



Cisco Service Provider Mobile Backhaul for Field Engineers (CMBFE)



EXAMKILLER

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Cisco

Exam 500-240

Cisco Mobile Backhaul for Field Engineers

Version: 7.0

[Total Questions: 29]

Question No : 1

How does traditional mobile networks scale?

- A. non-exponentially
- B. exponentially
- C. linearly
- D. nonlinearly

Answer: C

Question No : 2

SyncE clocking is provided at what OSI layer?

- A. Layer 3
- B. Layer 2 and 3
- C. Layer 1
- D. Layer 2

Answer: C

Question No : 3

What technology allows for the network to simulate actual wired connections for TDM or ATM backhaul?

- A. SONET
- B. SyncE
- C. IPSEC
- D. Pseudowire

Answer: D

Question No : 4

What does the **neighbor send label** command enable when issued on BGP routers?

- A. Enables the routers to add IPv6 labels to outgoing BGP updates

- B. Enables an EBGp multihop peer to propagate the next hop unchanged
- C. Enables the routers to add MPLS labels to outgoing BGP updates
- D. Allows peering between loopbacks

Answer: C

Question No : 5

If you partitioned the aggregation and RAN network layers into independent and insulated IGP domains, what will it do?

- A. Cross domain communication will be impossible
- B. The Core IGP will not scale
- C. it will increase the routing complexity and routing table
- D. it will reduce the size of the routing and forwarding tables in the RAN layer

Answer: D

Question No : 6

What does SyncE mainly provides?

- A. SyncE provides for time of day synchronization
- B. SyncE provides for accurate frequency synchronization
- C. SyncE provides for phase synchronization
- D. SyncE provides for time of day

Answer: B

Question No : 7

What are three purposes of partitioning the backhaul network into independent IGP domains? (Choose three.)

- A. to not enhance stability
- B. to reduce the size of the routing and forwarding tables on individual routers
- C. to ensure that reachability is not possible between domains
- D. to not ensure stability
- E. faster convergence

F. to enhance stability

Answer: B,E,F

Question No : 8

In a Cisco Unified MPLS for IP MBH network architecture the route scale is managed by the IGP route

redistribution is?

- A. not distributed access IGP route to the Core
- B. redistributed access IGP route to the Core
- C. by using different IGP routing protocol between the Access and the Core
- D. doing some route summarization false

Answer: A

Question No : 9

Which technology adopts a strategy in which the core, aggregation, and access networks are partitioned into separate MPLS/IP domains that are isolated at the IGP level but are still integrated through BGP labeled unicast for the forwarding of unicast traffic?

- A. Unified MPLS
- B. SONET
- C. LDP
- D. LFA FRR

Answer: A

Question No : 10

What type of PW is the CESoPSN?

- A. Structured and unstructured
- B. Unstructured
- C. Unframed
- D. Structured

Answer: D

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr903/software/guide/cem/16-7-1/b-cem-ds3-xe-16-7-1-asr900/b-cem-ds3-xe-16-7-1-asr900_chapter_010.pdf

Question No : 11

What is frequency, phase, and time of day synchronization in mobile architecture?

- A. is natively supported in IPv6
- B. is a key requirement for the radio equipment
- C. is not important
- D. was only required for legacy

Answer: B

Question No : 12

What is the primary reason for assigning role-based communities to routes advertised by different nodes?

- A. Perform policy based routing
- B. Prevent routing loops
- C. Reduce complexity
- D. Route filtering

Answer: D

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Mobility/EPN/4_0/

EPN_4_System_Concept_Guide.pdf

Question No : 13

If a router receives routes from a route reflector, packets destined to the learned prefixes by default must go through what path?

- A. To the next BGP hop
- B. To the BGP neighbor