

Cisco

Exam 642-889

Implementing Cisco Service Provider Next-Generation Edge Network Services

Version: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Question No : 1

Which VPN technology is an example of a full-mesh VPN?

- A. VTI
- B. GRE VPN
- C. Frame Relay L2 VPN
- D. MPLS L3VPN

Answer: D

Question No : 2

When is it appropriate to activate the VPNv6 address family?

- A. when implementing 6PE
- B. when running dual stack at the provider edge
- C. when implementing 6to4 tunneling
- D. when implementing 6VPE

Answer: D

Question No : 3

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 is a more appropriate solution for disaster recovery and data backup.
- B. An MPLS L2VPN is a more redundant design compared to a MPLS L3VPN solution.
- C. An MPLS L2VPN design does not require routing interaction with the service provider network.
- D. An MPLS L2VPN design virtually extends the broadcast domain boundary allowing for the customer IGP to fully interoperate between remote sites.
- E. An MPLS L2VPN design does not require monitoring, which provides a significant cost-saving solution.

Answer: C,D

Question No : 4

Which two statements about implementing a separate MPLS VPN to provide customers Internet access are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The Internet gateway router will act as a CE router.
- B. Customers will use separate interfaces for VPN and Internet access.
- C. Customers are assigned to the Internet VPN.
- D. Internet routes will be leaked from the PE global routing table to the customer VRF.

Answer: A,C

Question No : 5

Which BGP extended community is used to control the distribution of VPN routing information and to identify routers that may receive a set of routes that carry the community?

- A. SOO
- B. RT
- C. opaque
- D. route origin
- E. RD

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://blog.initialdraft.com/archives/1537/>

Route Target is a 64-bits BGP community used for tagging prefixes. When exporting prefixes from the VRF, we add to the prefixes a Route-Target community, so when the PE in the remote site has to import prefixes into the VRF, it can easily identify which prefixes to import.

Question No : 6

Refer to the partial Cisco IOS XR PE router configuration exhibit for supporting a Layer 3 MPLS VPN customer using EIGRP AS 20 as the CE-to-PE routing protocol.

```
router eigrp 10
vrf Customer_A
address-family ipv4
default-metric 10000 100 255 1 1500
autonomous-system 20
redistribute bgp 64500
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
!
router bgp 64500
vrf Customer_A
rd 64500:1
address-family ipv4 unicast
redistribute eigrp 10
!
```

The MPLS VPN customer is having problems receiving the EIGRP routes on the different customer site CE routers. What is wrong with this configuration that is causing the problem?

- A. The router eigrp command is referencing the wrong AS number.
- B. The redistribute eigrp command is missing the metric transparent option.
- C. The redistribute eigrp command is referencing the wrong AS number.
- D. The redistribute bgp command is missing the subnets option.
- E. The redistribute eigrp command is missing the subnets option.

Answer: C

Question No : 7

A network engineer is troubleshooting an MPLS Layer 3 VPN and discovers that routes are being learned by CE routers, but there is no IP connectivity. Which option is the most likely cause?

- A. The provider does not have an end-to-end label switch path.
- B. The customer does not have an end-to-end label switch path.
- C. The customer is not sharing labels with the provider.
- D. The provider is not sharing labels with the customer.

- E. The providers PE to CE routing protocol is misconfigured.
- F. The customers PE to CE routing protocol is misconfigured.

Answer: A

Question No : 8

When implementing EoMPLS on Cisco IOS XR routers, which command under the l2vpn configuration mode is used to define the pseudowire?

- A. pbb
- B. xconnect
- C. connect
- D. bridge
- E. bridge-domain

Answer: B

Explanation:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/wireless/asr_901/Configuration/Guide/eompls.html

<pre>Router(config-if-srv)# xconnect 11.205.1.1 141 encapsulation mpls</pre>	Binds the VLAN attachment circuit to an Any Transport over MPLS (AToM) pseudowire for EoMPLS.
<pre>xconnect peer-router-id vcid encapsulation mpls Example: Router(config)# xconnect 10.0.0.1 123 encapsulation mpls</pre>	Binds the attachment circuit to a pseudowire VC. The syntax for this command is the same as for all other Layer 2 transports.

Question No : 9

VPWS/EoMPLS offers which type of Ethernet services as defined by the MEF?

- A. E-Tree
- B. E-LAN

- C. E-Line
- D. E-Interworking

Answer: C

Explanation:

- 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.

Question No : 10

Which service can be used to extend the same broadcast domain across the WAN to multiple customers?

- A. EVP-TREE
- B. E-LINE
- C. EPL
- D. EVPL

Answer: A

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