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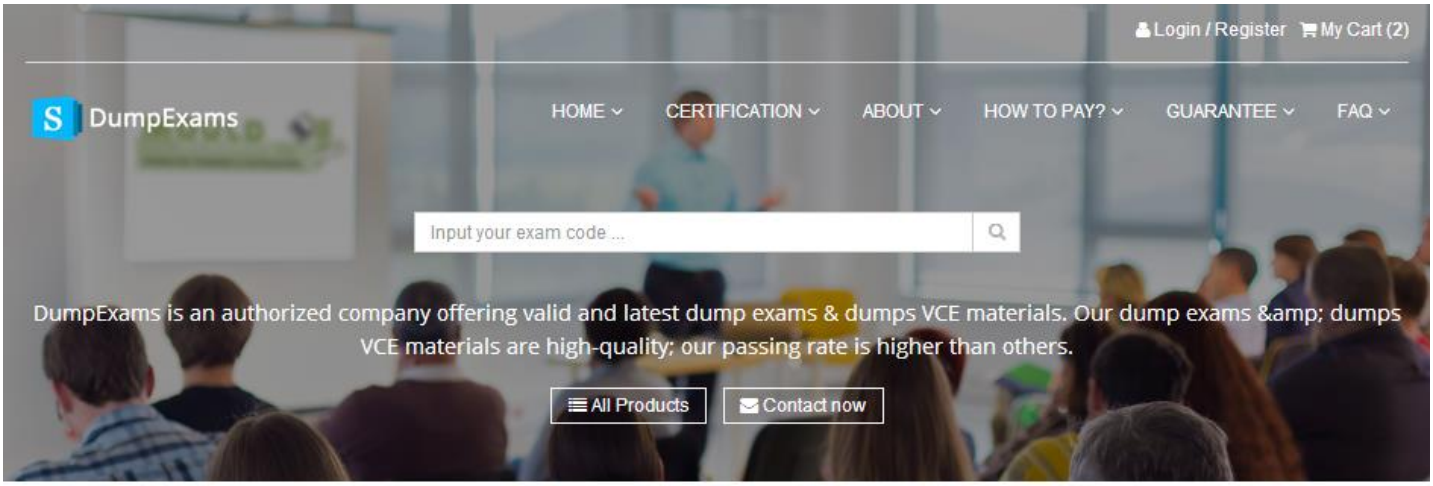

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A. Refer to the topology diagram show in the exhibit,
B. enable multi -protocol BGP sessions between all the PE routers
C. implement confederations
D. implement MPLS (LDP) in the core network on all the PE and P routers
E. enable BGP synchronization
F. disable the IBGP split -horizon rule
Answer: A,C,D

Exam : 642-885

Title : Deploying Cisco Service Provider Advanced Network Routing

which three statem ents are correct regarding the BGP routing updates? (Choose three.)
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 pro pagated 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: A,B,D

Vendor : Cisco

2.When a BGP route reflector receives an IBGP update from a non -client IBGP peer, the route reflector will then forward the IBGP updates to which other router(s) .?
A. To the other clients only
B. To the EBGP peers only
C. To the EBGP peers and other clients only
D. To the EBGP peers and other clients and non -clients
Answer: C

Version : DEMO

3.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

NO.1 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: B
Explanation:
PIM-Bidirectional Operations PIM Bidirectional (BIDIR) has one shared tree from sources to RP and from RP to receivers. This is unlike the PIM-SM, which is unidirectional by nature with multiple source trees - one per (S, G) or a shared tree from receiver to RP and multiple SG trees from RP to sources.
Benefits of PIM BIDIR are as follows:
As many sources for the same group use one and only state (*, G), only minimal states are required in each router.
No data triggered events.
Rendezvous Point (RP) router not required. The RP address only needs to be a routable address and need not exist on a physical device.

NO.2 Which two actions result when a network administrator attempts to ping an IPv6 host on the LAN? (Choose two.)
A. ARP is used to determine the MAC address of the destination host.
B. Neighbor Discovery is used to determine the MAC address of the destination host.
C. Neighbor Solicitation messages are sent out by the source host to determine the data link-layer address of the destination host.
D. Neighbor Advertisement messages are sent by the source host to announce its presence on the local link.
E. Router Solicitation messages are sent out on a specific multicast address to request the data link-layer address of the target device.
F. Router Solicitation messages are sent to the local router on the network segment to request data link-layer information about the destination host.
Answer: B,C

NO.3 Which of the following can be used by dual-stack service providers supporting IPv4/IPv6 customers with dual-stack hosts using public IPv6 addresses and private IPv4 addresses?
A. NAT64
B. 6RD
C. 6to4 tunnels
D. Carrier-grade NAT
Answer: D
Explanation:
Carrier Grade NAT is a large-scale NAT, capable of providing private-IPv4-to-public-IPv4 translation in

the order of millions of translations. Carrier Grade NAT can support several hundred thousand subscribers with the bandwidth throughput of at least 10Gb/s full-duplex. With IPv4 addresses reaching depletion, Carrier Grade NAT is vital in providing private IPv4 connectivity to the public IPv4 internet. In addition, Carrier Grade NAT is not limited to IPv4 NAT; it can also translate between IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

NO.4 Refer to the Cisco IOS-XR show output exhibit.

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)
A. The RPF neighbor 192.168.11.1 is the path towards the RP for the 224.1.1.1 multicast group
B. The RP for the 224.1.1.1 multicast group is reachable over the Gi0/0/0/0 interface
C. This router is the RP for the 224.1.1.1 multicast group
D. Incoming 224.1.1.1 multicast group traffic will be sent out through the Gi0/0/0/0 interface
E. Incoming 224.1.1.1 multicast group traffic will be sent out through the Gi0/0/0/2 interface
Answer: A,D

NO.5 Which two options areadvantages of an IPv6 dual-stack implementation in an enterprise environment? (Choose two.)
A. simplifies the route redistribution policies complexity
B. requires IPv6-to-IPv4 translation on the uplinks to the service providers
C. provides built-in support for Kerberos authentication
D. does not have to worry about NAT traversal
E. supports multicast properly
Answer: D,E

NO.6 Which optionshowsthe equivalent multicast MAC address mapping of multicast address 239.210.101.190?
A. 01:00:5e:52:65:be
B. 01:00:5d:52:65:be
C. 01:00:5f:52:65:be
D. 01:00:5c:52:65:be
Answer: A

NO.7 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: A,C,E

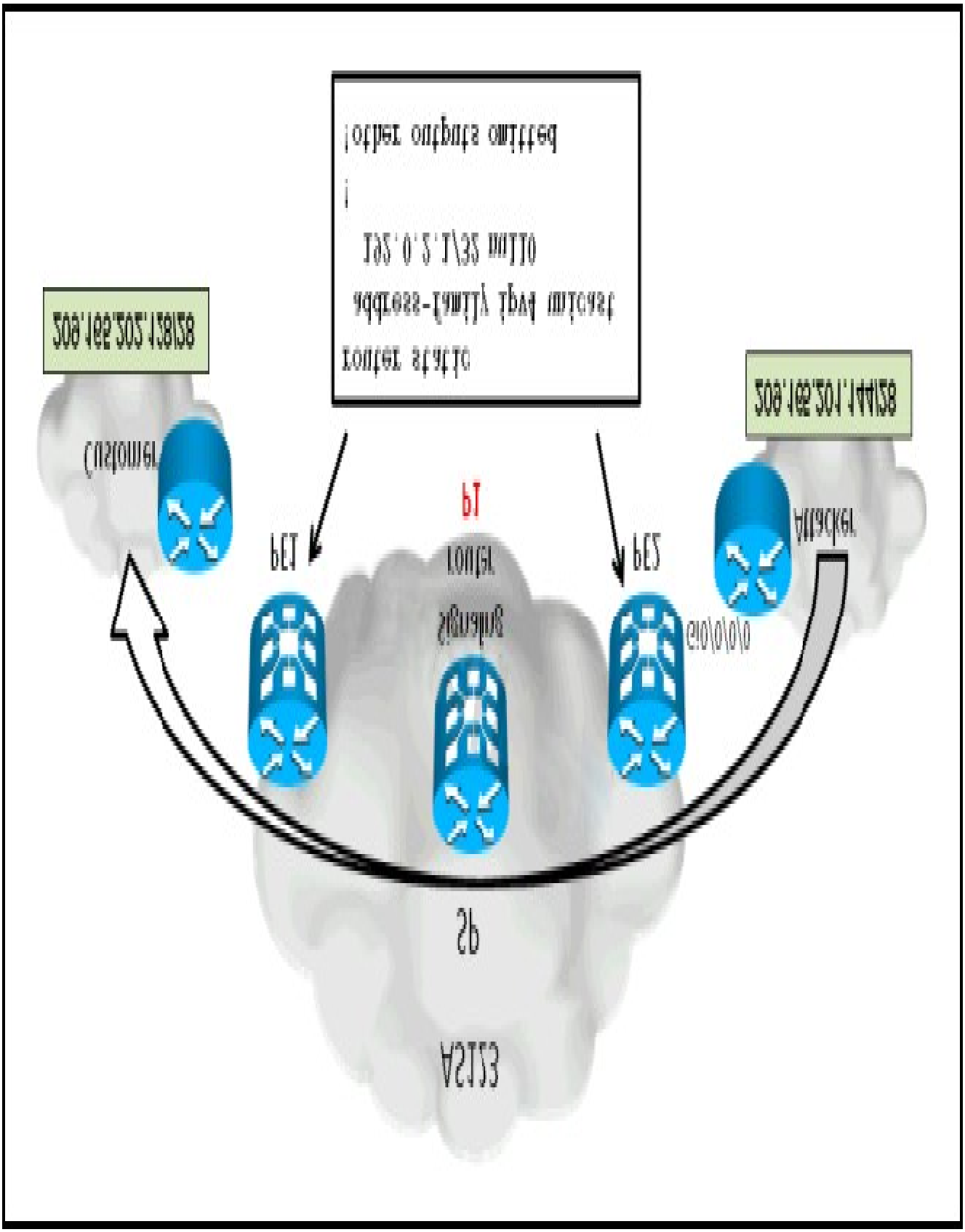
NO.8 Which two methods represent IPv6 tunneling implementations? (Choose two.)
A. IPv6 over GRE tunneling
B. manually configured tunnels
C. automatic tunnels
D. 6to4 tunneling
E. IPv6 over an IPv4 tunnel over MPLS
Answer: B,C

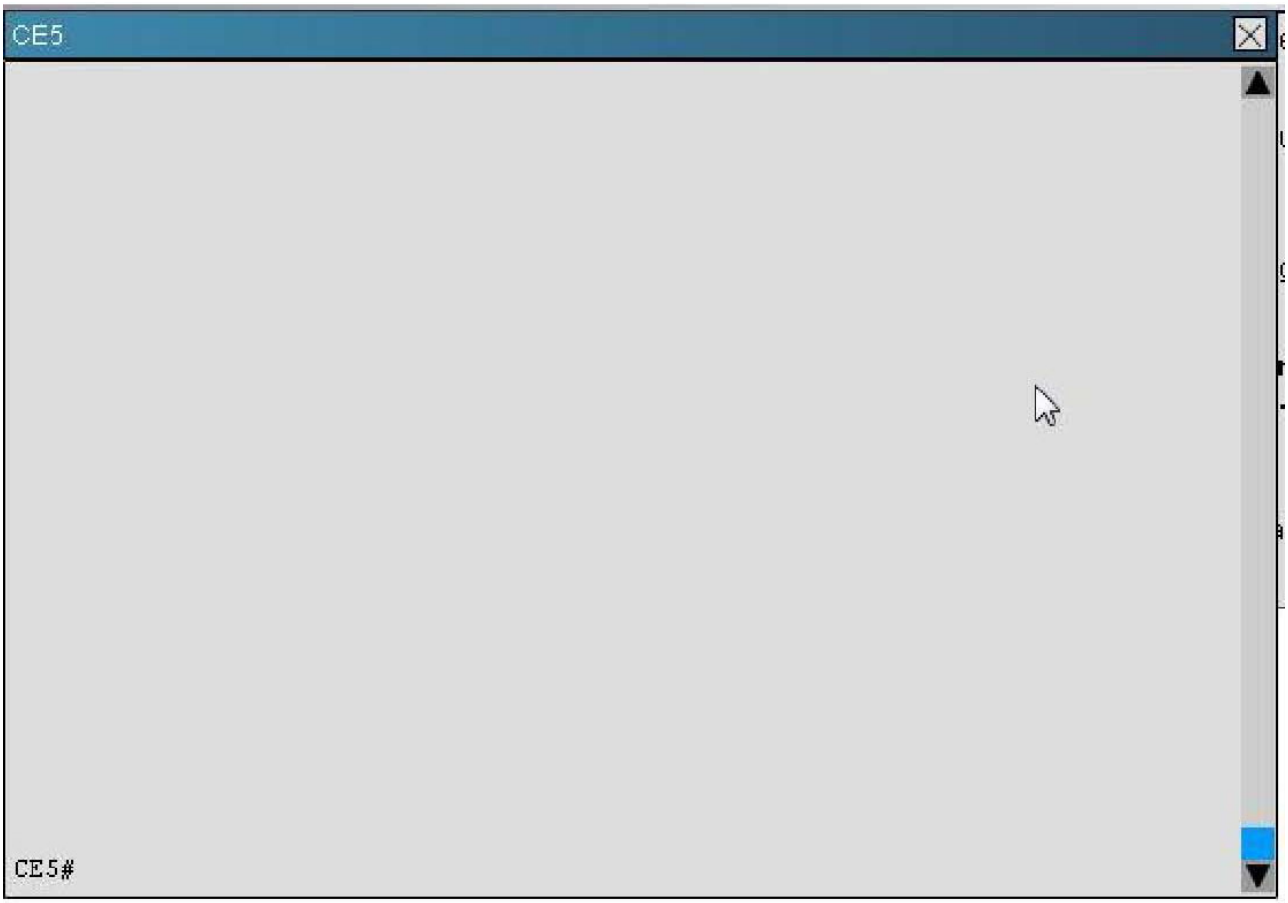
NO.9 What are three BGP configuration characteristics of a multihomed customer that is connected to multiple service providers? (Choose three.)
A. The multihomed customer can use local preference to influence the return traffic from the service providers
B. The multihomed customer announces its assigned IP address space to its service providers through BGP
C. The multihomed customer has to decide whether to perform load sharing or use a primary/backup implementation
D. The multihomed customer must use private AS number
E. The multihomed customer configures outbound route filters to prevent itself from becoming a transit AS
Answer: B,C,E

NO.10 Refer to the configuration exhibit, taken from a Cisco IOS-XR router.

Which configuration change is required to properly enable this router as the signaling router for implementing source-based RTBH filtering?
A. Set community (no-export) in the route policy
B. Pass in the route policy
C. Set local-preference 1000 in the route policy
D. The 192.0.2.1/32 static route should be tagged as 666 (tag 666)
Answer: A

NO.11




CE5
CE5#


PE5
PE5#

Which three statements regarding the BGP operations are correct? (Choose three)
A. PE5 will set the local preferences 200 on all the prefixes sent to CE5
B. PE5 will set the local preference to 200 on all the prefixes learned from CE5
C. CE5 has received 5 prefixes from the PE5 EBGP peer
D. CE5 has the BGP scan interval set to 30 seconds
E. CE5 is announcing the 192.168.55.0/24 prefix via EBGP to the PE5 EBGP peer
F. The AS-Path to reach the 209.165.202.128/27 prefix from CE5 is: 64500 64497 64498
Answer: C,E,F
Explanation:
#sh ip bgp | be Network #sh ip bgp #show ip bgp neighbors

NO.12 Refer to the exhibit.

```
router bgp 64500
 bfd multiplier 2
 bfd minimum-interval 20
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  network 10.1.1.0/24
!
 address-family ipv6 unicast
!
neighbor 192.168.1.1
 remote-as 65001
 address-family ipv4 unicast
!
end
```

Which configuration is missing to complete the configuration task of enabling BFD with the 192.168.1.1 EBGP peer?
A. bfd fast-detect also needs to be enabled globally under router bgp 64500 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1(config-bgp)#bfd fast-detect
B. bfd fast-detect also needs to be enabled for the address-family under address-family ipv4 unicast RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1(config-bgp-af)#bfd fast-detect
C. bfd fast-detect also needs to be enabled for the 192.168.1.1 neighbor under neighbor 192.168.1.1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1(config-bgp-nbr)#bfd fast-detect
D. bfd fast-detect also needs to be enabled for the 192.168.1.1 neighbor address-family under neighbor 192.168.1.1 address-family ipv4 unicast RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1(config-bgp-nbr-af)#bfd fast-detect
E. bfd fast-detect also needs to be enabled globally on the router RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1(config)#bfd fast-detect
Answer: C