

351-001^{Q&As}

CCIE Routing and Switching Written

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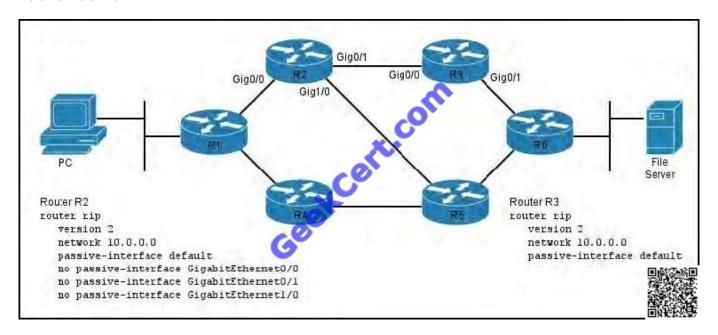
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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.



All of the routers on this network are running RIP. If you edit the R3 RIP process configuration to reduce the number of hops from R3 to R1, which statement about the configuration change is true?

- A. Configuring no passive-interface for GigabitEthernet0/0 in the R3 RIP process reduces the number of hops to R1 by
- B. Configuring no passive-interface for GigabitEthernet0/0 in the R3 RIP process reduces the number of hops to R1 by
- C. Configuring no passive-interface for GigabitEthernet0/1 in the R3 RIP process reduces the number of hops to R1 by 3.
- D. Configuring no passive-interface for GigabitEthernet0/1 in the R3 RIP process reduces the number of hops to R1 by 1.

Correct Answer: A

By changing the link from R3 to R2 to not be passive, traffic can then take the direct route from R3-R2-R1 instead of the longer path of R3-R6-R5-R4-R1, resulting in two less hops.

QUESTION 2

Which two configuration changes should be made on the OTP interface of an EIGRP OTP route reflector? (Choose two.)

A. passive-interface

B. no split-horizon

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C. no next-hop-self

D. hello-interval 60, hold-time 180

Correct Answer: BC

The EIGRP Over the Top feature enables a single end-to-end Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) routing domain that is transparent to the underlying public or private WAN transport that is used for connecting disparate EIGRP customer sites. When an enterprise extends its connectivity across multiple sites through a private or a public WAN connection, the service provider mandates that the enterprise use an additional routing protocol, typically the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), over the WAN links to ensure end-to-end routing. The use of an additional protocol causes additional complexities for the enterprise, such as additional routing processes and sustained interaction between EIGRP and the routing protocol to ensure connectivity, for the enterprise. With the EIGRP Over the Top feature, routing is consolidated into a single protocol (EIGRP) across the WAN.

EIGRP Route Reflector:

Perform this task to configure a customer edge (CE) device in a network to function as an
1.
enable
2.
configure terminal
3.
router eigrp virtual-name
4.
address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system as-number
5.
af-interface interface-type interface-number
6.
no next-hop-self
7.
no split-horizon
8.
exit
9.
remote-neighbors source interface-type interface-number unicast-listen lisp-encap
10.
network ip-address

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11.

end Note. Use no next-hop-self to instruct EIGRP to use the received next hop and not the local outbound interface address as the next hop to be advertised to neighboring devices. If no next-hop-self is not configured, the data traffic will flow through the EIGRP Route Reflector. Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/ docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_eigrp/configuration/xe- 3s/ire-xe-3s-book/ire-eigrp-over-the-top.html

QUESTION 3

Which statement about NAT64 is true?

- A. NAT64 provides address family translation and translates IPv4 to IPv6 and IPv6 to IPv4.
- B. NAT64 provides address family translation and can translate only IPv6 to IPv4.
- C. NAT64 should be considered as a permanent solution.
- D. NAT64 requires the use of DNS64.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Which term describes an EIGRP route that has feasible successors?

- A. active
- B. passive
- C. redistributed
- D. invalid

Correct Answer: B

A topology table entry for a destination can have one of two states. A route is considered in the Passive state when a router is not performing a route recomputation. The route is in Active state when a router is undergoing a route recomputation. If there are always feasible successors, a route never has to go into Active state and avoids a route recomputation.

When there are no feasible successors, a route goes into Active state and a route recomputation occurs. A route recomputation commences with a router sending a query packet to all neighbors. Neighboring routers can either reply if they have feasible successors for the destination or optionally return a query indicating that they are performing a route recomputation. While in Active state, a router cannot change the next- hop neighbor it is using to forward packets. Once all replies are received for a given query, the destination can transition to Passive state and a new successor can be selected.

Reference: http://docwiki.cisco.com/wiki/Enhanced_Interior_Gateway_Routing_Protocol

QUESTION 5



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Refer to the exhibit.

```
Open Shortest Path Firet
                                                                                                                                     Open Shortest Fath First
   ospy Header
        Version: 2
                                                                                                                                               Version: 7
        Measage Type: Hello Packet () |
Packet Length: 44
                                                                                                                                               Membage Type: Hello Packet (1)
                                                                                                                                               Facket Length: 44
                                                                                                                                               Factor Capty Amount 10.155,255.2 (10.185,285.2)

Area 107 0.0.10 (0.0.0.20)

Theorem 0x0000 (Mane)
Aug 1,98 (Crystophyshhac (2)
Aug, 1,98 (Crystophyshhac (2)
Aug, 1,98 (Crystophyshhac (2)
        Source OSEF Router: 10.155.155.1 (10.155.255.1)
Ares 10: 0.0.0.10 (0.0.0,10)
Checkeum: 0x0000 (None)
Checkens: 0x0000 [Mche]
Auth Type: Cryptnqtaphin (Z)
Auth Crypt Ney id: 121
Auth Crypt Data Length: 14
Auth Crypt Data Length: 14
Auth Crypt Data Length: 14
Auth Crypt Data Se9932244495a1312be3511bt6673mi
- OSPF Helin Facket
| Metuork Nask: 255.255.255.07 (255.255.255.07 |
Metuork Nask: 255.255.255.07 (255.255.255.07 |
                                                                                                                                                    in Crypt Data Length: 14
th Crypt Seguence Number: 1421584559
                                                                                                                                            Nuth Cript Date: #135d373cfe3f3e83ce36e80cct398

SPF dello Packet

Network Mask: 255.255.255.0 (255.255.255.255.8)
    Helio Interval (sec): 10
Options: Oxit (L. ST)
0..., = DMh Hoc set
.0.... = 0: Not set
                                                                                                                                                   O. DC: Demand Circuits are SOT supported

1. L. E. The packet contains II3 data block

1. L. S. WF: M32A is supported

1. O. S. WC: MOT Multicast Capable

1. O. S. E. NO External Shuting Capability

1. The Multi-Topology Routing
        Router Princity: 1
Router Dead Interval [sec]: 40
                                                                                                                                               Router Priority: 10
Router Dead Interval [sec]: 40
        Designated Souter:
                                                10.155.135.1 (10.155.135.1)
                                                                                                                                               Designated Router: 10.155:135.2 (10.155:135 Backup Designated Router: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
Backup Demignated Router: 0.0.3.0 (0.0.0.0)
                                                                                                                                       CSPF LLS Data Block
```

The OSPF adjacency between two routers cannot be established. What is the root cause of the problem?

- A. Both routers are designated routers.
- B. different area ID
- C. mismatched OSPF network types
- D. authentication error
- E. area type mismatch

Correct Answer: E

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