Ericsson ECP-206 Practice Questions

Shared by Oliver on 12-11-2026

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In an Ericsson Router 6000, which command is used to begin making changes to the router settings?

Options:

A- capabilities
B- commit
C- configure
D- set metric

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The command that is used to begin making changes to the router settings in an Ericsson Router 6000 is configure. This command enters the configuration mode, where various commands can be used to modify the router parameters, such as interfaces, protocols, services, security, etc. To exit the configuration mode, the command end can be used.To save the changes made in the configuration mode, the command commit can be used56.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a reason for using VLANs in an IP network?

Options:

A- to implement virtual routing
B- to enable MAC address learning on a router port
C- to isolate hosts within the same IP subnet
D- to isolate hosts across multiple IP subnets

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A reason for using VLANs in an IP network is to isolate hosts within the same IP subnet. VLANs (Virtual LANs) are logical grouping of devices in the same broadcast domain. VLANs are usually configured on switches by placing some interfaces into one broadcast domain and some interfaces into another. Each VLAN acts as a subgroup of the switch ports in an Ethernet LAN. VLANs allow network administrators to group hosts together even if the hosts are not directly connected to the same network switch.By using VLANs, hosts within the same IP subnet can be separated into different broadcast domains, which enhances security, reduces network congestion, and simplifies network management78.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

IPv6 link-local addresses are designed to be used in which three situations? (Select three.)

Options:

A- for neighbor discovery
B- for local IP communication on the IPv6 capable routers
C- addressing on a single link for purposes such as auto-address configuration
D- by routers to forward packets with link-local source addresses to other links
E- when routers are not present

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

IPv6 link-local addresses are designed to be used in three situations: for neighbor discovery, for local IP communication on the IPv6 capable routers, and for addressing on a single link for purposes such as auto-address configuration. Neighbor discovery is a protocol that allows IPv6 nodes to discover each other and learn their link-layer addresses on a local network.Neighbor discovery uses link-local addresses to send and receive messages such as router advertisements, router solicitations, neighbor advertisements, and neighbor solicitations34. Local IP

communication on the IPv6 capable routers refers to the ability of routers to exchange routing information or management traffic using their link-local addresses as source and destination addresses.This reduces the need for global unicast addresses on router interfaces that are not reachable from outside the local network35. Addressing on a single link for purposes such as auto-address configuration refers to the use of link-local addresses to enable IPv6 nodes to obtain an address without manual configuration or a DHCP server. Link-local addresses can be automatically derived from the interface identifier in the modified EUI-64 format or randomly generated.Link-local addresses can also be used to test the connectivity of a link before obtaining a global unicast address36.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In your network, video traffic is being marked with DSCP code AF31.

Based on industry standard practice, which code would you use to assign higher priority to VoIP traffic?

Options:

A- EF
B- DF
C- AF11
D- AF21

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The code that is commonly used to assign higher priority to VoIP traffic is EF, which stands for Expedited Forwarding. EF is a per-hop behavior (PHB) defined by the Differentiated Services (DiffServ) model for QoS. EF provides low delay, low jitter, and low loss for real-time applications such as VoIP.EF is marked by setting the DSCP value to 101110, which corresponds to decimal 4678. AF31, which stands for Assured Forwarding class 3 low drop probability, is another PHB defined by DiffServ, but it provides lower priority than EF.AF31 is marked by setting the DSCP value to 011010, which corresponds to decimal 2678. DF, which stands for Default Forwarding, is a PHB defined by DiffServ that provides best-effort service for unmarked traffic.DF is marked by setting the DSCP value to 000000, which corresponds to decimal 078. AF11, which stands for Assured Forwarding class 1 low drop probability, is another PHB defined by DiffServ, but it provides lower priority than EF and AF31.AF11 is

marked by setting the DSCP value to 001010, which corresponds to decimal 1078.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

For IP destinations not found in the IS-IS Level 1 database, the Level 1 router must forward packets to the nearest Level 1-Level 2 router with which set?

Options:

A- options bit
B- status bit
C- attach bit
D- overload bit

Answer:

C

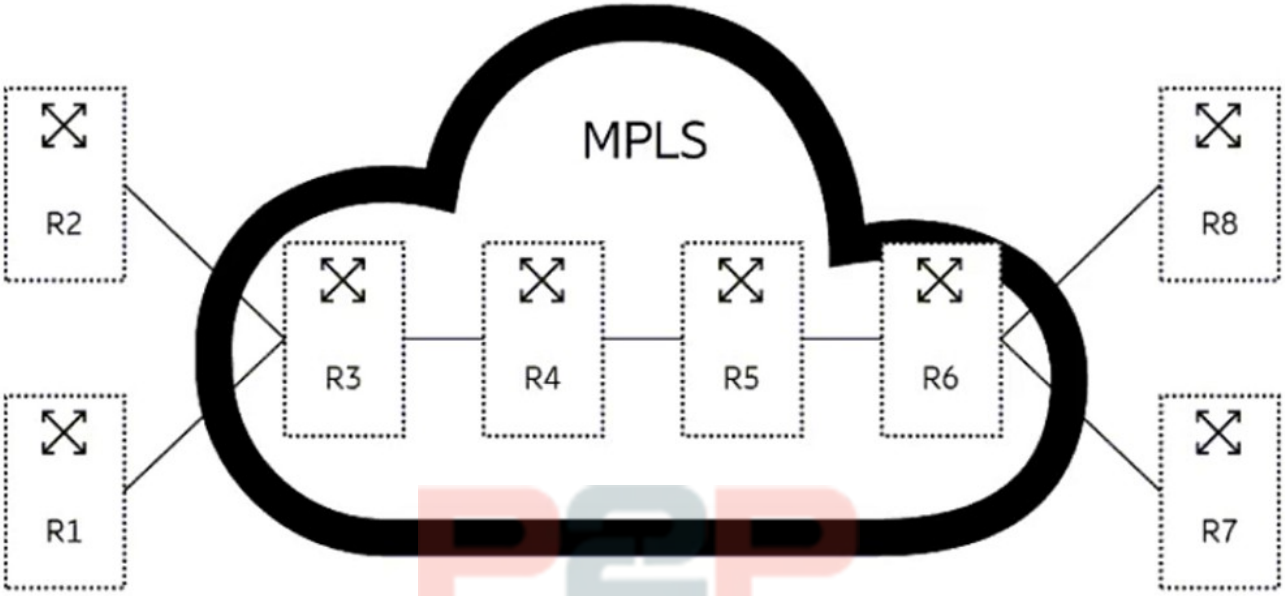
Explanation:

For IP destinations not found in the IS-IS Level 1 database, the Level 1 router must forward packets to the nearest Level 1-Level 2 router with the attach bit set. The attach bit is a flag in the IS-IS Level 1 LSP that indicates that the router is also a Level 2 router and can reach destinations outside the Level 1 area. The Level 1 router will install a default route pointing to the nearest Level 1-Level 2 router with the attach bit set. This way, the Level 1 router can forward packets to other areas without having to maintain a full Level 2 database.Reference:Ericsson IP Networking - Routing Protocols,Configure Attach Bit Set - Cisco

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Review the exhibit.



In the exhibit, which action is performed by router R3 for traffic arriving from router R2 towards router R4?

Options:

A- push
B- pop
C- swap
D- PHP

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In the exhibit, the action performed by router R3 for traffic arriving from router R2 towards router R4 is PHP, which stands for penultimate hop popping. PHP is a process in which the penultimate hop router (the router before the egress router) removes the top label from an MPLS packet before forwarding it to the egress router. This reduces the label stack depth of the packet and relieves the egress router from performing a label lookup operation. In the exhibit, router R3 is the penultimate hop for traffic arriving from router R2 towards router R4.Router R3 will perform a PHP operation, removing the top label from the incoming packet before forwarding it to router R478.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What does an LDP implicit null label cause?

Options:

A- swapping with a new label
B- penultimate hop popping by a downstream router
C- forwarding the packet unchanged
D- penultimate hop popping by an upstream router

Answer:

B

Explanation:

An LDP implicit null label causes penultimate hop popping by a downstream router. LDP is a protocol that distributes labels for MPLS forwarding along the shortest path calculated by an IGP. An implicit null label is a special label value of 3 that indicates that the downstream router does not need a label to forward the packet to its destination. When an upstream router receives an implicit null label from a downstream router, it removes (or pops) the label from the packet before sending it to the downstream router.This process is called penultimate hop popping (PHP) and it reduces the load on the downstream router, which can forward the packet based on its IP header or another label in the stack59.

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