

351-001^{Q&As}

CCIE Routing and Switching Written

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QUESTION 1

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.

Correct Answer: EF

OSPF for IPv6 assumes that each router has been assigned link-local unicast addresses on each of the router\\'s attached physical links. On all OSPF interfaces except virtual links, OSPF packets are sent using the interface\\'s associated link-

local unicast address as the source address. A router learns the link-local addresses of all other routers attached to its links and uses these addresses as next-hop information during packet forwarding. On virtual links, a global scope IPv6

address MUST be used as the source address for OSPF protocol packets.

The collection of intra-area-prefix-LSAs originated by the virtual neighbor is examined, with the virtual neighbor\\'s IP address being set to the first prefix encountered with the LA-bit set.

Reference: https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5340

QUESTION 2

Which statement describes the difference between a stub area and a totally stub area?

A. The ABR advertises a default route to a totally stub area and not to a stub area.

B. Stub areas do not allow LSA types 4 and 5, while totally stub areas do not allow LSA types 3, 4, and 5.

C. Totally stub areas allow limited external routes in the area via a special type 7 LSA, while stub areas do not.

D. Stub areas do not allow external LSAs, ASBR summary LSAs, or summary LSAs with the exception of a default route originated by the ABR via a summary LSA.

Correct Answer: B

Standard areas can contain LSAs of type 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and may contain an ASBR. The backbone is considered a standard area. Stub areas can contain type 1, 2, and 3 LSAs. A default route is substituted for external routes. Totally

stubby areas can only contain type 1 and 2 LSAs, and a single type 3 LSA. The type 3 LSA describes a default route,



substituted for all external and inter- area routes.

Not-so-stubby areas implement stub or totally stubby functionality yet contain an ASBR. Type 7 LSAs generated by the ASBR are converted to type 5 by ABRs to be flooded to the rest of the OSPF domain.

Reference: http://packetlife.net/blog/2008/jun/24/ospf-area-types/

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



A PE router is configured with a policy map that contains the policer shown. The policy map is configured in the inbound direction of an interface facing a CE router. If the PE router receives 12Mb/s of traffic with the CoS value set to 7 on a 100-Mb/s interface from the CE router, what value of MPLS EXP is set when this traffic goes through the policer shown?

- A. 0
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 8

Correct Answer: B

Here, the policer is set where the conforming traffic is set to 10 percent of the 100 Mbps interface, so anything more than 10 Mbps will be placed into the exceeding traffic class, the traffic EXP value will be changed from 7 to 6 per the configuration.

QUESTION 4

Which mechanism does Cisco recommend for CE router interfaces that face the service provider for an EVPL circuit with multiple EVCs and multiple traffic classes?

A. HCBWFQ

B. LLQ

- C. tail drop
- D. WRED

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Correct Answer: A
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In a simple handoff, packets may be discarded in the service provider network, either because of congestion on a link without an appropriate QoS policy or because of a policer QoS configuration on the service provider network that serves to



rate limit traffic accessing the WAN core. To address these issues, QoS on the CE device is applied at a per-port level. A QoS service policy is configured on the outside Ethernet interface, and this parent policy includes a shaper that then

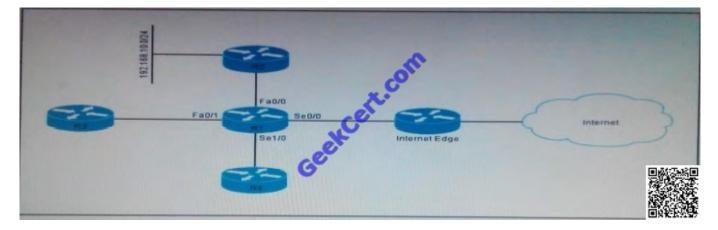
references a second or subordinate (child) policy that enables queueing within the shaped rate. This is called a hierarchical CBWFQ (HCBWFQ) configuration.

Reference:

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/WAN_and_MAN/Ethernet_Acces s_for_NG_MAN_WAN_V3-1_external.html

QUESTION 5

Refer to the Exhibit.



If R1 uses EIGRP to learn route 192.168.10.0/24 from R2. Which interface on R1 uses split horizon for route 192.168.10.0/24?

A. F a0/1

B. F a0/0

C. Se0/0

D. Se1/0

Correct Answer: B

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