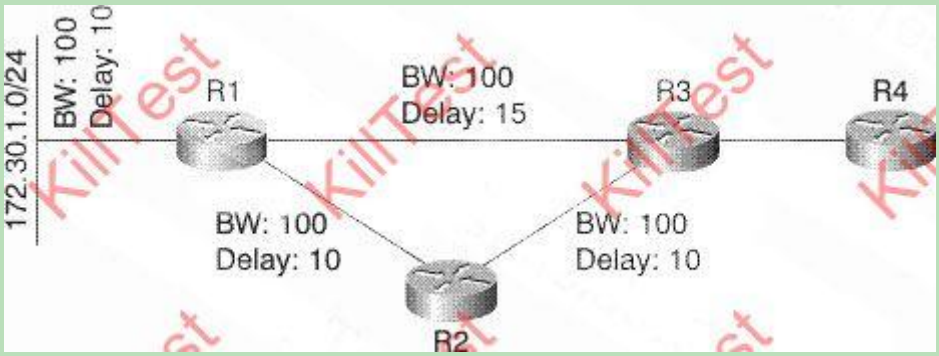
KTest

Exam : Cisco 350-001

Title : Cisco® Certified Internetworking Expert (CCIE®)

Update : Demo

1. Refer to the exhibit. Assuming that the routing protocol for this network is EIGRP, if the link between R1 and R3 failed, what would R4 receive from R3?



A. R4 would receive an update noting R3's higher cost to reach 172.30.1.0/24.

B. R4 would not receive any updates or queries, since R3 would simply move to the path through R2.

C. R4 would receive a query, since R3 would mark 172.30.1.0/24 as active when the link between R1 and R4 failed.

D. R4 would not receive any packets, since R3 is not using the link to R1 to reach 172.30.1.0/24.

Answer: A

2. Multicast addresses in which range are reserved by the IANA for administratively scoped multicast?

A. 239.0.0.0?39.255.255.255

B. 232.0.0.0?32.255.255.255

C. 224.0.0.0?24.0.0.255

D. 233.0.0.0?33.255.255.255

Answer: A

3. Which two of these are reasons why some ports do not reply to RSTP proposals? (Choose two.)

A. the age time has expired

B. the remote bridge is in the discarding state

C. the remote bridge does not understand RSTP BPDU

D. the remote bridge is in the forwarding state

Answer: BC

4. You are using IPv6, and would like to configure EIGRPv3. Which three of these correctly describe how you can perform this configuration? (Choose three.)

A. EIGRP for IPv6 is directly configured on the interfaces over which it runs.

B. EIGRP for IPv6 is not configured on the interfaces over which it runs, but if a user uses passive-interface configuration, EIGRP for IPv6 needs to be configured on the interface that is made passive.

C. There is a network statement configuration in EIGRP for IPv6, the same as for IPv4.

D. There is no network statement configuration in EIGRP for IPv6.

E. When a user uses a passive-interface configuration, EIGRP for IPv6 does not need to be configured on the interface that is made passive.

F. When a user uses a non-passive-interface configuration, EIGRP for IPv6 does not need to be configured on the interface that is made passive

Answer: ADE

5. Which information is carried in an OSPFv3 intra-area-prefix LSA?

A. IPv6 prefixes

B. link-local addresses

C. solicited node multicast addresses

D. IPv6 prefixes and topology information

Answer: A

6. Which three statements accurately describe a link-state routing protocol? (Choose three.)

A. Each router sends routing information to all nodes in the flooding domain.

B. Each router sends all or some portion of its routing table to neighboring routers.

C. Each router individually builds a picture of the entire flooding domain.

D. Each router has knowledge of all other routers in the flooding domain.

E. Each router is only aware of neighboring routers.

F. Each router installs routes directly from the routing updates into the routing table.

Answer: ACD

7. Which three of these statements about penultimate hop popping are true? (Choose three.)

A. It is used only for directly connected subnets or aggregate routes.

B. It can only be used with LDP.

C. It is only used when two or more labels are stacked.

D. It enables the Edge LSR to request a label pop operation from its upstream neighbors.

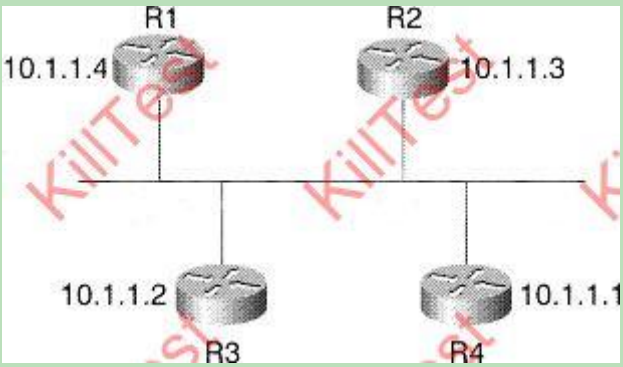
E. It is requested through TDP using a special label value that is also called the implicit-null value.

F. It is requested through LDP using a special label value that is also called the implicit-null value.

Answer: ADF

8. Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer has connected a packet-capturing device to the common broadcast segment in this network, on which all the routers are configured to run OSPF. By examining various show commands on the routers, the engineer discovers that the designated router is R1. By examining the captured packets, the engineer also discovers that every new LSA that R3 sends to the link, R1 resends to the link a few moments later.

Is this correct OSPF operation, and why or why not?



A. This is correct operation; flooding new LSA information to the other routers is a function of the designated router.

B. This is incorrect operation; each new LSA should only be flooded onto a given broadcast link once.

C. This is correct operation; OSPF uses a scheme whereby each LSA flooded onto a link is acknowledged by the receiving router through a reflood back onto the link of the same information.

D. This is incorrect operation; it indicates that while R3 can send packets to R1, R1 cannot send packets to R3.

Answer: A

9. You are configuring the Cisco IOS DHCP Server to handle DHCP in a LAN. Which two of these configurations are required in order for DHCP to work? (Choose two.)

A. configure manual bindings

B. configure a DHCP address pool

C. configure a DHCP server boot file

D. exclude those IP addresses that will not be used in DHCP

E. configure the timeout value for ping packets

Answer: BD

10. Refer to the exhibit. Which switching feature is being tested?

A. loop guard

B. PortFast

C. root guard

D. BDPU guard

Answer: A

11. Refer to the exhibit. In this network, R1 is configured not to perform autosummarization within EIGRP. What routes will R3 learn from R2 through EIGRP?

A. 172.30.1.0/24 and 10.1.2.0/24; EIGRP only performs autosummarization at the edge between two major networks.

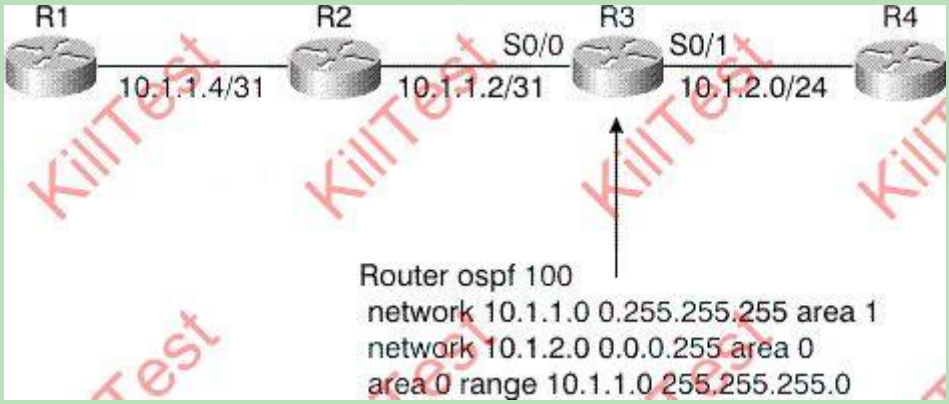
B. 172.30.0.0/16 and 10.1.2.0/24; R2 will perform autosummarization, although R1 will not.

C. Since R2 is configured without autosummarization, it will not propagate the 172.30.1.0/24 route.

D. 172.30.0.0/8 and 10.0.0.0/8.

Answer: A

12. Refer to the exhibit. In this network, what will be the impact at R4 if the link between R1 and R2 fails?



A. R3 will generate a new summary (type 3) LSA when the link between R1 and R2 fails. When R4 receives this new summary LSA, it will run SPF, recalculating its shortest path tree.

B. R4 will not receive any new LSAs of any type, nor will it run SPF.

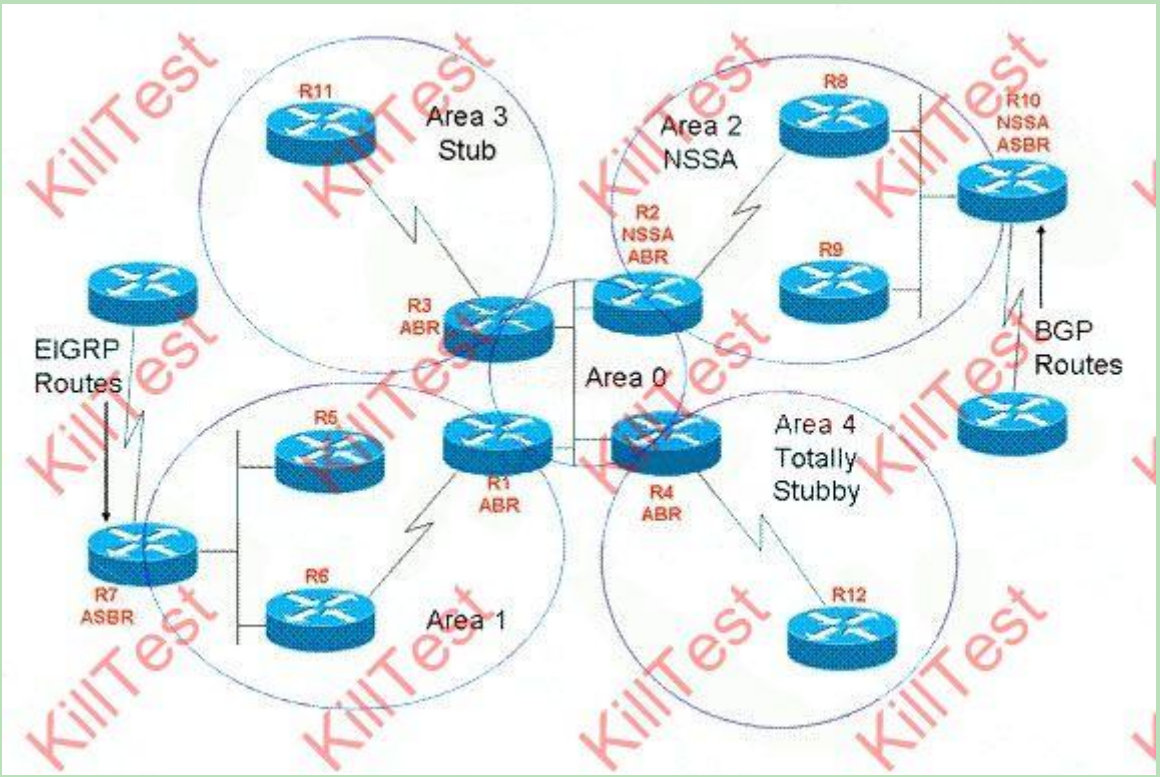
C. R4 will receive a router (type 1) LSA from R2, since it has lost its connection to R2. When R4 receives

this LSA, it will run SPF to recalculate the shortest path tree.

D. R2 will generate a new network (type 2) LSA, since it has lost its connection to 10.1.1.4/30. When R4 receives this LSA, it will run SPF to recalculate the shortest path three.

Answer: B

13. Refer to the exhibit. R7 (in Area 1) is redistributing routes that it learned from EIGRP into the OSPF process. R12 (in Area 4) receives a packet destined for a network in the EIGRP domain. What routing table entry will R12 have that will enable it to forward the packet?



A. the specific network entry redistributed by R7 and propagated through the OSPF domain

B. a summary route generated by R7 and propagated through the OSPF domain

C. a default route generated by R7 and propagated through the OSPF domain

D. a summary route generated by R4 and propagated to R12

E. a default route generated by R4 and propagated to R12

Answer: E

14. The Border Gateway Protocol tries to install the best path for a prefix into the Routing Information

Base and fails. Which three of these are possible reasons for this failure? (Choose three.)

A. memory failure

B. a route with a worse administrative distance is already present in the IGP routing table

C. a route with a better administrative distance is already present in the IGP routing table

D. the best path for the prefix is already installed in the RIB

E. the number of routes in VRF exceeds the route limit configured for the VRF instance

Answer: ACE

15. You are designing your network to be able to use trunks. As part of this process you are comparing the ISL and 802.1Q encapsulation options. All of these statements about the two encapsulation options are correct except which one?

A. Both support normal and extended VLAN ranges.

B. ISL is a Cisco proprietary encapsulation method and 802.1Q is an IEEE standard.

C. ISL encapsulates the original frame.

D. Both support native VLANs.

E. 802.1Q does not encapsulate the original frame.

Answer: D

16. On what type of ports would STP PortFast BPDU guard be most appropriate?

A. root ports

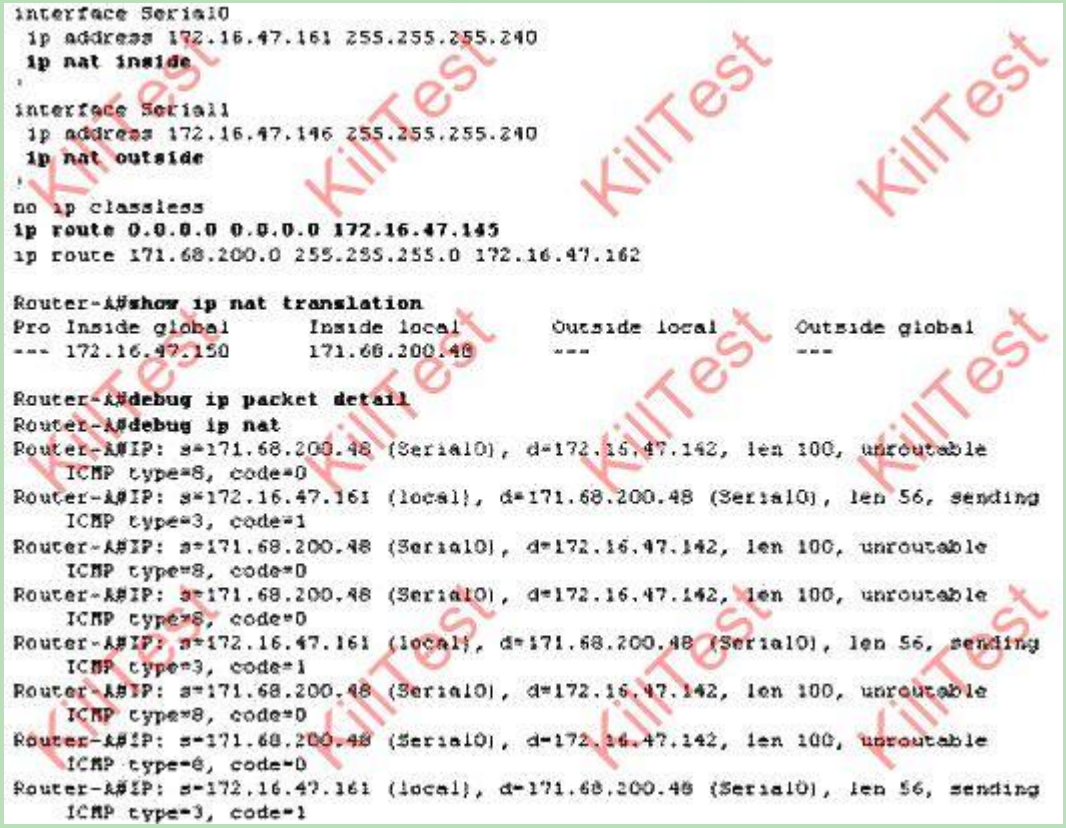
B. designated ports

C. host ports

D. alternate ports

Answer: C

17. Refer to the exhibit. This exhibit shows the NAT configuration for Router A and the output for a ping issued from device 171.68.200.48 and destined to 172.16.47.142. Based on this information, what change must be made to Router A in order for the ping to work?



A. reload the router

B. clear the route cache

C. add a static route

D. configure IP as classless

E. load a newer IOS image

Answer: D

18. Which of these statements about anycast RPs is correct?

A. Anycast RPs cannot be used in conjunction with Auto-RPs.

B. After a failure of one of the anycast RPs, the PIM network will reconverge on the remaining anycast RP or RPs in less than one second.

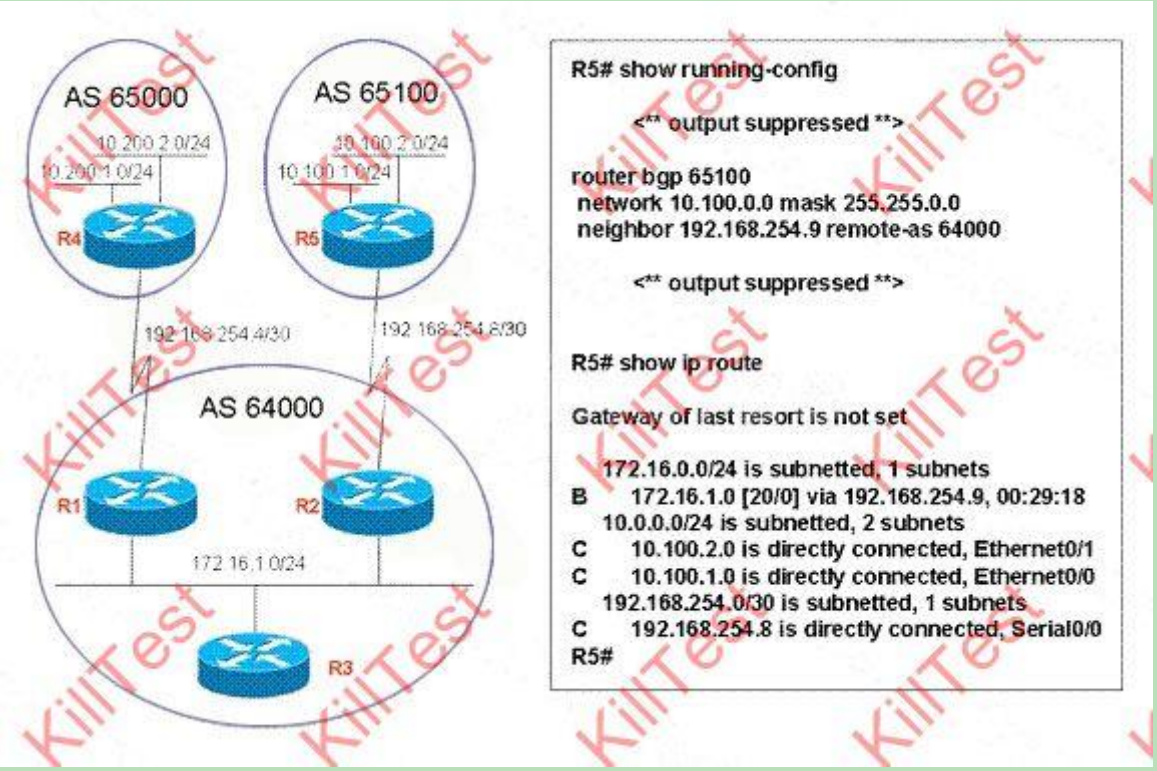
C. After a failure of one of the anycast RPs, the PIM network will reconverge on the remaining anycast RP or RPs in roughly the same time that it takes unicast routing to reconverge.

D. The anycast RPs must reside within the same IGP domain.

Answer: C

19. Refer to the exhibit. R2 does not have any 10.100.x.x routes in either its routing table or its BGP table.

What is the most likely cause of the problem?



A. The advertised BGP next hop is not in R2's routing table.

B. BGP will not advertise a route that is not in the IP routing table.

C. BGP will not advertise a route unless it is synchronized with the IGP.

D. The serial link between the routers in not participating in the BGP process.

Answer: B

20. Frame Relay traffic shaping is enabled on a WAN interface with the following settings: CIR = 768 kb/s, Bc = 2000 , Be = 7680. What is the time interval Tc?

A. 2.6 ms

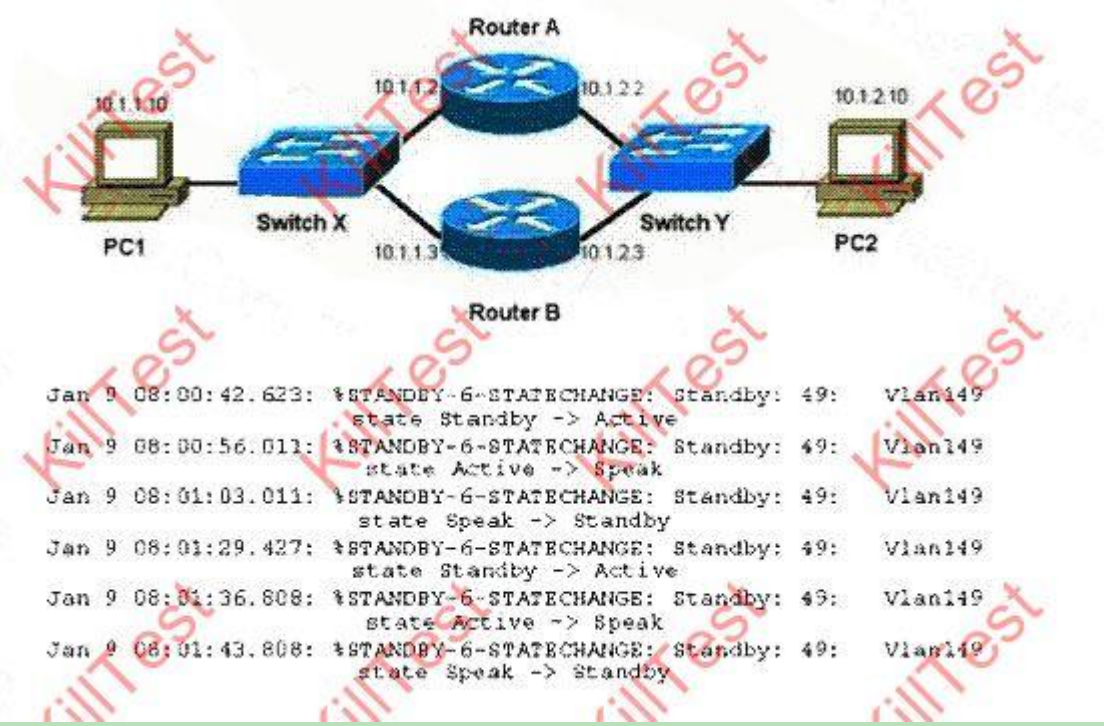
B. 10 ms

C. 7.4 ms

D. 12.6 ms

Answer: B

21. Refer to the exhibit. What type of issue does this Router A error log indicate?



A. physical layer problem

B. HSRP standby router configuration error

C. HSRP router interfaces are in the wrong VLAN

D. PortFast is enabled on both HSRP routers

Answer: A

22. Which two of these parameters are used to determine a forwarding equivalence class? (Choose two.)

A. IP prefix

B. Layer 2 circuit

C. RSVP request from CE for bandwidth reservation

D. BGP MED value

Answer: AB

23. Which two of these statements about WCCP version 2 are false? (Choose two.)

A. It allows for the redirection of traffic other than HTTP, including a variety of UDP and TCP traffic.

B. Only one router can redirect content requests.

C. Multiple routers can redirect content requests.

D. It works only with IP networks.

E. The Cache Engine defines one central "home router" and stores it in its memory.

F. The Cache Engine defines one central "home router," and stores it in its memory.

Answer: BF

24. Poor performance, collisions, and intermittent communication between a PC and a switch port may be the result of which of these?

A. the wrong wire category is being used

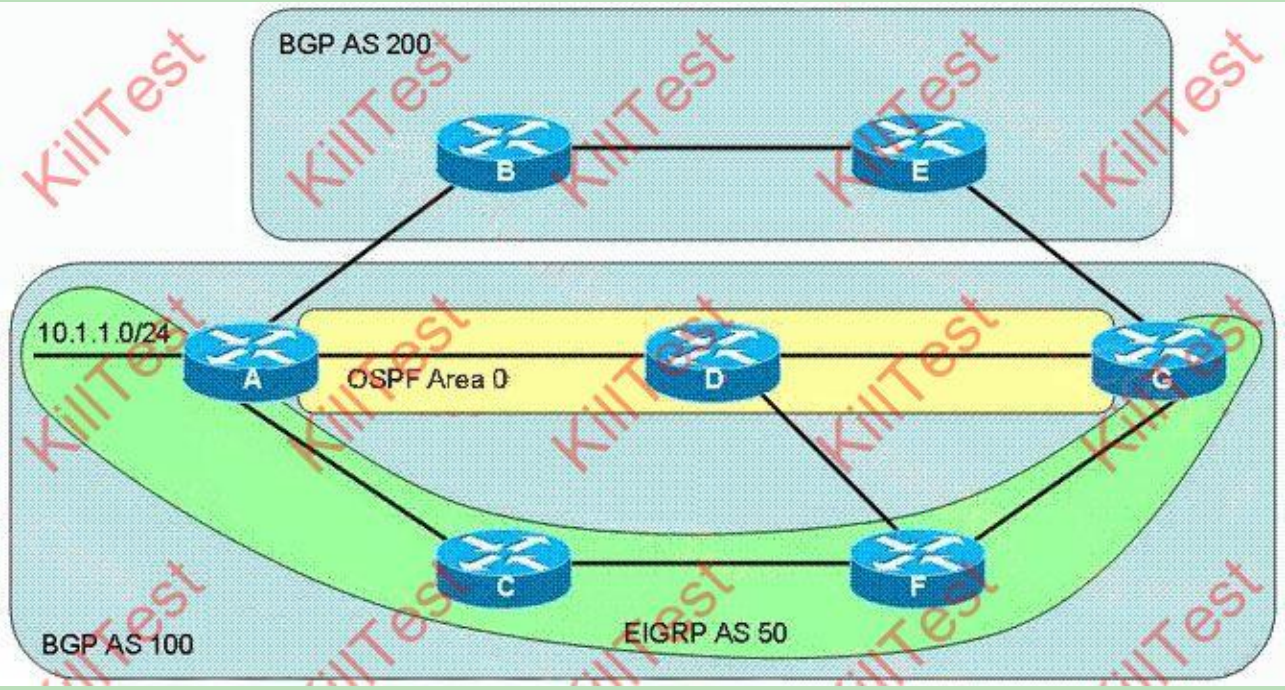
B. the port on the switch is in the errdisable state

C. there are mismatching duplex modes

D. there are mismatching speeds

Answer: C

25. Refer to the exhibit. Assume that all necessary configurations in this network are correct for routing. Subnet 10.1.1.0/24 is sourced by Router A and advertised via BGP, OSPF, and EIGRP. Eventually, Router G learns of this subnet. What is the routing protocol and administrative distance that Router G used to reach subnet 10.1.1.0/24?



A. EIGRP, AD 5

B. EIGRP, AD 90

C. EIGRP, AD 170

D. OSPF, AD 110

E. BGP, AD 20

F. BGP, AD 200

Answer: E

26. If a port configured with STP loop guard stops receiving BPDUs, the port will be put into which state?

A. learning state

B. listening state

C. forwarding state

D. root-inconsistent state

Answer: D

27. Two routers are connected over a serial link, and are configured to run EIGRP on all interfaces. You examine the EIGRP neighbor table on both routers (using the show ip eigrp neighbor command) and see that the router connected over the serial link is listed as a neighbor for a certain amount of time, but is periodically removed from the neighbor table. None of the routes from the neighbor ever seem to be learned, and the neighbor transmission statistics (SRTT, RTO, and Q Count) seem to indicate that no packets are being transmitted between the neighbors. What is the most likely cause of this problem?

A. While multicast packets are being successfully sent over the link, unicast packets are not.

B. This is correct behavior for the first few minutes of EIGRP neighbor formation. After four or five cycles, it should straighten itself out and the neighbor relationship should work.

C. The hello or hold intervals are set differently on the two routers.

D. There is a bug in the EIGRP code that needs to be fixed.

Answer: A

28. All of these are Spanning Tree Protocol IEEE 802.1w port states except which one?

A. Discarding

B. Learning

C. Forwarding

D. Blocking

Answer: D

29. If an LSR receives a labeled packet for which there is no label entry in the LFIB, which action does the router perform?

A. It uses a default label for forwarding.

B. It strips the label and does a lookup in the FIB using the IP destination address.

C. It drops the packet.

D. It uses LDP to create an LSP and a new entry in the LFIB for that label.

Answer: C

30. WRED is most effective under what circumstances?

A. most traffic is TCP-based

B. an equal distribution of TCP and UDP traffic

C. a mix of TCP, UDP, and non-IP traffic

D. very high bandwidth interfaces such as Gigabit Ethernet

Answer: A

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