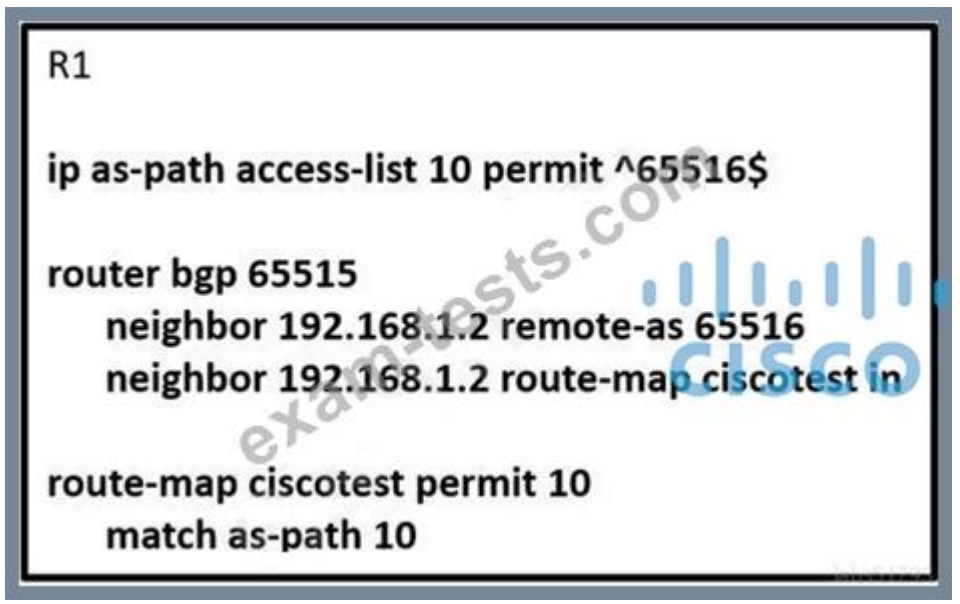
**C.** Router 1 and router 2 have a bidirectional tunnel set up with dynamic path selection.

**D.** Router 2 is the head-end tunnel and has explicitly set a path to router 1.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 104**

Refer to the exhibit. R1 is expected to receive routes originating from AS 65516 and from any ASs that are directly attached to it. However, R1 is receiving routes only from AS 65516. Which action corrects the configuration?




**A.** Change the regular expression in the AS-path permit filter to .*.

**B.** Change the regular expression in the AS-path permit filter to _65516_.

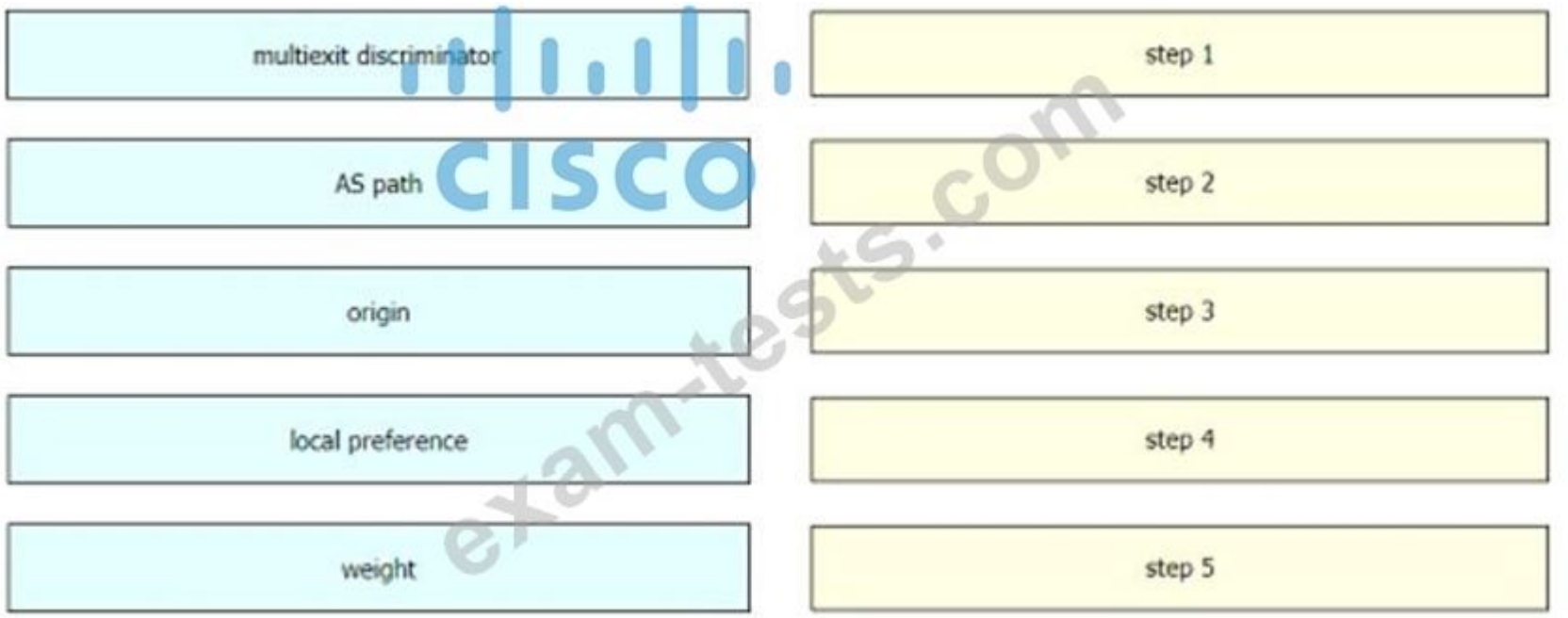
**C.** Change the regular expression in the AS-path permit filter to ^65516_[0-9]*$.

**D.** Add the regular expression ^$. in the AS-path filter to permit the traffic from R2.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 105**

Drag and drop the BGP attributes from the left into the order of route selection preference on the right.




**Answer:**

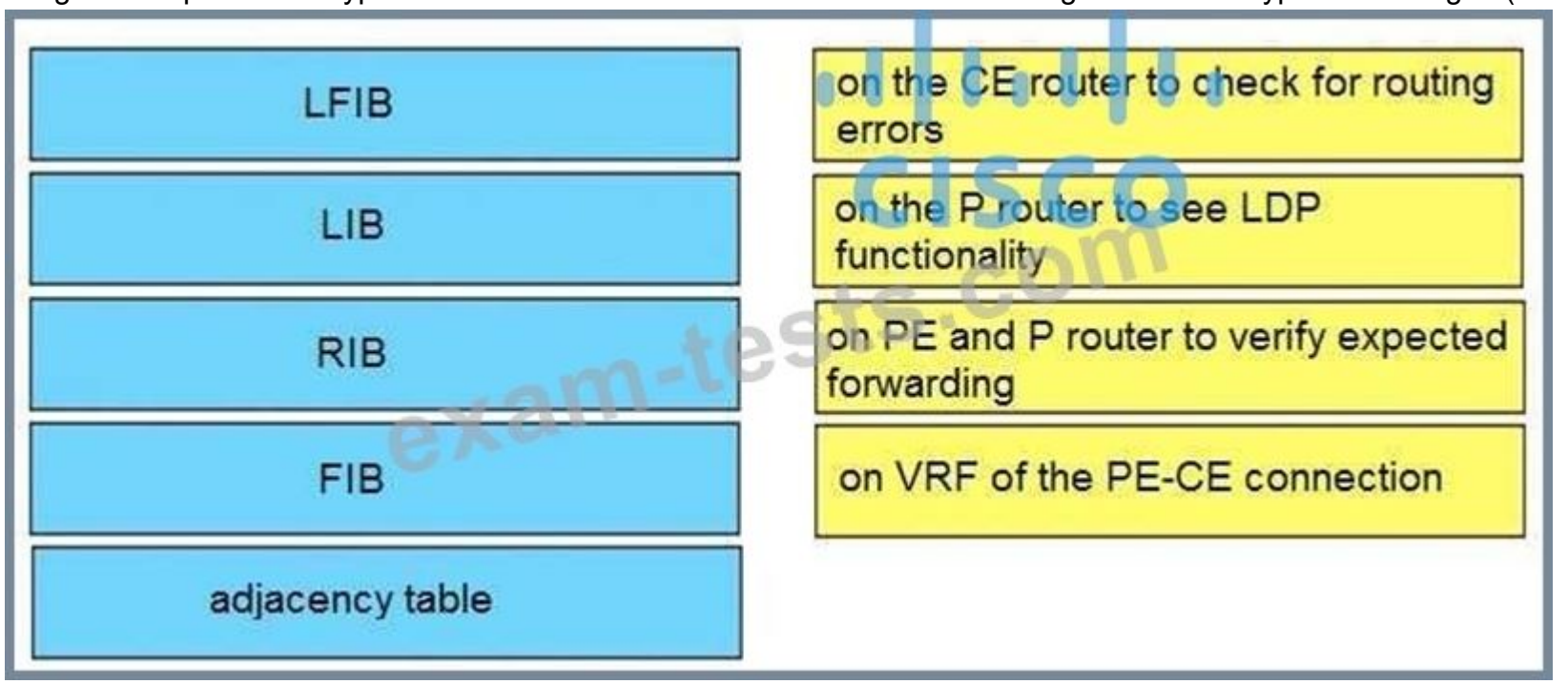

**NEW QUESTION: 106**

Drag and Drop Question

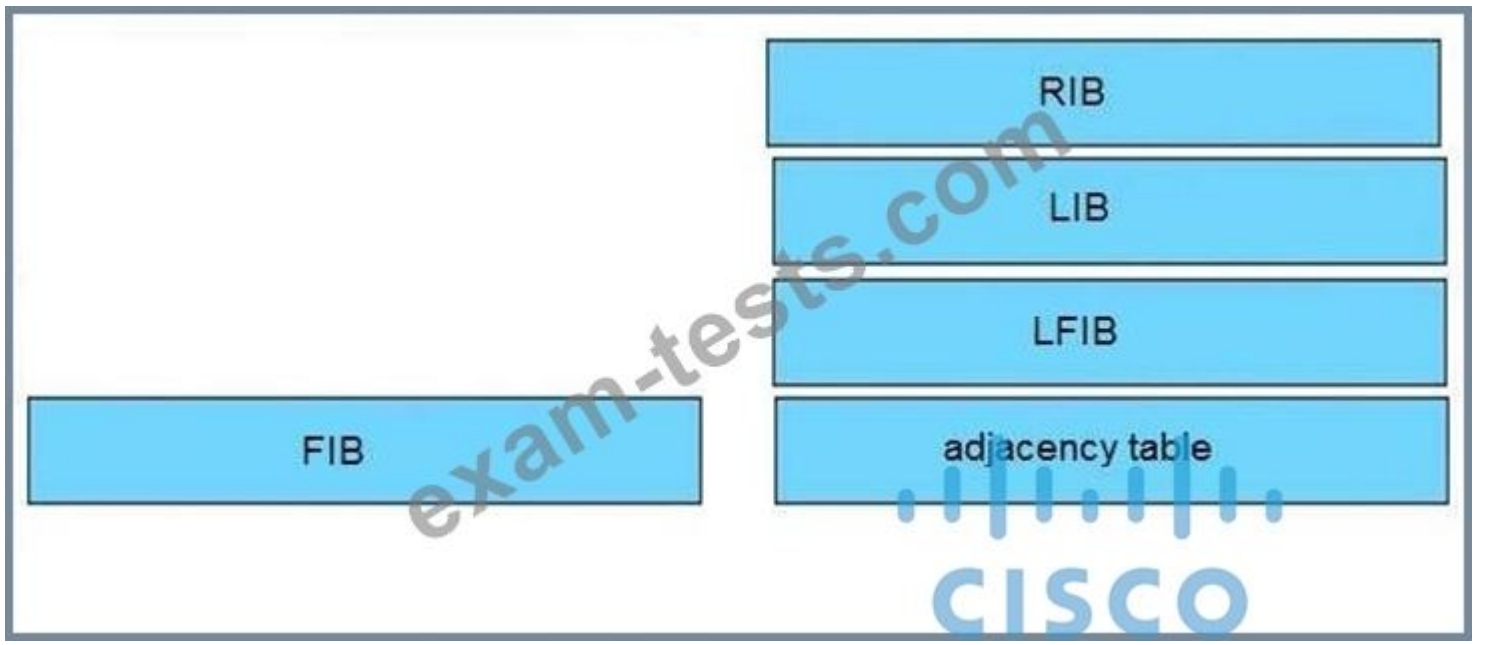
An engineer is troubleshooting end-to-end customer traffic across an MPLS VPN service provider network.

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

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



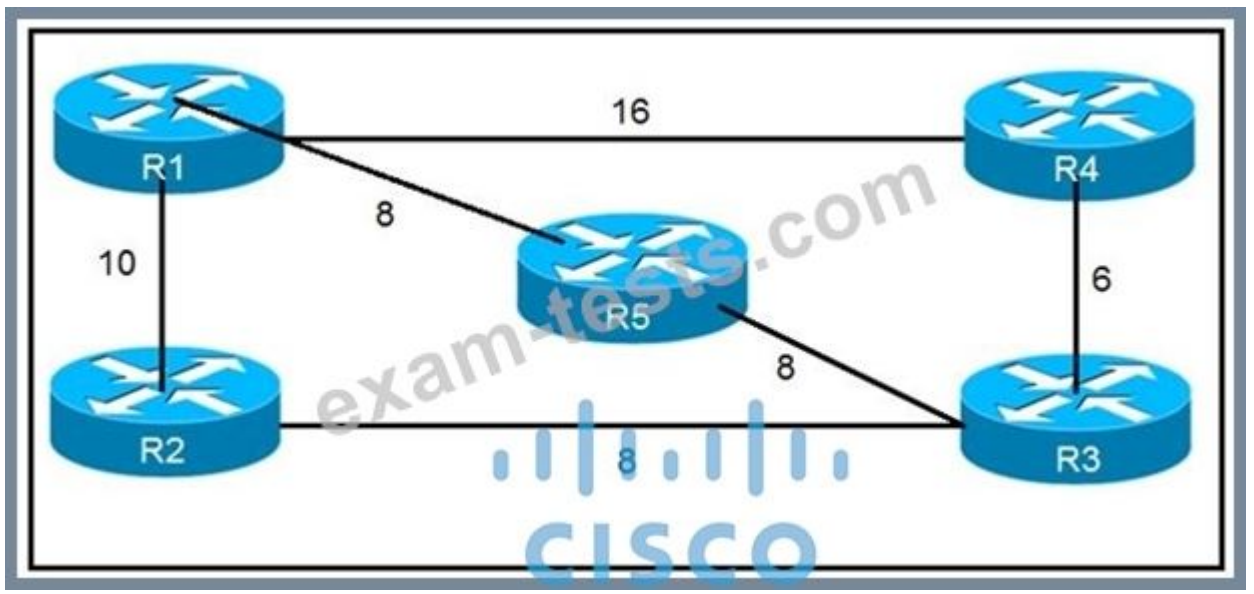

**Answer:**






**NEW QUESTION: 107**
What is the purpose of a BGP confederation?
**A.** It reduces the number of iBGP peers and increases stability.
**B.** It limits the number of routes a device receives from its peers, which reduces CPU load.
**C.** It improves service by increasing the number of simultaneous iBGP peering sessions.
**D.** It redirects traffic away from route reflectors, which reduces their operating load.
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 108**
Refer to the exhibit




Which router does R1 install as an alternate next hop when trying to reach R3 if LFA is enabled?

**A.** R2

**B.** R5

**C.** R4

**D.** R3

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 109**

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

**A.** Cisco IOS XR router must use LDP to route back to the Cisco IOS router to establish the peer relationship.

**B.** Cisco IOS XR Software does not support BFD multihop for IPv4.

**C.** Cisco IOS XR router must use dynamic routing or a static route back to the Cisco IOS router to establish the peer relationship.

**D.** BFD is not compatible between Cisco IOS XR and Cisco IOS Software.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Reference:
guide/b-routing-cg-asr9000-63x/b-routing-cg-asr9000-63x_chapter_0100.html

**NEW QUESTION: 110**

A network engineer is troubleshooting OSPF multiarea. Which Cisco IOS XR feature should the engineer use in order to streamline OSPF issue?

**A.** hierarchical CLI

**B.** DR support for topology management

**C.** routing process enabled by default on all interfaces

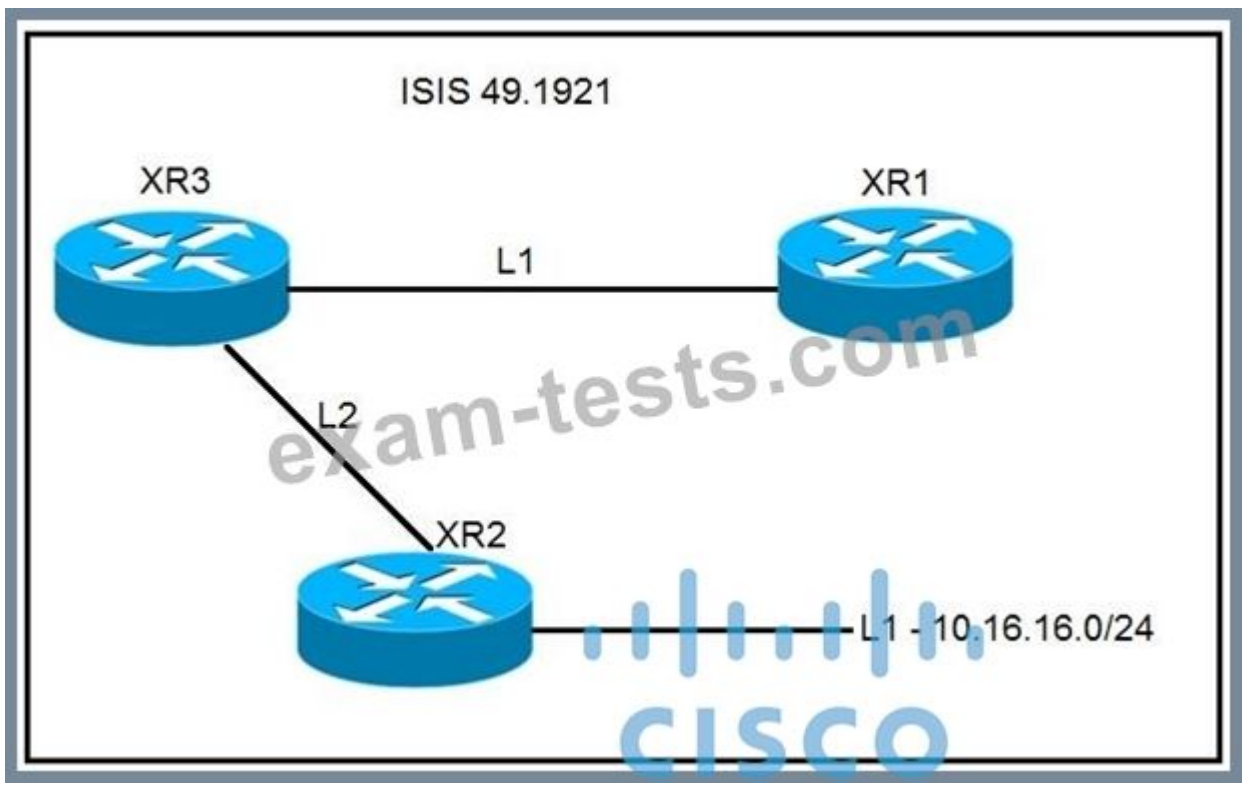
**D.** show ip ospf topology command

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/xr12000/software/xr12k_r4-0/routing/configuration/guide/rc40xr12k_chapter4.html#con_1059437

**NEW QUESTION: 111**

Refer to the exhibit.




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

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

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

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

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

**A.** Option A

**B.** Option B

**C.** Option C

**D.** Option D

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

L1 route injected by XR2 won't be advertised to XR1, since L2 routes are NOT leaked to L1 by default. An [L2-L1] route leak policy should be configured on L1/L2 router (XR3).

**NEW QUESTION: 112**

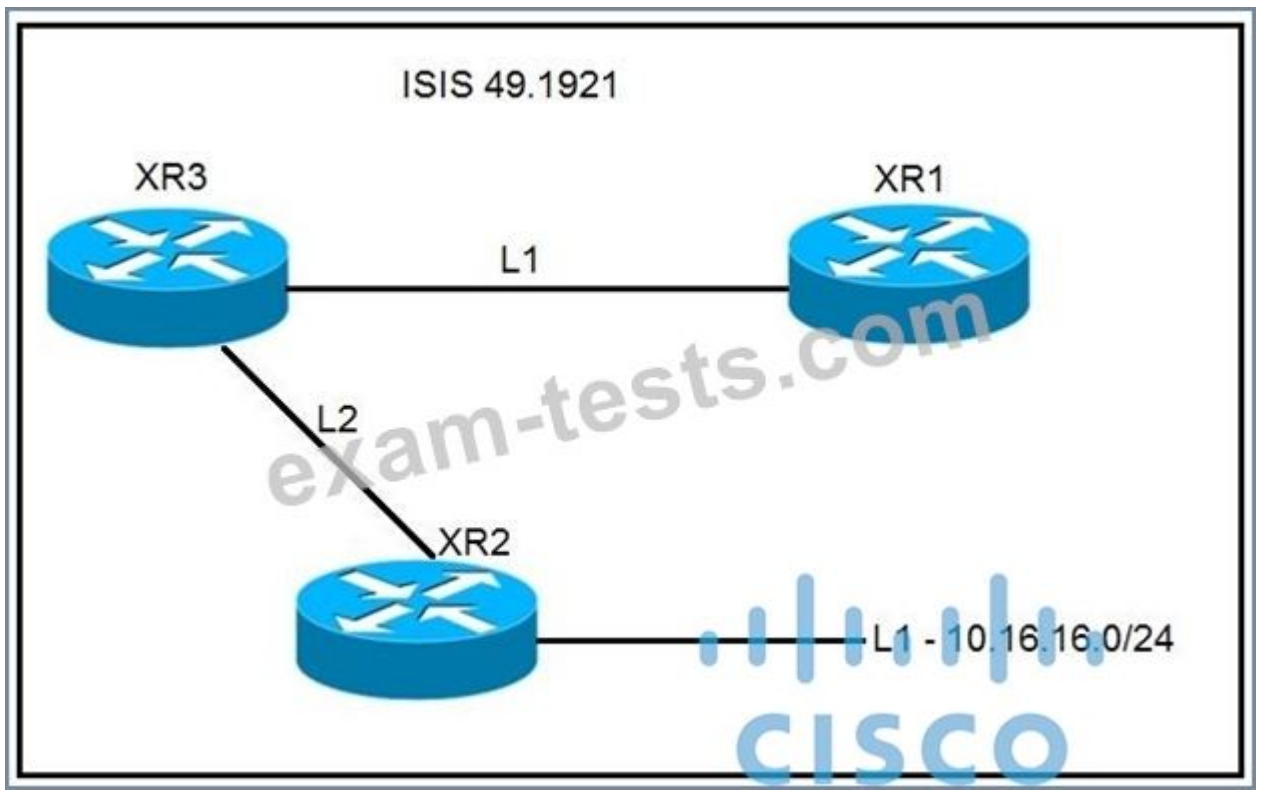
Refer to the exhibit.

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

segment-routing
   global-block 18000 24999
!

RP/0/0/CPUO:iosxr#
```

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

**A.** This range conflicts with the segment routing local block range.
**B.** The device must be reloaded for these ranges to be allocated and used.
**C.** The default segment routing global block range is being used on this device.
**D.** A nondefault segment routing global block range is being used on this device.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr920/configuration/guide/segment-routing/ segment-routing-book/seg-routing-global-block.html

**NEW QUESTION: 113**
Refer to the exhibit.




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

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

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

C.
```
#XR2
route-policy ISIS_PROPO
 if destination in(10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32) then
  pass
 endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
 net 49.1921.6800.0003.00
 address-family ipv4 unicast
!
propagate level 1 into level 2 route-policy ISIS_PROPO
```
D.
```
#XR3
route-policy ISIS_PROPO
 if destination in(10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32) then
  pass
 endif
end-policy
!
router isis 1
 net 49.1921.6800.0003.00
 address-family ipv4 unicast
!
propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy ISIS_PROPO
```



**A.** Option C
**B.** Option B
**C.** Option D
**D.** Option A
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 114**
Refer to the exhibit. A network operator is getting the route for 10.11.11 0/24 from two upstream providers on #XR3.
The network operator must configure #XR3 to force the 10.11.11.0/24 prefix to route via next hop of 10.0.0.9 as primary when available.
Which of these can the operator use the routing policy language for, to enforce this traffic forwarding path?

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:XR3#show bgp 10.11.11.0
Thu Jun 20 20:44:15.749 UTC
BGP routing table entry for 10.11.11.0/24
Versions:
  Process           bRIB/RIB     SendTblVer
  Speaker                 9              9
Paths: (2 available, best #2)
  Advertised to update-groups (with more than one peer):
        0.1
  Path #1: Received by speaker 0
  Not advertised to any peer
  1
        10.0.0.9 from 10.0.0.9 (192.168.0.1)
          Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external
          Received Path ID 0, Local Path ID 0, version 0
          Origin-AS validity: not-found
  Path #2: Received by speaker 0
  Advertised to update-groups (with more than one peer):
        0.1
  1
        10.0.0.13 from 10.0.0.13 (192.168.0.2)
          Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, weight 651, valid, external, best, group-best
          Received Path ID 0, Local Path ID 0, version 9
```

**A.** lower local preference on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.2

**B.** higher local preference on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.1

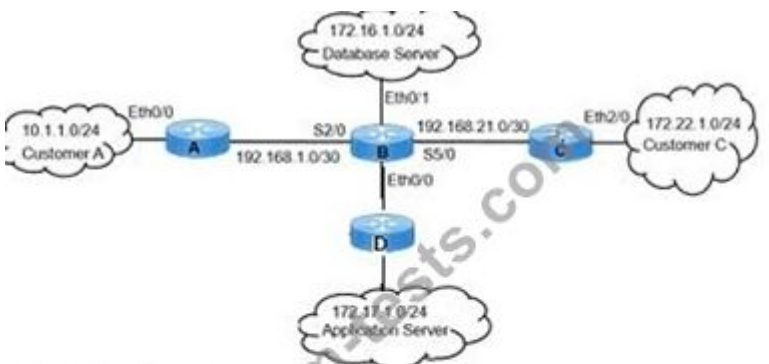
**C.** weight of 100 on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.1

**D.** weight of 0 on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.2

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 115**

Refer to the exhibit.




```
RouterB# show ip route
172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    172.16.1.0 is directly connected, Serial4/0
     172.21.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    172.21.1.0 is directly connected, Serial5/0
     172.22.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
i L1 172.22.1.0 [115/20] via 172.21.1.2, Serial5/0
     10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
i L1 10.1.1.0 [115/20] via 192.168.1.2, Serial2/0
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial2/0
C    192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial3/0
```

Refer to the exhibit. Customers A and C are experiencing packet drops when connecting to the application server While troubleshooting the problem the network engineer confirms that the IS-IS Level- 1/2 adjacency is up between routers A B C. and D and both customers can communicate with the database server without packet loss Which action must the engineer take to resolve the issue?

**A.** Leak the customer A and customer C subnets in the router A IS-IS database.

**B.** Advertise the application server subnet in the router D IS-IS database

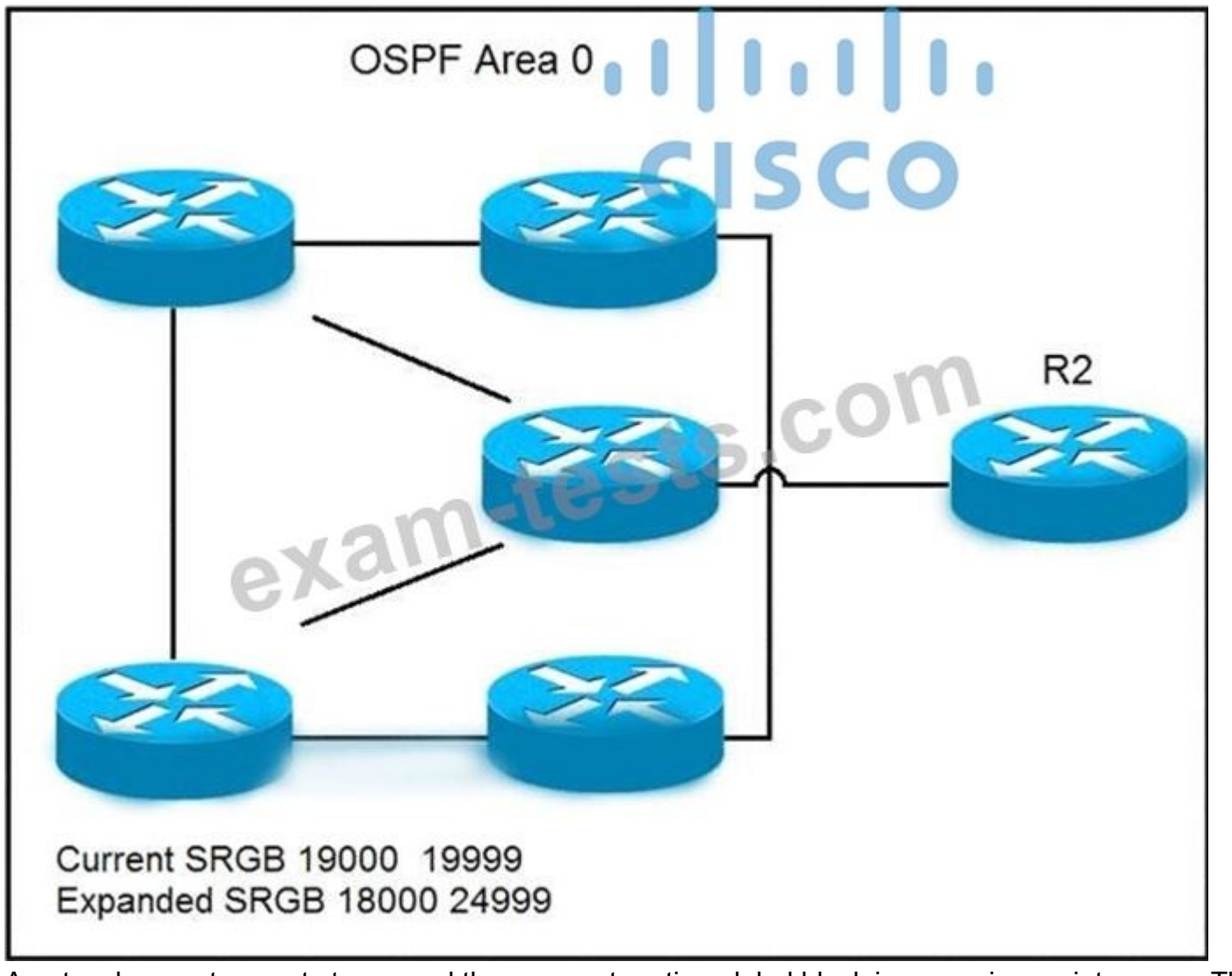
**C.** Leak the 172, 17.10/24 route in the IS-IS databases on routers A and C.

**D.** Advertise a static default route to the router B IS-IS database.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 116**

Refer to the exhibit.




A network operator wants to expand the segment routing global block in upcoming maintenance. The operator must ensure that the changes to the segment routing global block have no adverse impacts on the prefix-sid associated with the loopback0 interface used within the OSPF domain.

Which command can the operator use to enforce R2 to have a strict prefix-sid assignment to loopback0?

A.
```
router ospf 1
 area 0
  interface Loopback0
   prefix-sid index 19002 explicit-null
```

B.
```
router ospf 1
 area 0
  interface Loopback0
   prefix-sid absolute 13002
```

C.
```
router ospf 1
 area 0
  interface Loopback0
   prefix-sid absolute 19002
```

D.
```
router ospf 1
 area 0
  interface Loopback0
   prefix-sid index 19002
```

**A.** Option B

**B.** Option C

**C.** Option A

**D.** Option D

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 117**

```
Router1# show ip bgp

BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 192.168.1.1
Status codes:  s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
     Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf  Weight  Path
*>   192.168.10.0/24  192.168.1.2              0             0  65525  i
*>   192.168.3.0/24   192.168.2.2              0             0  65535  i
*    192.168.3.0/24   192.168.4.2              0             0  65545  i
*>   192.168.20.0/24  0.0.0.0                  0         32768  i
```

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

**A.** origin

**B.** local preference

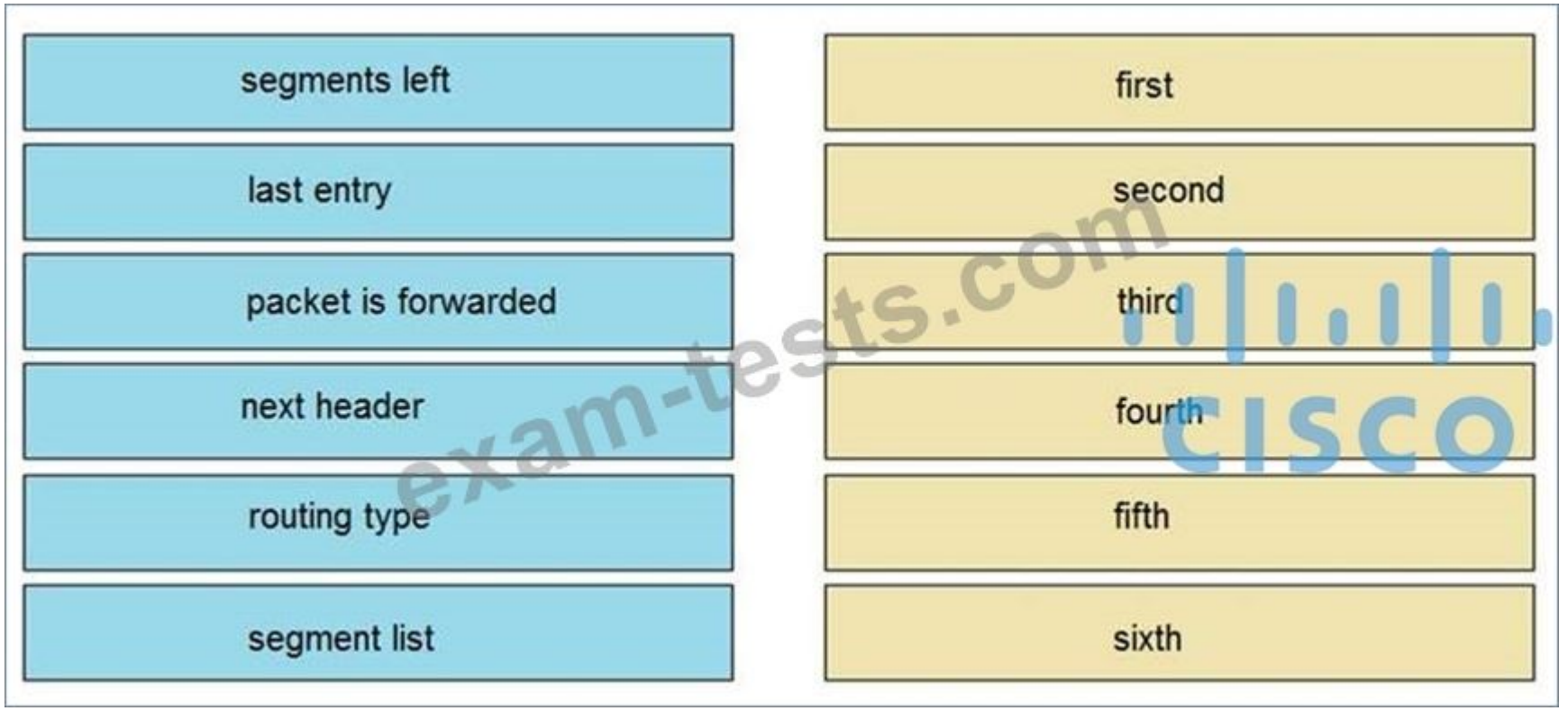
**C.** weight

**D.** MED

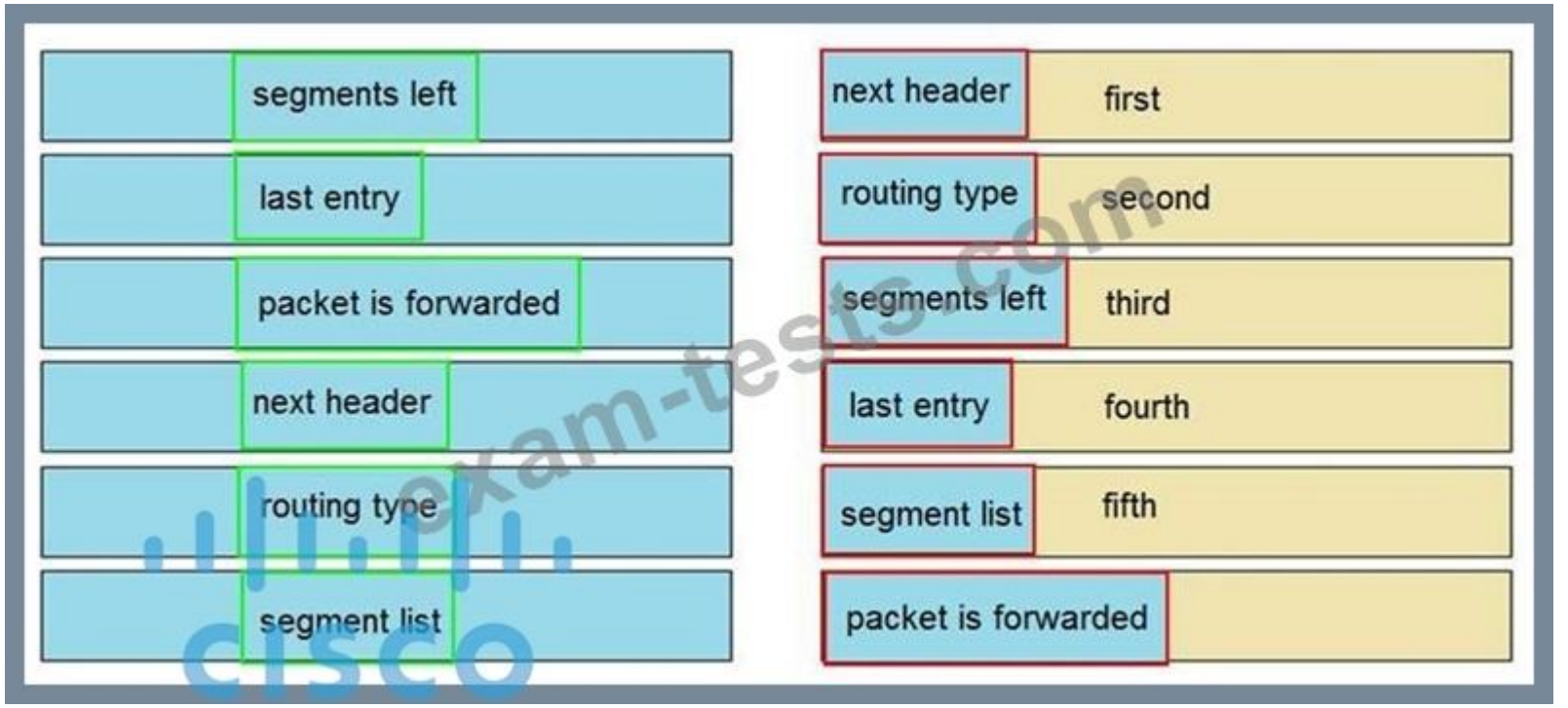
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 118**
A network engineer is troubleshooting OSPF multiarea. Which Cisco IOS XR feature should the engineer use in order to streamline OSPF issue?
**A.** show lp ospf topology command
**B.** hierarchical CLI
**C.** DR support for topology management
**D.** routing process enabled by default on all interfaces
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

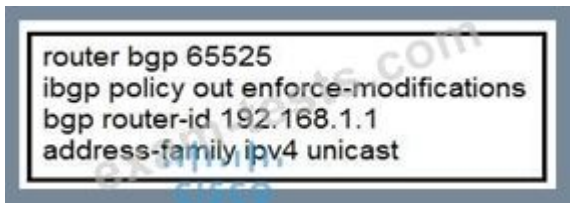
**NEW QUESTION: 119**
Drag and drop the features from the left into the order of operations for SRv6 SSH field creation and forwarding on the right.




**Answer:**




**NEW QUESTION: 120**




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

**A.** It must be configured with send labels

**B.** It must be configured with PIC edge

**C.** It must be configured with a route reflector

**D.** It must be configured for graceful restart

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 121**

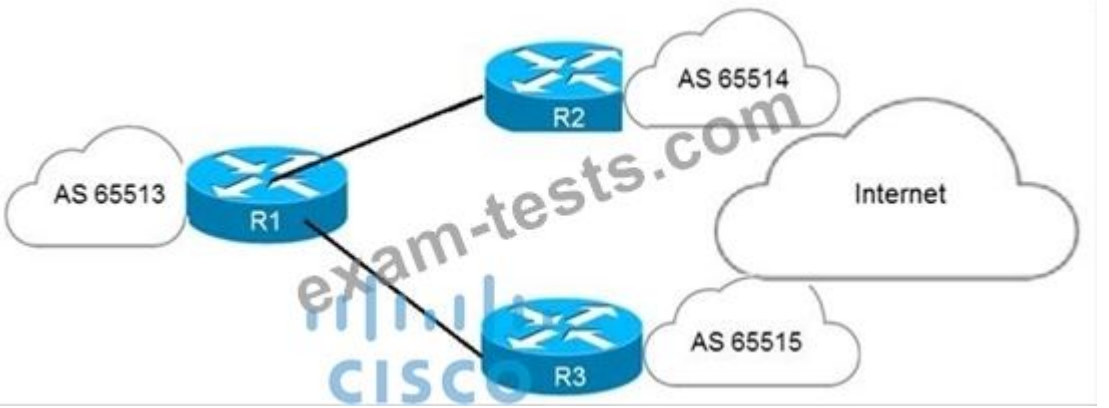
Refer to the exhibit.


Refer to the exhibit Reuters R2. R3, R4 and R5 all reside in the same area, with R1 in a different area R3 is overutilized and the engineer wants to reduce its CPU load The engineer configured router R4 to summarize routes that it receives from R5. but R3 is still receiving all of the R5 routes. Which action resolves the issue?

**A.** Configure R4 as a Level I-Level 2 router
**B.** Configure R3 in a new area,
**C.** Configure the summary routes on R5.
**D.** Configure R2 as a Level 1 router
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**



**NEW QUESTION: 122**
Refer to the exhibit.

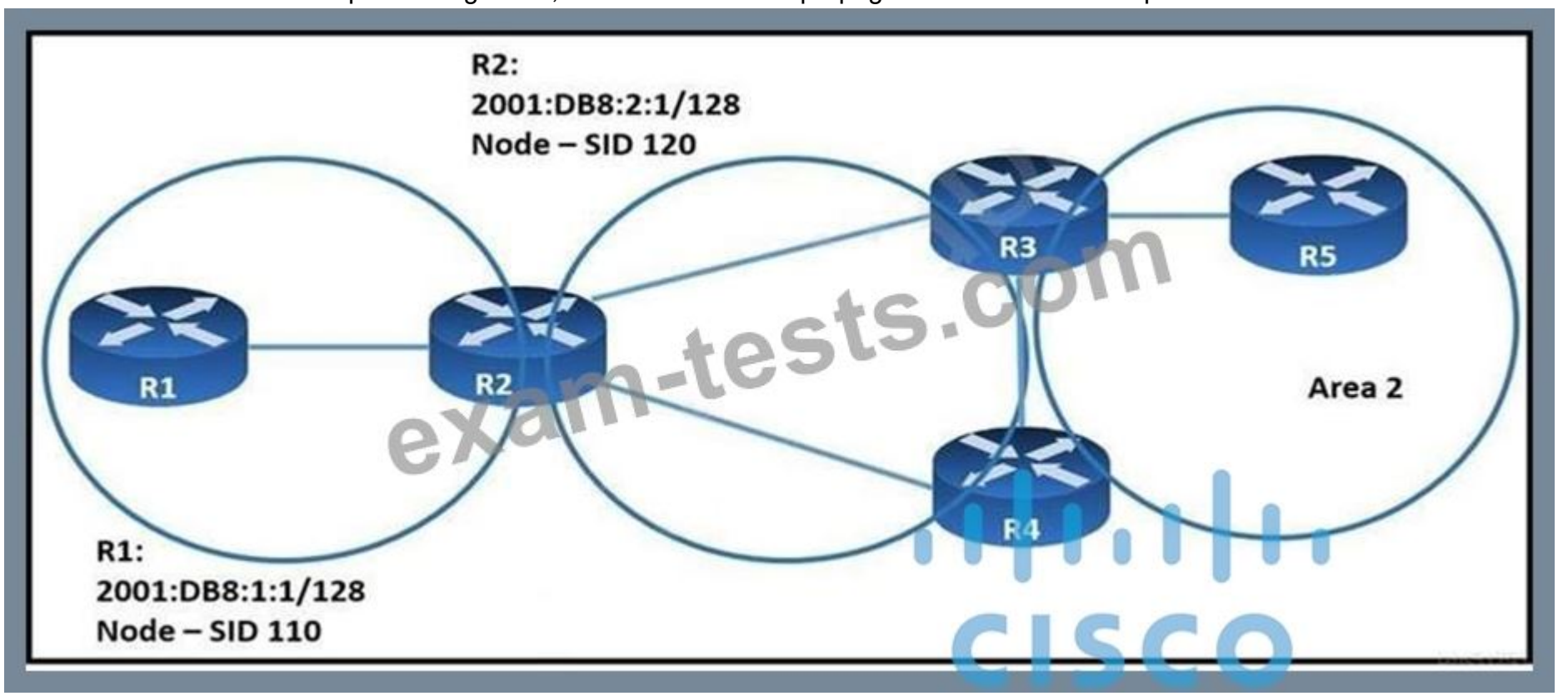



An engineer has successfully fixed BGP peering issue. R1 has an established eBGP peering with R2 and R3. Which mechanism should the engineer apply in order to steer the traffic correctly?
**A.** The MED attribute can be applied on R2 to influence R1 to use it as the primary path.
**B.** The local preference attribute can be applied on R3 to influence AS 65513 to use AS 65515 as the secondary path.
**C.** The weight attribute can be applied on R2 to influence AS 65513 to use AS 65515 as the primary path.
**D.** The IGP metric can be manipulated on R1 to allow traffic to be load balanced between R2 and R3.
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Some level of load balancing is achieved by default as BGP prefers shortest AS_PATH for certain prefix (Cisco BGP path selection algorithm - rule 4) . If 1-7 rules gives no preference for certain prefix then with rule 8. Prefer lowest IGP metric to BGP next hop we can force traffic to R2 or R3 influencing load distribution.

**NEW QUESTION: 123**
When deploying a nationwide network of routers, what is the benefit of using BGP confederations?
**A.** availability
**B.** scalability
**C.** security
**D.** automatability

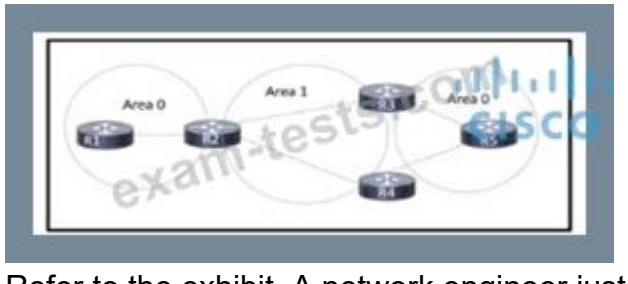
**Answer:**
https://www.routerfreak.com/bgp-network-design-bgp-confederation/

**NEW QUESTION: 124**
Refer to the exhibit. When implementing SRv6, which SID does R2 propagate into area 0 for the prefix 2001:DB8:1:1/128?




**A.** 120
**B.** 110
**C.** 230
**D.** 10
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

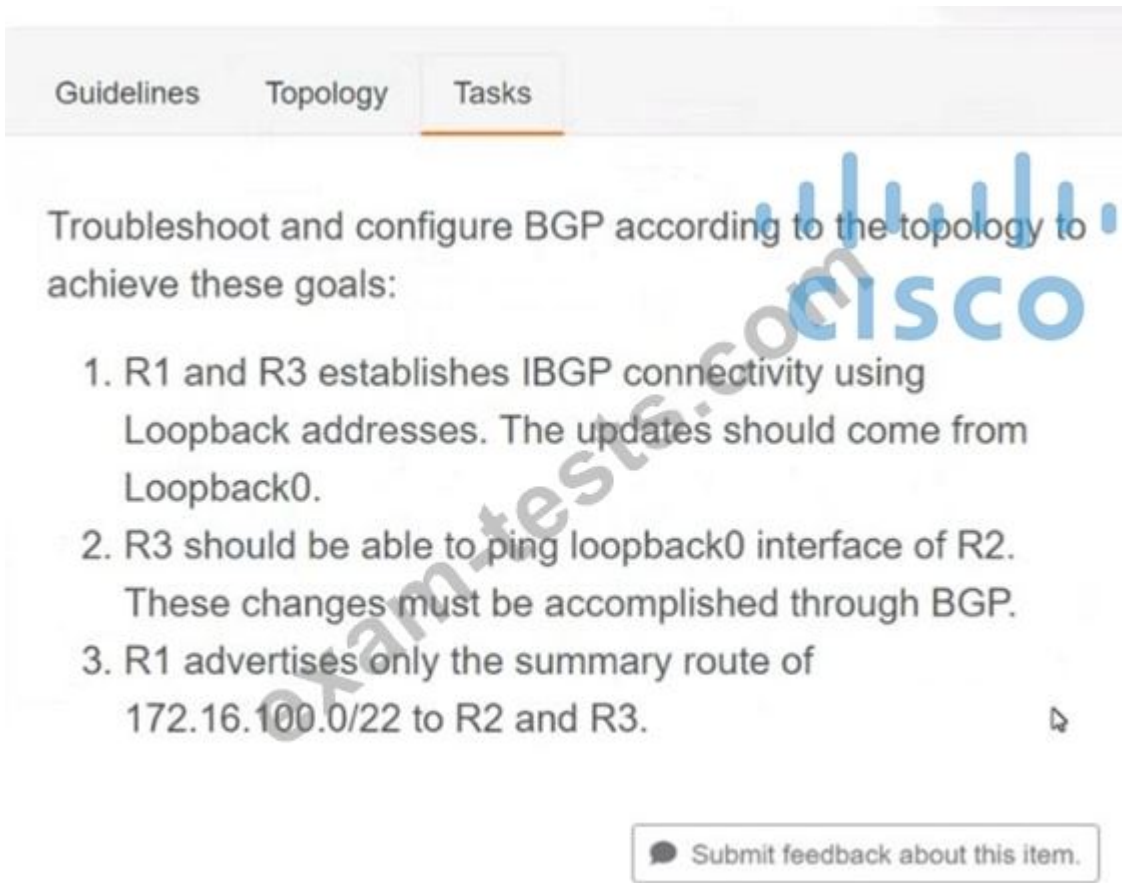
**NEW QUESTION: 125**
Refer to the exhibit.




Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer just replaced five routers on this OSPF network. When the routing protocol is brought up, R5 cannot reach routes that originate on R1. The engineer verified that all connected links have established neighbor relationships. R5 reaches routes originating on R3 and R4. Which action resolves the issue?
**A.** Configure OSPF to have a contiguous Area O.
**B.** Configure automatic neighbor discovery on RI and R5.

**C.** Configure each link to be point-to-point.
**D.** Configure an OSPF virtual link to bridge Area O on routers R3 and R4.
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 126**
Refer to the exhibit.




**Answer:**

Solution :-

R1

Router bgp 100

Neigh 10.3.3.3 remote-as 100

Neigh 10.3.3.3 update-source loopback0

Address-family ipv4

Neigh 10.3.3.3 next-hop-self

Aggregate-address 172.16.100.0 255.255.252.0 summary-only

Copy run start

R3

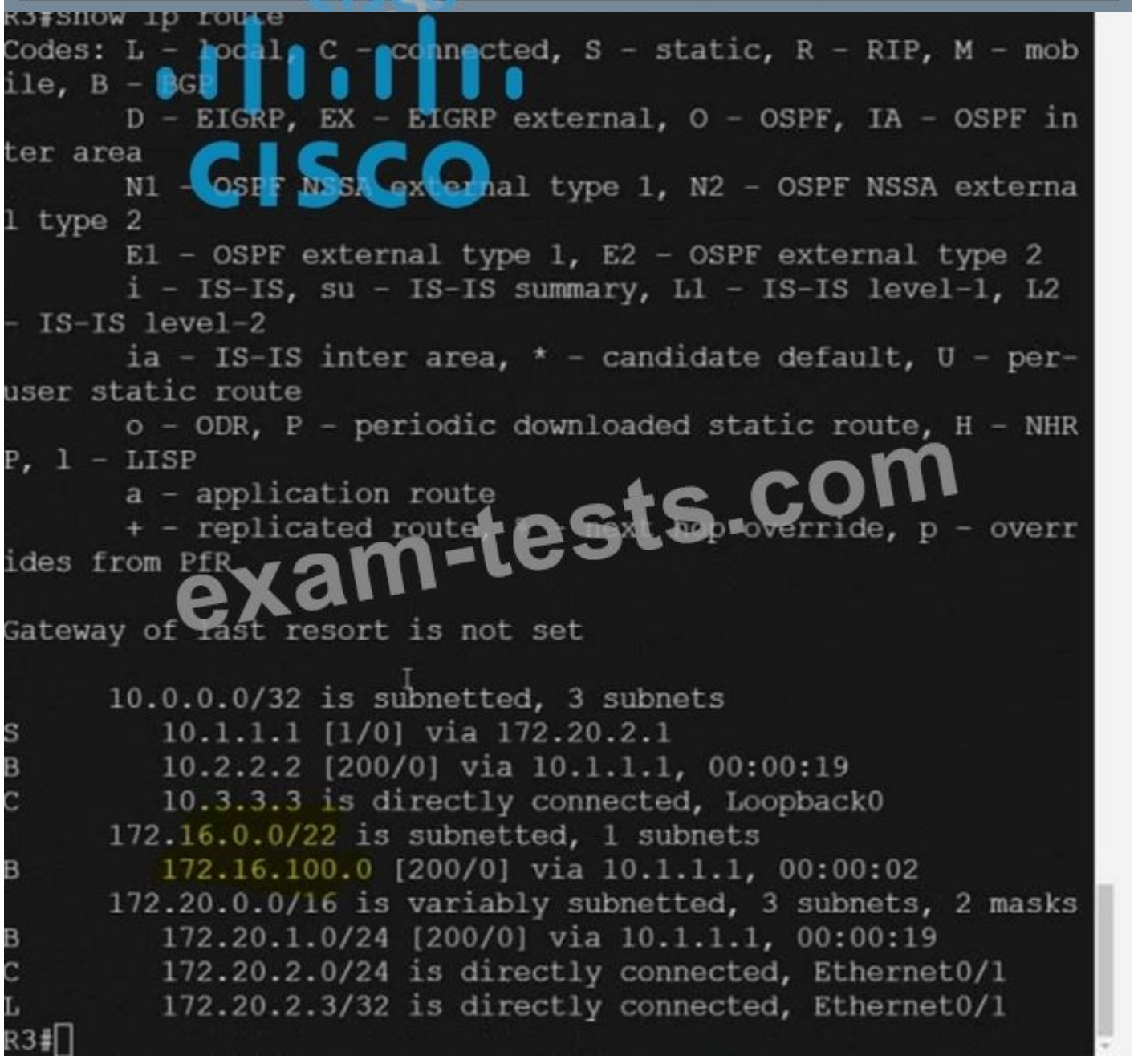
Router bgp 100

Neigh 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100

Neigh 10.1.1.1 update-source loopback 0

Copy run start

Verification:-




**NEW QUESTION: 127**

Refer to the exhibit. A network operator is working to filter routes from being advertised that are covered under an aggregate announcement. The receiving router of the aggregate announcement block is still getting some of the more specific routes plus the aggregate.

Which configuration change ensures that only the aggregate is announced now and in the future if other networks are to be added?

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

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

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



**A.** Filter the routes on the receiving router

**B.** Set each specific route in the AGGRO policy to drop instead of suppress-route

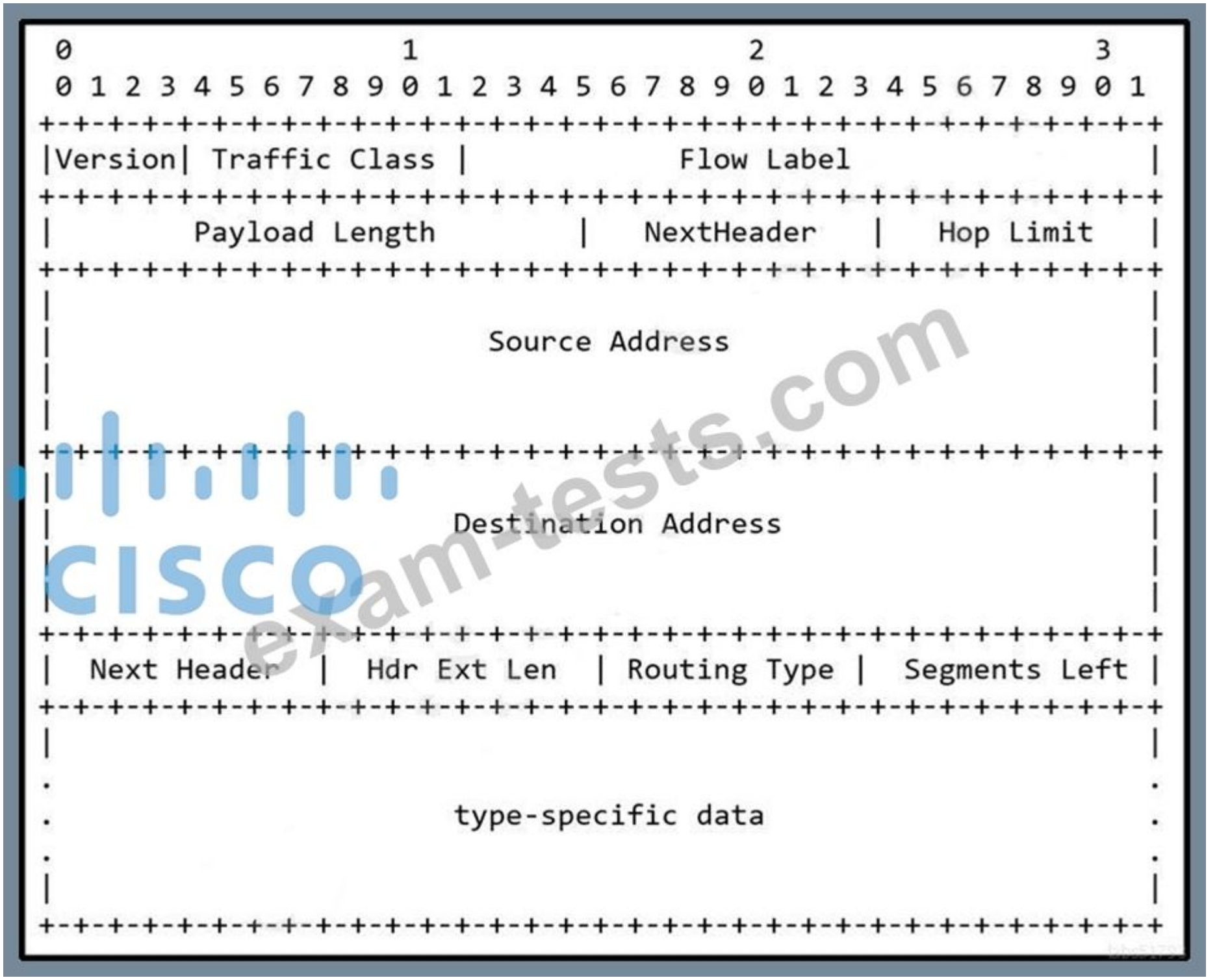
**C.** Configure the summary-only keyword on the aggregate command

**D.** Set each specific route in the AGGRO policy to remove instead of suppress-route

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 128**

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




**A.** Segments Left

**B.** Hdr Ext Len

**C.** Routing Type

**D.** Next Header

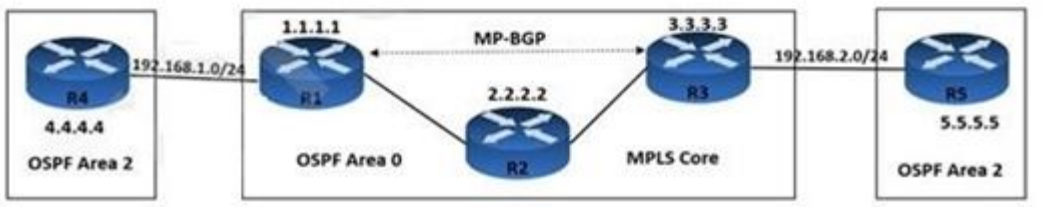
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

**NEW QUESTION: 129**

Refer to the exhibit.

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




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

**A.** Enable OSPF peering and configure route redistribution between routers R4 and R1.

**B.** Enable MP-BGP peering on routers R1. R3, R4, and R5.

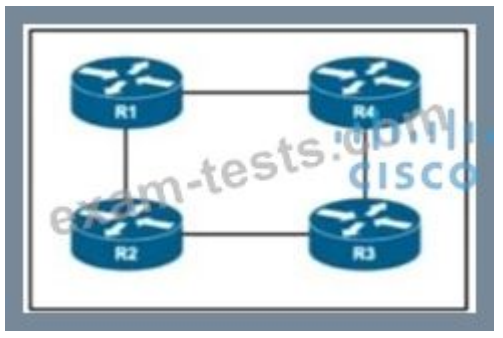
**C.** Enable OSPF on the Area-0 routers and configure MP-BGP between routers R1 and R3.

**D.** Enable route filtering between routers R1 and R3.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 130**

Refer to the exhibit.




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

**A.** Remove the asymmetric routing and use spanning tree to manage link usage.

**B.** Place the routes affected by asymmetric routing in a VRF.
**C.** Add a static Mroute for routes that are failing.
**D.** Configure the routers to use PIM-DM instead of PIM-SM.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 131**
Refer to the exhibit.

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

Which effect of this configuration is true?
**A.** It sets the keepalive timer to 30 milliseconds and the hold timer to 240 milliseconds
**B.** It sets the keepalive timer to 30 seconds and the hold timer to 240 seconds.
**C.** It sets the hold timer to 30 seconds and the keepalive timer to 240 seconds
**D.** It sets the hold timer to 30 milliseconds and the keepalive timer to 240 milliseconds
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

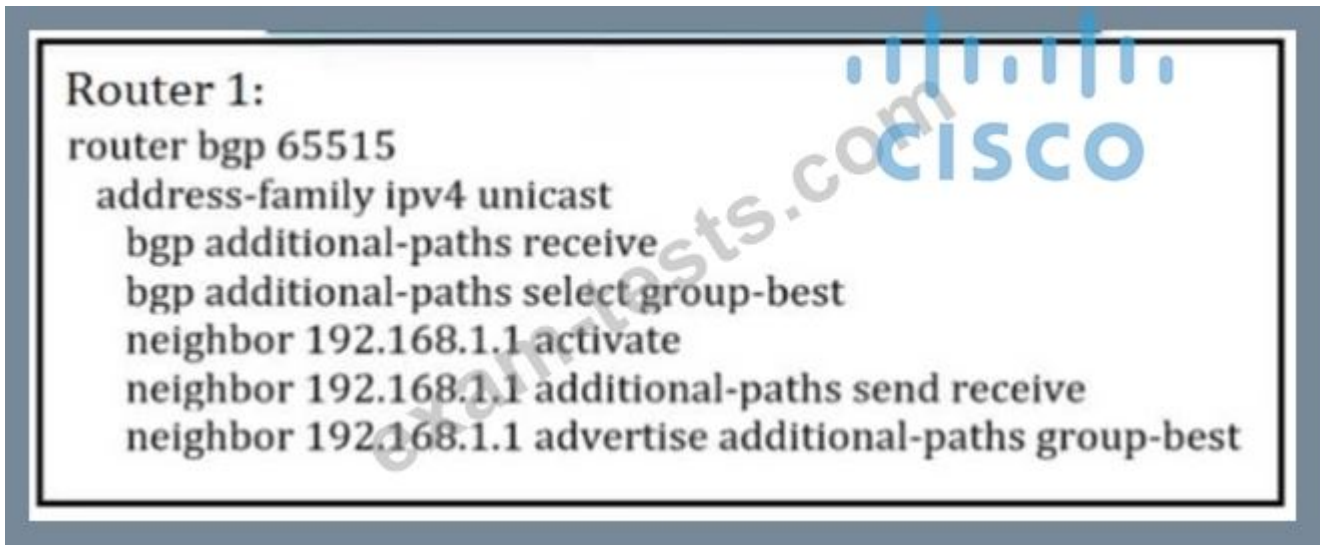
**NEW QUESTION: 132**
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is troubleshooting an OSPF issue.
Router 1 has a neighbor relationship with router 2.
Only router 1 classful EIGRP routes can be seen on router 2.
In order for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed correctly, which action should be taken?

Router 1:

```
router ospf 20
redistribute eigrp 1
network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

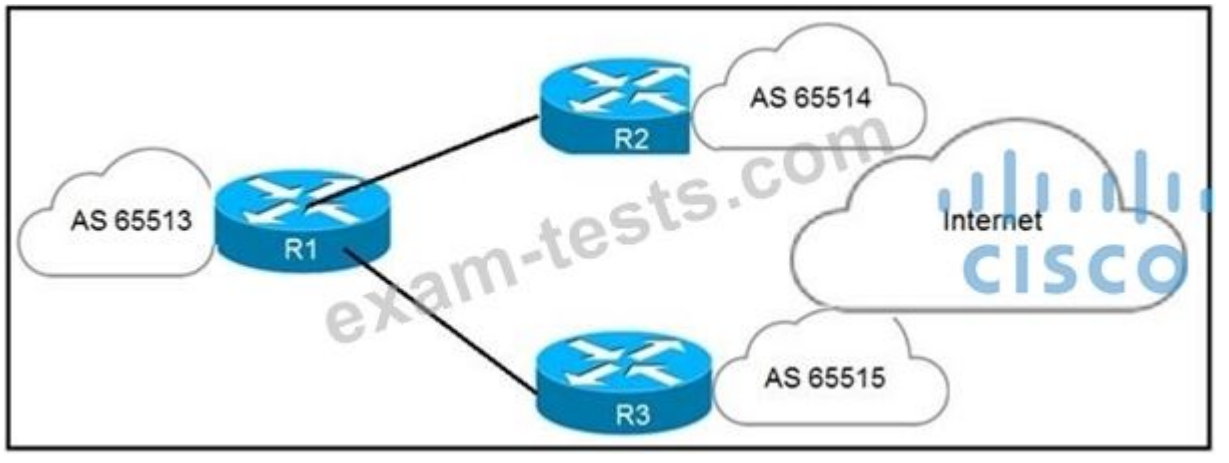
**A.** Router 1 must have the keyword ospf-metric included in the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.
**B.** Router 1 must have the keyword metric-type 1 included in the redistribution command for all EIGRP routes to be redistributed.
**C.** Router 1 must have the keyword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

**NEW QUESTION: 133**
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer working for a private telecommunication company with an employee id 3977 74 814 implemented the configuration on Router 1. What is the effect of it?




**A.** Router 1 sends only one best path to neighbor 192 168.1.1.
**B.** Router 1 sends and receives multiple best paths from neighbor 192.168.1.1
**C.** Router 1 receives only one best path from neighbor 192.168.1.1
**D.** Router 1 sends up to three paths to neighbor 192.168.1.1 for all routes
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 134**
Refer to the exhibit.

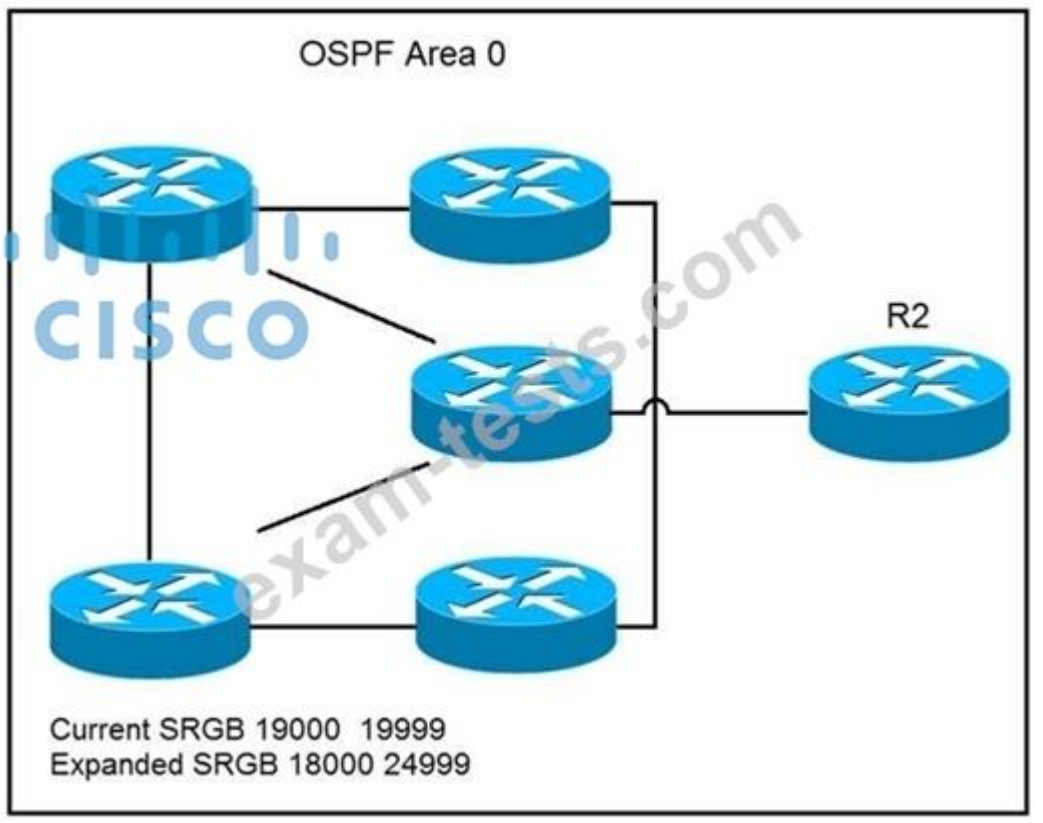



An engineer has successfully fixed BGP peering issue. R1 has an established eBGP peering with R2 and R3. Which mechanism should the engineer apply in order to steer the traffic correctly?
**A.** The MED attribute can be applied on R2 to influence R1 to use it as the primary path.
**B.** The weight attribute can be applied on R2 to influence AS 65513 to use AS 65515 as the primary path.
**C.** The local preference attribute can be applied on R3 to influence AS 65513 to use AS 65515 as the secondary path.
**D.** The IGP metric can be manipulated on R1 to allow traffic to be load balanced between R2 and R3.
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 135**
Which statement about BFD on Cisco IOS XR Software is true?
**A.** Cisco IOS XR router must use LDP to route back to the Cisco IOS router to establish the peer relationship.
**B.** Cisco IOS XR Software does not support BFD multihop for IPv4.

**C.** Cisco IOS XR router must use dynamic routing or a static route back to the Cisco IOS router to establish the peer relationship.
**D.** BFD is not compatible between Cisco IOS XR and Cisco IOS Software.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/asr9k-r6-3/routing/configuration/ guide/b-routing-cg-asr9000-63x/b-routing-cg-asr9000-63x_chapter_0100.html

**NEW QUESTION: 136**




Refer to the exhibit. A network operator wants to expand the segment routing global block in upcoming maintenance. The operator must ensure that the changes to the segment routing global block have no adverse impacts on the prefix-sid associated with the loopback0 interface used within the OSPF domain. Which command can the operator use to enforce R2 to have a strict prefix-sid assignment to loopback0?

**A.**
```
router ospf 1
 area 0
  interface Loopback0
   prefix-sid absolute 13002
```

**B.**
```
router ospf 1
 area 0
  interface Loopback0
   prefix-sid absolute 19002
```

**C.**
```
router ospf 1
 area 0
  interface Loopback0
   prefix-sid index 19002
```

```
router ospf 1
 area 0
  interface Loopback0
   prefix-sid index 19002 explicit-null
```

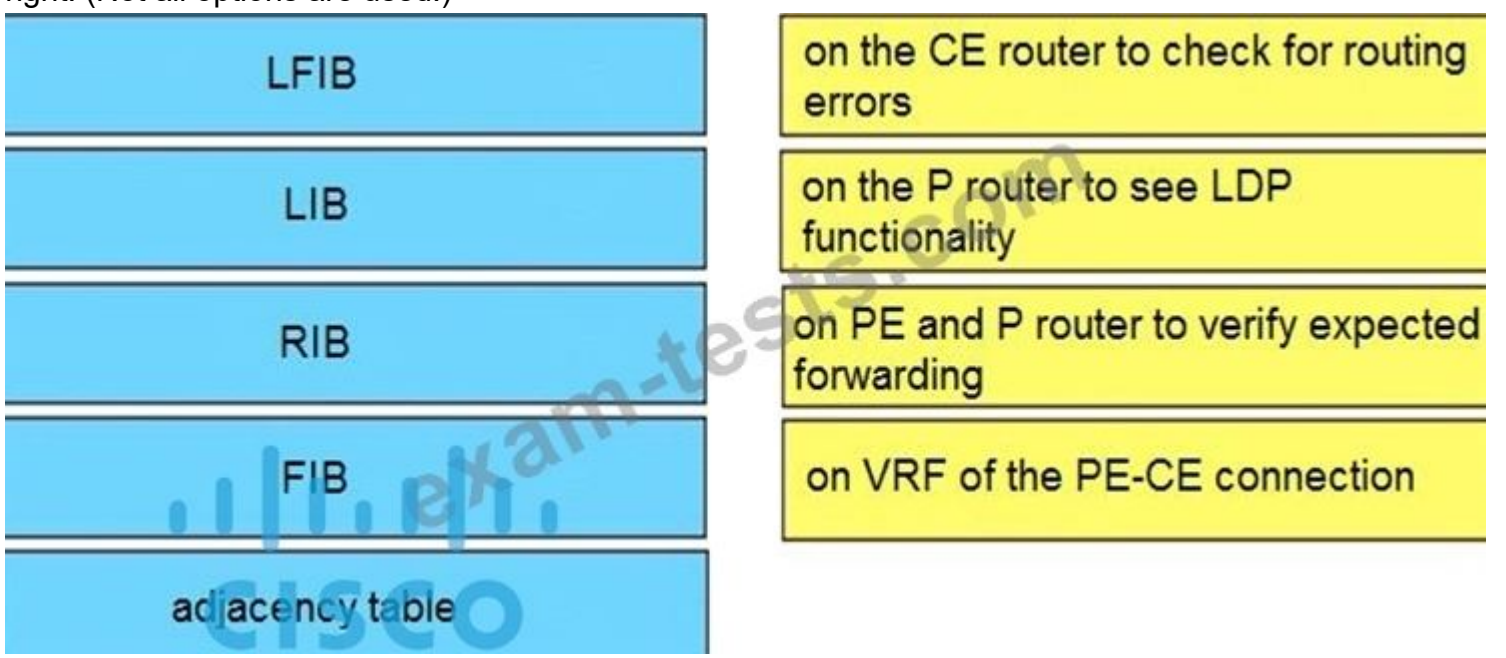
**D.**

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**



**NEW QUESTION: 137**

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




**Answer:**

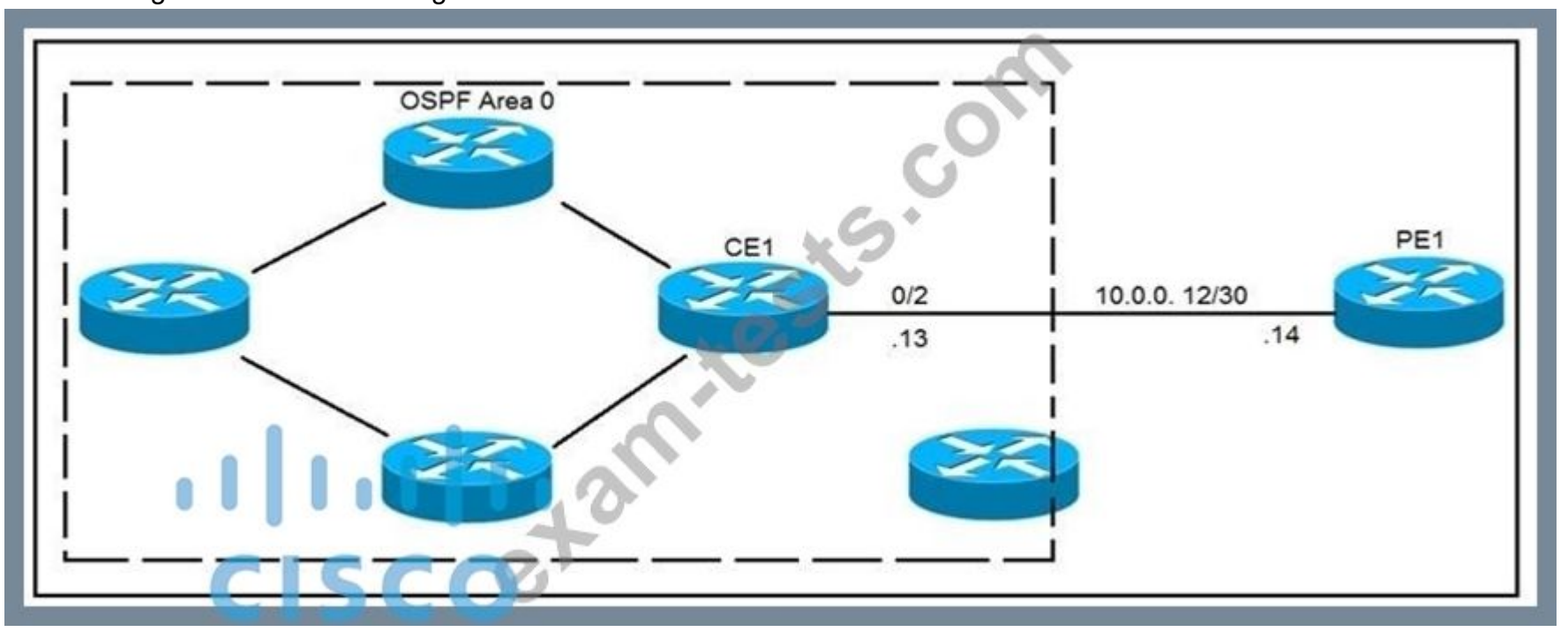

**NEW QUESTION: 138**

Refer to the exhibit. CE1 is the gateway router into the provider network via PE1.

A network operator must inject a default route into OSPF area 0.

All devices inside area 0 must be able to reach PE1.

Which configuration achieves this goal?




**A.** Option A

**B.** Option B

**C.** Option C

**D.** Option D

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/47868-ospfdb9.html

**NEW QUESTION: 139**

An engineer is working to implement segment routing protocol on the customer's core network.

Which step should the engineer take before the segment routing is enabled and is running with BGP?

**A.** Segment routing must be configured with ISIS.

**B.** Explicit-null must be configured for all neighbors.

**C.** MPLS must be configured.

**D.** Segment routing must be configured with EIGRP.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 140**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:XR3#show bgp 10.11.11.0
Thu Jun 20 20:44:15.749 UTC
BGP routing table entry for 10.11.11.0/24
Versions:
  Process           bRIB/RIB   SendTblVer
  Speaker                 9            9
Paths: (2 available, best #2)
  Advertised to update-groups (with more than one peer):
        0.1
  Path #1: Received by speaker 0
  Not advertised to any peer
  1
        10.0.0.9 from 10.0.0.9 (192.168.0.1)
          Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external
          Received Path ID 0, Local Path ID 0, version 0
          Origin-AS validity: not-found
  Path #2: Received by speaker 0
  Advertised to update-groups (with more than one peer):
        0.1
  1
        10.0.0.13 from 10.0.0.13 (192.168.0.2)
          Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, weight 651, valid, external, best, group-best
          Received Path ID 0, Local Path ID 0, version 9
```

A network operator is getting the route for 10.11.11 0/24 from two upstream providers on #XR3. The network operator must configure #XR3 to force the 10.11.11.0/24 prefix to route via next hop of 10.0.0.9 as primary when available. Which of these can the operator use the routing policy language for, to enforce this traffic forwarding path?

**A.** lower local preference on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.2
**B.** weight of 0 on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.2
**C.** higher local preference on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.1
**D.** weight of 100 on the prefix coming from 192.168.0.1
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 141**
What is the role of segment routing mapping server?
**A.** It selects multiple mapping entries to create overlapping active mapping policies.
**B.** It reads and translates remotely received SIDs from other mapping servers to create SID mapping entries.
**C.** It works with IGP instances to calculate the prefix-SIDs in the absence of a mapping policy.
**D.** It advertises a local SID mapping policy to all the mapping clients.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 142**
While configuring Cisco NSF awareness, a network engineer enters the bgp graceful-restart command after the BGP session is established in a router that runs IOS XE Software. Graceful restart capabilities are not exchanged. Which two actions should be taken? (Choose two.)
**A.** Reload the router
**B.** Verify that BGP route dampening is configured
**C.** Reduce BGP convergence time

**D.** Issue the clear ip bgp * command

**E.** Issue the show ip bgp neighbors command.

**Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_bgp/configuration/xe-16/irg-xe-16- book/bgp-nonstop-forwarding-awareness.html

**NEW QUESTION: 143**

Which two characteristics unique to SSM when compared to ASM are true? (Choose two.)

**A.** It uses (*,G) exclusively

**B.** It uses IGMPv3

**C.** It uses (S,G) exclusively

**D.** It uses SPT switchover

**E.** It uses RP

**Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 144**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Which factor might explain this issue?

**A.** Only the default SSM range is permitted

**B.** Only the administratively scoped range is permitted

**C.** Only ASM is permitted

**D.** Only GLOP is permitted

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 145**

What is the role of segment routing mapping server?

**A.** It advertises a local SID mapping policy to all the mapping clients.

**B.** It works with IGP instances to calculate the prefix-SIDs in the absence of a mapping policy.

**C.** It selects multiple mapping entries to create overlapping active mapping policies.

**D.** It reads and translates remotely received SIDs from other mapping servers to create SID mapping entries.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

- A router that acts as a mapping server allows the user to configure SID mapping entries to specify the prefix-SIDs for some or all prefixes. This creates the local SID-mapping policy. The local SID-mapping policy contains non-overlapping SID-mapping entries. The mapping server advertises the local SID-mapping policy to the mapping clients.