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Configure an IPv6 static route to send the required IPv6 traffic over the tunnel0 interfaceC.   The tunnel destination should be pointing to an IPv6 address instead of an IPv4 addressD.   The tunnel0 interface IPv6 address must use the 2002::://16 prefix**Answer: B**New QuestionWhich two options are characteristics ofconfiguration templates used by Cisco IOS XRto optimize BGP peering implementations? (Choose two.)A.   Session groups are used to inherit address family-specific configurations.B.   Cisco IOS XR provides by default a session group operating with all the supported address families.C.   Session groups are used to inherit address family-independent configurations.D.   Session groups can be included within a neighbor group. E.   Session groups can include neighbor groups.**Answer: CD**New QuestionIn Cisco IOS-XR, the ttl-security command is configured under which configuration mode?A.   RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P2(config)#B.   RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P2(config-bgp)#C. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P2(config-bgp-nbr)#D.   RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P2(config-bgp-af)#E. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P2(config-bgp-nbr-af)#Answer: CExplanation: **http://packetlife.net/blog/2009/nov/23/understanding-bgp-ttl-security/**New QuestionWhich multicast routing protocol is most optimal for supporting many-to-many multicast applications?A.   PIM-SMB.   PIM-BIDIRC.   MP-BGPD.   DVMRPE. MSDPAnswer: BExplanation:PIM-Bidirectional OperationsPIM 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.New QuestionRefer to the exhibit. Which option is the function of designing a hub and spoke confederation? A.   allows transit backbone area 66000 to be a blackhole for non-transit ASsB.   reduces the iBGP mesh, iBGP mesh will be in sub non-transit ASsC.   increases eBGP sessions between the confederation sub ASsD.   allows transit backbone area and non-transit ASs to run the same IGP**Answer: B**New QuestionWhen implementing high-availability stateful switchover BGP routing, in which situation would Cisco NSR be required?A.   On the PE routers connecting to the CE routers which are not NSF aware or are not NSF capable B.   On the PE routers connecting to the CE routers which support graceful restartC.   On the PE routers connecting to the CE routers which are incapable of performing stateful switchover operations because the CE routers are only NSF aware but not NSF capableD.   On the PE routers connecting to the CE routers which are incapable of performing stateful switchover operations because the CE routers are only NSF capable but not NSF awareE.   On the service provider core P routers which are also NSF awareF.   On the service provider core P routers which are also NSF capable**Answer: A**New QuestionRefer to the Cisco IOS-XR configuration exhibit. 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 gi0/0/0/0ip pim sparse-modeinterface gi0/0/0/1ip pim sparse-mode interface loopback0ip pim sparse-modeB.   The configuration is missing:multicast-routingaddress-family ipv4interface gi0/0/0/0 enableinterface gi0/0/0/1enableC.   The auto-rp scoping configurations should be set to 1 not 16D.   The RP address has not been configured using the rp-address router PIM configuration commandE.   PIM defaults to dense mode operations only, so PIM sparse mode must be enabled using the pim sparse-mode router PIM configuration command**Answer: B**New QuestionWhich types of multicast distribution tree can PIM-SM use?A.   Only shared tree rooted at the sourceB.   Only shared tree rooted at the RPC. Only shortest path tree rooted at the RPD.   Shared tree rooted at the source and shortest path tree switchoverE.   Shared tree rooted at the RP and shortest path tree switchoverF.   Shared tree rooted at the first-hop router and shortest path tree rooted at the RP **Answer: E**New QuestionWhich two BGP mechanisms are used to prevent routing loops when using a design with redundant route reflectors? (Choose two.)A.   Cluster-listB.   AS-PathC.   Originator IDD.   CommunityE.   OriginAnswer: ACExplanation: **http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios_xr_sw/iosxr_r3.7/routing/configuration/guide/rc37bgp.html**As the iBGP learned routes

are reflected, routing information may loop. The route reflector model has the following mechanisms to avoid routing loops: Originator ID is an optional, nontransitive BGP attribute. It is a 4-byte attributed created by a route reflector.The attribute carries the router ID of the originator of the route in the local autonomous system. Therefore, if a misconfiguration causes routing information to come back to the originator, the information is ignored.Cluster-list is an optional, nontransitive BGP attribute. It is a sequence of cluster IDs that the route has passed. When a route reflector reflects a route from its clients to nonclient peers, and vice versa, it appends the local cluster ID to the cluster-list. If the cluster-list is empty, a new cluster-list is created. Using this attribute, a route reflector can identify if routing information is looped back to the same cluster due to misconfiguration. If the local cluster ID is found in the cluster-list, the advertisement is ignored.New QuestionRefer to the Cisco IOS DHCPv6 configuration shown in the exhibit. Which statement is correct?A.   The configuration is missing a command under interface Gi0/1 to indicate to the attached hosts to use stateful DHCPv6 to obtain their IPv6 addressesB.   The IPv6 router advertisements indicate to the attached hosts on the Gi0/1 interface to get other information besides their IPv6 address via stateless auto configurationC.   The IPv6 DHCPv6 server pool configuration is misconfiguredD.   The DNS server address can also be imported from another upstream DHCPv6 serverAnswer: AExplanation:Server ConfigurationIn Global Configuration Modeipv6 unciast-routingipv6 dhcp pool <pool name> address prefix <specify address prefix> lifetime <infinite> <infinite> dns-server <specify the dns server address>domain-name <specify the domain name>exitIn Interface Configuration Modeipv6 address <specify IPv6 Address>ipv6 dhcp server <server name>rapid-commitClient ConfigurationIn Global Configuration Modeenableconfigure terminalipv6 unicast-routingIn Interface Configuration Modeipv6 address dhcp rapid commitipv6 enableexit!!!RECOMMEND!!!1.|2019 Latest 642-885 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) Instant Download:https://www.braindump2go.com/642-885.html2.|2019 Latest 642-885 Study Guide Video Instant Download: YouTube Video: YouTube.com/watch?v=M1BVAH--VqE