

## Cisco 642-611 Exam

### 642-611: CCIP Implementing Cisco MPLS Exam (MPLS)

**Practice Exam:** 642-611 Exams

**Exam Number/Code:** 642-611

**Exam Name:** CCIP Implementing Cisco MPLS Exam (MPLS)

**Questions and Answers:** 95 Q&As  
( CCIP )



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1. Refer to the diagram. What problem can be caused by the second P router summarizing the loopback address of the egress PE router?

- A. The first P router will be faced with a VPN label which it does not understand.
- B. The second P router will be faced with a VPN label which it does not understand.
- C. The egress PE router will not be able to establish a label switch path (LSP) to the ingress PE router.
- D. A label switch path (LSP) will be established from the ingress PE router to the egress PE router, an event that is not desirable.
- E. The ingress PE router will not be able to receive the VPN label from the egress PE router via MP-IBGP.

Answer: B

2. Which kind of link does a Layer 3 overlay VPN use?

- A. emulated point-to-point
- B. dedicated point-to-point
- C. point-to-multipoint
- D. permanent virtual circuits

Answer: A

3. Which component of MPLS architecture is a simple label-based forwarding engine that is independent of the type of routing protocol or label exchange protocol?

- A. control plane
- B. data plane
- C. routing plane
- D. forwarding plane

Answer: B

4. Which statement is true about overlapping VPNs?

- A. Sites that participate in more than one VPN import routes with RTs from any VPN in which they participate and export routes with RTs for all VPNs in which they participate.
- B. Sites that participate in more than one VPN import routes with RTs for all VPNs in which they participate and export routes with RTs for none of the VPNs in which they participate.
- C. Sites that participate in more than one VPN only import routes with RTs for all VPNs in which they participate.
- D. None of the above statements are correct regarding overlapping VPNs.

Answer: A

5. What is true about how MPLS implementations support different applications?

- A. The applications only differ in the control plane.
- B. The forwarding plane is customized for each application.
- C. MPLS VPNs require RSVP.
- D. In general a FEC is assigned to a label.

Answer: A

6. Refer to the graphic. CE-2 is using a dedicated sub-interface implementation for Internet access. In this case, PE-2 will need to establish VPNv4 BGP neighbor relationships with which other router(s)?

- A. PE-1 only
- B. PE-IG only
- C. PE-1 and PE-IG
- D. PE-1 and CE-2

Answer: A

7. In reference to the diagram depicting the flow of routing updates in an overlapping VPN, which statement is true?

- A. Sites A1 and A2 will import all networks with RTs 123:750 and 123:1000.
- B. Sites B1 and B2 will export all networks with RTs 123:760 and 123:1000.
- C. Sites A1 and A2 communicate with Sites B1 and B2 via A-Central and B-Central.
- D. Site A-Central exports RTs 123:750 and 123:1000.
- E. Site B-Central is exporting and importing RT 123:1000 so it can communicate with sites A1 and A2.

Answer: D

8. On a dedicated subinterface implementation, PE-2 must establish an address-family vrf IPv4 BGP neighbor relationship with which router?

- A. CE-1
- B. CE-2

- C. PE-1
- D. PE-IG
- E. CE-1 and CE-2
- F. PE-1 and PE-IG

Answer: B

9. For which purpose is the command `mpls ldp maxhops` used?

- A. In large ATM-MPLS networks, the LFIB can become too large and it may be necessary to limit the maximum diameter of the MPLS LSPs.
- B. Because downstream-on-demand label allocation uses hop count to control loop detection, it maybe necessary to limit the maximum diameter of the MPLS network.
- C. Because end-to-end delay can cause problems with some voice applications, it may be necessary to limit the maximum diameter of the MPLS network.
- D. When interconnecting large frame mode MPLS and cell mode networks it may be necessary to limit the maximum network diameter to prevent forwarding loops.

Answer: B

10. Refer to the diagram. How many VRF tables are needed to support three VPNs (Customer A, Customer B, and a VoIP VPN) with the following requirements:

- A. 1 VRF
- B. 3 VRFs
- C. 4 VRFs
- D. 5 VRFs
- E. 7 VRFs

Answer: D

11. In the diagram, Internet access is through a dedicated subinterface implementation. Which of its routing tables will PE-2 use to forward packets from Site-2 to Site-1?

- A. the global routing table
- B. the VPNv4 routing table
- C. the VRF A routing table
- D. the VRF A FIB
- E. the PE-IG routing table

Answer: C

12. What is a good definition of Cisco's implementation of an ATM Virtual Path as related to LC-ATM MPLS support?

- A. designed to establish switch-to-switch connectivity between parts of a public ATM network over a private network
- B. designed to establish switch-to-switch connectivity between parts of a private ATM network over a public network
- C. designed to establish router-to-router connectivity between parts of a private ATM network over a public network
- D. designed to establish router-to-router connectivity between parts of a public ATM network over a private network

Answer: B

13. Which type of VPN implementation is simple and cost effective because all sites connect only to the PE router and as a result optimum routing between sites is enabled by default?

- A. peer-to-peer VPN
- B. overlapping VPN
- C. hub-and-spoke overlay VPN
- D. fully-meshed overlay VPN
- E. client-server VPN

Answer: A

14. A pair of MPLS routers, operating in the default frame-mode, are connected over two parallel links. Which of the following describes what will happen when they try to establish LDP sessions?

- A. Only one LDP session will be established.
- B. Multiple LDP sessions, one for each link, will be established and the TCP traffic will be load balanced between the links.
- C. Multiple LDP sessions, one for each link, will be established, but only the one with the highest IP address will be active.
- D. Multiple LDP sessions, one for each link, will be established, but only the one with the best metric will be active.

Answer: A

15. What best describes wholesale Internet access service?

- A. an ISP that uses the IP transport infrastructure of another service provider to reach the customers
- B. an ISP that provides broadband access (like DSL or cable) directly to the customers
- C. an ISP that provides both MPLS VPN and Internet access simultaneously to the customers
- D. an ISP that provides a managed firewall service to the customers
- E. an ISP that provides managed CE services to customers

Answer: A

16. The exhibit shows a topology where the customer is using Internet access through a central firewall at their central site. If the customer's MPLS VPN and the Internet access traffic share the same service provider backbone, which two of the following statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Customer Internet traffic can cross the service provider backbone twice, first as VPN traffic and then as Internet traffic.
- B. Each customer site CE router must perform NAT if the customer is using private IP addresses.
- C. Suboptimal routing of the customer's VPN traffic will occur.
- D. The PE routers will need to exchange both VPNv4 and IPv4 BGP routing updates.
- E. BGP must be used as the routing protocol between the CE and PE routers.

Answer: AD

17. In the diagram, the Internet is accessed through a dedicated Internet VPN implementation. Which routing table will PE-IG use to forward packets from the Internet to Site-2?

- A. Global routing table
- B. VPNv4 routing table
- C. VRF A routing table
- D. VRF Internet routing table

Answer: D

18. What are two drawbacks when the Internet is accessed through a dedicated subinterface implementation? (Choose two.)

- A. The VRF will leak routes into the global routing table.
- B. The P router must run both an IGP and BGP.
- C. The PE routers must perform Internet routing.
- D. A limited set of Internet services will be implemented.
- E. A separate physical link or specific WAN encapsulation is required.

Answer: CE

19. In a central services topology, which routes do client VRFs contain?

- A. routes from the client site, but not from the server site
- B. routes from the server site, but not from the client site
- C. routes from both the client site and the server site
- D. only EBGP routes from either the client site or the server site

Answer: C

20. Which three statements are correct regarding Layer 2 overlay VPNs and peer-to-peer VPNs? (Choose three.)

- A. Peer-to-peer VPNs require the establishment of virtual circuits to connect the different customer sites together.

- B. Peer-to-peer VPNs require the service provider to participate in the customer routing, accepting customer routes, transporting them across the service provider backbone, and finally propagating them to other customer sites.
- C. With peer-to-peer VPNs, the service provider is responsible for transport of Layer 2 frames between customer sites, and the customer takes responsibility for all higher layers.
- D. The implementation of Layer 2 overlay VPNs is the traditional switched-WAN model, implemented with technologies like X.25, Frame Relay or ATM.
- E. With Layer 2 overlay VPNs, the service provider is not aware of customer routing and has no information about customer routes.
- F. It is simple to implement Layer 2 overlay VPNs because the Customer Edge (CE) router just needs a connection to the Service Provider's Provider Edge (PE) router.

Answer: BDE

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