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# 640-878

Building Cisco Service Provider  
Next-Generation Networks, Part 2

DEMO

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

Which spanning-tree mode can be used to map several VLANs to a single spanning-tree instance?

- A. MST
- B. PVST+
- C. PVRST+
- D. RSTP

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 2**

Which spanning-tree mode uses the name command to configure a region name?

- A. MST
- B. PVST+
- C. PVRST+
- D. RSTP

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 3**

Which procedure is used as the last resort disaster recovery procedure to completely replace the currently installed IOS XR software on Cisco IOS XR routers?

- A. netboot
- B. turboboot
- C. install recovery
- D. install rollback
- E. install add and install activate

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Explanation/Reference:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/routers/crs/software/crs\\_r4.0/migration/guide/tbupgapp.pdf](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/routers/crs/software/crs_r4.0/migration/guide/tbupgapp.pdf)

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## QUESTION NO: 4

Which file extension indicates a bootable installation file in Cisco IOS XR software?

- A. .bin
- B. .tar
- C. .smu
- D. .pie
- E. .vm
- F. .mini

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:** Explanation/Reference:

### Bootable .vm Software Images

Files with the .vm extension are bootable files used to reinstall the Cisco IOS-XR software from ROM monitor mode. These files cannot be used in EXEC mode. [Table A-2](#) describes the composite packages.

Table A-2 Composite Package Names and Descriptions

Name	Filename	Description
Mini	comp-hfr-mini.vm	Contains the packages for OS, Base, Forwarding, Admin, Line Card and Routing. A copy of the "mini" bootable file is included on the disk1: archive shipped with new routers. <b>Note</b> The Manageability, Multicast, MPLS, and Security packages must be installed separately from normal EXEC mode. See <a href="#">"Adding and Activating Cisco IOS-XR Software Packages."</a> for more information.



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**Note** Only Cisco IOS-XR software installation files with the .vm extension can be installed from ROMMON.

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## QUESTION NO: 5

When configuring an ACL entry, which network and wildcard mask matches only IP addresses 10.8.144.0 to 10.8.151.255?

- A. 10.8.144.0 0.0.3.255
- B. 10.8.144.0 0.0.7.255
- C. 10.8.144.0 0.0.15.255
- D. 10.8.144.0 0.0.252.255
- E. 10.8.144.0 0.0.248.255
- F. 10.8.144.0 0.0.240.255

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**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 6**

Which IP addresses are matched by the permit 192.168.80.64 0.0.0.15 access-list entry?

- A. 192.168.80.64 to 192.168.80.255
- B. 192.168.80.64 to 192.168.80.96
- C. 192.168.80.64 to 192.168.80.95
- D. 192.168.80.64 to 192.168.80.80
- E. 192.168.80.64 to 192.168.80.79

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 7**

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.

**Answer: B,E**

**Explanation:** Explanation/Reference:

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.