



Free Questions for 350-501 by certscare

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Simulation 8

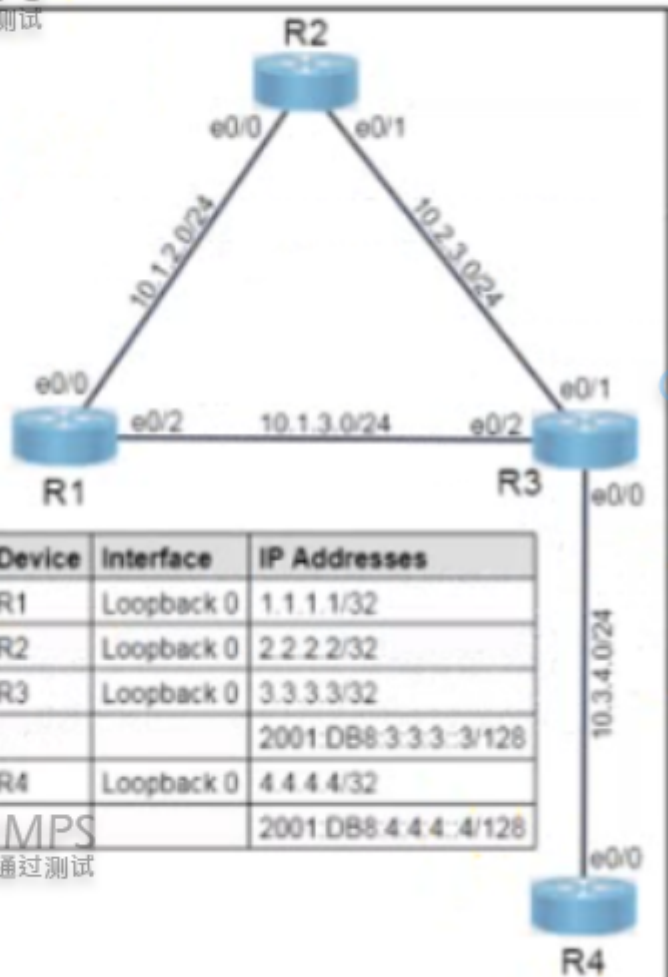
Guidelines

Topology

Tasks

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试



CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

R1

R2

R3

R4

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

R1 #



CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

1. Add relevant BGP configurations to R2 to ensure the IBGP neighborships are up on R2. All 7 prefixes of R1 should be learned on R3 via IBGP.

2. Modify and add relevant BGP neighborship configurations to R3 and R4 to ensure the EBGP neighborships are up. Do not use "disable-connected-check." All 7 prefixes of R1 should be learned on R4 via EBGP.

3. Ensure that both R4 and R3 have IPv6 peering, and on R4, the EBGP IPv4 neighborship/IPv6 neighborship is shut down once the number of prefixes received crosses 10.

Initial configuration with IP addressing and ISIS neighborship has been completed. The candidate must not make any changes to the configurations except to fulfill the tasks listed above.

CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试

CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试

CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试

CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试

Options:

A- See the solution below

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Solution

R3

```
router bgp 65413
```

```
add ipv4
```

```
nei 2.2.2.2 allowas-in
```

```
nei 4.4.4.4 allowas-in
```

```
add ipv6
```

```
nei 2001:db8:4:4:4::4 allowas-in
```

```
end
```

```
copy run start
```

```
=====
```

```
R2
```

```
router bgp 65413
```

```
nei 1.1.1.1 as-override
```

```
nei 3.3.3.3 as-override
```

```
end
```

```
copy run start
```

```
=====
```

```
R3
```

```
router bgp 65413
```

```
nei 10.3.4.2 remot 65412
```

```
nei 2001:db8:3:4::2 remot 65412
```

```
nei 2001:db8:4:4:4:4::4 remot 65412
```

```
nei 2001:db8:4:4:4:4::4 ebgp-multihop 10
```

```
add ip4
```

```
nei 10.3.4.2 act
```

```
ex
```

```
add ipv6
```

```
nei 2001:db8:4:4:4:4::4 activate
```

```
nei 2001:db8:4:4:4:4::4 ebgp-multihop 10
```

```
nei 2001:db8:3:4::2 act
```

```
end
```

```
copy run start
```

```
=====
```

```
R4
```

```
router bgp 65412
```

```
nei 10.3.4.1 remot 65413
```

```
nei 2001:db8:3:3:3:3::3 remot 65413
```

```
nei 2001:db8:3:3:3:3::3 ebgp-multihop 10
```

```
nei 2001:db8:3:4::1 remot 65413

add ipv4

nei 10.3.4.1 remot act

nei 10.3.4.1 prefix-limit 10

add ipv6

nei 2001:db8:3:3:3:3::3 activate

nei 2001:db8:3:3:3:3::3 ebgp-multihop 10

nei 2001:db8:3:3:3:3::3 prefix-limit 10

nei 2001:db8:3:4::1 activate

nei 2001:db8:3:4::1 prefix-limit 10

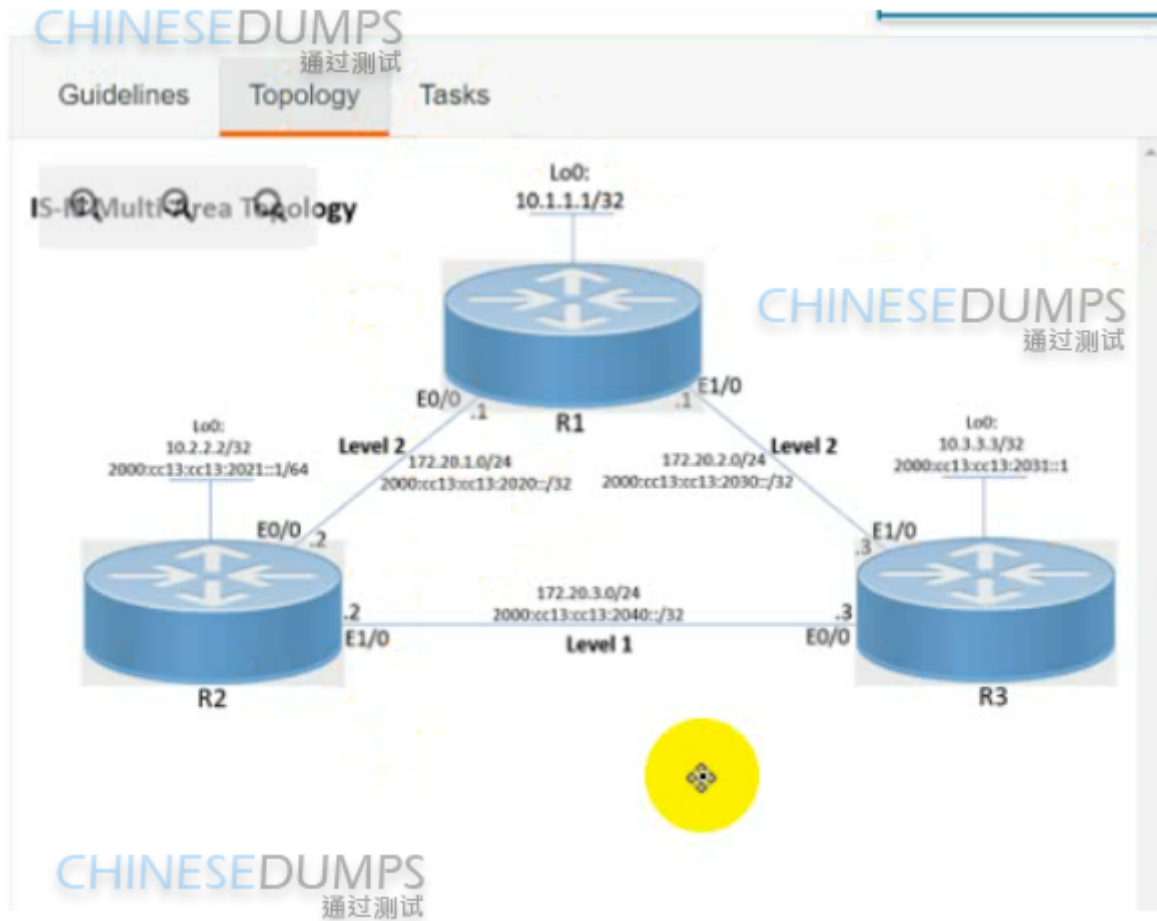
end

copy run start
```

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Simulation 7



Configure the IS-IS routing protocol for R1, R2, and R3 according to the topology to achieve these goals:

1. Configure HMAC-MD5 authentication for R1, R2, and R3 links that form the IS-IS adjacency using the ISIS commands on the interfaces using these parameters:
 - key-chain name: AUTH_ISIS
 - key ID: 2
 - password: C1sc0!
2. Configure ISIS metric on R1, R2, and R3 to:
 - 15 for each level on all interfaces that form adjacency on router R1
 - 20 for each level on all interfaces that form adjacency on router R2
 - 25 for each level on all interface that form adjacency on R3

Options:

A- See the solution below

Answer:

A

Explanation:

R1

```
key chain AUTH_ISIS
```

```
key 2
```

```
key-string C1sco!
```

```
exit
```

```
int range et0/0 , et1/0
```

```
isis authen key-chain AUTH_ISIS
```

```
ip isis
```

```
isis metric 15
```

Copy run start

R2

key chain AUTH_ISIS

key 2

key-string C1sco!

exit

int range et0/0 , et1/0

isis authen key-chain AUTH_ISIS

ip isis

isis metric 20

Copy run start

R3

key chain AUTH_ISIS

key 2

key-string C1sco!

exit

int range et0/0 , et1/0

isis authen key-chain AUTH_ISIS

ip isis

isis metric 25

Copy run start

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Simulation 6

Guidelines

Topology

Tasks

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

BGP AS 100

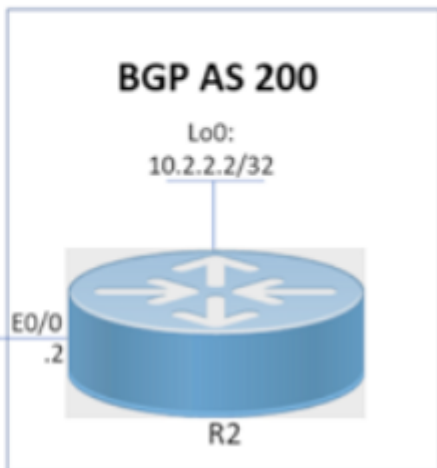
Lo0:
10.1.1.1/32



R1

E0/0
.1

172.16.0.0/24



BGP AS 200

Lo0:
10.2.2.2/32



R2

E0/0
.2

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

R1

R2

R1>

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

R1 and R2 currently have an eBGP connection. Configure and verify these tasks on R1 and R2:

1. Apply the preconfigured route map R1-TO-R2 on R1 to receive the R2 Loopback address on R1.
2. Apply the preconfigured route map R2-TO-R1 on R2 to receive the R1 Loopback address on R2.
3. R1 must advertise network 10.1.1.1/32 toward R2.
Redistribution is not allowed.
4. R2 must advertise network 10.2.2.2/32 toward R1.
Redistribution is not allowed.

Submit feedback about this item.

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

R1>

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

CHINESED

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

Options:

A- See the solution below

Answer:

A

Explanation:

R1

```
router bgp 100
```

```
address-family ipv4
```

```
nei 172.16.0.2 route-map R1-TO-R2 in
```

```
network 10.1.1.1 mask 255.255.255.255
```

```
copy run start
```

R2

```
router bgp 200
```

```
address-family ipv4
```



```
network 10.2.2.2 mask 255.255.255.255
```

```
nei 172.16.0.1 route-map R2-TO-R1 in
```

```
copy run start
```

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Simulation 5

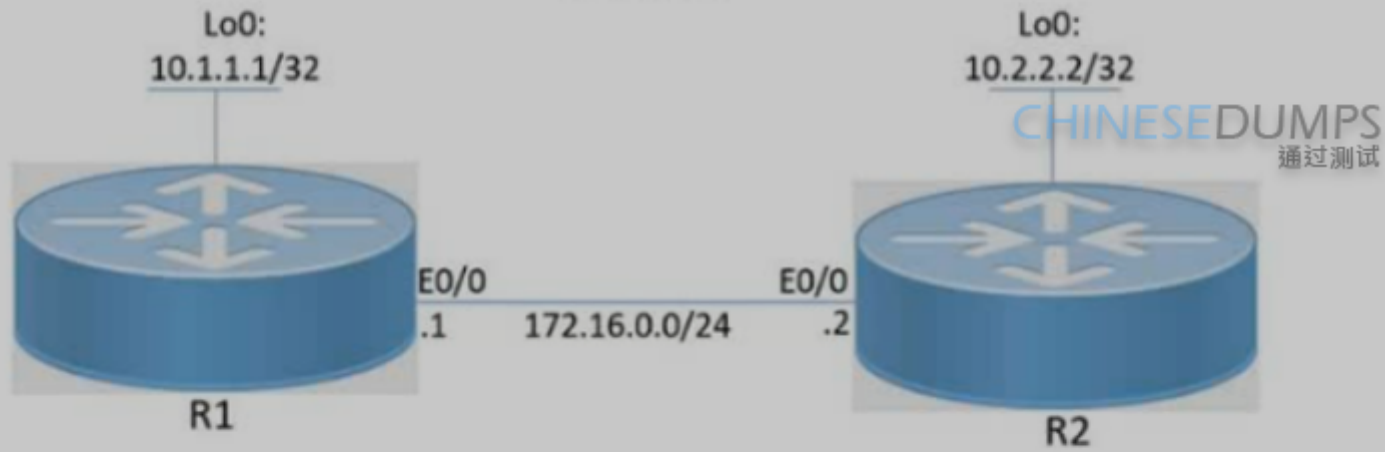
Guidelines

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CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试

OSPF Process ID 10 Area 0



CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试

Guidelines

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Tasks

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

Configure and verify the OSPF neighbor adjacency between R1 and R2 in OSPF area 0 according to the topology to achieve these goals:

1. Configure OSPF cost to 15 on R1 and R2.
2. Redistribute all the static routes defined in R1 and R2 to the OSPF routing protocol.
3. Set the OSPF hello interval to 5 and the OSPF dead interval to 10 between R1 and R2.

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

Submit feedback about this item.

CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试

Options:

A- See the solution below

Answer:

A

Explanation:

R1

```
router ospf 10
```

```
redistribute static
```

```
int et0/0
```

```
ip ospf hello-interval 5
```

```
ip ospf dead-interval 10
```

```
ip ospf cost 15
```

```
ip ospf 10 area 0
```

```
copy run start
```

R2

```
router ospf 10
```

```
redistribute static
```

```
int et0/0
```

ip ospf hello-interval 5

ip ospf dead-interval 10

ip ospf cost 15

ip ospf 10 area 0

copy run start

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

SIMULATION 4

Guidelines

Topology

Tasks

R1

R2

EBGP Neighbor Adjacency

ASN: 65515

Lo0:
1.1.1.1/32
2000:cc13:cc13:1::1/128



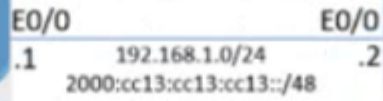
R1

ASN: 65516

Lo0:
2.2.2.2/32
2000:cc13:cc13:2::1/128



R2



R1>


Guidelines

Topology

Tasks

Configure the BGP routing protocol for R1 and R2 according to the topology to achieve these goals:

1. Configure EBGP neighbor adjacency for the IPv4 and IPv6 address family between R1 and R2 using Loopback0 IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. All BGP updates must come from the Loopback0 interface as the source. Do not use IGP routing protocols to complete this task.
2. Configure MD5 Authentication for the EBGP adjacency between R1 and R2. The password is clear text **C1sc0!**.

 Submit feedback about this item.

R1

R2

```
R1>
```

Options:

A- See the solution below

Answer:

A

Explanation:

R1

Router bgp 65515

No bgp default ipv4-unicast

Neig 2.2.2.2 remote-as 65516

Nei 2.2.2.2 update-soc loopback0

Nei 2.2.2.2 ebgp-multihop 2

Neig 2.2.2.2 pass C1sc0!

Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 remote-as 65516

Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 update-so loopback0

Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 pass C1sc0!

Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 ebgp-multihop 2

Address-family ipv4

Neig 2.2.2.2 activate

Address-family ipv6

Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1 activate

Ip route 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.2

Ipv6 route 2000:cc13:cc13:2::1/128 2000:cc13:cc13:cc13::2

R2

Router bgp 65516

No bgp default ipv4-unicast

Neig 1.1.1.1 remote-as 65515

Nei 1.1.1.1 update-soc loopback0

Nei 1.1.1.1 pass C1sc0!

Nei 1.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop 2

Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 remote-as 65515

Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 update-so loopback0

Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 pass C1sc0!

Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 ebgp-multihop 2

Address-family ipv4

Neig 1.1.1.1 activate

Address-family ipv6

Nei 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1 activate

Ip route 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1

Ipv6 route 2000:cc13:cc13:1::1/128 2000:cc13:cc13:cc13::1

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

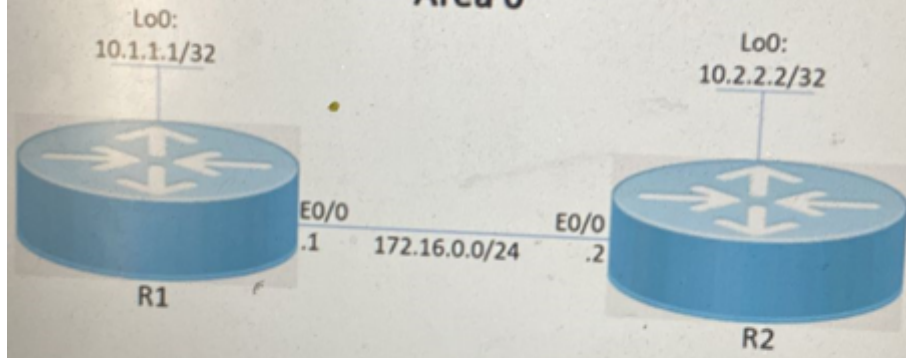
Simulation 3

Guidelines

Topology

Tasks

OSPF Process ID 10 Area 0



Guidelines

Topology

Tasks

Configure and verify the OSPF neighbor adjacency between R1 and R2 in OSPF area 0 according to the topology to achieve these goals:

1. Establish R1 and R2 OSPF adjacency. All interfaces must be advertised in OSPF by using the OSPF interface command method. Use Loopback0 as the OSPF ID.
2. There must be no DR/BDR elections in OSPF Area 0 when establishing the neighbor relationship between R1 and R2. OSPF must not generate the host entries /32 for the adjacent interfaces.
3. Enable OSPF MD5 Authentication between both routers at the interface level with password **C1sc0!**.

Options:

A- See the solution below

Answer:

A

Explanation:

TASK1:

Run "sh run" command on both routers, check if there is any "router ospf" configured. If it's configured, check if Loopback0 ip it's being used as OSPF ID. If it's, jump to TASK2. Otherwise run:

R1

```
router ospf 10
```

```
router-id 10.1.1.1
```

R2

```
router ospf 10
```

```
router-id 10.2.2.2
```

TASK2:

R1 & R2

```
int lo0
```

```
ip ospf 10 area 0
```

```
ip ospf network point-to-point
```

```
!  
int e0/0  
ip ospf network point-to-point  
ip ospf 10 area 0  
ip ospf authentication message-digest  
ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 C1sc0!  
!
```

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Simulation2

TOPOLOGY

Guidelines

Topology

Tasks

CHINESEDUMPS Guidelines 通过测试

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

- Refer to the **Tasks** tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- Refer to the **Topology** tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- **Save your configurations** to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- Click **Next** at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- When **Next** is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened.

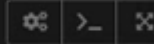
CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试

R1

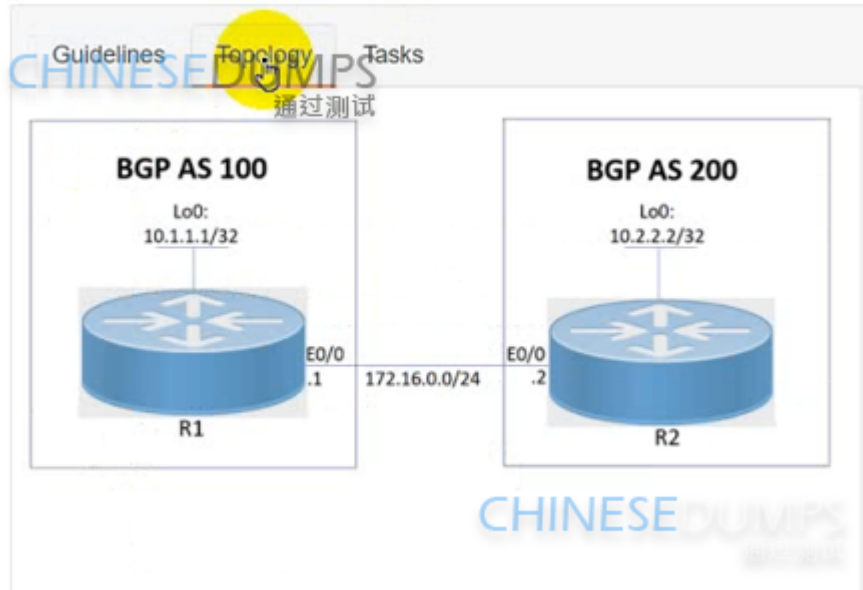
R2

R1>

CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试



CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试



R1 R2

```
R1>en
R1#
R1#
R1#
```

CHINESEDUMPS 通过测试

CHINESEDUMPS 通过测试

Guidelines Topology **Tasks**

R1 R2

CHINESEDUMPS
R1 and R2 are having issues forming an eBGP neighbor relationship. Troubleshoot and resolve the issue to achieve these goals:

1. Configure R1 and R2 to form a BGP neighborship using their Loopback interfaces.
2. Form the neighbor relationship using a BGP multihop mechanism. Use minimal values to solve the issue.

```
R1>en
R1#
R1#
R1#
```

CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试

CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试

Options:

A- See the solution below

Answer:

A

Explanation:

R1

R1

R2

```
R1>enabler1
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
(255.255.255.255)
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)

% Bad IP address or host name
% Unknown command or computer name, or unable to find computer address
R1>
R1>
R1>en
R1#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#router bgp 100
R1(config-router)#nei
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 rem
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 remote-as 200
R1(config-router)#nei
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 eb
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 ebgp-multihop 2
R1(config-router)#nei
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 up
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 update-source lo
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 update-source lo0
R1(config-router)#exit
R1(config)#exit
R1#copy run s
*Apr  9 13:59:08.990: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

R2

R1

R2

```
R2>
R2> CHINESEDUMPS
R2>en
R2#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#router bgp 200
R2(config-router)#nei
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 remo
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100
R2(config-router)#nei
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 up
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source lo
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source lo0
R2(config-router)#nei
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 e
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop 2
R2(config-router)#^Z
R2#
*Apr  9 13:59:48.470: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.1.1.1 Up
*Apr  9 13:59:48.646: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console
e by console
R2#
R2#copy run star
R2#copy run startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R2#
```

```
R2#  
*Apr 9 13:59:48.430: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.1.1.1 Up  
*Apr 9 13:59:48.646: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console  
e by console  
R2#
```

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Simulation1

Guidelines

Topology

Tasks

CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试

IS-IS Multi-Area Topology



R1

R2

R3

CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试

```

R1>enabler1
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
(255.255.255.255)
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
% Bad IP address or host name
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
% Unknown command or computer name, or unable to find
R1>
    
```

Guidelines

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CHINESEDUMPS

Guidelines

通过测试



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CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

R1

R2

R3

R3>

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

Guidelines Topology **Tasks**

Configure the IS-IS routing protocol for R1, R2, and R3 according to the topology to achieve these goals.

通过测试

1. Enable IS-IS routing protocol parameters:
 - R1: Routing area tag: 1, Net: 49.0001.0010.0001.0101.00
 - R2: Routing area tag: 2, Net: 49.0001.0010.0002.0202.00
 - R3: Routing area tag: 3, Net: 49.0001.0010.0003.0303.00
2. Configure IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6:
 - Only Level 1 adjacency for: R2 and R3 links
 - Only Level 2 adjacency for: R1 and R2 links
 - Only Level 2 adjacency for: R1 and R3 links.
3. Configure CLNS Domain and Area password **C1sc0!** for the authentication of all IS-IS adjacency links on R1, R2, and R3. Use the clear text ISIS authentication mechanism for this task.

[Submit feedback about this item.](#)

CHINESE DUMPS

R1 R2 R3

```
R1>enabler1
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
(255.255.255.255)
Translating "enabler1" through test server (255.255.255.255)
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
% Bad IP address or host name
Translating "enabler1"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
% Unknown command or computer name, or unable to find computer address
R1>
```

CHINESE DUMPS

通过测试

Next

Options:

A- See the solution below

Answer:

A

Explanation:

SOLUTION:-

R1

Config t

router isis 1

net 49.0001.0010.0001.0101.00

area-password C1sc0!

int et0/0

ip router isis 1

isis authen mode text level-2

isis circuit-type level-2

isis tag 1

int et1/0

ip router isis 1

isis authen mode text level-2

isis circuit-type level-2

isis tag 1

R2

router isis 2

net 49.0001.0010.0002.0202.00

area-password C1sc0!

int et0/0

ip router isis 2

isis authen mode text level-2

isis circuit-type level-2

isis tag 2

```
int et1/0
```

```
ip router isis 2
```

```
isis authen mode text level-1
```

```
isis circuit-type level-1
```

```
isis tag 2
```

```
R3
```

```
router isis 3
```

```
net 49.0001.0010.0003.0303.00
```

```
area-password C1sc0!
```

```
int et0/0
```

```
ip router isis 3
```

```
isis authen mode text level-1
```

```
isis circuit-type level-1
```

```
isis tag 3
```

```
int et1/0
```

ip router isis 3

isis authen mode text level-2

isis circuit-type level-2

isis tag 3

R1 Verification: -

```
R1#show isis neighbors
CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试
Tag 1:
System Id      Type Interface      IP Address      State Holdtime Circu
it Id
R2             L2 Et0/0            172.20.1.2     UP      8      R2.02
R3             L2 Et1/0            172.20.2.3     UP      8      R3.02
Tag null:
R1#
```

R1

Config t

Ipv6 unicast-routing

Router isis 1

Metric-style wide

Address-family ipv6 unicast

Multi-topology

Int loop0

Ip router isis 1

Ipv6 router isis 1

Isis tag 1

Int et0/0

Ipv6 router isis 1

Int et1/0

Ipv6 router isis 1

R2

Config t

Ipv6 unicast-routing

Router isis 2

Metric-style wide

Address-family ipv6 unicast

Multi-topology

Int loop0

Ip router isis 2

Ipv6 router isis 2

Isis tag 2

Int et0/0

Ipv6 router isis 2

Int et1/0

Ipv6 router isis 2

R3

Config t

Ipv6 unicast-routing

Router isis 3

Metric-style wide

Address-family ipv6 unicast

Multi-topology

Int loop0

Ip router isis 3

Ipv6 router isis 3

Isis tag 3

Int et0/0

Ipv6 router isis 3

Int et1/0

Ipv6 router isis 3

R1 Ipv6 Verification: -


```
R1#show clns neighbors
```

CHINESEDUMPS

```
Tag 1: 通过测试
```

System Id	Interface	SNPA	State	Holdtime	Type
R2 IS-IS	Et0/0	aabb.cc00.0200	Up	9	L2
R3 IS-IS	Et1/0	aabb.cc00.0301	Up	7	L2

CHINESEDUMPS

通过测试

```
Tag null:
```

```
R1#sh ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 8 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
        B - BGP, HA - Home Agent, MR - Mobile Router, R - RIP
        H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea
        IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, NM - NEMO
        ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination, NDr - Redir
ect
        RL - RPL, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1
        OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
        la - LISP alt, lr - LISP site-registrations, ld - LISP dyn-eid
        lA - LISP away, a - Application
C 2000:CC13:CC13:2020::/64 [0/0]
  via Ethernet0/0, directly connected
L 2000:CC13:CC13:2020::1/128 [0/0]
  via Ethernet0/0, receive
I2 2000:CC13:CC13:2021::/64 [115/20]
  via FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:200, Ethernet0/0
C 2000:CC13:CC13:2030::/64 [0/0]
  via Ethernet1/0, directly connected
L 2000:CC13:CC13:2030::1/128 [0/0]
  via Ethernet1/0, receive
I2 2000:CC13:CC13:2031::/64 [115/20]
  via FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:301, Ethernet1/0
I2 2000:CC13:CC13:2040::/64 [115/20]
  via FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:301, Ethernet1/0
L FF00::/8 [0/0]
  via Null0, receive
R1#
```

R1

Copy run start

R2

Copy run start

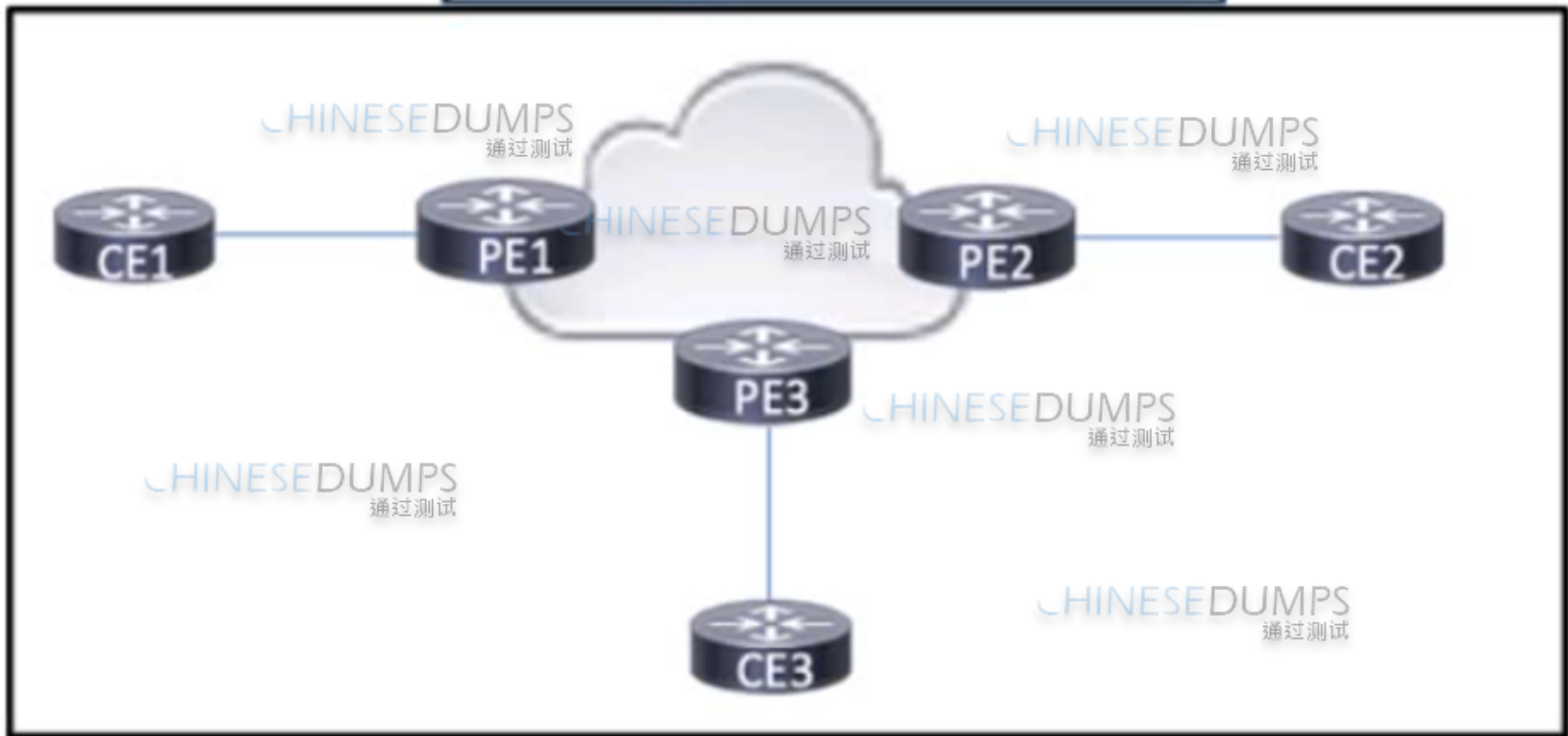
R3

Copy run start

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. A large enterprise has multiple branch offices that span several geographic regions. The enterprise runs MPLS within the core to propagate VPNv4 routes using BGP. After a recent series of DDoS attacks disrupted the network, a network engineer has been asked to reconfigure BGP to help mitigate future attacks. Which configuration must the engineer apply?

A)

```
router bgp 100
address-family ipv4 flowspec
neighbor 192.168.1.1 activate
```

B)

```
router bgp 100
address-family ipv4 mdt
neighbor 192.168.1.1 activate
```

C)

```
router bgp 100
address-family ipv4
neighbor 192.168.1.1 activate
```

D)

```
router bgp 100
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 192.168.1.1 activate
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

B

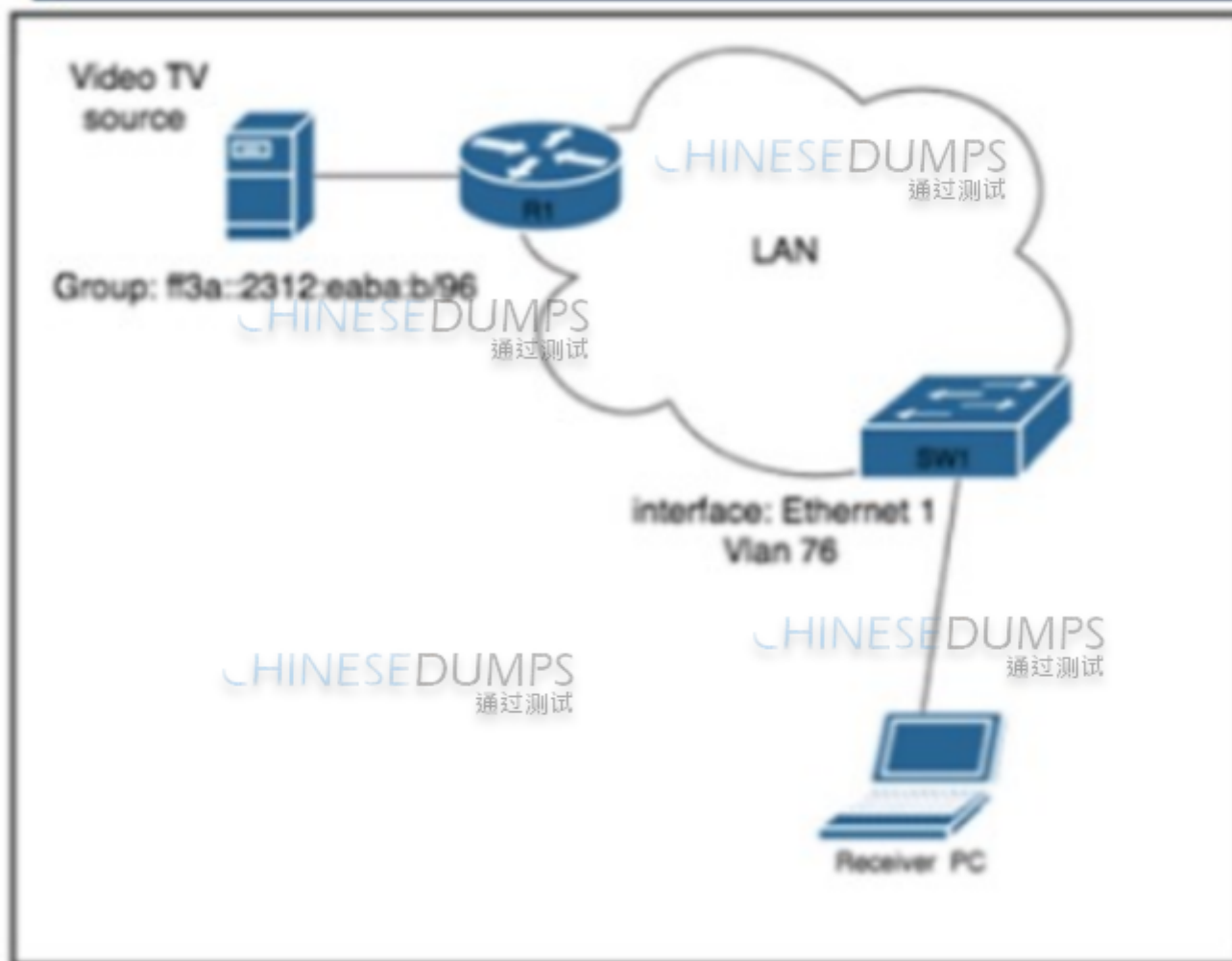
Explanation:

To mitigate DDoS attacks in a BGP environment, an engineer can apply BGP FlowSpec, which allows for the creation of traffic filtering policies that can be distributed across the network. This configuration enables the network to respond quickly to DDoS attacks by filtering or redirecting malicious traffic based on predefined criteria, such as source IP, destination IP, and port numbers.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer working for a telecommunication company with an employee ID: 4602:62:646 is configuring security controls for the IPv6 multicast group, which is used for video TV. The solution from the engineer should reduce network usage and minimize the leave latency for the user that is connected to VLAN 76. Which two configurations meet this goal? (Choose two.)

A)

Apply the following commands globally on SW1:

```
ipv6 mld vlan 76 fast-leave vlan 76  
ipv6 mld security join vlan 76
```

B)

Configure an ACL to limit the IPv6 multicast group with the entry **permit ipv6 any ff3a::2312:eaba:b/96**.

C)

Configure an ACL to limit the IPv6 multicast group with the entries **ipv6 access-list security_access_list** and **permit ipv6 ff3a::2312:eaba:b/96 any**.

D)

Apply the following commands globally on SW1:

```
ipv6 mld vlan 76 immediate-leave  
ipv6 mld snooping
```

E)

Apply the following commands globally on SW1:

```
ipv6 mld snooping multicast optimise-multicast-flood  
ipv6 mld snooping fast-leave group security_access_list
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

E- Option E

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

To reduce network usage and minimize leave latency for users connected to VLAN 76, the configurations should focus on efficient multicast traffic management. Option A likely involves enabling IPv6 MLD snooping, which restricts multicast traffic to only the ports that have members interested in receiving the traffic, thus reducing unnecessary network usage. Option C might include configuring fast-leave processing, which allows the switch to immediately stop forwarding multicast traffic to a port when the last member of a multicast group leaves, reducing leave latency.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
GET https://192.168.201.10/api/class/aaaUser.json?  
query-target-filter=eq(aaaUser.lastName,"CiscoTest")
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured several network devices to run REST APIs. After testing, the organization plans to use REST APIs throughout the network to manage the network more efficiently. What is the effect if this script?

Options:

- A- It returns an AAA users with the last name CiscoTest.
- B- It creates a class map named aauser with traffic tagged from AAA.
- C- It queries the local database to find a user named aaaUser.Json
- D- It adds the user CiscoTest to the AAA database located at 192.168.201.10.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The script shown in the exhibit is a REST API call that adds a user with the last name 'CiscoTest' to the AAA database on the server located at the IP address 192.168.201.10. This is achieved through a POST request, which is typically used to create or update resources on a server. The script specifies the user details in JSON format, which is a common data format used for API calls.

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