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Cisco Exam Questions 350-029
CCIE SP Written Exam

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1. Which two statements regarding the IS-IS DIS election process are true? (Choose two.)
A. L1 routers on a broadcast network only establish adjacencies with the DIS.
B. If the DIS becomes unavailable the backup DIS is promoted to DIS.
C. Adding a router with a higher priority than the current DIS will result in the new router becoming DIS.
D. Separate L1 and L2 election processes are held on a broadcast network.
E. A priority of 0 will prevent a router from becoming a DIS.
F. If there is a tie based on priority, the router whose attached interface has the lowest MAC address becomes the DIS.
Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Election of the DIS On a LAN, one of the routers elects itself the DIS, based on interface priority (the default is 64). If all interface priorities are the same, the router with the highest subnetwork point of attachment (SNPA) is selected. The SNPA is the MAC address on a LAN, and the local data link connection identifier (DLCI) on a Frame Relay network. If the SNPA is a DLCI and is the same at both sides of a link, the router with the higher system ID becomes the DIS. Every IS-IS router interface is assigned both a L1 priority and a L2 priority in the range from 0 to 127. The DIS election is preemptive (unlike OSPF). If a new router boots on the LAN with a higher interface priority, the new router becomes the DIS. It purges the old pseudonode LSP and floods a new set of LSPs.

2. When will the primary processor core dump run in case of a switchover?
A. never takes place
B. periodically
C. during switchover
D. after switchover
E. before switchover
Answer: D

Explanation:
In networking devices with redundant processors, the Post-Switchover Core Dump feature uses better software communication techniques between redundant processors to allow the switchover to occur before dumping core information. Not having to wait for dump operations effectively decreases the switchover time between processors. The newly active primary processor runs the core dump operation after switchover. ReferencE.

3. Which BGP community is used to prevent the advertisement of the BGP prefix to other BGP peers?
A. no-advertise
B. additive
C. no-export
D. local-as
E. none
Answer: A

4. When the Cisco IOS OSPF command `ip ospf dead-interval minimal hello-multiplier 5` is configured, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. OSPF hello interval is 5 seconds
B. OSPF hello interval is 1 second
C. OSPF dead interval is 1 second
D. OSPF dead interval is 5 seconds
E. OSPF dead interval is 20 seconds
F. OSPF hello interval is 0.2 second
Answer: C,F

5. When IPv6 is deployed by a Service Provider to bring on an IPv6 Enterprise, which transition strategy works the best?
A. Deploy IPv6 at the Edges and tunnel Enterprise through the core
B. None of the above will work
C. Deploy IPv6 at Edges and Core at the same time for smooth transition
D. Deploy IPv6 at the core first and then move to Edges toward the end customer
Answer: A

6. Which statement about OSPF authentication is true?
A. To enable OSPF authentication in a network, OSPF area 0 authentication must be enabled first.
B. The payload of OSPFv3 packets contains no authentication information.
C. OSPFv3 supports Advanced Encryption Standard
D. OSPFv3 uses router ID as a key to encrypt OSPF hello packets.
E. OSPF MD5 authentication uses TCP, and Plan Test authentication uses UDP.
Answer: B

7. What are the Address Family Identifier (AFI) and Subsequent Address Family Identifier (SAFI) values for VPNv6?
A. AFI is 2, SAFI is 96
B. AFI is 2, SAFI is 64
C. AFI is 1, SAFI is 64
D. AFI is 1, SAFI is 128
E. AFI is 2, SAFI is 128
Answer: E

8. Which two statements about OSPF IPv6 routing are true? (Choose two)
A. It requires OSPF version 3.
B. automatically detects neighbors over NHMA interfaces
C. It supports encryption using
D. It uses LSA type 9
E. It uses LSA type 8
Answer: A,E

9. Which two statements are true about SAFI & AFI?
A. Subsequent Address Family identifier (SAFI) provides additional information about the type of the Network Layer ports carried in the BGP update
B. Address Family identifier (AFI) field carries the identity of the Network Layer ports for which the BGP speaker intends to advertise multiple paths
C. Subsequent Address Family identifier (SAFI) provides additional information about the type of the Network Layer Reachability Information carried in the attribute
D. Address Family identifier (AFI) carries the identity of the Network Layer protocol for which the BGP speaker intends to advertise multiple paths
Answer: C,D

10. Which three statements about BGP confederation and route reflectors are true? (Choose three)
A. Clusters are used in confederation schemes to avoid loops.
B. BGP network can have a confederation within a route reflector area.
C. An internal BGP network cannot have a route reflector within a confederation.
D. An internal BGP network can have a route reflector within a confederation.
E. Clusters are used in route reflector schemes to avoid loops.
F. BGP network cannot have a confederation within a route reflector area.
Answer: D,E,F
11. Which statements are correct for forwarding traffic into MPLS TE tunnels? (Choose 3)

A. Autoroute causes the tunnel to be treated as a directly connected link to the head-end.
B. Autoroute causes the TE head-end to establish IGP adjacency with the tail-end over the tunnel.
C. Forwarding adjacency makes the TE head-end node advertise the Tunnel LSP into the IGP.
D. Forwarding adjacency supports unequal cost load balancing over multiple TE tunnels.

Answer: A,C,D

12. Based on the following output in a router A running LDP, which statement is true?

ROUTER-A#show mpls ldp bindings 50.0.0.1 32
lib entry: 50.0.0.1/32, rev 5
local binding, label: imp-null
remote binding, lsr: 50.0.0.4:0, label: 16

A. None of the above.
B. The IP address 50.0.0.1/32 is assigned to the non-directly connected LDP neighbor, 50.0.0.4.
C. The IP address 50.0.0.1/32 is assigned to one of its own interfaces.
D. The IP address 50.0.0.1/32 is assigned to its directly connected LDP neighbor, 50.0.0.4.

Answer: C

13. Which two statements about RPF checks in Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) are true? (Choose two)

A. RPF check should be done against the route to the source of the corresponding PIM-SM domain.
B. Checking session advertisement (SA) messages causes messages looping.
C. The RPF check ensures that there is a working redundancy for anycast RPs.
D. RPF check should be done against the route to the RP of the PIM-SM domain that originated the SA.
E. It prevents message looping, and session advertisement (SA) messages must be RPF checked.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
SA Message Receipt SA messages are only accepted from the MSDP RPF peer that is in the best path back toward the originator. The same SA message arriving from other MSDP peers must be ignored or SA loops can occur. Deterministically selecting the MSDP RPF peer for an arriving SA message requires knowledge of the MSDP topology. However, MSDP does not distribute topology information in the form of routing updates. MSDP infers this information by using (M)BGP routing data as the best approximation of the MSDP topology for the SA RPF check mechanism. An MSDP topology, therefore, must follow the same general topology as the BGP peer topology. Besides a few exceptions (such as default MSDP peers and MSDP peers in MSDP mesh groups), MSDP peers, in general should also be (M)BGP peers.

Rule 1 of RPF checking in MSDP is applied when the sending MSDP peer is also an (M)BGP peer. When Rule 1 is applied, the RPF check proceeds as follows:
The peer searches the BGP Multicast Routing Information Base (MRIB) for the best path to the RP that originated the SA message. If a path is not found in the MRIB, the peer then searches the Unicast Routing Information Base (URIB). If a path is still not found, the RPF check fails. If the previous search succeeds (that is, the best path is found), the peer then determines the address of the BGP neighbor for this best path, which will be the address of the BGP neighbor that sent the peer the path in BGP update messages.

14. Which statement about MPLS TE Fast Reroute (FRR) node protection operation is not correct?

A. It requires a next-next hop backup tunnel.
B. Point of local repair (PLR) swaps the next hop label and pushes the backup label.
C. The backup tunnel terminates on the merge point (MP) where traffic rejoins the primary tunnel.
D. The backup tunnel can have associated bandwidth capacity.
E. Restoration time is expected under 50 ms.

Answer: E

Explanation:
1.7. MPLS Traffic Engineering

Restoration time depends on failure detection time.

15. Which of the following statements is correct regarding PIM Sparse Mode operations?
   A. Receivers are "registered" with RP by their first-hop router
   B. It supports shared trees only assuming all hosts want the multicast traffic
   C. From the RP, traffic flows down a Source Tree to each receiver
   D. It does not support all underlying unicast routing protocols like BGP
   E. Receivers are "joined" to the Shared Tree (rooted the rp) by their local Designated Router (DR)

Answer: E

16. IP over DWDM management models (Choose two.)
   A. Segmented Management
   B. Integrated Management
   C. Virtual Transponder
   D. Traffic Management

Answer: A, B

Explanation: 1.2. IP over DWDM IPoDWDM supports 2 network management models:

1. Segmented Management:
   - Retain existing operational model for certain SPs.
   - Respect boundaries between IP/Transport groups.

2. Integrated Management:
   - End to end provisioning.
   - Better troubleshooting.
   - 1 Management system, 1 database.
   - Unified look & feel.

   - Lower OPEX. Lay the Foundation for Network Convergence IP over dense wavelength-division multiplexing (IPoDWDM) is a technology pioneered by Cisco that delivers superior service flexibility, scalability, and resiliency. It allows carriers to capitalize on increasingly bandwidth intensive and complex applications for next-generation Internet innovations and collaborative business services.

   Enhance Your IP Transport Through Innovation IPoDWDM collapses network layers by tightly integrating DWDM interfaces with the routing platform. This increases efficiency, simplifies management, and accelerates service delivery. Combined with industry-leading omnidirectional and colorless reconfigurable optical add/drop multiplexer (ROADM) technology, IPoDWDM reduces service truck rolls, power consumption, and space and cooling requirements. Numerous providers now use the power of IPoDWDM to distribute video content rapidly and efficiently over an all-IP network. They can provision additional network capacity instantly as demand increases for any-play consumer and managed business services. The Cisco IPoDWDM solution reduces transport elements, while supporting advanced multilayer features such as proactive protection and control plane interaction, dramatically reducing operating expenses and capital costs. Benefit from Valuable Product Enhancements

The Cisco IPoDWDM solution features: Ultra long haul 100 Gb IPoDWDM capability, using the Cisco CRS 1-Port 100 Gigabit Ethernet Coherent DWDM Interface Module 100 Gb coherent regeneration using the single-slot, 100 Gb trunk card on the ONS 15454 Multiservice Transport Platform (MSTP), fully compatible with proactive protection. Proactive protection on the Cisco ASR 9000 Series 2-Port and 1-Port 100 Gigabit Ethernet Line Cards Industry-leading 10 Gb IPoDWDM density on the ASR 9000 Series 36-Port and 24-Port 10 Gigabit Ethernet Line Cards Complete Generalized Multiprotocol Label Switching (GMPLS) interoperability between the CRS-3, ASR 9000, and ONS 15454 MSTP

17. What does RPL stand for?
   A. routing primary language
   B. routing policy language
   C. routing police language
   D. routing program language
   E. routing protocol language

Answer: B
Explanation:

1.5. IGP routing

1.5.40. IOS-XR routing policy language (RPL)

18. What three major tasks are performed by a Designated Intermediate System in an ISIS pseudonode environment? (Choose three.)

A. updating the pseudonode LSP
B. maintaining pseudonode link-state information
C. creating the pseudonode LSP
D. flooding LSPs over the LAN
E. election of the pseudonode

Answer: A, C, D

Explanation: Two major tasks are performed by the DIS:

- Creating and updating pseudonode LSP for reporting links to all systems on the broadcast subnetwork. See the Pseudonode LSP section for more information.
- Flooding LSPs over the LAN.

Flooding over the LAN means that the DIS sends periodic complete sequence number protocol data units (CSNPs) (default setting of 10 seconds) summarizing the following information:

- LSP ID
- Sequence Number
- Checksum
- Remaining Lifetime

The DIS is responsible for flooding. It creates and floods a new pseudonode LSP for each routing level in which it is participating (Level 1 or Level 2) and for each LAN to which it is connected. A router can be the DIS for all connected LANs or a subset of connected LANs, depending on the IS-IS priority or the Layer 2 address.

The DIS will also create and flood a new pseudonode LSP when a neighbor adjacency is established, torn down, or the refresh interval timer expires. The DIS mechanism reduces the amount of flooding on LANs.

19. CRS-1 single shelf maximum capacities?

A. 320 Gbit/s
B. 640 Gbit/s
C. 1.2 Tbit/s
D. 92 Tbit/s

Answer: C

Explanation:

1.4. SP high end product

1.4.05. CRS-1/3 structure

20. In the context of MPLS Traffic engineering, TE path calculation is conducted by:

A. TE middle point
B. TE tail end
C. Independent server
D. All TE nodes along the path
E. TE head end

Answer: E
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