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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In an Ethernet frame carrying a VLAN tag, where does the VLAN tag appear?

Options:

- A- after the type field
- B- before the length field
- C- before the type field
- D- after the length field

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In an Ethernet frame carrying a VLAN tag, the VLAN tag appears before the type field. A VLAN tag is a 4-byte field that is inserted into an Ethernet frame to indicate the VLAN membership and priority of the frame. The VLAN tag consists of two subfields: the tag protocol identifier (TPID) and the tag control information (TCI). The TPID subfield is a 16-bit field that identifies the frame as an IEEE 802.1Q-

tagged frame, with a value of 0x8100. The TCI subfield is a 16-bit field that contains the priority code point (PCP), the drop eligible indicator (DEI), and the VLAN identifier (VID). The VLAN tag appears between the source MAC address and the type fields of the original frame, shifting the type field by four bytes. The type field indicates the type of the payload, such as IP or ARP .

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A network operator wants to make sure voice data is prioritized.

In this scenario, to which Ethernet traffic class should it be assigned.

Options:

A- 0

B- 2

C- 4

D- 6

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A network operator who wants to make sure voice data is prioritized should assign it to Ethernet traffic class 6. Ethernet traffic class is a term used to refer to the priority code point (PCP) field in the VLAN header of an Ethernet frame. The PCP field is a 3-bit field that can encode up to eight different priority levels, ranging from 0 (lowest) to 7 (highest). The PCP values can be mapped to different types of traffic according to their QoS requirements. The recommended mapping is as follows :

PCP 0: Best effort (default)

PCP 1: Background

PCP 2: Spare

PCP 3: Excellent effort

PCP 4: Controlled load

PCP 5: Video

PCP 6: Voice

PCP 7: Network control

Voice data is a type of real-time traffic that requires the highest priority and lowest delay in the network. Therefore, it should be assigned to PCP 6, which corresponds to Ethernet traffic class 6 .

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement accurately defines an Autonomous System (AS)?

Options:

- A-** An AS is a set of routers under a single administration, using an interior gateway protocol and common metrics to route packets within the AS.
- B-** An AS is a group of networks directly connected to each other that can distribute eBGP information using directly established links.
- C-** An AS is a network that is capable of autonomously forwarding packets, regardless of direct or indirect connectivity to the Internet.
- D-** An AS is a collection of IS-IS routes imported into BGP and presented in such a way that networks connected to the AS have a global overview of the network.

Answer:

A

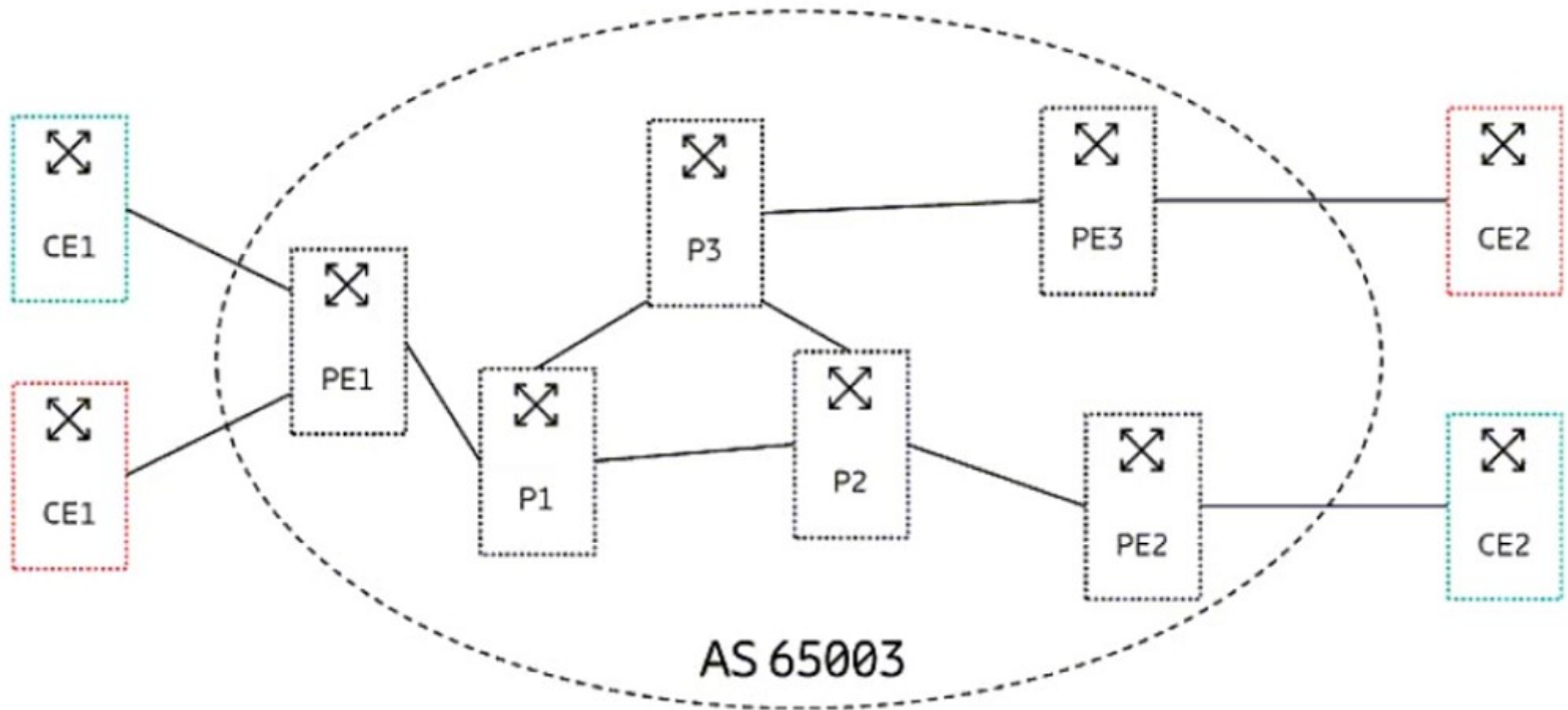
Explanation:

The statement that accurately defines an Autonomous System (AS) is that an AS is a set of routers under a single administration, using an interior gateway protocol and common metrics to route packets within the AS. An AS is a logical grouping of networks that share a common routing policy and operate under a single administrative authority. An AS can be a single network or a collection of networks that are interconnected by routers. An AS uses an interior gateway protocol (IGP), such as OSPF or IS-IS, to exchange routing information within the AS. An IGP uses common metrics, such as hop count or bandwidth, to determine the best path to each destination within the AS. An AS also has a unique number assigned by IANA, called an AS number (ASN), which identifies the AS in interdomain routing .

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Review the exhibit.



A service provider wants to connect the sites for two customers (indicated in red and green in the exhibit). The two customers are using the same IP ranges 192.168.0.0/16.

Referring to the exhibit, what should the service provider do to accomplish this task?

Options:

- A-** Implement L3VPN using the MP-BGP protocol.
- B-** Connect each customer to dedicated PEs.
- C-** Use a separate OSPF instance for each customer.
- D-** Use a unique AS number for each customer.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Referring to the exhibit, the service provider should implement L3VPN using the MP-BGP protocol to connect the sites for two customers (indicated in red and green in the exhibit). L3VPN is a type of VPN that uses MPLS to provide IP connectivity between customer sites across a service provider network. L3VPN allows customers to use overlapping or identical IP addresses without causing conflicts or requiring NAT. L3VPN uses MP-BGP to exchange VPN routes between PE routers, which are routers that connect customer networks to the service provider network. MP-BGP is an extension of BGP that can carry multiple address families, such as VPNv4 or VPNv6, along with additional attributes, such as route distinguisher (RD) and route target (RT). RD is used to make customer routes unique within the service provider network, while RT is used to control which routes are imported or exported between different VPNs³.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Based on industry standard practice, what is the correct order of DiffServ priority (highest to lowest) for the DiffServ classes: Default Forwarding (DF), Network Control (NC), Assured Forwarding (AF), and Expedited Forwarding (EF)?

Options:

- A- EF, NC, AF, DF
- B- EF, AF, NC, DF
- C- NC, EF, DF, AF
- D- NC, EF, AF, DF

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The correct order of DiffServ priority (highest to lowest) for the DiffServ classes: Default Forwarding (DF), Network Control (NC), Assured Forwarding (AF), and Expedited Forwarding (EF) is EF, NC, AF, DF. DiffServ is a QoS model that classifies and prioritizes traffic into

different service classes based on the DSCP field in the IP header. The DSCP field is a 6-bit field that can encode up to 64 different per-hop behaviors (PHBs). The DiffServ classes are predefined groups of PHBs that have similar characteristics and requirements. The four main DiffServ classes are:

EF: This class provides the highest priority and lowest delay for real-time applications such as voice and video. The DSCP value for EF is 101110 or 46 in decimal¹².

NC: This class provides the second highest priority and low delay for network control traffic such as routing protocols and network management. The DSCP value for NC is 110000 or 48 in decimal¹².

AF: This class provides four levels of assured forwarding with different drop probabilities for each level. AF is suitable for applications that require guaranteed bandwidth and delivery assurance, such as web browsing and email. The DSCP values for AF range from 001010 to 011110 or 10 to 46 in decimal¹².

DF: This class provides the lowest priority and best-effort service for applications that can tolerate packet loss and delay, such as file transfer and backup. The DSCP value for DF is 000000 or 0 in decimal¹².

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true about the Ericsson Router 6000 series? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A-** The Router 6000 uses the same building practice and accessories as the Ericsson Radio System.
- B-** The Router 6000 can host containerized applications such as firewalls.
- C-** The Router 6000 is solely built as a radio cell site router.
- D-** The Router 6000 products range from all-outdoor small site routers to large aggregation routers.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

Two statements that are true about the Ericsson Router 6000 series are:

The Router 6000 uses the same building practice and accessories as the Ericsson Radio System. The Ericsson Radio System is a modular and scalable radio access network solution that supports multiple standards, bands, and layers. The Router 6000 series is fully integrated into the Ericsson Radio System, using the same building practice and accessories such as mounting kits, cables, power supplies, etc. This simplifies installation, operation, and maintenance of both radio and transport equipment⁷⁸.

The Router 6000 products range from all-outdoor small site routers to large aggregation routers. The Router 6000 series consists of three main products: the Router 6672 for access, the Router 6675 for pre-aggregation, and the Router 6274 for metro aggregation. The Router 6672 is an all-outdoor small cell site router with high-capacity and low-power consumption. The Router 6675 is a combined access and E-RAN switch with hardware-accelerated IPsec and high-accuracy internal clock. The Router 6274 is a high-capacity metro aggregation router with SDN functionality and flexible interface options⁷⁸.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which device will fragment IPv6 packets?

Options:

- A- source host
- B- router
- C- firewall
- D- destination host

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The device that will fragment IPv6 packets is the source host. Fragmentation is a process of dividing a large packet into smaller pieces that can fit the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the network link. In IPv4, fragmentation can be performed by either the source host or any intermediate router along the path. However, in IPv6, fragmentation is only allowed at the source host, and routers are not allowed to fragment packets. This reduces the processing overhead and complexity at routers and avoids potential fragmentation attacks. If a router receives an IPv6 packet that is too large for the next-hop link, it will drop the packet and send an ICMPv6 Packet Too Big message back to the source host.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement about IPv6 is correct?

Options:

- A- An interface can only be configured with one IPv6 address.
- B- Broadcast has been replaced with multicast.
- C- There are four billion available addresses.
- D- Addresses are not hierarchical and are assigned at random.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The statement about IPv6 that is correct is that broadcast has been replaced with multicast. IPv6 is the most recent version of Internet Protocol (IP), which provides an identification and location system for computers on networks and routes traffic across the Internet. IPv6 has several improvements over IPv4, such as a larger address space, simplified header format, enhanced security, and better support for mobility and QoS. One of the changes in IPv6 is that it does not support broadcast, which is a method of sending a packet to all nodes on a network segment. Instead, IPv6 uses multicast, which is a method of sending a packet to a group of nodes that have joined a multicast address³⁴.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the function of LSR from an LDP perspective?

Options:

- A-** The LSR distributes labels of LDP to its FEC peers.
- B-** The LSR distributes packets of FEC to its LDP peers.
- C-** The LSR distributes packets of LDP to its FEC peers.
- D-** The LSR distributes labels of FEC to its LDP peers.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The function of LSR from an LDP perspective is to distribute labels of FEC to its LDP peers. LSR stands for Label Switching Router, which is a router that forwards packets based on labels rather than IP addresses in an MPLS network. LDP stands for Label Distribution Protocol, which is a protocol that distributes labels for MPLS forwarding along the shortest path calculated by an IGP. FEC stands for Forwarding Equivalence Class, which is a group of packets that are forwarded in the same manner by an LSR. An LSR uses LDP to advertise the label mappings for each FEC to its LDP peers, which are other LSRs that have established an LDP session with it¹².

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is used for Ethernet loop avoidance?

Options:

- A- Time-to-Live (TTL)
- B- Poison-Reverse
- C- Split-Horizon
- D- Spanning-Tree

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Spanning-Tree is used for Ethernet loop avoidance. Spanning-Tree is a protocol that prevents loops in Ethernet networks by creating a logical tree topology of the network switches. Spanning-Tree blocks some of the redundant links between switches to ensure that there is only one active path between any two nodes in the network. Spanning-Tree also detects and recovers from link failures by activating alternative paths when needed⁵⁶.

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