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## Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network Core Technologies Sample Questions (Q524-Q529):

**NEW QUESTION # 524**
An engineer needs to implement QOS mechanism on customer's network as some applications going over the internet are slower than others are. Which two actions must the engineer perform when implementing traffic shaping on the network in order to accomplish this task? (Choose two)

- A. Configure a threshold over which excess packets are discarded.
- B. Configure a queue with sufficient memory to buffer excess packets.
- C. Implement a scheduling function to handle delayed packets.
- D. Configure the token values in bytes.
- E. Implement packet remarking for excess traffic.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:
When implementing traffic shaping on a network, the goal is to control the rate of traffic being sent into the network to avoid congestion. This is done by buffering excess packets and then scheduling them to be sent out at a steady rate.
Option A is correct because traffic shaping requires a queue with sufficient memory to buffer excess packets. When the traffic rate exceeds the configured maximum rate (shaping rate), the excess packets are temporarily stored in the queue until they can be sent out, ensuring a smooth flow of traffic without overwhelming the network1.
Option B is also correct as traffic shaping involves configuring token values in bytes. Tokens are used to represent permission to send a certain amount of data. The token bucket is filled with tokens at a steady rate, and packets can only be sent if there are enough tokens in the bucket. The token values determine the size of the bucket and the rate at which it is refilled, which in turn controls the rate of traffic1.
Option C is incorrect because packet remarking for excess traffic is not a component of traffic shaping. Packet remarking is typically used in conjunction with policing, where packets that exceed the rate limit can be remarked to a lower priority for downstream handling1.
Option D is incorrect in the context of traffic shaping. While a scheduling function is used to handle the packets that are delayed due to buffering, the scheduling itself is not part of the shaping mechanism but rather a function of the queuing system that works alongside shaping1.
Option E is incorrect as it pertains to traffic policing, not shaping. In traffic policing, packets that exceed a certain threshold are discarded or remarked, whereas shaping delays excess packets by buffering them1.

**NEW QUESTION # 525**
Refer to the exhibit. Router BRDR-1 is configured to receive the 0.0.0.0/0 and 172.17.1.0/24 network via BGP and advertise then into OSPF area 0. An engineer has noticed that the OSPF domain is receiving only the 172.17.1.0/24 route and default router 0.0.0.0/0 is still missing. Which configuration must an engineer apply to resolve this problem?

- A. Option B
- B. Option A
- C. Option D
- D. Option C

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
The issue of the OSPF domain receiving only the 172.17.1.0/24 route and not the default route 0.0.0.0/0 can be resolved by configuring OSPF to propagate default routes. Let's take a look at the options:
* Option A: The configuration includes the following commands:
* router ospf 1
* default-information originate
* end
This configuration generates a default route into the OSPF domain, which is missing in this scenario.

**NEW QUESTION # 526**
Refer to the exihibit.
Refer to the exhibit. LDP peering between routers R1 and R2 is dropped when the link between R1 and R2 is taken offline. However, LDP peering between R2 and R3 stays up when the link between R2 and R3 is taken offline. Which action allows MPLS traffic forwarding to continue normally if the link between R1 and R2 goes down?

- A. Enable IGP and LDP Synchronization on R2.
- B. Enable IGP and LDP Synchronization on R1.
- C. Implement LDP Session Protection on R1.
- D. Implement LDP Session Protection on R2.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION # 527**
Refer to the exhibit:
After implementing a new design for the network, a technician reviews the pictured CLI output as part of the MOP.

Which two statements describe what the technician can ascertain from the ImpNull output? (Choose two.)

- A. Label 0 is used for the prefix displayed and will be part of the MPLS label stack for packets destined for 192.168.10.10
- B. Ultimate Hop Popping is in use for the prefix displayed.
- C. Penultimate Hop Popping is in use for the prefix displayed
- D. Label 3 is in use for the prefix displayed and will be part of the MPLS label stack for packets destined for 192.168.10.10
- E. Label 0 is used for the prefix displayed but will not be part of the MPLS label stack for packets destined for 192 168.10.10.

**Answer: A,D**

**NEW QUESTION # 528**
Refer to the exihibit.
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is scripting ACLs to handle traffic on the given network. The engineer must block users on the network between R1 and R2 from leaving the network through R5. but these users must still be able to access all resources within the administrative domain. How must the engineer implement the ACL configuration?

- A. Configure an ACL that permits traffic to any internal address, and apply it to the R5 interfaces to R3 and R4 in the egress direction
- B. Configure a permit any ACL on the R1 interface to R2 in the egress direction, and a deny any ACL on the interface in the ingress direction
- C. Configure an ACL that permits traffic to all internal networks and denies traffic to any external address, and apply it to the R2 interface to R1 in the ingress direction.
- D. Configure an ACL that denies traffic to any internal address and denies traffic to any external address, and apply it to the R5 interfaces to R3 and R4 in the ingress direction

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
In the given scenario, the goal is to restrict users on the network between R1 and R2 from accessing the external network through R5, while still allowing them access to all resources within the administrative domain. The correct approach is to configure an Access Control List (ACL) that permits traffic to all internal networks and denies traffic to any external address. This ACL should be applied to the R2 interface that connects to R1 in the ingress direction. By doing so, traffic originating from users between R1 and R2 destined for external networks will be blocked, while internal traffic will be allowed.

**NEW QUESTION # 529**
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