



400-201^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

Which statement about LDP Session Protection and LDP-IGP sync is true?

- A. Both LDP features cannot be used at the same time in a MPLS LDP enabled network
- B. LDP Session Protection re-exchanges label information when a down-up event occurs; LDP-IGP sync keeps the adjacency and label information in a down-up event
- C. LDP-IGP sync re-exchanges label information when a down-up event occurs; LDP Session Protection keeps the adjacency and label information in a down-up event
- D. Both LDP features must be used together to increase fast convergence on an MPLS LDP-enabled network

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Which feature allows an MPLS TE tunnel to be used by an IGP at the headend of the tunnel ?

- A. MPLS TE Forwarding Adjacency
- B. Generalized MPLS
- C. Different Services traffic Engineering
- D. MPLS TE link management
- E. MPLS TE autoroute announce

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 3

Which option is the SONET frame format of the STM-4 SDH circuit?

- A. STS-1
- B. STS-192
- C. STS-12
- D. STS-3

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

In an Internet scenario with noncongruent unicast and multicast topologies, which protocol a scalable policy for



performing multicast RPF checks?

- A. MADCAP
- B. MSDP
- C. MBGP
- D. PGM

Correct Answer: C

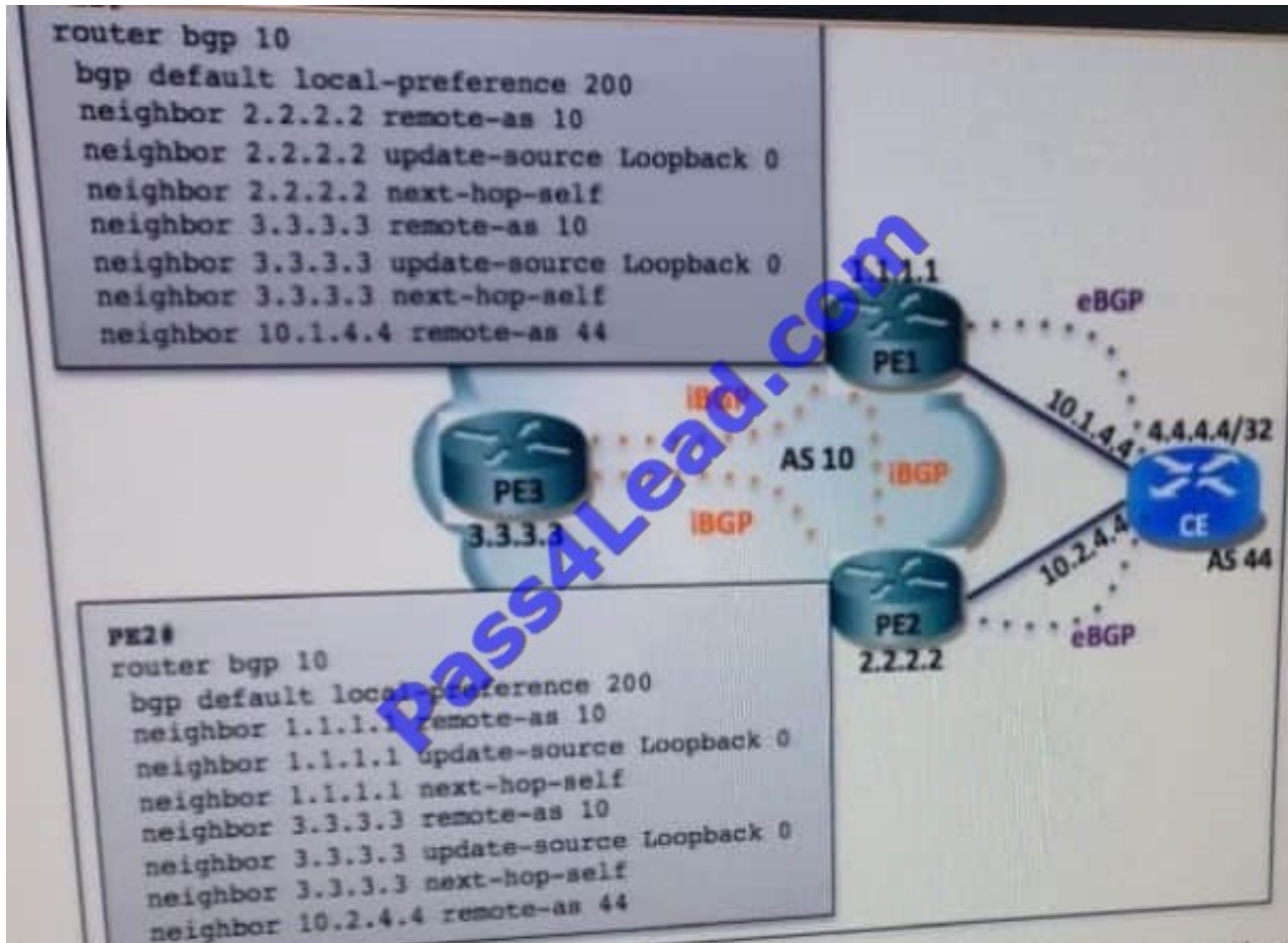
QUESTION 5

Two customers have routers that run OSPF and belong to the same OSPF area. These two routers are connected by an MPLS backbone and by a low-bandwidth point-to-point link (used as a backup link). Which two minimum configurations are required to connect these two routers? (Choose two.)

- A. site-of-origin
- B. sham-link
- C. domain tag
- D. down bit
- E. link cost
- F. virtual-link

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 6



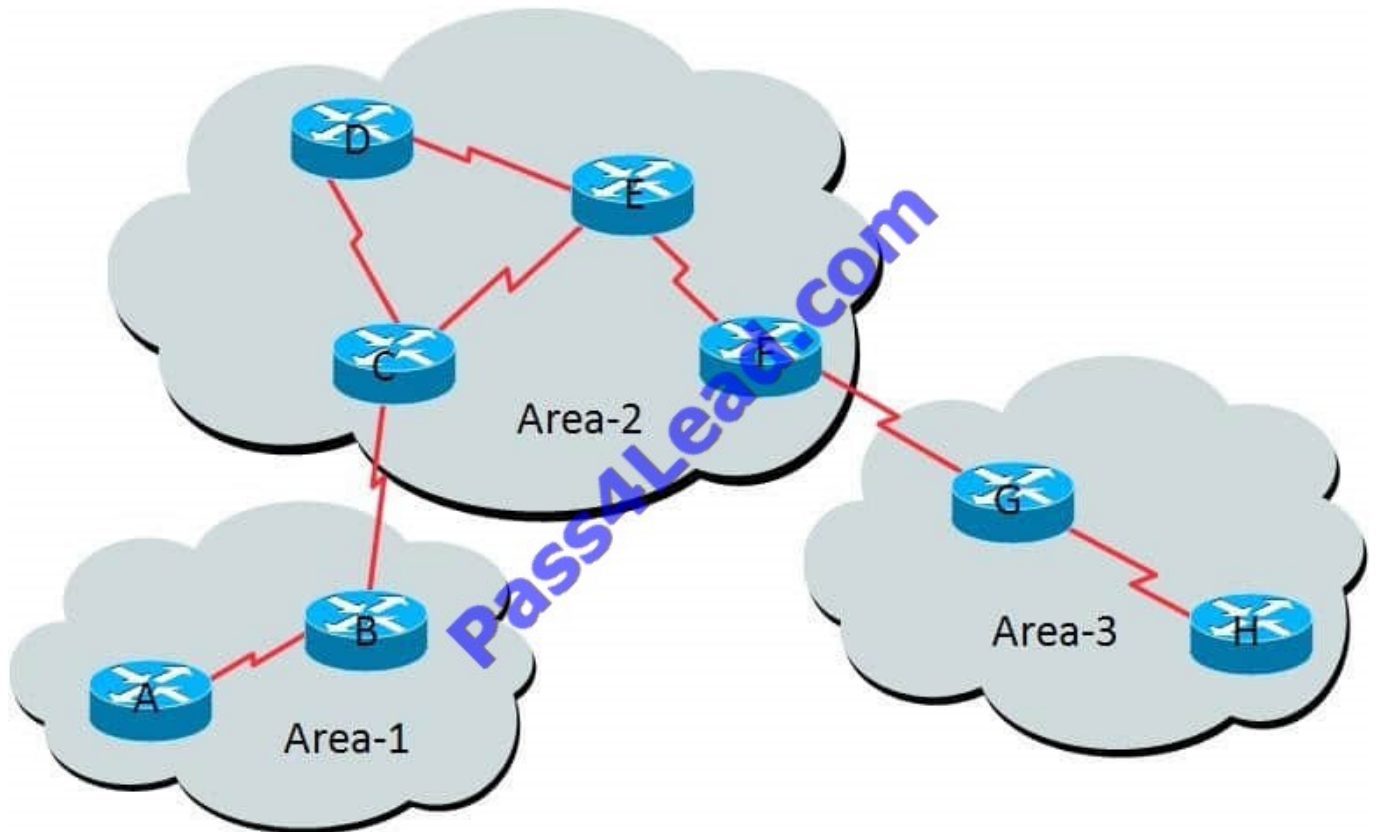
Refer to the exhibit. Assume BGP full mesh configuration among PE3, PE2, and PE1. Which Cisco IOS configuration must be applied on PE1 and PE2 that makes PE3 learn the 4.4.4.4/32 from both BGP peers?

- A. On the CE, apply the `bgp add-path` command on both PE and PE neighbors configuration
- B. On PE1, apply the `next-hop-self` command on both PE3 neighbors configuration
- C. On PE2, apply the `BGP advertise-best-external` command on the PE3 neighbor configuration
- D. On PE1, apply the `route reflect-client` command on both PE2 and PE3 neighbors configuration

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.



All routers are running IS-IS. Which three routers can be Level 1 Only routers? (Choose three.)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E
- F. F
- G. G
- H. H

Correct Answer: ADH

QUESTION 8

What are the differences between LLQ and CBWFQ? (Choose two.)

- A. LLQ priority queue bandwidth is policed with a congestion aware policer.
- B. With LLQ, bandwidth allocations for the priority queue and all the CBWFQ queues are configured using the priority command.



- C. LLQ does not support WFQ on the default traffic class (class-default).
- D. LLQ supports the addition of strict priority queuing.
- E. LLQ is configured using MQC and CBWFQ is configured using the fair-queue command.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 9

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Rack1SW1#show etherchannel summary
Flags:  D - down          P - bundled in port-channel
        I - stand-alone  s - suspended
        R - Layer3       S - Layer2
        U - in use       f - failed to allocate aggregator

Group  Port-channel  Protocol    Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----
12     Po12(SU)         -           Fa0/13(s)  Fa0/14(P)

interface FastEthernet0/13
description -- TO_R1 --
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan 200,300,400,500
switchport mode trunk
load-interval 30
channel-group 12 mode on

interface FastEthernet0/14
description -- R1 --
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,200,300,400,500
switchport mode trunk
duplex auto
channel-group 12 mode on
```

Which action can fix the problem with the port channel?

- A. Unify interface descriptions on both interfaces.
- B. Unify load-interval on both interfaces.
- C. Add duplex full on interface F0/13.
- D. Add VLAN 100 to VLAN allowed list on Fa0/13.



Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 10

An engineer sees that traffic is not flowing between two line cards on an Cisco ASR 9000 Series device. To troubleshoot this issue, what should the engineer do first?

- A. Verify whether there are errors on the EOBCs
- B. Verify whether there are PFM alarms on the line cards and RSPs
- C. Verify whether LPTS configuration is prohibiting traffic between the two line cards
- D. Verify whether there are alarms in the system diagnostics

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

Which Cisco IOS command displays the export VPN route target value of a VRF?

- A. show ip vrf all
- B. show ip vrf route-targets all
- C. show ip vrf summary
- D. show ip vrf interfaces
- E. show ip vrf detail
- F. show ip vrf

Correct Answer: E

The show ip vrf [(detail | interfaces)] vrf-name command shows detailed configurations about the VRF. Pesaro# show ip vrf detail Customer_A VRF Customer_A; default RD 100:101 Interfaces: Loopback101 Loopback111 Connected addresses are not in global routing table Export VPN route-target communities RT:100:1001 Import VPN route-target communities RT:100:1001 No import route-map No export route-map Pesaro# show ip vrf interfaces Interface IP-Address VRF Protocol Loopback101 200.0.6.1 Customer_A up Loopback111 200.1.6.1 Customer_A up Loopback102 200.0.6.1 Customer_B up

QUESTION 12

Which two statements about MPLS Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) are true? (Choose two)

- A. LDP hello packets are sent to TCP 646.
- B. LDP session packets are sent to TCP 646.
- C. LDP session packets are sent to TCP 711.



- D. LDP hello packets are sent to TCP 711.
- E. LDP hello packets are sent to UDP 711.
- F. LDP hello packets are sent to UDP 646.

Correct Answer: BF

QUESTION 13

Which are the three characteristics of SDR? (Choose three)

- A. The logical router can span across chassis.
- B. Each logical router has a distinct fabric and system controller module.
- C. Owner SDR can be reloaded, without affecting all non-SDRs.
- D. The logical router has dedicated route processor.
- E. The logical router can share line cards.
- F. The fabric and system controller module are shared by all logical routers.

Correct Answer: ADF

QUESTION 14

A company plans to secure its connectivity over its provider. Which method can reduce overhead and provide encryption for Layer 2 over the provider cloud?

- A. MACsec
- B. IPsec
- C. L2VPN with 802.1X extensions
- D. L2TPv3

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 15

What ISIS TLVs are used to support MPLS traffic Engineering? (Choose three)

- A. TLV 22 Extended IS neighbor
- B. TLV 10 Authentication Information
- C. TLV 134 Router ID



- D. TLV 132 IP interface Address
- E. TLV 128 IP Internal Reachability
- F. TLV 135 IS Reachability

Correct Answer: ACF

QUESTION 16

A network engineer is implementing an MPLS network among devices from different vendors. The devices must be configured with MPLS VPN service and MPLS TE. Based on options provided, which three protocols fulfill all of these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. RSVP
- B. LDP
- C. TDP
- D. EIGRP
- E. IGRP
- F. BGP
- G. RIP

Correct Answer: ABF

QUESTION 17

Which statement is FALSE concerning Concatenation?

- A. It allows ITCM to send multiple upstream packets in one single large burst.
- B. It reduces upstream data throughput.
- C. It can be enabled/disabled from CMTS on per upstream port basis if desired
- D. Concatenation activity on an interface can be checked by the show controller counters command

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 18

In IEEE 802.1ad deployments, which three represent valid port modes? (Choose three)

- A. UNI C-port
- B. NNI untagged



- C. NNI S-port
- D. UNI untagged
- E. NNI C-port
- F. NNI
- G. UNI S-port
- H. UNI T-port

Correct Answer: AFG

QUESTION 19

IP over DWDM management models (Choose two.)

- A. Segmented Management
- B. Integrated Management
- C. Virtual Transponder
- D. Traffic Management

Correct Answer: AB

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 and 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 educes 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

QUESTION 20

BCP (Best Common Practices) 38/RFC 2827 Ingress and Egress Packet Filtering would help mitigate what classification of attack?

- A. Denial of service attack
- B. Sniffing attack
- C. Spoofing attack
- D. Reconnaissance attack
- E. Port Scan attack

Correct Answer: C

6. Summary Ingress traffic filtering at the periphery of Internet connected networks will reduce the effectiveness of source address spoofing denial of service attacks. Network service providers and administrators have already begun implementing this type of filtering on periphery routers, and it is recommended that all service providers do so as soon as possible. In addition to aiding the Internet community as a whole to defeat this attack method, it can also assist service providers in locating the source of the attack if service providers can categorically demonstrate that their network already has ingress filtering in place on customer links. Corporate network administrators should implement filtering to ensure their corporate networks are not the source of such problems. Indeed, filtering could be used within an organization to ensure users do not cause problems by improperly attaching systems to the wrong networks. The filtering could also, in practice, block a disgruntled employee from anonymous attacks. It is the responsibility of all network administrators to ensure they do not become the unwitting source of an attack of this nature.

QUESTION 21

Which of the following comparison of Control Plane Policing (CoPP) with Receive ACL (Racl) is correct?

- A. CoPP protects against IP spoofing; Racl protects against DoS attacks.
- B. CoPP can not use named access lists; Racl can use named access lists



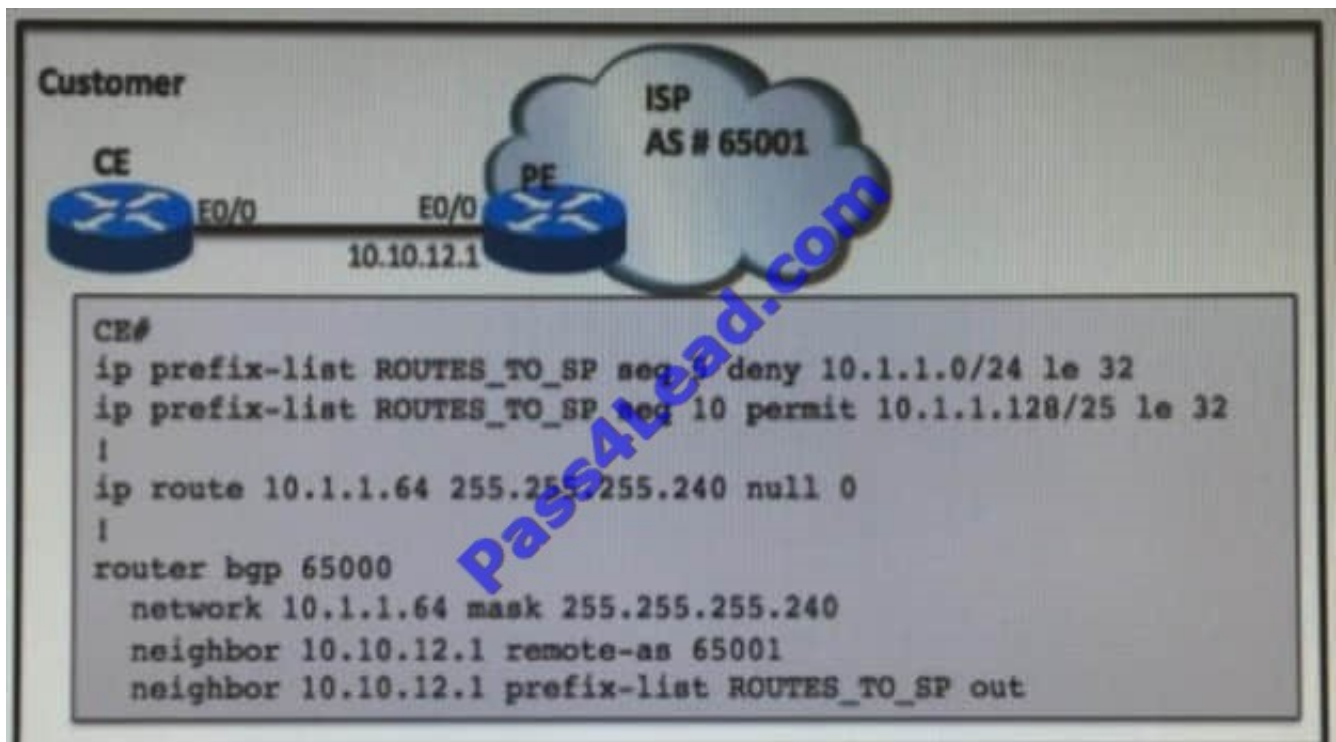
C. CoPP applies to a dedicated control plane interface; Racl applies to all interfaces.

D. CoPP needs a AAA server, Racl does not need a AAA server

E. CoPP supports rate limits; Racl does not support rate limits

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 22



Refer to the exhibit. The prefix 10.1.1.64/28 should be advertised to the PE router, yet the prefix is not being received by the PE. Which configuration should be applied on CE in order to fix this issue?

A. ip prefix-list ROUTES_TO_SP seq 1 permit 10.1.1.64/28

B. router bgp 65000 no network 10.1.1.64 mask 255.255.255.240 network 10.1.1.128 mask 255.255.255.128

C. ip prefix-list ROUTES_TO_SP permit 10.1.1.64/28

D. router bgp 65000 no network 10.1.1.64 mask 255.255.255.240 network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 23



Refer to the exhibit, Which OSPFv3 redistribute configuration provides the equivalent results when redistributing from EIGRP Pv6 onto OSPFv3 as it happens when redistributing from EIGRPv4 to OSPFv2?

- A. ipv6 router ospf 10 redistribute eigrp 10 redistribute connected
- B. ipv6 router ospf 10 redistribute eigrp 10 connected
- C. ipv6 router ospf 10 redistribute eigrp 10 include-connected
- D. ipv6 router ospf 10 redistribute eigrp 10

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 24

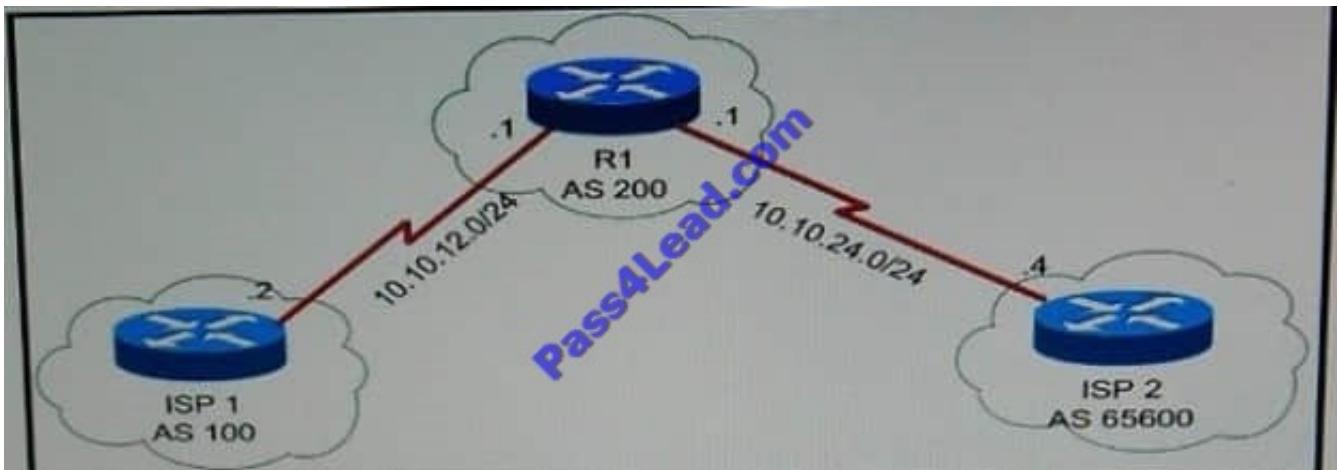


Select the 3 best answers describing operation and configuration of Frame-Relay Inverse ARP.

- A. Dynamic address mapping uses Frame Relay Inverse ARP to request the next-hop protocol address for a specific connection on its known DLCI.
- B. Responses to Inverse ARP requests are entered in an address-to-DLCI mapping table on the router or access server which is used to supply the next-hop protocol address or the DLCI for outgoing traffic.
- C. Inverse ARP is enabled by default for all protocols enabled on the physical interface.
- D. Inverse ARP is configured using the following command under the Interface configuration `frame-relay map dlci (dlci number) protocol protocol-address`.
- E. Inverse ARP in Frame-Relay is synonymous of ARP in Ethernet.

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 25



Refer to the exhibit R1 is migrating from ISP 1 to ISP 2. The R1 ISO image does not support the 4-byte AS feature. Which configuration on R1 can establish this EBGP session?

- A. Router bgp 200 Neighbor 10.10.24.4 local-as-65600
- B. Router bgp 200 Neighbor 10.10.24.4 remote-as 23456
- C. Router bgp 200 Neighbor 10.10.24.4 remote-as 65600
- D. Router bgp 200 Neighbor 10.10.24.4 local-as-23456

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 26

A network engineer is using IS-IS IGP protocol to design a network.

Which three design elements should be used to divide the network into a hierarchy of areas? (Choose three.)



- A. Core routers will be only level-2.
- B. Routers on the edge of the network will be only level-1.
- C. Router between core and edge routers will be level-1-2.
- D. Core routers will be only level-1.
- E. Routers on the edge of the network will be only level-2.
- F. Router between core and edge routers will be only level-2.
- G. Router between core and edge routers will be only level-1.

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 27

An operator enabled BFD in echo mode and now CPU is high. Which option is the most likely solution to the problem?

- A. Disable ICMP redirects on an interface
- B. Change from echo mode to asynchronous mode
- C. Disable BFD altogether
- D. Reduce the BFD packet rate
- E. Reduce the BFD control plane packet rate

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 28

What is the encapsulation format of an MPLS Multicast VPN (MVPN) packet?

- A. IP unicast in IP unicast
- B. IP multicast in IP anycast
- C. IP anycast in IP anycast
- D. IP multicast in IP unicast
- E. IP multicast in IP multicast
- F. IP unicast in IP multicast

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 29



Which two models are used in MPLS TE bandwidth constraints? (Choose two)

- A. mdm
- B. rdm
- C. bdm
- D. mam
- E. tem

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 30

The diagram shows a network topology with three Autonomous Systems (AS) and a Service Provider (SP). AS 65000 (top) contains CE6. AS 12 (middle) contains SP, PE1, and PE2. AS 65000 (bottom) contains CE3, CE4, and C7. VRF ABC is configured on CE6, PE1, and PE2. Terminal screenshots show BGP configuration and routing table entries for 7.7.7.7.

```
PE2# sh bgp vpvv4 uni vrf ABC 7.7.7.7
BGP routing table entry for 10:10:7.7.7/32, version 97
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table ABC)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    13
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65000
  1.1.1.1 (metric 10) (via default) from 1.1.1.1 (1.1.1.1)
  Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, external, best
  Extended Community: SoO:12:34
  MPLS labels in/out </label>
  rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

PE2# : few minutes later
PE2# sh bgp vpvv4 uni vrf ABC 7.7.7.7
BGP routing table entry for 10:10:7.7.7/32, version 101
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table ABC)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    13
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65000
  10.2.4.2 (metric 0) (vrf ABC) from 10.2.4.2 (4.4.4.4)
  Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external, best
  Extended Community: SoO:10:10
  MPLS labels in/out 27/ncolabel
  rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

CE4# sh ip route 7.7.7.7
Routing entry for 7.7.7.7/32
  Known via "bgp 65000", distance 20, metric 0
  Tag 12, type external
  Last update from 10.2.4.2 00:00:20 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  * 10.2.4.2, from 10.2.4.2, 00:00:20 ago
    Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
    AS Hops 2
    Route tag 12
    MPLS label: none
```

Refer to the exhibit. CE6 cannot ping the loopback address of C7. An SP engineer notices a routing loop between PE2 and CE4. Which configuration must be applied on both PE routers to avoid the routing loop?

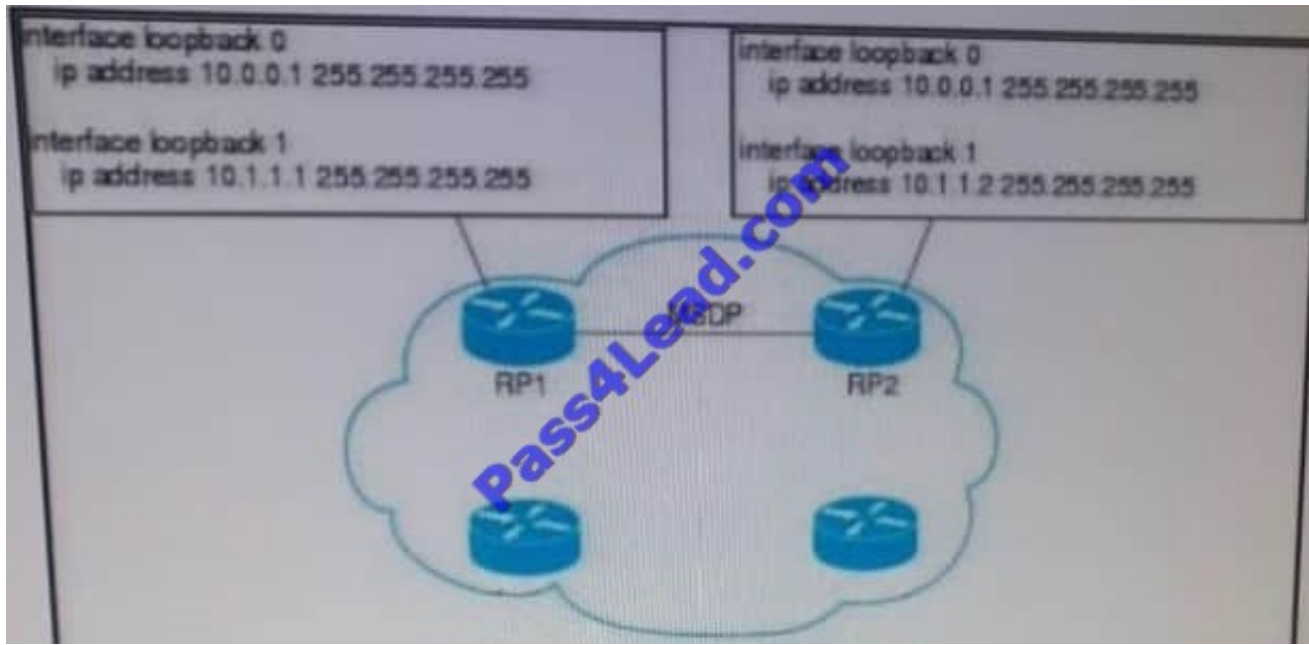
- A. Neighborsoo with the same SoO value on both PEs
- B. Neighborsoo with a different SoO value in each PE
- C. No neighbor as-override



D. Neighbor allows-in

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 31



Refer to the exhibit. All routers are running Cisco IOS software. Which configuration enables PIM Anycast RP on RP1?

- A. `ip msdp peer 10.1.1.2 anycast loopback1 ip pim rp-address loopback0`
- B. `ip msdp peer 10.1.1.2 ip pim rp-address loopback0 ! Router bgp 10 Neighbor 10.1.1.2 remote-as 10 Neighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source loopback1 ! Address-family ipv4 multicast Neighbor 10.1.1.2 active`
- C. `ip msdp peer 10.1.1.2 connect-source loopback1 ip msdp originator-id loopback 1 ip pim rp-address loopback0`

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 32

In which two ways does the BGP graceful restart capability preserve prefix information during a restart? (Choose two.)

- A. The peer router sends an end-of-RIB message to the restarting router
- B. The peer router immediately removes the BGP routes that it learned from the restarting router from its BGP routing table
- C. The restarting router waits to receive updates from the neighboring routers.
- D. The restarting router does not remove any stale prefixes after the timer for stale entries expires.
- E. The restarting router removes any stale prefixes after the timer for stale entries expires



Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 33

Which IOS features are used to avoid Routing loops when dynamic Routing protocols are used between PE and CE in MPLS-VPN networks? (Choose two)

- A. BGP cost community
- B. BGP feature allow-as in
- C. Access-list Control in Distance Vector protocol like RIP and EIGRP.
- D. SHAM links with OSPF
- E. RPF Reverse Path forwarding.
- F. Site Of Origin SOO.

Correct Answer: CF

QUESTION 34

Operations team must deploy Inter-Chassis Communication Protocol to provide high availability services to dual-homed CE nodes. On which nodes must the Inter-Chassis Communication Protocol be configured to meet this requirement?

- A. P nodes
- B. Metro Ethernet switches nodes
- C. CE nodes
- D. PE nodes

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 35

Which of the following IOS commands can detect whether the SQL slammer virus propagates in your networks?

- A. access-list 110 permit any any udp eq 69 log
- B. access-list 100 permit any any udp eq 1434 log
- C. access-list 110 permit any any udp eq 69
- D. access-list 100 permit any any udp eq 1434

Correct Answer: B



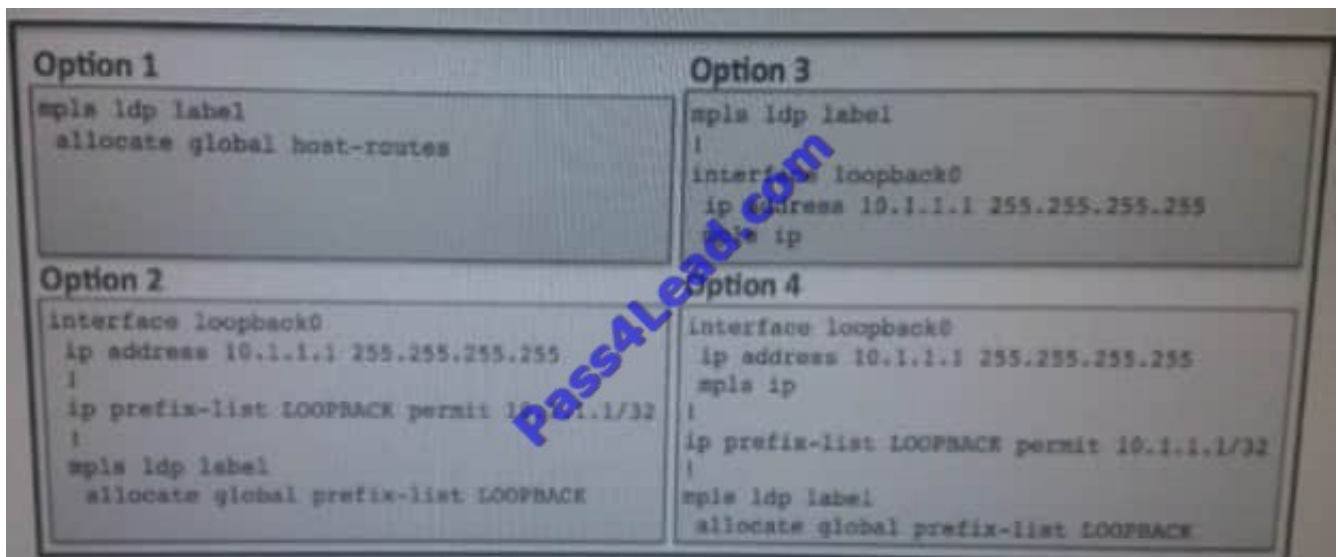
QUESTION 36

A company has a backup T1 link to its corporate head office. To minimize costs, the company will use the T1 link only for email downloads from the corporate email server. The PPP dialer initiates only when the internal server initiates an email connection to the corporate email server. However, the PPP connection does not disconnect after emails are downloaded. What is the cause of this issue?

- A. The dialer-map command is not configured.
- B. The interface is not added in the dialer-group command.
- C. The dialer-list command is incorrectly configured.
- D. The dialer time-out command is not configured.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 37



Refer to the exhibit. Which Cisco IOS XE configuration method allocates a label for prefixes with a /32 subnet mask only?

- A. Option 1
- B. Option 2
- C. Option 3
- D. Option 4

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 38



Which four of these key points should be considered during implementation of PPPoA architecture? (Choose four)

- A. The number of subscribers that will be serviced currently and in the future because this affects the number of required PPPoA sessions
- B. The types of applications that the NSP offers to the end subscriber
- C. The capacity of ATM and Frame Relay interworking on the NSP
- D. In the case of more than one user, whether all users need to reach the same final destination or service, or they all have different service destinations
- E. Whether the service provider or the final service destination is providing the IP address to the CPE of the subscriber

Correct Answer: ABDE

Implementation Considerations for PPPoA Architecture The number of subscribers that will be serviced currently and in the future, as this affects the number of required PPP sessions.

Whether the PPP sessions are being terminated at the service provider aggregation router or forwarded to other corporate gateways or Internet Service Providers (ISPs). Whether the service provider or the final service destination is providing

the IP address to the subscriber's CPE.

Whether the IP addresses provided are legal public or private. Is the CPE going to do NAT/PAT or will NAT be performed at the termination destination? Profiles of end subscribers, residential users, small office home office (SOHO)

customers, and telecommuters.

In the case of more than one user, whether all users need to reach the same final destination or service, or they all have different service destinations. Is the service provider providing any value added services like voice or video? Does the

service provider require all subscribers to first go to a particular network before reaching a final destination? When subscribers use SSG, are they going to use passthrough services, PPP Terminated Aggregation (PTA), a mediation device, or

proxy?

How the service provider bills subscribers--based on a flat rate, per session usage, or services used.

Deployment and provisioning of CPEs, DSLAMs and aggregation points of presence (POPs).

The business model for the NAP. Does the model also include selling wholesale services like secure corporate access and value added services like voice and video? Are NAPs and NSPs the same entity?

The business model of the company. Is it comparable to an independent local exchange carrier (ILEC), a competitive local exchange carrier (CLEC) or an ISP? The types of applications the NSP will offer to the end subscriber. The anticipated

upstream and downstream volume of data flow. Keeping these points in mind, we will discuss how the PPPoA architecture will fit and scale to different business models for service providers and how the providers can benefit using this

architecture.



QUESTION 39

A service provider that supports multicast has a requirement to increase network resilience without relying on RPF convergence in the event of a device failure. To achieve this goal, what must the service provider implement?

- A. MSDP
- B. Anycast RPs
- C. MDT
- D. MoFRR

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 40

Which two statements about NTP version 4 are true? (Choose two)

- A. It supports fast synchronization at starting and before network failures.
- B. It supports automatic server discovery.
- C. It uses a fixed-point arithmetic
- D. It supports the "nanokernel" kernel implementation.
- E. It does not support Public-Key Cryptography

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation: Section: IandOandT Managed Services Traversing the Core 4.1.9. What's new in Version 4?

According to the NTP Version 4 Release Notes found in release.htm, the new features of version four (as compared to version three) are:

Use of floating-point arithmetic instead of fixed-point arithmetic. Redesigned clock discipline algorithm that improves accuracy, handling of network jitter, and polling intervals.

Support for the nanokernel kernel implementation that provides nanosecond precision as well as improved algorithms.

Public-Key cryptography known as autokey that avoids having common secret keys.

Automatic server discovery (manycast mode)

Fast synchronization at startup and after network failures (burst mode) New and revised drivers for reference clocks

Support for new platforms and operating systems



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