

Exam Questions 350-501

Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network Core Technologies

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NEW QUESTION 1



Refer to the exhibit. P3 and PE4 are at the edge of the service provider core and serve as ABR routers. Aggregation areas are on either side of the core. Which statement about the architecture is true?

- A. To support seamless MPLS, the BGP route reflector feature must be disabled.
- B. If each area is running its own IGP, BGP must provide an end-to-end MPLS LSP.
- C. If each area is running its own IGP, the ABR routers must redistribute the IGP routing table into BGP.
- D. To support seamless MPLS, TDP must be used as the label protocol.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

Which configuration modifies Local Packet Transport Services hardware policies?

- A.

```
configure
lpts police
exception invalid rate 400
protocol cdp rate 50
protocol arp rate 5000
```
- B.

```
configure
lpts pifib police hardware
flow ospf unicast default rate 200
flow bgp configured rate 200
flow bgp default rate 100
!
lpts pifib police hardware location 0/2
flow ospf unicast default rate 100
flow bgp configured rate 300
flow icmp application rate 100
flow icmp default rate 100
!
```
- C.

```
configure
lpts pifib hardware police
flow ospf unicast default rate 200
flow bgp configured rate 200
flow bgp default rate 100
!
lpts pifib hardware police location 0/2/CPU0
flow ospf unicast default rate 100
flow bgp configured rate 300
flow icmp application rate 100
flow icmp default rate 100
!
```
- D.

```
configure
lpts punt police location 0/0/CPU0
exception invalid rate 400
protocol cdp rate 50
protocol arp rate 5000
protocol ipv4 options rate 100
exception icmp rate 200
```

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

You are creating new Cisco MPLS TE tunnels. Which type of RSVP message does the headend router send to reserve bandwidth on the path to the tailend router?

- A. path
- B. tear
- C. error

D. reservation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

Router 1:

```
ip route 192.0.2.0 255.255.255.0 null 0
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 null 0 tag 1
```

```
route-map ddos
match tag 1
set ip next-hop 192.0.2.1
set local-preference 150
set community no export
```

```
route-map ddos permit 20
```

```
router bgp 65513
redistribute static route-map ddos
```

Router 2:

```
ip route 192.0.2.0 255.255.255.0 null 0
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is preparing to implement data plane security configuration. Which statement about this configuration is true?

- A. Router 1 and Router 2 advertise the route to 192.0.2.0 to all BGP peers.
- B. All traffic to 192.168.1.0/24 is dropped.
- C. All traffic is dropped.
- D. Router 1 drops all traffic with a local-preference set to 150.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

CE1#

```
interface FastEthernet/0/0/1
description **** HUB CE non router ****
ip address 10.0.12.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
router ospf 100
log-adjacency-changes
network 10.0.12.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

CE2#

```
interface Serial0/0/9
description **** SPOKE CE router ****
encapsulation ppp
ip address 10.0.12.12 255.255.255.0
```

```
router ospf 100
log-adjacency-changes
network 10.0.12.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is configuring customer edge routers to finalize a L2VPN over MPLS deployment. Assume that the AToM L2VPN service that connects the two CEs is configured correctly on the service provider network. Which action causes the solution to fail?

- A. OSPF does not work with L2VPN services.
- B. The routing protocol network types are not compatible.
- C. A loopback with a /32 IP address has not been used.
- D. The xconnect statement has not been defined.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

An engineer working for telecommunication company needs to secure the LAN network using a prefix list. Which best practice should the engineer follow when he implements a prefix list?

- A. An engineer must identify the prefix list with a number only.
- B. The final entry in a prefix list must be /32.

- C. An engineer must include only the prefixes for which he needs to log activity.
D. An engineer must use nonsequential sequence numbers in the prefix list so that he can insert additional entries later.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

```
router ospf 1
nsf ietf restart interval 90
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which purpose of implementing NSF with this configuration is true?

- A. The router uses NSF to handle RP switchover while allowing neighbor relationships to remain up.
B. The router uses NSF to reduce neighbor-relationship downtime during RP switchover.
C. The router uses NSF to load balance traffic on a routed EtherChannel.
D. The router uses NSF to load balance traffic between two links, with the primary link alternating every 90 seconds.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

Which three OSPF parameters must match before two devices can establish an OSPF adjacency? (Choose three.)

- A. IP address
B. subnet mask
C. interface cost
D. process ID
E. area number
F. hello timer setting

Answer: BEF

NEW QUESTION 9

```
R1
router isis
net 52.0011.0000.0000.0001.00
is-type level-2

interface gigabitethernet0/1
ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip router isis

R2
router isis
net 52.0022.0000.0000.0002.00
is-type level-1

interface gigabitethernet0/1
ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
ip router isis
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which statement about the status of the neighbor relationship between R1 and R2 is true?

- A. The neighbor relationship is down because the two routers are configured with different area types.
B. The neighbor relationship is down because the two routers are in the same subnet.
C. The neighbor relationship is up because R2 is level 1 and level 2 router.
D. The neighbor relationship is down because R2 is operating as a Level 1 router and the two routers are in different areas.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

<pre>PE-A ! interface FastEthernet0/0 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.252 ip ospf authentication null ip ospf 1 area 0 duplex full end ! router ospf 1 log-adjacency-changes passive-interface Loopback0 network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 default-metric 200 !</pre>	<pre>PE-B ! interface FastEthernet0/0 ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.252 ip ospf authentication null ip mtu 1400 ip ospf 1 area 0 duplex half end ! R1#sho run b router ospf router ospf 1 log-adjacency-changes passive-interface Loopback10 network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 default-metric 100</pre>
--	--

Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration prevents the OSPF neighbor from establishing?

- A. default-metric
B. duplex
C. network statement
D. mtu

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

```
R1:
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.1.12.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex full
!
router ospf 1
 network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
R2:
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.1.12.2 255.255.255.252
 duplex full
!
router ospf 1
 network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
```

Refer to the exhibit. R1 and R2 are directly connected with Fast Ethernet interfaces and have the above configuration applied. OSPF adjacency is not formed. When the debug ip ospf hello command is issued on R1, these log messages are seen:

```
*Mar 6 21:57:33.051: OSPF-1 HELLO Fa0/0: Mismatched hello parameters from 10.1.12.2
*Mar 6 21:57:33.051: OSPF-1 HELLO Fa0/0: Dead R 40 C 40, Hello R 10 C 10 Mask R
255.255.255.252 C 255.255.255.0
```

Which command can be configured on routers R1 and R2 on f0/0 interfaces to form OSPF adjacency?

- A. ip ospf network point-to-multipoint non-broadcast
- B. ip ospf network non-broadcast
- C. ip ospf network broadcast
- D. ip ospf network point-to-point

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 15

Which two tasks must you perform when you implement LDP NSF on your network? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable NSF for BGP.
- B. Implement direct connections for LDP peers.
- C. Enable NSF for EIGRP.
- D. Disable Cisco Express Forwarding.
- E. Enable NSF for the link-state routing protocol that is in use on the network.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 19

```
R1

router bgp 65000
 router-id 192.268.1.1
 neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65001
 neighbor 192.168.1.2 password cisco
```

Refer to the exhibit. Router R1 and its peer R2 reside on the same subnet in the network. If an engineer implements this configuration to R1, how does it make connections to R2?

- A. R1 establishes TCP connections that are authenticated with a clear-text password.
- B. R1 establishes UDP connections that are authenticated with an MD5 password.
- C. R1 establishes UDP connections that are authenticated with a clear-text password.
- D. R1 establishes TCP connections that are authenticated with an MD5 password.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 21

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 25

Egress PE NAT is being used via a single centralized router to provide Internet access to L3VPN customers.

Which description of the NAT operation is true?

- A. The NAT table contains a field to identify the inside VRF of a translation.
- B. Multiple address pools are needed for the same L3VPN because each site has a separate NAT.
- C. The different L3VPNs using the Internet access must not have IP overlaps internally.
- D. Users in different VRFs cannot share the same outside global IP address.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:iosxrv-1#show mpls ldp discovery brief
Sat Apr 2 22:43:11.362 UTC

Local LDP Identifier: 192.168.0.2:0
```

Discovery Source Session	VRF Name	Peer LDP Id	Holdtime	
Gi0/0/1	default	192.168.0.3:0	15	Y
Gi0/0/2	default	192.168.0.4:0	15	Y
Gi0/0/3	default	192.168.0.5:0	15	Y
Tgt:192.168.0.1	default	192.168.0.1:0	90	Y
Tgt:192.168.0.3	default	192.168.0.3:0	90	Y
Tgt:192.168.0.5	default	-	-	N

Refer to the exhibit. With which router does IOSXRV-1 have LDP session protection capability enabled but session hold up is not active?

- A. 192.168.0.4
- B. 192.168.0.5
- C. 192.168.0.1
- D. 192.168.0.3

Answer: B

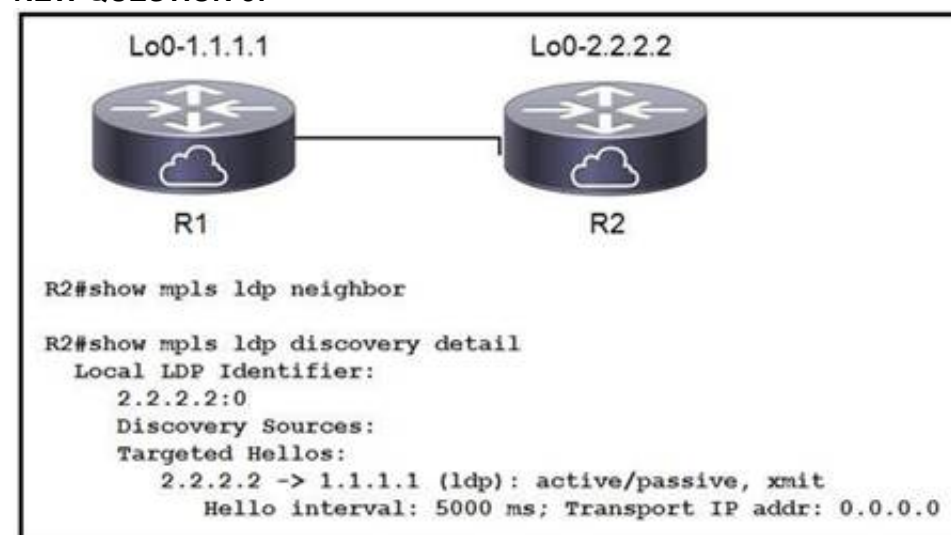
NEW QUESTION 32

When configuring traffic engineering tunnels in Cisco MPLS core network, you see the traffic is not tacking the expected path in the core. Which command do you use to quickly check path of a TE tunnel?

- A. traceroute <tunnel destination IP>
- B. show mpls traffic-engineering tunnels
- C. Ping <tunnel destination IP>
- D. traceroute mpls ipv4 <tunnel destination>

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 37



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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 41

A router RP is configured to perform MPLS LDP graceful restart.

Which three steps are included when the RP sends an LDP initialization message to a neighbor to establish an LDP session? (Choose three.)

- A. Learn from Neighbor (N) flag, set to 1

- B. Recovery Time field
- C. Type-9 LSA
- D. Reconnect Timeout field
- E. Graceful restart capability in OPEN message
- F. Learn from Network (L) flag, set to 1

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 42

```
class-map match-any class1
match-protocol ipv4
match qos-group 4
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is implementing QoS services. Which two statements about the qos-group keyword on Cisco IOS XR are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It marks packets for end-to-end QoS policy enforcement across the network.
- B. QoS group marking occurs on the ingress.
- C. The QoS group numbering corresponds to priority level.
- D. QoS group can be used in fabric QoS policy as match criteria.
- E. It cannot be used with priority traffic class.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 47

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

Refer to the exhibit. 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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 48

What is the difference between SNMP and model- driven telemetry?

- A. SNMP uses the YANG data modeling language.
- B. Telemetry uses traps and inform messages to deliver data to a network administrator on a polling basis.
- C. Telemetry allows for modeled network data to be pushed to the network administrator on an as-needed basis.
- D. SNMP pushes network data to the network administrator whenever it is queried.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator wants to enhance the security for SNMP for this configuration. Which action can the network administrator implement?

- A. Add a community string to the existing entry.
- B. Maintain the configuration but switch to an encrypted password for device access through SSH.
- C. Re-configure to use SNMPv2 with MD5 authentication.
- D. Re-configure to use SNMPv3.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 51

Which service is a VNF role?

- A. Network
- B. Firewall
- C. Storage
- D. Compute

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 53

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