



Deploying Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing

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QUESTION 1

When implementing source-based remote-triggered black hole filtering, which two configurations are required on the edge routers that are not the signaling router? (Choose two.)

- A. A static route to a prefix that is not used in the network with a next hop set to the NullO interface
- B. A static route pointing to the IP address of the attacker
- C. uRPF on all external facing interfaces at the edge routers
- D. Redistribution into BGP of the static route that points to the IP address of the attacker
- E. A route policy to set the redistributed static routes with the no-export BGP community
- Correct Answer: AC
- 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 of the incoming packet in the router forwarding information base

(FIB). If the router does not have an 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

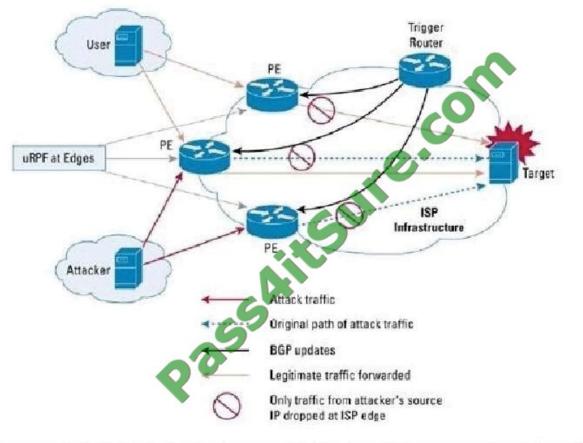
addresses is accomplished by configuring loose mode uRPF on the external interface and ensuring the RPF check fails by inserting a route to the source with a

next hop of 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.



Figure 2. Source-Based Black Hole Filtering



In this way, traffic that is entering the edge network sourced from a host that has a route pointing to null will result in a u

QUESTION 2

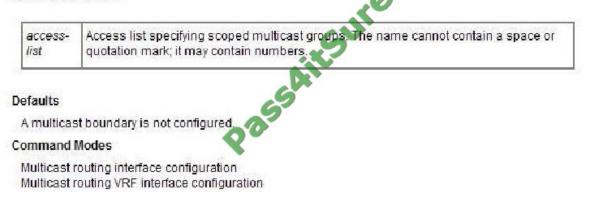
boundary

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







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: ·Allnodes multicast group FF02:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1 (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 allrouters multicast group FF02:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:2 (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 3

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
- Correct Answer: B

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

QUESTION 4

A network architect is responsible for the company\\'s multicast network domain design. Which multicast component acts as a meeting place for sources and receivers?

- A. multicast shared tree
- B. multicast distribution point

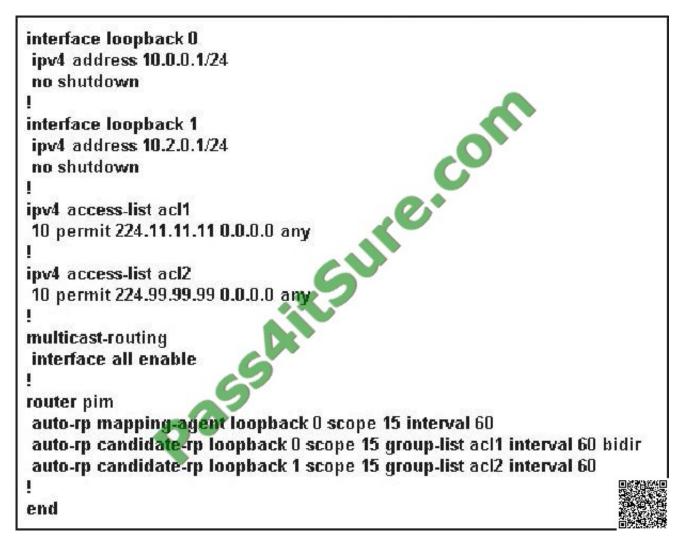


- C. multicast rendezvous point
- D. multicast source tree

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



Which three statements are correct regarding the Cisco IOS-XR configuration? (Choose three.)

- A. This router, acting as the RP mapping agent, will send RP announcement messages to the 224.0.1.40 group
- B. This router, acting as the RP mapping agent, will send RP discovery messages to the 224.0.1.39 group
- C. This router is the RP mapping agent only for the 224.11.11.11 and 224.99.99.99 multicast groups
- D. This router is a candidate PIM-SM RP for the 224.99.99.99 multicast group
- E. This router is a candidate PIM-BIDIR RP for the 224.11.11.11 multicast group



F. IGMPv3 is enabled on all interfaces

G. Other routers will recognize this router as the RP for all multicast groups with this router loopback 0 IP address

Correct Answer: DEF

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