Vendor: Cisco

Exam Code: 642-887

Exam Name: Implementing Cisco Service Provider Next-Generation Core Network Services (SPCORE)

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
Refer to the Cisco IOS XR policy-map configuration exhibit.

```
policy-map test
!
class one
priority level 1
!
class two
priority level 2
!
class three
bandwidth percent 60
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2
service-policy output test
!
!
```

What is wrong with the policy-map configuration?

A. missing the priority percent command under class one and class two
B. missing the police command under class one and class two
C. missing the police command under class three
D. missing the priority bandwidth command under class one and class two
E. missing the bandwidth command under class one and class two

Answer: B

QUESTION 2
When configuring class-based WRED on Cisco routers, which WRED parameter is not user configurable on a Cisco IOS XR but is user configurable on a Cisco IOS and IOS XE?

A. the ingress or egress direction where the class-based WRED policy will be applied
B. the maximum threshold
C. the minimum threshold
D. the mark probability denominator

Answer: D

QUESTION 3
Which of the following three statements are correct regarding IPv6 QoS? (Choose three.)

A. The traffic class field in the IPv6 header can be used to set specific precedence or DSCP values.
B. A 20-bit flow label field enables per-flow processing.
C. DS-TE is not supported by IPv6.
D. Per-hop behavior in IPv6 networks is based on EXP bits.
E. IPv6 QoS features are configured using the modular QoS CLI on Cisco routers.

Answer: ABE

QUESTION 4
With unmanaged CE routers, at which point in the service provider network is the QoS trust boundary, and what is required at the trust boundary?

A. between the CE and PE router and mapping of the customer traffic classes into the service provider traffic classes at the PE router ingress
B. between the CE and PE router and trusting the QoS markings from the CE router and applying the required QoS mechanisms based on the customer QoS markings
C. between the PE and the P router and mapping of the customer traffic classes into the service provider traffic classes at the P router ingress
D. between the PE and P router and trusting the QoS markings from the CE router and applying the required QoS mechanisms based on the customer QoS markings
E. between the customer network and the CE router ingress and applying the required egress QoS policy on the CE router

Answer: A

QUESTION 5
On the Cisco IOS XR, when using the match protocol command within a class-map to classify traffic, you noticed that the match protocol option on the Cisco IOS XR shows much fewer protocol options than on the Cisco IOS or IOS XE, like there is no option such as the match protocol yahoo-messenger command on the Cisco IOS XR. Why is this?

A. because the Cisco IOS XR router does not have the correct software packages installed
B. because when defining the class-map, the class-map type should be set to type inspect: class- map type inspect class-map-name command
C. because NBAR is not supported on the Cisco IOS XR
D. because flexible packet matching has not been enabled on the Cisco IOS XR router

Answer: C

QUESTION 6
Within the service provider core network, which two QoS mechanisms are typically deployed on the P routers? (Choose two.)

A. LLQ
B. traffic policing and remarking
C. WRED
D. traffic shaping
E. traffic classification and markings
F. link fragmentation and interleaving

Answer: AC

QUESTION 7
Which three steps are required to configure QPPB on Cisco IOS XR routers? (Choose three.)

A. Apply a QPPB route policy to the BGP process using the table-policy command

B. Apply a QPPB route policy to the BGP neighbor using the route-policy command
C. Define a QPPB route policy to match the customer routes, then set the IP precedence or qos-group
D. Define a QPPB route policy to match the customer IP precedence or qos-group markings, then set the BGP community
E. Enable QPPB on an interface using the ipv4 bgp policy propagation input ip-precedence|qos-group destination|source command
F. Enable QPPB on an interface using the ipv4 bgp policy propagation output ip-precedence|qos- group destination|source command

Answer: ACE

QUESTION 8
The Cisco IOS and IOS XE qos pre-classify command allows which kind of packet classification on IP packets that are encapsulated with GRE and IPsec?

A. allows for packets to be classified based on the ToS byte values before packet encryption
B. allows for packets to be classified based on the ToS byte values after packet encryption
C. allows for packets to be classified based on the packet payload before packet encryption
D. allows for packets to be classified based on the packet payload after packet encryption
E. allows for packets to be classified based on the packet header parameters other than the ToS byte values after packet encryption

Answer: E

QUESTION 9
Which are typical class-based marking policies that are implemented on service provider IP NGN PE routers?

A. On the PE ingress, classify the customer traffic and then mark with qos-group. On the PE egress, classify based on the qos-group and then mark with mpls exp.
B. On the PE ingress, classify the customer traffic and then mark with mpls exp. On the PE egress, classify based on the mpls exp and then mark with qos-group.
C. On the PE ingress, trust the customer QoS markings. On the PE egress, classify based on the customer QoS markings and then mark with qos-group.
D. On the PE ingress, trust the customer QoS markings. On the PE egress, classify based on the customer QoS markings and then mark with mpls exp.

Answer: A

QUESTION 10
Refer to the partial Cisco IOS XR configurations exhibit for Router 1 and Router 2.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1#show running-config mpls ldp

mpls ldp
 router-id 33.33.33.33
log
  adjacency
 !
 interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/6
 !

RP/0/RP1/CPU0:Router2#show running-config mpls ldp

mpls ldp
 router-id 10.12.0.3
 log
  neighbor
 !
 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2/2
 !

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1#show running-config router ospf

router ospf test
 area 0
  interface Loopback7
   passive enable
  !

RP/0/RP1/CPU0:Router2#show running-config router ospf

router ospf test
 area 0
  interface Loopback0
   passive enable
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2/2
  !
```

There are two routers that are connected back to back over the Gigabit Ethernet link. If the "show mpls ldp neighbor" command output on Router 1 does not show LDP peering with Router 2, what could be the possible root cause of the LDP peering problem?

A. missing interface under OSPF IGP configuration
B. hello timers mismatch on Router 1 and Router 2
C. password for LDP session mismatch on Router 1 and Router 2
D. MPLS LDP session protection is not configured

Answer: A

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