

➤ **Vendor: Cisco**➤ **Exam Code: 350-501**➤ **Exam Name: Implementing and Operating Cisco Service Provider Network Core Technologies (SPCOR)**➤ **New Updated Questions from [Braindump2go](#) (Updated in [July/2021](#))****Visit Braindump2go and Download Full Version 350-501 Exam Dumps****QUESTION 217**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer implemented OSPF neighbor relationship on an IOS device. Which configuration must be applied to get the OR/BOR election removed from interfaces running OSPF?

```
R1
interface gigabitethernet1/0/0
  ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 1
interface gigabitethernet2/0/0
  ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 2
```

- A. ip ospf network broadcast in interfaces running OSPF
- B. ip ospf network point-to-point on interfaces running OSPF
- C. ip ospf network multipoint-to-point on interfaces running OSPF
- D. ip ospf network non-broadcast on interfaces running OSPF

Answer: B**QUESTION 218**

An engineer applied a gRPC dial-in configuration on customer's router to provide connection multiplexing and two-way streaming. What does this configuration accomplish in a gRPC?

- A. It excludes the encapsulation types gpbcompact and gpbkv.
- B. It specifies the encapsulation pushed by the server.
- C. It specifies the encapsulation pushed by the client.
- D. It specifies the encapsulation that is used for dial-in and dial-out.

Answer: B**QUESTION 219**

After a possible security breach, the network administrator of an ISP must verify the times that several different users logged into the network.

Which command must the administrator enter to display the login time of each user that activated a session?

- A. show netconf-yang sessions detail
- B. show netconf-yang datastores
- C. show platform software yang-management process
- D. show netconf-yang sessions

Answer: A

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<https://www.braindump2go.com/350-501.html>

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/prog/configuration/167/b_167_programmability_cg/configuring_yang_datamodel.html

Device# **show netconf-yang sessions detail**

```

R: Global-lock on running datastore
C: Global-lock on candidate datastore
S: Global-lock on startup datastore

Number of sessions      : 1

session-id              : 19
transport               : netconf-ssh
username               : admin
source-host             : 2001:db8::1
login-time              : 2018-10-26T12:37:22+00:00
in-rpcs                 : 0
in-bad-rpcs             : 0
out-rpc-errors          : 0
out-notifications       : 0
global-lock             : None
  
```

QUESTION 220

Refer to the exhibit. Router R1 is reporting that its BGP neighbor adjacency to router R2 is down, but its state is Active as shown.

Which configuration must be applied to routers R1 and R2 to fix the problem?

```

R1# show ip bgp summary
Neighbor    V  AS   MsgRcvd  MsgSent  TblVer  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
11.11.11.11 4  5400    0         0        0    0    0   never    Active

R1
interface Loopback0
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
interface Ethernet1/0
 ip address 11.11.11.11 255.255.255.0
router bgp 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.12 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.12 update-source Loopback0
 ip route 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 11.11.11.12

R2
interface Loopback0
 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
interface Ethernet1/0
 ip address 11.11.11.12 255.255.255.0
router bgp 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.11 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.11 update-source Loopback0
 ip route 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 11.11.11.11
  
```

- A. **R1**
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 5400
- R2**
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 5400
- B. **R1**
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.11 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.11 update-source Loopback0
- R2**
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.12 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 11.11.11.12 update-source Loopback0
- C. **R1**
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 update-source Loopback0
- R2**
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 update-source Loopback0
- D. **R1**
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 2.2.2.2 update-source Loopback0
- R2**
 router bgp 5400
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 5400
 neighbor 1.1.1.1 update-source Loopback0

Answer: C

QUESTION 221

Refer to the exhibit. Router 1 and router 2 are running OSPF Area 0. The router logs on both routers show that the LDP link has flapped.

Which configuration must the engineer apply to the two routers to implement session protection on the link?



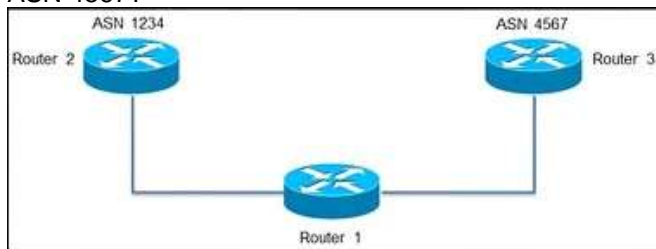
- A. Router 1(config)#ip cef distributed
 Router 1(config)#mpls ldp session protection global
- B. Router 2(config)#ip cef distributed
 Router 2(config)#mpls ldp session protection global

- C. Router 1(config)# ip cef distributed
 Router 1(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0
 Router 1(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 Router 1(config)# mpls ldp session protection
- D. Router 2(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0
 Router 2(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
 Router 2(config)# mpls ldp session protection

Answer: D

QUESTION 222

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is configuring path selection on router R1 for two ASNs as shown. Which additional task must the engineer perform on Router 1 so that all outbound traffic utilizes the link between R1 and R3 to reach ASN 4567?



- A. Configure a low weight on the peer to ASN 4567.
 B. Configure a high weight on the peer to ASN 4567.
 C. Configure an AS path prepend on the peer to ASN 4567.
 D. Configure a high med on the peer to ASN 4567.

Answer: B

QUESTION 223

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer implemented this configuration. What is the status of the neighbor relationship between R1 and R2?

```

R1
router isis
  net 52.0011.0000.0000.0001.00
  is-type level-2

interface gigabitethernet0/1
  ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
  ip router isis

R2
router isis
  net 52.0022.0000.0000.0002.00
  is-type level-1

interface gigabitethernet0/1
  ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
  ip router isis
  
```

- A. The neighbor relationship is up because R2 is level 1 and level 2 router.
 B. The neighbor relationship is down because the two routers are configured with different area

types.

- C. The neighbor relationship is down because the two routers are in the same subnet.
- D. The neighbor relationship is down because R2 is operating as a Level 1 router and the two routers are in different areas.

Answer: D

QUESTION 224

A network engineer is deploying VPLS configuration between multiple PE routers so that customer's remote offices have end-to-end LAN connectivity.

Which additional configuration should the engineer perform on the PE routers to enable the virtual switch instance?

- A.

```
interface Vlan 5
xconnect vfi ciscotest
```
- B.

```
I2 vfi ciscotest manual
vpn id 100
neighbor 192.168.2.2 encapsulation mpls
neighbor 192.168.3.3 encapsulation mpls
```
- C.

```
interface GigEthernet1/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk encap dot1q
switchport trunk allow vlan 2-10
```
- D.

```
interface Vlan 100
xconnect vfi ciscotest
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255
```

Answer: D

QUESTION 225

A network operator needs to implement PIM-SSM multicast configuration on customer's network so that users in different domains are able to access and stream live traffic. Which two actions must the engineer perform on the network to make the streaming work? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure at least one MSDP peer on the network.
- B. Enable IGMP version 2 at the interface level.
- C. Enable PIM sparse mode on the device.
- D. Enable IGMP version 3 at the interface level.
- E. Enable PIM dense mode on the device.

Answer: AD

QUESTION 226

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is implementing BGP selective prefix suppression. The router must advertise only 10.16.4.0/24, 10.16.5.0/24, and summarized route 10.16.0.0/21, and suppress 10.16.6.0/24. Which configuration must the engineer apply to the router?


```
Router(config)# ip access-list standard Suppressed
Router(config-std-nacl)# permit 10.16.6.0 0.0.0.255
Router(config)# route-map SuppressMap
Router(config-route-map)# match ip address Suppressed
```

- A. Router (config)# router bgp 300
Router(config-router)# aggregate-address 10.16.6.0 255.255.252.0 as-set suppress-map SuppressMap
- B. Router (config)# router bgp 300
Router(config-router)# aggregate-address 10.16.0.0 255.255.248.0 as-set suppress-map SuppressMap
- C. Router (config)# router bgp 300
Router(config-router)# aggregate-address 10.16.6.0 255.255.255.0 as-set suppress-map SuppressMap
- D. Router (config)# router bgp 300
Router(config-router)# aggregate-address 10.16.0.0 255.255.255.0 as-set suppress-map unSuppressMap

Answer: B

QUESTION 227

Refer to the exhibit. What does this REST API script configure?

```
<fvTenant name="customer">
  <fvCtx name="customervrf"/>
  <fvBD name="bd1">
    <fvRsCtx tnFvCtxName=" customervrf "/>
    <fvSubnet ip="192.168.0.1/24" scope="public"/>
    <fvRsBDToOut tnL3extOutName="l3out1"/>
  </fvBD>/>
</fvTenant>
```

- A. application profile
- B. VRF
- C. public community string for SNMP
- D. interface with IP address 192.168.0.1

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/white_papers/Cisco-ACI-Initial-Deployment-Cookbook.html#_Toc6840570

QUESTION 228

What is the role of NSO in network automation?

- A. It is GUI used to manage wireless devices in a campus infrastructure.
- B. It is a type of REST API used to configure an APIC.
- C. It is a tool that uses CLI only to configure virtual network devices.
- D. It is a tool used to bridge automation to the physical network infrastructure.

Answer: D

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Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/cloud-systems-management/network-services-orchestrator/datasheet-c78-734576.html>

NSO provides a robust bridge linking network automation and orchestration tools with the underlying physical and virtual infrastructure.

QUESTION 229

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer notices that router R2 is failing to install network 172.16.33.1/32 in the routing table.

Which configuration must the engineer apply to R2 to fix the problem?

```
R1
interface Ethernet1/1
 ip address 172.16.33.1 255.255.255.255
interface Ethernet1/0
 ip address 172.16.32.1 255.255.255.0
router ospf 20
 network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

R2
interface Ethernet1/1
 ip address 172.16.30.1 255.255.255.255
interface Ethernet1/0
 ip address 172.16.32.2 255.255.255.0
router ospf 20
 network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
 distribute-list 1 in
 access-list 1 permit 172.16.32.0. 0.0.0.255

R2# show ip route
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C       172.16.32.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet1/0
C       172.16.30.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet1/1
```

- A. R2(config)# access-list 1 permit 172.16.33.0 255.0.0.0
- B. R2(config)# access-list 1 permit 172.16.33.0 255.255.255.0
- C. R2(config)# access-list 1 permit 172.16.33.0 0.0.0.255
- D. R2(config)# access-list 1 permit 172.16.33.0 255.255.0.0

Answer: C

QUESTION 230

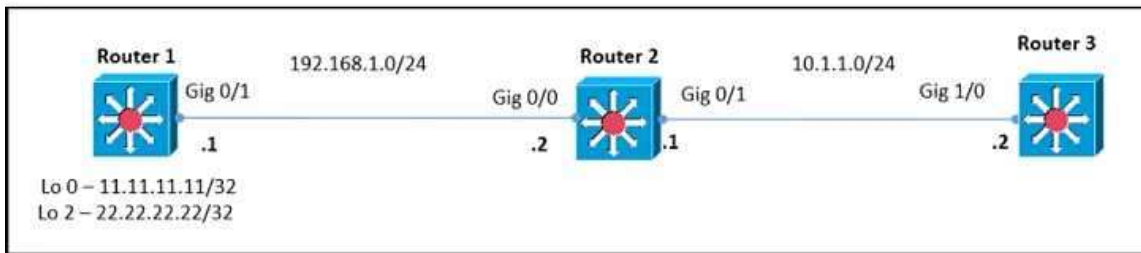
A network engineer has configured TE tunnels in the MPLS provider core. Which two steps ensure traffic traverse? (Choose two.)

- A. Static routes is the only option for directing traffic into a tunnel.
- B. ECMP between tunnels allows RSVP to function correctly.
- C. Forwarding adjacency features allows a tunnel to be installed in the IGP table as a link.
- D. The IGP metric of a tunnel is configured to prefer a certain path
- E. A tunnel weight is configured in SPF database the same way as a native link.

Answer: CD

QUESTION 231

Refer to the exhibit. Router 1 and router 2 are running BGP. and router 2 and router 3 are running OSPF Area 0. Router 1 is advertising loopback interlaces Lo 0 and lo 2. and router 2 is redistributing BGP into OSPF Area 0. Which configuration must an administrator apply so that router 2 uses a route map to redistribute only the internal route from Lo 2?



- A. **ip prefix-list BGP-to-ospf seq 5 permit 22.22.22.0/24**
- ```

route-map BGP-To-OSPF permit 10
match ip address prefix-list BGP-to-ospf

router ospf 1
redistribute bgp 100 metric 100 metric-type 1 subnets route-map BGP-To-OSPF

```
- B. **ip prefix-list BGP-to-ospf seq 5 permit 22.22.22.0/24**
- ```

route-map BGP-To-OSPF permit 10
match ip address prefix-list BGP-to-ospf

router ospf 1
redistribute bgp 100 route-map BGP-To-OSPF
  
```
- C. **ip prefix-list BGP-to-ospf seq 5 permit 22.22.22.22/32**
- ```

router bgp 100
bgp redistribute-internal

route-map BGP-To-OSPF permit 10
match ip address prefix-list BGP-to-ospf

router ospf 1
redistribute bgp 100 metric 100 metric-type 1 subnets route-map BGP-To-OSPF

```
- D. **ip prefix-list BGP-to-ospf seq 5 permit 22.22.22.0/24**
- ```

router bgp 100
bgp redistribute-static

route-map BGP-To-OSPF permit 10
match ip address prefix-list BGP-to-ospf

router ospf 1
redistribute bgp 100 metric-type 2 route-map BGP-To-OSPF
  
```

Answer: C

QUESTION 232

A remote operation center is deploying a set of I-BGP and E-BGP connections for multiple IOS-XR platforms using the same template. The I-BGP sessions exchange prefixes with no apparent issues, but the E-BGP sessions do not exchange routes. What causes this issue?

- A. A PASS ALL policy has not been implemented for the I-BGP neighbors.
- B. The next-hop-self command is not implemented on both E-BGP neighbors.
- C. The E-BGP neighbors are not allowed to exchange information due to the customer platforms default policy.
- D. The I-BGP neighbors are mistyped and HELLO packets cannot be exchanged successfully between routers.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Routing Policy Enforcement

External BGP (eBGP) neighbors must have an inbound and outbound policy configured. If no policy is configured, no routes are accepted from the neighbor, nor are any routes advertised to it. This added security measure ensures that routes cannot accidentally be accepted or advertised in the case of a configuration omission error.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/asr9k-r6-2/routing/configuration/guide/b-routing-cg-asr9000-62x/b-routing-cg-asr9000-62x_chapter_010.html

QUESTION 233

An engineer working for a private telecommunication company with an employee id: 3948:11:613 needs to limit the malicious traffic on their network.

Which configuration must the engineer use to implement URPF loose mode on the GigabitEthernet0/1 interface?

- A.

```
router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
router(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via any
router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::1/96
router(config-if)# ipv6 verify unicast source reachable-via any
```
- B.

```
router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
router(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via any
router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::1/96
router(config-if)# ipv6 verify unicast source reachable-via rx
```
- C.

```
router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
router(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx
router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::1/96
router(config-if)# ipv6 verify unicast source reachable-via any
```
- D.

```
router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
router(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx
router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::1/96
router(config-if)# ipv6 verify unicast source reachable-via rx
```

Answer: A

Explanation:

"reachable-via any" must be configured for Loose mode on both IPv4 & IPv6.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_data_urpf/configuration/xr-3s/sec-data-urpf-xr-3s-book/sec-unicast-rpf-loose-mode.html

QUESTION 234

Refer to the exhibit. Which the link aggregation configuration router is running on Cisco IOS XR software, which LACP interface configuration is needed to add the interface to the bundle?

```
!
interface Bundle-Ether1
description link-aggregation
mtu 9216
bundle minimum-active links 2
load interval 30
!
```

- A.
- ```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/5
description bundle_1_link
bundle mode active
load interval 30

interface TenGigE0/1/0/6
description bundle_1_link
bundle mode active
load interval 30
```
- B.
- ```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/5
description bundle_1_link
bundle id 1 mode active
load interval 30

interface TenGigE0/1/0/6
description bundle_1_link
bundle id 1 mode active
load interval 30
```
- C.
- ```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/5
description bundle_1_link
id 1 mode active
load interval 30

interface TenGigE0/1/0/6
description bundle_1_link
id 1 mode active
load interval 30
```
- D.
- ```
interface TenGigE0/1/0/5
description bundle_1_link
bundle id 1
load interval 30

interface TenGigE0/1/0/6
description bundle_1_link
bundle id 1
load interval 30
```

Answer: B

QUESTION 235

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the NAT64 descriptions from the left onto the correct NAT64 types on the right.

It is limited on the number of endpoints.	Stateful
It uses address overloading.	
It conserves IPv4 addresses.	
It mandates IPv4-translatable IPv6 address allocation.	Stateless
It has 1:N translation.	

Answer:

	Stateful
	Stateless

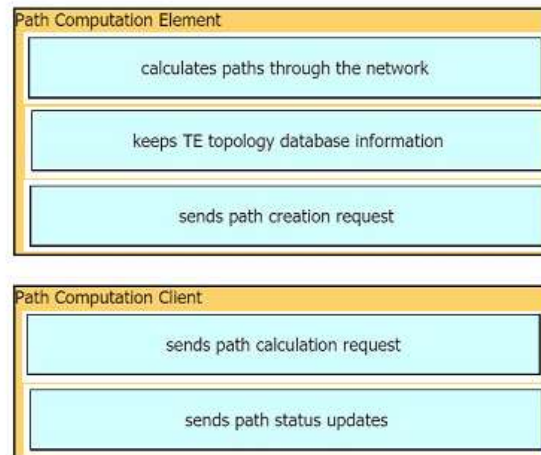
QUESTION 236

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the functions from the left onto the Path Computation Element Protocol roles on the right.

calculates paths through the network	Path Computation Element
keeps TE topology database information	
sends path calculation request	
sends path creation request	Path Computation Client
sends path status updates	

Answer:

**Explanation:**

- Path computation element (**PCE**)
 - Computes network paths (topology, paths, etc.)
 - Stores TE topology database (synchronized with network)
 - May initiate path creation
 - Stateful - stores path database included resources used (synchronized with network)
- Path computation client (**PCC**)
 - May send path computation requests to PCE
 - May send path state updates to PCE
- Used between head-end router (PCC) and PCE to:
 - Request/receive path from PCE subject to constraints
 - State synchronization between PCE and router
 - Hybrid CSPF

**QUESTION 237**

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the message types from the left onto the target field of the message originator on the right.

Close	Originated by PCC to a PCE
Error	
Path Computation Reply	Originated by PCE to PCC
Path Computation Request	
	Originated by either PCE or PCC

Answer:

	Originated by PCC to a PCE
	Path Computation Request
	Originated by PCE to PCC
	Path Computation Reply
	Originated by either PCE or PCC
	Close
	Error