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Download;<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B75b5xYLjSSNeXNhZVIPaDA3dDA?usp=sharing> QUESTION 11Refer to the Cisco IOS XR policy-map configuration exhibit. What is wrong with the policy-map configuration? A. missing the priority percent command under class one and class twoB. missing the police command under class one and class twoC. missing the police command under class threeD. missing the priority bandwidth command under class one and class twoE. missing the bandwidth command under class one and class twoAnswer: BExplanation:Hierarchical policing is also supported. In such a configuration, both parent and child policies have class-mapscontaining policing statements, as in the following example:  
policy-map childclass goldpolice rate percent 50 conform-action set precedence immediate exceed-action drop!!policy-map parent class match\_allpolice rate 10000 kbps burst 15000 exceed-action drop service-policy childQUESTION 12When 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 appliedB. the maximum thresholdC. the minimum thresholdD. the mark probability denominatorAnswer: DQUESTION 13Which 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: ABEQUESTION 14With 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 ingressB. 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 markingsC. between the PE and the P router and mapping of the customer traffic classes into the service provider traffic classes at the P router ingressD. 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 markingsE. between the customer network and the CE router ingress and applying the required egress QoS policy on the CE routerAnswer: AQUESTION 15On 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 installedB. because when defining the class-map, the class-map type should be set to type inspect: class-map type inspect class-map-name commandC. because NBAR is not supported on the Cisco IOS XR D. because flexible packet matching has not been enabled on the Cisco IOS XR routerAnswer: CQUESTION 16Within the service provider core network, which two QoS mechanisms are typically deployed on the P routers? (Choose two.)A. LLQB. traffic policing and remarkingC. WREDD. traffic shapingE. traffic classification and markingsF. link fragmentation and interleavingAnswer: ACQUESTION 17Which 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 commandB. Apply a QPPB route policy to the BGP neighbor using the route-policy commandC. Define a QPPB route policy to match the customer routes, then set the IP precedence or qos- groupD. Define a QPPB route policy to match the customer IP precedence or qos-group markings, then set the BGP communityE. Enable QPPB on an interface using the ipv4 bgp policy propagation input ip-precedence|qos-group destination|source commandF. Enable QPPB on an interface using the ipv4 bgp policy propagation output ip-precedence|qos- group destination|source commandAnswer: ACEExplanation:QoS Policy Propagation via BGP (QPPB), is a mechanism that allows propagation of quality of service (QoS) policy and classification by the sending party based on access lists, community lists and autonomous system paths in the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), thus helping to classify based on destination instead of source address.QUESTION 18The 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 encryptionB. allows for packets to be classified based on the ToS byte values after packet encryptionC. allows for packets to be classified based on the packet payload before packet encryptionD. allows for packets to be classified based on the packet payload after packet encryptionE. allows for packets to be classified based on the packet header parameters other than the ToS byte values after packet encryptionAnswer: AExplanation:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk543/tk545/technologies\\_tech\\_note09186a008017405e.shtml](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk543/tk545/technologies_tech_note09186a008017405e.shtml) The qos pre-classify command

When packets are encapsulated by tunnel or encryption headers, QoS features are unable to examine the original packet headers and correctly classify the packets. Packets traveling across the same tunnel have the same tunnel headers, so the packets are treated identically if the physical interface is congested. With the introduction of the Quality of Service for Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) feature, packets can now be classified before tunneling and encryption occur. In this example, tunnel0 is the tunnel name. The qos pre-classify command enables the QoS for VPNs feature on tunnel0: Router(config)# interface tunnel0 Router(config-if)# qos pre-classify

QUESTION 19 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 20 Which item is not available to be used for QoS classification in Cisco IOS XR? A. MAC SAB. protocol C. inner EXPD. discard-class E. QoS-group F. VLAN Answer: C

QUESTION 21 Which statement is correct regarding the default MPLS TTL behavior? A. When an ingress edge LSR receives an IP packet, it will decrement the IP TTL field by 1; then it will set the MPLS Label TTL field to 255. B. When an ingress edge LSR receives an IP packet, it will decrement the IP TTL field by 1; then it will copy the decremented IP TTL field into the MPLS Label TTL field. C. When an ingress edge LSR receives an IP packet, it will just copy the IP TTL field into the MPLS Label TTL field. D. When an ingress edge LSR receives an IP packet, it will copy the IP TTL field into the MPLS Label TTL field first; then it will only decrement the MPLS Label TTL field by 1. E. When an ingress edge LSR receives an IP packet, it will copy the IP TTL field into the MPLS Label TTL field first; then it will only decrement the IP TTL field by 1. Answer: B !!!RECOMMEND!!!

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