



# 351-001<sup>Q&As</sup>

CCIE Routing and Switching Written

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### QUESTION 1

MPLS LDP IGP synchronization is configured on a link. The OSPF adjacency on that link is UP but MPLS LDP synchronization is not achieved. Which statement about this scenario is true?

- A. The router excludes the link from its OSPF LSA type 1.
- B. The router flushes its own router LSA.
- C. The router advertises the link in its router LSA with max-metric.
- D. The router advertises an LSA type 2 for this link, with the metric set to max-metric.
- E. The router advertises the link and OSPF adjacency as it would when the synchronization is achieved.

Correct Answer: C

To enable LDP-IGP Synchronization on each interface that belongs to an OSPF or IS-IS process, enter the `mpls ldp sync` command. If you do not want some of the interfaces to have LDP-IGP Synchronization enabled, issue the `no mpls ldp igp sync` command on those interfaces. If the LDP peer is reachable, the IGP waits indefinitely (by default) for synchronization to be achieved. To limit the length of time the IGP session must wait, enter the `mpls ldp igp sync holddown` command. If the LDP peer is not reachable, the IGP establishes the adjacency to enable the LDP session to be established. When an IGP adjacency is established on a link but LDP-IGP Synchronization is not yet achieved or is lost, the IGP advertises the max-metric on that link.

Reference: [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12\\_0s/feature/guide/fslldpsyn.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_0s/feature/guide/fslldpsyn.html)

### QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Internet Protocol, Src: 192.168.0.2 (192.168.0.2), Dst: 224.0.0.10 (224.0.0.10)
Version: 4
Header length: 20 bytes
Differentiated Services Field: 0xc0 (DSCP 0x30: Class Selector 6; ECN: 0x00)
Total Length: 60
Identification: 0x0000 (0)
Flags: 0x00
Fragment offset: 0
Time to live: 2
Protocol: EIGRP (88)
Header checksum: 0x16f6 [correct]
Source: 192.168.0.2 (192.168.0.2)
Destination: 224.0.0.10 (224.0.0.10)
```

Which two pieces of information in this Wireshark capture indicate that you are viewing EIGRP traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. the header length
- B. the protocol number



- C. the destination address
- D. the Class Selector
- E. the source address
- F. the header checksum

Correct Answer: BC

EIGRP uses protocol number 88, which shows as EIGRP in the capture. Also, we in the capture that the destination IP address is 224.0.0.10, which is the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) group address is used to send routing information to all EIGRP routers on a network segment.

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### QUESTION 3

Which bit should be set in the link-state PDU of an IS-IS L1/L2 router to indicate that it is a potential exit point of the area?

- A. the ABR bit
- B. the ATT bit
- C. the down bit
- D. the P bit

Correct Answer: B

Default routing is achieved in two distinct ways with Integrated IS-IS: ? Attached bit--Set by a Level 1/Level 2 router in its own Level 1 LSP and used to indicate to all Level 1 routers (within the area) that this router is a potential exit point of the area. Level 1-only routers will default to the nearest attached Level 2 router. ? Default information originate--Can be configured in Level 1 as well as Level 2. The default route (0.0.0.0/0) is inserted in the router LSP (Level 1 or Level 2, according to the configuration command) and the LSP is flooded according to the router type (Level 1 or Level 2). A Level 2 router doesn't need to have a default route to originate a default route.

Reference: [http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6599/products\\_white\\_paper09186a00800a3e6f.shtml](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6599/products_white_paper09186a00800a3e6f.shtml)

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### QUESTION 4

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop Layer 2 QoS Commands on the left to the corresponding functions on the right.

Select and Place:



wrr-queue bandwidth	assigns a queue
wrr-queue cos-map	assigns a 6-bit value
wrr-queue dscp-map	sets drop values for both the send and receive queues
wrr-queue limit	sets queue weights
wrr-queue random-detect	sets the minimum and maximum WRED threshold
wrr-queue threshold	sets the queue-size ratio

Correct Answer:

<input type="text"/>	wrr-queue cos-map
<input type="text"/>	wrr-queue dscp-map
<input type="text"/>	wrr-queue threshold
<input type="text"/>	wrr-queue bandwidth
<input type="text"/>	wrr-queue random-detect
<input type="text"/>	wrr-queue limit

**QUESTION 5**

Which two values comprise the VPN ID for an MPLS VPN? (Choose two.)

A. an OUI



- B. a VPN index
- C. a route distinguisher
- D. a 16-bit AS number
- E. a 32-bit IP address

Correct Answer: AB

Each MPLS VPN ID defined by RFC 2685 consists of the following elements:

An Organizational Unique Identifier (OUI), a three-octet hex number: The IEEE Registration Authority assigns OUIs to any company that manufactures components under the ISO/IEC 8802 standard. The OUI is used to generate universal

LAN MAC addresses and protocol identifiers for use in local and metropolitan area network applications. For example, an OUI for Cisco Systems is 00-03-6B (hex). A Virtual Private Network (VPN) index: a four-octet hex number, which identifies the VPN within the company.

Reference: [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp\\_l3\\_vpns/configuration/15- mt/mp-l3-vpns-15-mt-book/mp-assgn-id-vpn.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_l3_vpns/configuration/15- mt/mp-l3-vpns-15-mt-book/mp-assgn-id-vpn.html)

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