640-878 ^{Q&As}

640-878^{Q&As}

Building Cisco Service Provider Next-Generation Network

Pass Cisco 640-878 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass4itsure.com/640-878.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Cisco
Official Exam Center

⚙ **Instant Download** After Purchase

⚙ **100% Money Back** Guarantee

⚙ **365 Days** Free Update

⚙ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

Which two statements about NAT444 are true? (Choose two.)

A. NAT444 packets are translated three times.

B. NAT packets traverse three IPv4 addressing domains.

C. NAT444 needs to work together with DNS64.

D. There are two types of NAT444 (stateful or stateless).

E. NAT is performed by the CPE and also by the service provider router.

Correct Answer: BE

Carrier-grade NAT (CGN), also known as large-scale NAT (LSN), is an approach to IPv4 network design in which end sites, in particular residential networks, are configured with private network addresses that are translated to public IPv4 addresses by middlebox network address translator devices embedded in the network operator\'s network, permitting the sharing of small pools of public addresses among many end sites. This shifts the NAT function and configuration thereof from the customer premises to the Internet service provider network. Carrier-grade NAT has been proposed as an approach for mitigating IPv4 address exhaustion.[1] Critics of carrier-grade NAT argue the following aspects: Like any form of NAT, it breaks the end-to-end principle.[2] It has significant security, scalability, and reliability problems, by virtue of being stateful. It makes record keeping for law-enforcement operations more difficult. It makes it impossible to host services on well known ports. It does not solve the IPv4 address exhaustion problem when a routable IP address is needed, such as in web hosting. One use scenario of CGN can be described as NAT444,[3] because some customer\'s connections to public servers would pass through three different IPv4 addressing domains: the customer\'s own private network, the carrier\'s private network, and the public Internet. Another CGN scenario is Dual-Stack Lite, in which the carrier\'s network uses IPv6 and thus only two IPv4 addressing domains are needed.

QUESTION 2

What is a requirement for performing Cisco IOS ISSU on the Cisco IOS XE-based ASR 1006 and ASR 1013 routers?

A. must use consolidated package mode

B. must use subpackage mode

C. must have redundant RPs

D. must have owner and nonowner SDRs

Correct Answer: C

Table 1. This Table Details the Effect of Each Package Upgrade

Software Sub-Packages	Cisco ASR 1002 / Cisco ASR 1004	Cisco ASR 1006
RPBase	This contains the underlying Linux kernel so can not be upgraded "in service" **Requires reboot**	The standby RP in the Cisco ASR 1006 chassis may be upgraded and then switched over to active mode "in service" **Requires RP switchover; No transit packet loss**
RPControl	Can be upgraded "in service" **No transit packet loss**	Can be upgraded "in service" on both active RP and standby RP **No transit packet loss**
RPAccess	Can be upgraded "in service" **No transit packet loss**	Can be upgraded "in service" on both active RP and standby RP **No transit packet loss**
RPIOS	Can be upgraded "in service" if the system is running in dual IOS mode **Requires IOS processes switchover; No transit packet loss**	Can be upgraded on standby RP and switched over o active in service **Requires RP (IOS) switchover; No transit packet loss**

QUESTION 3

On Cisco IOS XR software, which two of the address-family command options in IS-IS configuration mode are valid? (Choose two)

A. address-family clns

B. address-family ipv4 unicast

C. address-family ipv6 unicast
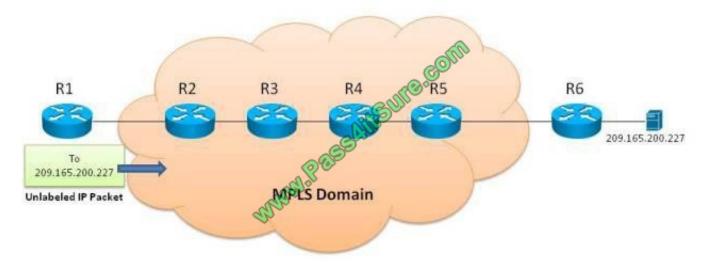
D. address-family vpnv4

E. address-family vpnv6

Correct Answer: BC

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios_xr_sw/iosxr_r3.8/routing/command/reference/rr38isis.pdf To enter address family configuration mode for configuring Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing that use standard IP Version 4 (IPv4) and IP Version 6 (IPv6) address prefixes, use the address- family command in router configuration or interface configuration mode. To disable support for an address family, use the no form of this command. Address family {ipv4 | ipv6} {unicast | mulitcast} no address-family {ipv4 | ipv6} {unicast | multicast}
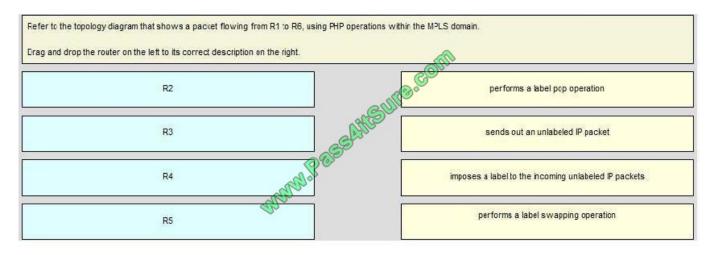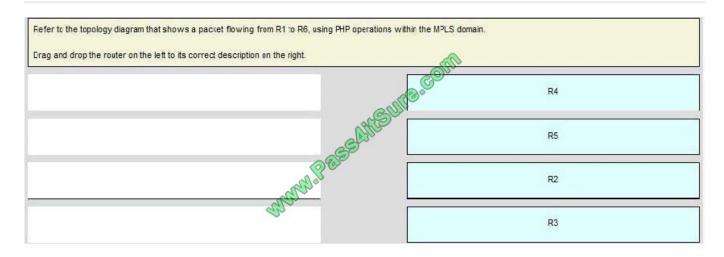
QUESTION 4

Topology Diagram:

Select and Place:

Refer to the topology diagram that shows a packet flowing from R1 to R6, using PHP operations within the MPLS domain.

Drag and drop the router on the left to its correct description on the right.

R2	performs a label pop operation
R3	sends out an unlabeled IP packet
R4	imposes a label to the incoming unlabeled IP packets
R5	performs a label swapping operation

Correct Answer:

Refer to the topology diagram that shows a packet flowing from R1 to R6, using PHP operations within the MPLS domain.

Drag and drop the router on the left to its correct description on the right.

	R4
	R5
	R2
	R3

QUESTION 5

What are two legitimate IPv4 to IPv6 migration technologies? (Choose two.)

A. Lift and shift

B. Dual stack backbones

C. In IPv4 / Out IPv6

D. IPv6 over IPv4 tunneling

E. IPv6 phasing

Correct Answer: BD

To Read the Whole Q&As, please purchase the Complete Version from Our website.

Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success
100% Money Back Guarantee
365 Days Free Update
Instant Download After Purchase
24x7 Customer Support
Average 99.9% Success Rate
More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide
Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle

We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications.
You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

https://www.pass4itsure.com/allproducts

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.
To update a previously submitted ticket: