



642-885^{Q&As}

Deploying Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing

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**QUESTION 1**

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 neighborhood. 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.
- 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.

Correct Answer: DF

QUESTION 2



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 3

Which two statements regarding Auto RP operations and implementations are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Candidate RPs send RP announcements to the 224.0.1.39 multicast group, and the mapping agents send RP discovery messages to the 224.0.1.40 multicast group
- B. Every PIM-SM router must be configured with the RP mapping agent IP address
- C. Candidate RPs learn the IP address of the mapping agents via periodic RP discovery messages
- D. Administrative scoping can be configured to limit the scope of the RP announcements
- E. A Reverse Path Forwarding check is done on the RP discovery messages
- F. RP discovery messages are flooded hop by hop throughout the network as multicast to the all PIM routers multicast group with a TTL of 1

Correct Answer: AD

Auto-RP

Automatic route processing (Auto-RP) is a feature that automates the distribution of group-to-RP mappings in a PIM network. This feature has these benefits:

It is easy to use multiple RPs within a network to serve different group ranges.

It allows load splitting among different RPs.

It facilitates the arrangement of RPs according to the location of group participants. It avoids inconsistent, manual RP configurations that might cause connectivity

problems. Multiple RPs can be used to serve different group ranges or to serve as hot backups for each other. To ensure that Auto-RP functions, configure routers

as candidate RPs so that they can announce their interest in operating as an RP for certain group ranges. Additionally, a router must be designated as an RP-

mapping agent that receives the RP-announcement messages from the candidate RPs, and arbitrates conflicts. The RPmapping agent sends the consistent



group-to- RP mappings to all remaining routers. Thus, all routers automatically determine which RP to use for the groups they support auto-rp candidate-rp

To configure a router as a Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) rendezvous point (RP) candidate that sends messages to the well-known CISCO-RPANNOUNCE multicast group (224.0.1.39), use the auto-rp candidatertp command in PIM configuration mode. To return to the default behavior, use the no form of

this command. auto-rp candidate-rp type interface-path-id scope ttl-value [group-list access-listname] [interval seconds] [bidir] no auto-rp candidate-rp type

interface-path-id scope ttl-value [group-list access-listname] [interval seconds] [bidir]

QUESTION 4

Which Cisco IOS XR command sets successfully configure a value of 20 for the advertisement- interval?

A. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:routerconfig)# router bgp 65512 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# session-group test RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# advertisement-interval 20 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-bgp-sngrp)# exit RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor-group test RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# advertisement-interval 25 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-bgp-nbrgrp)# exit RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# exit RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.1.1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 65513 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgpnbr)# use session-group test RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use neighbor-group test

B. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:routerconfig)# router bgp 65512 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# session-group test RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# ebgp-multihop 2 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgpsngrp)# exit RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor-group test RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# advertisement-interval 20 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-bgp-nbrgrp)# exit RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# exit RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.1.1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 65513 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgpnbr)# use session-group test RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use neighbor-group test

C. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:routerconfig)# router bgp 65512 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# session-group test RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# exit RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor-group test RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# exit RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# exit RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.1.1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 65513 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgpnbr)# use session-group test RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use neighbor-group test

D. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:routerconfig)# router bgp 65512 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# session-group test RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# advertisement-interval 25 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-bgp-sngrp)# exit RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor-group test RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# advertisement-interval 20 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-bgp-nbrgrp)# exit RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# exit RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.1.1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 65513 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgpnbr)# use session-group test RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use neighbor-group test

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Which field in the IPv6 header can be used to set the DSCP value?



- A. Flow Label
- B. Type of Service
- C. Traffic Class
- D. Precedence
- E. EXP

Correct Answer: C

Traffic Class The Traffic Class field is an 8 bit field that is used to signify the importance of the data contained within this specific packet. With IPv4, this information was signified with the TOS field and supported both IP precedence and Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP). The Traffic Class field used with IPv6 supports DSCP solely; this specification uses the first 6 bits to indicate the Per Hop Behavior (PHB) of the contained data; these PHB's are defined in RFC 2474 and its additions.

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