

350-501 Q&As

Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network Core Technologies (SPCOR)

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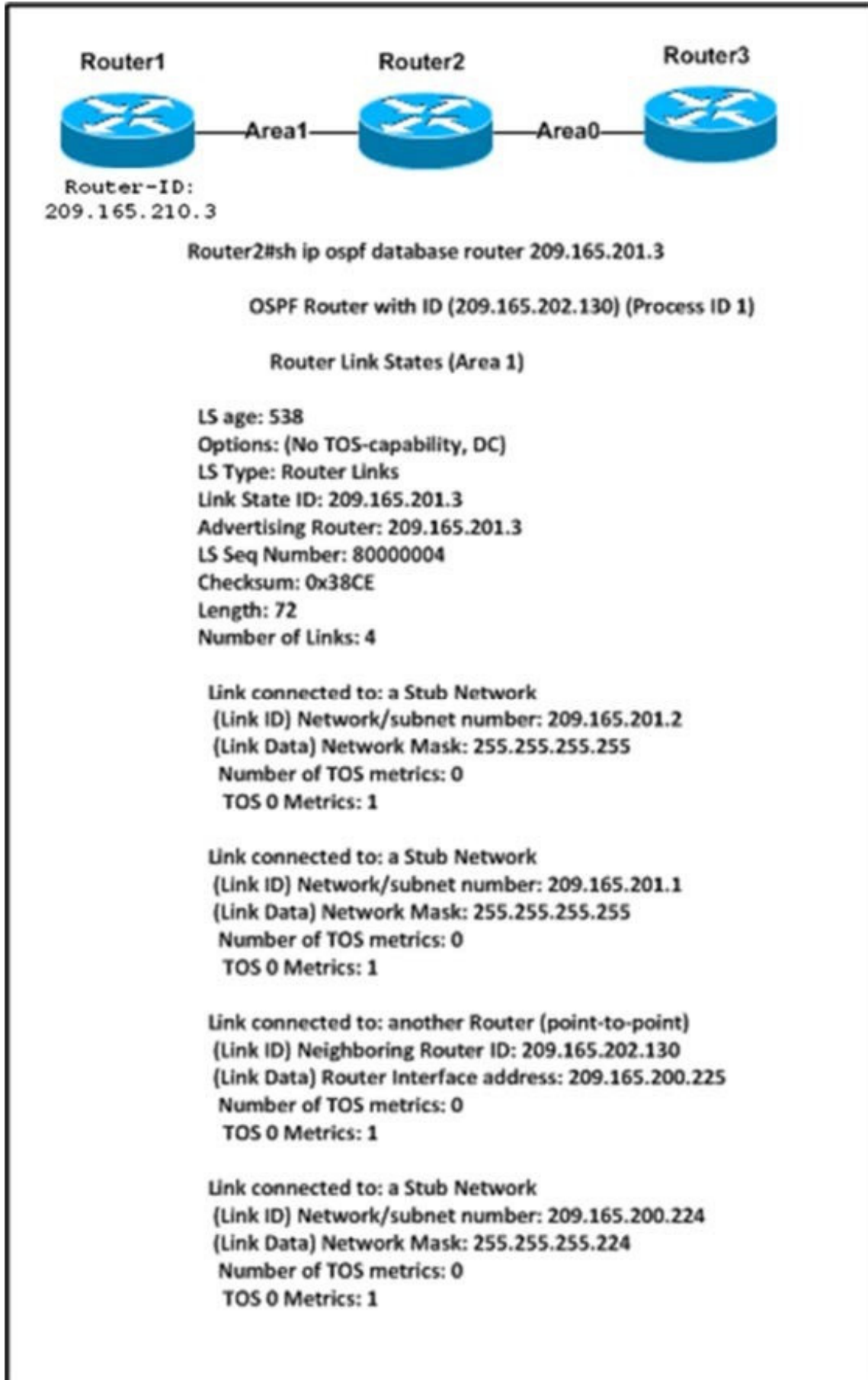
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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.



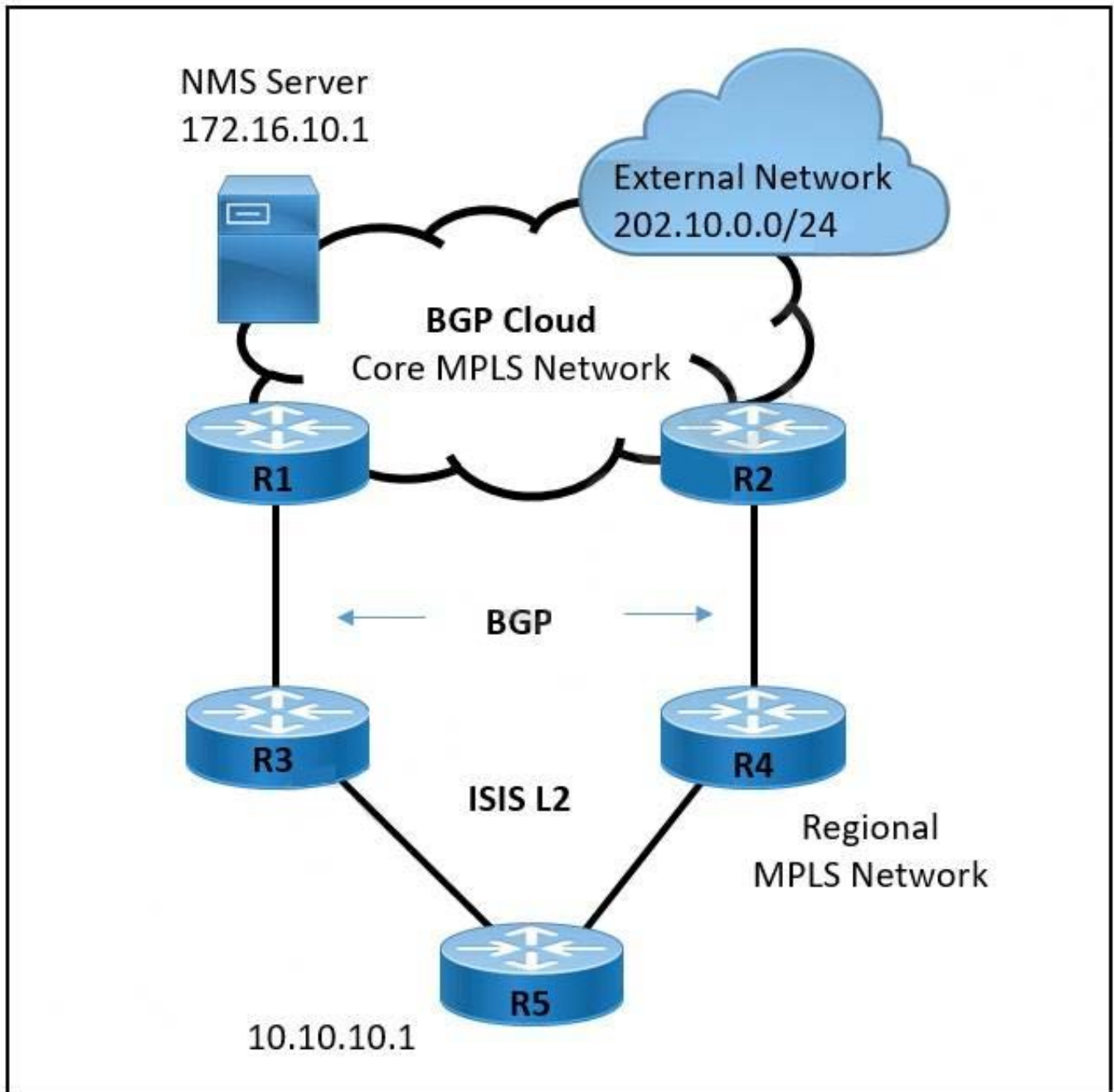
Router 2 connects OSPF area 1 and area 0. Router 2 receives LSA type 1 from Router 1 in area 1. How many type 3 LSAs will be generated by Router 2 into area 0 to advertise all prefixes that are announced by the Router 1 LSA type 1 packet?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.



A large service provider is migrating device management from Layer 2 VLAN-based to Layer 3 IP-based solution. An engineer must configure the ISIS solution with these requirements:

1.
Network management server IP 172.16.10.1 must be advertised from the core MPLS network to the regional domain.
2.
The external network 202.10.0.0/24 must not establish ISIS peering with the R5 router.
3.
The regional network must prevent sending unnecessary hello packets and flooding the routing tables of the R5 router.

Which two ISIS parameters must be implemented to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. LSP lifetime maximum
- B. advertise-passive-only
- C. overload bit passive
- D. attached bit on ISIS instance
- E. passive-interface Loopback0

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

```
snmp-server community ciscotest ro 2
```

What is significant about the number 2 in the configuration?

- A. It indicates two SNMP managers can read and write with the agent using community string ciscotest.
- B. It dictates the number of sessions that can be open with the SNMP manager.
- C. It is the numeric name of the ACL that contains the list of SNMP managers with access to the agent.
- D. It represents the version of SNMP running.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

How does Inter-AS Option-A function when two PE routers in different autonomous systems are directly connected?

- A. The two routers share all Inter-AS VPNv4 routes and redistribute routes within an IBGP session to provide end-to-end reach.
- B. The two routers establish an MP-EBGP session to share their customers' respective VPNv4 routes.
- C. The two routers treat one another as CE routers and advertise unlabeled IPv4 routes through an EBGP session.
- D. The two routers share VPNv4 routes over a multihop EBGP session and set up an Inter-AS tunnel using one another's label.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Which two features describe TI-LFA? (Choose two.)

- A. TI-LFA uses PQ or P and Q nodes on the post-convergence path to compute the backup path.
- B. Post-convergence, TI-LFA considers the next-hop neighbor to calculate the backup repair path.
- C. TI-LFA works with point of local repair when the PQ node supports only LDP capability.
- D. Unlike RLFA, TI-LFA works without the PQ node and provides double segment failure protection.
- E. TI-LFA leverages the post-convergence path that carries data traffic after a failure.

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 6

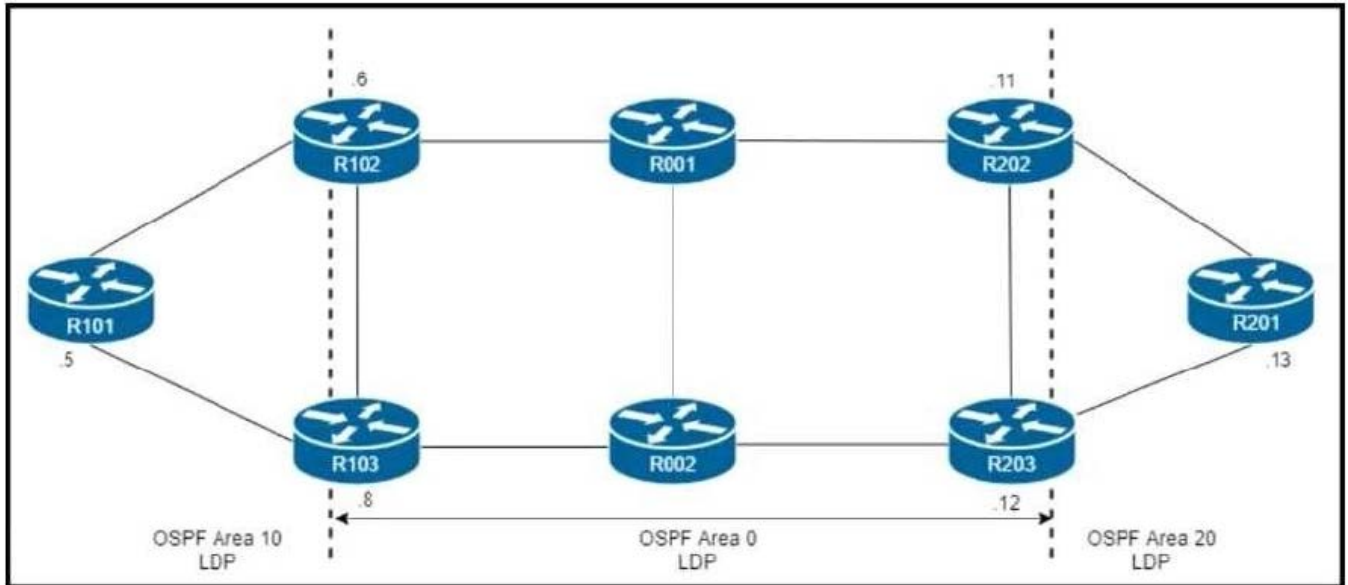
Which protocol is used to convey configuration information to cable modems in a DOCSIS network?

- A. DHCP
- B. RPC
- C. NETCONF
- D. TFTP

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.



R101 is peering with R102 and R103, and R201 is peering with R202 and R203 using iBGP Labeled Unicast address families. The OSPF area 0 border routers are in a full iBGP Labeled Unicast mesh, and VPNv4 routes are exchanged directly between PE routers R101 and R201 through iBGP

Which address family-level configuration must be applied on ABR R102 on ABR R102 to support a Unified MPLS routing architecture with partitioned IGP domains?

- A. **router bgp 65512**
address-family ipv4
neighbor 172.16.0.5 route-reflector-client
neighbor 172.16.0.5 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.11 route-reflector-client
neighbor 172.16.0.11 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.12 route-reflector-client
- B. **router bgp 65512**
address-family ipv4
neighbor 172.16.0.5 route-reflector-client
neighbor 172.16.0.5 next-hop-self all
neighbor 172.16.0.5 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.11 next-hop-self all
neighbor 172.16.0.11 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.12 next-hop-self all
neighbor 172.16.0.12 send-label
- C. **router bgp 65512**
address-family ipv4
neighbor 172.16.0.5 route-reflector-client
neighbor 172.16.0.5 next-hop-self all
neighbor 172.16.0.11 next-hop-self all
neighbor 172.16.0.12 next-hop-self all
- D. **router bgp 65512**
address-family ipv4
neighbor 172.16.0.5 route-reflector-client
neighbor 172.16.0.5 next-hop-self
neighbor 172.16.0.5 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.11 next-hop-self
neighbor 172.16.0.11 send-label
neighbor 172.16.0.12 next-hop-self
neighbor 172.16.0.12 send-label

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

A network team has failed to implement IS-IS multitonology. What is the reason for it?

- A. The router did not support VRFs.
- B. The routing process did not support extended metrics.
- C. The router did not have Cisco Discovery Protocol and Cisco Express Forwarding disabled.
- D. The routing process supported Level 1 only.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

Which BGP attribute is used first when determining the best path?

- A. origin
- B. AS path
- C. local preference
- D. weight

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 10

A network operator working for a telecommunication company with an employee Id: 4065 96080 it trying to implement BFD configuration on an existing network of Cisco devices. Which task must the engineer perform to enable BFD on the interfaces?

- A. Disable Cisco Express Forwarding on the interfaces
- B. Disable SSO on the interfaces
- C. Remove any static routes that point to the interfaces
- D. Remove the log option from any ACLs on the interfaces.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show ip ospf interface gig 2
```

```
GigabitEthernet2 is up, line protocol is up Internet Address 172.20.1.12/31, Area 0.0.1.255, Attached via Interface enable Process ID 1, Router ID 10.255.255.1, Network Type Point_to_point, cost:1
```

Topology-MTID : 0Cost : 1 Dsiabled : No Shutdown : No Topology Name : BaseEnabled by interface config, including secondary ip addressesTransmit delay is 1 sec, state point_to_pointTimer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, wait 40, Retransmit 5

R1# show ip interface gig 2

GigabitEthernet2 is up, line protocol is upInternet Address 172.20.1.12/31MTU is 9216 bytes

R2# show ip ospf interface gig 2

GigabitEthernet2 is up, line protocol is up Internet Address 172.20.1.13/31, Area 511, Attached via Interface enable Process ID 1, Router ID 10.255.255.2, Network Type Point_to_multipoint, cost:1

Topology-MTID : 0Cost : 1 Dsiabled : No Shutdown : No Topology Name : BaseEnabled by interface config, including secondary ip addressesTransmit delay is 1 sec, state point_to_multipointTimer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, wait 40, Retransmit 5

R2# show ip interface gig 2

GigabitEthernet2 is up, line protocol is upInternet Address 172.20.1.13/31MTU is 1500 bytes

While troubleshooting the OSPF adjacency between routers R1 and R2 an engineer noticed that both routers are stuck in the EXCHANGE/EXSTART state. What should the engineer fix to solve the ongoing issue?

- A. match IPv4 addresses
- B. match OSPF areas
- C. match OSPF network types
- D. match MTU values

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

A network administrator is planning a new network with a segment-routing architecture using a distributed control plane.

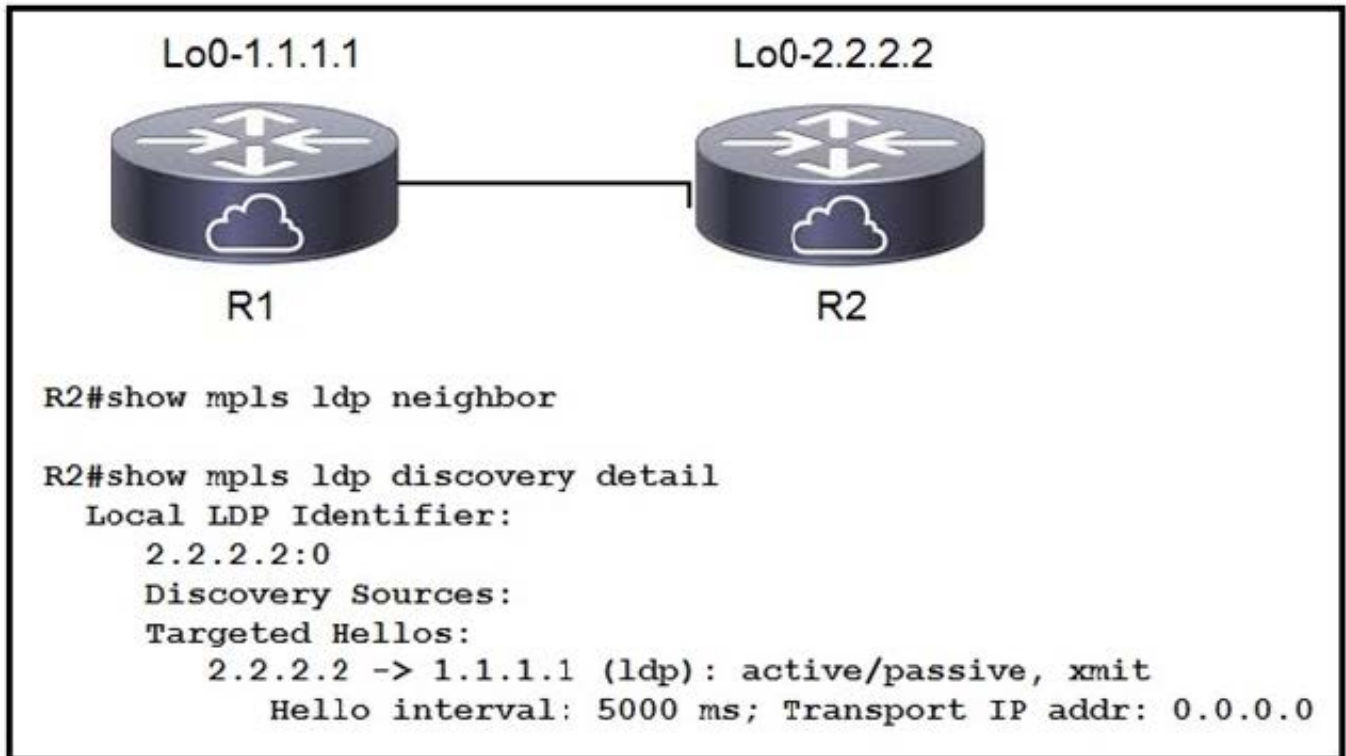
How is routing information distributed on such a network?

- A. Each segment is signalled by an SR controller, but each segment makes Its own steering decisions based on SR policy.
- B. Each segment is signalled by MPLS, and each segment makes steering decisions based on the routing policy pushed by BGP.
- C. Each segment is signalled by an SR controller that makes the steering decisions for each node.
- D. Each segment is signalled by a compatible routing protocol and each segment makes its own steering decisions based on SR policy.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13

Refer to the exhibit.



When implementing an LDP protocol, an engineer experienced an issue between two directly connected routers and noticed that no LDP neighbor exists for 1.1.1.1. Which factor should be the reason for this situation?

- A. LDP needs to be enabled on the R2 loopback interface.
- B. LDP needs to be enabled on the R2 physical interface.
- C. R2 does not see any hellos from R1.
- D. R2 sees the wrong type of hellos from R1.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 14

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
interface fastethernet1/0
  ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
router bgp 65000
  router-id 192.168.1.1
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65012

R2
interface fastethernet1/0
  ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
router bgp 65012
  router-id 192.168.1.1
  neighbor 192.168.1.3 remote-as 65000
  neighbor 192.168.1.3 local-as 65112
```

Assume all other configurations are correct and the network is otherwise operating normally. Which conclusion can you draw about the neighbor relationship between routers R1 and R2?

- A. The neighbor relationship is up.
- B. The neighbor relationship will be up only if the two devices have activated the correct neighbor relationships under the IPv4 address family.
- C. The neighbor is down because the local-as value for R2 is missing in the R1 neighbor statement.
- D. The neighbor relationship is down because R1 believes R2 is in AS 65012.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 15

Why do packet loops occur during the configuration of BIDIR-PIM?

- A. The network does not support BIDIR-PIM
- B. The network is partially upgraded to support BIDIR-PIM
- C. No interface for carrying traffic for multicast groups has been configured
- D. The router has not been configured to advertise itself

Correct Answer: B