

DUMPS ARENA

CCIE Routing and Switching Written

Cisco 400-101

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which data modeling language is commonly used by NETCONF?

- A. XML
- B. YANG
- C. HTML
- D. REST

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

YANG is a data modeling language for the definition of data sent over the NETCONF network configuration protocol. The name is an acronym for "Yet Another Next Generation". The datamodeling language can be used to model both configuration data as well as state data of network elements. References:

QUESTION NO: 2

Which router on an IS-IS network generates the IS-IS pseudonode?

- A. Level1/Level 1 Router
- B. ASBR
- C. ABR
- D. DIS

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 3

Where must the spanning-tree timers be configured if they are not using the default timers?

- A. They must be on the root bridge.
- B. They must be on any non-root bridge.
- C. Changing the default timers is not allowed.
- D. Timers must be modified manually on each switch.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 4

Which IGMP snooping feature tracks IGMPv3 hosts on a per-port basis?

- A. membership report
- B. fast-leave

- C. explicit tracking
- D. IGMPv3 querier
- E. IGMPv3 static-group

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two statements about 802.1 Q tunneling are true? (Choose two.)

- A. MAC-based QoS and UDLD are supported on tunnel ports
- B. It requires a system MTU of at least 1504 bytes
- C. Its maximum allowable system MTU of at least 1546 bytes
- D. Traffic that traverses the tunnel is encrypted
- E. It is supported on private VLAN ports
- F. The default configuration sends Cisco Discovery Protocol, STP, and VTP information

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two statements about NetFlow version 9 are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It supports export over UDP only.
- B. It supports up to six exporters per cache.
- C. Each flow monitor supports up to 10 exporters.
- D. It supports up to two exporters per cache.
- E. It supports export over TCP and UDP.
- F. It supports both encryption and authentication.

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/fnetflow/configuration/15-mt/fnf-15-mt-book/fnf-v9-export.pdf>

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two factors contribute to traffic starvation when TCP and UDP flows are included in a single traffic class? (Choose two.)

- A. UDP flows maintain a consistent transmission rate when congestion occurs on a link

- B. TCP flows continually lower their transmission rates when congestion occurs on a link
- C. TCP flows maintain a consistent transmission rate when congestion occurs on a link
- D. UDP flows continually reduce the window size when congestion occurs on a link
- E. TCP flows continually reduce the window size when congestion occurs on a link
- F. UDP flows continually lower their transmission rates when congestion is detected

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 8

```
Router(config)# bba-group pppoe cisco
Router(config-bb-group)# virtual-template 1
Router(config)# interface virtual-template 1
Router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
Router1(config-if)# peer default ip address pool ciscopool
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which effect of this configuration is true?

- A. It configures a PPPoE neighbor relationship with a Layer 3 switch.
- B. It configures a PPPoE server.
- C. It configures a PPPoE session with an ISP.
- D. It configures a PPPoE client.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two statements about LISP encapsulation with EIGRP OTP are true? (Choose two.)

- A. it supports dynamic multipoint tunneling
- B. it supports manual point-to-point tunneling
- C. it uses the instance ID to support virtualization
- D. the LISP control plane exchanges routes and determines the next hop
- E. it supports dynamic point-to-point tunneling

ANSWER: A C

QUESTION NO: 10

Refer to the exhibit. Which two actions can you take to allow the network 172.29.224.0/24 to be reachable from peer 192.168.250.53? (Choose two.)

```
R1
ip community-list 10 permit 64512:100 64512:200 64512:41650 64513:1220

route-map INTERNET-OUT permit 10
  match community 10

router bgp 64512
  no synchronization
  neighbor INTERNET peer-group
  neighbor INTERNET remote-as 64513
  neighbor INTERNET password cisco
  neighbor 192.168.250.53 peer-group INTERNET

address-family ipv4
  no synchronization
  neighbor INTERNET send-community both
  neighbor INTERNET route-map INTERNET-OUT out

R1#show bgp 172.29.224.0

BGP routing table entry for 172.29.224.0/24, version 607252621
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table default)
Multipath: eBGP iBGP
  Advertised to update-groups:
    3          4          7
  53739
    10.10.153.12 from 10.10.153.120 (10.10.153.12)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 130, valid, external, best
  Community: 64512:555 64513:200 64513:59090 64512:64002
  64513:64090
```

- A. Modify the outbound route map to permit all additional routes.
- B. Modify the inbound route map to permit all additional routes.
- C. Configure additional address families to peering 192.168.250.53.
- D. Modify the community list to match community 64513:64090 attached to 172.29.224.0/24
- E. Configure soft reconfiguration to peering 192.168.250.53

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 11

```
interface tunnel0
  tunnel mode ipv6ip 6to4
  tunnel source 125.203.89.1
  ipv6 address ?
```

Which statement is true about a valid IPv6 address that can be configured on tunnel interface0?

- A. There is not enough information to calculate the IPv6 address.

- B. 2002:7DCB:5901::/128 is a valid IPv6 address.
- C. 2001:7DCB:5901::/128 is a valid IPv6 address.
- D. 6to4 tunneling allows you to use any IPv6 address.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 12

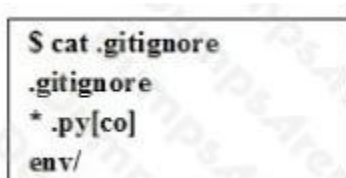
Which three statements about EIGRP and BFD are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Reduced EIGRP timers have an absolute minimum detection timer of 1-2 seconds, BFD can provide sub-second failure detection.
- B. BFD resides on the control plane, so it is less CPU-intensive than if it resided on the data plane.
- C. Some parts of BFD can be distributed to the data plane, so it can be less CPU-intensive than reduced timers, which exist wholly at the control plane.
- D. BFD is tied to specific routing protocols and can be used for generic fault detection for the OSPF, EIGRP, and BGP routing protocols.
- E. BFD is dependent on the EIGRP routing protocol, so it can be used as a specific failure detection mechanism.
- F. BFD is independent of the routing protocol, so it can be used as a generic failure detection mechanism for EIGRP.

ANSWER: A C F

QUESTION NO: 13

Refer to the exhibit.



```
S cat .gitignore
.gitignore
* .py[co]
env/
```

Which two effects will this .gitignore file have on Git operations? (Choose two.)

- A. Ignore Python compiled files
- B. Ignore Python source code files
- C. Ignore the env directory
- D. Ignore the env file

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 14

How does a router in an MPLS environment handle a packet whose label stack has a depth of 0?

- A. It discards the packet
- B. It uses IP routing to forward the packet
- C. It queues the packet for later transmission
- D. It applies a label of 0 to the packet and forwards it out all Layer 3 interfaces

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 15

Which two statements about the passive-interface command issued under EIGRP are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It allows incoming routing updates to be received but disables outgoing routing updates.
- B. It disables processing of incoming hello messages.
- C. It configures the interface to use unicast messages to establish EIGRP neighbor relationships.
- D. If it is enabled globally under EIGRP on the device, it can be disabled for individual interfaces to allow those interfaces to remain active.
- E. It configures the device to advertise only connected interfaces to neighbors with EIGRP.

ANSWER: B D

QUESTION NO: 16

Which statement about the RPF interface in a BIDIR-PIM network is true?

- A. There is no RPF interface concept in BIDIR-PIM networks.
- B. In a BIDIR-PIM network, the RPF interface is always the interface that is used to reach the source.
- C. In a BIDIR-PIM network, the RPF interface is always the interface that is used to reach the PIM rendezvous point.
- D. In a BIDIR-PIM network, the RPF interface can be the interface that is used to reach the PIM rendezvous point or the interface that is used to reach the source.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

RPF stands for "Reverse Path Forwarding". The RPF Interface of a router with respect to an address is the interface that the MRIB indicates should be used to reach that address. In the case of a BIDIR-PIM multicast group, the RPF interface is determined by looking up the Rendezvous Point Address in the MRIB. The RPF information determines the interface of the router that would be used to send packets towards the Rendezvous Point Link for the group. Reference: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5015>

QUESTION NO: 17

Which two statements about the client-identifier in a DHCP pool are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It specifies a unique identifier that is used only for BOOTP requests.
- B. It requires that you specify the hardware protocol.
- C. It is specified by appending 01 to the MAC address of a DHCP client.
- D. It specifies a hardware address for the client.
- E. It specifies a unique identifier that is used only for DHCP requests.

ANSWER: C E

QUESTION NO: 18

Which option describes the effect of the command `ip route vrf DMZ 192.168.0.0 255.255.0.0 172.16.5.5 global`?

- A. It creates a static route in the VRF DMZ for 192.168.0.0 255.255.0.0, and the nexthop is in the global routing table.
- B. It creates a static route in the global routing table for 192.168.0.0 255.255.0.0, and the next hop is in the VRF DMZ.
- C. It creates a static route in the VRF DMZ for 192.168.0.0 255.255.0.0, and the next hop is in the VRF DMZ.
- D. It creates a static route in the global routing table for 192.168.0.0 255.255.0.0, and the next hop is in the global routing table.
- E. It creates a static default route in the VRF DMZ, and the next hop is in the global routing table.

ANSWER: E