

Exam : [Cisco 642-892](#)

Title : **Composite Exam**

Version : **Demo**

1. Refer to the exhibit. Which statement is true?

```
hostname RAR1
!
<output omitted>
!
router bgp 100
  neighbor 172.16.1.2 remote-as 200
  neighbor 172.16.1.2 distribute-list 101 in
!
access-list 101 permit ip 10.10.0.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.224.0 0.0.0.0
```

- A. Router RAR1 will accept only route 10.10.0.0/19 from its BGP neighbor.
- B. Router RAR1 will send only route 10.10.0.0/19 to its BGP neighbor.
- C. Only traffic with a destination from 10.10.0.0/19 will be permitted.
- D. Only traffic going to 10.10.0.0/19 will be permitted.

Answer: A

2. Refer to the exhibit. Which statement is true about the 6.6.6.0/24 prefix?

```
R2# show ip bgp 6.6.6.0
BGP routing table entry for 6.6.6.0/24, version 2
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
  Advertised to non peer-group peers:
  10.10.23.3
  30
  10.10.23.3 from 10.10.23.3 (6.6.6.1)
    Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 125, valid, external
  Community: 100:250
```

- A. If another path advertises the 6.6.6.0/24 path and has the default local preference, that path is more preferred.
- B. The command neighbor send-community is configured on BGP neighbor 10.10.23.3.
- C. The route 10.10.23.3 is not being advertised to other BGP neighbors.
- D. Route 6.6.6.0/24 is learned by an IBGP peer.

Answer: B

3. Into which two types of areas would an area border router (ABR) inject a default route? (Choose two.)

- A. the autonomous system of a different interior gateway protocol (IGP)
- B. area 0
- C. totally stubby
- D. NSSA
- E. stub
- F. the autonomous system of an exterior gateway protocol (EGP)

Answer: CE

4. Which three restrictions apply to OSPF stub areas? (Choose three.)

- A. No virtual links are allowed.
- B. The area cannot be a backbone area.
- C. Redistribution is not allowed unless the packet is changed to a type 7 packet.
- D. The area has no more than 10 routers.
- E. No autonomous system border routers are allowed.
- F. Interarea routes are suppressed.

Answer: ABE

5. What are the two reasons for the appearance of 0.0.0.0 as the next hop for a network in the show ip bgp command output? (Choose two.)

- A. The network was originated via redistribution of an interior gateway protocol into BGP.
- B. The network was defined by a static route.
- C. The network was originated via a network or aggregate command.
- D. The network was learned via EBGP.
- E. The network was learned via IBGP.

Answer: AC

6. Refer to the exhibit. Which two statements are true about the partial configuration that is provided. (Choose two.)

```

router bgp 100
 neighbor internal peer-group
 neighbor internal remote-as 100
 neighbor internal update-source loopback 0
 neighbor internal route-map set-med out
 neighbor internal filter-list 1 out
 neighbor internal filter-list 2 in
 neighbor 171.69.232.53 peer-group internal
 neighbor 171.69.232.54 peer-group internal
 neighbor 171.69.232.55 peer-group internal
 neighbor 171.69.232.55 filter-list 3 in

```

- A. All the configured neighbors are in autonomous system 100.
- B. The peer group shortens the IBGP configuration.
- C. The peer group shortens the EBGP configuration.
- D. Only the outgoing filters are applied to BGP updates.
- E. Three AS-path filters are applied to each BGP neighbor.

Answer: AB

7. Refer to the exhibit. Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

```

Router# show ip bgp
BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 10.0.33.34
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 10.1.0.0          0.0.0.0         0             32768 ?
* 10.2.0.0          10.0.33.35      10            0 35 ?
*>                   0.0.0.0         0             32768 ?
* 10.0.0.0          10.0.33.35      10            0 35 ?
*>                   0.0.0.0         0             32768 ?
*> 192.168.0.0/16    10.0.33.35      10            0 35 ?

```

- A. All six routes will be installed in the routing table.
- B. Two routes will be installed in the routing table.
- C. Four routes will be installed in the routing table.
- D. All the routes were redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
- E. All the routes were originated by BGP with the network command.

Answer: CD

8. Which three IP multicast related statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Multicast addresses 224.0.1.0 through 238.255.255.255 are called globally scoped addresses. They are used to multicast data between organizations and across the Internet.
- B. The multicast address 224.0.0.1 is a globally scoped address that has been reserved for the Network Time Protocol (NTP) by the IANA.
- C. Multicast addresses 239.0.0.0 through 239.255.255.255 are called limited scope addresses. They are constrained to a local group or organization.
- D. Multicast addresses 224.0.0.5 and 224.0.0.6 are limited scoped addresses that have been reserved for OSPF.
- E. Multicast addresses 224.0.0.0 through 224.0.0.255 are used for network protocols on local LAN segments. Because they are always transmitted with a Time to Live (TTL) of 1, they are never forwarded by a router.

Answer: ACE

9. Which three IP multicast address related statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Multicast addresses 224.0.0.0 through 224.0.0.255 are always forwarded because they are transmitted with Time to Live (TTL) greater than 1.
- B. Multicast addresses 224.0.0.5 and 224.0.0.6 are source multicast addresses for OSPF routers.
- C. Multicast addresses 224.0.0.13 and 224.0.0.22 are reserved link-local addresses used by PIMv2 and IGMPv3.
- D. Because they would map to overlapping IP multicast MAC addresses, multicast addresses 224.0.1.1 and 238.1.1.1 could not be used together.
- E. Multicast address 224.0.1.1 has been reserved for the Network Time Protocol (NTP) by the IANA.
- F. The administratively scoped multicast addresses 239.0.0.0 through 239.255.255.255 are similar in purpose to RFC 1918 private unicast addresses.

Answer: CEF

10. Which three IP multicast group concepts are true? (Choose three.)

- A. If a packet is sent to a multicast group address, all members of the multicast group will receive it.
- B. If a packet is sent to a multicast group address, the multicast frame contains the source multicast address.

- C. A router does not have to be a member of a multicast group to receive multicast data.
- D. A router does not have to be a member of a multicast group to send to the group.
- E. A router must be a member of a multicast group to receive multicast data.
- F. A router must be a member of a multicast group to send to the group.

Answer: ADE

11. Which two multicast protocol statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Dense mode multicast requires explicit join messages from their members.
- B. Dense mode multicast uses a push model to flood traffic throughout the network and then prunes the unwanted traffic.
- C. Sparse mode multicast uses a pull model to send multicast traffic to where it is requested.
- D. Sparse mode uses reverse path forwarding (RPF) to prune off redundant flows.
- E. The primary use of sparse mode multicast is for test labs and router performance testing.

Answer: BC

12. Which command enables OSPF for IPv6?

- A. router ospf process-id
- B. ipv6 ospf process-id
- C. ipv6 router ospf process-id
- D. router ospf ipv6 process-id

Answer: B

13. Refer to the output. What IOS command produces this output?

```

Routing Process "ospfv3 1" with ID 172.16.3.3
It is an autonomous system boundary router
Redistributing External Routes from,
  static
SPF schedule delay 5 secs, Hold time between two SPFs 10 secs
Minimum LSA interval 5 secs. Minimum LSA arrival 1 secs
LSA group pacing timer 240 secs
Interface flood pacing timer 33 msecs
Retransmission pacing timer 66 msecs
Number of external LSA 1. Checksum Sum 0x218D
Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Area 1
    Number of interfaces in this area is 2
    SPF algorithm executed 9 times
    Number of LSA 15. Checksum Sum 0x67581
    Number of DCbitless LSA 0
    Number of indication LSA 0
    Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
    Flood list length 0

```

- A. show ip ospf
- B. show ip ospf interface
- C. show ipv6 ospf interface
- D. show ipv6 ospf

Answer: D

14. Refer to the exhibit. Which statement is true about a voice VLAN?



- A. Physically the voice network and the data network are separate.
- B. The voice traffic will normally be on a different IP subnet than will the data traffic.
- C. End user intervention is necessary to place the phone into the proper VLAN.
- D. The same security policy should be implemented for both voice and data traffic.
- E. The data VLAN must be configured as the native VLAN.

Answer: B

15. Refer to the exhibit. What is the effect on the trust boundary of configuring the command mls qos trust cos on the switch port that is connected to the IP phone?



- A. Effectively the trust boundary has been moved to the IP phone.
- B. The host is now establishing the CoS value and has effectively become the trust boundary.
- C. The switch is rewriting packets it receives from the IP phone and determining the CoS value.
- D. The switch will no longer tag incoming voice packets and will trust the distribution layer switch to set the CoS.
- E. RTP will be used to negotiate a CoS value based upon bandwidth utilization on the link.

Answer: A

16. Refer to the exhibit. What is the effect when the switchport priority extend cos 3 command is configured on the switch port interface connected to the IP phone?



- A. Effectively, the trust boundary has been moved to the PC attached to the IP phone.
- B. The computer is now establishing the CoS value and has effectively become the trust boundary.
- C. The IP phone is enabled to override with a CoS value of 3 the existing CoS marking of the PC attached to the IP phone.
- D. The switch will no longer tag incoming voice packets and will extend the trust boundary to the distribution layer switch.
- E. RTP will be used to negotiate a CoS value based upon bandwidth utilization on the link.

Answer: C

17. Which three WLAN statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. A lightweight AP receives control and configuration from a WLAN controller to which it is associated.
- B. A WLAN client that is operating in half-duplex mode will delay all clients in that WLAN.
- C. Ad hoc mode allows mobile clients to connect directly without an intermediate AP.

- D. Another term for infrastructure mode is independent service set (IBSS).
- E. The Aironet 1230 access point is an example of an access point that operates solely as a lightweight access point.
- F. WLANs are designed to share the medium and can easily handle an increased demand of channel contention.

Answer: ABC

18. Which statement is true about IP telephony calls?

- A. A Voice over IP (VoIP) packet consists of the voice payload, IP header, TCP header, RTP header, and Layer 2 link header.
- B. The voice carrier stream uses H.323 to set up, maintain, and tear down call endpoints.
- C. Call control signaling uses Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) packets that contain actual voice samples.
- D. The sum of bandwidth necessary for each major application, including voice, video, and data, should not exceed 75 percent of the total available bandwidth for each link.

Answer: D

19. Which three statements are true about the voice VLAN feature on a Catalyst 2950 switch? (Choose three.)

- A. The CoS value is trusted for 802.1p or 802.1q tagged traffic.
- B. The voice VLAN feature is disabled by default.
- C. The IP phone accepts the priority of all tagged and untagged traffic and sets the CoS value to 4.
- D. When the voice VLAN feature is enabled, all untagged traffic is sent according to the default CoS priority of the port.
- E. PortFast is automatically disabled when a voice VLAN is configured.
- F. The default CoS value for incoming traffic is set to 0.

Answer: BDF

20. In what three ways is QoS applied in the campus network? (Choose three.)

- A. No traffic marking occurs at the core layer. Layer 2/3 QoS tags are trusted from distribution layer

switches and used to prioritize and queue the traffic as it traverses the core.

B. IP precedence, DSCP, QoS group, IP address, and ingress interface are Layer 2 characteristics that are set by the access layer as it passes traffic to the distribution layer. The distribution layer, once it has made a switching decision to the core layer, strips these off.

C. MAC address, Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS), the ATM cell loss priority (CLP) bit, the Frame Relay discard eligible (DE) bit, and ingress interface are established by the voice submodule (distribution layer) as traffic passes to the core layer.

D. The distribution layer inspects a frame to see if it has exceeded a predefined rate of traffic within a certain time frame, which is typically a fixed number internal to the switch. If a frame is determined to be in excess of the predefined rate limit, the CoS value can be marked up in a way that results in the packet being dropped.

E. The access layer is the initial point at which traffic enters the network. Traffic is marked (or remarked) at Layers 2 and 3 by the access switch as it enters the network, or is "trusted" that it is entering the network with the appropriate tag.

F. Traffic inbound from the access layer to the distribution layer can be trusted or reset depending upon the ability of the access layer switches. Priority access into the core is provided based on Layer 3 QoS tags.

Answer: AEF

21. Which two Aironet enterprise solution statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. A Cisco Aironet AP handles the transmission of beacon frames and also handles responses to probe-request frames from clients.

B. A Cisco Aironet solution includes intelligent Cisco Aironet access points (APs) and Cisco Catalyst switches.

C. In the Cisco Aironet solution, each AP is locally configured by the use of either a web interface or the command line interface.

D. The Cisco Aironet AP handles real-time portions of the LWAPP protocol, and the WLAN controller handles those items which are not time sensitive.

E. Virtual MAC architecture allows the splitting of the 802.11 protocol between the Cisco Aironet AP and a LAN switch.

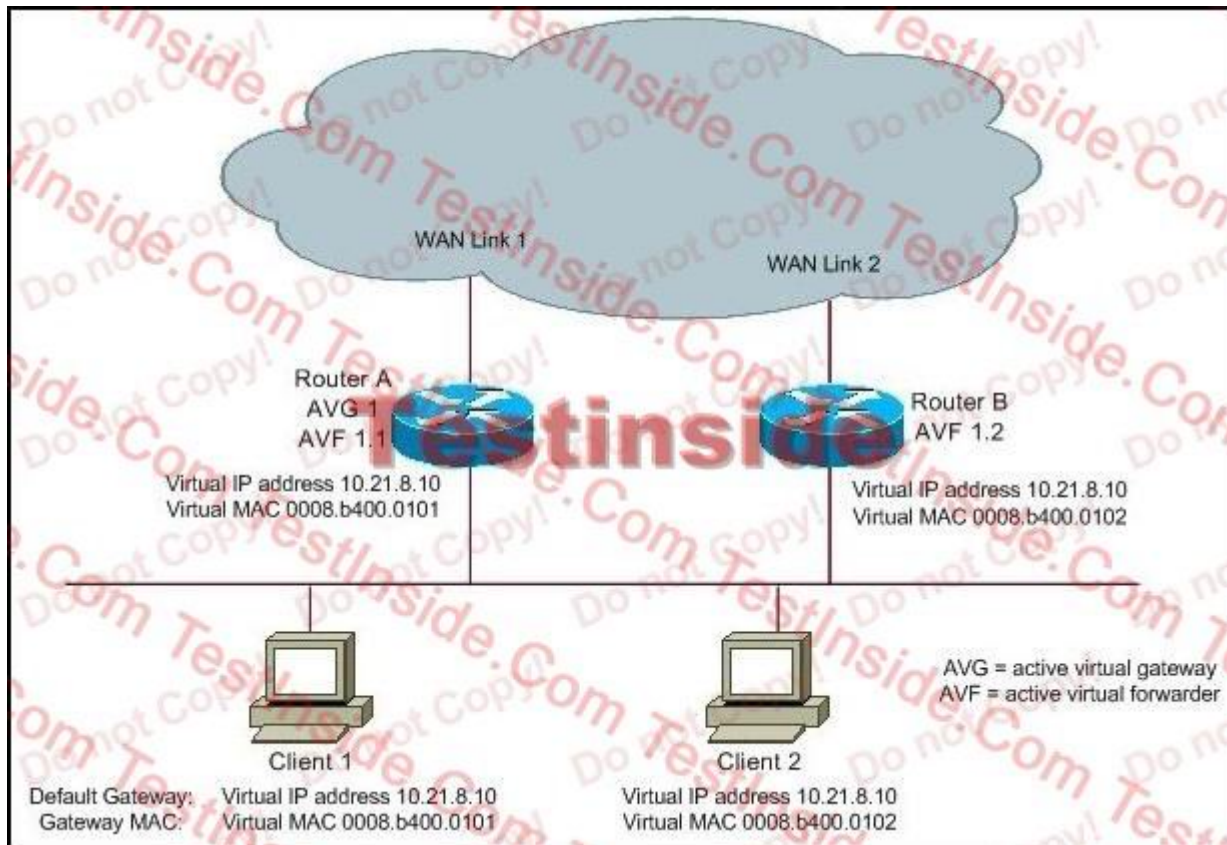
Answer: AD

22. Which statement about the Lightweight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP) is true?

- A. LWAPP encrypts control traffic between the AP and the controller.
- B. LWAPP encrypts user traffic with a x.509 certificate using AES-CCMP.
- C. LWAPP encrypts both control traffic and user data.
- D. When set to Layer 3, LWAPP uses a proprietary protocol to communicate with the Cisco Aironet APs.

Answer: A

23. Refer to the exhibit. Which three statements accurately describe this GLBP topology? (Choose three.)



- A. Router A is responsible for answering ARP requests sent to the virtual IP address.
- B. If Router A becomes unavailable, Router B will forward packets sent to the virtual MAC address of Router A.
- C. If another router were added to this GLBP group, there would be two backup AVGs.
- D. Router B is in GLBP listen state.
- E. Router A alternately responds to ARP requests with different virtual MAC addresses.
- F. Router B will transition from blocking state to forwarding state when it becomes the AVG.

Answer: ABE

24. Refer to the exhibit. Which Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) statement is true about the roles of the master virtual router and the backup virtual router?



- A. Router A is the master virtual router, and Router B is the backup virtual router. When Router A fails, Router B will become the master virtual router. When Router A recovers, Router B will maintain the role of master virtual router.
- B. Router A is the master virtual router, and Router B is the backup virtual router. When Router A fails, Router B will become the master virtual router. When Router A recovers, it will regain the master virtual router role.
- C. Router B is the master virtual router, and Router A is the backup virtual router. When Router B fails, Router A will become the master virtual router. When Router B recovers, Router A will maintain the role of master virtual router.
- D. Router B is the master virtual router, and Router A is the backup virtual router. When Router B fails, Router A will become the master virtual router. When Router B recovers, it will regain the master virtual router role.

Answer: B

25. Which issue or set of issues does the Lightweight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP) address?

A. reduction of processing in wireless controllers

B. distributed approach to authentication, encryption, and policy enforcement

C. provides security by blocking communication between access points and wireless clients

D. access point discovery, information exchange, and configuration

Answer: D