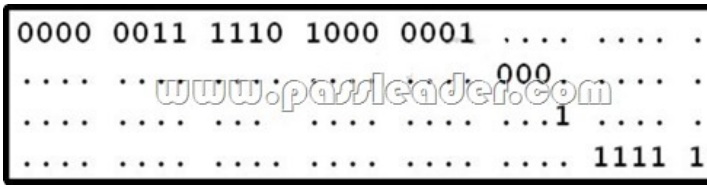
[New Exam Dumps PassLeader Valid 137q 642-887 Exam Dumps with New Added Questions and Answers

Where To Get The 100% Valid 642-887 exam dumps? Come to PassLeader! Here you can get the latest version 642-887 PDF dumps or VCE dumps, we guarantee our 137q 642-887 exam questions are the latest and you will get all the new questions and answers, which are not available on other wesites now! Now try our best 642-887 exam dumps with VCE and you will acquire your 642-887 certification exam immediately. keywords: 642-887 dumps,137q 642-887 exam dumps,137q 642-887 exam questions,642-887 pdf dumps,642-887 vce dumps,642-887 braindumps,Implementing Cisco Service Provider Next-Generation Core Network Services (SPCORE)

QUESTION 86 Which two traffic types are recognized by NBAR default configuration settings? (Choose two.) A.   HTTP URL B.   Sun RPC C.   TCP D.   UDP E.   HTTPS URL Answer: AB QUESTION 87 Which statement describes the QoS behavior between P and PE routers of an MPLS provider network for an L3VPN service? A.   The PE function honors DSCP markings set by the CE. B.   The customer and provider must agree on DSCP classification and traffic priorities. C.   Classification of customer traffic is handled by the P router. D.   The PE function cannot map DSCP markings to MPLS EXP bits. Answer: B QUESTION 88 Which method is used to mark traffic matched by class-map MY_CLASS as Expedited Forwarding? A.   set ip dscp cs7 B.   set dscp cs7 C.   set dscp 46 D.   set dscp 45 Answer: C QUESTION 89 Which method maps MPLS EXP bit 5 to COS 5 on Cisco IOS XE? A.   configure terminal class-map match exp match mpls experimental topmost 5 exit policy-map EXP2Cos class exp set cos 5 exit class class-default random-detec interface fastethernet 0/0 service-policy output EXP2Cos B.   configure terminal class-map match exp match mpls experimental topmost 5 exit policy-map EXP2Cos class exp set cos 5 exit class class-default random-detec interface fastethernet 0/0 service-policy input EXP2Cos C.   configure terminal class-map match exp match mpls cos 5 exit policy-map EXP2Cos class exp set mpls experimental topmost 5 exit class class-default random-detec interface fastethernet 0/0 service-policy output EXP2Cos D.   configure terminal class-map match exp match mpls cos 5 exit policy-map EXP2Cos class exp set mpls experimental topmost 5 exit class class-default random-detec interface fastethernet 0/0 service-policy output EXP2Cos exit commit E.   configure terminal ip access-list 101 permit ip any any mpls experimental 5 class-map match exp match access-group 101 exit policy-map EXP2Cos class exp set cos 5 exit class class-default random-detec interface fastethernet 0/0 service-policy output EXP2Cos exit Answer: A QUESTION 90 The 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 encryption B.   allows for packets to be classified based on the ToS byte values after packet encryption C.   allows for packets to be classified based on the packet payload before packet encryption D.   allows for packets to be classified based on the packet payload after packet encryption E.   allows for packets to be classified based on the packet header parameters other than the ToS byte values after packet encryption Answer: E QUESTION 91 An engineer has been tasked to configure a guaranteed 2 Mbps of bandwidth for outgoing FTP traffic on interface FastEthernet 1/1/1 on Cisco IOS XR. Which method accomplishes this configuration? A.   configure terminal class-map FTP_CLASS match protocol ftp exit policy-map POLICY_1 class FTP_CLASS bandwidth 2000 exit exit interface FastEthernet 1/1/1 service-policy output POLICY_1 end commit B.   configure terminal class-map FTP_CLASS match protocol ftp exit policy-map POLICY_1 class FTP_CLASS bandwidth 2000000 exit exit interface FastEthernet 1/1/1 service-policy input POLICY_1 end commit C.   configure terminal access-list 100 permit ip any any eq 21 policy-map POLICY_1 match ip

access-list 100 bandwidth 2000 exit exit interface FastEthernet 1/1/1 service-policy output POLICY_1 end commit D.   configure terminal policy-map POLICY_1 class FTP_CLASS match protocol ftp bandwidth 2000000 exit exit interface FastEthernet 1/1/1 service-policy input POLICY_1 end commit Answer: A QUESTION 92 An engineer has been tasked to configure a guaranteed 10 Mbps priority queue for traffic matched by class-map VOICE_CLASS on Cisco IOS XR. Which policy must be applied for outgoing traffic on interface FastEthernet 0/0/1? A.   configure policy-map VOICE_POLICY class VOICE_CLASS police rate 10000 exceed-action drop exit priority level 1 exit exit interface FastEthernet 0/0/1 service-policy output VOICE_POLICY commit B.   configure policy-map VOICE_POLICY class VOICE_CLASS priority percent 10 exit exit interface FastEthernet 0/0/1 service-policy output VOICE_POLICY commit C.   configure policy-map VOICE_POLICY class VOICE_CLASS police rate 1000 exceed-action drop exit priority level 1 exit exit interface FastEthernet 0/0/1 service-policy output VOICE_POLICY commit D.   configure policy-map VOICE_POLICY class VOICE_CLASS police rate 10 Mbps exceed-action shape exit priority level 1 exit exit interface FastEthernet 0/0/1 service-policy output VOICE_POLICY commit Answer: A QUESTION 93 When implementing CBWFQ, where should Weighted Random Early Detection configuration be applied? A.   route-map B.   policy-map C.   class-map D.   service-policy Answer: B QUESTION 94 Which QoS technique can be used to protect customer traffic from being dropped by traffic rate limiting performed by the service provider? A.   LLQ B.   policing C.   fair-queue D.   shaping Answer: D QUESTION 95 Refer to the exhibit. Based on the raw format of an MPLS header captured by a traffic analyzer, what is the value of the MPLS EXP field?



A.   1 B.   255 C.   5 D.   29 Answer: C QUESTION 96 Which two characteristics describe the difference between MPLS QoS pipe and short-pipe models? (Choose two) A.   Short-pipe mode does not need MPLS usage, but pipe mode does. B.   In short-pipe mode, the egress LSR uses the tunneled PHB marking, but in pipe mode, the egress LSR uses the LSP PHB marking. C.   Pipe mode does guarantee that the tunneled packet marking remains unchanged, but short- pipe does not. D.   In short-pipe mode, the egress LSR uses the LSP PHB marking, but in pipe mode, the egress LSR uses the tunneled PHB marking. E.   Short-pipe mode can be implemented on MPLS networks regardless of the MPLS PHP mechanism usage. Answer: BE

http://www.passleader.com/642-887.html