642-885^{Q&As}

Deploying Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing

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QUESTION 1

Which command set is used to implement an IPv6 PIM with the global scope embedded RP address of 2001:DB8::1 on a Cisco IOS XE router?

A. ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ipv6 pim rp-address 2001:DB8::1 bidir

B. ipv6 multicast-routing ipv6 pim rp-address 2001:DB8::1

C. ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ipv6 pim rp-address FF7E:0120:2001:DB8:1111::4321

D. ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing int Lo0 ipv6 mld join-group FF7E:0120:2001:DB8:1111::4321

E. ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing int Lo0 ipv6 mld join-group FF75:0120:2001:DB8:1111::4321

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Refer to the Cisco IOS-XR show output exhibit.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE1#show mrib route
Thu Dec  1 19:14:38.044 UTCIP Multicast Routing Information Base
Entry flags: L - Domain-Local Source, E - External Source to the Domain,
    C - Directly-Connected Check, S - Signal, IA - Inherit Accept,
    IF - Inherit From, D - Drop, MA - MDT Address, ME - MDT Encap,
    MD - MDT Decap, MT - MDT Threshold Crossed, MH - MDT interface handle
    CD - Conditional Decap, MPLS - MPLS Decap, MF - MPLS Encap, EX - Extranet
    MoFE - MoFRR Enabled, MoFS - MoFRR State
Interface flags: F - Forward, A - Accept, IC - Internal Copy,
    NS - Negate Signal, DP - Don't Preserve, SP - Signal Present,
    II - Internal Interest, ID - Internal Disinterest, LI - Local Interest,
    LD - Local Disinterest, DI - Decapsulation Interface
    EI - Encapsulation Interface, MI - MDT Interface, LVIF - MPLS Encap,
    EX - Extranet, A2 - Secondary Accept

<output omitted>

(*,224.1.1.1) RPF nbr: 192.168.11.1 Flags: C
  Up: 14:34:53
  Incoming Interface List
    GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2 Flags: A NS, Up: 14:34:53
  Outgoing Interface List
    Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS II LI, Up: 14:34:53
    GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 Flags: F NS, Up: 14:34:33
```

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

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 3

boundary

To configure the multicast boundary on an interface for administratively scoped multicast addresses, use the **boundary** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To return to the default behavior, use the no form of this command.

    boundary access-list

    no boundary access-list

Syntax Description

access-list	Access list specifying scoped multicast groups. The name cannot contain a space or quotation mark; it may contain numbers.

Defaults

A multicast boundary is not configured.

Command Modes

Multicast routing interface configuration
Multicast routing VRF interface configuration

Given the IPv6 address of 2001:0DB8::1:800:200E:88AA, what will be its corresponding the solicited-node multicast address?

A. FF01::1:200E:88AA

B. FF01::1:FF0E:88AA

C. FF01:0DB8::1:800:200E:88AA

D. FF02::1:FF0E:88AA

E. FF02::1:200E:88AA

F. FF02:0DB8::1:800:200E:88AA

Correct Answer: D

IPv6 nodes (hosts and routers) are required to join (receive packets destined for) the following multicast groups: ·All-nodes multicast group FF02:0:0:0:0:0:0:1 (scope is link-local) ·Solicited-node multicast group FF02:0:0:0:0:1:FF00:0000/104 for each of its assigned unicast and anycast addresses IPv6 routers must also join the all-routers multicast group FF02:0:0:0:0:0:0:2 (scope is link- local). The solicited-node multicast address is a multicast group that corresponds to an IPv6 unicast or anycast address. IPv6 nodes must join the associated solicitednode multicast group for every unicast and anycast address to which it is assigned. The IPv6 solicited-node multicast address has the prefix FF02:0:0:0:0:1: FF00:0000/104 concatenated with the 24 low-order bits of a corresponding IPv6 unicast or anycast address (see Figure 2). For example, the solicited-node multicast address corresponding to the IPv6 address 2037::01:800:200E:8C6C is FF02::1:FF0E:8C6C. Solicited-node addresses are used in neighbor solicitation messages

QUESTION 4

Refer to the Cisco IOS-XR configuration exhibit.

```
multicast-routing
!
interface Loopback0
 ipv4 address 10.3.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
 ipv4 address 192.168.103.30 255.255.255.0
 no shut
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1
 ipv4 address 192.168.156.50 255.255.255.0
 no shut
!
router isis 1
 net 49.0005.0100.0300.1001.00
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  !
 interface Loopback0
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   !
 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
   address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1
   address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
router pim
address-family ipv4
auto-rp mapping-agent Loopback0 scope 16
auto-rp candidate-rp Loopback0 scope 16
!
interface Loopback0
enable
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
enable
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1
enable
!
```

The Cisco IOS-XR router is unable to establish any PIM neighbor relationships. What is wrong with the configuration?

A. The configuration is missing: interface gi0/0/0/0 ip pim sparse-mode interface gi0/0/0/1 ip pim sparse-mode interface loopback0 ip pim sparse-mode

B. The configuration is missing: multicast-routing address-family ipv4 interface gi0/0/0/0 enable interface gi0/0/0/1 enable

C. The auto-rp scoping configurations should be set to 1 not 16

D. The RP address has not been configured using the rp-address router PIM configuration command

E. PIM defaults to dense mode operations only, so PIM sparse mode must be enabled using the pim sparse-mode router PIM configuration command

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.
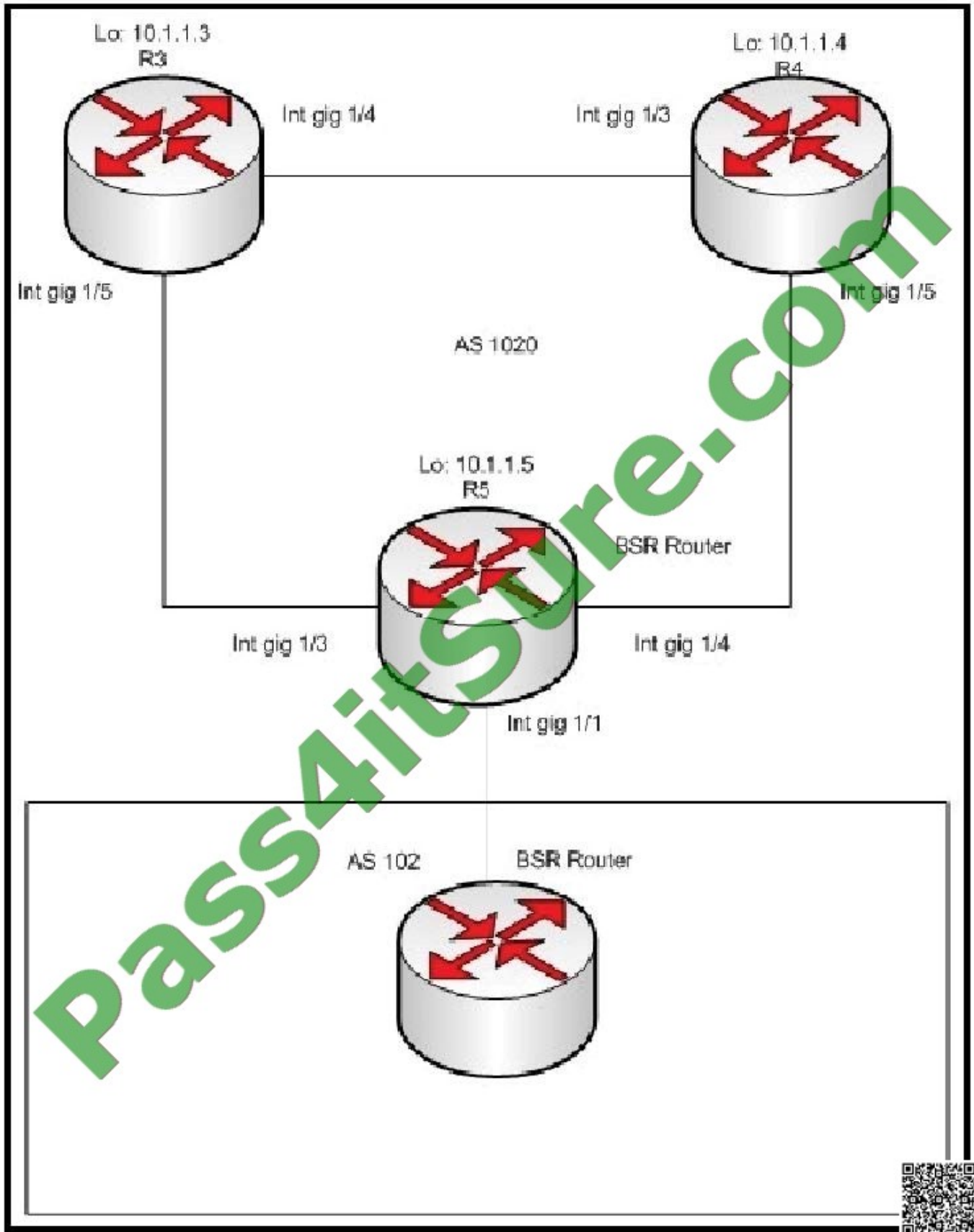
R5 is configured as the RP for the PIM-SM domain for AS 1020. If R3 and R4 are correctly configured, which Cisco IOS-XE configuration should be done on R5 to configure it as a PIMv3 BSR router?

A. ip pim send-rp-announce loopback 0 scope 16 int gi1/3 , gi 1/4 ip pim sparse-mode int gi 1/1 ip pim bsr-border

B. ip pim rp-candidate loopback 0 int gi1/3 , gi 1/4 ip pim sparse-mode int gi 1/1 ip pim bsr-border

C. ip pim rp-candidate loopback 0 int gi1/3 , gi 1/4 ip pim sparse-mode ip pim bsr-border

D. ip pim send-rp-announce loopback 0 scope 16 int gi1/3 , gi 1/4 ip pim sparse-mode ip pim bsr-border

Correct Answer: B

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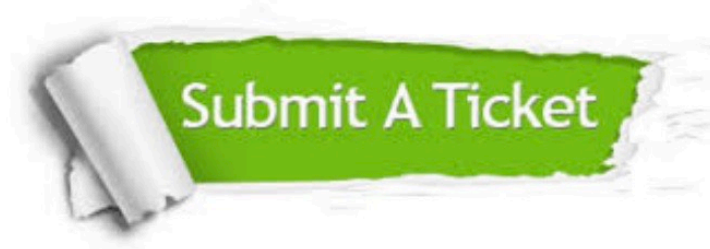Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle

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