



642-883^{Q&As}

Deploying Cisco Service Provider Network Routing

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**QUESTION 1**

Which high-availability routing feature requires the neighbor router to support the graceful restart capability?

- A. BFD
- B. NSR
- C. NSF
- D. MTR

Correct Answer: C

On Cisco IOS XR software, NSF minimizes the amount of time a network is unavailable to its users following a route processor (RP) failover. The main objective of NSF is to continue forwarding IP packets and perform a graceful restart following an RP failover.

When a router restarts, all routing peers of that device usually detect that the device went down and then came back up. This transition results in what is called a routing flap, which could spread across multiple routing domains. Routing flaps

caused by routing restarts create routing instabilities, which are detrimental to the overall network performance. NSF helps to suppress routing flaps in NSF-aware devices, thus reducing network instability. NSF allows for the forwarding of

data packets to continue along known routes while the routing protocol information is being restored following an RP failover. When the NSF feature is configured, peer networking devices do not experience routing flaps. Data traffic is

forwarded through intelligent line cards while the standby RP assumes control from the failed active RP during a failover. The ability of line cards to remain up through a failover and to be kept current with the Forwarding Information Base

(FIB) on the active RP is key to NSF operation.

When the Cisco IOS XR router running IS-IS routing performs an RP failover, the router must perform two tasks to resynchronize its link-state database with its IS-IS neighbors. First, it must relearn the available IS-IS neighbors on the network

without causing a reset of the neighbor relationship. Second, it must reacquire the contents of the link-state database for the network.

The IS-IS NSF feature offers two options when configuring NSF:

?ETF NSF

?isco NSF

If neighbor routers on a network segment are NSF aware, meaning that neighbor routers are running a software version that supports the IETF Internet draft for router restartability, they assist an IETF NSF router that is restarting. With IETF

NSF, neighbor routers provide adjacency and link-state information to help rebuild the routing information following a failover.

In Cisco IOS XR software, Cisco NSF checkpoints (stores persistently) all the state necessary to recover from a restart



without requiring any special cooperation from neighboring routers. The state is recovered from the neighboring routers, but only using the standard features of the IS-IS routing protocol. This capability makes Cisco NSF suitable for use in networks in which other routers have not used the IETF standard implementation of NSF

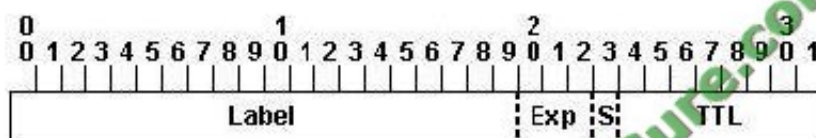
QUESTION 2

The S bit in the MPLS header is used for what purpose?

- A. To indicate the bottom level in the label stack
- B. To indicate if LDP is sync to the IGP
- C. To indicate if LDP is sync to the IGP
- D. To indicate the status of the LSP

Correct Answer: A

A label is a short, four-byte, fixed-length, locally-significant identifier which is used to identify a Forwarding Equivalence Class (FEC). The label which is put on a particular packet represents the FEC to which that packet is assigned.



- **Label**—Label Value (Unstructured), 20 bits
- **Exp**—Experimental Use, 3 bits; currently used as a Class of Service (CoS) field.
- **S**—Bottom of Stack, 1 bit
- **TTL**—Time to Live, 8 bits



C:\Documents and Settings\user-nwz\Desktop\1.JPG

a 1-bit bottom of stack flag. If this is set, it signifies that the current label is the last in the stack.

QUESTION 3

What are two characteristics of the multihomed customers to service providers connection option? (Choose two.)

- A. Multihomed customers must use a private AS number.
- B. The traffic load can be shared for different destination networks between service providers.
- C. Multihomed customers must receive a full routing table from the service providers.

D. The routing methodology must be capable of reacting to dynamic changes. BGP is used to achieve this flexibility.

E. Multihomed customers must use a provider-assigned address space.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 4

Refer to the Cisco IOS show command output shown in the exhibit.

```

R1# show ip bgp 10.2.10.1
BGP routing table entry for 10.2.10.1/32, version 32
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table default)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    2
  64500 64500 64502
    192.168.103.30 from 192.168.103.30 (10.3.1.1)
      Origin IGP, localpref 100, weight 100, valid, external
  64500 64500 64502
    192.168.134.40 (metric 11) from 192.168.134.40 (10.4.1.1)
      Origin IGP, localpref 100, weight 200, valid, external, best

R1# show ip bgp
BGP table version is 89, local router ID is 11.0.0.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 10.2.10.1/32    192.168.201.20      200  64500  64500  64500  64500  6
                   192.168.101.10     100  64500  64500  64502  i

```

Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. The best path to 10.2.10.1/32 was chosen because of the AS path.
- B. The best path to 10.2.10.1/32 was chosen because of the weight.
- C. The best path to 10.2.10.1/32 was chosen because of the local preference.
- D. The best path to 10.2.10.1/32 was chosen because of the MED.
- E. The best path to 10.2.10.1/32 was chosen because of the route origin.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Which two statements regarding OSPFv2 or OSPFv3 authentication are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. OSPFv2 supports MD5 authentication.
- B. OSPFv2 supports MD5 or SHA authentication.



C. OSPFv2 relies on the native security stack that uses IPsec.

D. OSPFv3 supports MD5 authentication.

E. OSPFv3 supports MD5 or SHA authentication.

F. OSPFv3 relies on the native security stack that uses IPsec.

Correct Answer: AF

QUESTION 6

You are implementing OSPF as the IGP using a single OSPF area design. The router memory usage for OSPF is too high. Which two methods can lower the OSPF memory usage? (Choose two.)

A. Enable OSPF synchronization

B. Implement multi-area OSPF

C. Enable OSPF sham links to reduce the number of LSAs

D. Implement route summarization on the ABRs


E. Enable route leaking between Level 1 and Level 2 areas

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 7

Refer to the BGP and route map configurations exhibit.

```
router bgp 65001
 neighbor 10.1.1.2 remote-as 65023
 neighbor 10.1.1.2 route-map setas out
 !
 route-map setas permit 10
  match ip address test1
  set as-path prepend 65111 65112
 !
 route-map setas permit 20
  match ip address test2
  set as-path prepend 65202 65203 65204
 !
!end of the route-map configuration
```



When the "setas" route map is applied to the 10.1.1.2 neighbor, the 10.1.1.2 neighbor is not able to receive all the required BGP routes from this router. What could be the problem?

A. The BGP session was cleared using the clear ip bgp command after the route map was applied.

B. The test1 or test2 prefix-list is misconfigured.



- C. There is no pass action configured within the route map.
- D. The route map is missing the route-map setas permit 30 statement.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

For which reason might an enterprise's Internet circuits use private AS BGP peerings?

- A. The enterprisewishes to obscure internal routing information from the Internet.
- B. The enterprise owns their own IP space.
- C. All redundant circuits are through the same provider.
- D. The enterprise uses BGP confederations internally.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

Refer to the Cisco IOS route map configuration exhibit.

```
route-map test permit 10
match ip address prefix-list PL1 PL2
match as-path APACL1
set local-preference 200
set metric 1000
!
route-map test permit 100
```

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The match prefix-list condition is a logical OR: match prefix list PL1 OR PL2.
- B. All match conditions are logical OR: match prefix list PL1 OR PL2 OR match the APACL1 AS path access list.
- C. The three match conditions are logical AND. match prefix list PL1 AND PL2 AND match the APACL1 AS path access list.
- D. The local preference AND the metric will be set to 100 IF the route matches the PL1 OR PL2 prefix list AND the route must also match the APACL1 AS path access list.
- E. All routes that are not matched by the sequence 10 route map statement will be dropped.

Correct Answer: AD

http://www.routeralley.com/ra/docs/route_maps.pdf

When match criteria is contained within a single line, a logical OR is applied.

**QUESTION 10**

Which configuration implements the most secured OSPF authentication mode on Cisco IOS XE?

- A. interface Gi0/0/0/0 ip ospf authentication message-digest ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco
- B. router ospf 1 area 1 authentication message-digest interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco
- C. router ospf 1 area 1 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 authentication message-digest message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco
- D. router ospf 1 area 1 authentication interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 ip ospf authentication-key cisco
- E. interface Gi0/0/0/0 ip ospf authentication ip ospf authentication-key cisco

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

When using the show bgp ipv6 unicast summary command to verify the IPv6 BGP session status with the IPv6 BGP peers, you noticed the "St/PfxRcd" status for one of the IPv6 BGP peers is in the "Active" state. What does the "Active" state indicate?

- A. The IPv6 BGP session has been established with the IPv6 BGP peer.
- B. The router is in the process of sending BGP routing updates to the IPv6 BGP peer.
- C. The router is in the process of establishing the IPv6 BGP session with the IPv6 BGP peer.
- D. The router is exchanging BGP notification messages with its IPv6 BGP peer.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 12

Which configuration allows incoming traffic on the FastEthernet 0/1 interface of a router to be policy-routed via the next-hop 192.168.10.1, when it is reachable and otherwise be routed normally?

- A. interface Fa0/1ip policy route-map-nh-reachableroute-map nh-reachable permit 10set ip next-hop verify-availabilityroute-map nh-reachable permit 20set ip next-hop 192.168.10.1
- B. interface Fa0/1ip policy route-map-nh-reachableroute-map nh-reachable permit 10set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.10.1route-map nh-reachable permit 20
- C. interface Fa0/1ip policy route-map-nh-reachableroute-map nh-reachable permit 10set ip next-hop 192.168.10.1 trackroute-map nh-reachable permit 20
- D. interface Fa0/1ip policy route-map-nh-reachableroute-map nh-reachable permit 10set ip next-hop 192.168.10.1route-map nh-reachable permit 20set default interface



Correct Answer: B

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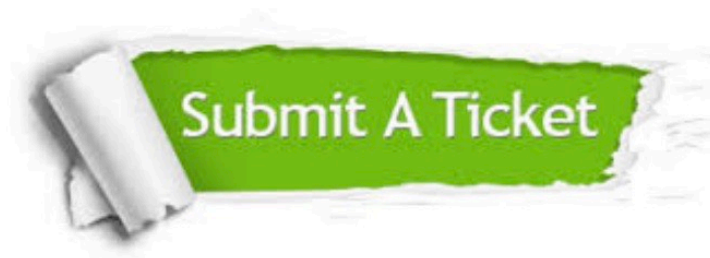
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