

Vendor:Cisco

**Exam Code:**642-889

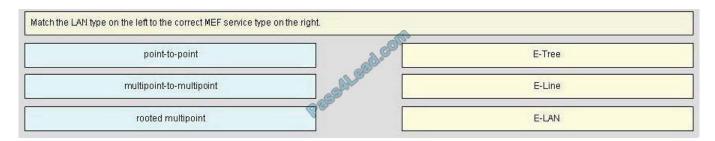
**Exam Name:**Implementing Cisco Service Provider Next-Generation Edge Network Services

Version: Demo

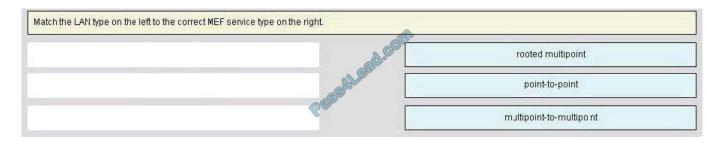
# **QUESTION 1**

Match the LAN type on the left to the correct MEF service type on the right.

## Select and Place:



## Correct Answer:



# **QUESTION 2**

A company recently completed a third company acquisition and is requesting to deploy a point-to-point VPN technology over the IP core network to extend their IGP domain. The company core network is not MPLS-enabled yet. Which technology matches these requirements?

- A. Any Transport over MPLS
- B. Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol version 3
- C. Virtual Private LAN Service
- D. Point-to-Point Protocol

Correct Answer: B

# **QUESTION 3**

A routing entry on a PE router has an ext-hop address of ::ffff:[IP ADDRESS]. Which service provider technology is being deployed?

A. 6VPE

- B. 6PE
- C. 4to6 tunnel
- D. 6to4 tunnel

Correct Answer: B

## **QUESTION 4**

Which option describes what differentiates a U-PE from N-PE?

- A. U-PE has all BGP routes from different BGP AFIs.
- B. N-PE has VRF configured and exported via BGP.
- C. U-PE is configured to peer BGP with all other BGP neighbors.
- D. N-PE is used to physically connect customer edge routers.

Correct Answer: A

## **QUESTION 5**

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.

Correct Answer: A

# **QUESTION 6**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is troubleshooting an issue and notices that routes advertised from PE-1 are not being imported into the VRF routing table at PE-2. Which issue causes this behavior?

#### PE-1 Output: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: PE-1#sho run vrf CUSTOMER-A PE-2 Output: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: PE-2#sho run vrf CUSTOMER-A Wed Aug 23 22:29:22.701 UTC Wed Aug 23 22:29:22.701 UTC vrf CUSTOMER-A vrf CUSTOMER-A description CUSTOMER-A description CUSTOMER-A address-family ipv4 unicast address-family ipv4 unicast import route-target 65000 10119021 import route-target 65000:10019021 export route-target export route-target 65000:10019021 65000:10019021 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE-2#sho run router bgp 65000 vrf CUSTOMER-A RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE-1#sho run router bgp 65000 vrf CUSTOMER-A Wed Aug 23 22:29:58.168 UTC Wed Aug 23 22:29:58.168 UTC router bgp 65000 vrf CUSTOMER-A router bgp 65000 vrf CUSTOMER-A rd 65000:10119021 rd 65000:10019021 address-family ipv4 unicast address-family ipv4 unicast table-policy pass-all table-policy pass-all redistribute connected redistribute connected redistribute static redistribute static

- A. The export route target on PE-1 does not match the import route-target on PE-2
- B. The VRF names between PE-1 and PE-2 do not match
- C. The RD on PE-1 does not match the RD on PE-2
- D. The address family must be vpnv4 unicast instead of ipv4 unicast

Correct Answer: A

# **QUESTION 7**



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.

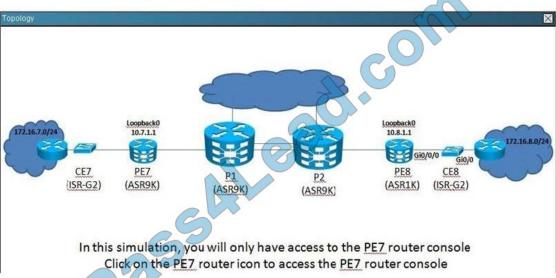
For example, the show running-config command is  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{NOT}}$  supported in this simulation.

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

# enario

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

The PE7 router is an ASR9K router.





On PE7, what is the PWtype on the p2p ac-pw named "testpw"?
A. MPLS
B. L2TPv3
C. PPP
D. LDP
E. Ethernet
Correct Answer: B
show mpls l2transport vc testpw detail
QUESTION 8
Which two characteristics are associated with the implementation of Q-in-Q tunneling? (Choose two.)
A. MAC address-based frame distribution should be used
B. IGMP snooping must be disabled on the tunnel VLANs
C. CoPP is supported
D. Dot1x tunneling is supported
E. Asymmetrical links support DTP
Correct Answer: AB
QUESTION 9
When implementing nonhierarchical VPLS with eight PE routers, how many total PWs will be required between the PE routers?
A. 8
B. 16
C. 28
D. 32
E. 64
Correct Answer: C
8 * (8-1) /2

## **QUESTION 10**

Carrier A, a large global service provider, recently acquired two smaller providers, Carrier B in Europe and Carrier C in North America. All providers offer MPLS services to their customers and have interconnected MPLS through Carrier A. A large customer requests MPLS VPN services between its local in North America and regional locations in Europe.

After the services are established, which two results occur? (Choose two.)

- A. The VPNv4 label exchange is transparent to the backbone carrier
- B. Carrier A holds the internal routes only of the smaller carrier, not of the enterprise customer
- C. The backbone Carrier A holds the VRF information for the enterprise customer on the CSC CE routers
- D. To transport VPNv4 information, an MP-IBGP session is not required between the customer carrier routers at different POP sites
- E. MPLS label exchange, which is used only for IP routing in the CSC architecture, requires only IGP and BGP

Correct Answer: AD

## **QUESTION 11**

In a network where Provider Backbone Bridge (PBB) is implemented, what is the function of MIRP-Lite when a topology change occurs?

- A. Maps S-Tags to I-SIDs
- B. Enables fast failover between the BEB and a dual-homed downstream device
- C. Signals I-SID to B-MAC mappings to remote BEBs
- D. Initiates a flush of remote MAC tables

Correct Answer: D

# **QUESTION 12**

In Layer 3 MPLS VPN implementations, if a customer is using the same AS number at both customer sites and the PE-to-CE routing protocol is BGP, what must be enabled on the PE router?

- A. BGP AS override
- B. BGP allowas-in
- C. BGP SOO extended community
- D. BGP AS path prepending

Correct Answer: A

Loop prevention in BGP is done by verifying the AS number in the AS Path. If the receiving router sees its own AS number in the AS Path of the received BGP packet, the packet is dropped. The receiving Router assumes that the

packet was originated from its own AS and has reached the same place from where it originated initially.

The feature could be a disaster if customers are using same AS number along the various sites and disallows customer sites having identical AS numbers to be linked by another AS number. In such a scenario, routing updates from one site will be dropped when the other site receives them. To override this feature, AS-Override function causes to replace the AS number of originating router with the AS number of the sending BGP router. The command is neighbor ip-address asoverride and can only be executed under the VPNv4 address-family.

Reference: https://supportforums.cisco.com/docs/DOC-21837

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