Question 1

The Draft-Rosen S-PMSI address range is configured for 32 group addresses. What happens if there are more than 32 customer multicast flows that exceed the threshold configured for the MVPN?

Options:

A- Traffic for the 33rd multicast flow is dropped.

B- Traffic for the 33rd multicast flow is transmitted on the I-PMSI.

C- The source PE reassigns the S-PMSI with the smallest flow to the new multicast flow. Traffic for the smaller flow is transmitted on the I-PMSI.

D- The source PE re-uses an S-PMSI that is currently in use for the 33rd flow. Traffic for both flows is sent on the same S-PMSI.

Answer:

D

Question 2

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Draft Rosen?

Options:

A- PIM in the VRF.

B- PIM in the service provider's core network.

C- GRE encapsulation for multicast data traffic.

D- MPLS encapsulation for multicast data traffic.

Answer:

D

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What is the advantage of using the S-PMSI over the I-PMSI in Draft Rosen?

Options:

A- The S-PMSI reduces control plane overhead because the I-PMSI is no longer needed.

B- The S-PMSI only forwards customer multicast traffic to PEs that have interested receivers.

C- The S-PMSI is required because it is the initial multicast distribution tree for the MVPN.

D- The S-PMSI encapsulates customer multicast traffic in an MPLS tunnel, which is more efficient than the GRE tunnel used by the I-PMSI.

Answer:

B

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Click the exhibit.

```
A:PE# show router 100 pim s-pmsi detail

PIM Selective provider tunnels
===========================================================
Md Source Address : 10.10.10.1          Md Group Address : 239.1.1.20

VPN Group Address : 239.1.1.10          VPN Source Address: 10.10.1.2
State: RX Not Joined                    Mdt Threshold    : 0
```

Based on the output shown, which of the following is correct?

Options:

A- The I-PMSI group address is 239.1.1.10.

B- The S-PMSI group address is 239.1.1.10.

C- This PE has no receiver.

D- The system IP address of this PE is 10.10.10.1.

Answer:

C

Question 5

In Draft Rosen, a PE router encapsulates customer multicast packets into provider packets. What source IP address is used for the provider packets?

Options:

A- The system IP address of the originating PE router.

B- The source IP address of the customer packet.

C- The outgoing interface IP address of the originating PE router.

D- The source IP address specified in the MVPN configuration.

Answer:

A

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which operation is performed by an interested PE upon receiving an MDT Join TLV?

A- The PE sends an (S, G) PIM Join with GRE encapsulation.

B- The PE sends an (S, G) PIM Join with no encapsulation.

C- The PE sends a (*, G) PIM Join with GRE encapsulation.

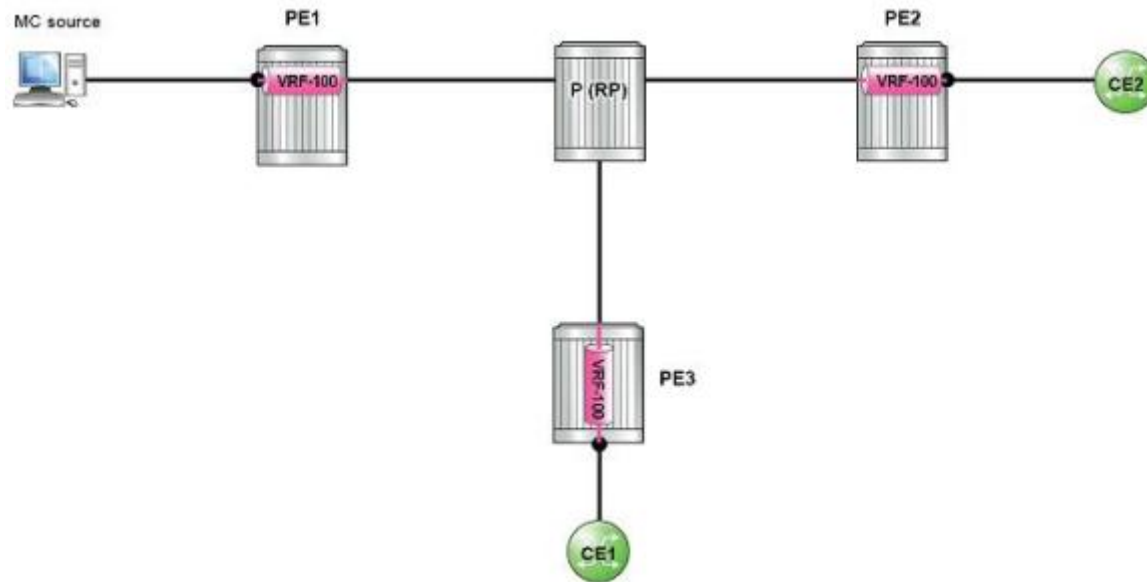**D-** The PE sends a (*, G) PIM Join with no encapsulation.

Answer:

B

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Click the exhibit.

Assume that I-PMSI uses PIM ASM and the I-PMSI group address is G. How many MM (S,G) entries are on PE1?

Options:

A- Only one, and S is PE1.

B- Only one, and S is MC source server's IP address.

C- Only one, and S is P (RP).

D- Three, and S is PE1, PE2 and PE3 respectively.

Answer:

A

Question 8

Which of the following about MLD snooping is FALSE?

Options:

A- MLD snooping enables switches to forward multicast data to specific hosts interested in the group.

B- MLD snooping can co-exist with IGMP snooping in the same VPLS service.

C- Once MLD snooping is enabled, the switch can snoop both MLDv1 and MLDv2 messages.

D- MLD snooping snoops MLD report and done messages, but not query messages.

Answer:

D