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With IPv4 addresses reaching depletion, Carrier Grade NAT is vital in providing private IPv4 connectivity to the public IPv4 internet. In addition, Carrier Grade NAT is not limited to IPv4 NAT; it can also translate between IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.New QuestionRefer to the exhibit. Which three statements are correct regarding the Cisco IOS-XR configuration? (Choose three.) A. This router, acting as the RP mapping agent, will send RP announcement messages to the 224.0.1.40 groupB. This router, acting as the RP mapping agent, will send RP discovery messages to the 224.0.1.39 groupC. This router is the RP mapping agent only for the 224.11.11.11 and 224.99.99.99 multicast groupsD. This router is a candidate PIM-SM RP for the 224.99.99.99 multicast groupE. This router is a candidate PIM-BIDIR RP for the 224.11.11.11 multicast groupF. IGMPv3 is enabled on all interfacesG. Other routers will recognize this router as the RP for all multicast groups with this router loopback 0 IP address**Answer: DEF**New QuestionRefer to the exhibit. XR4 must protect itself from a DOS attack against its BGP process from R1 by using the TTL security feature. Which configuration achieves this goal? A. router bgp 100neighbor 10.10.14.1 ttl-securityB. router bgp 100neighbor 10.10.14.1 ttl-security hops 1C. router bgp 100neighbor 10.10.14.1 ttl-security hops 254D. router bgp 100neighbor 10.10.14.1 ttl-security hops 255**Answer: A**New QuestionEach router (RTA, RTB, and RTC) has one iBGP adjacency with the route reflector router RTD. Router RTC has an iBGP route advertised by RTA, but the same route is missing from RTB. Thenetwork engineer verifies that route filtering does not deny the route advertisement. Which action corrects the problem?A. RTD(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.1 route-reflector-client RTD(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.1 description RTA RTD(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.2 route-reflector-client RTD(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.2 description RTBB. RTC(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.4 route-reflector-client RTC(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.4 description RTDC. RTA(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.4 route-reflector-client RTA(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.4 description RTD RTB(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.4 route-reflector-client RTB(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.4 description RTDD. RTB(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.3 route-reflector-client RTB(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.3 description RTCE. RTB(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.1.3 route-reflector-clientRTB(config-router)#bgp cluster-id 192.168.1.2 RTB(config-router)#no bgp client-to-client reflection**Answer: A**New QuestionWhich informationdoes the multicast supported router need to forward the multicast traffic over the source or shared tree?A. source addressB. multicast addressC. destination addressD. mGRE headersE. MDT Data**Answer: C**New QuestionWhich IPv6 mechanism occurs between a provider edge router and the customer premises equipment router to allow an ISP to automate the process of assigning a block of IPv6 addresses to a customer for use within the customer network?A. Router AdvertisementB. DHCPv6 Prefix DelegationC. DHCPv6 LiteD. Stateful DHCPv6Answer: BExplanation: **http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk872/technologies_configuration_example09186a0080b8a116.shtml**New QuestionWhich multicast routing protocol supports dense mode, sparse mode and bidirectional mode?A. DVMRPB. MOSPFC. PIMD. MP-BGPE. MSDP**Answer: C**New QuestionTo which three IP multicast groups can a multicast MAC address "01-00-5E-4D-62-B1" listen? (Choose three.)A. 231.205.98.177B. 231.205.99.177C. 239.77.98.177D. 239.205.99.177E. 224.205.98.177F. 224.205.99.177**Answer: ACE**New QuestionRefer to the exhibit. R5 is configured as the RP for the PIM-SM domain for AS 1020. If R3 and R4 are correctly configured, which Cisco IOS-XE configuration should be done on R5 to configure it as a PIMv3 BSR router? A. ip pim send-rp-announce loopback 0 scope 16int gi1/3 , gi 1/4ip pim sparse-modeint gi 1/1ip pim bsr-borderB. ip pim rp-candidate loopback 0int gi1/3 , gi 1/4ip pim sparse-modeint gi 1/1ip pim bsr-borderC. ip pim rp-candidate loopback 0int gi1/3 , gi 1/4ip pim sparse-modeip pim bsr-borderD. ip pim send-rp-announce loopback 0 scope 16int gi1/3 , gi 1/4 ip pim sparse-modeip pim bsr-border**Answer: B**New QuestionWhich two features are used to provide high availability multicast? (Choose two.)A. BFDB. NSF/SSOC. PIM NSRD. PIM triggered joinE. IGMP triggered reportF. MSDPAnswer: BD Explanation:Triggered joins are sent when the primary or the secondary RPF information changes. No RPF change prunes are sent for MoFRR streams.mofrrTo perform a fast convergence (multicast-only fast reroute, or MoFRR) of specified routes/flows when a

failure is detected on one of multiple equal-cost paths between the router and the source, use the mofrr command under PIM configuration mode.mofrr rib acl_nameno rib acl_nameNew QuestionWhich 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 sourceB. 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 destinationC. 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 droppedD. 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 droppedAnswer: ADExplanation: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 CheckWhen 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.!!!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