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QUESTION & ANSWER

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Exam : **400-101**

Title : CCIE Routing and Switching
(v5.1)

Version : DEMO

1.An IPv6 network has different MTUs on different segments. If the network is experiencing reliability issues, which option is the most likely reason?

- A. The MTU size is greater than 1470 bytes.
- B. The Do Not Fragment bit is marked.
- C. ICMPv6 is filtered.
- D. HSRPv6 is configured incorrectly.

Answer: B

2.Refer to the exhibit.

```

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 INTERNETER

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

```

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)

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

Answer: A, C

3.In an MPLS-VPN environment, what is the effect of configuring an identical set of route targets for a particular VRF but then configuring nonidentical RD across multiple PE devices?

- A. The routes are rejected by remote PE because they have a different RD than its routes.

- B. The routes propagate to the remote PE, but the PE never installs them in its forwarding table.
- C. The routes are correctly managed by the control plane, but there are instances where routes take up twice as much memory.
- D. The routes are not sent to any remote PE with a different RD.

Answer: C

4. Drag and drop the OSPFv3 LSA type on the left to the functionality it provides on the right.

| | |
|---|---|
| Router LSA (Type 1) | advertises an internal network or set of networks to routers in other areas |
| Network LSA (Type 2) | associates a group of prefixes for transit networks or stub network |
| Interarea-prefix LSA wr ABRs(Type 3) | indicates whether the router is part of a virtual link |
| Interarea-router LSA for ASBRs(Type 4) | collects link-state information and cost information for the |
| Autonomous system external LSA (Type 5) | provides the link-local address of a router to other routers on |
| Link LSA(Type 8) | redistributes external routes |
| Intra-Area-Prefix LSAs(Type 9) | enables routers to determine the best path to an external network |

Answer:

| | |
|---|---|
| Router LSA (Type 1) | Interarea-prefix LSA wr ABRs(Type 3) |
| Network LSA (Type 2) | Intra-Area-Prefix LSAs(Type 9) |
| Interarea-prefix LSA wr ABRs(Type 3) | Router LSA (Type 1) |
| Interarea-router LSA for ASBRs(Type 4) | Network LSA (Type 2) |
| Autonomous system external LSA (Type 5) | Link LSA(Type 8) |
| Link LSA(Type 8) | Autonomous system external LSA (Type 5) |
| Intra-Area-Prefix LSAs(Type 9) | Interarea-router LSA for ASBRs(Type 4) |

5.Which three components are in an MPLS header? (Choose three)

- A. a 4-bit experimental use field
- B. a 4-bit label stack entry
- C. an 8-bit TTL
- D. a 2-bottom of stack
- E. a 3-bit experimental use field
- F. a 20-bit label

Answer: C, E, F