

# Midterm/Exam review Looking over what I got wrong

## Short answers

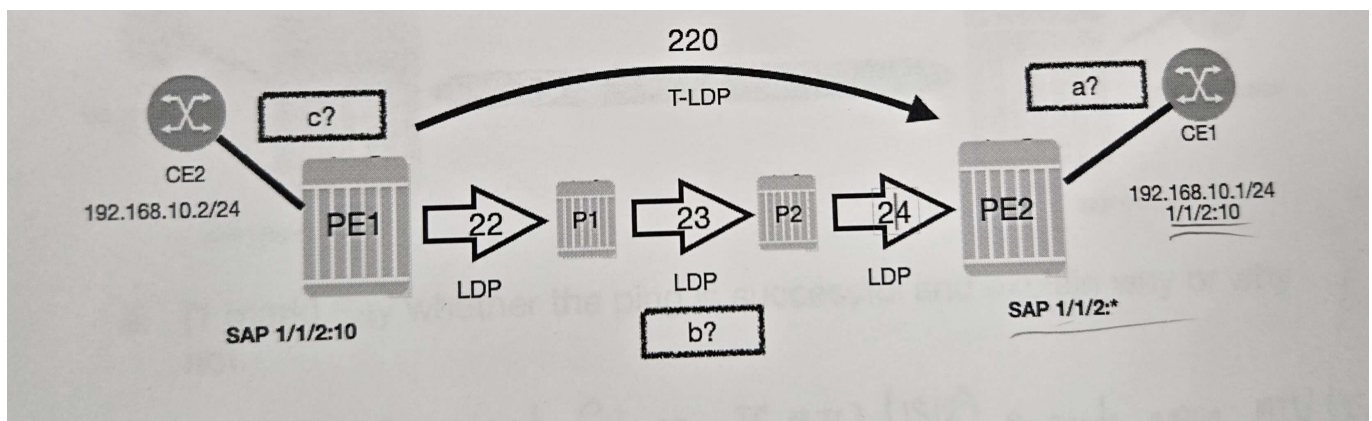
List 3 Types of MPLS routers and give the label operation performed

- iLER, performs push operations
- eLER, performs pop operations
- LSR, performs swap operations

How many service tunnels can a single MPLS transport tunnel carry?

There is no limit

Based on the following diagram:

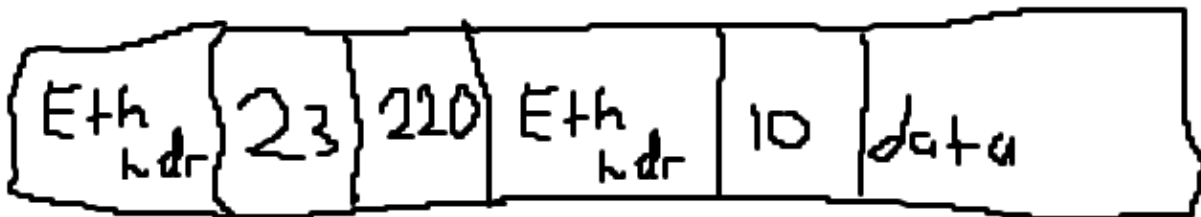


- a. Frame transmitted from CE1 to SAP on PE2
- b. Frame transmitted from P2 to P1
- c. Frame transmitted from PE1 to CE2

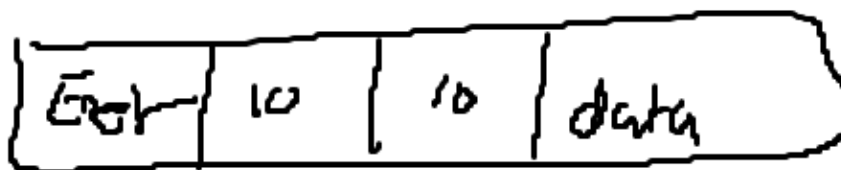
a.



b



c




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All interfaces on the PE and P routers in our lab topology are configured for LDP except the diagonal P links (R1 to R4 and R2 to R3). The route table for R1 shows the diagonal link as the next hop to R4. From which router or routers will R1 install an egress label in the LFIB for 10.10.10.4?

There would be no egress label because LDP isn't configured on the interface that links R1 to R4.

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For each of the following RSVP-TE messages, say whether it flows downstream or upstream

1. Path - downstream
2. Resv - upstream
3. Path Tear - downstream
4. Resv Tear - upstream
5. Path Err - upstream
6. Resv Err - downstream

**The error messages will always flow in the opposite direction of the creation and tears**

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How does the head-end router determine where to send the Path message to signal an LSP-Path when there are no hops specified in the primary path?

Follows the IGP path to the tail-end router

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List the Ethernet port encapsulation types supported on the Nokia 7750 SR and describe each one

note: This question focuses on the PORTS so don't consider services

null: no VLAN tags

dot1q: one VLAN tag

QinQ: two VLAN tags

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Examining the output from routers R1, R2 and R3 shown below and answer the questions following:

10. Examine the output from routers R1, R2 and R3 shown below and answer the questions following.

\*A:R01(P1) # show router ldp bindings prefixes prefix 10.10.10.4/32

=====

LDP Bindings (IPv4 LSR ID 10.10.10.1)  
(IPv6 LSR ID ::)

=====

LDP IPv4 Prefix Bindings

=====

Prefix	Peer	FEC-Flags
IgrLbl	EgrLbl	
EgrNextHop	EgrIntf/LspId	
10.10.10.4/32		
10.10.10.2:0		
524284N		524285
10.1.2.2		1/1/2
10.10.10.4/32		
10.10.10.3:0		
524284U		524286
--		--

=====

No. of IPv4 Prefix Bindings: 2

=====

\*A:R02(P2) # show router ldp bindings prefixes prefix 10.10.10.4/32

=====

LDP Bindings (IPv4 LSR ID 10.10.10.2)  
(IPv6 LSR ID ::)

=====

LDP IPv4 Prefix Bindings

=====

Prefix	Peer	FEC-Flags
IgrLbl	EgrLbl	
EgrNextHop	EgrIntf/LspId	
10.10.10.4/32		
10.10.10.1:0		
524285U		524284
--		--
10.10.10.4/32		
10.10.10.4:0		
--		
10.2.4.4		524287
		1/1/3
10.10.10.4/32		
10.10.10.6:0		
524285U		524286
--		--

=====

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Midterm

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No. of IPv4 Prefix Bindings: 3

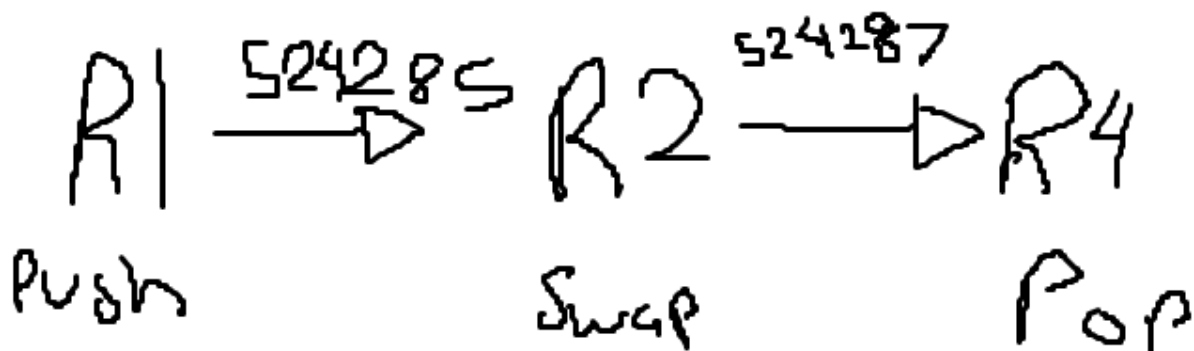
=====

```

A:R03(P3)# show router ldp bindings prefixes prefix 10.10.10.4/32
=====
LDP Bindings (IPv4 LSR ID 10.10.10.3)
              (IPv6 LSR ID ::)
=====
LDP IPv4 Prefix Bindings
=====
Prefix
Peer
IgrLbl
EgrNextHop
FEC-Flags
EgrLbl
EgrIntf/LspId
-----
10.10.10.4/32
10.10.10.1:0
524285U
--
524284
--
10.10.10.4/32
10.10.10.4:0
--
524287
1/1/2
10.10.10.4/32
10.10.10.7:0
524285U
--
524284
--
-----
No. of IPv4 Prefix Bindings: 3
=====

```

b. For each hop of the LSP from R1 to R4 inclusive, say what the label operation is and what are the relevant label values



Examining the output from below. What changed in the configuration of R1 from the previous question to cause this change



12. Examine the output shown below and answer the questions following.

```
*A:R01(P1)# show router mpls lsp "toR4" path detail
```

```
MPLS LSP toR4 Path (Detail)
```

```
Legend :
```

```
@ - Detour Available
b - Bandwidth Protected
s - Soft Preemption
S - Strict
A - ABR
```

```
# - Detour In Use
n - Node Protected
```

```
L - Loose
+ - Inherited
```

```
LSP toR4
Path path-x
```

```
LSP Name      : toR4
From          : 10.10.10.1
To            : 10.10.10.4
Admin State   : Up
Path Name     : path-x
Path LSP ID   : 28676
Path Admin    : Up
Out Interface : 1/1/3
Path Up Time  : 0d 00:00:16
Retry Limit   : 0
Retry Attempt : 0

Oper State    : Up
Path Type     : Primary
Path Oper     : Up
Out Label     : 524280
Path Down Time : 0d 00:00:00
Retry Timer   : 30 sec
Next Retry In : 0 sec
```

```
*** output removed ***
```

```
Include Groups :
None
Exclude Groups :
None

Oper IncludeGroups:
None
Oper ExcludeGroups:
None

Adaptive      : Enabled
Preference    : n/a
Path Trans    : 3
Degraded      : False
Failure Code   : noError
Failure Node  : n/a
Explicit Hops :
10.1.3.3(L)

Actual Hops   :
10.1.3.1(10.10.10.1)
-> 10.1.3.3(10.10.10.3)
-> 10.3.4.4(10.10.10.4)

Resignal Eligible: False
Last Resignal    : n/a

Oper Metric    : 16777215
CSPF Queries   : 0

Record Label   : N/A
Record Label   : 524281
Record Label   : 524280

CSPF Metric    : 0
```

```
*A:R01(P1)#
```

**b. what are the label operations and label values at each hop?**

10.1.3.1 --> 10.1.3.3: PUSH --> 52481

10.1.3.3 --> 10.3.4.4: SWAP --> 524281 --> 524280

Label is POPPED at R4

**This only got me 0.5, pop was missing for full marks**

In the VPLS on R1 shown below, a broadcast frame is received from R5 (10.10.10.5). Describe how the frame is flooded by R1

```
A:student@R01(P1)# show service id 100 base
```

```
=====
```

```
Service Basic Information
```

```
=====
```

```
Service Id       : 100                Vpn Id           : 0
Service Type     : VPLS
MACSec enabled   : no
Name             : 100
Description      : (Not Specified)
Customer Id      : 1                  Creation Origin    : manual
Last Status Change: 06/23/2024 12:37:32
Last Mgmt Change  : 06/23/2024 15:04:07
Etree Mode       : Disabled
Admin State      : Up                  Oper State         : Up
MTU               : 1514
SAP Count        : 1                  SDP Bind Count     : 4
```

```
-----
```

```
Service Access & Destination Points
```

```
-----
```

Identifier	Type	AdmMTU	OprMTU	Adm	Opr
sap:1/1/5	null	1514	1514	Up	Up
sdp:2:100 M(10.10.10.2)	Mesh	0	8682	Up	Up
sdp:3:100 M(10.10.10.3)	Mesh	0	8682	Up	Up
sdp:4:100 M(10.10.10.4)	Mesh	0	8682	Up	Up
sdp:5:100 S(10.10.10.5)	Spok	0	8682	Up	Up

```
=====
```

The frame gets flooded to all SAPs and Mesh SDPs

## Multiple choice

2. Which statement is correct regarding the definition of a P router in an MPLS network providing VPN services?

- a. P routers are service-aware
- b. P routers are typically LERs
- c. P routers perform label PUSH and POP operations
- d. P routers perform label SWAP operations

Correct answer: d

6. A Nokia 7750 SR enabled with LDP has multiple equal cost paths to a given FEC. After ECMP is enabled on the router, which of the following statements will be FALSE?

- a. Number of entries in the LIB will increase
- b. Number of entries in the FIB will increase
- c. The router will have multiple LSP tunnels for the given FEC
- d. The router will generate a single label for the given FEC

Correct answer: a

8. What are the minimum two elements required to configure an RSVP TE LSP

- a. A SAP and spoke-sdp or mesh-sip
- b. A primary path and the address of the tail-end router
- c. A primary and a secondary path
- d. an IGP and administratively enabling RSVP

Correct answer: b

10. An MPLS router is signalled a label of 3 for a FEC by its downstream router. What does the router do when it receives a data packet for this FEC from an upstream router? Choose the best answer:

- a. Performs a label SWAP and transmits the data packet with a label of 3
- b. PUSHes a label of 3 and transmits the data packet
- c. silently discards the packet
- d. Sends the packet to the CPM for OAM operations
- e. it POPs the outer label and forwards the data packet to the downstream router

Correct answer: e

**label 3 = implicit null --> and can only be sent by the egress router for penultimate label popping**

11. Which of the following is an advantage of LDP over RSVP-TE as an MPLS label signalling protocol

- a. LDP requires fewer router resources than RSVP-TE
- b. LDP supports the signalling of LSPs that follow a path other than the one provided by the IGP
- c. LDP supports the signalling of one or more secondary LSP-Paths that can be used as a backup if the primary goes down
- d. LDP supports the use of constraint-based routing to calculate diverse paths for its LSPs

Correct answer: a

12. When an operator uses the *show router ldp bindings* command, which construct is viewed?

- a. RIB
- b. FIB
- c. LIB
- d. LFIB

Correct answer: c



14. Which of the following describes the purpose of ADSPEC in signalling an RSVP-TE LSP

- a. ADSPEC allows the primary LSP-Path to follow a route other than the best IGP route
- b. ADSPEC causes the routers to record the MTU at each hop in order to calculate the maximum path MTU of the LSP-Path
- c. ADSPEC causes the head-end router to signal a secondary LSP-Path to be used as a backup if the primary fails
- d. ADSPEC allows the LSP to be advertised by the IGP routing protocol so that it can be used for BGP shortcuts

Correct answer: b

16. Which of the following best describes a VPLS from the customer's perspective

- a. The service provider network appears as a single MPLS switch between customer locations
- b. The service provider network appears as an Ethernet leased line between customer locations
- c. The service provider network appears as an Ethernet switch between customer locations
- d. The service provider network appears as an IP router between customer locations

Correct answer: c

17. Which of the following statements regarding MTUs for an epipe service is FALSE?

- a. SAP MTUs must be greater than or equal to the service MTU
- b. SDP path MTU must be greater than or equal to the service MTU
- c. The SDP path MTU must be greater than or equal to the MTU of every network port used by the epipe
- d. Epipe services configured on the same PE can have different service MTUs
- e. None of the above is false

Correct answer: c

18. An epipe SAP on a PE router receives a frame carrying an IP packet from a CE router that is too large for the service. What action does the PE router take?

- a. silently discards the frame
- b. discards the frame and sends a notification to the CE router
- c. fragments the frame as long as the do-not-fragment bit is not set
- d. truncates the frame to fit the service MTU

Correct answer: a

19. SDP 8 on router R5 is down as shown below. Why?

```
*A:R05(PE1)>config>service# show service sdp 8 detail

=====
Service Destination Point (Sdp Id : 8) Details
=====
Sdp Id 8 -10.10.10.8
-----
Description
SDP Id : (Not Specified)
Admin Path MTU : 8
Delivery : MPLS
Far End : 10.10.10.8
Oper Tunnel Far End : 10.10.10.8
LSP Types : None

Admin State : Up
Signaling : TLDP
Acct. Pol : None
Last Status Change : 02/18/2025 19:18:31
Last Mgmt Change : 02/18/2025 19:21:42
Bw BookingFactor : 100
Oper Max BW(Kbps) : 0
Net-Domain : default
FPE LSP Id : 0
Weighted ECMP : Disabled
Flags : TranspTunnDown

SDP Source : manual
Oper Path MTU : 0
Tunnel Far End : n/a

Oper State : Down
Metric : 0
Collect Stats : Disabled
Adv. MTU Over. : No
VLAN VC Etype : 0x8100
PBB Etype : 0x88e7
Avail BW(Kbps) : 0
Egr Interfaces : Consistent

Mixed LSP Mode Information :
Mixed LSP Mode : Disabled
Active LSP Type : NONE

KeepAlive Information :
Admin State : Disabled
Hello Time : 10
Hello Timeout : 5
Max Drop Count : 3
Tx Hello Msgs : 0

Oper State : Disabled
Hello Msg Len : 0
Unmatched Replies : 0
Hold Down Time : 10
Rx Hello Msgs : 0
```

- a. An RSVP-TE LSP or LDP is not configured in the SDP
- b. There is no SDP to this router configured on 10.10.10.8
- c. There is no epipe to this router configured on 10.10.10.8
- d. The epipe configured on 10.10.10.8 is using the wrong VC-ID

Correct answer: a

20. Consider the output below. Why is the epipe down?

```
*A:R05 (PE1) >config>service>epipe# show service id 10 base
```

```
=====
Service Basic Information
=====
```

```
Service Id       : 10
Service Type     : Epipe                Vpn Id         : 0
MACSec enabled   : no
Name            : 10
Description      : (Not Specified)
Customer Id      : 1
Last Status Change: 02/18/2025 19:40:51  Creation Origin  : manual
Last Mgmt Change : 02/18/2025 19:40:51
Test Service     : No
Admin State      : Up                   Oper State       : Down
MTU              : 5000
Vc Switching     : False
SAP Count        : ①
Per Svc Hashing  : Disabled             SDP Bind Count   : ①
Ignore MTU Mismatch*: Disabled          Lbl Eth/IP L4 TEID: Disabled
Vxlan Src Tep Ip  : N/A
Force QTag Fwd   : Disabled
Lcl Switch Svc St : sap
Oper Group       : <none>
```

```
-----
Service Access & Destination Points
-----
```

Identifier	Type	AdmMTU	OprMTU	Adm	Opr
sap:1/1/2	null	1514	1514	Up	Down
sdp:8:10 S(10.10.10.8)	Spok	0	8682	Up	Down

```
=====
```

- The SAP MTU is too small
- The spoke-sdp MTU is too small
- Port 1/1/2 is shutdown
- The epipe is administratively shutdown on this router
- The epipe is administratively shutdown on the far-end router

Correct answer: a