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Vendor:Cisco

Exam Code:642-883

Exam Name:Deploying Cisco Service Provider
Network Routing

Version:Demo

QUESTION 1

When using the Cisco IOS XR route policy language to define a logical if-then-else condition, which logical operator has the highest precedence?

- A. AND
- B. OR
- C. NOT
- D. IS
- E. IN

Correct Answer: C

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios_xr_sw/iosxr_r3.0/routing/configuration/guide/rc3rpl.html

Boolean Operator Precedence

Boolean expressions are evaluated in order of operator precedence, from left to right. The highest precedence operator is not, followed by and, and then or. The following expression:

```
med eq 10 and not destination in (10.1.3.0/24) or community matches-any ([10..25]:35)
```

if fully parenthesized to display the order of evaluation would look like this:

```
(med eq 10 and (not destination in (10.1.3.0/24))) or community matches-any ([10..25]:35)
```

The inner not applies only to the destination test; the and combines the result of the not expression with the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) test; and the or combines that result with the community test. If the order of operations are rearranged:

```
not med eq 10 and destination in (10.1.3.0/24) or community matches-any ([10..25]:35)
```

then the expression, fully parenthesized, would look like the following:

```
((not med eq 10) and destination in (10.1.3.0/24)) or community matches-any ([10..25]:35)
```

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

QUESTION 2

Which option is an invalid BGP community representation?

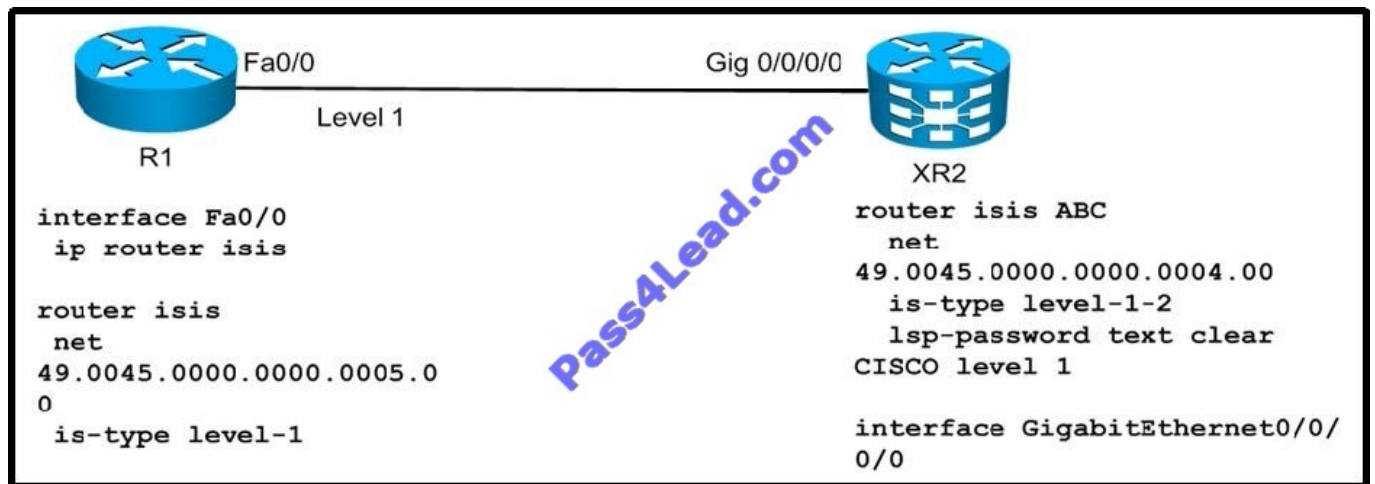
- A. binary
- B. autonomous system number : value
- C. hexadecimal

D. decimal

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



IS-IS adjacency is not established between XR2 and R1. Which action fixes this issue?

- A. unify IS-IS process IDs on each router
- B. configure on R1 under IS-IS is-type level-1-2
- C. configure on R1 under IS-IS area-password CISCO
- D. configure on XR2 under IS-IS under Gi0/0/0/0 address-family ipv4 unicast

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

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 5

Refer to the route policies exhibit.

```
route-policy one
end-policy
!
route-policy two
pass
end-policy
!
route-policy three
drop
end-policy
!
route-policy four
set weight 100
end-policy
!
route-policy five
pass
drop
pass
end-policy
!
```

Which five route policies will cause the routes to be dropped or passed? (Choose five)

- A. route-policy one will cause the routes to be dropped.
- B. route-policy two will cause the routes to be dropped.
- C. route-policy three will cause the routes to be dropped.
- D. route-policy four will cause the routes to be dropped.
- E. route-policy five will cause the routes to be dropped.
- F. route-policy one will cause the routes to be passed.
- G. route-policy two will cause the routes to be passed.
- H. route-policy three will cause the routes to be passed.
- I. route-policy four will cause the routes to be passed.
- J. route-policy five will cause the routes to be passed.

Correct Answer: ACEGI

QUESTION 6

An engineer is configuring an eBGP peering session. What is the default TTL value?

- A. 1

- B. 64
- C. 127
- D. 255

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.

The route-map shown in the exhibit is applied to updates received from a BGP neighbor. Which two statements are correct regarding the Cisco IOS route map configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. The local preference will be set to 200 AND the metric will be set to 1000 IF the route matches the PL1 OR PL2 prefix list AND the route also matches the AS path 1 access list.
- B. The three match conditions are logical AND: match prefix list PL1 AND PL2 AND match the AS path 1 access list. In AS
- C. The match prefix-list condition is a logical OR: match prefix list PL1 OR PL2.
- D. All routes that are not matched by the sequence 10 route map statement will be dropped.
- E. All match conditions are logical OR: match prefix list PL1 OR PL2 OR match the AS path 1 access list.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 8

What is recursive lookup in BGP and how does it work?

- A. The router looks up the EBGP route and the EBGP next hop to reach a destination in the remote AS. Then the router looks up the route to reach the EBGP next hop using the IBGP.
- B. The router looks up the IBGP route and the IBGP next hop to reach a destination in the remote AS. Then the router looks up the route to reach the IBGP next hop using the EBGP.
- C. The router looks up the BGP route and the BGP next hop to reach a destination in the remote AS. Then the router looks up the route to reach the BGP next hop using the IGP.
- D. The router looks up the route and the next hop to reach a destination in the remote AS using the IGP. Then the router looks up the route to reach the next hop using BGP.
- E. The router performs three routing lookups to determine the route to reach a destination in the remote AS. The first lookup is done using EBGP, the second lookup is done using IBGP, and the third lookup is done using the IGP.

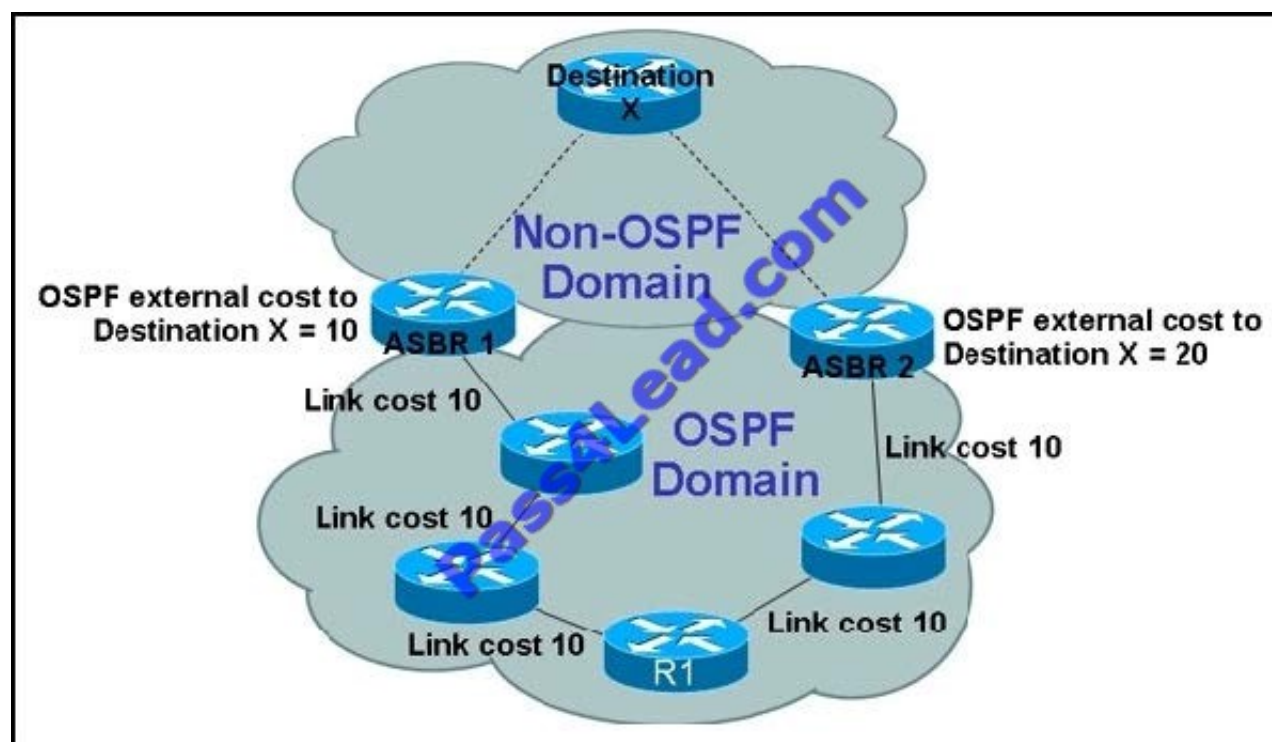
Correct Answer: C

A few different approaches are available to deal with iBGP and synchronization. We may turn on the synchronization option on our routers and wait for the IGP to have a route for the destination before it's advertised to peers. Another option is to simply use a full mesh, so that iBGP convergence isn't an issue. Clearly that isn't going to happen when a

network's core needs to scale: it will implement something like reflectors that cause iBGP's full mesh to be broken. The real alternative, if you don't enable synchronization, is to use route recursion. A recursive route lookup uses the BGP next-hop attribute to actually make a different route lookup. The IGP can use the destination network instead of the AS-path to determine where it gets sent. Even if the iBGP hasn't converged, the routers will still know how to get to that network, since it will exist in the router it was advertised from, who will know the next-hop.

QUESTION 9

Refer to the network diagram in the exhibit.



If both ASBRs are advertising the external Destination X network as OSPF E2 route, what is the best path for the R1 router to reach Network X?

- A. R1 will use the path via ASBR 2 as the best path.
- B. R1 will use the path via ASBR 1 as the best path.
- C. R1 will load balance between two equal cost paths via ASBR 1 and ASBR 2.
- D. R1 will see two equal costs and will choose the path through the ASBR with the lower OSPF router ID.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 10

In a Cisco IOS XR OSPF NSF operation, which option is the result of a segment without NSF-capable peers?

- A. NSF is disabled on all segments on any linecard that has a non-NSF-capable neighbor.

- B. NSF capabilities for that segment are disabled.
- C. NSF operates in unidirectional mode for that segment.
- D. NSF is disabled globally on the router.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

Drag the regular expression special character used in AS-Path access-list configuration on the left to match the correct description on the right.

Select and Place:

Drag the regular expression special character used in AS-Path access-list configuration on the left to match the correct description on the right.	
^	Matches the end of the AS path string
\$	Matches the start of the AS path string
.	Matches any single character
-	Matches any delimiter

Correct Answer:

Drag the regular expression special character used in AS-Path access-list configuration on the left to match the correct description on the right.	
	\$
	^
	.
	-

QUESTION 12

Which of the following is used by an IS-IS router to detect other IS-IS neighbor routers and to form adjacencies?

- A. ESH
- B. ISH
- C. IIH
- D. PSNP

E. CSNP

Correct Answer: C

ISIS actually features three different hello types. An ES Hello (ESH) is sent by all End Systems, and all IS devices listen for this Hello. An IS Hello (ISH) announces the presence of an IS - An IS Hello is sent by all IS devices, and End Systems listen for these hellos. Finally, an IS-to-IS Hello (IIH) is used by an IS to discover other ISes and to form adjacencies with them. A router will send an IIH to another router on the link to form or maintain an adjacency, but it will still send an ISH as well in case there are end systems located on that segment.

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