Cisco

Exam 642-889

Implementing Cisco Service Provider Next-Generation Egde Network Services

Verson: 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.

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.
- $\boldsymbol{\mathsf{D.}}$ 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

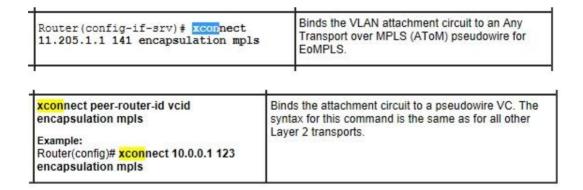
When implementing EoMPLS on Cisco IOS XR routers, which command under the I2vpn configuration mode is used to define the pseudowire?

- 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



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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