

Cisco

400-201 Exam

Cisco CCIE Service Provider Written Exam

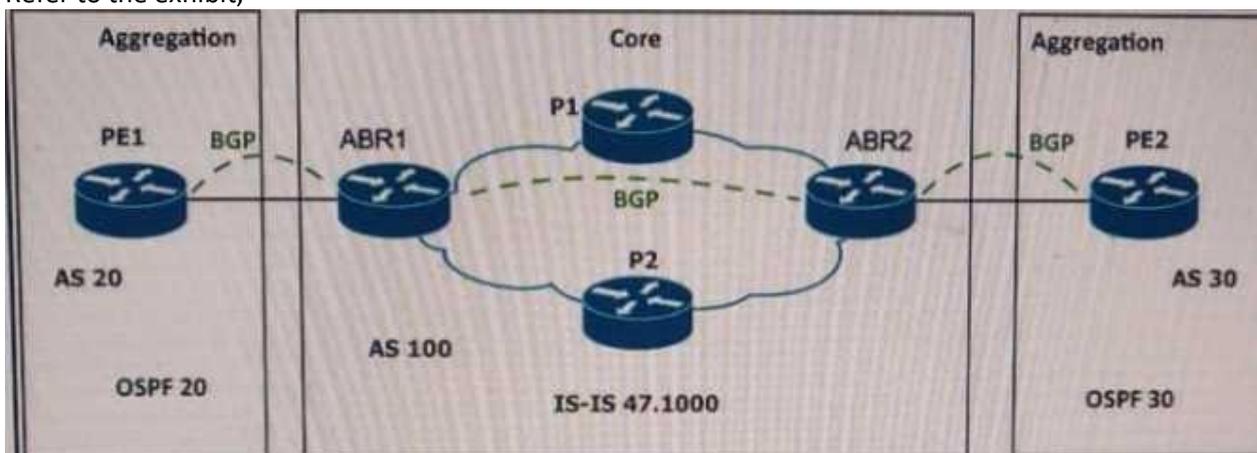
**Questions & Answers
(Demo Version – Limited Content)**

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Version: 20.0

Question: 1

Refer to the exhibit,



Refer to the exhibit. Which two actions must be applied to provide a seamless MPLS solution that integrates aggregation and core of the areas of the network by providing scalable end-to-end LSPs? (Choose two)

- A. Enable VRF lite between core and aggregation links
- B. Extend the IS-IS domain used in the core to the aggregation areas of the network
- C. Deploy BGP between PEs and ASBRs with RFC 3107
- D. Set the next hop for the prefixes advertised by the ABR
- E. Replace Layer 3 VPN services with Layer 2 VPN services

Answer: C, D

Question: 2

Refer to the exhibit.

The diagram shows a network topology with a central AS 10 containing routers PE2, PE4, and RR1. PE2 is connected to CE11 (11.11.11.0/24) and PE4 (4.4.4.4/8). RR1 is connected to PE2 and PE4. The network is connected to the Internet via a cloud.

```

RR1#
ip prefix-list FILTER permit 2.0.0.0/0 ge 32
route-map FILTER permit 30
match ip address prefix-list FILTER
router bgp 10
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 12
neighbor 2.2.2.2 update-source loopback0
neighbor 4.4.4.4 remote-as 13
neighbor 4.4.4.4 update-source loopback0
address-family ipv4
bgp next-hop route-map FILTER
neighbor 2.2.2.2 activate
neighbor 2.2.2.2 route-reflector-client
neighbor 4.4.4.4 activate
neighbor 4.4.4.4 route-reflector-client
exit-address-family
    
```

```

RR1# sh bgp ipv4 uni *
BGP router identifier 1.1.1.1, local AS number 10
BGP table version is 3, main routing table version 3
1 Network entries using 140 bytes of memory
3 Path entries using 160 bytes of memory
1/0 DGP path/bestpath attributes entries using 142 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entries using 24 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 476 total bytes of memory
BGP entry 1/0 prefixes, 2/0 paths, next interval 28 msec

Neighbor: 0          AS neighbor  Neighbor   timer: Dns OutQ Up/Down  Exts/PfxWch
2.2.2.2      4          12         11      2    1    0 00:11:19      4
4.4.4.4      4          13         8       2    1    0 00:18:23      1
    
```

```

RR1# sh bgp ipv4 uni 11.11.11.0
BGP routing table entry for 11.11.11.0/24, version 3
Paths: (2 available, no best path)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 1
1, (Received from a RR-client)
4.4.4.4 (inaccessible) from 4.4.4.4 (4.4.4.4)
Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
Refresh Epoch 1
1, (Received from a RR-client)
2.2.2.2 (inaccessible) from 2.2.2.2 (2.2.2.2)
Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
    
```

Refer to the exhibit. Router RR1 is not able to select a best path for prefix 11.11.11.0/24. What is the root cause of this issue?

- A. The RR1 routing table has no specific route to reach the BGP next hops
- B. BGP Next-Hop Tracking feature is disabled on R02 and R04
- C. R02 and R04 neighbors negotiated via BGP capability a BGP Prefix-based Outbound Route Filtering, which filters 11.11.11.0/24 prefix
- D. Selective BGP next-Hop Route Filtering is enabled, which marks the BGP next hop as unreachable

Answer: D

Question: 3

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the network components used in the Layer 3 MPLS VPN architecture from the left to the right

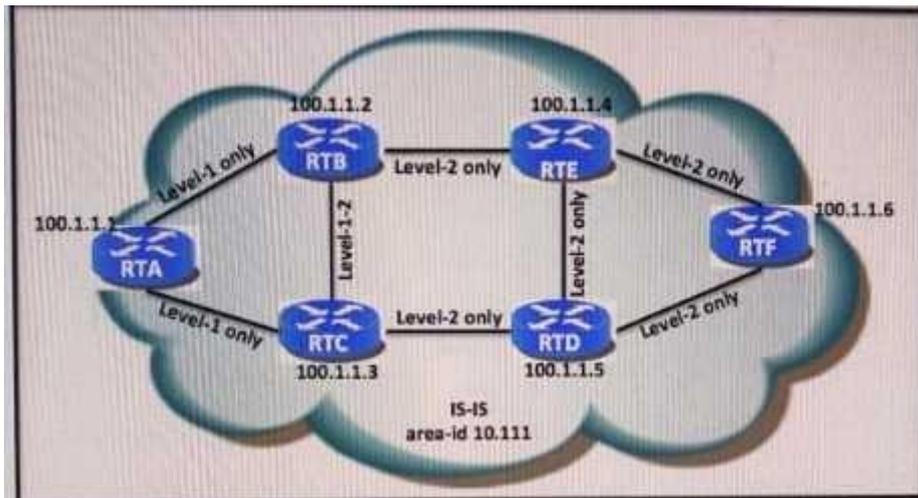
C-network	core MPLS/IP network administered by the service provider
P-network	MPLS/IP router deployed within the core MPLS/IP network with no edge service attachments
ASBR	router that provides VPN end-customer attachment and service delivery
CE-router	router that provides attachment to an adjacent autonomous system that belongs to either the same or different operator
P-router	customer network administered by the end user attached to the Layer 3 MPLS VPN service
PE-router	router that provides a gateway between the C-network and the P-network

Answer:

- P-network
- P-router
- PE-router
- ASBR
- C-network
- CE-router

Question: 4

Refer to the exhibit.



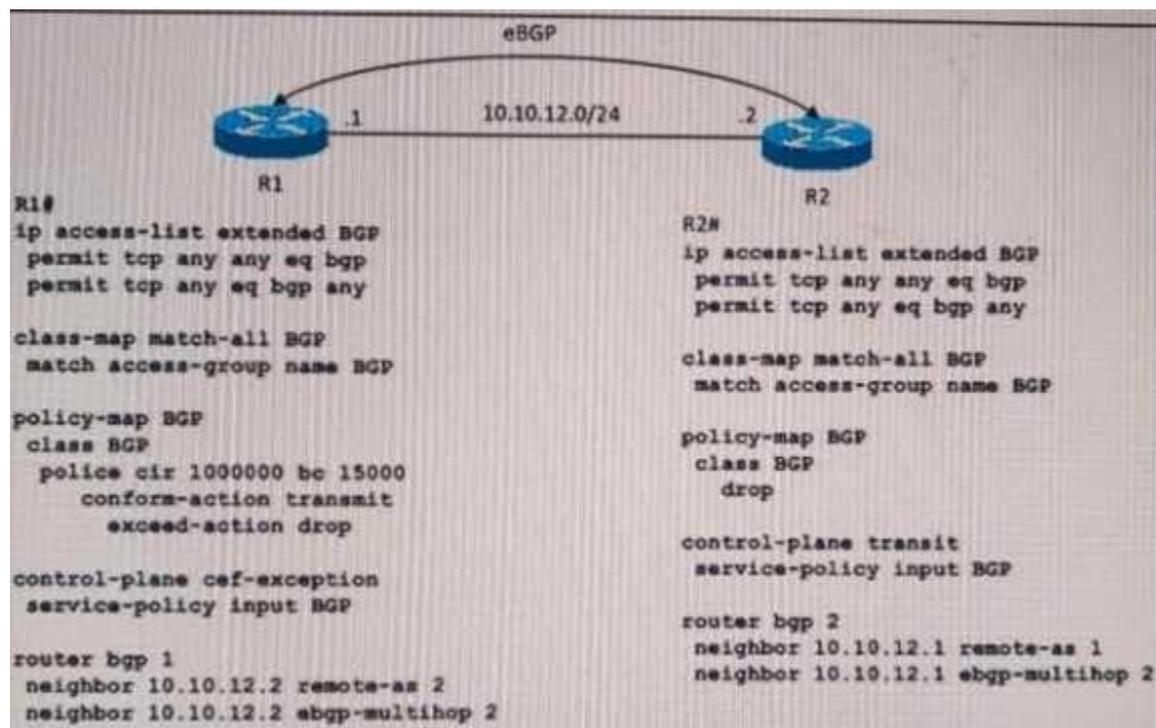
Refer to the exhibit. There is reachability among all routers. An MPLS TE auto-tunnel mesh is deployed in all routers. A full mesh auto-tunnel is created successfully among RTB, RTC, RTE, RTD, and RTF routers. RTA router is able to build an automatic MPLS TE tunnel that has only RTB and RTC routers as destinations. Why is the RTA router unable to build an automatic MPLS TE tunnel that has RTE, RTD, or RTF routers as destinations?

- A. IS-IS does not support auto-tunnel mesh groups, only OSPF does, via opaque LSA
- B. Tunnel affinity is not supported for full mesh auto-tunnels
- C. An explicit path identifies the L1L2 routers among RTC, RTE, RTP, and RTF is required
- D. Auto-tunnel mesh groups do not support interarea tunnels

Answer: D

Question: 5

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. Which description of the BGP status between these two routers is true?

- A. The EBGP status is down due to the CoPP applied on R1.
- B. The EBGP status is oscillating between down and established due to the CoPP applied on R2
- C. The EBGP status is down due to the CoPP applied on R2
- D. The EBGP status is established because the CPPr applied on both routers does not affect the BGP peering

Answer: D

Question: 6

Which option describes a service function as defined in SDN?

- A. a virtual server
- B. a virtual chain
- C. a virtual network function
- D. a virtual device

Answer: D

Question: 7

Which description of SaaS is true?

- A. A service offering on-demand licensed applications for end users
- B. A service offering a software environment in which applications can be build and deployed
- C. A service offering on-demand software downloads
- D. A service offering that allowing developers to build their own applications

Answer: A

Question: 8

Which three options are Yang model capabilities? (Choose three)

- A. Formal constraints for configuration validation
- B. Protocol and naming independence
- C. Data structure through modules and submodules
- D. Hierarchal configuration data models
- E. The same structure model as SMI version 2
- F. Syntactic level

Answer: C, D, E

Question: 9

An operations engineer must implement IPv6 multicast leveraging the multicast group address FF70::/12. Which two Cisco IOS XE configurations are needed to accomplish this task? (Choose two)

- A. Apply the IPv6 multicast-routing command in all IPv6 routers in the IPv6 multicast domain
- B. Apply the ipv6 mldssm-map enable and ipv6 mldssm-map static commands only on the RP IPv6 router
- C. Apply the ipv6 pim command in all interfaces of all IPv6 routers in the IPv6 multicast domain
- D. Apply the ipv6 pimbsr candidate rp command on the IPv6 routers that announce themselves as RPs and the ipv6 pimbsr candidate bsr command on mapping agent routers only
- E. Apply the IPv6 pim rp-addresses command only on RP ipv6 router

Answer: A, E

Question: 10

Which option is an important advantage of using DS-Lite?

- A. Ability to automate tunneling of IPv4 traffic over IPv6 network without requiring any additional IPv4 address space
- B. Relocate the centralized NAT functionality from the AFTR to the B4 to reduce the amount of state information that requires to be kept on AFTR
- C. Automatic overlay tunneling mechanism that uses the underlying IPv4 network as a NBMA link layer for IPv6
- D. Allow the service provider to rapidly deploy IPv6 in a lightweight and secure manner without

requiring upgrades to the existing IPv4 access network infrastructure

Answer: A

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