Exam Questions 642-885

SPADVROUTE Deploying Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing (SPADVROUTE)
NEW QUESTION 1
When implementing IP SLA icmp-echo probes on Cisco IOS-XE routers, which two options are available for IPv6? (Choose two.)

A. flow-label
B. hop-limit
C. DSCP
D. traffic-class
E. TOS

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 2
A junior network engineer has just configured a new IBGP peering between two Cisco ASR9K PE routers in the network using the loopback interface of the router, but the IBGP neighborship is not able to be established. Which two verification steps will be helpful in troubleshooting this problem? (Choose two.)

A. Verify that the network command under router BGP is configured correct on each router for announcing the router's loopback interface in BGP
B. Verify that the ibgp-multihop command under the BGP neighbor is configured correctly on each router
C. Verify that the loopback interfaces are reachable over the IGP
D. Verify that the update-source loopback command under the BGP neighbor is configured correctly on each router
E. Verify that the ttl-security loopback command under the BGP neighbor is configured correctly on each router to enable the router to send the BGP packets using a proper TTL value
F. Verify that the UDP port 179 traffic is not being blocked by an ACL or firewall between the two IBGP peers

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 3
Which technology is categorized as multicast ASM and multicast SSM?

A. IP telephony
B. video conferencing
C. IPTV
D. live streaming

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4
An engineer is enabling multicast routing across an entire core infrastructure. Which two commands enable multicast routing on Cisco IOS XE instances? (Choose two.)

A. ip multicast-routing
B. ip multicast-routing vrf global
C. interface type slot/path_id ip pim sparse-mode
D. interface type slot/path_id ip cgmp
E. interface type slot/path_id ip pim dense-mode
F. ip mroute-cache

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 5
Referring to the topology diagram show in the exhibit,
A. The EBGP routing updates received by R1 from R5 will be propagated to the R2, R4, and R7 routers
B. The EBGP routing updates received by R3 from R6 will be propagated to the R2 and R4 routers
C. The EBGP routing updates received by R1 from R5 will be propagated to the R2 and R4 routers
D. The IBGP routing updates received by R3 from R2 will be propagated to the R6 router
E. The IBGP routing updates received by R2 from R1 will be propagated to the R3 router
F. The IBGP routing updates received by R1 from R4 will be propagated to the R5, R7, and R2 routers

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 6
Which configuration for implementing 6PE on an IS-IS-enabled Cisco IOS XR router is correct?

A. interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:DD11::1/64 router isis ipv6-tunnet 49.0000.0000.00010.00address-family ipv6 unicast single-topology redistribute bgp 200interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 address-family ipv6 unicast bgp 200bgp router-id 209.165.202.129 address-family ipv4 unicast address-family ipv6 unicast redistribute isis ipv6-tun neighbor 209.165.202.130remote-as 200address-family ipv6 unicast address-family ipv6 labeled-unicast
B. interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:DD11::1/64 router isis ipv6-tunnet 49.0000.0000.00010.00address-family ipv6 unicast single-topology router bgp 200bgp router-id 209.165.202.129 address-family ipv4 unicast address-family ipv6 unicast redistribute isis ipv6-tun neighbor 209.165.202.130remote-as 200address-family ipv6 unicast address-family ipv6 labeled-unicast
C. interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:DD11::1/64 router isis ipv6-tunnet 49.0000.0000.00010.00address-family ipv6 unicast single-topology interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 address-family ipv6 unicast router bgp 200bgp router-id 209.165.202.129 address-family ipv4 unicast address-family ipv6 unicast redistribute staticneighbor 209.165.202.130remote-as 200address-family ipv4 unicast address-family ipv6 unicast address-family ipv6 labeled-unicast
D. interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:DD11::1/64 router isis ipv6-tunnet 49.0000.0000.00010.00address-family ipv6 unicast single-topology interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 address-family ipv6 unicast router bgp 200bgp router-id 209.165.202.129 address-family ipv4 unicast address-family ipv6 unicast redistribute connected redistribute isis ipv6-tun neighbor 209.165.202.130remote-as 200address-family ipv4 unicast address-family ipv6 labeled-unicast
E. interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:DD11::1/64 router isis ipv6-tunnet 49.0000.0000.00010.00address-family ipv6 unicast single-topology interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 address-family ipv6 unicast router bgp 200bgp router-id 209.165.202.129 address-family ipv4 unicast address-family ipv6 unicast redistribute connected redistribute isis ipv6-tun neighbor 209.165.202.130remote-as 200address-family ipv4 unicast address-family ipv6 unlabeled-unicast

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7
What must occur before an (S,G) entry can be populated in the multicast routing table?

A. The (*,G) entry must have timed out
B. The (G,G) entry OIL must be null
C. The router must be directly connected to the multicast source
D. The parent (*,G) entry must be created first

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8
Which multicast routing protocol is most optimal for supporting many-to-many multicast applications?

A. PIM-SM
B. PIM-BIDIR
C. MP-BGP
D. DVMRP
E. MSDP

Answer: A,B,C,D,E
NEW QUESTION 9
Refer to the exhibit.

Which statement correctly explains the bgp graceful-restart command?

A. This command is used to enable NSR and is entered on the NSR-capable router, and also on any NSR-aware peer
B. This command is used to enable NSF and is entered on the NSF-capable router, and also on any NSF-aware peer
C. This command is only required on the NSF-capable routers to enable BGP graceful restart with the BGP peers
D. This command is only required on the NSF-aware routers to enable BGP graceful restart with the BGP peers
E. This command is only required on the NSR-capable routers to enable BGP graceful restart with the BGP peers

Answer: B

Explanation:
Graceful restart is supported in recent versions of Cisco IOS software (12.0S) and is supported in Cisco IOS XR software. Graceful restart is the mechanism by which BGP routing peers avoid changes to their forwarding paths following a switchover. If the BGP peer has received this capability, it is aware that the device sending the message is nonstop forwarding (NSF)-capable. Both the NSF-capable router and its BGP peers (NSF-aware peers) need to exchange the graceful restart capability in their OPEN messages, at the time of session establishment. If both peers do not exchange the graceful restart capability, the session will not be graceful restart-capable.

If the BGP session is lost during a Route Processor (RP) switchover or BGP process restart, the NSF-aware BGP peer marks all the routes associated with the NSF-capable router as stale; however, it continues to use these routes to make forwarding decisions for a set period of time. This functionality means that no packets are lost while the newly active RP is waiting for convergence of the routing information with its BGP peers.

After a failover event occurs, the NSF-capable router reestablishes the session with the BGP peer. In establishing the new session, it sends a new graceful restart message that identifies the NSF-capable router as having restarted. At this point, the routing information is exchanged between the two BGP peers. Once this exchange is complete, the NSF-capable device uses the newly received routing information to update the RIB and the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) with the new forwarding information. The NSF-aware device uses the network information to remove stale routes from its BGP table. The BGP protocol is then fully converged.

If a BGP peer does not support the graceful restart capability, it will ignore the graceful restart capability in an OPEN message but will establish a BGP session with the NSF-capable device. This functionality will allow interoperability with non-NSF-aware BGP peers (and without NSF functionality), but the BGP session with non-NSF-aware BGP peers will not be graceful restart-capable.

NEW QUESTION 10
In Cisco IOS-XR, the maximum-prefix command, to control the number of prefixes that can be installed from a BGP neighbor, is configured under which configuration mode?

A. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0>P2(config-bgp)#
B. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0>P2(config-bgp-af)#
C. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0>P2(config-bgp-nbr)#
D. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0>P2(config-bgp-nbr-af)#

Answer: D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 11
The 224.192.16.1 multicast IP address maps to which multicast MAC address?

A. 01-00-5E-C0-10-01
B. 01-00-5E-40-10-01
C. 01-00-5E-00-10-01
D. 01-00-5E-C0-16-01

Answer: B

Explanation:
Least significant 23 bits of IP address and pre-pend 01-00-5E

224 ignore
192 less 128 becomes 64 = 40
16 = 10
1 = 01
01-00-5E-40-10-01

NEW QUESTION 12
Which multicast routing protocol is used to forward multicast data along the optimal path from source to receivers?
NEW QUESTION 13
Which two BGP mechanisms are used to prevent routing loops when using a design with redundant route reflectors? (Choose two.)

A. Cluster-list
B. AS-Path
C. Originator ID
D. Community
E. Origin

Answer: AC

Explanation:
As the iBGP learned routes are reflected, routing information may loop. The route reflector model has the following mechanisms to avoid routing loops:
• Originator ID is an optional, nontransitive BGP attribute. It is a 4-byte attribute created by a route reflector.
• Cluster-list is an optional, nontransitive BGP attribute. It is a sequence of cluster IDs that the route has passed. When a route reflector reflects a route from its clients to nonclient peers, and vice versa, it appends the local cluster ID to the cluster-list. If the cluster-list is empty, a new cluster-list is created. Using this attribute, a route reflector can identify if routing information is looped back to the same cluster due to misconfiguration. If the local cluster ID is found in the cluster-list, the advertisement is ignored.

NEW QUESTION 14
Which protocol can be used to secure multicast in a group multicast solution where group key management is needed for secure key exchange?

A. DOI
B. ISAKMP
C. GDOI
D. IPsec

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15
Which statement is correct regarding MP-BGP?

A. MP-BGP can indicate whether an advertised prefix (NLRI) is to be used for unicast routing, multicast RPF checks or for both using different SAFIs.
B. MP-BGP uses a single BGP table to maintain all the unicast prefixes for unicast forwarding and all the unicast prefixes for RPF checks.
C. MP-BGP can be used to propagate multicast state information, which eliminates the need to use PIM for building the multicast distribution trees.
D. MP-BGP enables BGP to carry IP multicast routes used by MSDP to build the multicast distribution trees.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Protocol Independent Multicast
Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) is a routing protocol designed to send and receive multicast routing updates. Proper operation of multicast depends on knowing the unicast paths towards a source or an RP. PIM relies on unicast routing protocols to derive this reverse-path forwarding (RPF) information. As the name PIM implies, it functions independently of the unicast protocols being used. PIM relies on the Routing Information Base (RIB) for RPF information. If the multicast subsequent address family identifier (SAFI) is configured for Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), or if multicast intact is configured, a separate multicast RIB is created and populated with the BGP multicast SAFI routes, the intact information, and any IGP information in the unicast RIB. Otherwise, PIM gets information directly from the unicast SAFI RIB. Both multicast unicast and unicast databases are outside of the scope of PIM.
The Cisco IOS XR implementation of PIM is based on RFC 4601 Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): Protocol Specification. For more information, see RFC 4601 and the Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM): Motivation and Architecture Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Internet draft

NEW QUESTION 16
Refer to the Cisco IOS-XR BGP configuration exhibit.
Identify two configuration errors. (Choose two.)

A. The neighbor-group efg is missing the ebgp-multihop 2 configuration
B. The ttl-security configuration command is missing the option to set the number of hops
C. The passall route policy is wrong
D. The route-policy passall in and route-policy passall out commands should be configured under the neighbor-group efg instead of the af-group abc
E. The maximum-prefix 10 configuration should be configured under the af-group abc instead of the neighbor-group efg

Answer: CE

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 17
When verifying multicast configurations and operations on Cisco IOS-XR routers, which two statements regarding show commands are correct? (Choose two.)

A. Use the show route ipv4 multicast command to display the incoming and outgoing interface lists for each of the joined multicast groups
B. Use the show pim rpf command to display the RPF information for the RP or for the multicast source
C. Use the show mrib route command to display the (*, G) and (S, G) states information on the router
D. Use the show mrib route command to display the configured static multicast routes

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 18
DRAG DROP

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A
Explaination:
The amount of time for the penalty to decrease to one-half of its current value - 60  
Suppress a route when its penalty exceeds this value - 2400  
If a flapping route penalty decreases and falls below this value, the route is unsuppressed - 600  
The maximum time a route can be suppressed – 240

SO bgp dampening 60 600 2400 240 is:  
60 half life  
600 reuse  
2400 suppress  
240 max-suppress-time

NEW QUESTION 19
What is determined by running the same hash algorithm on all PIMv2 routers?  
A. The SPT from the RP to the multicast source  
B. The SPT from the last hop router to the multicast source  
C. Auto RP election  
D. Which BSR to use for a particular multicast group  
E. Which RP to use from a set of candidate RPs in the RP set  

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 20
You noticed a recent change to the BGP configuration on a PE router, the bgp scan time has been changed from the default value to 30s. Which three effects will this change have? (Choose three.)  
A. The BGP table will be examined and verified more frequently  
B. The BGP keepalive messages will be sent to the BGP peers at a faster rate  
C. The BGP table will be modified more quickly in the event that a next-hop address becomes unreachable  
D. The CPU load of the router will increase  
E. The minimum time interval between sending EBGP and IBGP routing updates will decrease  
F. The BGP convergence time will increase  

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 21
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