Exam   : Cisco 350-001

**Title   : Cisco Certified Internetworking
                Expert (CCIE)**

Version : Demo

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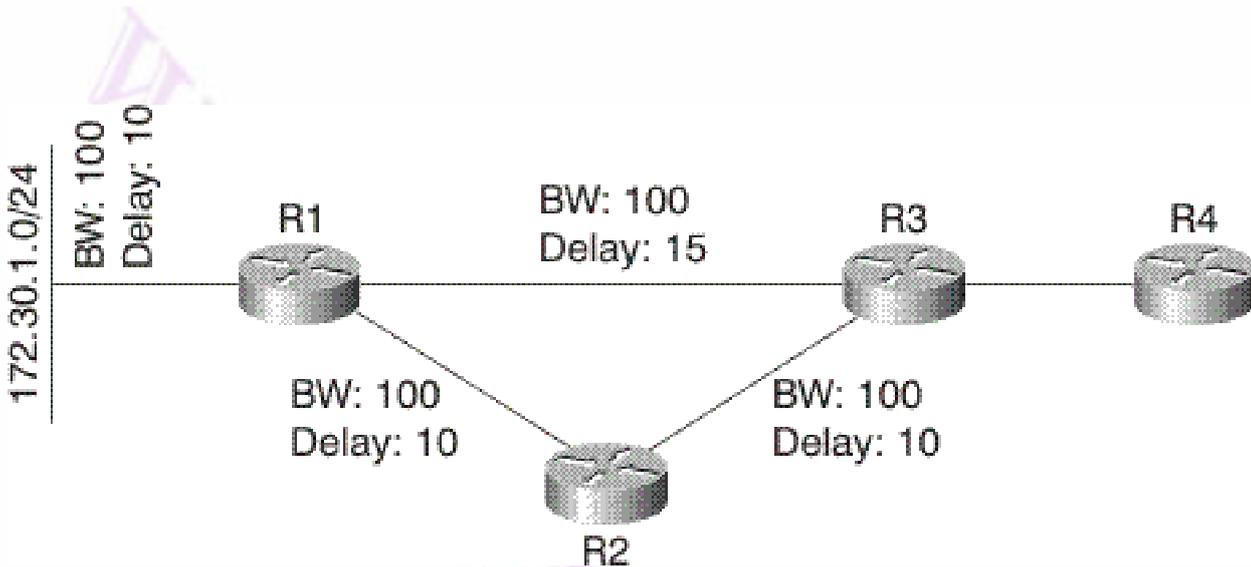
A. R4 would receive an update noting R3's higher cost to reach 172.30.1.0/24.

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

Q: 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

Q: 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: B, C

Q: 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: A, D, E

Q: 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

Q: 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: A, C, D

**Q: 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: A, D, F

**Q: 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?
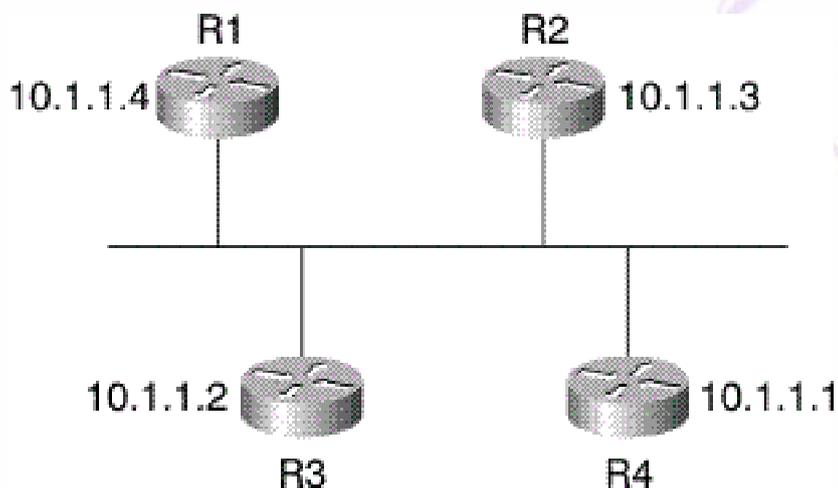
A.   This is correct operation; flooding new LSA information to the other routers is a function of the designated
router.
B.   This is incorrect operation; each new LSA should only be flooded onto a given broadcast link once.
C.   This is correct operation; OSPF uses a scheme whereby each LSA flooded 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

Q: 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: B, D

**Q: 10 Refer to the exhibit. Which switching feature is being tested?**
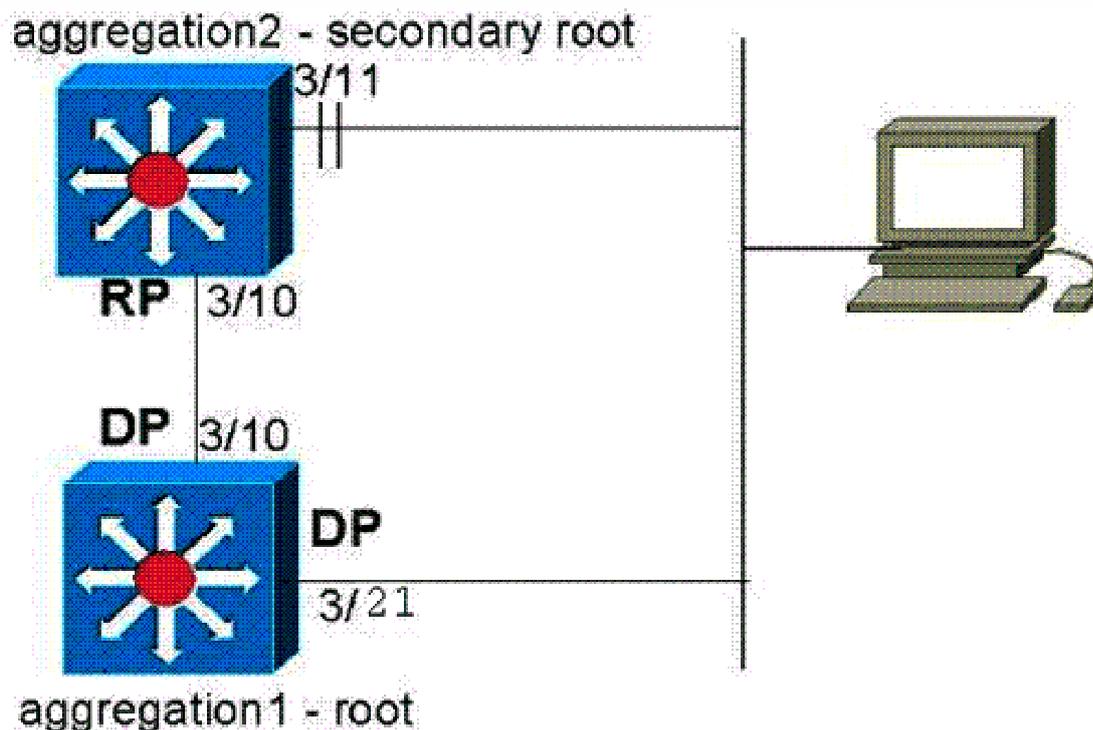
aggregation-2 (enable) set spantree portfast 3/11 ena
Warning: Spantree port fast start should only be enabled on ports connected to a single host.
Connecting hubs, concentrators, switches, bridges, etc. to a fast start port can cause temporary spanning tree loops. Use with caution.
Spantree port 3/11 fast start enabled.
aggregation-2 (enable) set spantree portfast bpdu-filter ena
Spantree portfast bpdu-filter enabled on this switch.
2001 Feb 06 13:32:14 %SPANTREE-4-LOOPGUARDBLOCK: No BPDUs were received on port 3/21 in VLAN 99. Moved to loop-inconsistent state

A. loop guard
B. PortFast
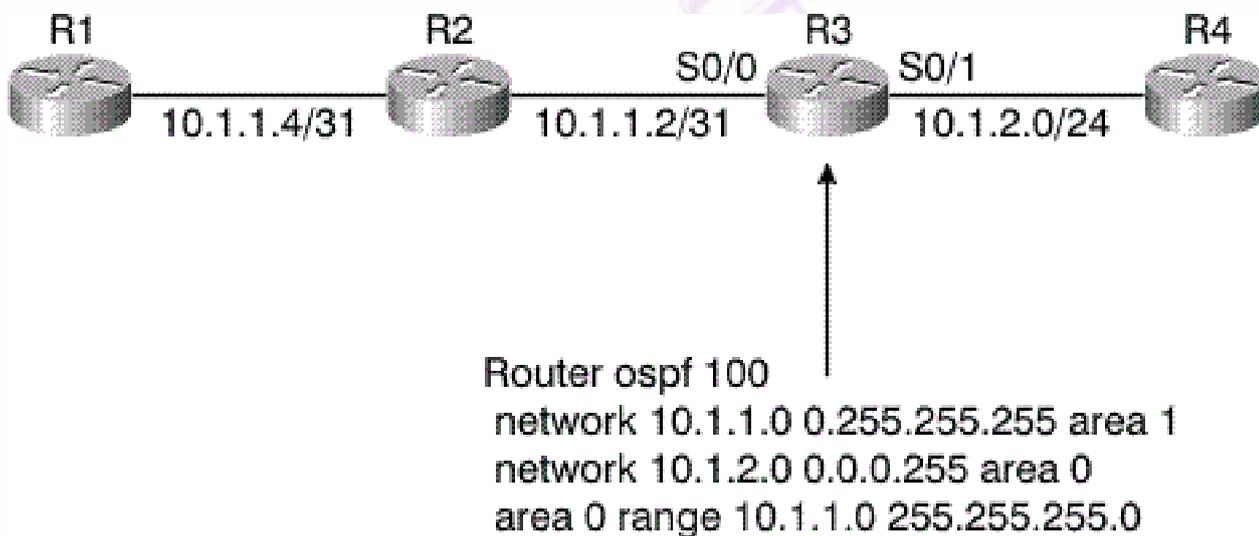C. root guard
D. BDPU guard

Answer: A

Q: 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?
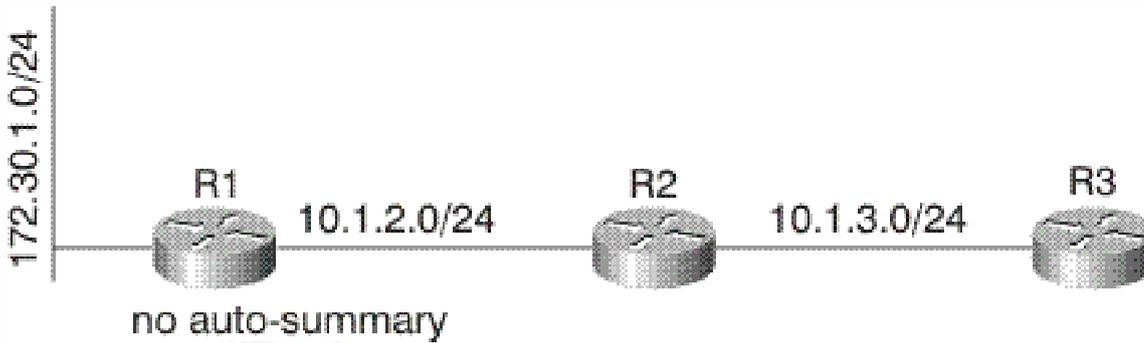
A. 172.30.1.0/24 and 10.1.2.0/24; EIGRP only performs autosummarization at the edge between two major networks.
B. 172.30.0.0/16 and 10.1.2.0/24; R2 will perform autosummarization, although R1 will not.
C. Since R2 is configured without autosummarization, it will not propagate the 172.30.1.0/24 route.
D. 172.30.0.0/8 and 10.0.0.0/8.

Answer: A

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

Router ospf 100
    network 10.1.1.0 0.255.255.255 area 1
   network 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    area 0 range 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0

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

**Q: 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?**
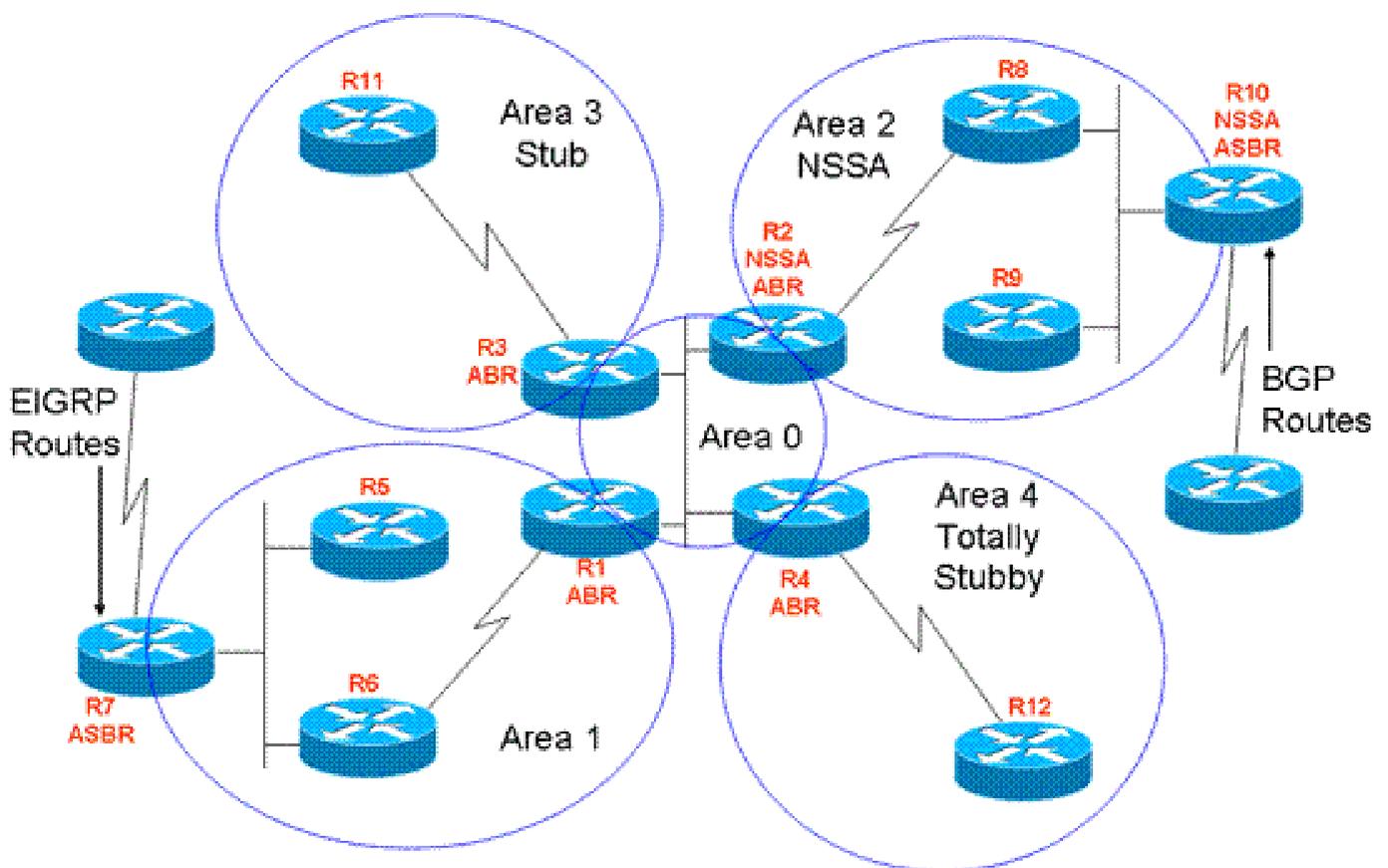
A. the specific network entry redistributed by R7 and propagated through the OSPF domain
B. a summary route generated by R7 and propagated through the OSPF domain
C. a default route generated by R7 and propagated through the OSPF domain
D. a summary route generated by R4 and propagated to R12

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

Answer: E

Q: 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: A, C, E

Q: 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

Q: 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

Q: 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?

```
interface Serial0
 ip address 172.16.47.161 255.255.255.240
 ip nat inside
!
interface Serial1
 ip address 172.16.47.146 255.255.255.240
 ip nat outside
!
no ip classless
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.47.145
ip route 171.68.200.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.47.162

Router-A#show ip nat translation
Pro Inside global      Inside local       Outside local       Outside global
--- 172.16.47.150      171.68.200.48      ---                 ---

Router-A#debug ip packet detail
Router-A#debug ip nat
Router-A#IP: s=171.68.200.48 (Serial0), d=172.16.47.142, len 100, unroutable
    ICMP type=8, code=0
Router-A#IP: s=172.16.47.161 (local), d=171.68.200.48 (Serial0), len 56, sending
    ICMP type=3, code=1
Router-A#IP: s=171.68.200.48 (Serial0), d=172.16.47.142, len 100, unroutable
    ICMP type=8, code=0
Router-A#IP: s=171.68.200.48 (Serial0), d=172.16.47.142, len 100, unroutable
    ICMP type=8, code=0
Router-A#IP: s=172.16.47.161 (local), d=171.68.200.48 (Serial0), len 56, sending
    ICMP type=3, code=1
Router-A#IP: s=171.68.200.48 (Serial0), d=172.16.47.142, len 100, unroutable
    ICMP type=8, code=0
Router-A#IP: s=171.68.200.48 (Serial0), d=172.16.47.142, len 100, unroutable
    ICMP type=6, code=0
Router-A#IP: s=172.16.47.161 (local), d=171.68.200.48 (Serial0), len 56, sending
    ICMP type=3, code=1
```

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

Q: 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

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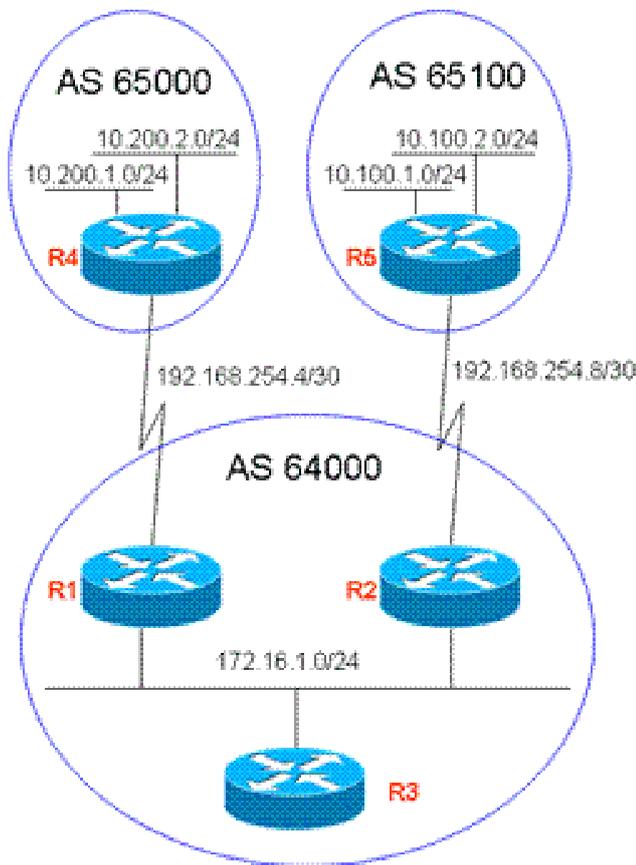
A. The advertised BGP next hop is not in R2's routing table.

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

Q: 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