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Download:<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B75b5xYLjSSNwnQtYk0yQ0k1U0U?usp=sharing>New QuestionThe S bit in the MPLS header is used for what purpose?A. To indicate the bottom level in the label stackB. To indicate if LDP is sync to the IGP C. To indicate if LDP is sync to the IGP D. To indicate the status of the LSPAnswer: AExplanation: a 1-bit bottom of stack flag. If this is set, it signifies that the current label is the last in the stack.New QuestionWhich OSPF feature allows a router with redundant route processors to maintain its OSPF state and adjacencies across planned and unplanned RP switchovers and does this by checkpointing state information from OSPF on the active RP to the standby RP? This feature does not require the OSPF neighbor to support graceful restart.A. NSRB. NSFC. BFDD. MTRE. SDRAnswer: AExplanation:Continuous ForwardingAn important aspect of high availability is maintenance of traffic forwarding, even in the case of control-plane switchovers. Cisco IOS XR Software has several built-in features that can provide continuous forwarding, including RSP stateful switchover (SSO), Nonstop Forwarding (NSF), Graceful Restart, and NSR.NSF: Cisco IOS XR Software supports forwarding without traffic loss during a brief outage of the control plane through signaling and routing protocol implementations for Graceful Restart extensions as standardized by the IETF. In addition to standards compliance, this implementation has been compatibility tested with Cisco IOS Software and third-party operating systems.Graceful Restart: This control-plane mechanism ensures high availability by allowing detection and recovery from failure conditions while preserving NSF services. Graceful Restart is a way to recover from signaling and control-plane failures without affecting the forwarding plane. Cisco IOS XR Software uses this feature and a combination of check pointing, mirroring, RSP redundancy, and other system resiliency features to recover prior to timeout and avoid service downtime as a result of network reconvergence.NSR: This feature allows for the forwarding of data packets to continue along known routes while the routing protocol information is being refreshed following a processor switchover.NSR maintains protocol sessions and state information across SSO functions for services such as Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) VPN. TCP connections and the routing protocol sessions are migrated from the active RSP to the standby RSP after the RSP failover without letting the peers know about the failover. The sessions terminate locally on the failed RSP, and the protocols running on the standby RSP reestablish the sessions after the standby RSP goes active, without the peer detecting the change. You can also use NSR with Graceful Restart to protect the routing control plane during switchovers. The Cisco IOS XR Operating System provides system resiliency through a comprehensive set of high-availability features including modularity, process restart, fault handling, continuous forwarding, and upgradability.New QuestionA Cisco IOS XR router is a member in OSPF 1 and EIGRP 100 domains, and needs to redistribute OSPF learned routes into EIGRP. Which configuration achieves this goal?A. router eigrp 100 address-family ipv4 redistribute ospf 1B. router eigrp 100 redistribute ospf 1 route-policy OS\_INT0\_EIG route-policy OS\_INT0\_EIG set eigrp-metric 100 10 255 1 155C. router eigrp 100 address-family ipv4 redistribute ospf 1 route-policy OS\_INT0\_EIG route-policy OS\_INT0\_EIG set eigrp-metric 100 10 255 1 155D. router eigrp 100 default-metric 100 1 255 1 1500 redistribute ospf 1Answer: CNew QuestionRefer to the exhibit. XR1 must have XR4 as the primary exit point for only the first three subnets received from AS 100 and may not impact the rest of the subnets. Which configuration on XR1 is correct? A. prefix-set PREFER 100.100.100.0/30 le 32 route-policy LP if destination in PREFER then set local-preference 200 endifB. route-policy LP if destination in (100.100.100.0/30 le 32) then set local- preference 200 else pass endifC. prefix-set PREFER 100.100.100.0/29 le 32 route-policy LP if destination in PREFER then set local-preference 200 else pass endifD. route-policy LP if destination in (100.100.100.0/29 le 32) then set local preference 200 else set local-preference 100 endifAnswer: BNew QuestionA service provider is running BGP with clients at the edge of the network. The service provider sees that routing updates from one site are being dropped when the other site receives them. Which feature fixes this issue?A. EBGP multihopB. inter-AS peeringC. AS-overrideD. allow-AS inAnswer: CNew QuestionRefer 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 sees two equal costs and will choose the path through the ASBR with the lower OSPF router ID.Answer: BNew QuestionDrag and Drop Question Answer: New QuestionAn engineer is working on routers within AS 100. Which regular expression can be used in an AS path access list to match locally originated routes from AS 100?A. 100\$B. \$. \_100\$D. [0-9]\*\$Answer: BNew QuestionWhich two features are specific only to Tier 3 providers? (Choose two.)A. interconnects with Tier Level 1 and Tier Level 2 ISPs in public peering pointsB. only purchases transit from other networks to reach the InternetC.

purchases transit and pays settlements to other service providers  
D. uses strict route filtering to allow only customer and local routes to be sent to upstream providers  
E. receives a full Internet routing table via BGP from its upstream provider, which it can use for load-balancing traffic  
**Answer: BD**  
New Question Which value must be configured when redistributing OSPFv2 into RIP?  
A. metric  
B. bandwidth  
C. delay  
D. MTUE. reliability  
**Answer: A**  
New Question Which two statements regarding OSPFv2 or OSPFv3 authentication are correct? (Choose two.)  
A. OSPFv2 supports MD5 authentication.  
B. OSPFv2 supports MD5 or SHA authentication.  
C. OSPFv2 relies on the native security stack that uses IPsec.  
D. OSPFv3 supports MD5 authentication.  
E. OSPFv3 supports MD5 or SHA authentication.  
F. OSPFv3 relies on the native security stack that uses IPsec.  
**Answer: AF**  
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