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Question: 1

Which of the following qualifies to be capabilities of CB shaping? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. When it is similar to CAR with added shaping capabilities.
- B. When it can be applied only as an output but not input shaper.
- C. When it can be configured using MQC
- D. When it is dissimilar to CAR with no additional shaping capabilities.
- E. When it can be applied to individual VCs on a multipoint Frame Relay interface.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

Class-based Shaping, like Class-based Policing, is used to rate-limit traffic within the CBWFQ queueing system. Class-based Shaping works by metering the traffic rate and delaying excessive packets until they conform to the configured shaped rate.

Class-based Shaping is very similar to Generic Traffic Shaping (GTS), but is implemented as a part of the CB-WFQ system and is configured via the Cisco IOS MQC. Like GTS, Classbased Shaping has no packet marking capability.

Reference:

Introduction to IP QoS p.9-93

Question: 2

You are the network administrator at Companyxyz. The newly appointed Companyxyz trainee wants to know which three are primary functions of QPM. What will your reply be? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It can enable protocol discovery using NBAR
- B. It can verify consistency of deployed QoS policies
- C. It allows centralized enterprise-wide QoS policy
- D. It combines configuration and monitoring into one tool
- E. It scales QoS policy deployment quickly and accurately
- F. All of the above.

Answer: B, C, E

Reference:

DQOS Exam Certification Guide p.102

Question: 3

Which of the following tasks are necessary when configuring Service Assurance Agent (SAA agent)? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. You must schedule the operation
- B. You must configure the data collection frequency
- C. You must configure the operation type
- D. You must configure a collection probe on the router
- E. You must configure timer parameters for the SAA agent

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

To configure a new SAA operation, perform the following steps, beginning in in global configuration mode:

- Step 1** Enter RTR configuration mode using the `rtr op-number` command. The *op-number* argument specifies an identification number for the operation you will be configuring.
- Step 2** Use one of the **type** commands to specify which type of operation you are configuring.
- Step 3** (Optional) Configure characteristics for the operation, one characteristic per line, using the commands found in "Configuring SAA Operation Characteristics" section.
- Step 4** Type **exit** to return to global configuration mode.
- Step 5** (Optional) Set reaction conditions for the operation, as explained in the "Reaction Thresholds" section.
- Step 6** Schedule the operation start-time, as explained in the "Scheduling the Operation" section.

Reference:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1831/products_configuration_guide_chapter09186a00800ca63e.html

Question: 4

The SSA agent is used to measure which of the following SLA metrics? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Jitter
- B. Interface utilization
- C. Packet loss
- D. Response time
- E. Client response
- F. Router buffer allocation

Answer: A, C, D

Explanation:

The SAA allows you to measure and monitor the following:

- SLA metrics such as round-trip response time and availability.
- Voice-over-IP (VoIP) metrics such as jitter, packet loss, and availability of synthetic VoIP traffic.
- Web metrics and applications.
- Quality of Service (QoS) and accuracy metrics such as IP packet precedence levels.

Reference:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1830/products_feature_guide09186a0080087a78.html

Question: 5

Which of the following is part of SMS? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. QDM
- B. CiscoWorks2000 Resource Manager Essentials
- C. RSVP COPS Server
- D. Service Level Manager
- E. CiscoViewCiscoWorks 2000 Management Server
- F. All of the above

Answer: B, D, E

Explanation:

SMS includes two main components. First, the Service Level Manager (SLM) is software that runs on the same host as CiscoWorks2000. SLM provides information to the end user of SMS, and generates the configuration of the probes based on end-user input. SMS collection

Managers (CMs) are software agents that run on computers spread around the network for scaling purposes, or a CM can reside on the SLM server for small installations.

Reference:

Cisco Press – DQOS Exam Certification Guide p.667

Question: 6

Under which circumstances will you use QPM? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. When monitoring queue depth.
- B. When ensuring end to end QOS commitments.
- C. When measuring client response time.
- D. When defining rules that match business requirements
- E. When creating and deploying a decentralized enterprise-wide QOS policy.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

You can use the Cisco QoS Policy Manager (QPM) to overcome the configuration correctness and consistency problem. QPM creates the QoS configurations for you, based on your input about QoS policies using a GUI. QPM loads the configurations, and re-verifies the QoS configurations to discover whether changes have been made. It can also reconfigure a router after someone has inadvertently changed the QoS configuration – automatically. Any large QoS implementation begs for the use of QPM.

Question: 7

QDM Performance Monitor will graph which of the following metrics? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Drop Rate.
- B. Packet Collisions and FCS error rates.
- C. Pre/Post Policy Bit rate / Byte count /Packet Count.
- D. Queue Depth.
- E. Round trip packet delay.
- F. All of the above.

Answer: A, C, D

Explanation:

The QDM user can perform two types of tasks. First, the user can configure QoS tools using a graphical interface from a browser. The user can also monitor real-time statistics about QoS behavior inside the single device, including graphs of bit/byte/packets rates, drop rates, queue depth, and so on.

Reference:

DQOS Exam Certification Guide p.660

Question: 8

Which of the following show commands will display information regarding frame-relay fragmentation?

- A. Show frame-relay pvc
- B. Show frame-relay queue
- C. Show frame-relay fragment
- D. Show frame-relay tracert
- E. Show frame-relay traffic shaping

Answer: C

Explanation:

The show frame-relay fragment command displays statistics of Frame Relay fragmentation methods. This output shows whether Frame Relay fragmentation is in effect and working as configured. The output also shows possible fragmentation timeouts, indicating that some fragments were lost in the Frame Relay network and could not be reassembled. If the number of timeouts is significant, this may indicate significant frame loss in the Frame Relay network.

Reference:

Introduction to IP QoS p.6-62

Question: 9

Disregarding fragment size, which of the following LFI mechanism never fragments voice frames?

- A. FRF .3
- B. FRF.9
- C. FRF.11 Annex C
- D. FRF.6
- E. FRF .12

Answer: C

Explanation:

FRF.11 Annex C never fragment voice frames.

Only this LFI mechanism is used with voice traffic.

There are three LFI mechanisms implemented in Cisco IOS:

- 1) Multilink PPP with Interleaving is by far the most common and widely used form of LFI.
- 2) FRF.11 Annex C LFI is used with Voice over Frame Relay (VoFR).
- 3) FRF.12 Frame Relay LFI is used with Frame Relay data connections.
- 4) In an ATM network, using separate PVCs carrying voice and data can be used to interleave packets when they are output on an interface.

Reference:

Introduction to IP QoS p.6-47

Question: 10

Which of the following statements regarding cRTP compression is valid?

- A. IP, TCP, and RTP headers are compressed, since the headers are uncompressed on the other end of the link.
- B. UDP and RTP headers are compressed, but the IP header is not, so the VoIP packets can be delivered to the terminating gateway.
- C. IP, UDP, and RTP headers are compressed, since the headers are uncompressed on the other end of the link.
- D. TCP and RTP headers are actually removed, with a smaller header added that includes information that has changed since the last full header sent.
- E. None of the above.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When using RTP compression IP packets that also have RTP headers are compressed. The compression algorithm does not compress the data-link header or trailer. It does compress the IP, UDP, and RTP headers. It does not compress any user data that follows the RTP header.

Question: 11

You are the network administrator at Companyxyz. The newly appointed Companyxyz trainee wants to know what the approximate bandwidths required for a G.729a VoIP call with and without cRTP enabled is. What will your reply be?

- A. 5.3 Kbps/8 Kbps
- B. 11 Kbps/26 Kbps
- C. 12 Kbps/24 Kbps
- D. 28 Kbps/64 Kbps
- E. None of the above.

Answer: B

Reference:

DQOS Exam Certification Guide p.39

Question: 12

Study the Exhibit below carefully:

```
Policy-map shape-it
Class customer1
Bandwidth
Class customer2
Bandwidth 384
Interface serial 3
Service-policy output shape-it
```

You want to add CB shaping to interface serial 3, so that each customer is shaped to 64 Kbps beyond what is committed to the. Which command needs to be added to the policy map for customer 2?

- A. Shape average 448
- B. Shaping average 448
- C. Shape average 448000
- D. Shaping average 448000

Answer: C

Question: 13

Study the Configuration below carefully:

```
interface multilink 1
ip addr 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0
fair-queue
ppp multilink
ppp multilink fragment-delay 140 160
```

Which statement will be valid for this configuration?

- A. Fragmentation is not yet enabled.
- B. Fragmentation is only partially enabled.

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