Cisco

Exam Questions 642-883

SPROUTE Deploying Cisco Service Provider Network Routing (SPROUTE)
NEW QUESTION 1
Refer to the network diagram in the exhibit.

If both ASBRs are advertising the external Destination X network as OSPF E2 route, what is the best path for the R1 router to reach Network X?

A. R1 will use the path via ASBR 2 as the best path.
B. R1 will use the path via ASBR 1 as the best path.
C. R1 will load balance between two equal cost paths via ASBR 1 and ASBR 2.
D. R1 will see two equal costs and will choose the path through the ASBR with the lower OSPF router ID.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2
Refer to the Cisco IOS route map configuration exhibit.

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

A. The match prefix-list condition is a logical OR: match prefix list PL1 OR PL2.
B. All match conditions are logical OR: match prefix list PL1 OR PL2 OR match the APACL1 AS path access list.
C. The three match conditions are logical AND
D. match prefix list PL1 AND PL2 AND match the APACL1 AS path access list.
E. The local preference AND the metric will be set to 100 IF the route matches the PL1 OR PL2 prefix list AND the route must also match the APACL1 AS path access list.
F. All routes that are not matched by the sequence 10 route map statement will be dropped.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
When match criteria is contained within a single line, a logical OR is applied.

NEW QUESTION 3
Which option is an invalid BGP community representation?

A. binary
B. autonomous system number : value
C. hexadecimal
D. decimal

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
A network engineer cannot connect different routers by eBGP using peer groups. Which two actions establish an adjacency between both routers? (Choose two.)

A. Ensure that the peer group statements match across all routers.
B. Ensure that ebgp-multihop is configured.
C. Ensure that the remote-as statement is configured with the correct peer AS.
D. Configure a weight value that is lower than the default value of 32768.
E. Specify the weight attribute first.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 5
When configuring Cisco IOS route maps, which command allows the route map processing to jump to another statement instead of exiting?

A. jump  
B. next  
C. set  
D. continue  
E. goto

Answer: D

Explanation:
Match Operations With Continue Clauses
If a match clause does not exist in the route-map entry but a continue clause does, the continue clause will be automatically executed and go to the specified route-map entry. If a match clause exists in a route-map entry, the continue clause is executed only when a successful match occurs. When a successful match occurs and a continue clause exists, the route map executes the set clauses and then goes to the specified route-map entry. If the next route map contains a continue clause, the route map will execute the continue clause if a successful match occurs. If a continue clause does not exist in the next route map, the route map will be evaluated normally. If a continue clause exists in the next route map but a match does not occur, the route map will not continue and will “fall through” to the next sequence number if one exists.

Set Operations With Continue Clauses
Set clauses are saved during the match clause evaluation process and executed after the route-map evaluation is completed. The set clauses are evaluated and executed in the order in which they were configured. Set clauses are only executed after a successful match occurs, unless the route map does not contain a match clause. The continue statement proceeds to the specified route-map entry only after configured set actions are performed. If a set action occurs in the first route map and then the same set action occurs again, with a different value, in a subsequent route map entry, the last set action may override any previous set actions that were configured with the same set command unless the set command permits more than one value. For example, the set as-path pretend command permits more than one autonomous system number to be configured.

NEW QUESTION 6
What is the default OSPF seed metric and type?

A. 10 and E1  
B. 10 and E2  
C. 20 and E1  
D. 20 and E2  
E. 0 and E1  
F. 0 and E2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7
Which three valid session commands are supported by peer session templates? (Choose three.)

A. local-as  
B. as-override  
C. inherit peer-session  
D. inherit peer-policy  
E. disable-connected-check  
F. route-reflector-client

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 8
Which two of the following are true regarding the BGP Prefix-Based outbound route filtering feature? (Choose two.)

A. IP multicast routes are not supported.  
B. Outbound route filtering is configured only on a per-address family basis.  
C. Outbound route filtering can be configured for either iBGP or eBGP sessions.  
D. The outbound route filter can be defined in a Prefix list, Distribute list or Access lists.  
E. Outbound route filtering is more effective when a distance vector IGP is used.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
Restrictions for BGP Prefix-Based Outbound Route Filtering
• The BGP Prefix-Based Outbound Route Filtering feature does not support IP multicast routes.
• IP addresses that are used for outbound route filtering must be defined in an IP prefix-list. BGP distribute lists and IP access lists are not supported.
• Outbound route filtering is configured on only a per-address family basis and cannot be configured under the general session or BGP routing process (Router(config-router)#).
• Outbound route filtering is configured for only external peering sessions.

NEW QUESTION 9
An engineer has two routers multihomed to the Internet via BGP. The first should be the primary path for all outbound traffic and the second should automatically become active in the event the primary goes offline. Which method to configure the routers is the most simple?

A. Set the local-preference to be higher on the primary router.  
B. Set the local-preference to be lower on the primary router.  
C. Set the MED to be higher on the primary router than the backup.  
D. Set the primary router to have a higher weight than the backup.

Answer: A

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NEW QUESTION 10
When configuring IPv4 and IPv6 IS-IS routing on Cisco IOS XR routers, which three statements are correct? (Choose three.)

A. By default, a single SPF is used for both IPv4 and IPv6, so the IPv4 and IPv6 topology should be the same.
B. By default, the IS-IS router type is Level 1 and Level 2.
C. All IS-IS routers within the same IS-IS area must be configured with the same IS-IS routing process instance ID.
D. By default, metric-style narrow is used.
E. By default, the IS-IS interface circuit type is Level 1 and Level 2.
F. The area IS-IS address-family configuration command is used to specify the IS-IS area address.

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

The default metric style for single topology is narrow metrics. However, you can use either wide metrics or narrow metrics. How to configure them depends upon how single-topology is configured. If both IPv4 and IPv6 are enabled and single-topology is configured, the metric style is configured in the address-family ipv4 stanza. You may configure the metric style in the address-family ipv6 stanza, but it will be ignored in this case. If IPv6 only is enabled and single topology is configured, then the metric style is configured in the address-family ipv6 stanza.

NEW QUESTION 11
Refer to the exhibit.
XR1 must have XR4 as the primary exit point for only the first three subnets received from AS 100 and may not impact the rest of the subnets. Which configuration on XR1 is correct?

A. prefix-set PREFER 100.100.100.0/30 le 32
   route-policy LPif destination in PREFER then set local-preference 200 endif
B. route-policy LPif destination in (100.100.100.0/30 le 32) then set local-preference 200 else pass endif
C. prefix-set PREFER 100.100.100.0/29 le 32
   route-policy LPif destination in PREFER then set local-preference 200 else pass endif
D. route-policy LPif destination in (100.100.100.0/29 le 32) then set local preference 200 else set local-preference 100 endif

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 12
Refer to the Cisco IOS-XR route policy exhibit.

Which statement correctly describes this route policy?

A. The pass action is required after each of the set community statements to make this route policy functional.
B. If a route has both the 11:11 and 22:22 communities (or 44:44 and 22:22), the router adds the 55:55 community only.
C. If a route contains the 11:11 or 44:44 community, the router adds the 55:55 community and continue
D. Additionally, if the same route also contains the 22:22 community, the router also adds another 77:77 community to the same route.
E. If a route only has the 22:22 community, then no community will be added by the router.
F. If a route only has the 11:11 or 44:44 community, then no community will be added by the router.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 13
Which BGP attribute is a set of generic tags that can be used to signal various routing policies between BGP routers?

A. AS path
B. MED
C. weight
D. communities
E. route tags

Answer: D


NEW QUESTION 14
A Network Operation Center requires support to understand OSPFv3 neighborship operations. During a migration, two OSPFv3 routers became adjacent even though no common subnets were configured on the link interfaces. Which statement explains this problem?

A. This problem is a bug in Cisco IOS XE, which requires a case to be open with Cisco TAC and an immediate Cisco IOS upgrade to avoid security breaches and rerouting attacks.
B. IPv6 needs only the link-local address to form an OSPFv3 neighborship.
C. The Network Operation Center Engineers did not notice a supernet configured on one end of the IPv6 link.
D. The Network Operation Center Engineers did not add the secondary keyword after the IPv6 address, which causes the router to overwrite the main address.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 15
What is defined by using the Cisco IOS XR policy-global configuration command?
A. the default BGP route policy
B. global variables that can be referenced by any route policy
C. the global default route policy
D. hierarchical route policy
E. nested route policy

Answer: B

Explanation:
Global Configuration Mode Prompt: (config)
Enter global configuration mode from executive (EXEC) mode by using the configure command. Global configuration commands generally apply to the whole system rather than just one protocol or interface. You can enter all other configuration submodes listed in this section from global configuration mode.

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#

Global Parameter Configuration Mode Prompt: (config-rpl-gl)
Enter global parameter configuration mode by using the policy-global command in global configuration mode.

In global parameter configuration mode, you can create or modify a global policy by entering successive commands and then terminating the configuration by entering the end- global command.

For example, to configure global parameters:

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# policy-global RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-rp-gl)#
glbpathtype ebgp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-rp-gl)# glbtag 100 RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-rp-gl)# end-global

NEW QUESTION 16
An EIGRP domain is redistributed into an OSPF NSSA area. On which router would this redistribution occur?

A. stub border router
B. summary router
C. autonomous system boundary router
D. backbone router

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 17
When implementing LDP, what is liberal label retention mode?

A. To reduce the convergence time, the LSR will retain all the received labels in its LIB even if all the neighbor LSRs go down temporary
B. The LSR can assign its own label for each destination network even though it has not been assigned a next hop label from the neighbor LSR
C. The LSR will store the label received from the downstream LSRs in its LIB even if the downstream LSRs are not the next hop for the destination
D. The LSR will not perform PHP if it is operating in liberal label retention mode

Answer: C

Explanation:
By default, LDP accepts labels (as remote bindings) for all prefixes from all peers. LDP operates in liberal label retention mode, which instructs LDP to keep remote bindings from all peers for a given prefix. For security reasons, or to conserve memory, you can override this behavior by configuring label binding acceptance for set of prefixes from a given peer.

The ability to filter remote bindings for a defined set of prefixes is also referred to as LDP inbound label filtering

NEW QUESTION 18
What are two consequences of having constant link flaps, resulting in the OSPF neighbor adjacencies going up and down repeatedly? (Choose two.)

A. routes getting into the "Stuck In Active" state
B. constant flooding of LSAs
C. OSPF route dampening to occur
D. many SPF recalculations
E. routing loops may temporarily be introduced into the network

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 19
When implementing OSPF, which type of networks require DR/BDR election?

A. point-to-point networks
B. multi-access broadcast networks
C. non-broadcast multi-access networks (Hub and Spoke Frame Relay) using point-to- multipoint OSPF network type
D. All networks type

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 20
DRAG DROP
**NEW QUESTION 20**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>IPv4 Prefix-List Configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match the default route</td>
<td><code>permit 0.0.0.0/0</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match any 25 to 32 prefixes</td>
<td><code>permit 0.0.0.0/25 ge 32</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match all routes</td>
<td><code>permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match any host routes</td>
<td><code>permit 0.0.0.0/32</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Match the default route – `permit 0.0.0.0/0`
Match all routes – `permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32`
Match any host routes - `permit 0.0.0.0/32`
Match any /25 to /32 prefixes - `permit 0.0.0.0/0 ge 25`
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