Exam Code: 642-892

Exam Name: Composite

Vendor: CISCO

Version: DEMO

Part: A

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.

Correct Answers: 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.

Correct Answers: 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)

Correct Answers: C E

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.
Correct Answers: A B E

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.
Correct Answers: A C

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.
Correct Answers: A B

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.
Correct Answers: C D

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.
Correct Answers: A C E

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.
Correct Answers: C E F

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.
Correct Answers: A D E

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.
Correct Answers: B C

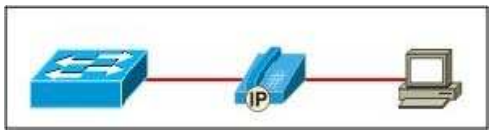
12: Which command enables OSPF for IPv6?
A.router ospf process-id
B.ipv6 ospf process-id
C.ipv6 router ospf process-id
D.router ospf ipv6 process-id
Correct Answers: B

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
```

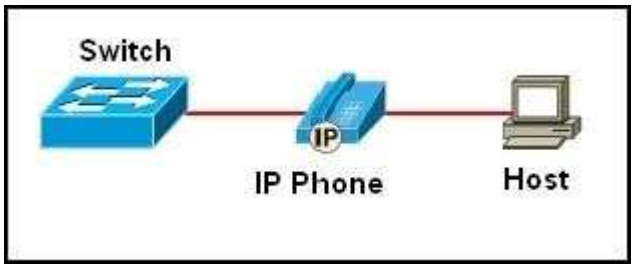
A.show ip ospf
B.show ip ospf interface
C.show ipv6 ospf interface
D.show ipv6 ospf
Correct Answers: D

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.
Correct Answers: 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.
Correct Answers: A