## ISLEVER

# 600-501

Integrating Business Applications with Network Programmability (NPIBA)

DEMO

## https://www.islever.com/600-501.html https://www.islever.com/cisco.html

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#### **QUESTION NO: 1**

Which option best describes explicit routing?

- A. MPLS Traffic EngineeringB. destination-based routing
- C. link-state routing
- D. Shortest Path First
- E. static routes

Answer: A Explanation:

#### **QUESTION NO: 2**

What is the purpose of Address Resolution Protocol in an IP data network?

A. Given a known MAC address, Address Resolution Protocol discovers the relevant IP address.

B. Given a known IP address, Address Resolution Protocol discovers the relevant MAC address.

**C.** Given a known URL, Address Resolution Protocol discovers the relevant IP address.

D. Given a known IP address, Address Resolution Protocol discovers the relevant URL.

### Answer: B

Explanation:

#### **QUESTION NO: 3**

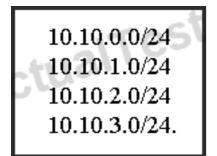
Which factor limits the maximum number of IEEE 802.1Q VLANs to 4096?

- A. the length of the VLAN ID field of the 802.1Q frame
- B. the length of the Tag Protocol ID field of the 802.1Q frame
- C. the size of the TCAM memory of the Layer 2 switch
- D. the size of the VLAN table of the Layer 2 switch

Answer: A Explanation:

#### **QUESTION NO: 4**

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the correct way to summarize these different routes into a single route?

A. 10.0.0.0/8
B. 10.10.0.0/16
C. 10.10.0.0/22
D. 10.10.3.0/22
E. 10.10.1.0/22

Answer: C Explanation:

#### **QUESTION NO: 5**

What is the default administrative distance for a static route?

A. 0
B. 255
C. 1
D. 110
E. 254

Answer: C Explanation:

#### **QUESTION NO: 6**

By default, which field in the IP packet header is used for forwarding?

A. source IP address
B. destination IP address
C. TTL
D. IP options
E. MPLS label
F. IP next hop

Answer: B Explanation:

#### **QUESTION NO: 7**

Which two functions in the TLS protocol allow client/server applications to communicate? (Choose two.)

A. It supports NAT traversal at the protocol layer.

**B.** It uses a substitution cipher for encoding and a symmetric key for confidentiality.

**C.** It prevents eavesdropping, tampering, and message forgery, and a PKI provides user authentication.

**D.** It provides data-origin authentication instead of user-origin authentication.

Answer: A,C Explanation:

#### **QUESTION NO: 8**

Refer to the exhibit.