Exam Questions 642-885

SPADVROUTE Deploying Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing (SPADVROUTE)
NEW QUESTION 1
Which command configures a Source Specific Multicast on a Cisco IOS XR router?

A. configuremulticast-routing address-family ipv4 interface all enableexitrouter igmp version 3 commit
B. configuremulticast-routing address-family ipv4 interface all enableexitrouter igmp version 2 commit
C. configuremulticast-routing address-family ipv4 interface all enableexitrouter igmp version 1 commit
D. configureinterface all enable exitrouter igmp version 3 commit

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2
When implementing interdomain multicast routing, which mechanism can be used to advertise multicast sources in one domain to the other domains, allowing the RPs to build interdomain multicast distribution trees?

A. Multiprotocol BGP
B. PIM
C. MSDP
D. Auto RP
E. BSR
F. MLD

Answer: C

Explanation:
Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) is a mechanism to connect multiple PIM sparse-mode domains. MSDP allows multicast sources for a group to be known to all rendezvous point(s) (RPs) in different domains. Each PIM-SM domain uses its own RPs and need not depend on RPs in other domains. An RP in a PIM-SM domain has MSDP peering relationships with MSDP-enabled routers in other domains.

Each peering relationship occurs over a TCP connection, which is maintained by the underlying routing system. MSDP speakers exchange messages called Source Active (SA) messages. When an RP learns about a local active source, typically through a PIM register message, the MSDP process encapsulates the register in an SA message and forwards the information to its peers. The message contains the source and group information for the multicast flow, as well as any encapsulated data. If a neighboring RP has local joiners for the multicast group, the RP installs the S, G route, forwards the encapsulated data contained in the SA message, and sends PIM joins back towards the source. This process describes how a multicast path can be built between domains.

NEW QUESTION 3
Each router (RTA, RTB, and RTC) has one iBGP adjacency with the route reflector router RTD. Router RTC has an iBGP route advertised by RTA, but the same route is missing from RTB. Thenetwork engineer verifies that route filtering does not deny the route advertisement. Which action corrects the problem?

A. RTD(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.1 route-reflector-client RTD(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.1 description RTA RTD(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.2 route-reflector-client RTD(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.2 description RTB
B. RTC(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.4 route-reflector-client RTC(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.4 description RTD
C. RTA(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.4 route-reflector-client RTA(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.4 description RTD RTD(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.1 route-reflector-client RTD(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.1 description RTB
D. RTB(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.3 route-reflector-client RTB(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.3 description RTC
E. RTB(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.3 route-reflector-client RTB(config-router)#bgp cluster-id 192.168.1.2 RTB(config-router)#no bgp client-to-client reflection

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router A:
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
   ipv4 address 10.6.1.1 255.255.255.252
interface loopback 0
   ipv4 address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.255
router msdp
   peer 10.0.1.2

Router B:
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
   ipv4 address 10.6.1.2 255.255.255.252
interface loopback 0
   ipv4 address 10.0.1.2 255.255.255.255
router msdp
   peer 10.0.1.1
```

Router A and Router B are connected via GigabitEthernet interfaces, but they are unable to form an MSDP neighborship. Which two components must be addressed when fixing the MSDP peering issue? (Choose two.)

A. An msdp default peer is configured on both routers.
B. A BGP process on each router is present so that MSDP can peer and carry updates.
C. The router interfaces are PIM-enabled to transport MSDP updates.
D. The connect-source attribute is configured with a host route under the MSDP process.

A. An msdp default peer is configured on both routers.
B. A BGP process on each router is present so that MSDP can peer and carry updates.
E. The MSDP peering on both routers specifies an origin ID so that it can peer.
F. The router A loopback interface configures the correct subnet mask.

Answer: DF

NEW QUESTION 5
Refer to the exhibit.

```
224.10.0.1 224.130.0.1 226.10.0.1 226.130.0.1 227.10.0.1 227.130.0.1 228.10.0.1 228.130.0.1 229.10.0.1 229.130.0.1 230.10.0.1 230.130.0.1 231.10.0.1 231.130.0.1 232.10.0.1 232.130.0.1 233.10.0.1 233.130.0.1 234.10.0.1 234.130.0.1 235.10.0.1 235.130.0.1 236.10.0.1 236.130.0.1 237.10.0.1 237.130.0.1 238.10.0.1 238.130.0.1 239.10.0.1 239.130.0.1
```

The following multicast IP addresses map to which multicast MAC address?

A. 01:00:5E:8A:00:01
B. 01:00:5E:0A:00:01
C. 01:00:5E:7A:00:01
D. 01:00:5E:05:00:01

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6
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 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 7
After configuring the tunnel interface as shown in the exhibit, no IPv6 traffic is passed over the IPv4 network.

```
Interface Tunnel0
ip6 address 2001:0db8:02::1/64
  tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
  tunnel destination 209.165.201.6
  tunnel mode ipv6ip
```

Which additional configuration is required to pass the IPv6 traffic over the IPv4 network?

A. Configure an IPv4 address on the tunnel0 interface
B. Configure an IPv6 static route to send the required IPv6 traffic over the tunnel0 interface
C. The tunnel destination should be pointing to an IPv6 address instead of an IPv4 address
D. The tunnel0 interface IPv6 address must use the 2002::/16 prefix

Answer: B
NEW QUESTION 8
When implementing high-availability stateful switchover BGP routing, in which situation would Cisco NSR be required?

A. On the PE routers connecting to the CE routers which are not NSF aware or are not NSF capable
B. On the PE routers connecting to the CE routers which support graceful restart
C. On the PE routers connecting to the CE routers which are incapable of performing stateful switchover operations because the CE routers are only NSF aware but not NSF capable
D. On the PE routers connecting to the CE routers which are incapable of performing stateful switchover operations because the CE routers are only NSF capable but not NSF aware
E. On the service provider core P routers which are also NSF aware
F. On the service provider core P routers which are also NSF capable

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
An engineer is providing DNS for IPv6 over a currently working IPv4 domain. Which three changes are needed to offer DNS functionality for IPv6? (Choose three.)

A. Define a new record that stores the 128-bit IPv6 address.
B. Expand the existing IP address record to allow for 128 bits.
C. Define the IPv6 equivalent of the in-addr.arpa.com domain of the IPv4 PTR.
D. Modify the in-addr.arpa.com domain of the IPv4 PTR.
E. Change the query messages.
F. Transport IPv6 query messages by using UDP.
G. Transport IPv6 query messages by using TCP.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 10
To which three IP multicast groups can a multicast MAC address "01-00-5E-4D-62-B1" listen? (Choose three.)

A. 231.205.98.177
B. 231.205.99.177
C. 239.77.98.177
D. 239.205.99.177
E. 224.205.98.177
F. 224.205.99.177

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 11
Which information does the multicast supported router need to forward the multicast traffic over the source or shared tree?

A. source address
B. multicast address
C. destination address
D. mGRE headers
E. MDT Data

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 12
In secure multicast, which protocol is used to distribute secure keys to a multicast group?

A. ISAKMP
B. RSA
C. IPsec
D. GDOI
E. SKIP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 13
Which four statements are correct regarding MSDP configurations and operations? (Choose four.)

A. The MSDP peers are also typically the RPs in respective routing domains.
B. SA messages are flooded to all other MSDP peers without any restrictions
C. On Cisco IOS, IOS-XE, and IOS-XR, the router can be configured to cache the SA messages to reduce the join latency
D. SA messages are used to advertise active sources in a domain
E. MSDP establishes neighbor relationships with other MSDP peers using TCP port 639
F. MSDP peerings on Cisco IOS, IOS-XE, and IOS-XR support MD5 or SHA1 authentication

Answer: ACDE

NEW QUESTION 14
Refer to the topology diagram shown in the exhibit and the partial configurations shown below.
Once the attack from 209.165.201.144/28 to 209.165.202.128/28 has been detected, which additional configurations are required on the P1 IOS-XR router to implement source-based remote-triggered black hole filtering?

A. `router bgp 123 address-family ipv4 unicast redistribute static route-policy test`!
B. `router static address-family ipv4 unicast 209.165.201.144/28 null0 tag 666 192.0.2.1/32 null0 tag 667 route-policy test if tag is 666 then set next-hop 192.0.2.1 endif if tag is 667 then set community (no-export) endif end-policy`!
C. `router static address-family ipv4 unicast 209.165.201.144/28 null0 tag 666 192.0.2.1/32 null0 route-policy test if tag is 666 then set next-hop 192.0.2.1 set community (no-export) endif end-policy`!
D. `router static address-family ipv4 unicast 209.165.202.128/28 null0 tag 666 192.0.2.1/32 null0 route-policy test if tag is 666 then set next-hop 192.0.2.1 set community (no-export) endif end-policy`!

Answer: C

Explanation:
Source-Based RTBH Filtering
With destination-based black holing, all traffic to a specific destination is dropped after the black hole has been activated, regardless of where it is coming from. Obviously, this could include legitimate traffic destined for the target. Source-based black holes provide the ability to drop traffic at the network edge based on a specific source address or range of source addresses.

If the source address (or range of addresses) of the attack can be identified (spoofed or not), it would be better to drop all traffic at the edge based on the source address, regardless of the destination address. This would permit legitimate traffic from other sources to reach the target. Implementation of source-based black hole filtering depends on Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (uRPF), most often loose mode uRPF. Loose mode uRPF checks the packet and forwards it if there is a route entry for the source IP in the router forwarding information base (FIB). If the router does not have a FIB entry for the source IP address, or if the entry points to a null interface, the Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) check fails and the packet is dropped, as shown in Figure 2. Because uRPF validates a source IP address against its FIB entry, dropping traffic from specific source addresses is accomplished by configuring loose mode uRPF on the external interface and setting the RPF check to fail by inserting a route to the source with a hop to Null0. This can be done by using a trigger device to send IBGP updates. These updates set the next hop for the source IP to an unused IP address that has a static entry at the edge, setting it to null as shown in Figure 2.

NEW QUESTION 15
In Cisco IOS-XR, the ttl-security command is configured under which configuration mode?
A. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0/P2(config)#
B. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0/P2(config-bgp)#
C. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0/P2(config-bgp-nbr)#
D. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0/P2(config-bgp-af)#
E. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0/P2(config-bgp-nbr-af)#

Answer: C

Explanation:
http://packetlife.net/blog/2009/nov/23/understanding-bgp-ttl-security/

NEW QUESTION 16
Which keyword is used in the syntax to refer to Cisco IOS XR address-family groups, session groups, or neighbor groups?
A. inherit
B. apply
C. use
D. commit

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 17
Which two methods represent IPv6 tunneling implementations? (Choose two.)
A. IPv6 over GRE tunneling
B. manually configured tunnels
C. automatic tunnels
D. 6to4 tunneling
E. IPv6 over an IPv4 tunnel over MPLS

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 18
Which multicast group range is reserved for SSM?
A. 224.0.0.0/8
B. 225.0.0.0/8
C. 232.0.0.0/8
D. 239.0.0.0/8

Answer: C

Explanation:
PIM-SSM Operations
PIM in Source Specific Multicast operation uses information found on source addresses for a multicast group provided by receivers and performs source filtering on traffic.
•By default, PIM-SSM operates in the 232.0.0.0/8 multicast group range for IPv4 and ff3x::/32 (where x is any valid scope) in IPv6. To configure these values, use the ssm range command.
•If SSM is deployed in a network already configured for PIM-SM, only the last-hop routers must be upgraded with Cisco IOS XR software that supports the SSM feature.
•No MSDP SA messages within the SSM range are accepted, generated, or forwarded

NEW QUESTION 19
Which two statements correctly describe the RPF check when a multicast packet arrives at a router? (Choose two.)
A. The router looks up the source address in the unicast routing table to determine if the packet has arrived on the interface that is on the reverse path back to the source
B. The router looks up the destination address in the unicast routing table to determine if the packet has arrived on the interface that is on the reverse path back to the destination
C. If the packet has arrived on the interface leading back to the destination, the RPF check passes and the packet is forwarded
D. If the RPF check fails, the packet is dropped
E. If the packet has arrived on the interface leading back to the source, the RPF check passes and the packet is forwarded
F. If the RPF check fails, the packet is dropped

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF)
RPF is a fundamental concept in multicast routing that enables routers to correctly forward multicast traffic down the distribution tree. RPF makes use of the existing unicast routing table to determine the upstream and downstream neighbors. A router will only forward a multicast packet if it is received on the upstream interface.
This RPF check helps to guarantee that the distribution tree will be loop free. RPF Check
When a multicast packet arrives at a router, the router will perform an RPF check on the packet. If the RPF check is successful, the packet will be forwarded. Otherwise it will be dropped.
For traffic flowing down a source tree, the RPF check procedure works as follows:
Step 1. Router looks up the source address in the unicast routing table to determine if it has arrived on the interface that is on the reverse path back to the source.
Step 2. If packet has arrived on the interface leading back to the source, the RPF check is successful and the packet will be forwarded.
Step 3. If the RPF check in 2 fails, the packet is dropped.
NEW QUESTION 20
The following Cisco IOS-XR configuration command will globally enable which multicast process(es) on the router?
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# multicast-routing

A. IGMP only
B. PIM only
C. IGMP and MLD only
D. PIM and IGMP only
E. PIM and IGMP and MLD

Answer: E

Explanation:
Multicast-routing Configuration Submode
When you issue the multicast-routing ipv4 or multicast-routing ipv6 command, all default multicast components (PIM, IGMP, MLD, MFWD, and MRIB) are automatically started, and the CLI prompt changes to "config-mcastipv4" or "config-mcast-ipv6", indicating that you have entered multicast-routing configuration submode

NEW QUESTION 21
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