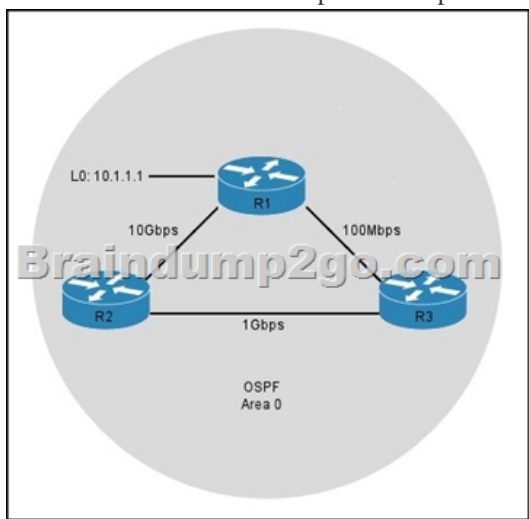


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2016.07 - Cisco Official News:400-101 CCIE Routing and Switching Written Exam 1119Q&As New Updated Today! Instant Free Download 400-101 PDF & 400-101 VCE from Braindump2go.com! 100% Exam Pass Guaranteed! NEW QUESTION 11 - NEW QUESTION 20:1. Braindump2go 2016.07 Cisco 400-101 CCIE Exam PDF and VCE 1119Q&As Dumps Download: <http://www.braindump2go.com/400-101.html> [100% Exam Pass Guaranteed! 2. Braindump2go 2016.07.13 Cisco 400-101 CCIE Exam Questions PDF Download: <https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B272WrTALRHcQ1VmTHBkOEFvV00&usp=sharing> QUESTION 11 Refer to the exhibit. R3 prefers the path through R1 to reach host 10.1.1.1. Which option describes the reason for this behavior?



A. The OSPF reference bandwidth is too small to account for the higher speed links through R2. B. The default OSPF cost through R1 is less than the cost through R2. C. The default OSPF cost through R1 is more than the cost through R2. D. The link between R2 and R1 is congested. Answer: A QUESTION 12 Refer to the exhibit. For which reason could a BGP-speaking device in autonomous system 65534 be prevented from installing the given route in its BGP table?

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B. The origin of the given route is unknown.C. BGP is designed only for publicly routed addresses.D. The AS_PATH for the specified prefix exceeds the maximum number of ASs allowed.E. BGP does not allow the AS number 65535. Answer: A

QUESTION 13 Which statement about the feasibility condition in EIGRP is true? A. The prefix is reachable via an EIGRP peer that is in the routing domain of the router.B. The EIGRP peer that advertises the prefix to the router has multiple paths to the destination.C. The EIGRP peer that advertises the prefix to the router is closer to the destination than the router.D. The EIGRP peer that advertises the prefix cannot be used as a next hop to reach the destination. Answer: C

QUESTION 14 Which two statements about the function of the stub feature in EIGRP are true? (Choose two.) A. It stops the stub router from sending queries to peers.B. It stops the hub router from sending queries to the stub router.C. It stops the stub router from propagating dynamically learned EIGRP prefixes to the hub routers .D. It stops the hub router from propagating dynamically learned EIGRP prefixes to the stub routers . Answer: BC

QUESTION 15 In which type of EIGRP configuration is EIGRP IPv6 VRF-Lite available? A. stubB. named modeC. classic modeD. passive Answer: B

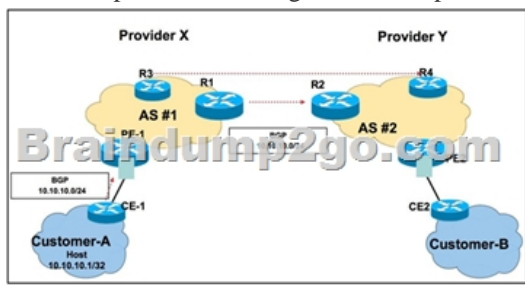
QUESTION 16 Two routers are trying to establish an OSPFv3 adjacency over an Ethernet link, but the adjacency is not forming. Which two options are possible reasons that prevent OSPFv3 to form between these two routers? (Choose two.) A. mismatch of subnet masksB. mismatch of network typesC. mismatch of authentication typesD. mismatch of instance IDs E. mismatch of area types Answer: DE

QUESTION 17 Like OSPFv2, OSPFv3 supports virtual links. Which two statements are true about the IPv6 address of a virtual neighbor? (Choose two.) A. It is the link-local address, and it is discovered by examining the hello packets received from the virtual neighbor.B. It is the link-local address, and it is discovered by examining link LSA received by the virtual neighbor.C. It is the global scope address, and it is discovered by examining the router LSAs received by the virtual neighbor.D. Only prefixes with the LA-bit not set can be used as a virtual neighbor address.E. It is the global scope address, and it is discovered by examining the intra-area-prefix-LSAs received by the virtual neighbor.F. Only prefixes with the LA-bit set can be used as a virtual neighbor address. Answer: EF

QUESTION 18 Which field is specific to the OPSFv3 packet header, as opposed to the OSPFv2 packet header? A. checksumB. router IDC. AuType D. instance ID Answer: D

QUESTION 19 Which two functions are performed by the DR in OSPF? (Choose two.) A. The DR originates the network LSA on behalf of the network.B. The DR is responsible for the flooding throughout one OSPF area.C. The DR forms adjacencies with all other OSPF routers on the network, in order to synchronize the LSDB across the adjacencies.D. The DR is responsible for originating the type 4 LSAs into one area. Answer: AC

QUESTION 20 Refer to the exhibit. AS #1 and AS #2 have multiple EBGP connections with each other. AS #1 wants all return traffic that is destined to the prefix 10.10.10.1/32 to enter through the router R1 from AS #2. In order to achieve this routing policy, the AS 1 advertises a lower MED from R1, compared to a higher MED from R3, to their respective BGP neighbor for the prefix 10.10.10.0/24. Will this measure guarantee that the routing policy is always in effect?



A. Yes, because MED plays a deterministic role in return traffic engineering in BGP.B. Yes, because a lower MED forces BGP best-path route selection in AS #2 to choose R1 as the best path for 10.10.10.0/24.C. Yes, because a lower MED in AS #2 is the highest BGP attribute in BGP best-path route selection.D. No, AS #2 can choose to alter the weight attribute in R2 for BGP neighbor R1, and this weight value is cascaded across AS #2 for BGP best-path route selection.E. No, AS #2 can choose to alter the local preference attribute to overwrite the best-path route selection over the lower MED advertisement from AS #1. This local preference attribute is cascaded across AS #2 for the BGP best-path route selection. Answer: E !!!RECOMMEND!!! 2016.07

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