BrainDumps Collection

Cisco

640-878 Exam

Building Cisco Service Provider Next-Generation Networks, Part 2 (SPNGN2)

Thank you for Downloading 640-878 exam PDF Demo

You can also try our 640-878 practice exam software

Download Free Demo

https://www. braindumpscollection.com/640-878.html

DEMO VERSION (LIMITED CONTENT)

Questions & Answers

Question: 1

Which spanning-tree mode can be used to map several VLANs to a single spanning-tree instance?

A. MST
B. PVST+
C. PVRST+
D. RSTP

Answer: A

Question: 2

Which spanning-tree mode uses the name command to configure a region name?

A. MST
B. PVST+
C. PVRST+
D. RSTP

Answer: A

Question: 3

Which procedure is used as the last resort disaster recovery procedure to completely replace the currently installed IOS XR software on Cisco IOS XR routers?

A. netboot
B. turboboot
C. install recovery
D. install rollback
E. install add and install activate

Answer: B

Explanation:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/routers/crs/software/crs_r4.0/migration/guide/tbupgapp.pdf

Question: 4

Which file extension indicates a bootable installation file in Cisco IOS XR software?

A. .bin
B. .tar

C. .smu
D. .pie
E. .vm
F. .mini

Answer: E

Explanation:

Bootable .vm Software Images

Files with the .vm extension are bootable files used to reinstall the Cisco IOS-XR software from ROM monitor mode. These files cannot be used in EXEC mode. Table A-2 describes the composite packages.

Table A-2 Composite Package Names and Descriptions

Name	Filename	Description
Mini	comp-hfr-mini.vm	Contains the packages for OS, Base, Forwarding, Admin, Line Card and Routing. A copy of the "mini" bootable file is included on the disk1: archive shipped with new routers. **Note** The Manageability, Multicast, MPLS, and Security packages must be installed separately from normal EXEC mode. See "Adding and Activating Cisco IOS-XR Software Packages," for more information.

Note Only Cisco IOS-XR software installation files with the .vm extension can be installed from ROMMON.

Question: 5

When configuring an ACL entry, which network and wildcard mask matches only IP addresses 10.8.144.0 to 10.8.151.255?

A. 10.8.144.0 0.0.3.255
B. 10.8.144.0 0.0.7.255
C. 10.8.144.0 0.0.15.255
D. 10.8.144.0 0.0.252.255
E. 10.8.144.0 0.0.248.255
F. 10.8.144.0 0.0.240.255

Answer: B

Question: 6

Which IP addresses are matched by the permit 192.168.80.64 0.0.0.15 access-list entry?

A. 192.168.80.64 to 192.168.80.255
B. 192.168.80.64 to 192.168.80.96
C. 192.168.80.64 to 192.168.80.95
D. 192.168.80.64 to 192.168.80.80

E. 192.168.80.64 to 192.168.80.79

Answer: E

Question: 7

Which two statements about NAT444 are true? (Choose two.)

A. NAT444 packets are translated three times.
B. NAT packets traverse three IPv4 addressing domains.
C. NAT444 needs to work together with DNS64.
D. There are two types of NAT444 (stateful or stateless).
E. NAT is performed by the CPE and also by the service provider router.

Answer: B, E

Explanation:
Carrier-grade NAT (CGN), also known as large-scale NAT (LSN), is an approach to IPv4 network design in which end sites, in particular residential networks, are configured with private network addresses that are translated to public IPv4 addresses by middlebox network address translator devices embedded in the network operator's network, permitting the sharing of small pools of public addresses among many end sites. This shifts the NAT function and configuration thereof from the customer premises to the Internet service provider network.
Carrier-grade NAT has been proposed as an approach for mitigating IPv4 address exhaustion.[1]
Critics of carrier-grade NAT argue the following aspects:
Like any form of NAT, it breaks the end-to-end principle.[2]
It has significant security, scalability, and reliability problems, by virtue of being stateful.
It makes record keeping for law-enforcement operations more difficult.
It makes it impossible to host services on well known ports.
It does not solve the IPv4 address exhaustion problem when a routable IP address is needed, such as in web hosting.
One use scenario of CGN can be described as NAT444,[3] because some customer's connections to public servers would pass through three different IPv4 addressing domains: the customer's own private network, the carrier's private network, and the public Internet.
Another CGN scenario is Dual-Stack Lite, in which the carrier's network uses IPv6 and thus only two IPv4 addressing domains are needed.

Question: 8

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

Answer: C, D, E, F

Question: 9

Which two statements about NAT64 are true? (Choose two.)

A. NAT64 packets traverse two IPv4 addressing domains.
B. NAT64 packets are translated two times.
C. There are two types of NAT64 (stateful or stateless).
D. NAT is performed by the CPE and also by the service provider edge router.
E. The DNS64 server embeds the IPv4 address from the DNS A record with a preconfigured IPv6 translation prefix.

Answer: C, E

Explanation:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/iosswrel/ps6537/ps6553/white_paper_c11-676278.html
All viable translation scenarios are supported by NAT64, and therefore NAT64 is becoming the most sought translation technology. AFT using NAT64 technology can be achieved by either stateless or stateful means:
• Stateless NAT64, defined in RFC 6145, is a translation mechanism for algorithmically mapping IPv6 addresses to IPv4 addresses, and IPv4 addresses to IPv6 addresses. Like NAT44, it does not maintain any bindings or session state while performing translation, and it supports both IPv6-initiated and IPv4-initiated communications.
• Stateful NAT64, defined in RFC 6146, is a stateful translation mechanism for translating IPv6 addresses to IPv4 addresses, and IPv4 addresses to IPv6 addresses. Like NAT44, it is called stateful because it creates or modifies bindings or session state while performing translation. It supports both IPv6-initiated and IPv4-initiated communications using static or manual mappings.
DNS64, an optional component defined in RFC 6147, when used in conjunction with NAT64, would trick the IPv6 hosts into thinking that the IPv4 destination as an IPv6 address, by synthesizing AAAA (quad A) resource records from A resource records.

Question: 10

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ipv4 access-list FILTER
 10 deny tcp any 10.10.192.0 0.0.3.255 eq telnet
 20 permit ipv4 any 10.10.192.0 0.0.3.255
 30 deny ipv4 any any
```

The access list has been configured on the Gi0/0/0/0 interface in the inbound direction. Which two packets that are sourced from 172.16.1.1 TCP port 1050, if they are routed to the Gi0/0/0/0 interface, will be permitted? (Choose two)

A. destination IP address: 10.10.192.201, destination TCP port: 80
B. destination IP address: 10.10.193.255, destination TCP port: 80
C. destination IP address: 10.10.196.1, destination TCP port: 80
D. destination IP address: 10.10.195.254, destination TCP port: 23
E. destination IP address: 10.10.193.145, destination TCP port: 23
F. destination IP address: 10.10.197.32, destination TCP port: 23

Answer: A, B

Question: 11

Which first-hop router redundancy protocol uses the active virtual gateway to assign a virtual MAC address to the active virtual forwarders?

A. HSRP
B. VRRP
C. GLBP
D. FHRP

Answer: C

Explanation:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_2t/12_2t15/feature/guide/ft_glbp.html

Question: 12

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.

Answer: B, C

Thank You for trying 640-878 PDF Demo

To try our 640-878 practice exam software visit link below

https://www. braindumpscollection.com/640-878.html

Start Your 640-878 Preparation

Use Coupon “20OFF” for extra 20% discount on the purchase of Practice Test Software. Test your 640-878 preparation with actual exam questions.