642-885 Q&As

Deploying Cisco Service Provider Advanced Routing

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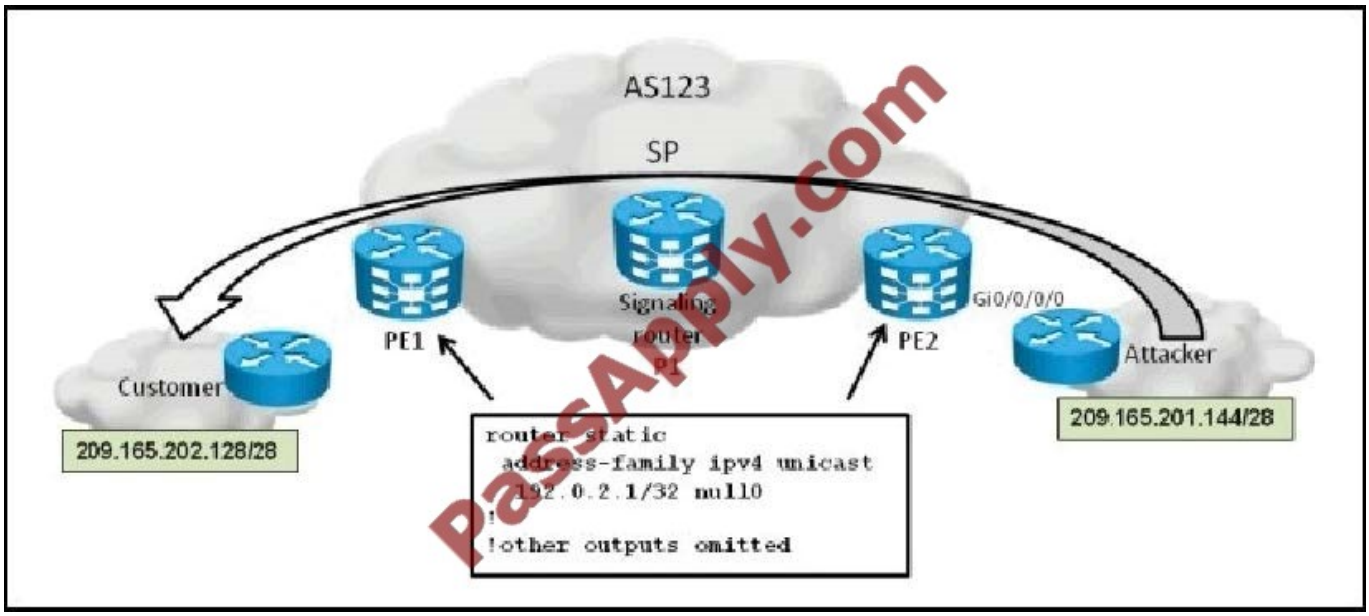
QUESTION 1

Refer to the topology diagram shown in the exhibit and the partial configurations shown below.



Once the attack from 209.165.201.144/28 to 209.165.202.128/28 has been detected, which additional configurations are required on the P1 IOS-XR router to implement source-based remote-triggered black hole filtering?

! router bgp 123 address-family ipv4 unicast redistribute static route-policy test !

A. router static address-family ipv4 unicast 209.165.202.128/28 null0 tag 666 192.0.2.1/32 null0 tag 667 ! route-policy test if tag is 666 then set next-hop 192.0.2.1 endif if tag is 667 then set community (no-export) endif end-policy !

B. router static address-family ipv4 unicast 209.165.201.144/28 null0 tag 666 192.0.2.1/32 null0 tag 667 ! route-policy test if tag is 666 then set next-hop 192.0.2.1 endif if tag is 667 then set community (no-export) endif end-policy !

C. router static address-family ipv4 unicast 209.165.201.144/28 null0 tag 666 192.0.2.1/32 null0 ! route-policy test if tag is 666 then set next-hop 192.0.2.1 set community (no-export) endif end-policy

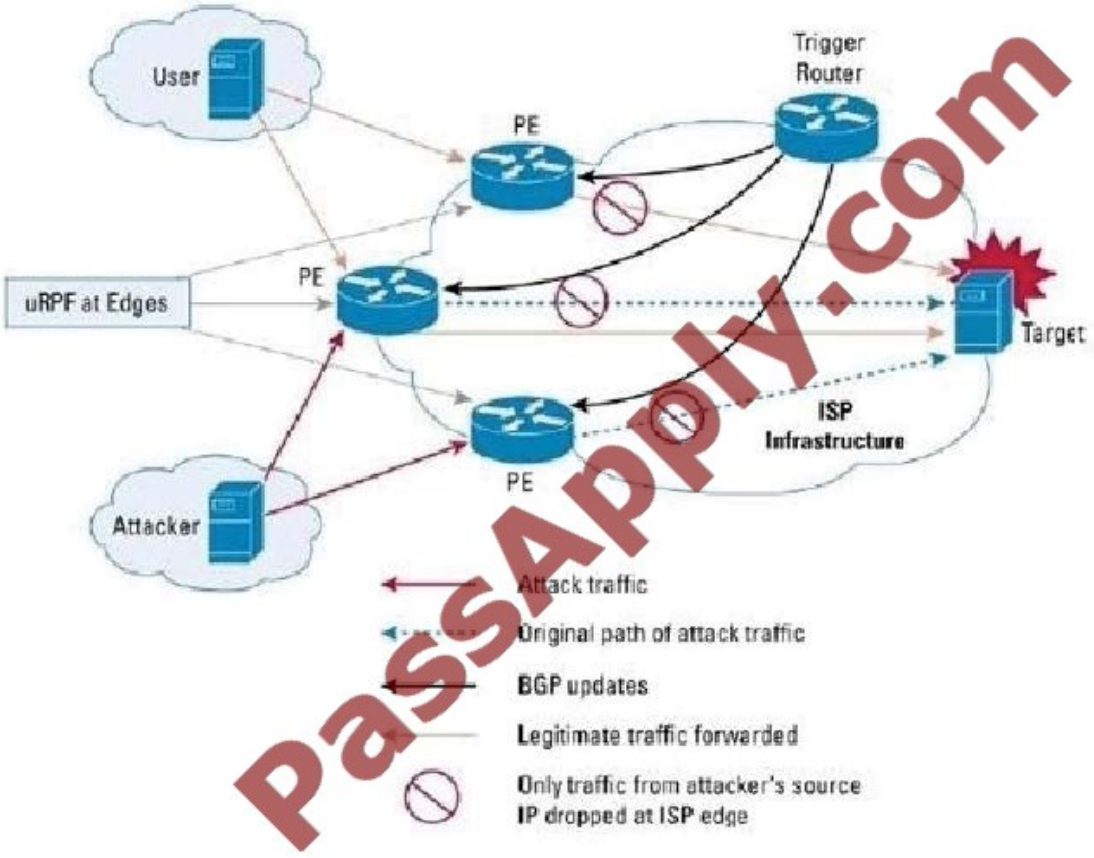
D. router static address-family ipv4 unicast 209.165.202.128/28 null0 tag 666 192.0.2.1/32 null0 ! route-policy test if tag is 666 then set next-hop 192.0.2.1 set community (no-export) endif end-policy !

Correct Answer: C

: Source-Based RTBH Filtering With destination-based black holing, all traffic to a specific destination is dropped after the black hole has been activated, regardless of where it is coming from. Obviously, this could include legitimate traffic destined for the target. Source-based black holes provide the ability to drop traffic at the network edge based on a specific source address or range of source addresses. If the source address (or range of addresses) of the attack can be identified (spoofed or not), it would be better to drop all traffic at the edge based on the source address, regardless of the destination address. This would permit legitimate traffic from other sources to reach the target. Implementation of source-based black hole filtering depends on Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (uRPF), most often loose mode uRPF. Loose mode uRPF checks the packet and forwards it if there is a route entry for the source IP of the incoming packet in the router forwarding information base (FIB). If the router does not have an FIB entry for the source IP address, or if the entry points to a null interface, the Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) check fails and the packet is dropped, as shown in

Figure 2. Because uRPF validates a source IP address against its FIB entry, dropping traffic from specific source addresses is accomplished by configuring loose mode uRPF on the external interface and ensuring the RPF check fails by inserting a route to the source with a next hop of Null0. This can be done by using a trigger device to send IBGP updates. These updates set the next hop for the source IP to an unused IP address that has a static entry at the edge, setting it to null as shown in Figure 2.

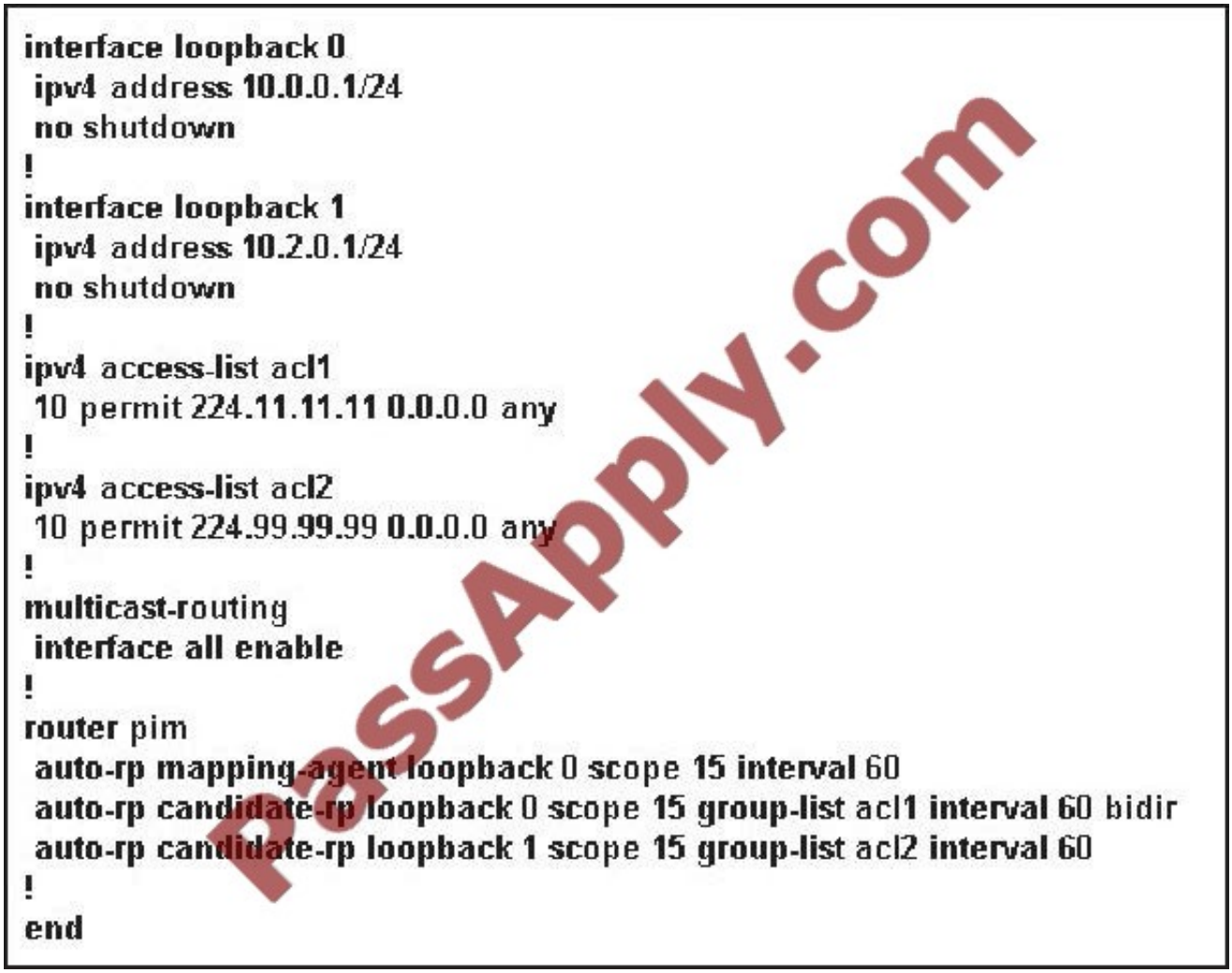
Figure 2. Source-Based Black Hole Filtering



In this way, traffic that is entering the edge network sourced from a host that has a route pointing to null will result in a uRPF drop.

QUESTION 2

Refer 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 group

B. This router, acting as the RP mapping agent, will send RP discovery messages to the 224.0.1.39 group

C. This router is the RP mapping agent only for the 224.11.11.11 and 224.99.99.99 multicast groups

D. This router is a candidate PIM-SM RP for the 224.99.99.99 multicast group

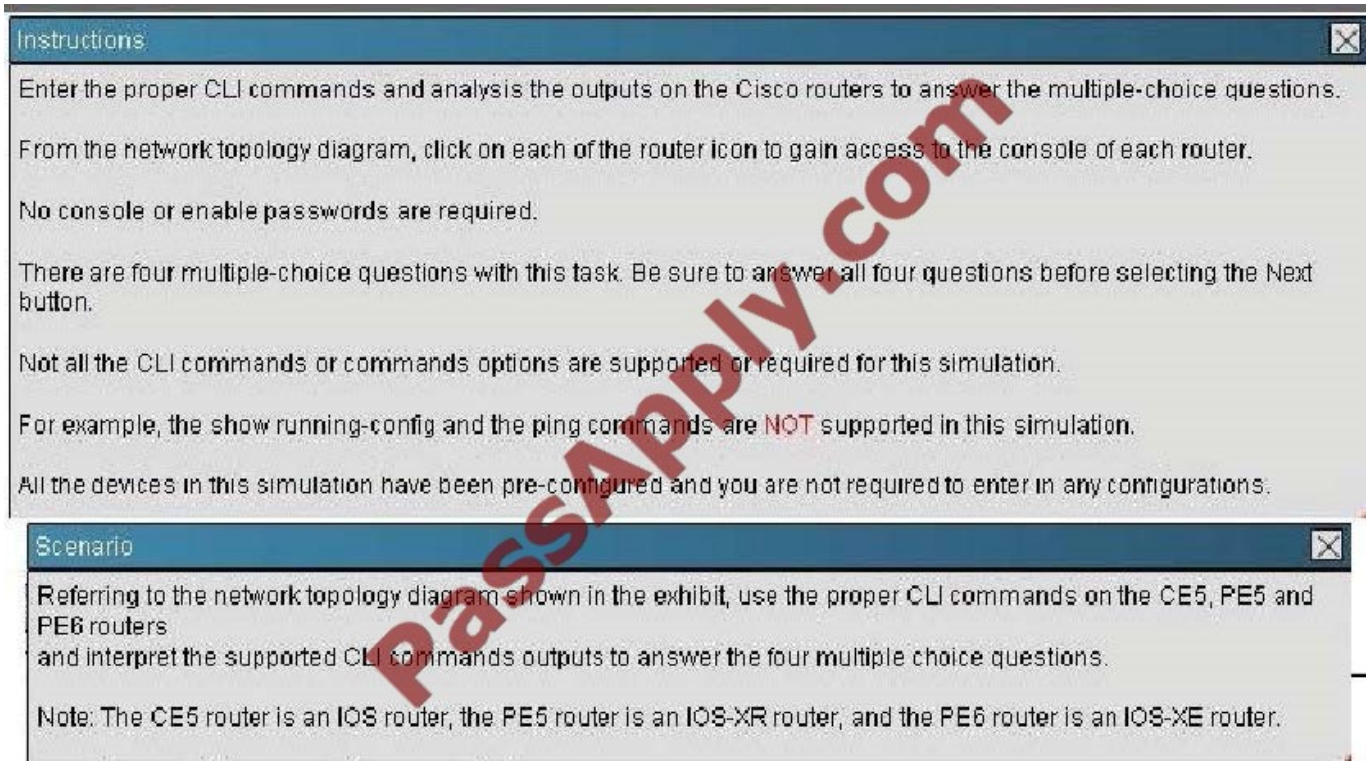
E. This router is a candidate PIM-BIDIR RP for the 224.11.11.11 multicast group

F. IGMPv3 is enabled on all interfaces

G. Other routers will recognize this router as the RP for all multicast groups with this router loopback 0 IP address

Correct Answer: DEF

QUESTION 3



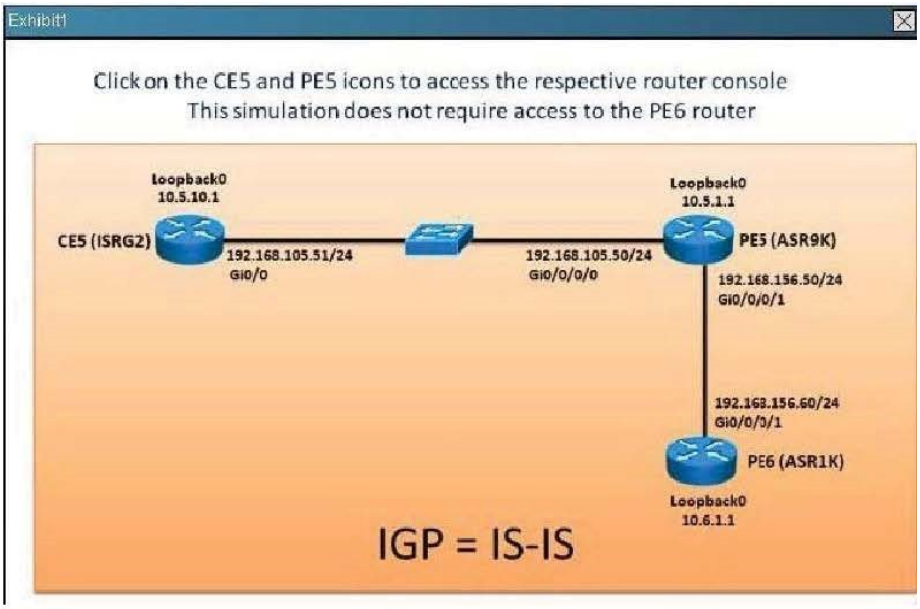
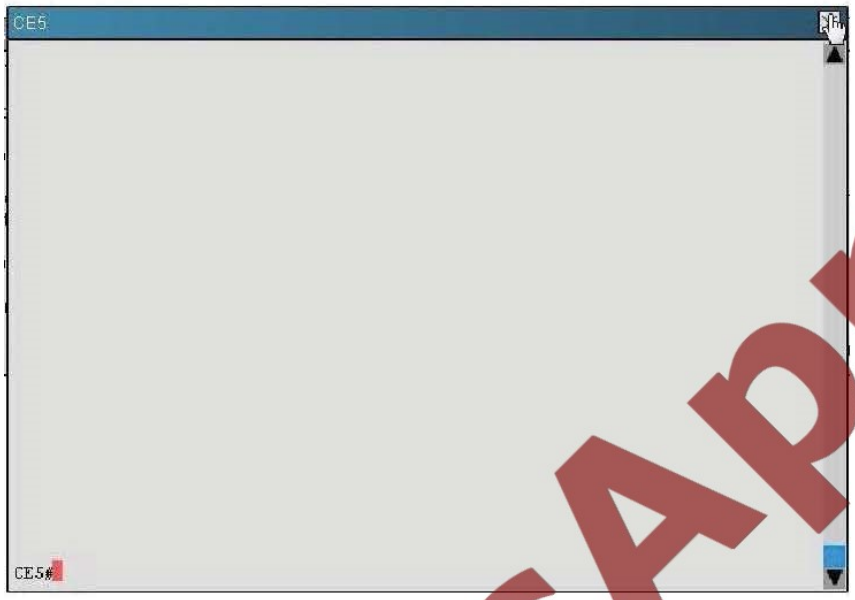
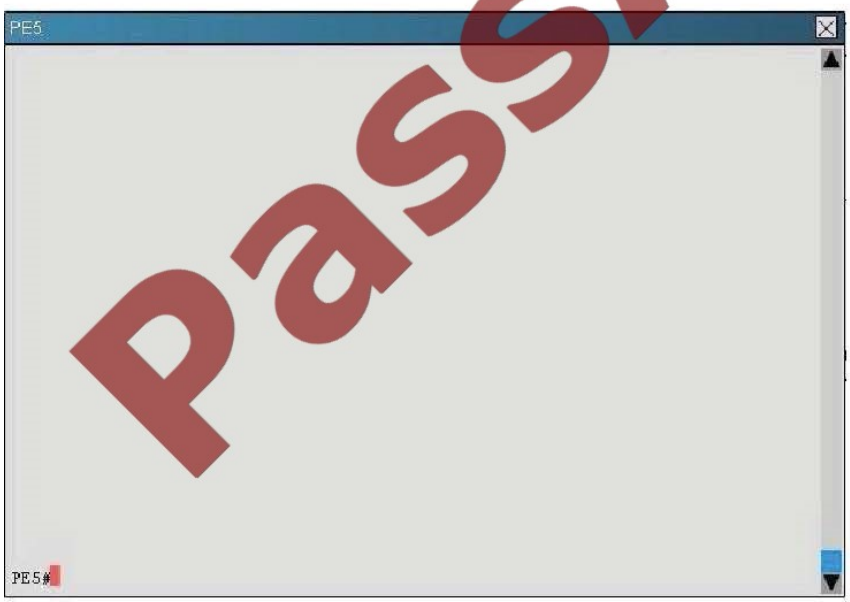


Exhibit1
Click on the CE5 and PE5 icons to access the respective router console
This simulation does not require access to the PE6 router
Loopback0
10.5.10.1
CE5 (ISRG2)
192.168.105.51/24
Gi0/0
192.168.105.50/24
Gi0/0/0/0
Loopback0
10.5.1.1
PE5 (ASR9K)
192.168.156.50/24
Gi0/0/0/1
192.168.156.60/24
Gi0/0/0/1
PE6 (ASR1K)
Loopback0
10.6.1.1
IGP = IS-IS


CE5
CE5#


PE5
PE5#

Which three statements are correct regarding the various multicast groups? (Choose three.)

A. Currently there is no source sending traffic to the 224.1.1.1 multicast group

B. PE5 has a Null OILforthe (*,224.0.1.40) entry

C. PE5 has a Null OILforthe (*,224.1.1.1) entry

D. CE5 has joined the 224.0.1.40 multicast group

E. CE5 has a Null OILforthe (*,224.1.1.1) entry

Correct Answer: CDE

#show ip mroute

QUESTION 4

Which two attributes does BGP select before MED? (Choose two.)

A. local preference

B. weight

C. lowest router ID

D. lowest neighbor IP

E. oldest route

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 5

A network engineer for an ISP wants to reduce the number of iBGP adjacencies. A merge is taking place with another ISP network, so the network engineer needs to make both ASNs look like a single network for the Internet. Which BGP technology is most suitable?

A. route reflector

B. confederation

C. clustering

D. peer group

Correct Answer: B