# 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

Whenis 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**

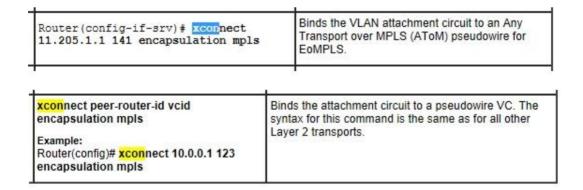When implementing EoMPLS on Cisco IOS XR routers, which command under the l2vpn configuration mode is used to define the pseudowire?

**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

| | |
|---|---|
| Router(config-if-srv)# xconnect 11.205.1.1 141 encapsulation mpls | Binds the VLAN attachment circuit to an Any Transport over MPLS (AToM) pseudowire for EoMPLS. |

| | |
|---|---|
| xconnect peer-router-id vcid encapsulation mpls<br><br>Example:<br>Router(config)# xconnect 10.0.0.1 123 encapsulation mpls | 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**