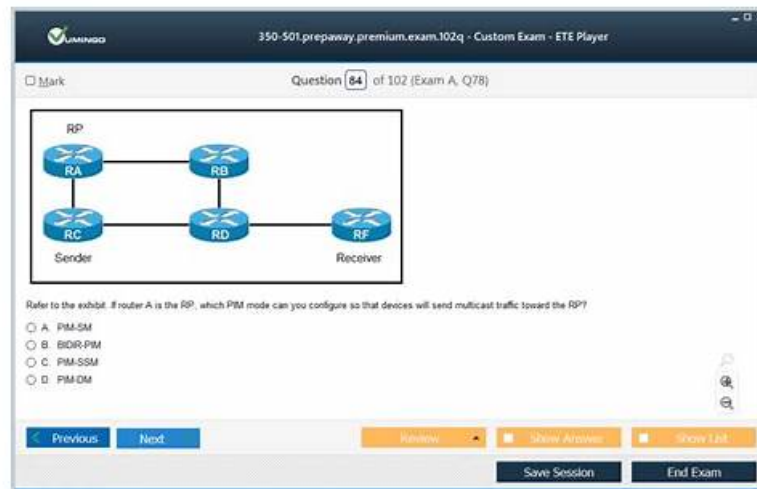


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Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network Core Technologies Sample Questions (Q129-Q134):

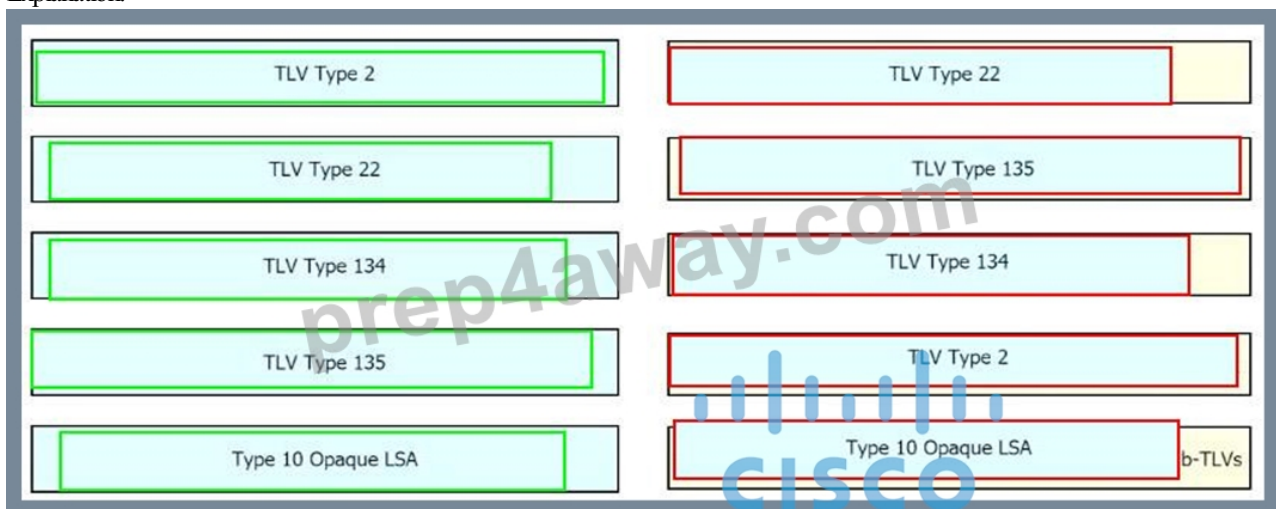
NEW QUESTION # 129

Drag and drop the OSPF and IS-IS Cisco MPLS TE extensions from the left to their functional descriptions on the right.

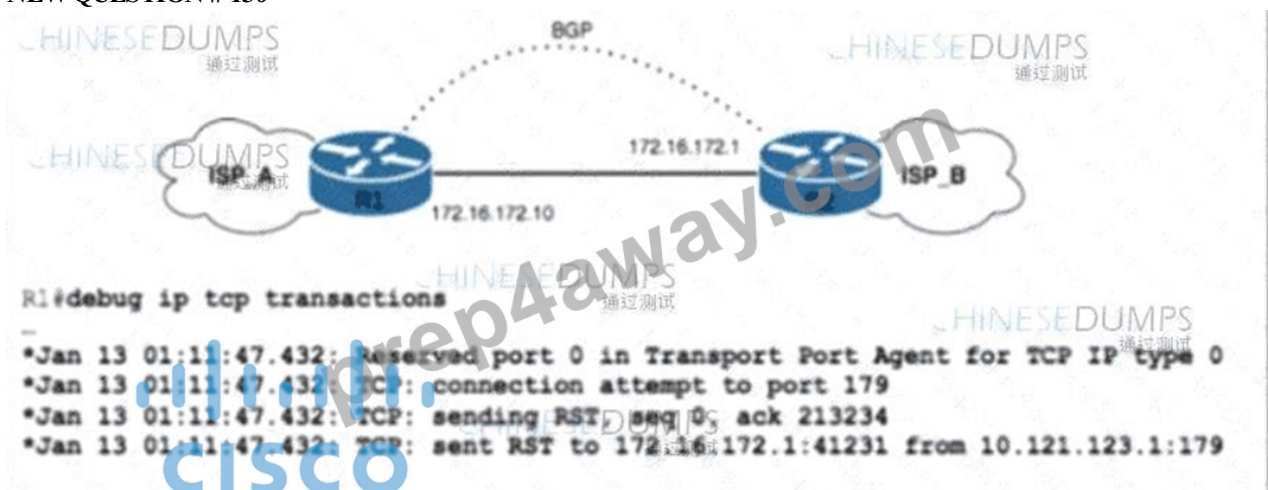
TLV Type 2	includes an 8-bit default metric
TLV Type 22	supports a 32-bit metric and an up/down bit
TLV Type 134	carries a 32-bit router ID for traffic engineering
TLV Type 135	advertisements are flooded throughout the entire area network
Type 10 Opaque LSA	contains information about the link and includes other sub-TLVs

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION # 130



Refer to the exhibit. ISP_A and ISP_B use AS numbers 38321 and 16213 respectively. After a network engineer reloaded router R1, the BGP session with R2 failed to establish. The engineer confirmed BGP next-hop availability with a connectivity test between the router loopback addresses 10.121.123.2 and 10.121.123.1, as well as between interfaces Gi1/1 and Gi1/2. EBGp multihop has been configured on both routers. Which action must the engineer take to resolve the issue?

- A. Configure transport connection-mode passive on R2.

- B. Configure remote-as 16213 on R1.
- C. Configure neighbor update-source lo0 on R2
- D. Configure neighbor 172.16.172.1 authentication on R1

Answer: C

Explanation:

After a router reload, BGP sessions may fail to re-establish due to incorrect source interface configurations for BGP sessions. Since EBGp multihop has been configured, it's essential that the BGP session uses the correct source interface for establishing the connection. By configuring the neighbor update-source command with the loopback interface on R2, the BGP session will use the stable loopback address rather than the physical interface, which can change state. This ensures that the BGP session remains stable and is not affected by interface states. References: BGP Troubleshooting Cheat Sheet With Examples - Catchpoint2, BGP session stuck in Idle state after NSRP failover - Juniper Networks3, BGP Session is Disconnected - Network Playbook

NEW QUESTION # 131

Refer to the exhibits:

"*Apr 30 14:33:43.619: %CLNS-4-AUTH_FAIL: ISIS: LAN IIH authentication failed".

```

R1#show isis neighbors
Tag TEST:
System Id      Type Interface IP Address  State Holdtime Circuit Id
R2             L2 Fa0/0      UP          9          R2.01

R2#show isis neighbors
Tag TEST:
System Id      Type Interface IP Address  State Holdtime Circuit Id
R1             L1 Fa0/0      INIT        22         R2.01
R1             L2 Fa0/0      UP          24         R2.01
  
```

R1 and R2 are directly connected and IS-IS routing has been enabled between R1 and R2 R1 message periodically Based on this output, which statement is true?

- A. IS-IS neighbor authentication is failing for Level 1 and Level 2 PDUs .
- B. IS-IS neighbor authentication is failing for Level 1 PDUs only
- C. IS-IS neighbor authentication is failing for Level 2 PDUs only.
- D. IS-IS neighbor authentication is failing for Level 2 first and then for Level 1 PDUs

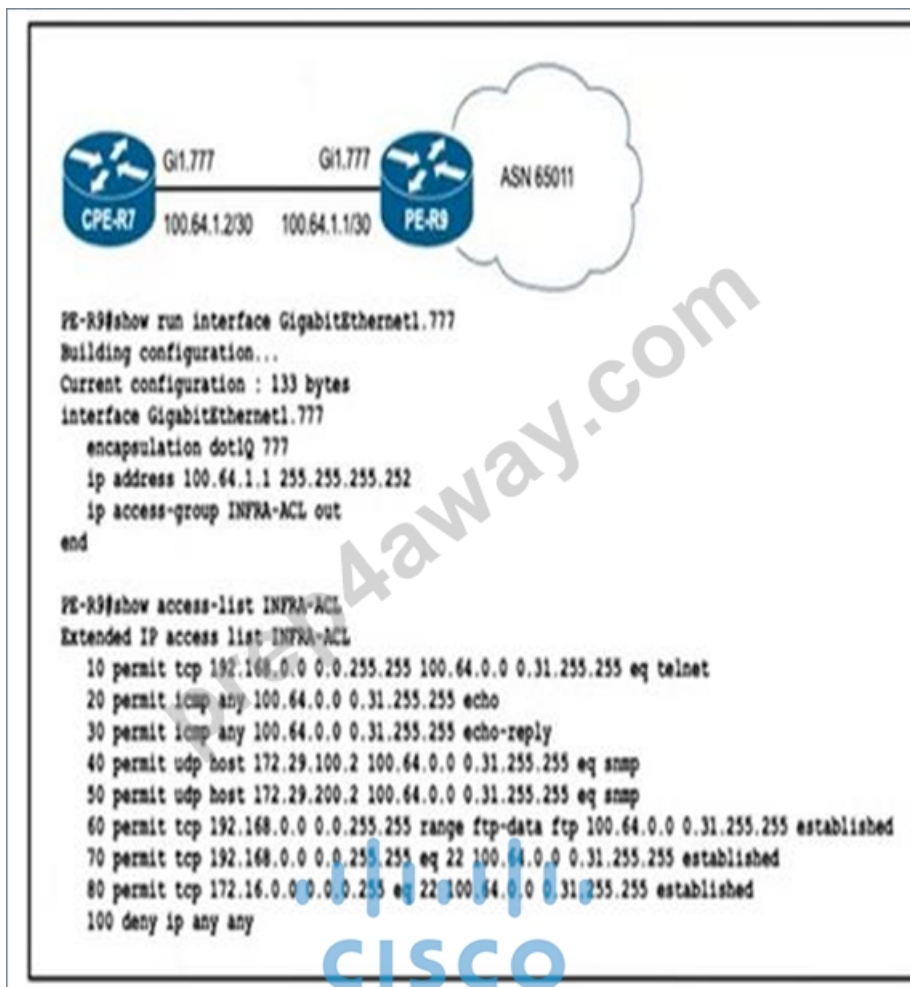
Answer: A

Explanation:

The error message "%CLNS-4-AUTH_FAIL: ISIS: LAN LIH authentication failed" indicates that there is an authentication failure in the IS-IS routing protocol between routers R1 and R2. In the exhibit, it can be observed that R2 has a state of "UP" for its IS-IS neighbor relationship, while R1 is in "INIT" state. This discrepancy in states indicates an issue with the establishment of the neighbor relationship, which can be attributed to an authentication failure at both Level 1 and Level 2 PDUs as indicated by option B.

NEW QUESTION # 132

Refer to the exhibit.



To protect in-band management access to CPE-R7, an engineer wants to allow only SSH management and provisioning traffic from management network 192.168.0.0/16. Which infrastructure ACL change must be applied to router PE-R9 to complete this task?

- A.

```
ip access-list extended INFRA-ACL
15 permit tcp 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 range 49152 65535 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 eq 443
```
- B.

```
ip access-list extended INFRA-ACL
no 10
15 permit tcp 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 eq 22 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 eq 22
```
- C.

```
ip access-list extended INFRA-ACL
15 permit tcp 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 range 49152 65535 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 eq 22
```
- D.

```
ip access-list extended INFRA-ACL
no 10
15 permit tcp 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 range 49152 65535 100.64.0.0 0.31.255.255 eq 22
```

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 133

Refer to the exhibit.

