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Question 1

What must a network architect consider for RTs when planning for a single customer full-mesh VPN m an MPLS Layer 3 network?

Options:

A- RT must be globally unique within the same VPN

B- RT must be globally identical within the same VPN

C- RT values must be Afferent from the RD values in the same VPN

D- Each RT value must be identical to an RD value within the same VPN.

Answer:

D

Question 2

Which control plane process allows the MPLS forwarding state to recover when a secondary RP takes over from a failed primary RP?

Options:

A- MP-BGP uses control plane services for label prefix bindings in the MPLS forwarding table

B- LSP uses NSF to recover from disruption *i control plane service

C- FEC uses a control plane service to distribute information between primary and secondary processors

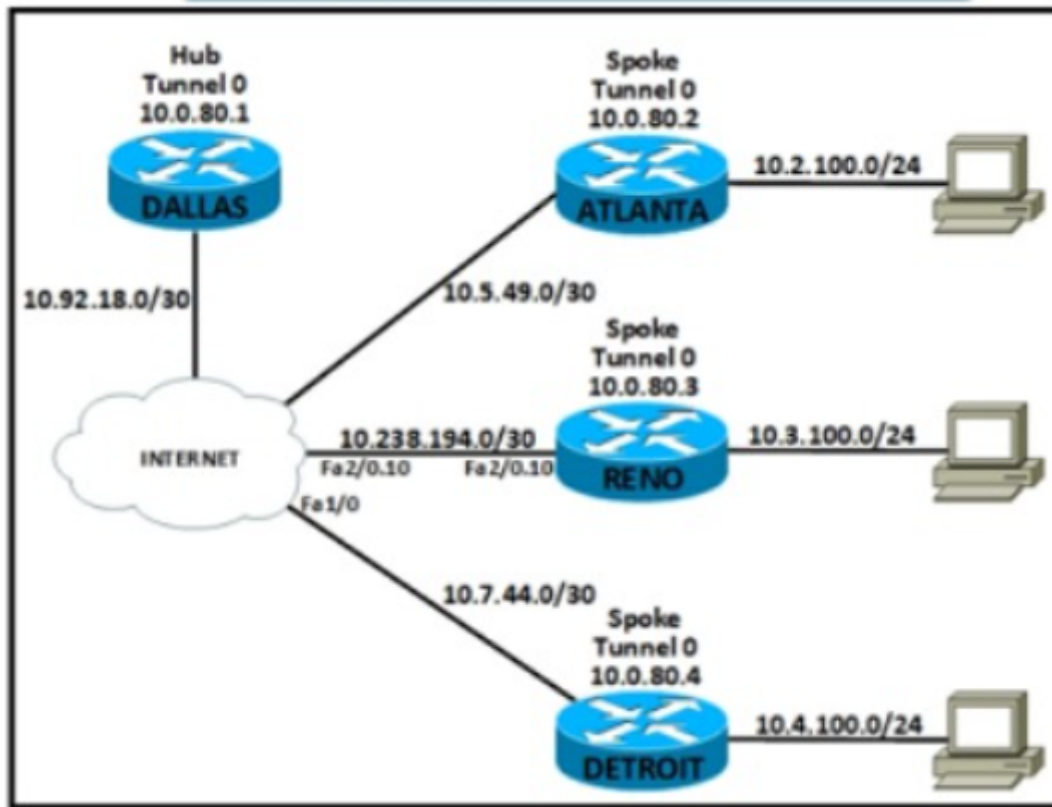**D-** LDP uses SSO to recover from disruption in control plane service

Answer:

C

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit An engineer must connect the Reno and Detroit spokes using DMVPN phase 2 Hub tunnel configuration is

Dallas
interface Tunnel0
ip address 10.0.80.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp authentication cisco123
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 5
tunnel source Serial0/0
tunnel mode gre multipoint

Which configuration accomplishes the task?

○ Reno
interface Tunnel0
ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp authentication cisco321
ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp network-id 5
ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
tunnel source 10.238.194.2
tunnel mode gre multipoint

Detroit
interface Tunnel0
ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp authentication cisco321
ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp network-id 5
ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
tunnel source 10.7.44.2
tunnel mode gre multipoint

○ Reno

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map 10.92.18.2 10.0.80.1
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.238.194.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

Detroit

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map 10.92.18.2 10.0.80.1
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.7.44.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

Reno

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map broadcast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.238.194.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

Detroit

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map broadcast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.7.44.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

○ Reno
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.238.194.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint

Detroit
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.7.44.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which routing protocol is used by the PE router to advertise routes to a CE router without redistribution or static after removing the RD tag from the P router?

Options:

A- IS-IS

B- OSPF

C- BGPIPv4

D- MP-BGP

Answer:

C

Question 5

Which rouler takes an active role between two LDP neighbors when initiating LDP session negotiation and LDP TCP connection establishment?

Options:

A- with the higher IP address

B- with the larger number of LDP TCP neighbors

C- with the lowest IP address

D- with one interface in the MPLS backbone

Answer:

A

Question 6

Which router translates the customer routing information into VPNv4 routes to exchange VPNv4 routes with other devices through MP-BGP?

Options:

A- PE

B- CE

C- P

D- VPNv4 RR

Answer:

A

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R5#
*Sep 19 08:29:51.088: BGP: 10.10.10.2 open active, local address 10.0.0.14
*Sep 19 08:29:51.120: BGP: 10.10.10.2 read request no-op
*Sep 19 08:29:51.124: BGP: 10.10.10.2 open failed: Connection refused by
remote host, open active delayed 12988ms (20000ms max, 60% jitter)

R2#show  ip bgp neighbors 10.10.10.5
BGP neighbor is 10.10.10.5,  remote AS 65101, internal link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Active
  Last read 00:01:18, last write 00:01:18, hold time is 15, keepalive
interval is 3 seconds
  Configured hold time is 15, keepalive interval is 3 seconds
  Minimum holdtime from neighbor is 0 seconds
  Address tracking is enabled, the RIB does have a route to 10.10.10.5
  Connections established 13; dropped 13
  Last reset 00:01:18, due to User reset
  Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
  No active TCP connection
```
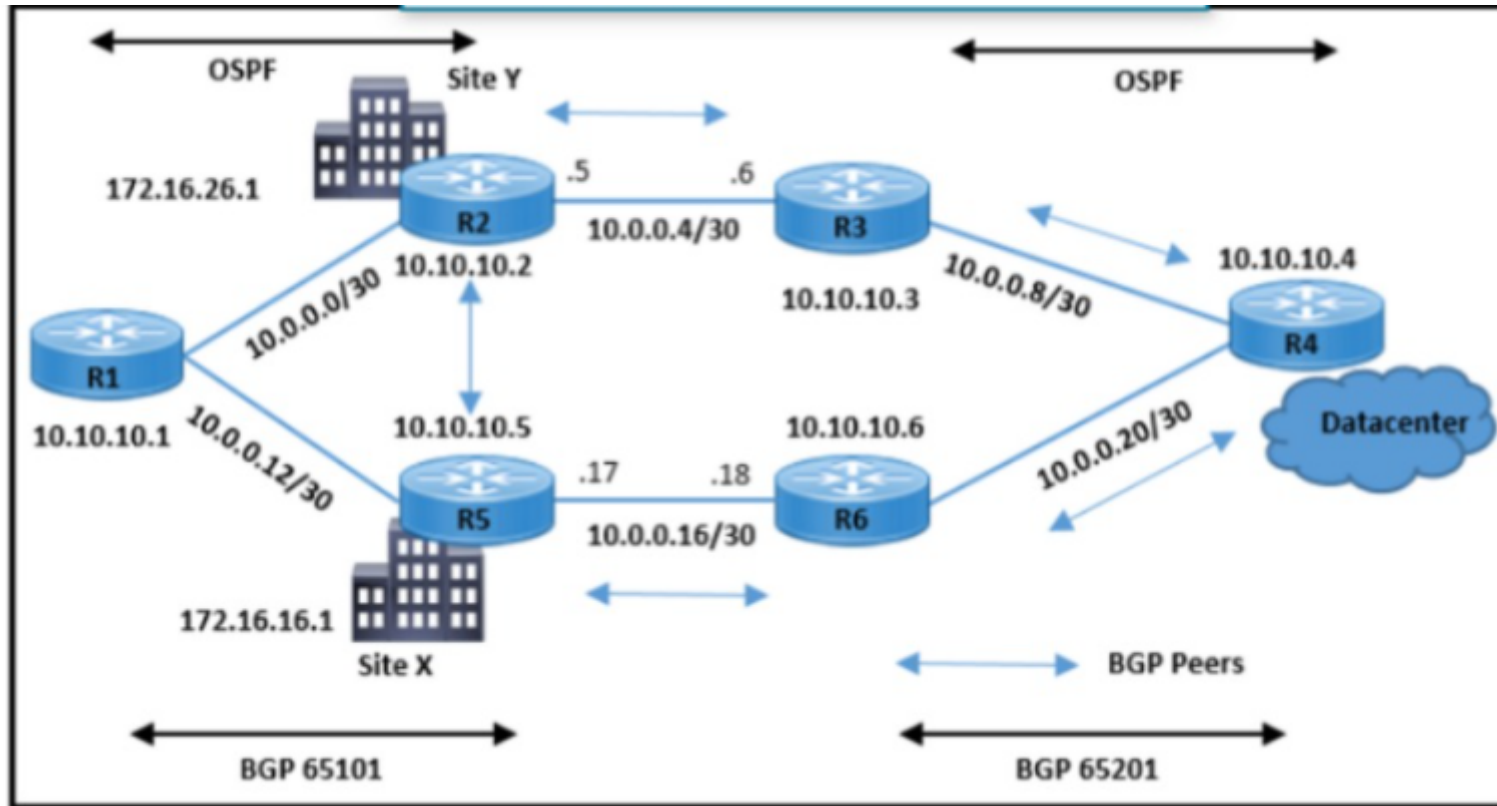
Refer to the exhibit A customer reported a failure and intermittent disconnection between two office buildings site X and site Y The network team finds that site X and site Y are exchanging email application traffic with the data center network Which configuration resolves the issue between site X and site Y?

A)

RC(config)# ip prefix-list Customer seq 5 permit 192.168.30.1/32

B)

```
RC(config)#router bgp 65101
RC(config-router)# neighbor 10.0.0.18 prefix-list Customer in
```

C)

```
RF(config)#no ip prefix-list Customer seq 5 deny 192.168.1.1/32
```

D)

```
RF(config)#router bgp 65201
RF(config-router)# neighbor 10.0.0.17 prefix-list Customer out
```

Options:

A- Option A

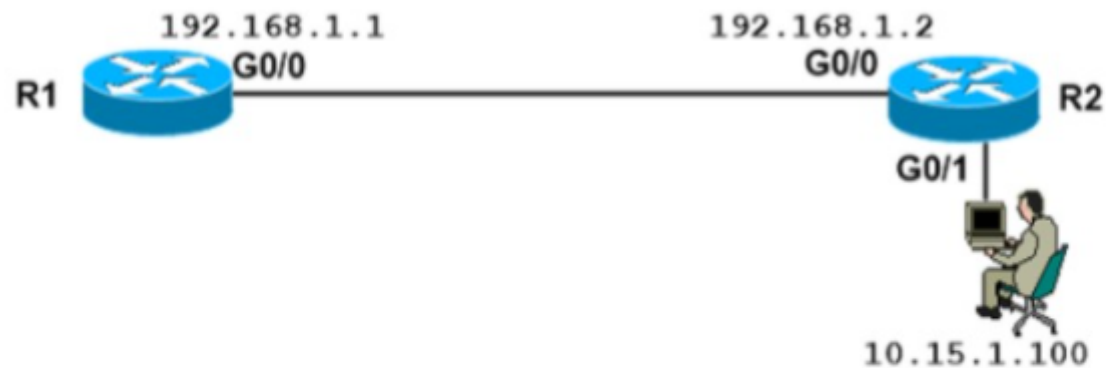**B-** Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

C

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#
*Jan 15 19:45:17.027: TPLUS: Queuing AAA Authentication request 20 for
processing
*Jan 15 19:45:17.031: TPLUS: processing authentication start request id 20
*Jan 15 19:45:17.031: TPLUS: Authentication start packet created for 20()
*Jan 15 19:45:17.031: TPLUS: Using server 172.20.32.1
*Jan 15 19:45:17.035: TPLUS(00000014)/0/NB_WAIT/68937BB0: Started 5 sec
timeout
*Jan 15 19:45:22.035: TPLUS(00000014)/0/NB_WAIT/68937BB0: timed out
*Jan 15 19:45:22.035: TPLUS(00000014)/0/NB_WAIT/68937BB0: timed out, clean
up
*Jan 15 19:45:22.035: TPLUS(00000014)/0/68937BB0: Processing the reply
packet


R2#
R2#telnet 192.168.1.1
Trying 192.168.1.1 ... Open
% Authorization failed.
[Connection to 192.168.1.1 closed by foreign host]
```

Refer to the exhibit A network engineer is troubleshooting an AAA authentication issue for R1 from R2 When an engineer tries to open a telnet connection to R1 it opens the connection but shows a %Authorization failed error message on the terminal and closes the connection silently Which action resolves the issue?

Options:

A- Resolve tacacs+ server host IP authentication miss configuration on the R1 router

B- Resolve tacacs+ server reachability from the R1 router.

C- Configure the tacacs+ server host IP on the R1 router

D- Configure authorization commands in the tacacs* server for the R1 router.

Answer:

D

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RF#traceroute 192.168.1.1
  1 10.0.0.9 40 msec 28 msec 24 msec
  2 *   *   *
  3 *   *   *
RE#show  ip prefix-list detail
Prefix-list with the last deletion/insertion: Customer
ip prefix-list Customer:
   count: 2, range entries: 1, sequences: 5 - 10, refcount: 3
   seq 5 deny 192.168.1.1/32 (hit count: 5, refcount: 1)
   seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32 (hit count: 26, refcount: 1)

RC#show  ip prefix-list detail
Prefix-list with the last deletion/insertion: Customer
ip prefix-list Customer:
   count: 1, range entries: 1, sequences: 10 - 10, refcount: 4
   seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32 (hit count: 7, refcount: 1)
```

Refer to the exhibit The enterprise users fail to authenticate with the TACACS server when a direct fiber link fails between RB and RD The NOC team observes

Users connected on AS65201 fail to authenticate with TACACS server 192 168 1 1

Users connected on AS65101 successfully authenticate with TACACS server 192 168 1 1

All AS65101 and AS65201 users are configured to authenticate with the TACACS server

Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

RC(config)# **ip prefix-list Customer seq 5 permit 192.168.30.1/32**

B)

RC(config)#**router bgp 65101**
RC(config-router)# **neighbor 10.0.0.18 prefix-list Customer in**

C)

RF(config)#**no ip prefix-list Customer seq 5 deny 192.168.1.1/32**

D)

```
RF(config)#router bgp 65201
RF(config-router)# neighbor 10.0.0.17 prefix-list Customer out
```

Options:

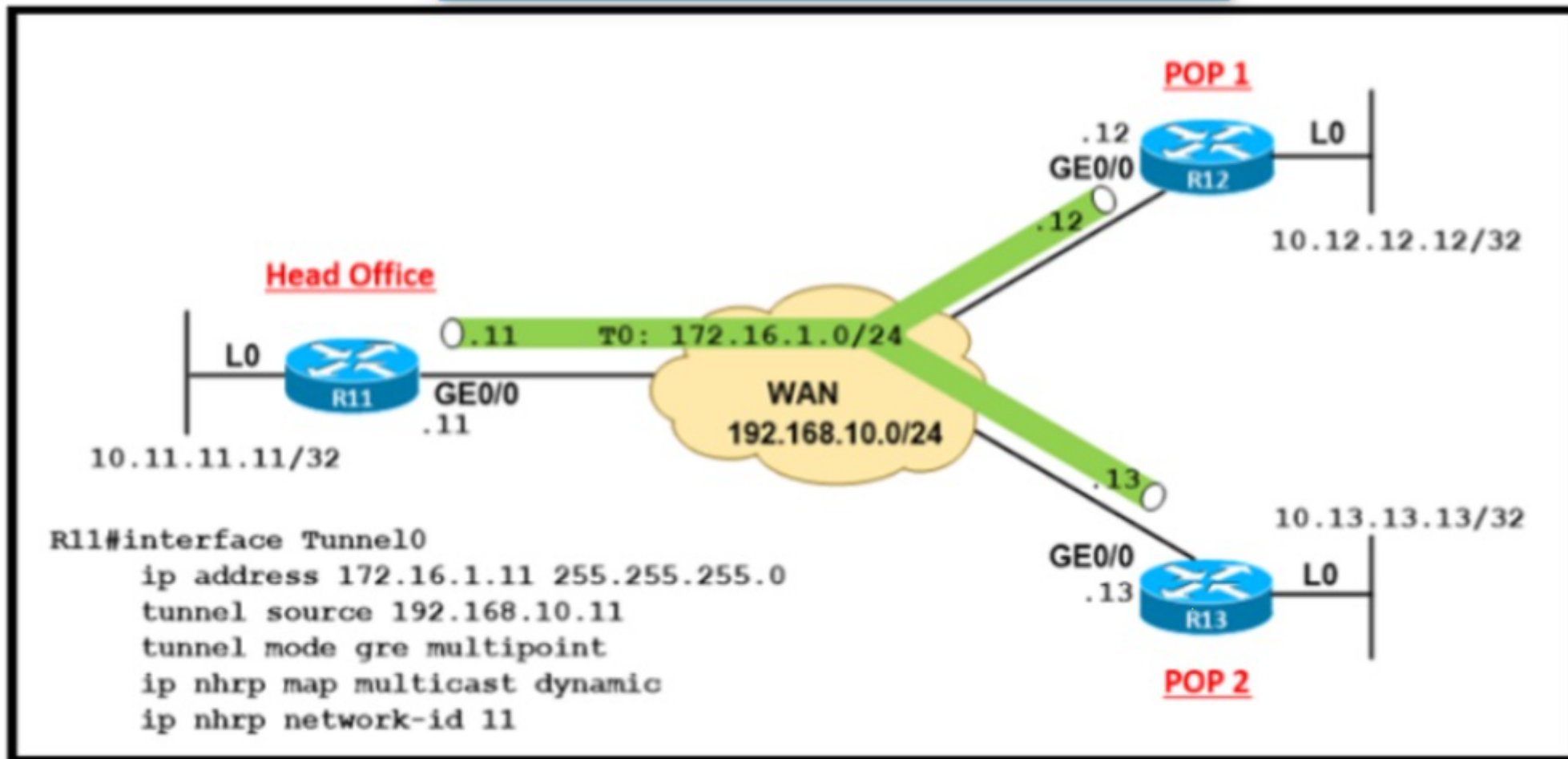**A-** Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

C

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Refer to the exhibit.

POP 1

.12
GE0/0
R12

LO

10.12.12.12/32

Head Office

.11   T0: 172.16.1.0/24

.12

LO

R11   GE0/0
.11

WAN
192.168.10.0/24

10.11.11.11/32

.13

10.13.13.13/32

```
R11#interface Tunnel0
    ip address 172.16.1.11 255.255.255.0
    tunnel source 192.168.10.11
    tunnel mode gre multipoint
    ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
    ip nhrp network-id 11
```

GE0/0
.13
R13

LO

POP 2

Refer to the exhibit A company builds WAN infrastructure between the head office and POPs using DMVPN hub-and-spoke topology to provide end-to-end communication All POPs must maintain point-to-point connectivity with the head office Which configuration meets the requirement at routers R12 and R13?

○ R12#
interface Tunnel0
 ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp network-id 12
 ip nhrp nhs 172.16.1.11

R13#
interface Tunnel0
 ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp network-id 13
 ip nhrp nhs 172.16.1.11

○ R12#
interface Tunnel0
 ip nhrp map multicast 172.16.1.11
 ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp network-id 12
 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.10.11

R13#
interface Tunnel0
 ip nhrp map multicast 172.16.1.11
 ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp network-id 13
 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.10.11

○ Configure routers R12 and R13 as:

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip nhrp map multicast 172.16.1.11
 ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp network-id 11
 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.10.11
```

○ Configure routers R12 and R13 as:

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp network-id 11
 ip nhrp nhs 172.16.1.11
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

D

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip access-list extended CoPP-ICMP
 permit icmp any any echo
!
ip access-list extended CoPP-BGP
 permit tcp any eq bgp any established
!
ip access-list extended CoPP-EIGRP
 permit eigrp any host 224.0.0.10
!
Class-map match-all CoPP-CLASS
 match access-group name CoPP-ICMP
 match access-group name CoPP-BGP
 match access-group name CoPP-EIGRP
!
```

Refer to the exhibit A CoPP policy is implemented to allow specific control traffic, but the traffic is not matching as expected and is getting unexpected behavior of control traffic. Which action resolves the issue?

Options:

A- Use match-any instruction in class-map

B- Create a separate class map against each ACL.

C- Create a separate class map lor ICMP traffic.

D- Use default-class to match ICMP traffic

Answer:

A