

Cisco

Exam Questions 640-878

Building Cisco Service Provider Next-Generation Networks, Part 2



NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the two show output examples below. The switch with the e8ba.70b5.7180 MAC address is the root bridge for which VLAN or VLANs?

S78#show spanning-tree

MST0

Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp

Root ID Priority 32768

Address e8ba.70b5.6c00

Cost 0

Port 23 (FastEthernet0/21)

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32768 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 0)

Address e8ba.70e1.d980

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/1	Desg	FWD	200000	128.3	P2p
Fa0/2	Desg	FWD	200000	128.4	P2p
Fa0/21	Root	FWD	200000	128.23	P2p
Fa0/23	Altn	BLK	200000	128.25	P2p

MST1

Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp

Root ID Priority 24577

Address e8ba.70b5.6c00

Cost 200000

Port 23 (FastEthernet0/21)

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)

Address e8ba.70e1.d980

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/1	Desg	FWD	200000	128.3	P2p
Fa0/21	Root	FWD	200000	128.23	P2p
Fa0/23	Altn	BLK	200000	128.25	P2p

MST2

Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp

Root ID Priority 24578

Address e8ba.70b5.7180

Cost 200000

Port 25 (FastEthernet0/23)

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32770 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 2)

Address e8ba.70e1.d980

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/2	Desg FWD	200000	128.4	P2p	
Fa0/21	Altn BLK	200000	128.23	P2p	
Fa0/23	Root FWD	200000	128.25	P2p	

S78# show spanning-tree mst

```
##### MST0  vlans mapped: 1-69,71-79,81-4094
Bridge  address e8ba.70e1.d980 priority 32768 (32768 sysid 0)
Root    address e8ba.70b5.6c00 priority 32768 (32768 sysid 0)
        port Fa0/21      path cost 0
Regional Root address e8ba.70b5.6c00 priority 32768 (32768 sysid 0)
        internal cost 200000 rem hops 19
Operational hello time 2, forward delay 15, max age 20, txholdcount 6
Configured  hello time 2, forward delay 15, max age 20, max hops 20
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/1	Desg FWD	200000	128.3	P2p	
Fa0/2	Desg FWD	200000	128.4	P2p	
Fa0/21	Root FWD	200000	128.23	P2p	
Fa0/23	Altn BLK	200000	128.25	P2p	

```
##### MST1  vlans mapped: 70
Bridge  address e8ba.70e1.d980 priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)
Root    address e8ba.70b5.6c00 priority 24577 (24576 sysid 1)
        port Fa0/21      cost 200000 rem hops 19
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/1	Desg FWD	200000	128.3	P2p	
Fa0/21	Root FWD	200000	128.23	P2p	
Fa0/23	Altn BLK	200000	128.25	P2p	

```
##### MST2  vlans mapped: 80
Bridge  address e8ba.70e1.d980 priority 32770 (32768 sysid 2)
Root    address e8ba.70b5.7180 priority 24578 (24576 sysid 2)
        port Fa0/23      cost 200000 rem hops 19
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/2	Desg FWD	200000	128.4	P2p	
Fa0/21	Altn BLK	200000	128.23	P2p	
Fa0/23	Root FWD	200000	128.25	P2p	

- A. VLAN 1
- B. VLAN 70
- C. VLAN 80
- D. VLANs 1, 70, and 80
- E. VLANs 1 and 70
- F. VLANs 1 and 80
- G. VLANs 70 and 80

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

ISPs use which protocol to establish peering sessions in an Internet exchange point environment?

- A. LDP
- B. IS-IS
- C. BGP

D. OSPF

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

On Cisco IOS XR software, which set of commands enables OSPF area 0 on the Gi0/0/0/0 interface that has an IPv4 IP address of 192.168.1.1/24?

- A. router ospf 1network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
- B. router ospf 1network 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.255 area 0
- C. router ospf 1 area 0interface gi0/0/0/0
- D. router ospfv3 1network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
- E. router ospfv3 1network 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.255 area 0
- F. router ospfv3 1 area 0network 192.168.1.0
- G. router ospfv3 1 area 0interface gi0/0/0/0

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

A VLAN is a logical grouping of switch ports that belong to which two of these? (Choose two.)

- A. the same virtual switch cluster
- B. the same IP subnet
- C. the same collision domain
- D. the same broadcast domain
- E. the same virtual routing and forwarding instance

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 5

On Cisco routers, the address-family configuration command in BGP configuration mode is used to enable which BGP feature?

- A. BGP route policy
- B. multiprotocol BGP
- C. BGP policy accounting
- D. BGP communities

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

Within an MPLS domain, which table is used by the label switch routers to make forwarding decisions when a labeled packet is received?

- A. FIB
- B. RIB
- C. LFIB
- D. LIB
- E. CEF

Answer: C

Explanation:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_ldp/configuration/12-4m/mp-ldp-12-4m-book.pdf

NEW QUESTION 7

On Cisco IOS XR software, what is the default commit option?

- A. best-effort
- B. psuedo-atomic
- C. replace
- D. force

Answer: B

Explanation:

commit

To commit the target configuration to the active (running) configuration, use the **commit** command in any configuration mode.

commit [**best-effort**] [**comment** *line*] [**confirmed** [*seconds* | **minutes** *minutes*]] [**force**] [**label** *line*] [**replace**] [**save-running** filename *file_path*]

Syntax Description

best-effort	(Optional) Merges the target configuration with the running configuration and commits only valid changes (best effort). Some configuration changes might fail due to semantic errors.
comment <i>line</i>	(Optional) Assigns a comment to a commit. This text comment is displayed in the commit entry displayed in the output for the show configuration commit list command with the optional detail keyword.
confirmed [<i>seconds</i> minutes <i>minutes</i>]	(Optional) Commits the configuration on a trial basis for the time specified in seconds or minutes. Note The confirmed option is not available in administration configuration mode.
force	(Optional) Forces a commit operation in low-memory conditions.
label <i>line</i>	(Optional) Assigns a meaningful label. This label is displayed (instead of the autogenerated commit ID) in the output for the show configuration commit list .
replace	(Optional) Replaces the entire running configuration with the contents of the target configuration.
save-running filename <i>file_path</i>	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to a specified file.

Command Default

The default behavior is *pseudo-atomic*, meaning that all changes must succeed for the entire commit operation to succeed. If any errors are found, none of the configuration changes take effect.

NEW QUESTION 8

When configuring a new VLAN on Cisco IOS switches, which configuration parameter is required?

- A. VLAN name
- B. native VLAN ID
- C. VLAN ID
- D. VLAN map
- E. VLAN MTU

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

Which segment protocol provides fast and predictable convergence (typically within 50 ms) in Layer 2 Ethernet ring topologies?

- A. Spanning Tree Protocol
- B. Flex Links
- C. Resilient Ethernet Protocol
- D. Spatial Reuse Protocol
- E. Resilient Packet Ring

Answer: C

Explanation: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/metro/me3400/software/release/12.2_40_se/configuration/guide/swrep.html

Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) on the Cisco ME 3400E Ethernet Access switch. REP is a Cisco proprietary protocol that provides an alternative to Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) to control network loops, handle link failures, and improve convergence time. REP controls a group of ports connected in a segment, ensures that the segment does not create any bridging loops, and responds to link failures within the segment. REP provides a basis for constructing more complex networks and supports VLAN load balancing.

NEW QUESTION 10

Within an MPLS domain, which table is used by the ingress edge LSR to make forwarding decisions when an unlabeled IP packet is received?

- A. FIB
- B. LFIB
- C. LIB
- D. MP-BGP
- E. VRF

Answer: A

Explanation:

Table 19-2. MPLS LSR Terminology Reference

LSR Type	Actions Performed by This LSR Type
Label Switch Router (LSR)	Any router that pushes labels onto packets, pops labels from packets, or simply forwards labeled packets.
Edge LSR (E-LSR)	An LSR at the edge of the MPLS network, meaning that this router processes both labeled and unlabeled packets.
Ingress E-LSR	For a particular packet, the router that receives an unlabeled packet and then inserts a label stack in front of the IP header.
Egress E-LSR	For a particular packet, the router that receives a labeled packet and then removes all MPLS labels, forwarding an unlabeled packet.
ATM-LSR	An LSR that runs MPLS protocols in the control plane to set up ATM virtual circuits. Forwards labeled packets as ATM cells.
ATM E-LSR	An E-edge LSR that also performs the ATM Segmentation and Reassembly (SAR) function.

MPLS Forwarding Using the FIB and LFIB

To forward packets as shown in Figure 19-2, LSRs use both the CEF FIB and the MPLS LFIB when forwarding packets. Both the FIB and LFIB hold any necessary label information, as well as the outgoing interface and next-hop information.

The FIB and LFIB differ in that routers use one table to forward incoming unlabeled packets, and the other to forward incoming labeled packets, as follows:

- **FIB**—Used for incoming unlabeled packets. Cisco IOS matches the packet's destination IP address to the best prefix in the FIB and forwards the packet based on that entry.
- **LFIB**—Used for incoming labeled packets. Cisco IOS compares the label in the incoming packet to the LFIB's list of labels and forwards the packet based on that LFIB entry.

Figure 19-3 shows how the three LSRs in Figure 19-2 use their respective FIBs and LFIB. Note that Figure 19-3 just shows the FIB on the LSR that forwards the packet using the FIB and the LFIB on the two LSRs that use the LFIB, although all LSRs have both a FIB and an LFIB.



Figure 19-3 Usage of the CEF FIB and MPLS LFIB for Forwarding Packets

The figure shows the use of the FIB and LFIB, as follows:

- **PE1**—When the unlabeled packet arrives at PE1, PE1 uses the FIB. PE1 finds the FIB entry that matches the packet's destination address of 10.3.3.1—namely, the entry for 10.3.3.0/24 in this case. Among other things, the FIB entry includes the instructions to push the correct MPLS label in front of the packet.
- **P1**—Because P1 receives a labeled packet, P1 uses its LFIB, finding the label value of 22 in the LFIB, with that entry stating that P1 should swap the label value

NEW QUESTION 10

Which three statements about access control lists on a Cisco IOS router are true? (Choose three)

- A. The more specific ACL entries should be placed at the top of the ACL.
- B. The generic ACL entries should be placed at the top of the ACL, to filter general traffic and reduce noise on the network.
- C. ACLs always search for the most specific entry before taking any filtering action.

- D. Router-generated packets cannot be filtered by the interface ACLs on the router.
E. Extended ACLs should be placed as close to the destination as possible.
F. There must be at least one permit statement in an ACL, or all traffic is denied.

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 14

What is dual IOS mode on the Cisco ASR 1001 Router?

- A. redundant IOS processes that are running on the active RP and standby RP
B. active and standby IOS processes that are running on a single RP
C. separate Cisco IOS XE and IOS XR processes that are running on a single RP
D. separate Cisco IOS XE and IOS XR processes that are running on two different RPs
E. checkpointed redundant IOS processes that are running on two different RPs in active/active mode

Answer: B

Explanation:

Redundancy Requirements				
Chassis	Inbox Redundancy Type	Default Memory	Minimum Memory For Redundancy	Redundancy Feature License
ASR1001	SW No ISSU*	4G	8G	FLSASR1-IOSRED(=) or L-FLSASR1-IOSRED=
ASR1002	SW No ISSU*	4G	4G	FLASR1-IOSRED-RTU(=)
ASR1002-X	SW No ISSU*	4G	8G	FLSASR1-IOSRED(=) or L-FLSASR1-IOSRED=
ASR1004	SW No ISSU*	RP1/RP1-N 4G, RP1-N, RP2 8G	RP1/RP1-N 4G, RP2 16G	FLASR1-IOSRED-RTU(=)
ASR1006	HW ISSU**	RP1/RP1-N 4G, RP1-N, RP2 8G	RP1/RP1-N 4G, RP2 16G	N/A
ASR1013	HW ISSU**	RP2 8G	RP2 16G	N/A

* Supports dual Cisco IOS Software redundancy.

** Supports hardware route processor and ESP redundancies, but does not support software redundancy.

NEW QUESTION 15

A service provider needs to implement a managed CE device that supports Cisco IOS ISSU, and the current CE support staff is highly trained in Cisco IOS only. Which Cisco router platform should the service provider implement as the managed CE device?

- A. Cisco ASR1K
B. Cisco ISR-G2
C. Cisco ASR9K
D. Cisco 12000 GSR
E. Cisco 7200
F. Cisco 7600

Answer: A

Explanation:

Table 1. Access Router MPLS Positioning

	Service-Provider-Managed MPLS Network			Self-Deployed MPLS Network			
	Customer Edge	Multi-VRF Customer Edge	CSC Customer Edge	Customer Edge	Multi-VRF Customer Edge	I ER	I SR
Cisco 3900 Series ISRs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cisco 3800 Series ISRs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cisco 2900 Series ISRs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cisco 2800 Series ISRs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cisco 1900 Series ISRs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cisco 1841 ISR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cisco 1800	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

NEW QUESTION 19

On Cisco IOS XR software, what are the four valid address-family configuration command options in static route configuration mode? (Choose four.)

- A. address-family ipv4 unicast
- B. address-family ipv6 unicast
- C. address-family ipv4 multicast
- D. address-family ipv6 multicast
- E. address-family vpnv4
- F. address-family vpnv6

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:

address-family ipv4 (BGP)

To enter address family or router scope address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes, use the **address-family ipv4** command in router configuration or router scope configuration mode. To exit address family configuration mode and remove the IPv4 address family configuration from the running configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

Syntax Available Under Router Configuration Mode

```
address-family ipv4 [mdt | multicast | tunnel | unicast [vrf vrf-name] | vrf vrf-name]
no address-family ipv4 [mdt | multicast | tunnel | unicast [vrf vrf-name] | vrf vrf-name]
```

Syntax Available Under Router Scope Configuration Mode

```
address-family ipv4 [mdt | multicast | unicast]
no address-family ipv4 [mdt | multicast | unicast]
```

Syntax Description

mdt	(Optional) Specifies an IPv4 multicast distribution tree (MDT) address family session.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies IPv4 multicast address prefixes.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies an IPv4 routing session for multipoint tunneling.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies IPv4 unicast address prefixes. This is the default.
vrf vrf-name	(Optional) Specifies the name of the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance to associate with subsequent IPv4 address family configuration mode commands.

NEW QUESTION 20

Which three statements about service provider network requirements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Service provider networks are becoming more specialized, with providers offering only one service.
- B. Service providers connect customers to the Internet.
- C. Jitter and packet loss are no longer an issue.
- D. Multiple access technologies are supported.
- E. Customers can connect directly using copper, wireless, or fiber-optic links.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 23

Which three are common ISP access network technologies? (Choose three.)

- A. DSL
- B. Cable modem
- C. DWDM
- D. MPLS
- E. PON
- F. MP-BGP

Answer: ABE

Explanation: <http://blog.ioshints.info/2010/02/passive-optical-networks.html>- PON

NEW QUESTION 27

Which three Cisco platforms are classified as core routers? (Choose three.)

- A. Cisco XR 12000
- B. Cisco ME 3400
- C. Cisco ASR 1006
- D. Cisco CRS-3
- E. Cisco ASR 9010
- F. Cisco 3900

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

Both the ASR 9010 and ASR 9006 routers are designed with key capabilities to help deliver the services of tomorrow. Providing increased bandwidth capabilities for network devices at economically viable prices is one of the primary criteria for true carrier- transport platforms. While traditional service prices continue to decline, the Cisco ASR 9000 Series helps establish a new financial reality by facilitating reliable and scalable video, nextgeneration mobile aggregation, and advanced Carrier Ethernet service offerings.

The Cisco® XR 12000 Series and Cisco 12000 Series routers compose a portfolio of intelligent routing solutions that scale from 2.5- to n x10 Gbps capacity per slot, enabling carrier-class IP/Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) networks and accelerating the evolution to IP Next- Generation Networks. Built upon a foundation of investment protection, this portfolio delivers up to 1.28-terabits-per-second switching capacity with wire-speed feature performance, scalability, and graceful hardware and software upgrade paths.

NEW QUESTION 32

Refer to the configuration example exhibit.

```
S1(config)# interface f0/1
S1(config-if)# switchport access vlan 118
S1(config-if)# switchport mode dot1q-tunnel
S1(config-if)# interface f0/3
S1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 209
S1(config-if)# switchport mode dot1q-tunnel
```

Which statement is true?

- A. A trunk port has been created and VLAN has been allowed.
- B. An access port has been created on a UNI.
- C. A customer VLAN of 209 is configured.
- D. A QinQ VLAN of 118 is configured.

Answer: D

Explanation: <http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/lan/catalyst4500/12.2/54sg/configuration/guide/tunnel.html#wp1026594>

NEW QUESTION 37

Which two statements about the link state routing process are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It uses the DUAL algorithm.
- B. It uses metrics such as AS path.
- C. All routers in the area have link state databases.
- D. The administrative distance is 1 by default.
- E. Each router in the area floods LSPs to all neighbors.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 42

Which two statements about carrier-grade NAT are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It conserves IPv4 addresses.
- B. A service provider issues private IP addresses to its customers.
- C. A service provider translates the private IP address of its customer to another private IP address.
- D. It is implemented on the CE and PE routers.
- E. It is designed to simplify IPv6 addressing.

Answer: AB

Explanation: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/routers/crs/software/crs_r3.9.1/cg_nat/configuration/guide/cgc39_1cgn.html#wp1268988

Carrier Grade NAT Overview

Carrier Grade Network Address Translation (CGN) is a large scale NAT that is capable of providing private IPv4 to public IPv4 translation in the order of millions of translations to support several hundred thousand subscribers and bandwidth throughput of at least 10 Gbps full-duplex.

CGN is a workable solution to the IPv4 address depletion problem while offering a way for service provider subscribers and content providers to implement a graceful transition to IPv6. CGN employs network address and port translation (NAPT) methods to aggregate many private IP addresses into fewer public IPv4 addresses. For example, a single public IPv4 address with a pool of 32 K port numbers supports 320 individual private IP subscribers assuming each subscriber requires 100 ports (for example, each TCP connection needs one port number). A CGN requires IPv6 to assist with the transition from IPv4 to IPv6.

NEW QUESTION 46

What are three common problems related to sessions not establishing between iBGP neighbors? (Choose three.)

- A. Incorrect MAC-address configured
- B. Unable to reach IP
- C. Network is not configured under router bgp x configuration
- D. Access list
- E. Firewall blocking all TCP traffic
- F. Redistribution is not configured under router bgp x configuration

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 49

Which three are correct statements based on the BGP configuration below? (Choose three.)

```
Router#config t
Router(config)#router bgp 1
Router(config-router)#neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 1
Router(config-router)#neighbor 3.3.3.3 remote-as 2
```

- A. local AS is 1
- B. local AS is 2
- C. neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 1 is iBGP peer
- D. neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 1 is eBGP peer
- E. neighbor 3.3.3.3 remote-as 2 is iBGP peer
- F. neighbor 3.3.3.3 remote-as 2 is eBGP peer
- G. neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 2 is iBGP peer
- H. neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 2 is eBGP peer

Answer: ACF

NEW QUESTION 53

A network administrator is troubleshooting an issue whereupon they able to ping the web server, but unable to web browse to the same web server. When the administrator telnets to the webserver on port 80, the administrator gets a connection refused message. At which three layers of the OSI model does the problem exist? (Choose three.)

- A. Layer 1
- B. Layer 2
- C. Layer 3
- D. Layer 4
- E. Layer 5
- F. Layer 6
- G. Layer 7

Answer: DEG

NEW QUESTION 58

A network engineer is trying to determine the mac address of a server attached to a switchport on a Cisco Catalyst 6500 Switch. The interface is connected, but no MAC address is present. The server has an IP address of 169.x.x.x. At which layer of the OSI Model does the problem exist?

- A. Layer 1
- B. Layer 2
- C. Layer 3
- D. Layer 4
- E. Layer 5
- F. Layer 6
- G. Layer 7

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 63

What layer of the IP NGN Model does the Customer Element and the Carrier Ethernet exist?

- A. Service Layer
- B. Network Layer
- C. Application Layer
- D. Operational Layer

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 64

Which commands will configure the spanning tree operating mode that can group multiple VLANs in a single domain?

- A. switch(config)#spanning-tree mode pvst
- B. switch(config)#spanning-tree mode rstp
- C. switch(config)#spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst
- D. switch(config)#spanning-tree mode mst
- E. switch(config)#spanning-tree mode mst-plus

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 67

A customer has created a new VLAN for the subnet that was allocated to them. Computers on the subnets can ping their default gateway, but they cannot ping devices in the other subnet. What is most likely the problem?

- A. Firewall on the Provider Edge is blocking access
- B. InterVLAN routing is not configured
- C. BGP has not been configured with the Provider Edge router
- D. VLAN Switched Virtual Interface is in a down state

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 68

A customer has been allocated a new VLAN on a new Layer 3 switch. After configuring the Switched Virtual Interface, what additional two configurations are required to ensure the switch can route packets to the Internet through a gateway with IP address of 209.165.200.250? (Choose two.)

- A. IP default-gateway 209.165.200.250
- B. IP routing
- C. IP route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.250
- D. IP routing 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.250
- E. IP networking

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 69

Refer to the partial Cisco IOS-XR configuration. What is the purpose of the for PFX to PEER command?

```
!  
mpls ldp label advertise  
disable  
for PFX to PEER  
!<output omitted>  
!
```

- A. To selectively enable LDP peering(s) with specific neighbors
- B. To selectively disable LDP peering(s) with specific neighbors
- C. To perform outbound filtering for local label advertisement for one or more prefixes to one or more peers
- D. To perform inbound filtering for local label advertisement for one or more prefixes from one or more peers

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 70

After configuring Q-in-Q on a new interface, the customer has requested that the IOS version and remote model also be viewable via the trunk. What additional command would need to be applied to both sides of the Q-in-Q trunk?

- A. l2protocol-tunnel cdp
- B. l2protocol-tunnel stp
- C. l2protocol-tunnel vtp
- D. l2protocol-tunnel lldp
- E. l2protocol-tunnel odr

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 75

What three statements about REP configurations on a Cisco ME 3400 switch port are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The port must be an NNI type and must be in trunk mode.
- B. The rep segment number command is used to enable REP on the switch port.
- C. A REP segment cannot be wrapped into a ring topology.
- D. The port where the segment terminates is called the edge port.
- E. If a failure occurs within the segment, the blocked port goes to the forwarding state
- F. Ports are never blocked in a given segment

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 80

Refer to the configuration output below. OSPFv2 is already configured on a customer router and the customer is requesting that OSPFv3 be added. What configuration is needed in order to add OSPFv3 to the fastethernet0/0 interface?

```
Configuration: ipv6 router ospf 1
router-id 209.165.200.227
area 2 nssa
interface fastethernet0/0
ip address 2001:DB8:0:7::
```

- A. interface FastEthernet0/0 ipv4 ospf 1 area 2
- B. interface FastEthernet0/0 ipv6 ospf 1 area 2
- C. interface FastEthernet0/0 ipv6 1 area 2
- D. interface FastEthernet0/0 area 2 ospf 1 ipv6

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 83

Refer to the configuration snippet below. A new IOS-XR router is being added to the network. What command is required to enable the Label Distribution Protocol on interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0?

```
Configuration: mpls ldp
router-id 209.165.200.226
```

- A. interface GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0
- B. mpls ldp interface GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0
- C. interface GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0 ldp enable
- D. ldp interface GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 85

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router A
RouterA#config t
RouterA(config)#router isis
RouterA(config-router)#net 49.0001.0000.0000.000a.00
RouterA(config-router)#exit
RouterA(config)interface fastethernet 0/0
RouterA(config-if)

Router B
RouterB#config t
RouterB(config)#router isis
RouterB(config-router)#net 49.0001.0000.0000.000b.00
RouterB(config-router)#exit
RouterB(config)interface fastethernet 1/0
RouterB(config-if)
```

A network engineer implemented these configurations. However, Intermediate System-to- Intermediate System (IS-IS) neighbors are unable to establish. What is the reason for this error?

- A. missing router IS-IS x command
- B. missing IP router IS-IS command
- C. missing network mask
- D. missing network statement
- E. missing MTU matching value

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 87

Which three are examples of a link-state routing protocols and static routing? (Choose three.)

- A. EIGRP
- B. RIP
- C. OSPF
- D. IS-IS

- E. IP default-gateway
- F. ODR
- G. Proxy Arp

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 89

Refer to the exhibit.

```
PE Configuration
vrf Customer10
 rd 100:301
  address-family ipv4 unicast

!
 neighbor 209.165.201.22
  remote-as 65101
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  as-override
```

A new customer is not receiving routes from the Provider Edge router. What command needs to be added to advertise routes?

- A. route-policy (route group) in
- B. route-policy (route group) out
- C. route-map (route group) in
- D. prefix-list (prefix-list) in
- E. prefix-list (prefix-list) out

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 91

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# router bgp 100
Router(config-router)# network
209.165.200.224 mask 255.255.255.224
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4
vrf vrf-cisco
Router(config-router-af)# neighbor
10.10.10.10 remote-as 10
Router(config-router-af)# neighbor
10.10.10.10 activate
Router(config-router-af)# end
Router# copy running-config startup-config
```

A network engineer configured BGP PE to CE neighbor sessions with the commands shown. What does 'address-family ipv4 vrf vrf-cisco' from the configuration allow?

- A. activates the advertisement of the IPv4 address family
- B. defines customer's routing context
- C. specifies a network and mask to announce in VRF-Cisco
- D. redistribute VRF-Cisco

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 95

A customer has installed a second router and copied the configuration from the first router, as shown below. What change is needed to ensure that router 1 is the primary IP address?

```
Router 1
standby 1 priority 110
standby 1 preempt
Router 2
standby 1 priority 120
standby 1 preempt
```

- A. decrease the priority on router 2 to 109
- B. decrease the priority on router 1 to 109
- C. remove standby 1 preempt from router 1
- D. increase the priority on router 2 to 130
- E. increase the priority on router 1 to 119

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 100

Which configuration error within an AS can cause a Cisco IOS XR router to not announce certain prefixes to its EBGp peers?

- A. Some prefixes were mistagged with the no-export BGP community.
- B. Some prefixes were set with a MED of 0.
- C. The outbound BGP route policy has only set actions that are defined without any pass actions that are defined.
- D. The inbound BGP route policy has only set actions that are defined without any pass actions that are defined.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 101

Refer to the configuration snippet below. A network engineer has been tasked with implementing a security policy that prevents subnet 209.165.202.128/27 from accessing web server 209.165.200.224. All users are now unable to access the web server. What command is missing from the access list configuration?

Configuration:

```
switch(config)#access-list 1 deny 209.165.202.128 0.0.0.31 209.165.200.224 switch(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/0  
switch(config-if)# ip access-group 1 in
```

- A. switch(config-if)#ip access-group 1 out
- B. switch(config)#ip access-list 2 permit any any
- C. switch#ip access-list 2 permit any any
- D. switch(config)#ip access-list 1 permit any any

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 104

On Cisco IOS-XR, which command is used to review previous configuration events committed on the router?

- A. show configuration history
- B. show configuration commit changes
- C. show configuration commit list
- D. show configuration commit failed

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 107

What command will install the image needed on the Cisco IOS-XR if the SSH configuration options are unavailable?

- A. install activate disk0:c12k-k9sec.pie-4.1.2
- B. install activate disk0:c12k-diags.pie-4.1.2
- C. install commit disk0:c12k-diags.pie-4.1.2
- D. install ssh activate disk0:c12k-k9sec.pie-4.1.2

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 110

What package provides the software for the route processor in the IOS XE Software?

- A. RPIOS
- B. ESPBase
- C. RPControl
- D. RPBase
- E. SIP SPA

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 114

What is the advantage of running IOS-XE individual consolidated packages versus subpackages?

- A. decreases storage requirements
- B. optimizes router memory usage
- C. simplified installation
- D. lowers CPU utilization

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 115

What feature of the Cisco ASR series enables service providers and enterprise customers to manage their network performance with respect to bandwidth, delay, jitter, and packet loss?

- A. power over ethernet
- B. quality of service architecture
- C. ip sla
- D. layer 3 capability

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 117

Which IOS Software solution is used for transporting RFC 1918 networks via IPSec + GRE VPNs over the internet?

- A. Dynamic Multipoint VPN
- B. Group Encrypted Transport VPN
- C. IPS
- D. URL Filtering

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 122

Select and Place:

Drag and drop the routing characteristics on the left to the correct routing category on the right. Not all options on the left are used.

Each router builds a full topology table.	static routing
Each router sends periodic updates of the routing table to neighbor routers.	
support hierarchical area design	distance vector routing protocols
require the most explicit configuration and the most maintenance	
also known as "routing by rumor"	
use attributes like local preference, weight, and so forth to determine the best path	link-state routing protocols
support multiprotocols including VPNv4	
use for interdomain routing	

Answer:

Explanation:

Drag and drop the routing characteristics on the left to the correct routing category on the right. Not all options on the left are used.

Each router builds a full topology table.	static routing
Each router sends periodic updates of the routing table to neighbor routers.	require the most explicit configuration and the most maintenance
support hierarchical area design	distance vector routing protocols
require the most explicit configuration and the most maintenance	Each router sends periodic updates of the routing table to neighbor routers.
also known as "routing by rumor"	use attributes like local preference, weight, and so forth to determine the best path
use attributes like local preference, weight, and so forth to determine the best path	link-state routing protocols
support multiprotocols including VPNv4	Each router builds a full topology table.
use for interdomain routing	support hierarchical area design

NEW QUESTION 125

Select and Place:

Drag and drop the troubleshooting issue on the left to the appropriate OSI layer on the right.

high BER	Layer 7
STP port in the "blocked" state	Layer 4
BGP neighbor in the "idle" state	Layer 3
FTP error	Layer 2
TCP sync issue	Layer 1

Answer:

Explanation:

Drag and drop the troubleshooting issue on the left to the appropriate OSI layer on the right.

high BER	FTP error
STP port in the "blocked" state	TCP sync issue
BGP neighbor in the "idle" state	BGP neighbor in the "idle" state
FTP error	STP port in the "blocked" state
TCP sync issue	high BER

NEW QUESTION 126

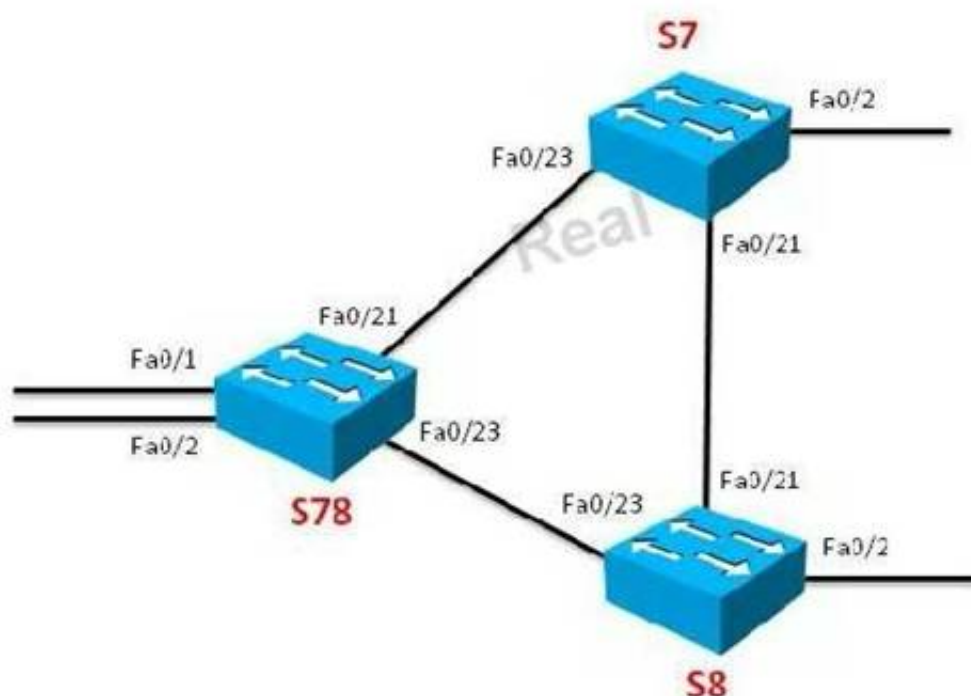
Instructions

- Enter the proper IOS CLI show commands and analysis the show outputs on the Cisco switches to answer the multiple-choice questions.
- Not all show commands or show commands options are supported or required for this simulation.
- THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.
- From the Topology, click on the switch icon to gain access to the console of the switch. No console or enable passwords are required.
- To access the multiple-choice questions, click on the numbered boxes on the left of the top panel.
- There are four multiple-choice questions with this task. Be sure to answer all four questions before selecting the Next button.

Scenario

Refer to the topology diagram. Use the appropriate show commands on the Cisco switches to answer the multiple-choice questions.

Topology





Hot Area:

Questions

1

Which spanning-tree protocol is running on the switches?

2

☐ multiple spanning-tree protocol

3

☐ rapid spanning-tree protocol

4

☐ Cisco per-vlan rapid spanning-tree protocol
☐ Cisco per-vlan spanning-tree protocol
☐ 802.1D spanning-tree protocol

Answer:

Explanation:

multiple spanning-tree protocol

Use the "show spanning-tree" command to see the "Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp" output.

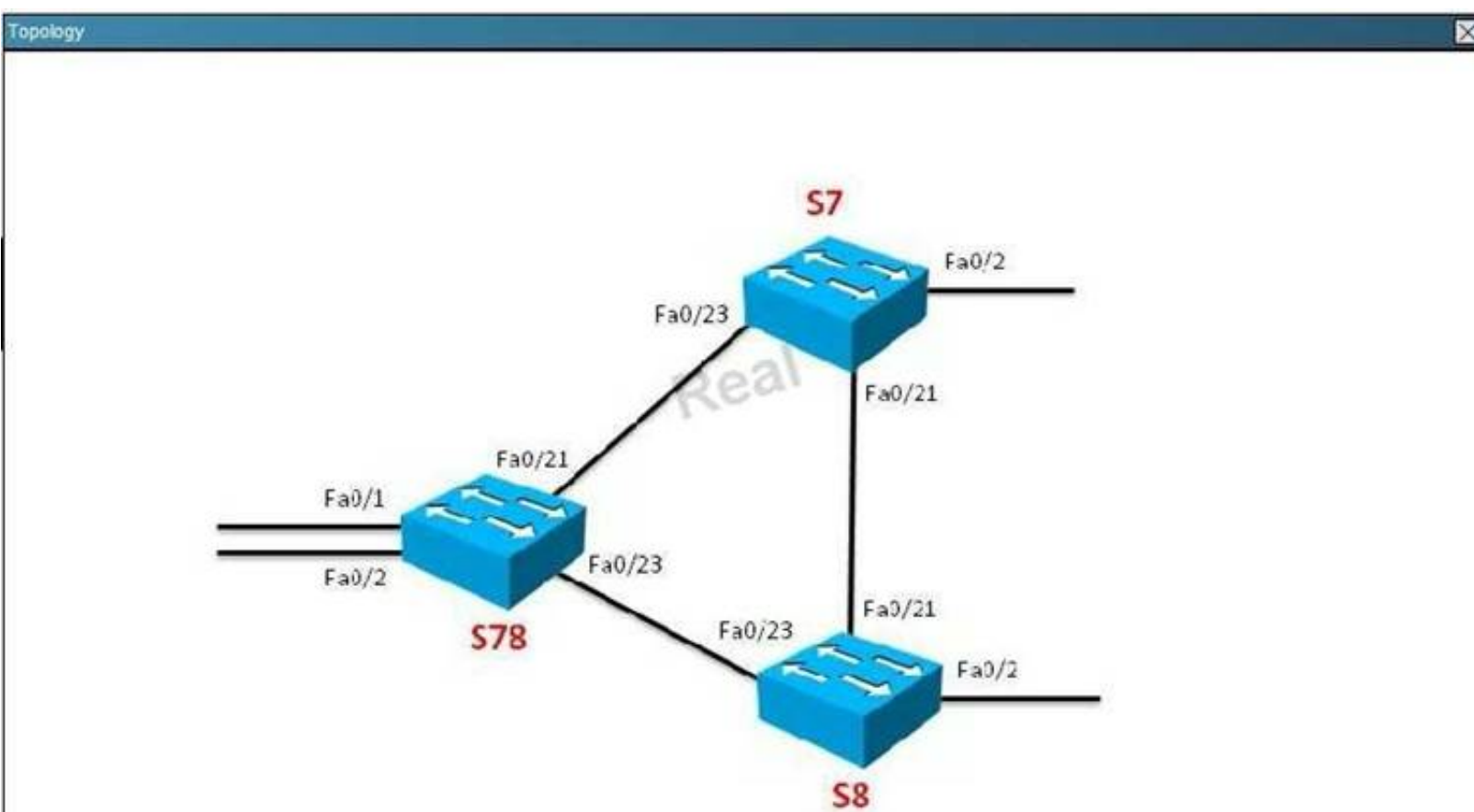
NEW QUESTION 131

Instructions

- Enter the proper IOS CLI show commands and analysis the show outputs on the Cisco switches to answer the multiple-choice questions.
- Not all show commands or show commands options are supported or required for this simulation.
- THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.
- From the Topology, click on the switch icon to gain access to the console of the switch. No console or enable passwords are required.
- To access the multiple-choice questions, click on the numbered boxes on the left of the top panel.
- There are four multiple-choice questions with this task. Be sure to answer all four questions before selecting the Next button.

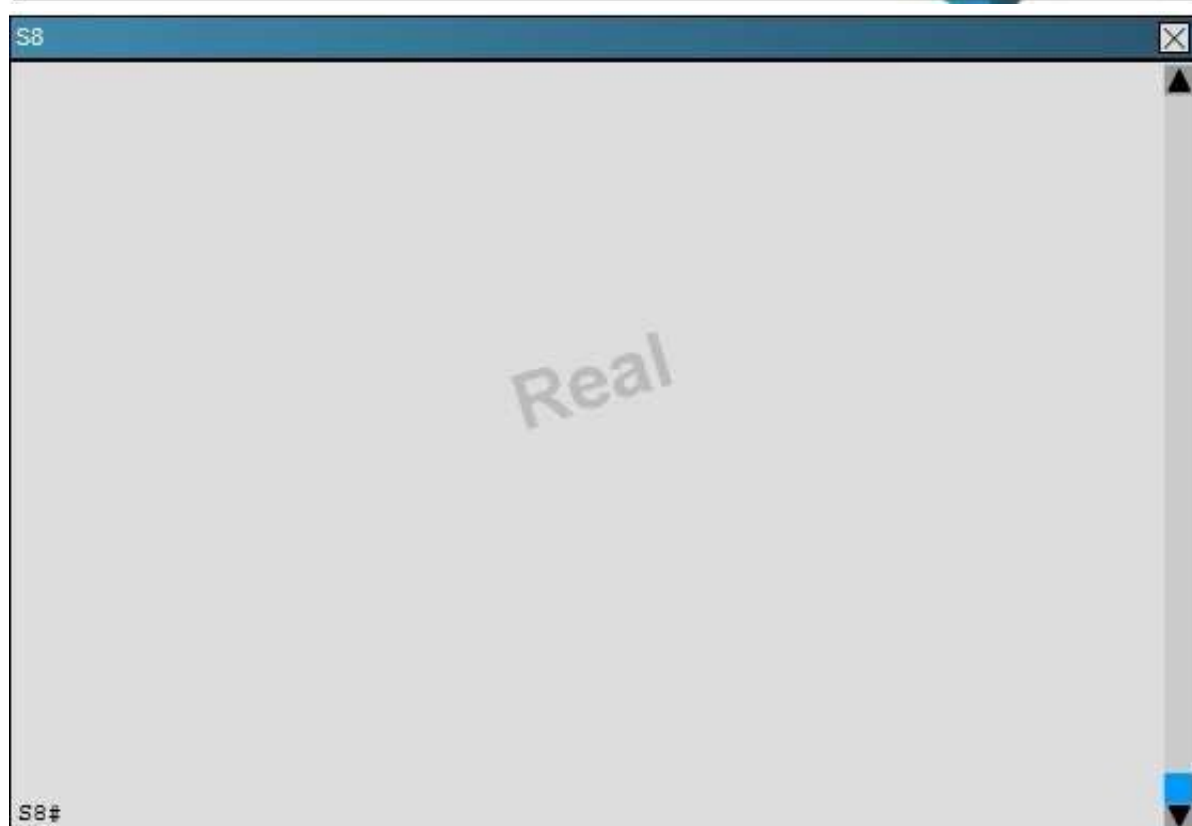
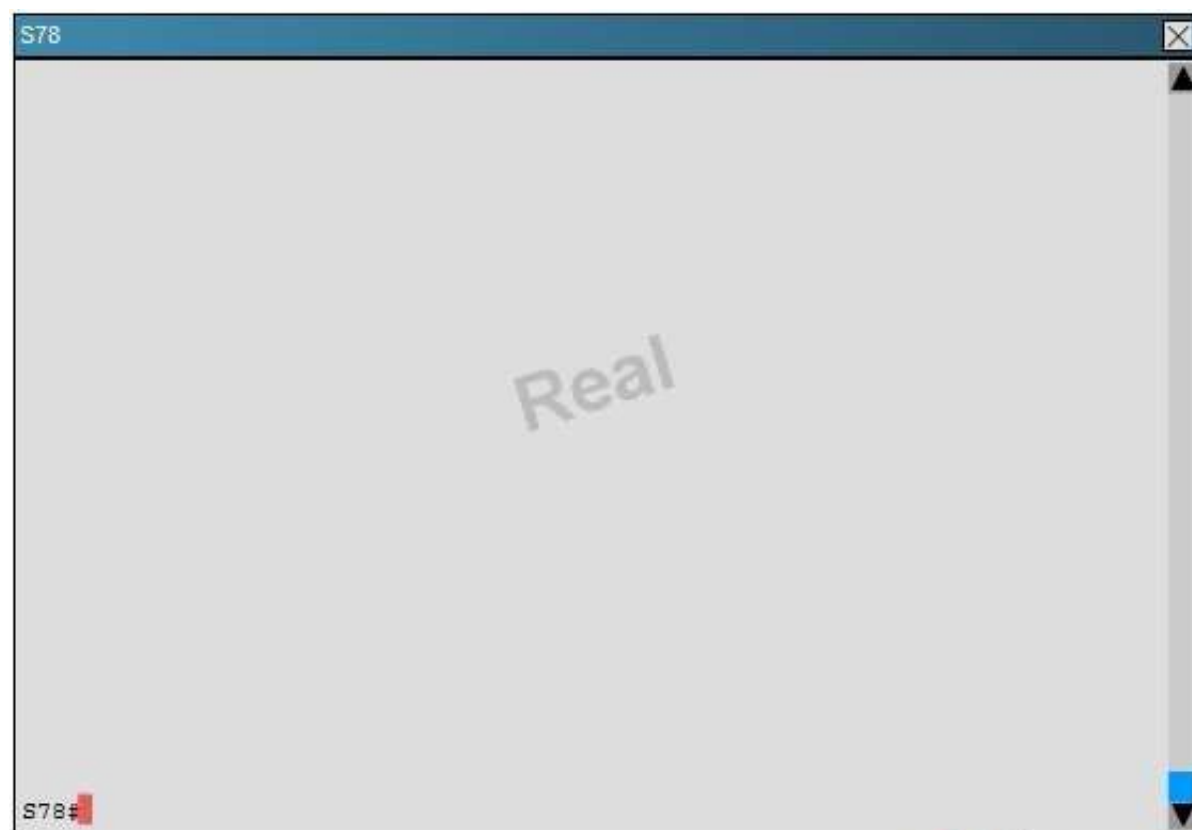
Scenario

Refer to the topology diagram. Use the appropriate show commands on the Cisco switches to answer the multiple-choice questions.

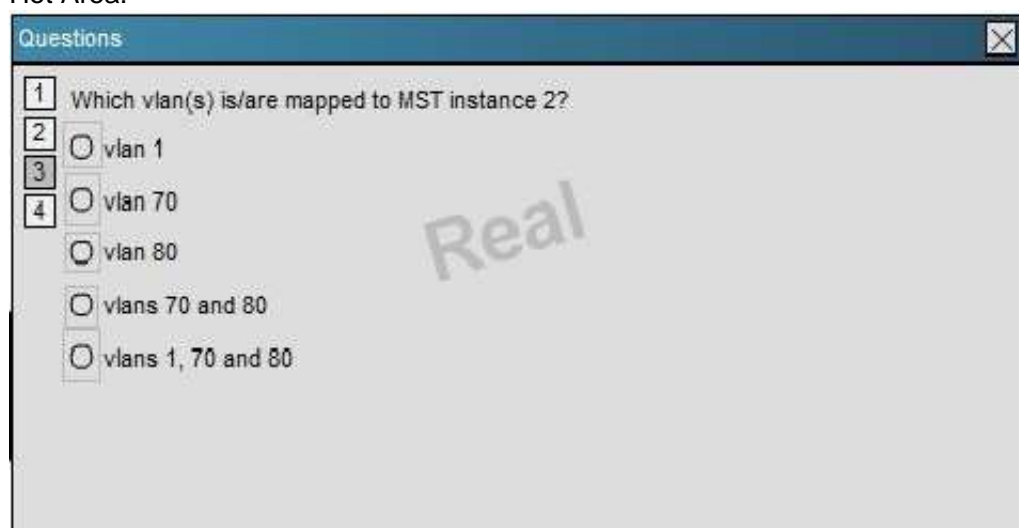


S7

S7#



Hot Area:



Answer:

Explanation:

vlan 80

Use the "show spanning-tree mst" command on each switch to see the vlans mapped to each MST.

NEW QUESTION 132

Scenario

Click on the PE7 router icon to access the PE7 router's CLI .
 You only have access to the PE7 router CLI
 The PE8 router has been preconfigured. You only need to configure the PE7 router. PE7 and PE8 are directly connected and IPv4 and IPv6 static routes have been configured for the loopback addresses. The management interface (MgmtEth0/RSP0/CPU0/0) IPv4 address has been preconfigured and there is no need to enable routing on the management interface.

Your task is to configure the PE7 router per the following requirements:

1. Configure IPv4 and IPv6 addresses and enable the loopback0 and gi0/0/0/1 interfaces. Refer to the topology diagram for the IP addresses to use.
2. Configure iBGP using AS 65001 for both IPv4 and IPv6 routing. Establish an iBGP peering relationship between loopback0 interfaces.
3. Create two BGP peering sessions, one for IPv4 and one for IPv6.
4. After successfully completing all the above configurations, you should be able to successfully establish an iBGP peer relationship with PE8. If you successfully complete the required BGP configurations on PE7, from PE7, you should see the 10.100.100.100/32 IPv4 BGP route and the 2001:db8:10:100:100::100/128 IPv6 BGP route advertised by PE8.

Note: The ping command is not supported in this simulation. Please use the proper show commands to verify the BGP peerings and the BGP routes on the PE7 router.

Topology




```

PE7
% Some configuration options may have changed
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0, changed state to administrativ
ely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1, changed state to administrativ
ely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2, changed state to administrativ
ely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/3, changed state to administrativ
ely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/4, changed state to administrativ
ely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/5, changed state to administrativ
ely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/6, changed state to administrativ
ely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/7, changed state to administrativ
ely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/8, changed state to administrativ
ely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/9, changed state to administrativ
ely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/10, changed state to administrati
vely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/11, changed state to administrati
vely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/12, changed state to administrati
vely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/13, changed state to administrati
vely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/14, changed state to administrati
vely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/15, changed state to administrati
vely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/16, changed state to administrati
vely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/17, changed state to administrati
vely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/18, changed state to administrati
vely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/19, changed state to administrati
vely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/20, changed state to administrati
vely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/21, changed state to administrati
vely down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/22, changed state to administrati

```

Answer:

Explanation: Here is the solution.

```

conf t
int loopback 0 no shut
ipv4 address 10.7.1.1 255.255.255.255
ipv6 address 2001:db8:10:7:1::1/128 int Gi0/0/0/1
no shut
ipv4 address 192.168.178.70 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:192:168:178::70/64
commit
router bgp 65001
address-family ipv4 unicast redistribute connected neighbor 10.8.1.1
remote-as 65001
update-source loopback 0 commit
exit
address family ipv6 unicast redistribute connected neighbor 2001:db8:10:8:1::1 remote-as 65001
update-source loopback 0 commit

```

NEW QUESTION 133

Which procedure is used as the last resort disaster recovery procedure to completely replace the currently installed IOS XR software on Cisco IOS XR routers?

- A. netboot
- B. turboboot
- C. install recovery
- D. install rollback
- E. install add and install activate

Answer: B

Explanation: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/routers/crs/software/crs_r4.0/migration/guide/tbupgapp.pdf

NEW QUESTION 138

Which file extension indicates a bootable installation file in Cisco IOS XR software?

- A. .bin
- B. .tar
- C. .smu
- D. .pie
- E. .vm
- F. .mini

Answer: E

Explanation:

Bootable .vm Software Images

Files with the .vm extension are bootable files used to reinstall the Cisco IOS-XR software from ROM monitor mode. These files cannot be used in EXEC mode. [Table A-2](#) describes the composite packages.

Table A-2 Composite Package Names and Descriptions

Name	Filename	Description
Mini	comp-hfr-mini.vm	Contains the packages for OS, Base, Forwarding, Admin, Line Card and Routing. A copy of the "mini" bootable file is included on the disk1: archive shipped with new routers. Note The Manageability, Multicast, MPLS, and Security packages must be installed separately from normal EXEC mode. See "Adding and Activating Cisco IOS-XR Software Packages." for more information.



Note Only Cisco IOS-XR software installation files with the .vm extension can be installed from ROMMON.

NEW QUESTION 142

When configuring an ACL entry, which network and wildcard mask matches only IP addresses 10.8.144.0 to 10.8.151.255?

- A. 10.8.144.0 0.0.3.255
- B. 10.8.144.0 0.0.7.255
- C. 10.8.144.0 0.0.15.255
- D. 10.8.144.0 0.0.252.255
- E. 10.8.144.0 0.0.248.255
- F. 10.8.144.0 0.0.240.255

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 143

Which IP addresses are matched by the permit 192.168.80.64 0.0.0.15 access-list entry?

- A. 192.168.80.64 to 192.168.80.255
- B. 192.168.80.64 to 192.168.80.96
- C. 192.168.80.64 to 192.168.80.95
- D. 192.168.80.64 to 192.168.80.80
- E. 192.168.80.64 to 192.168.80.79

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 148

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ipv4 access-list FILTER
10 permit tcp any 192.168.15.32 0.0.0.15 eq www
20 deny ipv4 any 192.168.15.32 0.0.0.15
30 permit ipv4 any any
```

The access list has been configured on the Gi0/0/0/0 interface in the inbound direction. Which four packets that are sourced from 10.1.1.1 TCP port 1060, if they are routed to the Gi0/0/0/0 interface, will be permitted? (Choose four)

- A. destination IP address: 192.168.15.37, destination TCP port: 8080
- B. destination IP address: 192.168.15.41, destination TCP port: 8080
- C. destination IP address: 192.168.15.49, destination TCP port: 8080
- D. destination IP address: 192.168.15.36, destination TCP port: 80
- E. destination IP address: 192.168.15.46, destination TCP port: 80
- F. destination IP address: 192.168.15.49, destination TCP port: 80

Answer: CDEF

NEW QUESTION 152

Which two statements about NAT64 are true? (Choose two.)

- A. NAT64 packets traverse two IPv4 addressing domains.
- B. NAT64 packets are translated two times.
- C. There are two types of NAT64 (stateful or stateless).
- D. NAT is performed by the CPE and also by the service provider edge router.
- E. The DNS64 server embeds the IPv4 address from the DNS A record with a preconfigured IPv6 translation prefix.

Answer: CE

Explanation: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/iosswrel/ps6537/ps6553/white_paper_c11-676278.html

All viable translation scenarios are supported by NAT64, and therefore NAT64 is becoming the most sought translation technology. AFT using NAT64 technology can be achieved by either stateless or stateful means:

- Stateless NAT64, defined in RFC 6145, is a translation mechanism for algorithmically mapping IPv6 addresses to IPv4 addresses, and IPv4 addresses to IPv6 addresses. Like NAT44, it does not maintain any bindings or session state while performing translation, and it supports both IPv6- initiated and IPv4-initiated communications.
- Stateful NAT64, defined in RFC 6146, is a stateful translation mechanism for translating IPv6 addresses to IPv4 addresses, and IPv4 addresses to IPv6 addresses. Like NAT44, it is called stateful because it creates or modifies bindings or session state while performing translation. It supports both IPv6-initiated and IPv4-initiated communications using static or manual mappings. DNS64, an optional component defined in RFC 6147, when used in conjunction with NAT64, would trick the IPv6 hosts into thinking that the IPv4 destination as an IPv6 address, by synthesizing AAAA (quad A) resource records from A resource records.

NEW QUESTION 156

What do both Carrier Grade NAT and NAT64 have in common?

- A. both are only used in carrier networks
- B. both are used for tunneling IPv6 in an IPv4 network
- C. both require the use IPv6
- D. both are methods for avoiding IPv4 address exhaustion

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 160

Select and Place:

Drag and drop the RSTP port roles on the left to the correct description on the right.

root	a forwarding port for the LAN segment
designated	a port that provides a redundant path to the LAN segment where another bridge port already connects
alternate	a forwarding port that is the best port from the non-root bridge to the root bridge
backup	a port that provides another path to the root bridge that is different than the path through the root port

Answer:

Explanation:

Place the options in order from top to bottom: designated
backup root alternate

NEW QUESTION 165

Select and Place:

Drag and drop the Cisco router platforms on the left to match the correct requirements on the right.

ASR 1K	Real	ISSU support is <i>not</i> required.
7600		
CRS-1/CRS-3		
ISR G2		ISSU support <i>is</i> required. Two-stage configuration process is <i>not</i> required.
ASR 9K		ISSU support <i>is</i> required. Two-stage configuration process <i>is</i> required.

Answer:

Explanation:

Drag and drop the Cisco router platforms on the left to match the correct requirements on the right.

	Real	ISSU support is <i>not</i> required.
		7600
		ISR G2
		ISSU support <i>is</i> required. Two-stage configuration process is <i>not</i> required.
		ASR 1K
		ISSU support <i>is</i> required. Two-stage configuration process <i>is</i> required.
		CRS-1/CRS-3
		ASR 9K

NEW QUESTION 167

Which BGP attribute is also used for loop prevention?

- A. weight
- B. local preference
- C. MED
- D. AS path

Answer: D

Explanation:

As RFC 4271 says, "AS loop detection is done by scanning the full AS path (as specified in the AS_PATH attribute), and checking that the autonomous system number of the local system does not appear in the AS path".

NEW QUESTION 169

Which first-hop router redundancy protocol uses the active virtual gateway to assign a virtual MAC address to the active virtual forwarders?

- A. HSRP
- B. VRRP
- C. GLBP
- D. FHRP

Answer: C

Explanation: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_2t/12_2t15/feature/guide/ft_glbp.html

NEW QUESTION 172

Refer to the Cisco IOS XR commands exhibit.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE7#install activate disk0:asr9k-video-p-4.1.0
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE7#show user all
Tue Sep 20 21:39:00.331 UTC
Username: admin
Groups: root-system
<output omitted>
```

The router administrator is trying to activate a software package on the router but is not able to do so. Which statement about this problem is true?

- A. The router needs to be in the global configuration mode.
- B. The router needs to be in the admin global configuration mode.
- C. The router needs to be in the admin EXEC mode.
- D. The install activate command is not the correct command to use.
- E. The administrator needs to log in as the "root" user instead of the "admin" user.

Answer: C

Explanation: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios_xr_sw/iosxr_r2.0/getting_started/installation/guide/gs_pack.pdf

<p>install activate <i>device:package</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# install activate disk0:hfr-k9sec-1.0.0</pre>	<p>Activates the package functionality on the router.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a package upgrade scenario, the newer version of the package will be activated, and the older version will be automatically deactivated. • In a package downgrade scenario, the older version of the package will be activated and the newer version will be automatically deactivated. • Actual activation is done after package compatibility checks have all passed.
---	--

NEW QUESTION 176

Which type of service provider is responsible for offering backbone connectivity services to other service providers?

- A. CSP
- B. TSP
- C. NSP
- D. ISP
- E. ASP

Answer: C

Explanation: http://www.cisco.com/web/about/ac79/docs/wp/sp/Service_Providers_as_Cloud_Providers_IBSG.pdf

NEW QUESTION 181

You have installed a new router and configured OSPF on it. However, this new router is not able to establish an OSPF neighbor relationship with the neighbor OSPF router. Which four conditions could cause this problem? (Choose four.)

- A. mismatched OSPF hello/dead interval between the new router and the neighbor router
- B. mismatched OSPF area ID between the new router and the neighbor router
- C. mismatched OSPF authentication data between the new router and the neighbor router
- D. mismatched OSPF router ID between the new router and the neighbor router
- E. mismatched interface MTU between the new router and the neighbor router
- F. mismatched interface bandwidth between the new router and the neighbor router

Answer: ABCE

NEW QUESTION 183

Select and Place:

Drag and drop the OSPF configurations on the left to the correct IOS XR or IOS XE box on the right.

The correct OSPF configurations on the left should enable OSPF for IPv6 routing using an OSPF process ID of 1 and an OSPF router ID of 10.1.1.1. The configurations should enable the Gi0/0/0 interface (with an ipv6 address of 2001:DB8:192:168:101::11/80) to be in area 0. IPv6 unicast routing has already been enabled globally, and IPv6 has been enabled on the Gi0/0/0 interface.

router ospf 1
router-id 10.1.1.1
network 2001:DB8:192:168:101::11/80 area 0

ipv6 router ospf 1
router-id 10.1.1.1
interface gi0/0/0
ipv6 ospf 1 area 0

router ospfv3 1
router-id 10.1.1.1
area 0
interface gi0/0/0

router ospf 1
router-id 10.1.1.1
address-family ipv6 unicast
area 0
interface gi0/0/0

Cisco IOS XE

Cisco IOS XR

Answer:

Explanation:

Drag and drop the OSPF configurations on the left to the correct IOS XR or IOS XE box on the right.

The correct OSPF configurations on the left should enable OSPF for IPv6 routing using an OSPF process ID of 1 and an OSPF router ID of 10.1.1.1. The configurations should enable the Gi0/0/0 interface (with an ipv6 address of 2001:DB8:192:168:101::11/80) to be in area 0. IPv6 unicast routing has already been enabled globally, and IPv6 has been enabled on the Gi0/0/0 interface.

router ospf 1
router-id 10.1.1.1
network 2001:DB8:192:168:101::11/80 area 0

ipv6 router ospf 1
router-id 10.1.1.1
interface gi0/0/0
ipv6 ospf 1 area 0

router ospfv3 1
router-id 10.1.1.1
area 0
interface gi0/0/0

router ospf 1
router-id 10.1.1.1
address-family ipv6 unicast
area 0
interface gi0/0/0

ipv6 router ospf 1
router-id 10.1.1.1
interface gi0/0/0
ipv6 ospf 1 area 0

router ospfv3 1
router-id 10.1.1.1
area 0
interface gi0/0/0

NEW QUESTION 188

Select and Place:

Drag and drop the IS-IS router type on the left to its correct description on the right.

Level 1 routers

Level 1-2 routers

Level 2 routers

learn paths between areas

learn paths within the area they connect to and between areas

learn paths within the area they connect to

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Answer:

Explanation:

Drag and drop the IS-IS router type on the left to its correct description on the right.

Level 1 routers	Level 2 routers
Level 1-2 routers	Level 1-2 routers
Level 2 routers	Level 1 routers

NEW QUESTION 190

Select and Place:

Drag and drop the organization that is responsible for allocating IP addresses from the left to the boxes on the right, arranging them from the highest to the lowest ranking authority in the hierarchy.

RIR	highest authority
ISP	2nd highest authority
NIR/LIR	3rd highest authority
IANA	lowest authority

Answer:

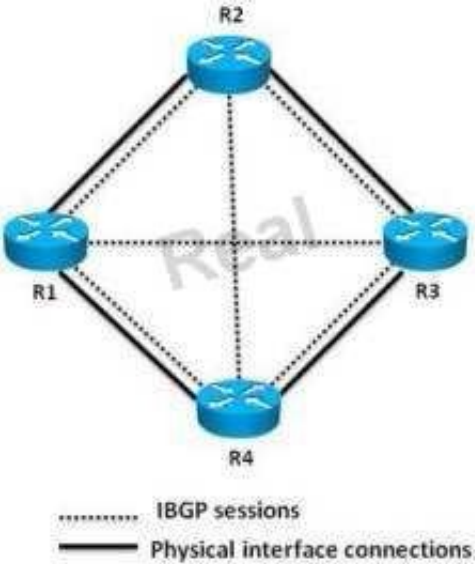
Explanation:

Drag and drop the organization that is responsible for allocating IP addresses from the left to the boxes on the right, arranging them from the highest to the lowest ranking authority in the hierarchy.

RIR	IANA
ISP	RIR
NIR/LIR	NIR/LIR
IANA	ISP

NEW QUESTION 191

Topology:



Select and Place:

Refer to the topology diagram. The R1, R2, R3, and R4 routers are not able to establish a full mesh of IBGP peering sessions using the loopback interface as the IBGP neighbor IP address.

Drag the required troubleshooting steps on the left and drop them in the boxes on the right, with the lowest OSI layer as the topmost box. Place the steps from the lowest to the highest layer, using a bottom-up approach.

Check if each router can ping the loopback interface of all the other routers.	Real	
Check the router interface status to see if it is in the up/up state.		
Check the BGP configurations on all the routers.		
Check if the routers are learning the loopback interface of the other routers via the IGP.		

Answer:

Explanation:

Refer to the topology diagram. The R1, R2, R3, and R4 routers are not able to establish a full mesh of IBGP peering sessions using the loopback interface as the IBGP neighbor IP address.

Drag the required troubleshooting steps on the left and drop them in the boxes on the right, with the lowest OSI layer as the topmost box. Place the steps from the lowest to the highest layer, using a bottom-up approach.

Check if each router can ping the loopback interface of all the other routers.	Real	Check the router interface status to see if it is in the up/up state.
Check the router interface status to see if it is in the up/up state.		Check if each router can ping the loopback interface of all the other routers.
Check the BGP configurations on all the routers.		Check if the routers are learning the loopback interface of the other routers via the IGP.
Check if the routers are learning the loopback interface of the other routers via the IGP.		Check the BGP configurations on all the routers.

NEW QUESTION 196

Select and Place:

Drag and drop the Cisco IOS XR show commands on the left to the best use of the command on the right.

show cef	Real	displays the content of the FIB
show mpls ldp bindings		displays the LDP status
show mpls ldp forwarding		displays the content of the LIB
show mpls ldp neighbors		displays the content of the LFIB

Answer:

Explanation:

Drag and drop the Cisco IOS XR show commands on the left to the best use of the command on the right.

show cef	Real	show cef
show mpls ldp bindings		show mpls ldp neighbors
show mpls ldp forwarding		show mpls ldp bindings
show mpls ldp neighbors		show mpls ldp forwarding

NEW QUESTION 198

Which three statements about OSPFv2 or OSPFv3 authentication are true? (Choose three.)

- A. On Cisco IOS XR platforms, OSPFv3 authentication can be configured at the OSPF routing process, area, or interface level.
- B. OSPF authentication on Cisco IOS and IOS XE platforms can be configured per area or per interface.
- C. On Cisco IOS and IOS XE and IOS XR platforms, the authentication key can only be configured per interface.
- D. OSPFv3 uses IPsec for authentication and encryption.
- E. On Cisco IOS XR platforms, the OSPF authentication that is configured for the area overrides the authentication that is configured for the interface.
- F. On Cisco IOS and IOS XE platforms, the two OSPFv2 authentication methods that are supported are MD5 and SHA1.

Answer: ABD

Explanation: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios_xr_sw/iosxr_r3.7/routing/configuration/guide/rc37ospf.html

NEW QUESTION 203

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