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642-785

Maintaining Cisco Service Provider Quality of Service

DEMO

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Note: The answer is for reference only, you need to understand all question.

QUESTION 1

Within a QoS policy-map configuration, one of the traffic classes is configured with the random detect dscp-based configuration command. What will that command accomplish?

A. provides congestion management by queueing the traffic using CBWFQ
B. provides congestion management by queueing the traffic using LLQ
C. decreases the probability of congestion by selectively dropping TCP packets before the queue is full
D. provides congestion avoidance by selectively delaying the delivery of packets with lower DSCPpriorit
E. decreases congestion by avoiding global UDP synchronization

Answer: C

Question 2

What are three benefits of IntServ and RSVP? (Choose three.)

A. RSVP helps network devices identify dynamic port numbers.
B. IntServ networks will reject or downgrade new RSVP sessions if all reservable bandwidth is booked somewhere in a path.
C. RSVP signaling is a scalable way to ensure all devices maintain an accurate picture of the network state.
D. They enable the network to guarantee necessary QoS to individual data flows.
E. The IntServ class-based approach is easy to design and implement.

Answer: ABD

Question 3

Which statement about the rates and statistics (such as match, transmit, drop, and police) shown in the show policy-map interface output is true?

A. The rates are computed as a moving average of instantaneous rates.
B. The rates are displayed in real time, which matches the actual traffic rate.
C. The matched statistics of the packet can be cleared only when the router reboots
D. The matched statistics of the packet are displayed in real time.
E. The traffic policing statistics are displayed in real time.

Answer: A

Question 4
Which four factors can be used for packet classification in a QoS-aware network device? (Choose four.)

A. source address
B. destination address
C. DSCP
D. TTL
E. MQC
F. IP precedence

Answer: ABCF

Question 5
What are the three primary types of faults associated with QoS fault management? (Choose three.)

A. classification faults
B. buffer faults
C. queue faults
D. marking faults
E. assurance faults
F. physical faults

Answer: ADE

Question 6
classification faults

A. at the ingress PE
B. at the egress PE
C. in the SP core
D. at the ingress CE
E. at the egress CE

Answer: BC

Question 7
Which of these correctly describes traffic classification using qos-group?

A. qos-group marking is automatically mapped to MPLS EXP marking.
B. qos-group is only applicable to an MPLS-enabled router.
C. qos-group marking value ranges from 0 to 7.
D. qos-group is local to the router.

Answer: D

Question 8
Which two IP SLA Probe types can be used to measure voice quality? (Choose two.)

A. HTTP
B. ICMP Path Jitter
C. UDP Echo
D. UDP Jitter
E. UDP Delay
F. UDP MOS

Answer: BD

Question 9
Refer to the exhibit.