



EXAMWEAPONS Q&A Demo

Cisco 642-892

CCIE Cisco Certified Internetworking Expert

1. Refer to the exhibit. A trunk link is connected between switch A_SW and switch D_SW. Based on the configuration shown in the exhibit, how would the traffic coming from the switch A_SW be managed?



- A. The trunk port Fa0/1 on switch A_SW will trust all CoS values on the frames coming from the IP phone.
- B. The trunk port Fa0/1 on switch A_SW will trust all CoS values on the frames received on the IP phone.
- C. The trunk port Fa0/1 on switch D_SW will trust all CoS values on the frames coming from port Fa0/1 on A_SW.
- D. The trunk port Fa0/1 on switch D_SW will trust all CoS values on the frames received on the A_SW switch port Fa0/4.
- E. The trunk port Fa0/1 on switch D_SW will trust all CoS values on the frames received on the IP phone port.

Answer: C

2. Which statement is true about IPv6?

- A. Only one IPv6 address is assigned per node.
- B. Only one IPv6 address can be assigned to each interface.
- C. Each host can autoconfigure its address without the aid of a DHCP server.
- D. IPv6 hosts use anycast addresses to assign IP addresses to interfaces.

Answer: C

3. 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

4. An administrator has decided to configure Integrated IS-IS on the network. What must the administrator do to enable the interfaces to distribute IP information using IS-IS?

- A. The networks configured on each interface must be associated to the IS-IS routing protocol using the network router configuration command.
- B. Each interface must be enabled to support IS-IS with the ip router isis interface configuration command.
- C. All configured IP networks will automatically be enabled when IS-IS is configured with the router isis global configuration command.
- D. Each network must be identified with the net interface configuration command.

Answer: B

5. Which statement is true about the implementation of IPv6 in an already existing IPv4 network?

- A. IPv6 can be routed using the same routing protocol versions as IPv4
- B. A router routing for IPv6 and IPv4 must convert IPv4 packets to IPv6 packets to route them.
- C. IPv4 and IPv6 networks can be routed simultaneously.
- D. Only OSPF version 3 can be utilized for routing IPv4 and IPv6.

Answer: C

6. Which two statements are true about using IPv4 and IPv6 simultaneously on a network segment? (Choose two.)

- A. Hosts can be configured to receive both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses via DHCP.
- B. Host configuration options for IPv4 can be either statically assigned or assigned via DHCP. Host configuration options for IPv6 can be statically assigned only.
- C. IPv6 allows a host to create its own IPv6 address that will allow it to communicate to other devices on a network configured via DHCP. IPv4 does not provide a similar capability for hosts.
- D. IPv4 and IPv6 addresses can be simultaneously assigned to a host but not to a router interface.
- E. IPv6 provides for more host IP addresses but IPv4 provides for more network addresses.

Answer: AC

7. What are two rules for compacting IPv6 addresses? (Choose two.)

- A. The maximum number of times a double colon can replace a 16-bit segment that consists of all zeroes is two.
- B. The leading zeroes in any 16-bit segment do not have to be written.
- C. Every 16-bit segment segment that consists of all zeroes can be represented with a single colon.
- D. The trailing zeroes in any 16-bit segment do not have to be written.
- E. Any single, continuous string of one or more 16-bit segments that consists of all zeroes can be

represented with a double colon.

F. Two zeroes in the middle of any 16-bit segment do not have to be written.

Answer: BE

8. 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

9. Which two statements are true about the rendezvous point (RP) in a multicast network? (Choose two.)

A. An RP is required only in networks running Protocol Independent Multicast dense mode (PIM DM).

B. An RP is required only in networks running Protocol Independent Multicast sparse mode (PIM SM).

C. An RP is required only in networks running Protocol Independent Multicast sparse-dense mode (PIM-SDM).

D. The multicast sources must register with the RP to form the multicast distribution tree.

E. The multicast receivers must register with the RP to form the multicast distribution tree.

F. To form the multicast distribution tree, the multicast sources register with and the receivers join the RP.

Answer: BF

10. What multicast address is used by GLBP?

A. 224.0.0.1

B. 224.0.0.10

C. 224.0.0.100

D. 224.0.0.101

E. 224.0.0.102

Answer: E

11. 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

12. Which three statements are true about the dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) feature? (Choose three.)
- A. DAI can be performed on ingress ports only.
 - B. DAI can be performed on both ingress and egress ports.
 - C. DAI is supported on access and trunk ports only.
 - D. DAI is supported on access ports, trunk ports, EtherChannel ports, and private VLAN ports.
 - E. DAI should be configured on all access switch ports as untrusted and on all switch ports connected to other switches as trusted.
 - F. DAI should be enabled on the root switch for particular VLANs only in order to secure the ARP caches of hosts in the domain.

Answer: ADE

13. Which EIGRP packet statement is true?
- A. On high-speed links, hello packets are broadcast every 5 seconds for neighbor discovery.
 - B. On low-speed links, hello packets are broadcast every 15 seconds for neighbor discovery.
 - C. Reply packets are multicast to IP address 224.0.0.10 using RTP.
 - D. Update packets route reliable change information only to the affected routers.
 - E. Reply packets are used to send routing updates.

Answer: D

14. Given the following configuration on a switch interface, what happens when a host with the MAC address of 0003.0003.0003 is directly connected to the switch port?

```
switchport mode access
switchport port-security
switchport port-security maximum 2
switchport port-security mac-address 0002.0002.0002
switchport port-security violation shutdown
```

- A. The port will shut down.
- B. The host will be allowed to connect.
- C. The host will be refused access.
- D. The host can only connect through a hub/switch where 0002.0002.0002 is already connected.

Answer: B

15. Which description correctly describes a MAC address flooding attack?
- A. The attacking device crafts ARP replies intended for valid hosts. The MAC address of the

attacking device then becomes the destination address found in the Layer 2 frames sent by the valid network device.

B. The attacking device crafts ARP replies intended for valid hosts. The MAC address of the attacking device then becomes the source address found in the Layer 2 frames sent by the valid network device.

C. The attacking device spoofs a destination MAC address of a valid host currently in the CAM table. The switch then forwards frames destined for the valid host to the attacking device.

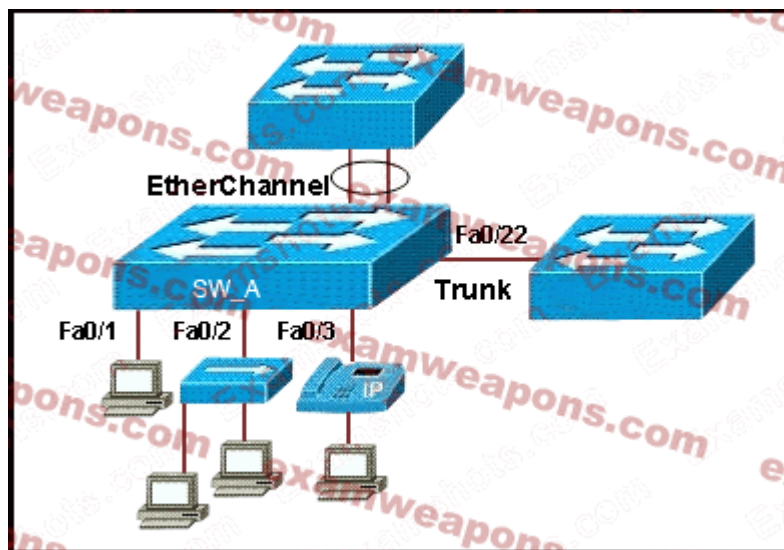
D. The attacking device spoofs a source MAC address of a valid host currently in the CAM table. The switch then forwards frames destined for the valid host to the attacking device.

E. Frames with unique, invalid destination MAC addresses flood the switch and exhaust CAM table space. The result is that new entries cannot be inserted because of the exhausted CAM table space, and traffic is subsequently flooded out all ports.

F. Frames with unique, invalid source MAC addresses flood the switch and exhaust CAM table space. The result is that new entries cannot be inserted because of the exhausted CAM table space, and traffic is subsequently flooded out all ports.

Answer: F

16. Refer to the exhibit. Which interface or interfaces on switch SW_A can have the port security feature enabled?



A. Port 0/1

B. Ports 0/1 and 0/2

C. Ports 0/1, 0/2 and 0/3

D. Ports 0/1, 0/2, 0/3 and the trunk port 0/22

E. The trunk port 0/22 and the EtherChannel ports

F. Ports 0/1, 0/2, 0/3, the trunk port 0/22 and the EtherChannel ports

Answer: C

17. Which two Lightweight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP) statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Control traffic is encapsulated in UDP packets with a source port of 1024 and a destination port

of 12223.

B. Control traffic is encapsulated in TCP packets with a source port of 1024 and a destination port of 12223.

C. Data traffic is encapsulated in UDP packets with a source port of 1024 and a destination port of 12223.

D. Data traffic is encapsulated in TCP packets with a source port of 1024 and destination port of 12223.

E. Layer 3 LWAPP is a UDP / IP frame that requires a Cisco Aironet AP to obtain an IP address using DHCP.

F. LWAPP is a proprietary protocol, and because of its very high overhead it is not widely adopted .

Answer: AE

18. Which two WLAN client utility statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. In a Windows XP environment, a client adapter can only be configured and managed with the Microsoft Wireless Configuration Manager.

B. The Aironet Desktop Utility (ADU) can be used to enable or disable the adapter radio and to configure LEAP authentication with dynamic WEP.

C. The Cisco Aironet Desktop Utility (ADU) and the Microsoft Wireless Configuration Manager can both be enabled at the same time to setup WLAN client cards.

D. The Microsoft Wireless Configuration Manager can be configured to display the Aironet System Tray Utility (ASTU) icon in the Windows system tray.

Answer: BD

19. 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

20. What are three required steps to configure DHCP snooping on a switch? (Choose three.)

A. Configure DHCP snooping globally.

B. Configure DHCP snooping on an interface.

EXAMWEAPONS 642-892 Demo

- C. Configure DHCP snooping on a VLAN or range of VLANs.
- D. Configure the switch as a DHCP server.
- E. Configure all interfaces as DHCP snooping trusted interfaces.
- F. Configure the switch to insert and remove DHCP relay information (option-82 field) in forwarded DHCP request messages.

Answer: ABC