



**Vendor:** Cisco

**Exam Code:** 400-201

**Exam Name:** CCIE Service Provider Written Exam, v4.1

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### QUESTION 1

A Corporate\_ABC located in the US acquired Company\_XYZ, which is located in Europe. Both companies are connected to the internet using their local ISP. A management VLAN must be built using subnet 192.168.1.0/24 across the ABC and XYZ. Which solution meets this requirement?

- A. VPLS
- B. AToM
- C. Layer 3 VPN
- D. L2TPv3

**Answer: D**

### QUESTION 2

In a L2VPN service, customer CE1 sends frames to PE1 using a CoS marking value of 3. However, the remote CE2 receives those frames from PE2 with a CoS marking value of 0. Which description of this behavior is true?

- A. Egress PE2 is not configured with an outbound policy-map facing CE2 to preserve the customer CoS marking
- B. Egress PE2 is not configured with mpls ldp explicit-null command
- C. Ingress PE1 is remarking the CoS frame received from CE1 with value of 0.
- D. Egress PE2 is marking EXP 0 upon label imposition.

**Answer: C**

### QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit. Which statement is true about this AS filter accomplishes?

```
router bgp 15.15
  neighbor 10.1.15.1 remote-as 2
  neighbor 10.1.15.1 filter-list 1 in
!
ip as-path access-list 1 deny {.*5\.5.*}
ip as-path access-list 1 permit .*
```

- A. It filters incoming BGP update with any AS number matching "5.5", but not 515,525.535 etc this only in an AS\_SET
- B. It filters incoming BGP updates with an AS number starting with the digit 5 and ending with the digit 5, and this only in an AS\_PATH.
- C. It filters incoming BGP updates with an AS number starting with the digit 5 and ending with the digit 5 and this only in an AS\_SET.
- D. it allows any AS number with the statement \* \*\* and this only in an AS\_PATH.

**Answer: A**

### QUESTION 4

The service provider has the following VPLS requirements.  
A PE must learn dynamically remote PEs that are members of the same VPLS domain.  
The VPLS signaling must be in a point-to-multipoint fashion way according to RFC 4761 (Kompella).  
Which feature must be enabled to meet these requirements?

- A. LDP signaling
- B. BGP signaling
- C. RSVP signaling
- D. RSVP auto discovery
- E. LDP auto discovery

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

RFC 4761

Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS)

Using BGP for Auto-Discovery and Signaling  
BD

### QUESTION 5

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the service provider MPLS core component on the left onto the matching functionality on the right.

MP-BGP address-family	Label distribution protocol and handles the signaling plane for MPLS-TE.
RSVP	Label distribution protocol and can be used to transport VPN traffic between Provider Edge routers.
LDP	Label distribution protocol and can provide overlay transit to L2 frames within the MPLS network.
IS-IS	Routing protocol that includes special extension to support MPLS-TE signaling.

**Answer:**

MP-BGP address-family	LDP
RSVP	IS-IS
LDP	MP-BGP address-family
IS-IS	RSVP

### QUESTION 6

An operator enable BFD in echo mode and now CPU is high.  
Which option is the most likely solution to the problem?

- A. Reduce the BFD control plane packet rate
- B. Change from echo mode to asynchronous mode

- C. Reduce the BFD packet rate
- D. Disable ICMP redirects on an interface
- E. Disable BFD altogether

**Answer: D**

#### **QUESTION 7**

Which technology enables operators to move the functionality of networking devices such as routers and firewalls away from proprietary hardware to servers and off-the-shelf commercially available purpose-built hardware ?

- A. network Function Virtualization
- B. Openstack
- C. Operations support systems
- D. Software Defined Networ

**Answer: A**

#### **QUESTION 8**

An engineer is configuring an Embedded Packet Capture, Which two limitations must the engineer be aware of ?

- A. To limit the capture to desired traffic in EPC, control plane policing, access lists, and NBAR can be used
- B. EPC captures only multicast packets on ingress and does not capture the replicated packets on egress
- C. Existing EPC features can be supported on Cisco IOS and not on Cisco IOS-XR devices
- D. On Cisco IOS and Cisco IOS XE, the packet buffer is stored in DRAM and persists through reloads
- E. On Cisco IOS and Cisco IOS XE, the capture configuration is not stored in NVRAM and does not persist through reloads

**Answer: CD**

#### **QUESTION 9**

What type of IPv6 address is this address: FF05:: 2:260:8FF:FE52:F9D8?

- A. multicast temporary node local
- B. multicast temporary site local
- C. unicast permanent link local
- D. multicast permanent node link local
- E. multicast permanent site local
- F. unicast temporary link local

**Answer: E**

#### **Explanation:**

Permanent IPv6 Multicast addresses are assigned by IANA while the temporary IPv6 Multicast addresses can be used in pre-deployment Multicast testing. The Flag field may contain one of two possible values, as illustrated and described in the Table below:

Type of Multicast Address Binary Representation Hexadecimal Value Permanent 0000 0

Temporary 0001 1

Multicast scope

The scope field indicates the scope of the IPv6 internetwork for which the multicast traffic is intended. The size of this field is 4 bits. In addition to information provided by multicast routing protocols, routers use multicast scope to determine whether multicast traffic can be forwarded. For multicast addresses there are 14 possible scopes (some are still unassigned), ranging from interface-local to global (including both link-local and sitelocal). The following table lists the defined values for the scope field:

Table 3. Multicast scope field values

Value Scope

0 Reserved

1 Interface-local scope (same node)

2 Link-local scope (same link)

3 Subnet-local scope

4 Admin-local scope

5 Site-local scope (same site)

8 Organization-local scope

E Global scope

F Reserved

All other scope field values are currently undefined.

For example, traffic with the multicast address of FF02::2 has a link-local scope. An IPv6 router never forwards this type of traffic beyond the local link.

#### QUESTION 10

In PPPoA architecture, which two methods are most commonly deployed? (Choose two)

- A. terminating PPP sessions at the service provider
- B. PPP framing
- C. PPP multiplexing
- D. GRE tunneling
- E. L2TP tunneling

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

In PPPoA architectures, the service destination can be reached in different ways. Some of the most commonly deployed methods are:

Terminating PPP sessions at the service provider

L2TP Tunneling

Using SSG

#### QUESTION 11

Which two sets of configuration implements CBTS?

- A. Create a master tunnel to which other tunnels can be members
- B. Create two bandwidth pools: a global pool and a sub pool
- C. Assign a policy-map defining a CBWFQ on an MPLS TE tunnel
- D. Create a PBR to use multiple MPLS TE tunnels according to the EXP value
- E. Create multiple MPLS TE tunnels from the same headend to the same tail-end

**Answer:** CE

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