



642-885^{Q&As}

Deploying Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing

Pass Cisco 642-885 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.lead4pass.com/642-885.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Cisco
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

```
router bgp 65123
  bgp graceful-restart
```

Which statement correctly explains the `bgp graceful-restart` command?

- A. This command is used to enable NSR and is entered on the NSR-capable router, and also on any NSR-aware peer
- B. This command is used to enable NSF and is entered on the NSF-capable router, and also on any NSF-aware peer
- C. This command is only required on the NSF-capable routers to enable BGP graceful restart with the BGP peers
- D. This command is only required on the NSF-aware routers to enable BGP graceful restart with the BGP peers
- E. This command is only required on the NSR-capable routers to enable BGP graceful restart with the BGP peers

Correct Answer: B

Graceful restart is supported in recent versions of Cisco IOS software (12.0S) and is supported in Cisco IOS XR software. Graceful restart is the mechanism by which BGP routing peers avoid changes to their forwarding paths following a switchover. If the BGP peer has received this capability, it is aware that the device sending the message is nonstop forwarding (NSF)-capable. Both the NSF-capable router and its BGP peers (NSF-aware peers) need to exchange the graceful restart capability in their OPEN messages, at the time of session establishment. If both peers do not exchange the graceful restart capability, the session will not be graceful restart-capable. If the BGP session is lost during a Route Processor (RP) switchover or BGP process restart, the NSF-aware BGP peer marks all the routes associated with the NSF-capable router as stale; however, it continues to use these routes to make forwarding decisions for a set period of time. This functionality means that no packets are lost while the newly active RP is waiting for convergence of the routing information with its BGP peers.

After a failover event occurs, the NSF-capable router reestablishes the session with the BGP peer. In establishing the new session, it sends a new graceful restart message that identifies the NSF-capable router as having restarted. At this point, the routing information is exchanged between the two BGP peers. Once this exchange is complete, the NSF-capable device uses the newly received routing information to update the RIB and the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) with the new forwarding information. The NSF-aware device uses the network information to remove stale routes from its BGP table. The BGP protocol is then fully converged. If a BGP peer does not support the graceful restart capability, it will ignore the graceful restart capability in an OPEN message but will establish a BGP session with the NSF-capable device. This functionality will allow interoperability with non-NSF-aware BGP peers (and without NSF functionality), but the BGP session with non-NSF-aware BGP peers will not be graceful restart-capable.

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

Refer to the Cisco IOS-XR show output exhibit.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1#show bgp neighbors 10.1.1.1 configuration
Wed Oct 26 17:45:09.690 UTC
neighbor 10.1.1.1
  remote-as 64500
  update-source Loopback0 [ ]
  address-family IPv4 Unicast [ ]
```

Which statement is correct?

- A. The [] indicates the configuration has a problem
- B. The [] indicates the 10.1.1.1 neighbor peering session has not been established
- C. The [] indicates the configuration was not inherited from a group
- D. The [] indicates the configuration has not been committed
- E. The [] indicates the corresponding BGP peer configuration has a mismatch configuration


Correct Answer: C

: show bgp neighbors Use the show bgp neighbors command to display information about the BGP configuration for neighbors. ·Use the configuration option to display the effective configuration for the neighbor, including any settings that have been inherited from session groups, neighbor groups, or af-groups used by this neighbor. ·Use the inheritance option to display the session groups, neighbor groups, and af-groups from which this neighbor inherits configuration settings. The following example displays sample output from the show bgp af-group command using the configuration keyword. This example shows where each configuration item was inherited from. The default-originate command was configured directly on this address family group (indicated by []). The remove-private-as command was inherited from address family group GROUP_2, which in turn inherited from address family group GROUP_3:



```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show bgp af-group GROUP_1 configuration

af-group GROUP_1 address-family ipv4 unicast
  capability orf prefix-list both [a:GROUP_2]
  default-originate []
  maximum-prefix 2500 75 warning-only []
  policy POLICY_1 in [a:GROUP_2 a:GROUP_3]
  remove-private-AS [a:GROUP_2 a:GROUP_3]
  send-community-ebgp [a:GROUP_2]
  send-extended-community-ebgp [a:GROUP_2]
```



QUESTION 4

Refer to the Cisco IOS configuration exhibit.

```
interface Gi0/0
 ip multicast boundary 1
 !
 access-list 1 deny 224.0.1.39
 access-list 1 deny 224.0.1.40
```

Which statement is correct?

- A. This configuration is typically configured on the boundary routers within a PIM SM domain to filter out malicious candidate-RP-announce and candidate-RPdiscovery packets
- B. This configuration is typically configured on the RPs within a PIM-SM domain to restrict the candidate-RP-announce packets
- C. This configuration is typically configured on the mapping agents within a PIM-SM domain to restrict the candidate-RP-discovery packets
- D. This configuration is typically configured on the MSDP peering routers within a PIM-SM domain to filter out malicious MSDP SA packets

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 5

Which multicast routing protocol is most optimal for supporting many-to-many multicast applications?

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

Correct Answer: B

PIM-Bidirectional Operations

PIM Bidirectional (BIDIR) has one shared tree from sources to RP and from RP to receivers. This is unlike the PIM-SM, which is unidirectional by nature with

multiple source trees - one per (S, G) or a shared tree from receiver to RP and multiple SG trees from RP to sources.

Benefits of PIM BIDIR are as follows:

As many sources for the same group use one and only state (*, G), only minimal states are required in each router.

No data triggered events.

Rendezvous Point (RP) router not required. The RP address only needs to be a routable address and need not exist on a physical device.

[Latest 642-885 Dumps](#)

[642-885 PDF Dumps](#)

[642-885 Exam Questions](#)



To Read the [Whole Q&As](#), please purchase the [Complete Version](#) from [Our website](#).

Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success
100% Money Back Guarantee
365 Days Free Update
Instant Download After Purchase
24x7 Customer Support
Average 99.9% Success Rate
More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide
Multi-Platform capabilities - [Windows](#), [Mac](#), [Android](#), [iPhone](#), [iPod](#), [iPad](#), [Kindle](#)

We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications. You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

<https://www.lead4pass.com/allproducts>

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.
To update a previously submitted ticket:



| | | |
|---|---|--|
|  <p>One Year Free Update Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email.</p> |  <p>Money Back Guarantee To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase.</p> |  <p>Security & Privacy We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information & peace of mind.</p> |
|---|---|--|

Any charges made through this site will appear as Global Simulators Limited.
All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.
Copyright © lead4pass, All Rights Reserved.