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QUESTION 1

Which three statements about VLAN implementation in a Layer 2 switch environment are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The Cisco IOS switchport access vlan interface configuration command is used to configure the native VLAN on the switch port.
- B. 802.1AD supports VLAN overlap.
- C. VLANs can span across multiple switches.
- D. 802.1Q encapsulation is used to identify different VLANs on a trunk port.
- E. Inter-VLAN routing is performed between VLAN tunnel ports.

Correct Answer: BCD

IEEE 802.1ad[note 1] is an Ethernet networking standard informally known as IEEE 802.1QinQ and is an amendment to IEEE standard IEEE 802.1Q-1998. The technique is also known as provider bridging, Stacked VLANs or simply QinQ or Q-in-Q.

The original 802.1Q specification allows a single VLAN header to be inserted into an Ethernet frame. QinQ allows multiple VLAN headers to be inserted into a single frame, an essential capability for implementing Metro Ethernet network topologies. Just as QinQ extends 802.1Q, QinQ itself is extended by other Metro Ethernet protocols.[specify] In a multiple VLAN header context, out of convenience the term "VLAN tag" or just "tag" for short is often used in place of "802.1Q VLAN header". QinQ allows multiple VLAN tags in an Ethernet frame; together these tags constitute a tag stack. When used in the context of an Ethernet frame, a QinQ frame is a frame that has 2 VLAN 802.1Q headers (double-tagged).

There is a mild confusion regarding the naming because the 802.1ad standard was grown out of the 802.1QinQ protocol (which was developed based the trademarked method 802.1Q, with capital "Q" as a distinction instead of the 802.1q as the standardised protocol) which originally used 0x9100 as ethernet type instead of 0x88a8. While the network industry usually mix the naming the proper, standardised name is 802.1ad which sometimes gets appended by the other alternative names mentioned above; the plain "802.1QinQ" name usually refers to the old standard which is now considered obsolete

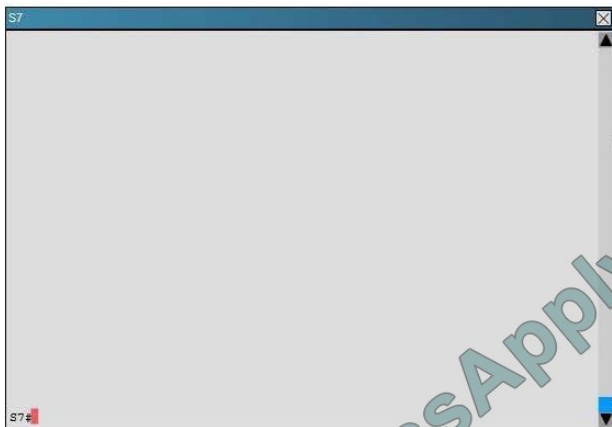
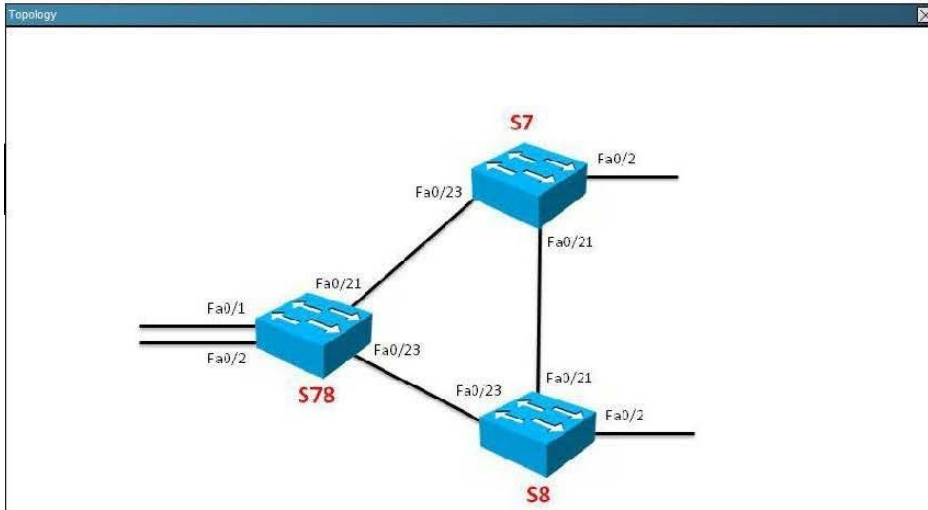
QUESTION 2

Instructions

- Enter the proper IOS CLI show commands and analysis the show outputs on the Cisco switches to answer the multiple-choice questions.
- Not all show commands or show commands options are supported or required for this simulation.
- THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.
- From the Topology, click on the switch icon to gain access to the console of the switch. No console or enable passwords are required.
- To access the multiple-choice questions, click on the numbered boxes on the left of the top panel.
- There are four multiple-choice questions with this task. Be sure to answer all four questions before selecting the Next button.

Scenario

Refer to the topology diagram. Use the appropriate show commands on the Cisco switches to answer the multiple-choice questions.



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Hot Area:

Questions

1 Which spanning-tree protocol is running on the switches?

2 multiple spanning-tree protocol

3 rapid spanning tree protocol

4 Cisco per-vlan rapid spanning-tree protocol

Cisco per-vlan spanning-tree protocol

802.1D spanning-tree protocol

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Correct Answer:

Questions

1 Which spanning-tree protocol is running on the switches?

2 multiple spanning-tree protocol

3 rapid spanning tree protocol

4 Cisco per-vlan rapid spanning-tree protocol

Cisco per-vlan spanning-tree protocol

802.1D spanning-tree protocol

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



```
Router A
RouterA#config t
RouterA(config)#router isis
RouterA(config-router)#net 49.0001.0000.0000.000a.00
RouterA(config-router)#exit
RouterA(config)interface fastethernet 0/0
RouterA(config-if)

Router B
RouterB#config t
RouterB(config)#router isis
RouterB(config-router)#net 49.0001.0000.0000.000b.00
RouterB(config-router)#exit
RouterB(config)interface fastethernet 1/0
RouterB(config-if)
```

A network engineer implemented these configurations. However, Intermediate System-to- Intermediate System (IS-IS) neighbors are unable to establish. What is the reason for this error?

- A. missing router IS-IS x command
- B. missing IP router IS-IS command
- C. missing network mask
- D. missing network statement
- E. missing MTU matching value

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ipv4 access-list FILTER
10 permit tcp any 192.168.15.32 0.0.0.15 eq www
20 deny ipv4 any 192.168.15.32 0.0.0.15
30 permit ipv4 any any
```

The access list has been configured on the Gi0/0/0/0 interface in the inbound direction. Which four packets that are sourced from 10.1.1.1 TCP port 1060, if they are routed to the Gi0/0/0/0 interface, will be permitted? (Choose four)

- A. destination IP address: 192.168.15.37, destination TCP port: 8080
- B. destination IP address: 192.168.15.41, destination TCP port: 8080
- C. destination IP address: 192.168.15.49, destination TCP port: 8080



- D. destination IP address: 192.168.15.36, destination TCP port: 80
- E. destination IP address: 192.168.15.46, destination TCP port: 80
- F. destination IP address: 192.168.15.49, destination TCP port: 80

Correct Answer: CDEF

QUESTION 5

Select and Place:

Drag and drop the routing characteristics on the left to the correct routing category on the right. Not all options on the left are used.

Each router builds a full topology table.	static routing
Each router sends periodic updates of the routing table to neighbor routers.	
support hierarchical area design	distance vector routing protocols
require the most explicit configuration and the most maintenance	
also known as "routing by rumor"	
use attributes like local preference, weight, and so forth to determine the best path	link-state routing protocols
support multiprotocols including VPNv4	
use for interdomain routing	

Correct Answer:



Drag and drop the routing characteristics on the left to the correct routing category on the right. Not all options on the left are used.

Blank boxes for drag-and-drop:

- Blank box
- Blank box
- Blank box
- Blank box
- Blank box
- Blank box

Routing characteristics to be dragged:

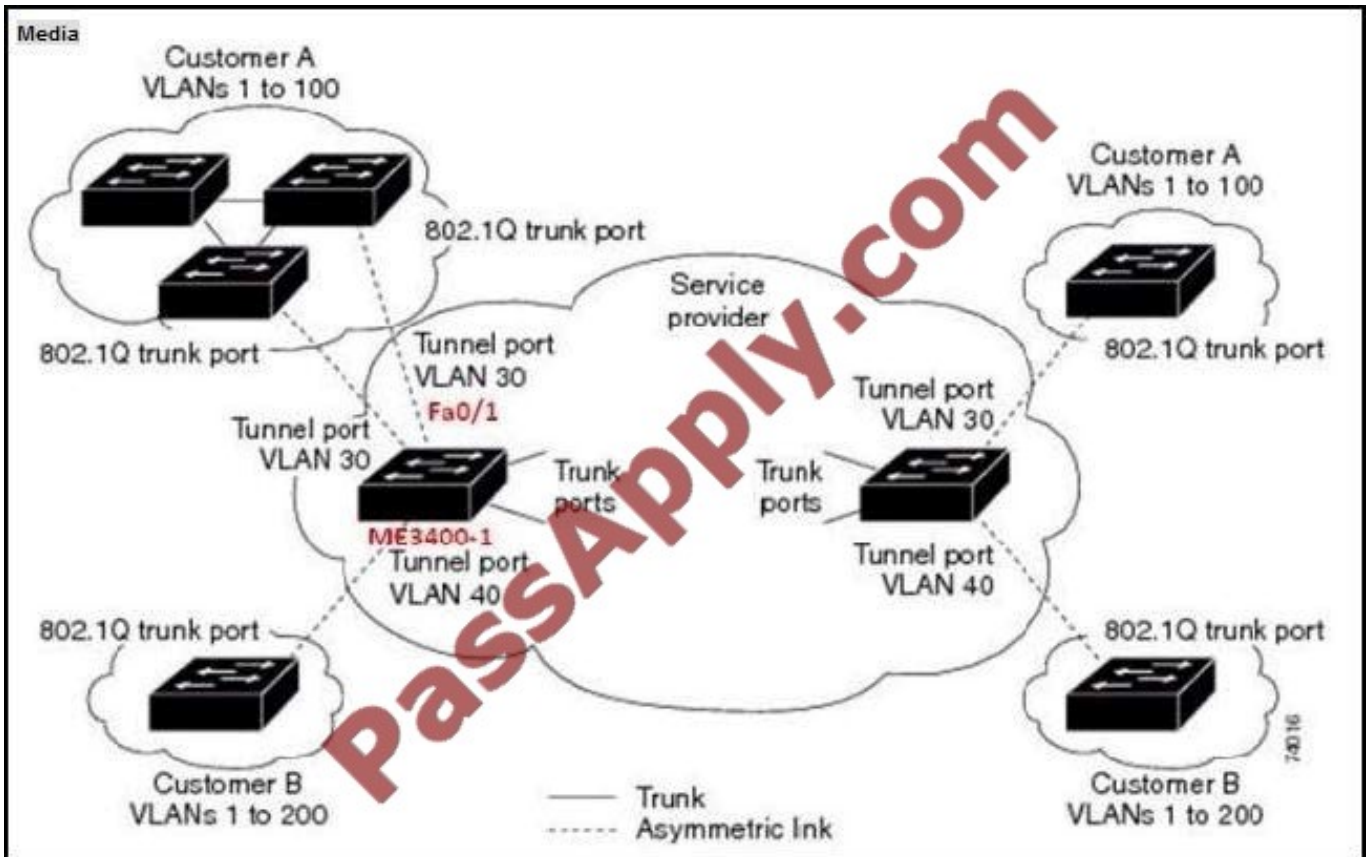
- use attributes like local preference, weight, and so forth to determine the best path
- support multiprotocols including VPNv4
- use for interdomain routing

Routing categories and their characteristics:

- static routing**
 - requires the most explicit configuration and the most maintenance
- distance vector routing protocols**
 - Each router sends periodic updates of the routing table to neighbor routers.
 - also known as "routing by rumor"
- link-state routing protocols**
 - Each router builds a full topology table.
 - support hierarchical area design

QUESTION 6

Refer to the topology diagram in the exhibit.



Which two interface configuration commands on the Cisco ME 3400-1 switch Fa 0/1 interface are required to support the VLANs for Customer A to be trunked across the service provider network? (Choose two.)

- A. switchport access vlan 30
- B. switchport mode trunk
- C. switchport mode dot1q-tunnel
- D. switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-100

Correct Answer: AC

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/metro/me3400/software/release/12.2_25_ex/configuration/guide/swtunnel.html

QUESTION 7

On Cisco routers, the address-family configuration command in BGP configuration mode is used to enable which BGP feature?

- A. BGP route policy
- B. multiprotocol BGP
- C. BGP policy accounting



D. BGP communities

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.

```
! ME3400
!  
ip routing
!  
vlan 10
vlan 20
interface Fa0/1
switchport access vlan 10
interface Fa0/2
switchport access vlan 20
!
```

What additional configuration is required to enable inter-VLAN routing for VLANs 10 and 20 on the Cisco ME 3400 switch using the Metro IP Access image?

- A. interface Fa0/1 ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Fa0/2 ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0 !
- B. interface Fa0/1 ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Fa0/2 ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0 !
router eigrp 1 network 192.168.10.0 network 192.168.20.0 !
- C. interface vlan 10 ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface vlan 20 ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0 !
- D. interface Fa0/1 encapsulation dot1q 10 ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Fa0/2 encapsulation dot1q 20 ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0 !

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

What package provides the software for the route processor in the IOS XE Software?

- A. RPIOS
- B. ESPBase
- C. RPCControl
- D. RPBase
- E. SIP SPA

Correct Answer: D



QUESTION 10

Which two statements about the BGP weight attribute on Cisco routers are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It is a well-known discretionary attribute.
- B. It is only locally significant.
- C. Routes with higher weight are the preferred routes.
- D. It is used to influence the inbound traffic from the upstream AS.
- E. It is set to 100 by default.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 11

You have installed a new router and configured OSPF on it. However, this new router is not able to establish an OSPF neighbor relationship with the neighbor OSPF router. Which four conditions could cause this problem? (Choose four.)

- A. mismatched OSPF hello/dead interval between the new router and the neighbor router
- B. mismatched OSPF area ID between the new router and the neighbor router
- C. mismatched OSPF authentication data between the new router and the neighbor router
- D. mismatched OSPF router ID between the new router and the neighbor router
- E. mismatched interface MTU between the new router and the neighbor router
- F. mismatched interface bandwidth between the new router and the neighbor router

Correct Answer: ABCE

QUESTION 12

On Cisco IOS XR software, what is the default commit option?

- A. best-effort
- B. psuedo-atomic
- C. replace
- D. force

Correct Answer: B



commit

To commit the target configuration to the active (running) configuration, use the **commit** command in any configuration mode.

commit [**best-effort**] [**comment** *line*] [**confirmed** [*seconds* | *minutes* *minutes*]] [**force**] [**label** *line*] [**replace**] [**save-running filename** *file_path*]

Syntax Description

best-effort	(Optional) Merges the target configuration with the running configuration and commits only valid changes (best effort). Some configuration changes might fail due to semantic errors.
comment <i>line</i>	(Optional) Assigns a comment to a commit. This text comment is displayed in the commit entry displayed in the output for the show configuration commit list command with the optional detail keyword.
confirmed [<i>seconds</i> <i>minutes</i> <i>minutes</i>]	(Optional) Commits the configuration on a trial basis for the time specified in seconds or minutes. Note The confirmed option is not available in administration configuration mode.
force	(Optional) Forces a commit operation in low-memory conditions.
label <i>line</i>	(Optional) Assigns a meaningful label. This label is displayed (instead of the autogenerated commit ID) in the output for the show configuration commit list .
replace	(Optional) Replaces the entire running configuration with the contents of the target configuration.
save-running filename <i>file_path</i>	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to a specified file.

Command Default

The default behavior is *pseudo-atomic*, meaning that all changes must succeed for the entire commit operation to succeed. If any errors are found, none of the configuration changes take effect.

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