642-889^{Q&As}

Implementing Cisco Service Provider Next-Generation Edge Network Services

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QUESTION 1

A customer is connecting to a Cisco IOS XR PE device via BGP. The peering session is up and the customer is advertising routes, but the provider is not receiving any. Which issue is the most likely cause?

A. The IOS XR device drops inbound routing updates on eBGP peers without an inbound route-policy.

B. The IOS XR devicerequires as-override on all eBGP customer peers.

C. The IOS XR devicerequires labeled-unicast peering sessions to eBGP customers.

D. The IOS XR devicedrops inbound routing updates on eBGP peers that do not send extended communities.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

A company is writing new routing policies to connect customers who are willing to run an IPv6 stack. The company requires support to better understand the main difference between 6PE and 6VPE designs. What is a main difference between these designs?

A. The 6PE design runs IPv6 only, whereas the 6VPE design defines the IPv6 stack as a virtual stack so that it can carry IPv4 prefixes at the same time

B. The 6PE design functions without additional address-family configuration

C. When carrying IPv6 prefixes, the 6PE design function without additional BGP peering to the customer routers

D. The 6VPE design is almost identical to the 6PE logic but implements VRF to establish communication with the CE routers

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.
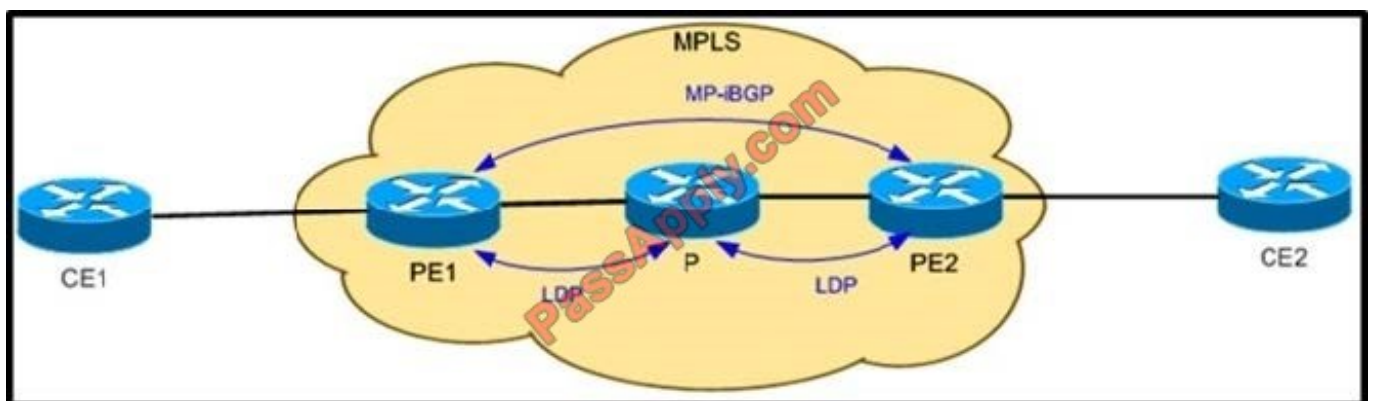
A customer wants to deploy an IPv6 VPN network over the MPLS provider. Which option describes what must be enabled on the MPLS provider to support this request?

A. IPv6 should be deployed inside the core network of the provider.

B. LDP also should be configured to provide labels for IPv6 routes.

C. MP-iBGP VPNv6 session should be configured with current IPv4 addresses.

D. MP-iBGP IPv6 session should be configured with current IPv4 addresses.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Which sentence describes the primary difference between E-Line and E-Lan?

A. An E-Line is used to connect exactly two UNIs, and an E-LAN can connect more than two UNIs

B. An E-Line serves as the foundation for a multicast network, and an E-LAN is the foundation for a broadcast network

C. An E-Line is used for multipoint connections, and an E-LAN is used for point-to-point connections

D. An E-LAN provides private Internet service, and an E-Line provides public MPLS services

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

When implementing VPLS on Cisco IOS XR routers, the customer-facing subinterfaces on the PE routers are assigned to which Cisco EVC component?

A. bridge group

B. bridge domain

C. VFI

D. Layer 2 transport

E. BVI

Correct Answer: B

`l2vpn`
 	
Example:
`RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router`
`(config-subif)#l2vpn`
	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.

`bridge group bridge-group-name`
 	
Example:
`RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router`
`(config-l2vpn)#bridge group`
`ce-doc-examples`
	Enters configuration mode for the named bridge group. This command creates a new bridge group or modifies the existing bridge group if it already exists. A bridge group organizes bridge domains.

`bridge-domain domain-name`
 	
Example:
`RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router`
`(config-l2vpn-bg)#bridge-`
`domain ac-example`
	Enters configuration mode for the named bridge domain. This creates a new bridge domain modifies the existing bridge domain if it already exists.

`interface [GigabitEthernet`
`| TenGigE]`
`instance.subinterface`
 	
Example:
`RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router`
`(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)#inter`
`face`
`GigabitEthernet0/5/0/0.20`
	Assigns the matching VLAN Id and Ethertype to the interface.

`interface [GigabitEthernet`
`| TenGigE]`
`instance.subinterface`
 	
Example:
`RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router`
`(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)#in`
`terface`
`GigabitEthernet0/5/0/1.15`
	Adds an interface to a bridge domain that allows packets to be forwarded and received from other interfaces that are part of the same bridge domain. The interface now becomes an attachment circuit on this bridge domain.

`end`
or
`commit`
 	
Example:
`RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router`
`(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)#`
`end`
or
`RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router`
`(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)#`
`commit`
	Saves configuration changes.
	
	• When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:
	
	`Uncommitted changes found, commit them before`
	`exiting(yes/no/cancel)?`
	
	`[cancel]:`
	
	– Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
	
	– Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
	
	– Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.

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