



# 642-885<sup>Q&As</sup>

Deploying Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing

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**QUESTION 1**

Which two statements correctly describe the RPF check when a multicast packet arrives at a router? (Choose two.)

- A. The router looks up the source address in the unicast routing table to determine if the packet has arrived on the interface that is on the reverse path back to the source
- B. The router looks up the destination address in the unicast routing table to determine if the packet has arrived on the interface that is on the reverse path back to the destination
- C. If the packet has arrived on the interface leading back to the destination, the RPF check passes and the packet is forwarded. If the RPF check fails, the packet is dropped
- D. If the packet has arrived on the interface leading back to the source, the RPF check passes and the packet is forwarded. If the RPF check fails, the packet is dropped

Correct Answer: AD

**Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF)**

RPF is a fundamental concept in multicast routing that enables routers to correctly forward multicast traffic down the distribution tree. RPF makes use of the

existing unicast routing table to determine the upstream and downstream neighbors. A router will only forward a multicast packet if it is received on the upstream

interface.

This RPF check helps to guarantee that the distribution tree will be loop free.

**RPF Check**

When a multicast packet arrives at a router, the router will perform an RPF check on the packet. If the RPF check is successful, the packet will be forwarded.

Otherwise it will be dropped. For traffic flowing down a source tree, the RPF check procedure works as follows:

Step 1. Router looks up the source address in the unicast routing table to determine if it has arrived on the interface that is on the reverse path back to the source.

Step 2. If packet has arrived on the interface leading back to the source, the RPF check is successful and the packet will be forwarded.

Step 3. If the RPF check in 2 fails, the packet is dropped.

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**QUESTION 2**

Which option shows the 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

Correct Answer: A

### QUESTION 3

#### Instructions

Enter the proper CLI commands and analysis the outputs on the Cisco routers to answer the multiple-choice questions.

From the network topology diagram, click on each of the router icon to gain access to the console of each router.

No console or enable passwords are required.

There are four multiple-choice questions with this task. Be sure to answer all four questions before selecting the Next button.

**Not all the CLI commands or commands options are supported or required for this simulation. If a certain command or command option is not supported, please try to use a different command that is supported.**

For example, the show running-config and the ping commands are **NOT** supported in this simulation.

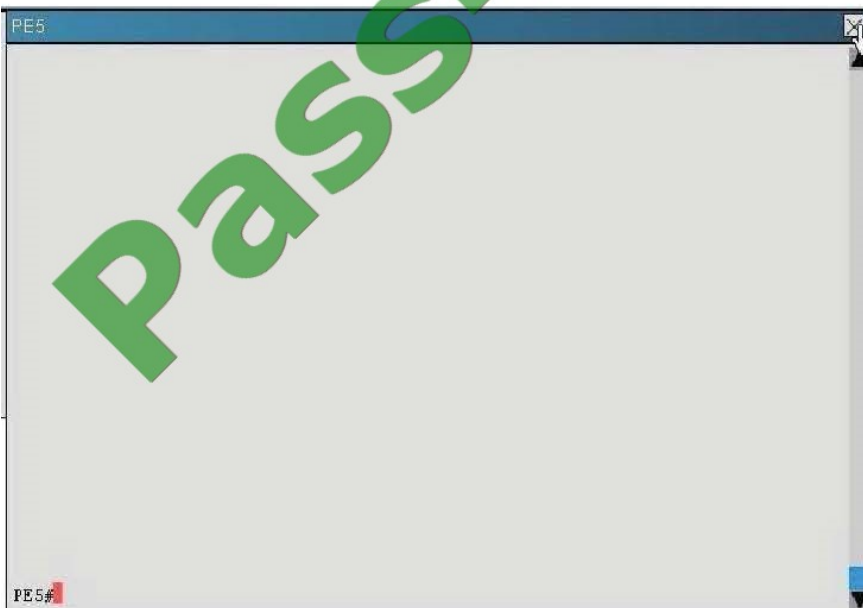
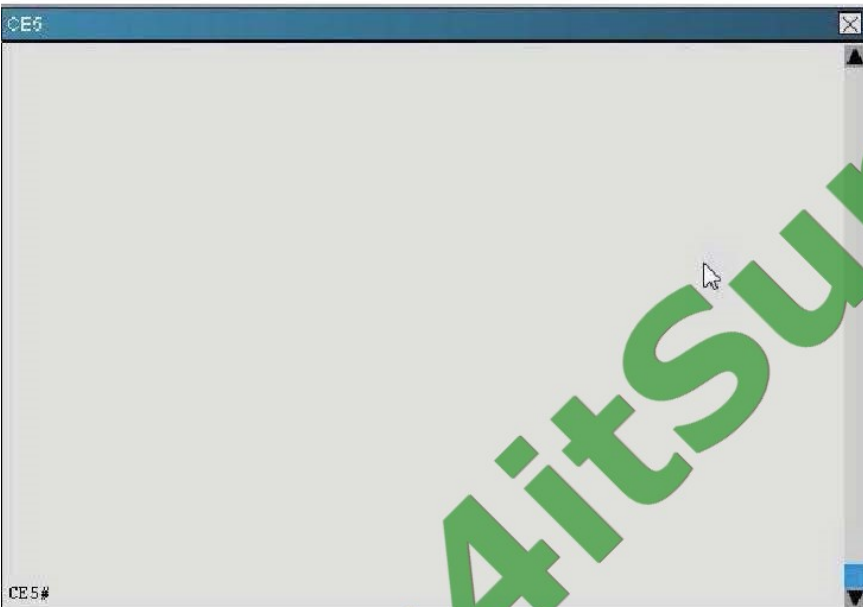
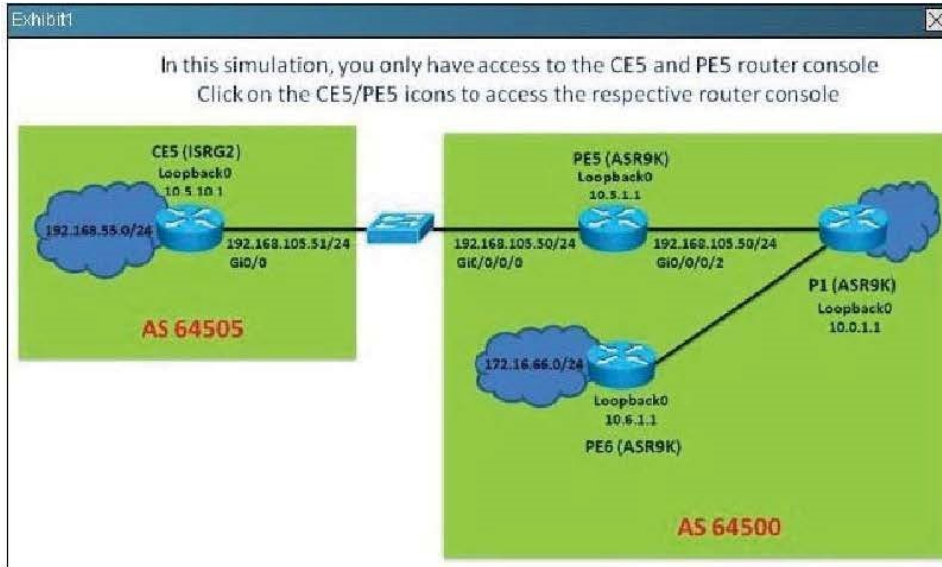
All the devices in this simulation have been pre-configured and you are not required to enter in any configurations.

#### Scenario

Referring to the network topology diagram shown in the exhibit, use the proper CLI commands on the CE5 and PE5 routers and interpret the supported CLI commands outputs to answer the four multiple choice questions.

Note: The CE5 router is an IOS router and the PE5 router is an IOS-XR router.







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

Correct Answer: CEF

# sh ip bgp | be Network #sh ip bgp # show ip bgp neighbors

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#### QUESTION 4

Which multicast routing protocol supports dense mode, sparse mode and bidirectional mode?

- A. DVMRP
- B. MOSPF
- C. PIM
- D. MP-BGP E. MSDP

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 5

Which two options are the common methods for implementing Site of Origin on Cisco IOS XE routers for loop avoidance in multihome BGP customers? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the route-map in command on the CE BGP neighbor.
- B. Configure Site of Origin directly on the CE BGP neighbor command.
- C. Configure site-map on VRF interface and redistribution of iBGP.
- D. Configure site-map on VRF interface and network command.
- E. Configure the route-map out command on the P router.

Correct Answer: AB

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**QUESTION 6**

R1 is designated as the PIM RP within the SP core. Which two configuration parameters must be used to enable and activate R1 as the BSR and RP for the core environment? (Choose two.)

- A. ip pim send-rp-announce loopback0 scope 16
- B. ip pim bsr-candidate loopback0
- C. ip pim send-rp-discovery loopback0 scope 16
- D. ip pim rp-candidate loopback0
- E. ip pim send-RP-announce loopback0 scope 16 group-list 1

Correct Answer: BD

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**QUESTION 7**

Which command set should be used for a 6to4 tunnel in a Cisco IOS XE router, considering the border interface with IPv4 address of 209.165.201.2?

- A. interface Tunnel2002 ipv6 enable ipv6 address 2002:D1A5:C902::1/128 tunnel source Ethernet0/0 tunnel mode ipv6ip 6to4
- B. interface Tunnel2002 ipv6 enable ipv6 address 2002:D1A5:D902::1/128 tunnel source Ethernet0/0 tunnel mode ipv6ip 6to4
- C. interface Tunnel2002 ipv6 enable ipv6 address 2002:D1A5:D902::1/128 tunnel source Ethernet0/0 tunnel mode ipv6ip
- D. interface Tunnel2002 ipv6 enable ipv6 address 2002:D1A5:C902::1/128 tunnel source Ethernet0/0 tunnel mode ipv6ip auto-tunnel
- E. interface Tunnel2002 ipv6 enableipv6 address 2002:D1A5:D902::1/128 tunnel source Ethernet0/0 tunnel mode ipv6ip auto-tunnel

Correct Answer: B

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**QUESTION 8**

With IPv6 multicast, which feature can be used as a replacement method for static RP configuration?

- A. PIM Snooping
- B. MLD
- C. MLD Snooping
- D. Embedded RP
- E. DHCPv6





Correct Answer: D

### QUESTION 9

When configuring BFD, the multiplier configuration option is used to determine which value?

- A. The retry interval
- B. The number of BFD packets that can be lost before the BFD peer is declared "down"
- C. The minimum interval between packets accepted from the BFD peers
- D. The number of BFD echo packets that will be originated by the router
- E. The number of routing protocols that will use BFD for fast peer failure detection

Correct Answer: B

## bfd multiplier

To set the bidirectional forwarding detection (BFD) multiplier, use the **bfd multiplier** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To return the router to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

**bfd multiplier multiplier**

**no bfd multiplier**

Syntax	Description
<b>multiplier</b>	Number of times a packets is missed before BFD declares the neighbor down. On the Cisco CRS-1, the ranges are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• BGP—2 to 16</li><li>• IS-IS—2 to 50</li><li>• MPLS-TE—2 to 10</li><li>• OSPF—2 to 50</li></ul> One the Cisco XR 12000 Series Router, the ranges are <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• BGP—3 to 16</li><li>• IS-IS—3 to 50</li><li>• MPLS-TE—3 to 10</li><li>• OSPF—3 to 50</li></ul>



### QUESTION 10

Which statement is correct regarding using the TTL threshold to define the delivery boundaries of multicast traffic?



- A. If a packet TTL is less than the specified TTL threshold, the packet is forwarded out of the interface
- B. If a packet TTL is greater or equal to the specified TTL threshold, the packet is forwarded out of the interface
- C. If a packet TTL is equal to the specified TTL threshold, the packet is dropped
- D. When a multicast packet arrives, the TTL threshold value is decremented by 1. If the resulting TTL threshold value is greater than or equal to 0, the packet is dropped

Correct Answer: B

#### QUESTION 11

You noticed a recent change to the BGP configuration on a PE router, the bgp scan time has been changed from the default value to 30s. Which three effects will this change have? (Choose three.)

- A. The BGP table will be examined and verified more frequently
- B. The BGP keepalive messages will be sent to the BGP peers at a faster rate
- C. The BGP table will be modified more quickly in the event that a next-hop address becomes unreachable
- D. The CPU load of the router will increase
- E. The minimum time interval between sending EBGP and IBGP routing updates will decrease
- F. The BGP convergence time will increase

Correct Answer: ACD

#### bgp scan-time

To configure scanning intervals of Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routers for next hop validation or to decrease import processing time of Virtual Private Network version 4 (VPNv4) routing information, use the **bgp scan-time** command in address family or router configuration mode. To return the scanning interval of a router to its default scanning interval of 60 seconds, use the **no** form of this command.

**bgp scan-time** [**import**] *scanner-interval*

**no bgp scan-time** [**import**] *scanner-interval*

#### Syntax Description

<b>import</b>	(Optional) Configures import processing of VPNv4 unicast routing information from BGP routers into routing tables.
<b>scanner-interval</b>	The scanning interval of BGP routing information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Valid values are from 15 to 60 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li></ul>



#### QUESTION 12





When implementing interdomain multicast routing, which mechanism can be used to advertise multicast sources in one domain to the other domains, allowing the RPs to build interdomain multicast distribution trees?

- A. Multiprotocol BGP
- B. PIM
- C. MSDP
- D. Auto RP
- E. BSR
- F. MLD

Correct Answer: C

Multicast Source Discovery Protocol

Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) is a mechanism to connect multiple PIM sparse- mode domains.

MSDP allows multicast sources for a group to be known to all rendezvous point(s) (RPs) in different domains.

Each PIM-SM domain uses its own RPs and need not depend on RPs in other domains. An RP in a PIM-SM domain has MSDP peering relationships with MSDP

enabled routers in other domains.

Each peering relationship occurs over a TCP connection, which is maintained by the underlying routing system.

MSDP speakers exchange messages called Source Active (SA) messages. When an RP learns about a local active source, typically through a PIM register

message, the MSDP process encapsulates the register in an SA message and forwards the information to its peers. The message contains the source and group

information for the multicast flow, as well as any encapsulated data. If a neighboring RP has local joiners for the multicast group, the RP installs the S, G route,

forwards the encapsulated data contained in the SA message, and sends PIM joins back towards the source. This process describes how a multicast path can be

built between domains.

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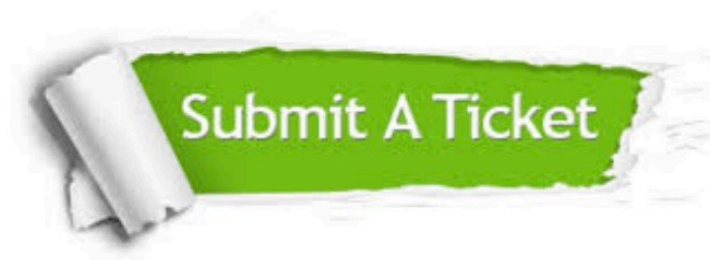
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