CISCO

350-501

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

FREE VERSION

(LIMITED CONTENT)

Certification Provider: Cisco

Exam: Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network Core Technologies (SPCOR)

New Questions:

Egress PE NAT is being used via a single centralized router to provide Internet access to L3VPN customers.

Which description of the NAT operation is true?

A Users m different VRFs cannot share the same outside global IP address

B The NAT table contains a field to identify the inside VRF of a translation

C Multiple address pools are needed for the same L3VPN because each site has a separate NAT

D The different L3VPNs using the Internet access must not have IP overlaps internally

Answer: B

How much must the MTU be increased when configuring the 802.1q VLAN tag?

A 2 bytes

B 4 bytes

C 8 bytes

D 12 bytes

Answer: B

Refer to the exhibit:

```
ip flow-export source loopback 0
ip flow-export destination 192.168.1.1
ip flow-export version 9 origin-as
```

Export statistics received do not include the BGP next hop.

Which statement about the NetFlow export statistics is true?

A Only the origin AS of the source router will be included in the export statistics.

B Loopback 0 must be participating in BGP for it to be included in the export statistics.

C The origin AS and the peer-as will be included in the export statistics.

D To include the BGP next hop in the export statistics, those keywords must be included with the version 9 entry.

Answer: D

Refer to the exhibit:

```
PE-A#show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf Customer-A neighbors 10.10.10.2 routes
 BGP table version is 13148019, local router ID is 10.10.10.10
 Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
 Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
 RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

    Network             Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
 Route Distinguisher: 65000:1111 (default for vrf Customer-A)
 *>  192.168.0.0/19   10.10.10.2                0             0 4282 65001 ?
 *>  192.168.0.0/17   10.10.10.2                0             0 4282 65001 ?
 *>  192.168.0.0/16   10.10.10.2                0             0 4282 65001 ?

Total number of prefixes 5


PE-A#config t
 Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
 PE-A(config)#ip prefix-list ALLOW permit 192.168.0.0/16 ge 17 le 19
 PE-A(config)#router bgp 65000
 PE-A(config-router)#address-family ipv4 vrf Customer-A
 PE-A(config-router-af)#neighbor 10.10.10.2 prefix-list ALLOW in
```

Which three outcomes occur if the prefix list is added to the neighbor? (Choose three)

A 192.168 0.0/19 is denied.

B 192.168 0.0/17 is denied.

C 192.168 0.0/17 is permitted

D 192.168.0.0/16 is denied

E 192.168 0.0/16 is permitted

F 192.168 0.0/19 is permitted

Answer: C, D, F

Which statement about segment routing prefix segments is true?

A It is linked to a prefix SID that is globally unique within segment routing domain.

B It is the longest path to a node.

C It is linked to an adjacency SID that is globally unique within the router.

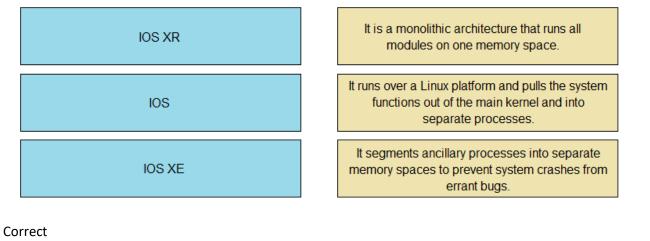D It requires using EIGRP to operate.
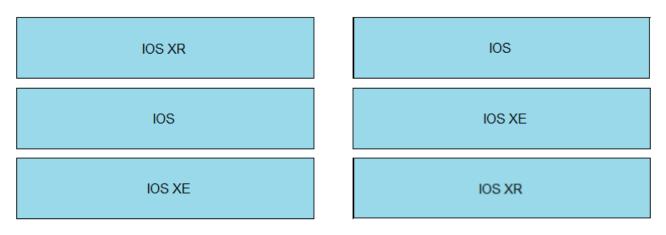
Answer: A

Question #1

DRAG DROP -
Drag and drop the OSs from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.
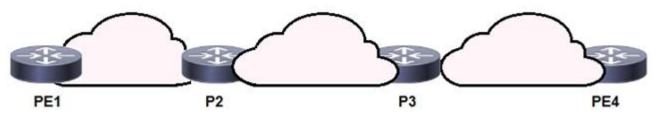Select and Place:

Answer Area

IOS XR	It is a monolithic architecture that runs all modules on one memory space.
IOS	It runs over a Linux platform and pulls the system functions out of the main kernel and into separate processes.
IOS XE	It segments ancillary processes into separate memory spaces to prevent system crashes from errant bugs.

Correct
Answer:

Answer Area

IOS XR	IOS
IOS	IOS XE
IOS XE	IOS XR

Reference:
https://specialties.bayt.com/en/specialties/q/276369/what-is-the-key-difference-between-ios-ios-xe-and-ios-xr-for-cisco-devices/

Question #2

PE1   P2   P3   PE4

Refer to the exhibit. P3 and PE4 are at the edge of the service provider core and serve as ABR routers. Aggregation areas are on either side of the core.
Which statement about the architecture is true?

A. To support seamless MPLS, the BGP route reflector feature must be disabled.

B. If each area is running its own IGP, BGP must provide an end-to-end MPLS LSP.

C. If each area is running its own IGP, the ABR routers must redistribute the IGP routing table into BGP.

D. To support seamless MPLS, TDP must be used as the label protocol.

Correct Answer: B
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9600/software/release/16-12/configuration_guide/mpls/b_1612_mpls_9600_cg/ configuring_seamless_mpls.html

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Question #3

Which component is similar to an EVPN instance?

A. router distinguisher

B. MPLS label

C. IGP router ID

D. VRF

Correct Answer: D

Question #4

Why do Cisco MPLS TE tunnels require a link-state routing protocol?

A. The link-state database provides segmentation by area, which improves the path-selection process.

B. The link-state database provides a data repository from which the tunnel endpoints can dynamically select a source ID.

C. Link-state routing protocols use SPF calculations that the tunnel endpoints leverage to implement the tunnel.

D. The tunnel endpoints use the link-state database to evaluate the entire topology and determine the best path.

Correct Answer: D