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Question 1

How do Ethernet virtual circuits provide a way for service providers to maximize the use of VLAN tags'-1

Options:

A- They add an additional tag to VLANs that allows up to two switch ports to use the same globally configured VLAN ID.

B- They redefine the VLAN tag to include classification, forwarding, and QoS using MPLS labels and EXP bits

C- They separate the classification and forwarding concepts for VLAN tagging which allows multiple switch ports to use the same VLAN ID without it being configured globally.

D- They assign VLAN IDs to VTP domains so that the same VLAN ID are used more than once globally.

Answer:

C

Question 2

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router 1:

router bgp 65515
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
bgp router-id 192.168.0.1
neighbor 191.168.0.2 remote-as 65515

address-family ipv4
   neighbor 191.168.0.2 route-reflector-client

address-family vpnv4
   neighbor 191.168.0.2 activate
   neighbor 100.1.3.3 send-community extended
```

Router 1 is a route reflector client within a service provider core PE1 cannot see VPNv4 routes received from the ASBR PE1 only has an iBGP relationship with Router 1. Which action resolves this issue?

Options:

A- Activate PE1 as a neighbor under the IPv4 address family.

B- Configure Router 1 as a route reflector for PE1 under the VPNv4 address family.

C- Configure PE1 to have an eBGP relationship with Router 1.

D- Enable BGP default ipv4-unicast

Answer:

B

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An engineer noticed that PE3 is failing to accept IPv6 traffic information from PE1 The engineer confirmed that both PE3 and PE1 routers are configured accurately with IPv6 protocol To eliminate IPv6 traffic loss issue, which action must the engineer take to solve the problem?

Options:

A- Disable 6PVE that provides local IPv6 reachability over MPLS.

B- Configure 6PE that provides global IPv6 reachability over IPv4 MPLS

C- Allow PE routers use the MP-iBGP extensions in the IPv6 network configuration to exchange IPv6 reachability information.

D- Configure 6PE forwarding between 6PE routers based on the IPv6 header

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router 1:

interface loopback0
192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0

router ospf 1
network 192.168.10.1 0.0.0.0 area 5
```

Refer to the exhibit Router 1 is a P router in the ISP MPLS core A connected P router cannot generate an MPLS label for the router 1 loopback0 interface Which action resolves this issue?

Options:

A- The loopback0 interface must be in OSPF area 0.

B- The network statement under the routing process must have a wildcard mask of 0 0.0 255.

C- The OSPF network type must be changed on loopback0 to point-to-point

D- A static route to null 0 must be added for the loopback interface and then static routes must be redistributed into OSPF

Answer:

B

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Refer to the exhibit.

Router 1:

vrf ciscotest
    address-family ipv4 unicast
        import route-target
            101:102
            301:202

        export route-target
            201:202
            401:402

An engineer has configured router 1 to provide shared services to clients behind router 2. To complete the implementation so that routes from router 1 are accepted, what must the engineer configure on router 2?

Options:

A- with import route targets 101:102 and 202:201

B- with import route targets 201:202 and 401:402

C- with export route targets 301:202 and 101:102

D- with export route targets 201:202 and 401:402

Answer:

B

Question 6

How do PE routers exchange CE routes between remote sites?

Options:

A- by converting CE routes into VPNv4 routes and exchanging them using MP-BGP

B- by establishing BGP neighbor relationships between all connected CEs to exchange routing information

C- by learning IPv4 routes from connected CEs and redistributing them into the global IGP

D- by converting CE routes into VPNv4 routes and exchanging them using the global IGP

Answer:

A

Question 7

What do routers on the network use to avoid routing loops when OSPF is running as the PE-CE routing protocol on a service provider network?

Options:

A- the AS-Override feature

B- the DN bit with type 3, 5, or 7 LSA

C- the domain tag for type 2 LSA

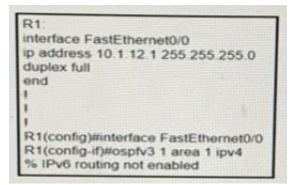**D-** sham links to create a super backbone over the service provider network

Answer:

B

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Refer to the exhibit:

```
R1:
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.1.12.1 255.255.255.0
duplex full
end
!
!
!
R1(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
R1(config-if)#ospfv3 1 area 1 ipv4
% IPv6 routing not enabled
```

A network engineer is implementing an OSPF configuration Based on the output, which statement is true?

Options:

A- In the ospfv3 1 area 1 ipv4 command, area 0 must be configured instead of area 1.

B- OSPFv3 does not run for IPv4 on FastEthemet0/0 until IPv6 routing is enabled on the router and IPv6 is enabled on interface Fastfc.thernet0/0

C- OSPFv3 cannot be configured for IPv4; OSPFv3 works only for IPv6.

D- IPv6 routing not enabled' is just an informational message and OSPFv3 runs for IPv4 on interface FastEthernet0/0 anyway

Answer:

B

Question 9

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

Options:

A- IPv4 IP address

B- source MAC address

C- destination MAC address

D- IPv6 hostname

Answer:

D

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6/configuration/xe-3s/ipv6-xe-36s-book/ip6- mng-apps.html

Question 10

The network engineering group of a large ISP needs to harden the management plane of its Cisco 9000

Series ASRs. While addressing IPv6 ICMP issues, they realized they have to limit the rate at which IPv6 ICMP error messages are sent out on the network. Which command do they need to apply?

Options:

A- icmp ipv6 rate-limit unreachable 1000

B- ipv6 rate-limit 1000

C- icmp ipv4 rate-limit unreachable 1000

D- ipv6 icmp error-interval 50 20

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

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

PE3
ip vrf Internet
   rd 333:3
   route-target export 300:3
   route-target import 100:1
   route-target import 200:2	

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

Options:

A- The CE1 and CE2 VRFs can exchange routes only between their respective VRFs on PE1 and PE2.

B- All three routers must be running a distance-vector routing protocol.

C- All three routers must be running MP-BGP.

D- The CE1 and CE2 VRFs can access the default route provided by the Internet VRF.

E- Only the CE2 VRF can access the default route provided by the Internet VRF.

Answer:

A, C

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- route reflectors

B- route dampening

C- confederations

D- AS override

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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