

Chapter 1 : CCNP BCRAN Exam Cram 2 (Exam Cram) - | SlugBooks

The CCNP BCRAN Exam Cram 2 (Exam) is focused on what you need to know to pass the CCNP BCRAN exam. The Exam Cram 2 Method of Study provides you with a concise method to learn the exam topics. The Exam Cram 2 Method of Study provides you with a concise method to learn the exam topics.

Foundation Topics Queuing Overview Queuing is the process of sequencing packets before they leave a router interface. Normally, packets leave the router in the order they arrived. This first-in, first-out FIFO process does not give any special attention to voice or mission-critical traffic through the router. Cisco routers have a variety of queuing techniques that may be used to improve traffic throughput. Along with a discussion of traffic queuing, this chapter also addresses the topic of compression. Compression is a somewhat misunderstood tool. Although compression has a number of situations in which it is useful, it has just as many circumstances in which it is detrimental. The misconception that queuing is a necessary part of any router configuration is a topic that needs to be dealt with up front. As mentioned, any queuing strategy results in higher delay in the network, because of a higher per-packet processor requirement. In other words, each traffic type must be sorted out and dealt with according to the defined parameters of the queue. This is the trade-off for assuring that your critical traffic passes through the router. In an oversimplified view, queuing is simply sorting packets into some new sequence before they leave any particular interface. Queuing is only necessary when the existing traffic flow is having problems getting through the router. If all traffic is going through properly and no packet drops are occurring, leave it alone. Simply put, in the absence of congestion, do not implement a queuing strategy and leave the default setting alone. Depending on the interface type and speed, a queuing strategy might already be in place. Again, if it works, do not change it. That point cannot be stressed enough. It is also important to remember that regardless of the queuing method that is employed, in most cases, it never actually functions unless the egress interface is busy. If an interface is not stressed, and there is no outbound packet congestion, then the queuing strategy is not applied LLQ is the exception to this rule. If you want the queuing policy to work at all times, you must adjust the outbound hardware buffers to make it appear that the interface is always busy. The concept of queuing is shown in Figure In this diagram, packets are arriving at an interface at various intervals. Some are considered more important than others, but the router is not capable of distinguishing this by itself. Also, the flow of packets toward the interface is greater than the interface can empty out on the other side. Figure Queuing Concepts Figure shows that the voice packet arrived last, yet exits first. Also, small, interactive packets such as Telnet packets have the next highest priority. And finally, the generic web packets are sent through the router. Without a defined queuing mechanism, packets would be sent FIFO. There are two advanced types of queuing discussed in detail later in this chapter: Queuing is most effectively implemented on WAN links. Bursty traffic and low data rates can combine to create a congestive situation that can require administrative oversight to correct. Depending on the maximum transmission units MTUs of the surrounding media, queuing is most effective when applied to links with T1 1. In fact, any serial interfaces on a Cisco router use WFQ by default if the throughput clockrate is less than or equal to 2 Mbps. If congestion is temporary, queuing can be a proper remedy to the situation. If the congestion is chronic, queuing can compound the issue by introducing additional delay. If congestion is a constant issue, then it might be time to accept the fact that a bandwidth upgrade and possibly a router upgrade is in order. Although a circuit or hardware upgrade will cost considerably more than implementing a policy change, there are times when there is no other choice. The establishment of a queuing policy assists the network administrator with handling individual traffic types. The goal, typically, is to maintain the stability of the overall network, even in the face of numerous traffic needs and types. Unfortunately, a lot of time can be spent supporting traffic types that are not in line with company goals. Some administrators will transport all traffic, regardless of whether it is really necessary. Sometimes, it might be difficult to create or enforce a policy of policing traffic throwing out stuff that does not belong. Thus, queuing is necessary to sequence the important traffic first, and maybe leave the less important stuff to the back of the line. Queuing is an organization policy. It decides the order that packets leave any given interface. Queuing does not increase bandwidth. It simply

works within the parameters of an interface and best utilizes those parameters. Note that different queuing strategies have different opinions on the term "best. Figure serves as a fundamental map to assist in that decision. As shown in the figure, you must determine whether the level of congestion constitutes a condition that requires queuing. Once you make that determination, another decision awaits. How strictly should the control of the queuing policy be enforced? Are the defaults OK, or should a more granular approach be applied?

Chapter 2 : Download CCNP BCRAN Exam Cram 2 (Exam Cram) PDF Free - Video Dailymotion

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Which HFC cable network statement is true about the downstream data channel to the customer and the upstream data channel to the service provider? The upstream data path is assigned a channel in a higher frequency range than the downstream path has. The downstream data path is assigned a 30 MHz channel and the upstream data path is assigned a 1 MHz channel. The downstream data path is assigned a fixed bandwidth channel and the upstream data path uses a variable bandwidth channel. Both upstream and downstream data paths are assigned in 6 MHz channels. None of the above. A mixed optical-coaxial network in which optical fiber replaces some or all of the traditional trunk portion of the cable network. The HFC architecture is the evolution of an initial cable system and signifies a network that incorporates both optical fiber along with coaxial cable to create a broadband network. By upgrading a cable plant to an HFC architecture, you can deploy a data network over an HFC system to offer high-speed Internet services and you can serve more subscribers. The cable network is segmented into smaller service areas in which fewer amplifiers are cascaded after each optical node-typically five or fewer. The tree-and-branch network architecture for HFC can be a fiber backbone, cable area network, superdistribution, fiber to the feeder, or a ring. An RF signal transmission TV channels, data from source headend to the destination subscribers. Downstream is also called a forward path. An RF signal transmission opposite to downstream-from subscribers to the headend. Upstream is also called a return or reverse path. Delivering services over a cable network requires different RF frequencies-the outgoing frequencies are in the 5-to 10 MHz range, the incoming are in the 5-to 10 MHz range. To deliver data services over a cable network TV channels which usually operate at 6 MHz range for the downstream, and 6 MHz or less for asymmetric cable connections for upstream traffic from the corresponding frequency range are usually used. Many small Certkiller branch offices use broadband cable for data connection access. Which three modulation signaling standards are used in broadband cable technology? B, C, D Explanation: Data transmission where multiple pieces of data are sent simultaneously to increase the effective rate of transmission. In cable systems, the term broadband refers to the frequency-division multiplexing FDM of many signals in a wide radio frequency RF bandwidth over an HFC network, and the capability to handle vast amounts of information. The standard was created in 1984 and is named after the National Television System Committee formed in 1963. The standard uses a 6-MHz modulated signal. The color difference signals an alternate phase at the horizontal line rate. Which two statements are true about broadband cable HFC systems? Cable modems operate at Layers 1, 2, and 3 of the OSI model. Cable modems operate at Layers 1 and 2 of the OSI model. A function of the cable modem termination system is to convert the digital data stream from the end user host into a modulated RF signal for transmission onto the cable system. Cable modems only operate at Layer 1 of the OSI model. A function of the cable modem termination system CMTS is to convert the modulated signal from the cable modem into a digital signal. A Certkiller remote user is getting Internet access from the local cable provider. When an individual is connected to the Internet by way of a CATV cable service, what kind of traffic is considered upstream traffic? Broadcast traffic, including the cable TV signals. Traffic between the headend and the TV signal. Traffic between the headend and the supplier antenna. All of the above can be considered upstream Answer: In the CATV space, the downstream channels in a cable plant cable head-end to subscribers is a point-to-multipoint channel. This does have very similar characteristics to transmitting over an Ethernet segment where one transmitter is being listened to by many receivers. The major difference is that base-band modulation has been replaced by a more densely modulated RF carrier with very sophisticated adaptive signal processing and forward error correction FEC. In the upstream direction subscriber cable modems transmitting towards the head-end the environment is many transmitters and one receiver. This introduces the need for precise scheduling of packet transmissions to achieve high utilization and precise power control so as to not overdrive the receiver or other amplifier electronics in the cable system. Since the upstream direction is like a single receiver with many antennas, the channels are much more

susceptible to interfering noise products. In the cable industry, we generally call this ingress noise. As ingress noise is an inherent part of CATV plants, the observable impact is an unfortunate rise in the average noise floor in the upstream channel. To overcome this noise jungle, upstream modulation is not as dense as in the downstream and we have to use more effective FEC as used in the downstream. Determines the time of day. Scan for a downstream channel and the establishment of timing synchronization with the CMTS. You are building a small network at your home and you intend on connecting your cable modem to a Cisco router. Which router interface would you connect the modem to? Therefore, if you have a Cisco router behind the Cable Modem, then the host name for the router configured using the hostname command should be the same host name given by the ISP. When a cable modem is being provisioned to operate with a host system for Internet services, which two options must occur before Layer 1 and 2 connectivity can occur? The cable modem powering up must scan and lock on the RF data channel in the downstream path. The cable modem must register with the CMTS. The modem must read specific maintenance messages in the downstream path. Once these steps are completed, layers 1 and 2 will be operational. How is cable broadband technology able to transmit downstream and upstream data while at the same time delivering television content? The cable operator uses the VHF hyperband to transmit and receive data signals. The cable operator assigns any available spectrum to data, depending on how its own Actualtests. The cable operator places its data signals into clean areas where there is no interference from noise or other signals. In some systems, coaxial cable is the only medium used for distributing signals. When a cable company offers Internet access over the cable, Internet information can use the same cables because the cable modem system puts downstream data -- data sent from the Internet to an individual computer -- into a 6-MHz channel. On the cable, the data looks just like a TV channel. So Internet downstream data takes up the same amount of cable space as any single channel of programming. Certkiller operates a DSL network. What does the "dsl operating-mode auto" command configure on a Cisco router? It configures a Cisco router to automatically detect the proper modulation method to use when connecting an ATM interface. It configures a Cisco router to automatically detect the proper encapsulation method to use when connecting an ATM interface. It configures a Cisco router to automatically detect the proper authentication method to use when connecting an ATM interface. None of the above Actualtests. Which statement about xDSL implementations is true? DSL is not a complete end-to-end solution, but rather a physical layer transmission technology similar to dial, cable, or wireless. DSL connections are deployed in the "last Actualtests. Data service provided by a DSL connection is always-on. The data rate that DSL service can provide depends upon the distance between the subscriber and the CO. The smaller the distance, the higher data rate can be achieved. If close enough to a CO offering DSL service, the subscriber might be able to receive data at rates of up to 6. Which proprietary DSL encapsulation type has the potential of dividing telephone lines into three widely separated, distinct channels for the sake of minimizing interference between voice, upstream and downstream data flows? CAP operates by dividing the signals on the telephone line into three distinct bands: The upstream channel from the user back to the server is carried in a band between 25 and KHz. The downstream channel from the server to the user begins at KHz and goes up to a point that varies depending on a number of conditions line length, line noise, number of users in a particular telephone company switch but has a maximum of about 1. This system, with the three channels widely separated, minimizes the possibility of interference between the channels on one line, or between the signals on different lines. None of the above Answer: Which ADSL modulation type: DMT is based in the use of the IFFT to generate a set of sub-channels, and transmit information in each sub-channel independently. Figure 1 shows the G. LITE spectrum with indication of the POTS, upstream pilot tone, downstream pilot tone, subcarrier spacing, and number of subcarriers for the upstream and downstream direction. Dividing the available bandwidth into a set of independent, orthogonal subchannels are the key to DMT performance. By measuring the SNR of each subchannel and then assigning a number of bits based on its quality, DMT transmits data on subcarriers with good SNRs and avoids regions of the frequency spectrum that are too noisy or severely attenuated. The underlying modulation technique is based on quadrature amplitude modulation QAM. Each subchannel is 4. The downstream is up to kHz, offering subchannels, and the upstream from 26 to kHz, offering 25 upstream subchannels. Certain physical factors are capable of severely limiting the maximum

speed available on a DSL connection. Which of the following describe the factors that are capable of it? Choose all that apply A. Number of telephones attached to the local loop. Gauge of wire used on the local loop. Bridge taps in the local loop. DSL is a highly distance-sensitive technology.

Chapter 3 : CCNP Remote Access Examcram.

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Some have been around quite some time. Others are more modern, and can be quite complex and difficult to understand. Due to the complexity of more modern queuing technologies, it is difficult to describe and understand them without first understanding the queuing basics that lead up to the more complex methods. This section describes the following three queuing methods that lead up to the complex queuing methods discussed later: In essence, it is the first-come, first-served approach to data forwarding. In FIFO, packets are transmitted in the order in which they are received. Keep in mind that this process occurs on each interface in a router, not in the router as a whole. Normally, such high-bandwidth interfaces do not have problems getting traffic out the door. Figure displays the basic model of FIFO. Notice that there are three different sizes of packets. One potential problem of FIFO is that the small packets must wait in line for the larger packets to get dispatched. In the figure, the smallest packet is actually ready to leave before the largest packet is finished arriving. However, because the largest packet started to arrive at the interface first, it gets to leave the interface first. This actually causes gaps between data on the wire, which decreases efficiency. The packets are routed to the interface and stored queued in router memory until transmittal. The transmission order is based on the arrival order of the first bit of the packet, even though the last bit may be still far away. Essentially, the outbound packet buffer is selected as soon as its outbound interface is selected. Fair Queuing FIFO queuing does not offer any way to permit packets that are "ready" to be transmitted to leave before packets that are still "preparing" to be transmitted. As was demonstrated in Figure , large packets, based on arrival time, can clog an outbound interface because their first bit was first to arrive on the interface. Fair Queuing is a methodology that allows packets that are ready to be transmitted to leave, even if they started to arrive after another packet. Using the same example as before, the effects of FQ are shown in Figure The same data flow is sent to the egress interface, only this time the smallest packets are allowed to leave first because they are ready to leave before the larger packet. FQ allows smaller packets to "cut the line" in front of larger packets that are still in the process of arriving. This process solves the FIFO problem of gaps between packets on the wire caused by the blocking by the large packets. Different data patterns may suffer in a FIFO environment. Consider Telnet and FTP competing for the same egress interface. With FQ, the small Telnet packets are allowed to leave once each packet has completely arrived at the interface. When a large FTP packet is ready to go, it is dispatched. Then, while another large FTP packet is building in the buffer, multiple Telnet packets are sent. However, FQ does not take into account any parameters stored within the packet, such as type of service ToS. Some small packets, such as voice, should have a higher priority than other small packets, such as Telnet. If size were the only delimiter FQ , then small voice packets would be considered the "same" as small Telnet packets. This could cause delay and jitter in the voice quality. WFQ starts by sorting traffic that arrives on an egress interface into conversations or flows. The router determines what the actual flows are, and the administrator cannot influence this decision. Not all values may be used to determine any flow. The ToS is not used to determine flow. The administrator can define the maximum number of flows possible. The router performs the flow selection. WFQ dispatches packets from the front of any given flow only. Thus, a packet in the middle of flow 2 cannot be dispatched until all the packets at the front of flow 2 are sent. In other words, each flow is handled in FIFO order. Remember that FQ looks at when a packet finished arriving relative time to determine when it actually is dispatched. Thus, the priority of the packet specified in the ToS bits becomes a "weight" when dispatching packets through an egress interface. WFQ multiplies this relative time by a mathematical variation of the ToS to determine the new "when to dispatch" number. In reality, the multiplier numbers are much larger, but on a similar scale. Figure shows how the WFQ system works. Three packets have arrived on this egress interface. The router, configured for FQ on this interface, has determined that there are three different flows. The administrator cannot impact the flow selection process. The relative arrival time is shown

below the queue. FQ corrects this by sending the smallest first, then the medium one, then the largest. Thus, WFQ adjusts the dispatch accordingly. Remember that all values shown here for the "multiplier" are adjusted for simple mathematical examples. Real numbers are much larger, but on a similar scale. The large packet starts arriving at time 10, but finishes at time 18. With a ToS of 0, the multiplication factor is 8. The medium packet starts arriving at time 11, but finishes at time 16. Its ToS of 5 has a multiplication factor of 3. And finally, the small packet starts arriving at time 12, however it finishes at time 12. Table takes all these potentially confusing numbers and arranges them logically. Table Weighted Fair Queuing Packet.

Chapter 4 : Cisco Prep & test bundle, Exam Cram pdf,

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Chapter 5 : CCNP BCRAN Exam Certification Guide (CCNP Self-Study,) : Brian Morgan :

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features to help you increase retention and recall. It does this in the following ways: Repeating information that connects to another concept helps retention, and describing the same concept in several ways throughout a chapter increases the number of connectors to the same pieces of information. Finally, accompanying this book is a CD-ROM that has exam-like, multiple-choice questions as well as simulation-based questions. These are useful for you to practice taking the exam and to get accustomed to the time restrictions imposed during the exam. This is to be expected—“all the information taken as a whole is what produces a CCNP. Knowing the syntax is key, however, because the list contains some bogus commands in addition to the real ones. The exam can be taken at any Pearson VUE testing center <http://www.pearsonvue.com>: As with most Cisco exams, you cannot mark a question and return to it. In other words, you must answer a question before moving on, even if this means guessing. Remember that a blank answer is scored as incorrect. You must read each question and each answer completely before making a selection. Very few candidates score percent in all categories—the key is to pass. The exam has so few questions that giving up just one question because of lack of diligence can mean the difference between passing and failing. Four questions one way or the other can mean a change of 10 to 20 percent! This was not done to show how much smarter we are, but to allow you a certain level of comfort when you have mastered the material in this book. Instead, we tried to capture the essence of each topic and to present questions and scenarios that push the envelope on each topic that is covered for the BCRAN exam. The audience for this book includes candidates that have successfully completed the Building Cisco Remote Access Networks BCRAN class and those that have a breadth of experience in this area. The show and debug commands from that class are fair game for questions within the Remote Access exam, and hands-on work is the best way to commit those to memory. If you have not taken the BCRAN course, the quizzes and scenarios in this book should give you a good idea of how prepared you are to skip the class and test out based on your experience. Cisco has not attempted to become the only source for consulting and implementation services for network deployments using Cisco products. In and , Cisco embarked on a channel program in which business partners would work with smaller and midsize businesses with whom Cisco could not form a peer relationship. With so many partners involved, Cisco needed to certify the skill levels of the employees of the partner companies. To certify, a written test also at Thomson Prometric had to be passed, and then a two-day hands-on lab test was administered by Cisco. Cisco would certify resellers and services partners by using the number of employed CCIEs as the gauge. This criterion worked well originally, partly because Cisco had only a few large partners. In fact, the partners in “ were generally large integrators that targeted the midsize corporations with whom Cisco did not have the engineering resources to maintain a personal relationship. This was a win-win situation for both Cisco and the partners. As stated, Cisco used the number of CCIEs on staff as a criterion in determining the partner status of another company. That status in turn dictated the discount received by the reseller when buying from Cisco. Cisco, however, needed their skills to continue to capture the small-business market, which was “and is “one of the largest markets in the internetworking arena. Service companies need more implementation skills, and resellers working Because Novell, Windows NT, Linux, or any other routed protocols generally need to be routed somewhere, the integrators want a piece of that business as well.

Chapter 6 : Craig Dennis (Author of CCNP Bcran Exam Certification Guide)

Teen has her face and slit cram-packed full of big shlong.

Several models are available including , , and . The supported network interfaces include the following: Cisco series include Cisco and Cisco . Each of these have three network module slots. The presence of network module slots allows us to use variety of network modules and protocols. It is ideal where large number of remote users want to access the central site using dial up or ISDN services. Cisco series includes Cisco through Cisco . Each router has one empty network module slot. Cisco series include Cisco . Cisco series include Cisco , Cisco series includes Cisco , and routers. Each router has two empty WAN slots and one empty network module slot. Note that Cisco series , , , and are recommended for branch office applications. Series are easy to configure multiprotocol ISDN access routers. Cisco has Serial interface. These are also fixed configuration routers. Note that Cisco series, series, and series are recommended for telecommuter or home office. Each router has one WAN slot. Models ,, have one Ethernet interface, whereas model has 2 Ethernet interfaces. Cisco series include Cisco , and several other models. Cisco series includes Cisco , and , routers. The major difference between and is that the later provides support for Fast Ethernet. It is recommended that you practice configuration of routers using ConfigMaker, a free utility available at Cisco Website and free to download and use. By observing the status of various LEDs on a Cisco router, the health of a router can be found quickly. However, if the LED status is OK, and the problem still remains, you need to consult the manufacturer documentation for troubleshooting. Important LEDs on a Cisco router are as follows: Green indicates that the DC power to the router is OK. Green indicates that the router has booted properly. Green indicates an active connection on the serial port of WAN interface card. Activity indicates an active connection on the serial port of WAN interface card. This indicates that data is being sent or received. Frame collisions are indicated by a flashing yellow LED. TxD pin 2 on DTE: If you are using a 25 pin connector on either end, and the cable is straight through, there is one to one correspondence in the pin connections. However, if you are using 25 pin connector at one end and 9 pin connector at the other end, the pin numbers change. This is achieved by rolling the pins in the cable or in the DB adapter. Note that rolling the signals twice is same as using straight through cables or adapters without any rolling at all.

Chapter 7 : Eric Quinn (Author of CCNP)

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Chapter 9 : training exam material,CCNP exam dumps, CCNP exam questions answers

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