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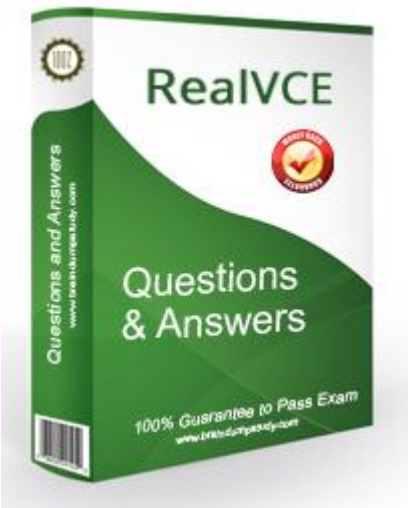

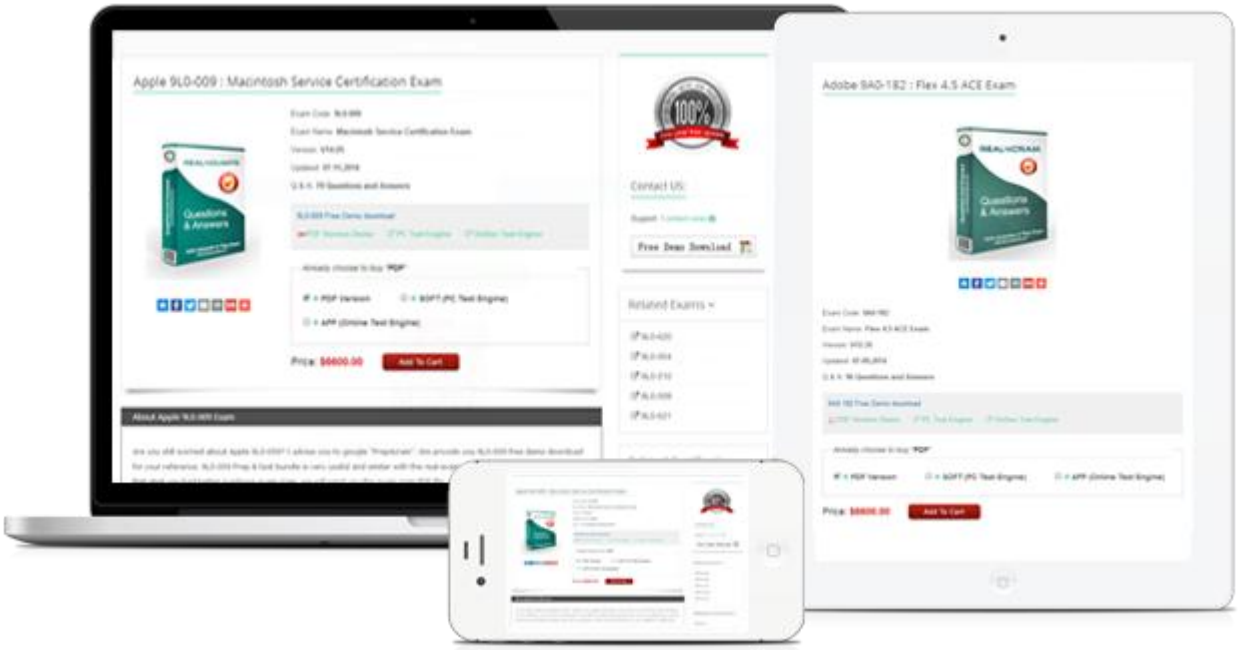

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Exam : 642-889

Title : Implementing Cisco Service Provider Next-Generation Edge Network Services

Vendor : Cisco

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1

Which three functions are performed by the PE router in an MPLS Layer 3 VPN? (Choose three.)

A. translates the CE routing information into VPNv4 routes

B. exchanges routing updates with the CE router

C. exchanges VPN labels with the CE routers

D. exchanges VPNv4 routes with other PE routers over MP-BGP

E. imports and exports RTs that are received from the P routers

F. exchanges RDs with the P routers

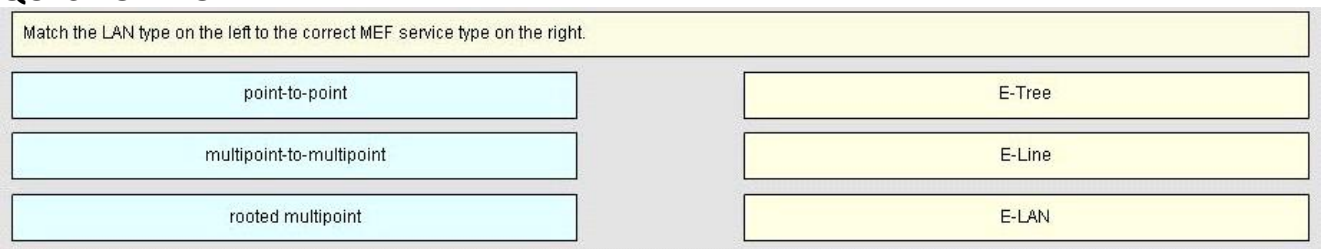
Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

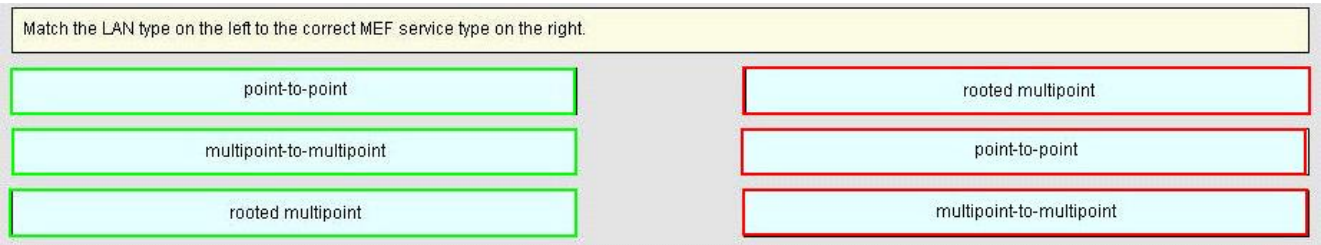
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/routers/crs/software/crs_r4.1/lxvpn/configuration/guide/vc41v3.html How MPLS L3VPN Works MPLS VPN functionality is enabled at the edge of an MPLS network. The PE router performs the following tasks:

* Exchanges routing updates with the CE router
* Translates the CE routing information into VPN version 4 (VPNv4) and VPN version 6 (VPNv6) routes
* Exchanges VPNv4 and VPNv6 routes with other PE routers through the Multiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol (MP-BGP)

QUESTION NO: 2



Answer:



Explanation:

Point-Point --- E-Line

Multipoint 負o-Multipoint ?E-Lan

Rooted multipoint --- E-Tree

Business subscribers are an important segment of many service providers' customer base. The main business services that must be provided by the network today are:

* MPLS VPN
* Carrier Ethernet connectivity
* Managed services

Carrier Ethernet connectivity services have been defined by the Metro Ethernet Forum (MEF) to include ELine, E-LAN, and E-Tree service types, which are defined as follows:

* E-Line is based on a point-to-point Ethernet Virtual Connection. Two E-Line services are defined:
- Ethernet Private Line (EPL): A very simple and basic point-to-point service characterized by low frame delay, frame delay variation, and frame loss ratio. No service multiplexing is allowed, and other than a committed information rate (CIR) no class of service (CoS) (Bandwidth Profiling) is allowed.
- Ethernet Virtual Private Line (EVPL): A point-to-point service wherein service multiplexing (more than one Ethernet Virtual Connection) is allowed. The individual Ethernet Virtual Circuits can be defined with a rich set of Bandwidth Profiles and Layer 2 Control Protocol Processing methods as defined by the Metro Ethernet Forum.
* E-LAN is based on a multipoint-to-multipoint Ethernet Virtual Connection. Service multiplexing (more than one Ethernet Virtual Circuit at the same UNI) is permitted, as is the rich set of performance assurances defined by the MEF such as CIR with an associated Committed Burst Size (CBS) and Excess Information Rate (EIR).
* E-Tree is a point-to-multipoint ELAN service in which the spoke "leaves" can communicate with the hub or "root" location but not with each other. Typical application for E-Tree is in franchise operations.

QUESTION NO: 3
Which two values does the PE combine to generate a VPN-IPv4 prefix? (Choose two.)
A. CE router ID
B. route distinguisher
C. NIPLS label
D. IPv4 prefix
E. route target
Answer: B,D

QUESTION NO: 4
Instructions

Instructions

Enter the proper CLI commands and analysis the outputs on the Cisco routers to answer the multiple-choice questions.

From the network topology diagram, click on the router icon to gain access to the console of the router.

No console or enable passwords are required.

There are four multiple-choice questions with this task. Be sure to answer all four questions before selecting the Next button.

Not all the CLI commands or commands options are supported or required for this simulation.

For example, the show running-config command is NOT supported in this simulation.

All the devices in this simulation have been pre-configured and you are not required to enter in any configurations.

Scenario

Referring to the network topology diagram shown in the exhibit, use the proper CLI commands on the CE7 and PE7 routers and interpret the supported CLI commands outputs to answer the four multiple choice questions.

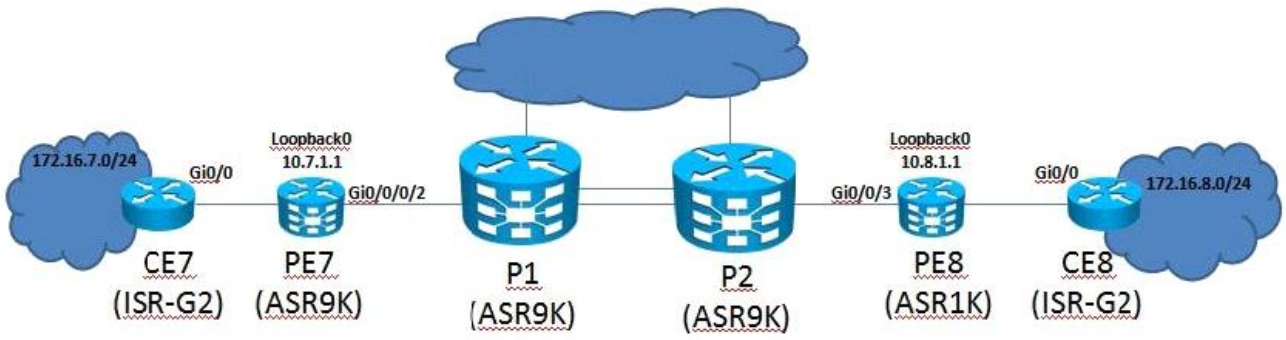
The CE7 router is an ISR-G2 router and the PE7 router is an ASR9K router.

OSPF is the IGP running between all the PE and P routers and LDP is also running between all the PE and P routers.

The questions in this simulation are regarding the MPLS layer 3 VPN configurations on the PE routers where CE7

Scenario | Instructions | Topology | CE7 | RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE7 | Questions

Topology



In this simulation, you will only have access to the PE7 and CE7 consoles
Click on the PE7 and CE7 router icon to access the respective console

CE7

```
CE7#
```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE7

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE7#
```

On PE7, which three statements are correct regarding the MPLS VPN configurations used to

support the connectivity between the CE7 and CE8 sites? (Choose three.)

A. Interface GiO/0/0/0 is associated to the "default" VRF

B. The network that connects PE7to CE7 is redistributed into multiprotocol IBGP

C. The RD is 1:1

D. The multiprotocol IBGP routes learned have a BGP origin code of "i"

E. The import and export RTs are 1:1

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

show ip route
show ip vrf
show ip vrf detail

QUESTION NO: 5

Refer to the configuration below Which statement about the advertisement of a VPNv4 prefix that is present in the VRF A RIB is true?

```
vrf definition A
rd 100:1
route-target export 65000:100
route-target import 65000:100
route-target import 65000:200
!
address-family ipv4route-target export 65000:300
route-target import 65000:300
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv6
route-target export 65000:500
route-target import 65000:500
route-target import 65000:600
!
exit-address-family
```

A. The prefix is advertised with route target 65000:300

B. The prefix is advertised with route targets 65000:100 and 65000:300.

C. The prefix is advertised with route target 65000:100.

D. The prefix is advertised with route target 65000:500.

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
Router#show run vrf A
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 189 bytes
vrf definition A
 rd 1:1
 route-target export 1:1
 route-target import 1:1
 !
 address-family ipv4
  route-target export 100:100
  route-target import 100:100
 exit-address-family
!
!
end

Router#
Router#show vrf det
Router#show vrf detail
VRF A (VRF Id = 1); default RD 1:1; default VPNID <not set>
  New CLI format, supports multiple address-families
  Flags: 0x180C
  No interfaces
Address family ipv4 unicast (Table ID = 0x1):
  Flags: 0x0
  Export VPN route-target communities
    RT:100:100
  Import VPN route-target communities
    RT:100:100
  No import route-map
  No global export route-map
  No export route-map
  VRF label distribution protocol: not configured
  VRF label allocation mode: per-prefix
Address family ipv6 unicast not active
Address family ipv4 multicast not active

Router#
```

QUESTION NO: 6

Which three statements apply to PBB? (Choose three)

A. PBB provides IP address scalability in a provider network.

B. PBB does not support T

C. PBB provides MAC address scalability in a provider network

D. PBB is a MAC-in-MAC encapsulation.

E. PBB supports TF. PBB is an IP-in-MAC encapsulation.

Answer: B,C,D

QUESTION NO: 7

A presale engineer is asked to advise about the various MPLS VPN designs to best fit the customer requirements. Which two MPLS L2VPN features should be highlighted as advantages over a MPLS L3VPN? (Choose two.)

A. An MPLS L2VPN design does not require routing interaction with the service provider network.

B. An MPLS L2VPN design virtually extends the broadcast domain boundary allowing for the customer IGP to fully interoperate between remote sites.

C. An MPLS L2VPN design does not require monitoring, which provides a significant cost-saving solution.

D. An MPLS L2VPN is a more redundant design compared to a MPLS L3VPN solution.

E. An MPLS L2VPN design is a more appropriate solution for disaster recovery and data backup.

Answer: A,B

QUESTION NO: 8

You enter this configuration in an MPLS core network:

```
connect fr-fr-pw Serial6/0 225 l2transport
 xconnect 10.55.55.2 1000 pw-class mpls
 backup peer 10.55.55.3 1001 pw-class mpls
```

Which attachment circuit does this configuration indicate?

A. Ethernet attachment circuit xconnect with L2VPN IP interworking

B. Frame Relay attachment circuit xconnect with a backup pseudowire

C. PPP attachment circuit xconnect with L2VPN IP interworking

D. HDLC attachment circuit xconnect with a backup pseudowire

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 9

Which protocol is used to hide customer VLANs inside the provider backbone network?

A. 802.1q

B. 802.1ap

C. 802.1ad

D. 802.1x

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 10

Which feature is a characteristic of a route target?

A. 64-bit NLRI field

B. 32-bit BGP community

C. 32-bit NLRI field

D. 64-bit BGP community

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 11
A network architect must improve the L2TPv3 tunneling security due to the untrusted nature of the underlayingnetwork Which two L2TPv3 features does the architect deploy? (Choose two_)

A. control message hashing
B. TCP MD5 authentication
C. control message rate limiting
D. asymmetric mutual authentication with PSK
E. CHAP authentication
Answer: A,E

QUESTION NO: 12
Refer to the exhibit.

```
route-policy filter
  pass
  end-policy
!
router bgp 1234
 bgp router-id 10.2.2.2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  network 192.168.0.0/24
  network 192.168.1.0/24
 !
 neighbor-group share
  remote-as 1234
  update-source Loopback0
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy filter in
   route-reflector-client
  !
 !
 neighbor 10.1.1.1
  use neighbor-group share
 !
 !
 vrf INTERNET
  rd 1:1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   redistribute connected
  !
 !
!
```

Given the output shown, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The configured remote AS for neighbor 10.1.1.1 is 1234.
B. Routes from the Internet VRF that are injected into BGP through redistribution will be advertised to neighbor 10.1.1.1.
C. The router cannot learn any routes for neighbor 10.1.1.1.
D. The neighbor 10.1.1.1 cannot learn any routes from this router.
E. Both prefixes that are referenced by network commands will be visible with the show bgp command from the information that is shown in the output.
Answer: A,D