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http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk872/technologies_configuration_example09186a0080b8a116.shtmlNew QuestionWhich multicast routing protocol supports dense mode, sparse mode and bidirectional mode?A. DVMRPB. MOSPFC. PIMD. MP-BGPE. MSDPAnswer: CNew 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. 224.205.99.177F. 224.205.99.177Answer: ACENew 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-borderC. 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-borderAnswer: BNew 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 destination. 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