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http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_bfd/configuration/xe-3s/irb-xe-3s-book/irb-bi-fwd-det.html#GUID-33087233-E9AC-400E-8622-DAC16972B08F QUESTION 135Refer to the exhibit. The referenced TE tunnels compete for bandwidth requirements over the limited available bandwidth that is provisioned. Which core MPLS component erases a conflict and provides admission control for any new added TE tunnel? A. link managementB. link attributesC. MPLS TE prioritiesD. RSVP Answer: CExplanation:TE Priority allows you to give setup priority to tunnels.
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5_x/nx-os/mpls/configuration/guide/mpls_cg/mp_te_RSVP.pdf QUESTION 136Refer to the exhibit. OSPFv3 is already running, and R1 has added a new subnet (loopback 11). What is the reason code on R4 when executing the command show ipv6 ospf statistics? A. P (partial)B. N (network)C. R (router)D. L (link) Answer: C QUESTION 137Which are the two fundamental ways in which IEEE 1588 differs from SyncE? (Choose two.) A. In addition to frequency synchronization, it achieves ToD synchronization to achieve phase alignment which is required for multi-channel communication.B. It is a purely-based solution, with the actual clock values being passed inside the payloads of special packets dedicated to that task.C. It offers two major changes over traditional Ethernet to make it suitable for clock distribution: a mandated clock accuracy and the ESMC protocol for clock selection, distribution, management, traceability, and failover.D. SyncE is a Cisco proprietary ToD technology where IEEE 1588 is a industry standard recommended for interoperability across vendor devices.E. IEEE 1588 applies to voice-only systems or with low-bandwidth data traffic. Answer: ABExplanation:http://www.eetimes.com/document.asp?doc_id=1278660 QUESTION 138What are the four key design requirements for mobile IP backhaul? (Choose four.) A. X2 interface turning pointB. bandwidthC. Layer 2 TunnelingD. native IPv6 supportE. DiffServ QoSF. MPLS-enabled interfaceG. network timing distribution and recoveryH. mandatory Layer 3 access up to a cell site Answer: CDGHExplanation:
http://www.cisco.com/web/about/ac123/ac147/archived_issues/ipj_14-3/143_backhaul.html QUESTION 139Refer to the exhibit. The Service Provider does not have IPv6 support in the core, however it does have MPLS support. Customer requires IPv6 connectivity in all sites including Internet access. Without a requirement to create VRF, which method is preferred to support IPv6 traffic between these sites? A. 6VPEB. H-VPLSC. L2TPv3D. VPLSE. 6CEF. 6PE Answer: FExplanation:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/products_data_sheet09186a008052edd3.html QUESTION 140Which 4 statements regarding MPLS Label Stack Encoding is true? A. A value of 4 represents the "Implicit NULL Label."B. A value of 0 represents the "IPv4 Explicit NULL Label."C. A value of 1 represents the "Router Alert Label".D. A value of 2 represents the

"IPv6 Explicit NULL Label"E. A value of 1 represents the "IPv1 Explicit NULL Label"F. A value of 3 represents the "Implicit NULL Label" Answer: BCDFExplanation:A value of 0 represents the "IPv4 Explicit NULL Label". This label indicates that the label stack must be popped, and the packet forwarding must be based on the IPv4 header. This helps to keep Exp bits safe until the egress router. It is used in MPLS based QoS. A value of 1 represents the "Router Alert Label". When a received packet contains this label value at the top of the label stack, it is delivered to a local software module for processing. The actual packet forwarding is determined by the label beneath it in the stack. However, if the packet is forwarded further, the Router Alert Label should be pushed back onto the label stack before forwarding. The use of this label is analogous to the use of the "Router Alert Option" in IP packets (for example, ping with record route option)A value of 2 represents the "IPv6 Explicit NULL Label". It indicates that the label stack must be popped, and the packet forwarding must be based on the IPv6 header. A value of 3 represents the "Implicit NULL Label". This is a label that an LSR can assign and distribute.However, it never actually appears in the encapsulation. It indicates that the LSR pops the top label from the stack and forwards the rest of the packet (labeled or unlabeled) through the outgoing interface (as per the entry in Lfib). Although this value might never appear in the encapsulation, it needs to be specified in the Label Distribution Protocol, so a value is reserved. !!!RECOMMEND!!! 1.|2017 Version New 400-201 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 627Q&As Download:http://www.braindump2go.com/400-201.html 2.|2017 Version New 400-201 Study Guide Video: YouTube Video: YouTube.com/watch?v=KrQHgsl_BtM