642-887 Q&As

Implementing Cisco Service Provider Next-Generation Core Network Services

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QUESTION 1

When implementing MPLS DS-TE on Cisco IOS XR routers, all aggregate Cisco MPLS TE traffic is mapped to which class type by default?

A. class-type 0 (bandwidth global pool)

B. class-type 1 (bandwidth subpool)

C. class-type 2 (bandwidth priority)

D. class type class-default (bandwidth best-effort)

Correct Answer: A

Differentiated Services Traffic Engineering MPLS Differentiated Services (Diff-Serv) Aware Traffic Engineering (DS-TE) is an extension of the regular MPLS-TE feature. Regular traffic engineering does not provide bandwidth guarantees to different traffic classes. A single bandwidth constraint is used in regular TE that is shared by all traffic. To support various classes of service (CoS), users can configure multiple bandwidth constraints. These bandwidth constraints can be treated differently based on the requirement for the traffic class using that constraint.

MPLS diff-serv traffic engineering provides the ability to configure multiple bandwidth constraints on an MPLSenabled interface. Available bandwidths from all configured bandwidth constraints are advertised using IGP.

TE tunnel is configured with bandwidth value and class-type requirements. Path calculation and admission control take the bandwidth and class-type into consideration. RSVP is used to signal the TE tunnel with bandwidth and class-type requirements.

Diff-Serv TE can be deployed with either Russian Doll Model (RDM) or Maximum Allocation Model (MAM) for bandwidth calculations.

TE Class Mapping

Each of the eight available bandwidth values advertised in the IGP corresponds to a TE Class. Because the IGP advertises only eight bandwidth values, there can be a maximum of only eight TE classes supported in an IETF DS-TE network.

TE class mapping must be exactly the same on all routers in a DS-TE domain. It is the responsibility of the operator configure these settings properly as there is no way to automatically check or enforce consistency.

The operator must configure TE tunnel class types and priority levels to form a valid TE class. When the TE class map configuration is changed, tunnels already up are brought down. Tunnels in the down state, can be set up if a valid TE class map is found.

Table 4 list the default TE class and attributes.

Table 4 TE Classes and Priority

TE Class	Class Type	Priority
0	0	7
1	1	7
2	Unused	
3	Unused	
4	0	0
5	1	0
6	Unused	
7	Unused	

ote The cefault mapping includes four class types.

QUESTION 2

A network operations center requests support to configure a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel on a Cisco IOS XR router. Which command sets a specific bandwidth required to the corresponding Cisco MPLS TE tunnel?

A. rsvp interface interface-path-id bandwidth bandwidth

B. interface tunnel-te tunnel_id ! bandwidth bandwidth

C. interface tunnel-te tunnel_id ! signaled-bandwidth bandwidth

D. mpls traffic-eng auto-bw collect frequency value !

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

In an IPv6 header, what does a flow label of zero indicate?

A. The packet is not part of any flow.

B. The size of the flow label is zero bytes.

C. The label flow cannot have a value of zero.

D. The packet belongs to the flow labeled zero.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Which IOS XR Software feature supports establishing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint TE tunnels

traversing multiple IGP areas and levels allowing headend and tailend routers to reside in different areas?

A. loose hop reoptimization

B. FRR mode protection

C. interarea support

D. loose hop expansion

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Which option describes what happens when a labelled packet with a TTL of 1 is received by an LSR?

A. The packet is forwarded on to the next router where its TTL expires and from where an ICMP "time exceeded" message is generated and routed back to the source.

B. The packet is dropped and an ICMP "time exceeded" message is IP routed back to the sender.

C. The packet is dropped and an ICMP "time exceeded" message is label-switched from the expiring router back on a new path toward the source.

D. The packet is dropped and an ICMP "time exceeded" message is label-switched from the expiring router on the same label switched path toward the destination and then back to the originating source.

E. The packet is forwarded on to the next router where its TTL expires and from where an ICMP "time exceeded" message is generated and label switched back to the source.

Correct Answer: D