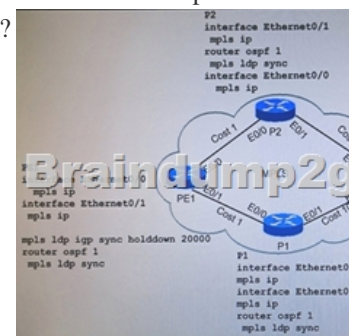


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2016.09 New 400-201: Cisco CCIE Service Provider Written Exam v4.1 Exam Questions Updated Today! Free Download 400-201 Exam Dumps(PDF & VCE) 414Q&As from Braindump2go.com Today!100% Real Exam Questions! 100% Exam Pass Guaranteed! **NEW QUESTION 81 - NEW QUESTION 90** 1.|2016 New 400-201 Exam Dumps(PDF & VCE) 414Q&As Download:<http://www.braindump2go.com/400-201.html>2.|2016 New 400-201 Exam Questions & Answers:<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B75b5xYLjSSNRjJsZE5Fd04xYTQ&usp=sharing> QUESTION 91Refer to the exhibit. An SP core is running MPLS with OSPF as the IGP used for Loopback propagation. LDP Synchronization is enabled per the given configuration.What will the traffic flow behavior be after a temporary outage event on PE1 Eth0/0?



A. Permanently through PE1 -> P2 -> PE4 due to lowest path metric.B. Initially through PE1 -> P1 -> PE4, then a few seconds later, it will be over PE1 -> P2 -> PE4.C. Permanently through PE1 -> P1 -> PE4 due to lowest path metric.D. Initially through PE1 -> P2 -> PE4, then a few seconds later, it will be over PE1 -> P1 -> PE4 Answer: B QUESTION 92In MPLS traffic engineering, which one of the following protocols is used for Path Setup? A. BGPB. OSPFC. ISISD. RSVP Answer: D QUESTION 93Two Tier 2 Service Providers are using a Tier 1 Service Provider for transport. MPLS is required between the Tier 2 Service Providers for label switching. In this CSC solution, which label stack is correct? A. original IP packet, MPLS CSC transport label, MPLS VPN label, and MPLS Tier 2 transport labelB. original IP packet, MPLS Tier 2 transport label, MPLS VPN label, and MPLS CSC transport labelC. original IP packet, MPLS VPN label, MPLS Tier 2 transport label, and MPLS CSC transport labelD. original IP packet, MPLS Tier 2 transport label, MPLS CSC transport label, and MPLS VPN label Answer: C QUESTION 94What is the PPMP label used for? A. for the ingress replication model with BIDIR-PIM in an overlay modelB. only for the inter-AS mVPN models that use mLDPC. for the partitioned mVPN model with PIM signaling in an overlay modelD. only for unicast over MPLS VPNE. for all the default MDT and mVPN models Answer: CExplanation:

<http://d2zmdbbm9feqrf.cloudfront.net/2014/eur/pdf/BRKIPM-2011.pdf> QUESTION 95MPLS Service Providers use Route Distinguishers and Route Targets as methods to control routing for customer VRFs. Which two statements are true about Route Distinguishers and Route Targets? (Choose two.) A. Route Targets are values that are used by a PE router to uniquely identify a VRF within its local MP-BGP VPNv4 table.B. Route Distinguishers are used by PE routers by exporting and importing routes into a local VRF.C. Route Targets are used by PE routers to define how to import and export prefixes into a local VRF database.D. Route Targets are extended communities that are used by MP-BGP to identify routes as they are advertised to neighbor PE routers.E.

Route Distinguishers are values that are used by a PE router to uniquely identify a VRF within its local MP-BGP VPNv4 table. Answer: CE QUESTION 96Refer to the exhibit. A service provider has multiple time sources in the environment for NTP. The time source at 10.0.4.1 is intended to be seen as a primary time source. What command can be issued on PE4 to fix the configuration, ensuring the proper NTP source will be issued?

```
ntp server 10.0.1.1
ntp server 10.0.2.1
ntp server 10.0.3.1
ntp server 10.0.4.1

interface Gigabit Ethernet0/0
ip address 10.100.1.4.255.255.255.0
```

A. ntp peer 10.0.4.1B. ntp peer 10.0.4.1 preferC. ntp server 10.0.4.1 source GigabitEthernet0/0D. ntp server 10.0.4.1 prefer Answer: DExplanation:

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5_x/nx-os/system_management/configuration/guide/sm_nx_os_cg/sm_3ntp.html#wp1106725 QUESTION 97An engineer must implement E-Line services for a service provider network. Which two services apply in this situation? (Choose two.) A. EVPLB. E-TreeC. E-LAND. EVCE. EPL Answer: AEEExplanation:

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net_mgmt/prime/fulfillment/6-2/theory/operations/guide/theory/l2ce.pdf QUESTION 98

Referring to the exhibit, what could be preventing the R1 router from receiving any prefixes from the R2 BGP neighbor?

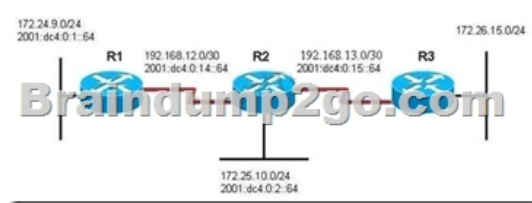
```
R1#show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 199.199.199.199
BGP table version is 45, main routing table
44 network entries using 4444 bytes
81 path entries using 3888 bytes
13 BGP path attribute entries using 1360 bytes
11 BGP AS-PATH entries using 164 bytes
4 BGP route-map cache entries using 160 bytes
0 BGP filter-list cache entries
BGP using 9440 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 88/44 prefixes, 191/100 routes
Neighbor V AS MsgRcvd
192.168.1.17 4 1 1628
192.168.20.22 4 22 70
192.168.31.1 4 0 0
R1#telnet 192.168.31.1
Trying 192.168.31.1 ... Open

User Access Verification

Password: cisco

R2#sh run | begin bgp
router bgp 65002
bgp confederation identifier 1
bgp confederation peers 65001
network 10.0.0.0
neighbor 192.168.31.2 remote-as
```

A. The neighbor 192.168.31.2 next-hop-self command is missing on R2B. R1 is using the wrong remote AS number in its neighbor 192.168.31.1 remote-as configurationC. There is a TCP session establishment problem between R1 and R2D. The no sync command is missing on R1E. The no sync command is missing on R2F. There is a BGP version mismatch between R1 and R2 Answer: B QUESTION 99Refer to the exhibit. Your customer has enabled IPv6 and IPv4 on routers R1 and R2, both running ISIS routing protocol, and they can no longer reach R3 network 172.26.15.0/24 (R3 does not enable IPv6, enables IPv4 only). Which two steps should be taken to restore reachability to R3? (Choose two.)



A. Enable OSPFv3 to support IPv4 and IPv6 simultaneously.B. Configure static routes to all unreachable networks and redistribute to IS-IS.C. Create an IPv6 tunnel from R2 to R3.D. Transition to IS-IS Multiple Topology Mode on R3.E. Enable wide metrics.F. Transition to IS-IS Multiple Topology Mode on R1 and R2. Answer: EF QUESTION 100Which two statements regarding the IS-IS DIS election process are true? (Choose two.) A. L1 routers on a broadcast network only establish adjacencies with the DIS.B. If the DIS becomes unavailable the backup DIS is promoted to DIS.C. Adding a router with a higher priority than the current DIS will result in the new router becoming DIS.D. Separate L1 and L2 election processes are held on a broadcast network.E. A priority of 0 will prevent a router from becoming a DIS.F. If there is a tie based on priority, the router whose attached interface has the lowest MAC address becomes the DIS. Answer: CD !!!RECOMMEND!!! 1.Braindump2go|2016 New 400-201 PDF & 400-201 VCE 414Q&As Download: <http://www.braindump2go.com/400-201.html> 2.Braindump2go|2016 New 400-201 Questions & Answers: <https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B75b5xYLjSSNRjJsZE5Fd04xYTQ&usp=sharing>