



Vendor: Cisco

Exam: 642-901

Version: Demo

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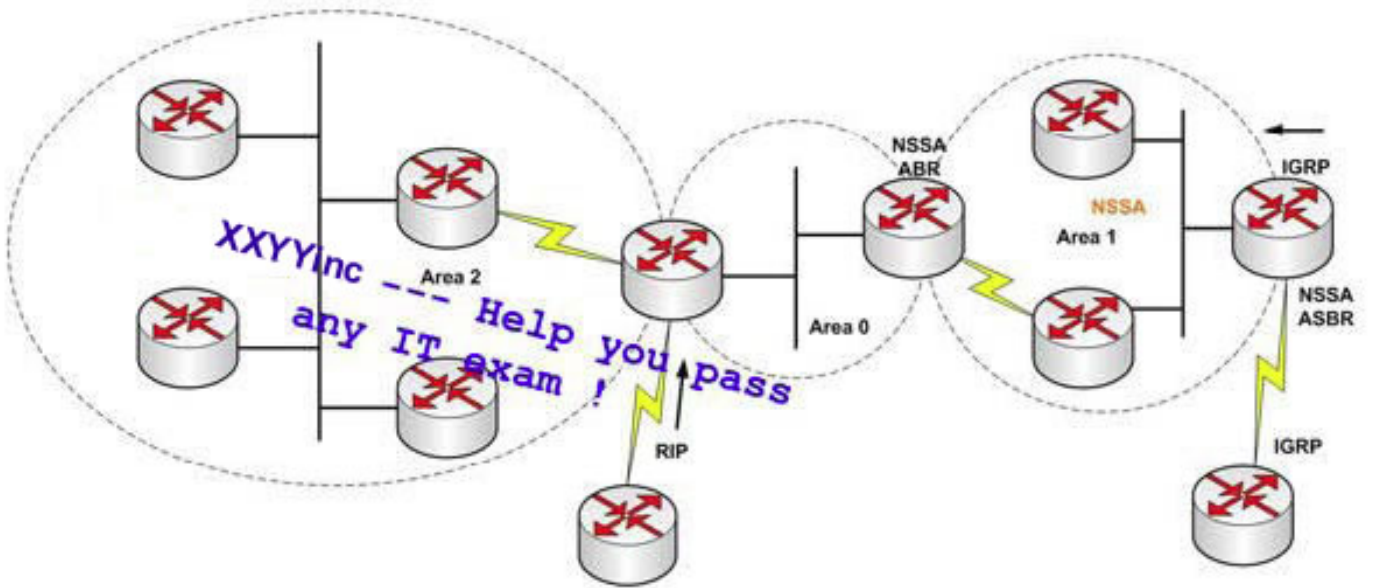
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Q: 1 You need to configure EIGRP on a new xxyinc router. Which command should you issue first to configure EIGRP for IP?

- A. ip eigrp routing
- B. router eigrp process-id
- C. ip eigrp autonomous-system-number
- D. router eigrp autonomous-system-number

Answer: D

Q: 2 Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is a dynamic routing protocol for use in Internet Protocol (IP) networks. Refer to the exhibit. OSPF has been configured on all routers in the network and Area 1 has been configured as a NSSA. Which option is correct about the NSSA Area 1?



- A. Only redistributed RIP routes will appear in Area 1. They will be advertised via type 7 LSAs.
- B. Redistributed RIP and IGRP routes will appear in Area 1. They will be advertised via type 5 LSAs.
- C. Only redistributed IGRP routes will appear in Area 1. They will be advertised via type 7 LSAs.
- D. No redistributed routes can appear in Area 1, only summary routes.

Answer: C

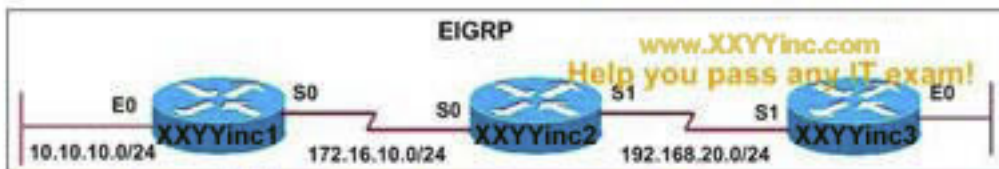
Q: 3 Which two statements best describe IBGP neighbor relationships? (Choose two.)

- A. IBGP neighbors must be in different autonomous systems.
- B. The BGP split horizon rule specifies that routes learned via IBGP are never propagated to other IBGP peers.
- C. An EGP or static routing is required between IBGP neighbors.

D. A full-mesh IBGP requires that neighbor relationships be established between all BGP enabled routers in the autonomous system.

Answer: B, D

Q: 4 EIGRP is short for Enhance Interior Gateway Routing Protocol. Refer to the exhibit. EIGRP is configured with the default configuration on all routers. Autosummarization is enabled on routers xxyyinc2 and xxyyinc3, but it is disabled on router xxyyinc1. Which two EIGRP routes will be seen in the routing table of router xxyyinc3? (Choose two.)



```
XXYYinc1 # show running-config
!
router eigrp 4
 network 10.0.0.0
 network 172.16.0.0
 no auto-summary
!
```

- A. 10.10.0.0/16
- B. 10.0.0.0/8
- C. 172.16.0.0/16
- D. 10.10.10.0/24

Answer: C, D

Q: 5 On the basis of the partial configuration that is presented in the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (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. The peer group shortens the IBGP configuration.
- B. All the configured neighbors are in autonomous system 100.
- C. Only the outgoing filters are applied to BGP updates.
- D. The peer group shortens the EBGP configuration.

Answer: A, B

Q: 6 Which two descriptions are true regarding the exhibit? (Choose two.)

XYI-R # show ip bgp

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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. Two routes will be installed in the routing table.
- B. All six routes will be installed in the routing table.
- C. All the routes were redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
- D. Four routes will be installed in the routing table.

Answer: C, D

Q: 7 After we have entered the passive-interface router configuration command, which routing protocol will keep on receiving and processing routing updates from neighbors?

- A. IS-IS
- B. OSPF
- C. RIP
- D. EIGRP

Answer: C

Q: 8 After DUAL calculations, a router has identified a successor route, but no routes have qualified as a feasible successor. In the event that the current successor goes down, what process will be used by EIGRP to select a new successor?

- A. EIGRP will find the interface with the lowest MAC address.
- B. The route will transition to the active state.
- C. EIGRP will automatically use the route with the lowest feasible distance (FD).
- D. EIGRP will automatically use the route with the lowest advertised distance (AD).

Answer: B

Q: 9 Study the exhibit carefully . This network is running IS-IS. Router xxyyinc3 is inside Cloud#1. From the output on xxyyinc1, which two descriptions are correct? (Choose two.)

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```

XXYinc1# show clns
Global CLNS Information:
3 Interfaces Enabled for CLNS
NET: 49.0150.1921.6800.4004.00
Configuration Timer: 60, Default Holding Timer, 300, Packer Life time 64
ERPDU's requested om locally generated packets
Running IS-IS in IP-only mode (CLNS forwarding not allowed)

XXYinc1# show clns neighbors
System Id      Interface  SNPA           State  Holdtime  Type  Protocol
XXYinc2       Fa0/1     0019.06b7.fd5f Up      9         L2    IS-IS
XXYinc3       Se0/1/1   *HDLC*         Up     22         L1    IS-IS
  
```


- A. The SNPA for xxyyinc2 is the source data link address that is used to transmit frames to xxyyinc1.
- B. IP routing updates between xxyyinc3 and xxyyinc1 will be IP datagrams that are encapsulated by CLNS.
- C. IP routing updates between xxyyinc3 and xxyyinc1 will be IP datagrams that are encapsulated by HDLC.
- D. IP routing updates between xxyyinc3 and xxyyinc1 will be CLNS datagrams that are encapsulated by HDLC.

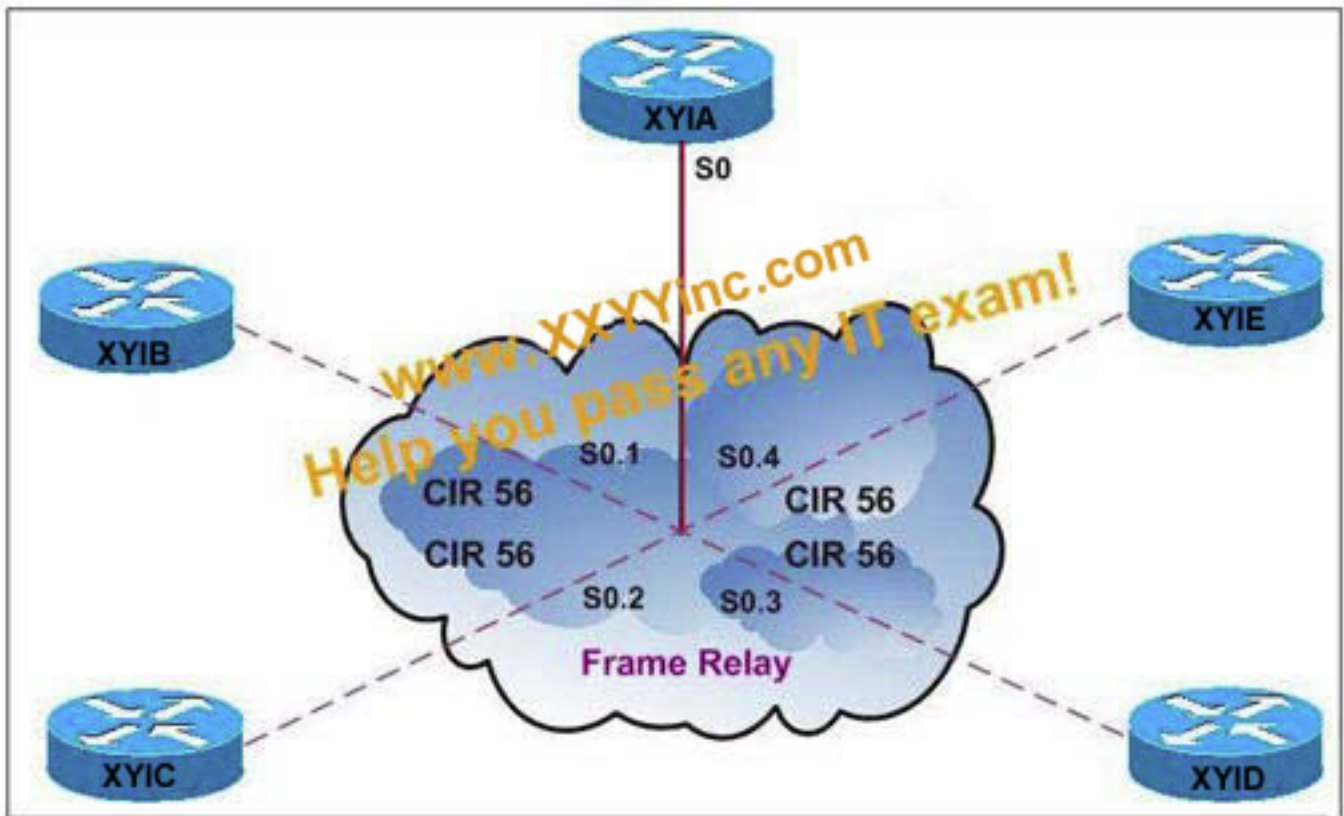
Answer: A, D

Q: 10 Which three concepts accurately describe IP multicast group? (Choose three.)

- A. A router must be a member of a multicast group to receive multicast data.
- B. If a packet is sent to a multicast group address, the multicast frame contains the source multicast address.
- C. If a packet is sent to a multicast group address, all members of the multicast group will receive it.
- D. A router does not have to be a member of a multicast group to send to the group.

Answer: A, C, D

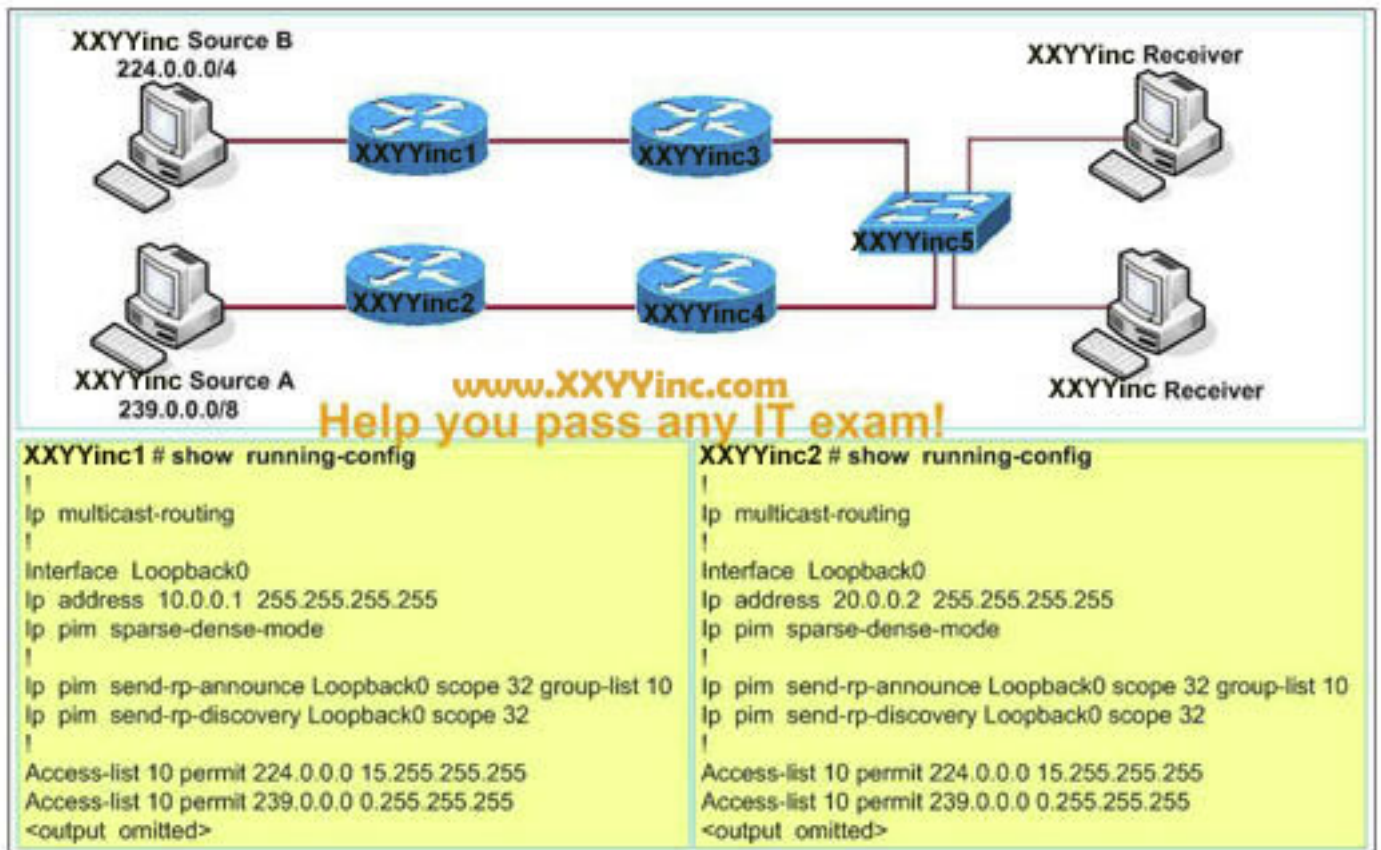
Q: 11 You are a network technician at xxyyinc.com , study the exhibit carefully. What must be done on router XYIA in order to make EIGRP work effectively in a Frame Relay multipoint environment?



- A. Issue the command bandwidth 56 on the physical interface.
- B. Issue the command bandwidth 56 on each subinterface.
- C. Issue the command bandwidth 224 on each subinterface.
- D. Issue the command bandwidth 224 on the physical interface.

Answer: D

Q: 12 Examine the exhibit carefully. Each router has Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) enabled interfaces. Based on the configuration presented on routers xyyyinc1 and xyyyinc2, which router will take on the function of rendezvous point (RP) for the multicast network?



- A. both routers xxyyinc 1 and xxyyinc 2
- B. router xxyyinc2
- C. router xxyyinc1
- D. none of the routers since they are not configured with static RP

Answer: B

Q: 13 Study the exhibit below carefully. Switch XYI-Switch is receiving IGMP frames only on interface FastEthernet 0/3. On the basis of the IGMP snooping, out of which port or ports will switch XYI-Switch forward multicast traffic?

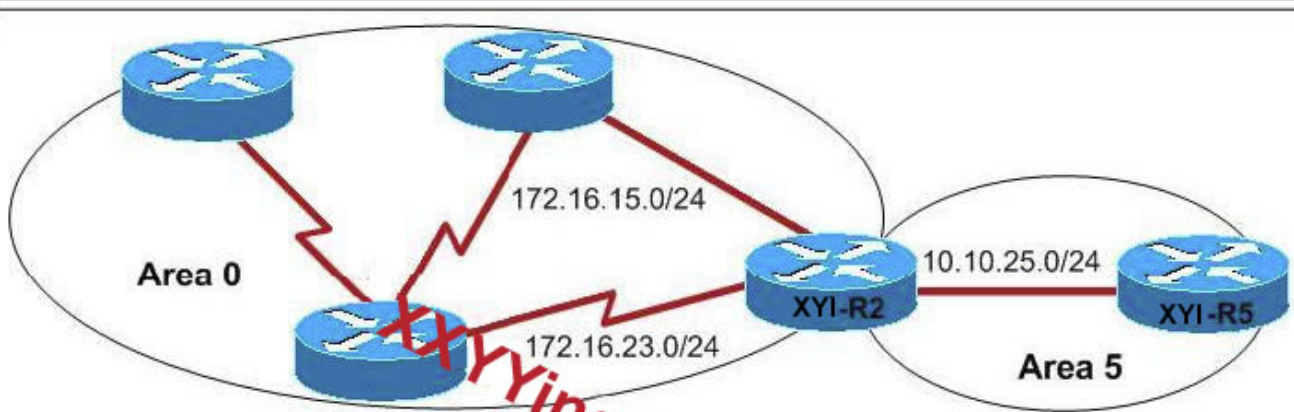
```
XYI-Switch# show vlan
```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4
10	VLAN0010	active	Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/9, Fa0/8
20	VLAN0020	active	Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12
30	VLAN0030	active	Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16
40	VLAN0040	active	Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20
50	VLAN0050	active	Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Fa0/24

- A. all ports
- B. FastEthernet 0/1, 0/2, 0/3, 0/4
- C. FastEthernet 0/3
- D. FastEthernet 0/1, 0/2, 0/4, 0/5, 0/6, 0/7, 0/8

Answer: C

Q: 14 Based on the configuration showed in the following exhibit, how are the Hello packets sent by XYI-R2 handled by XYI-R5 in OSPF area 5?



```

hostname XYI-R2
!
router ospf 1
 network 172.16.15.0 0.0.0.255 area 5
 network 172.16.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 10.10.25.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 area 5 stub
!
<output omitted>

```

```

hostname XYI-R5
!
router ospf 1
 network 10.10.25.0 0.0.0.255 area 5
!
<output omitted>

```

A. The Hello packets will be dropped but the routers XYI-R2 and XYI-R5 will become neighbors.

- B. The Hello packets will be dropped and there will be no adjacent relationship established between routers XYI-R2 and XYI-R5.
- C. The Hello packets will be exchanged and there is adjacent relationship established between routers XYI-R2 and XYI-R5.
- D. The Hello packets will be exchanged but the routers XYI-R2 and XYI-R5 will become neighbors only.

Answer: B

Q: 15 Which three descriptions are correct based on the exhibited output? (Choose three.)

```

XYI-R1#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is 10.1.1.2 to network 0.0.0.0

C    1.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
    172.17.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
D    172.17.1.0 [90/25632000] via 10.1.1.2, 00:05:20, Serial0/0
    172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
D    172.16.1.0 [90/23072000] via 10.1.1.2, 00:05:20, Serial0/0
    [90/20640000] via 10.1.1.3, 00:00:13, Serial0/0
D    172.19.0.0/16 [90/391248640] via 10.1.1.3, 00:05:20, Serial0/0
D    172.22.0.0/16 [90/20640000] via 10.1.1.3, 00:05:21, Serial0/0
D EX 172.25.0.0/16 [170/32032000] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:10, Serial0/0
    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
D    10.2.0.0/16 is a summary, 00:16:18, Null0
C    10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C    10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0
D*EX 0.0.0.0/0 [170/20514560] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:11, Serial0/0

XYI-R1 #
  
```

- A. XYI-R1 is configured with the variance command.
- B. The route to 10.2.0.0/16 was redistributed into EIGRP.

- C. A default route has been redistributed into the EIGRP autonomous system.
- D. XYI-R1 is configured with the ip summary-address command.

Answer: A, C, D

Q: 16 IP Multicast is a method of forwarding IP datagrams to a group of interested receivers. Examine the exhibit carefully. IP multicast configuration changes have been made on several routers.

However, the IP multicast table shown in the exhibit still does not reflect the changes. What should be done in order to display the new routing table information?

```
XYI-S1 # show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, C - Connected, L - Local, P - Pruned
R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop, State/Mode

(*,224.0.255.3), uptime 5:29:15, RP is 198.92.37.2, flags: SC
  Incoming interface: FastEthernet 1/1, RPF neighbor 10.3.35.1, Dvmrp
  Outgoing interface list:
    Ethernet0, Forward/Sparse, 5:29:15/0:02:57

(198.92.46.1, 224.0.255.3), uptime 5:29:15, expires 0:02:59, flags: C
  Incoming interface: FastEthernet 1/1, RPF neighbor 10.3.35.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    Ethernet0, Forward/Sparse, 5:29:15/0:02:57

<Output omitted>
```

- A. Issue the clear ip route * privileged EXEC command.
- B. Issue the no ip mroute-cache privileged EXEC command.

- C. Issue the clear ip mroute privileged EXEC command.
- D. Issue the clear ip igmp group privileged EXEC command.

Answer: C

Q: 17 Which two statements correctly describe IS-IS routing protocol? (Choose two.)

- A. Level 1 routers learn about paths within the areas that the routers are connected to.
- B. Level 2 routers are equivalent to ABRs in OSPF and learn about paths both within and between areas.
- C. In the IS-IS routing domain, routers may have adjacencies with other routers on multipoint links.
- D. IS-IS metrics are based on delay, bandwidth, reliability, load, and MTU.

Answer: A, C

Q: 18 For the following options, what is the difference between the IPv6 addresses ::/0 and ::/128?

- A. ::/0 is the unicast address, and ::/128 is the anycast address.
- B. ::/0 is the unspecified address, and ::/128 is the multicast address.
- C. ::/0 is the unicast address, and ::/128 is the multicast address.
- D. ::/0 is the default route, and ::/128 is the unspecified address.

Answer: D

Q: 19 Intermediate system to intermediate system (IS-IS), is a protocol used by network devices (routers) to determine the best way to forward datagrams or packets through a packet-based network, a

process called routing. In an IS-IS environment, when the designated IS router crashes what will happen?

- A. A new election process occurs immediately, establishing a new DIS that will remain in place indefinitely.
- B. The elected backup designated router takes the place of the DIS indefinitely without the necessity of a new election.
- C. The elected backup designated router takes the place of the DIS temporarily without the necessity of a new election, until the original DIS comes back online.
- D. A new election process occurs immediately, establishing a new DIS until a router with a higher priority or MAC address establishes an adjacency.

Answer: D

Q: 20 What is the MAC address that comes from the multicast address 239.255.0.1?

- A. 01-01-ef-ff-00-01
- B. 10-00-ef-ff-00-01
- C. 01-00-5e-7f-00-01
- D. 00-00-00-7f-00-01

Answer: C