Exam Code: 642-611

Exam Name: Implementing Cisco MPLS

Vendor: CISCO

Version: DEMO

Part: A

1: What is a benefit of CEF switching?

A.CEF supports IP source prefix-based switching using the FIB.

B.CEF uses less memory than fast switching uses.

C.CEF is less CPU intensive than fast switching is.

D.CEF provides Netflow statistics with minimum CPU overhead.

E.CEF allows multiple data planes to share a common control plane.

Correct Answers: C

2: What is a major drawback of using traditional IP routing over an ATM network when connecting multiple sites?

A.Each ATM switch in the path has to perform Layer 3 routing lookup.

B.ATM virtual circuits have to be established between the different sites.

C.There is high ATM management overhead between the ATM switch and the router at each site.

D.Each ATM switch has to be manually configured to participate in Layer 3 routing.

E.There is high PNNI overhead.

Correct Answers: B

3: Refer to the diagram. What problem can be caused by the second P router summarizing the loopback address of the egress PE router?
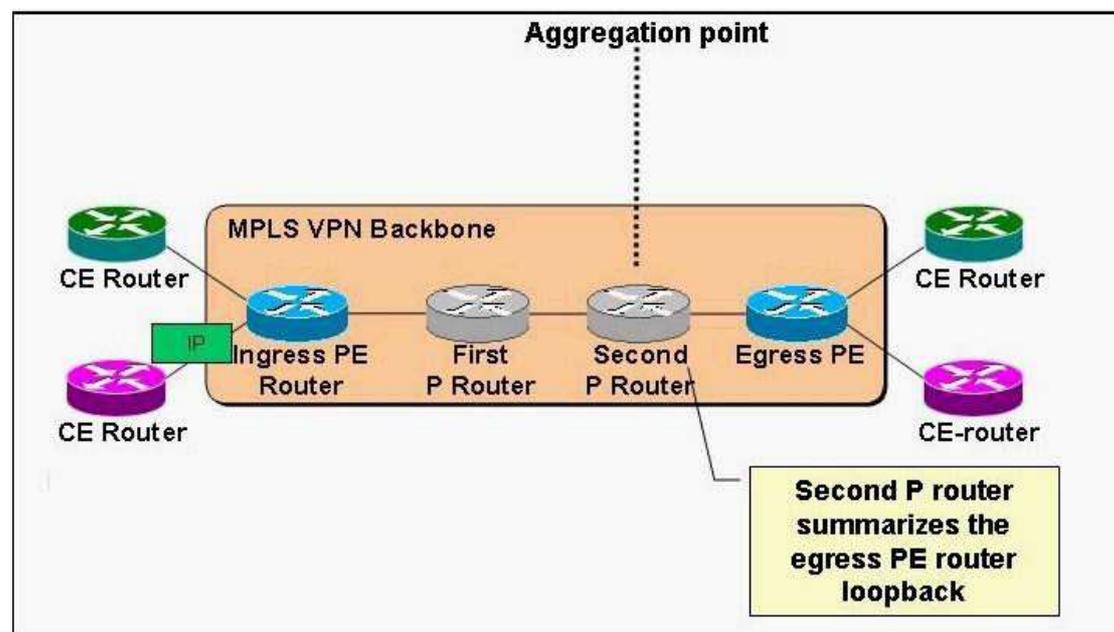
A.The first P router will be faced with a VPN label which it does not understand.

B.The second P router will be faced with a VPN label which it does not understand.

C.The egress PE router will not be able to establish a label switch path (LSP) to the ingress PE router.

D.A label switch path (LSP) will be established from the ingress PE router to the egress PE router, an event that is not desirable.

E.The ingress PE router will not be able to receive the VPN label from the egress PE router via

MP-IBGP.

Correct Answers: B

4: When nonadjacent LDP neighbors are used for implementing an MPLS traffic engineering solution, how are the nonadjacent LDP neighbors discovered?

A.using multicast CR-LSP (constraint-based LSP)

B.using unicast CR-LSP (constraint-based LSP)

C.using multicast LDP hello messages

D.using unicast LDP hello messages

E.using multihop MP-IBGP

F.using multihop MP-EBGP

Correct Answers: D

5: What best describes the following configuration example of allowas-in? router bgp 100 address-family ipv4 vrf CustomerAneighbor 195.12.4.5 remote-as 123 neighbor 195.12.4.5 activateneighbor 195.12.4.5 allowas-in 2

A.permits incoming BGP updates defined by access-list 2

B.permits incoming BGP updates defined by class-map 2

C.permit incoming BGP updates defined by route-map 2

D.permits incoming BGP updates with no more than two occurrences of AS 100 in the AS path

E.permits incoming BGP updates with no more than two occurrences of AS 123 in the AS path

Correct Answers: D

6: Look at the picture.

Drag and drop the correct commands in the proper order to redistribute the RED VPN routes from the BGP VRF into the EIGRP VRF.

router eigrp 1

router bgp 65001

no auto-summary

redistribute eigrp 1

address-family ipv4 vrf RED

address-family vpnv4 vrf RED

redistribute eigrp 1 metric transparent

redistribute bgp 65001 metric transparent

redistribute bgp 65001 metric 1000 100 255 1 1500

Command 1

Command 2

Command 3

Correct Answers:

router eigrp 1
router bgp 65001
no auto-summary
redistribute eigrp 1
address-family ipv4 vrf RED
address-family vpnv4 vrf RED
redistribute eigrp 1 metric transparent
redistribute bgp 65001 metric transparent
redistribute bgp 65001 metric 1000 100 255 1 1500

Command 1
router eigrp 1

Command 2
address-family ipv4 vrf RED

Command 3
redistribute bgp 65001 metric 1000 100 2

7: Refer to the exhibit. Based on the show outputs, which condition could be preventing the P1 router from establishing TDP adjacency with its neighbor over the s0/0.211 and s0/0.212 subinterfaces?

```
P1#sh mpls ldp neighbor

P1#sh mpls interfaces
Interface          IP          Tunnel   Operational
Serial0/0.211      Yes (tdp)   No       Yes
Serial0/0.212      Yes (tdp)   No       Yes
```

A.The s0/0.211 and s0/0.212 subinterfaces line protocol are in the down state.
B.The P1 router cannot establish a TCP session with its neighbors.
C.The P1 router is missing the mpls label protocol LDP command.
D.The show mpls tdp neighbor command needs to be used to view the TDP neighbor status.
Correct Answers: B

9: What is the difference in implementation between a managed CE services MPLS VPN and a central services MPLS VPN?
A.RD assignment
B.selective routes export
C.selective routes import
D.MP-BGP route redistribution filtering
E.CE-PE routing process
F.none
Correct Answers: B

10: Which three statements are correct regarding Layer 2 overlay VPNs and peer-to-peer VPNs? (Choose three.)

A.Peer-to-peer VPNs require the establishment of virtual circuits to connect the different customer sites together.

B.Peer-to-peer VPNs require the service provider to participate in the customer routing, accepting customer routes, transporting them across the service provider backbone, and finally propagating them to other customer sites.

C.With peer-to-peer VPNs, the service provider is responsible for transport of Layer 2 frames between customer sites, and the customer takes responsibility for all higher layers.

D.The implementation of Layer 2 overlay VPNs is the traditional switched-WAN model, implemented with technologies like X.25, Frame Relay or ATM.

E.With Layer 2 overlay VPNs, the service provider is not aware of customer routing and has no information about customer routes.

F.It is simple to implement Layer 2 overlay VPNs because the Customer Edge (CE) router just needs a connection to the Service Provider's Provider Edge (PE) router.

Correct Answers: B D E