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Exam : 642-902

Title : Implementing cisco ip routing

Vendors : Cisco

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 0.0.31.255 0.0.0.0 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.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

3.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

4.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

5.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

6.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

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 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. What is the difference between the IPv6 addresses `::/0` and `::/128`?

A. `::/0` is the unspecified address, and `::/128` is the multicast address.

B. `::/0` is the unicast address, and `::/128` is the anycast address.

C. `::/0` is the unicast address, and `::/128` is the multicast address.

D. `::/0` is the anycast address, and `::/128` is the multicast address.

E. `::/0` is the default route, and `::/128` is the unspecified address.

F. `::/0` is the anycast address, and `::/128` is the default address.

Answer: E

9. Refer to the output.

What IOS command produces this output? .

```
Routing Process "ospfv3 1" with ID 172.16.3.3+
  Is is an autonomous system boundary router+
  Redistributing External Routes from,+
    static+
  SPF schedule delay 5 secs, Hold time between two SPF's 10 secs+
  Minimum LSA interval 5 secs, Minimum LSA arrival 1 secs+
  LSA group pacing timer 240 secs+
  Interface flood pacing timer 33 msec+
  Retransmission pacing timer 66 msec+
  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 on 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`

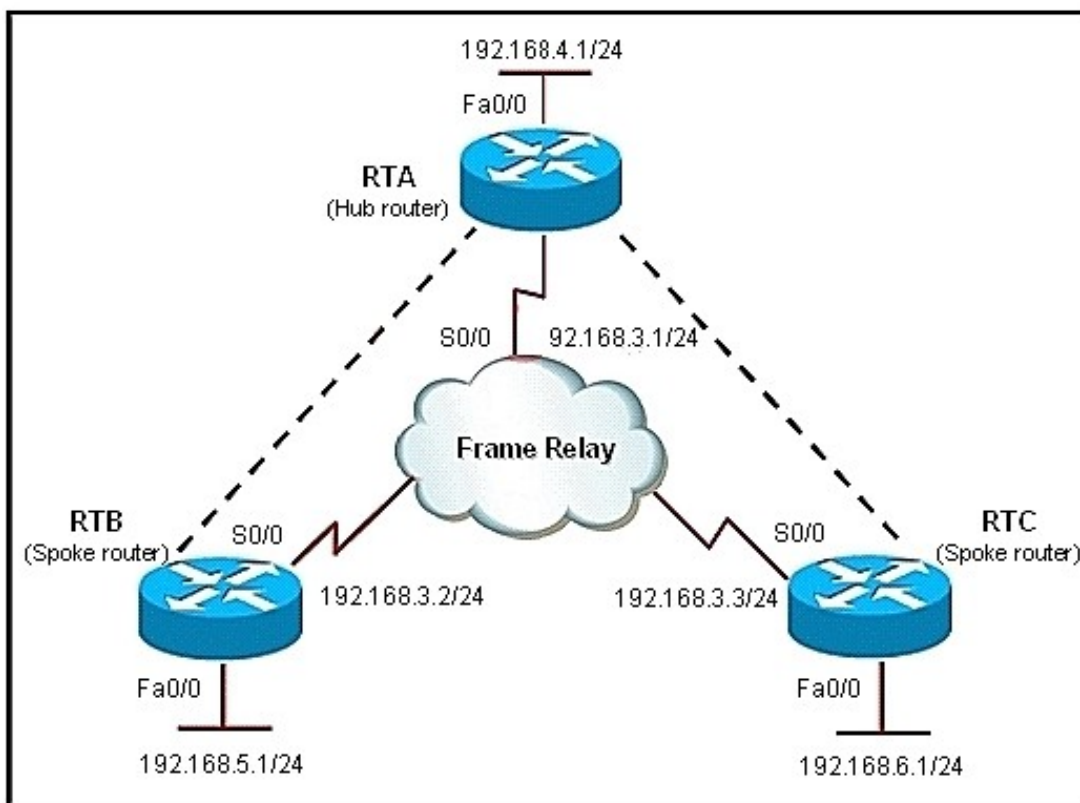
B. `show ip ospf interface`

C. `show ipv6 ospf interface`

D. `show ipv6 ospf`

Answer: D

10. Refer to the exhibit.



Router RTA is the hub router for routers RTB and RTC. The Frame Relay network is configured with EIGRP, and the entire network is in autonomous system 1. However, router RTB and RTC are not receiving each other's routes. What is the solution?

- A. Configure the auto-summary command under router eigrp 1 on router RTA.
- B. Issue the no ip split-horizon command on router RTA.
- C. Configure subinterfaces on the spoke routers and assign different IP address subnets for each subinterface.
- D. Check and change the access lists on router RTA.
- E. Issue the no ip split-horizon eigrp 1 command on router RTA.
- F. Configure a distribute-list on router RTA that allows it to advertise all routes to the spoke routers.

Answer: E

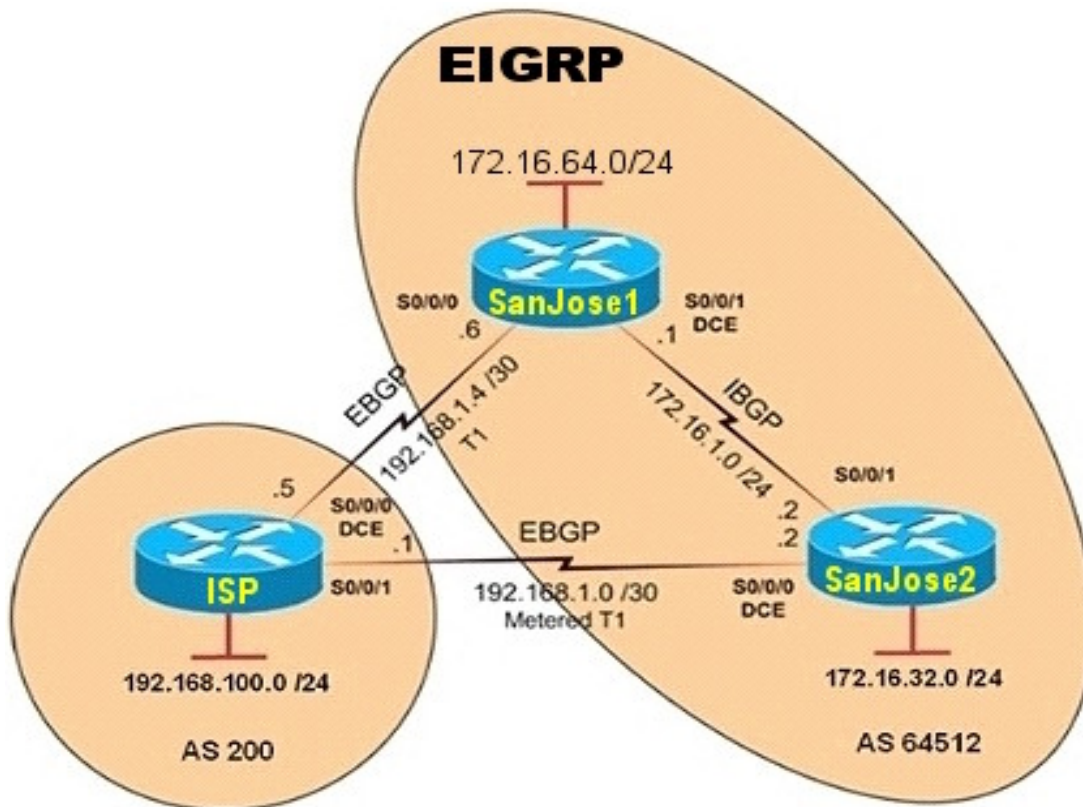
11.A router has two paths to reach another network in a different autonomous system. Neither route was generated by the local router and both routes have the same default weight and local preference values. Which statement is true about how BGP would select the best path?

- A. If the command bgp always-compare-med has been given, then the router will prefer the route with the highest MED.
- B. The router will prefer the route with the lower MED.
- C. The router will prefer the shortest autonomous system path.
- D. To influence one route to be preferred, its default local preference value will be changed via the use of the command bgp default local-preference 50.

Answer: C

12.Refer to the exhibit. On the basis of the information in the exhibit, which two statements are true?

(Choose two.)



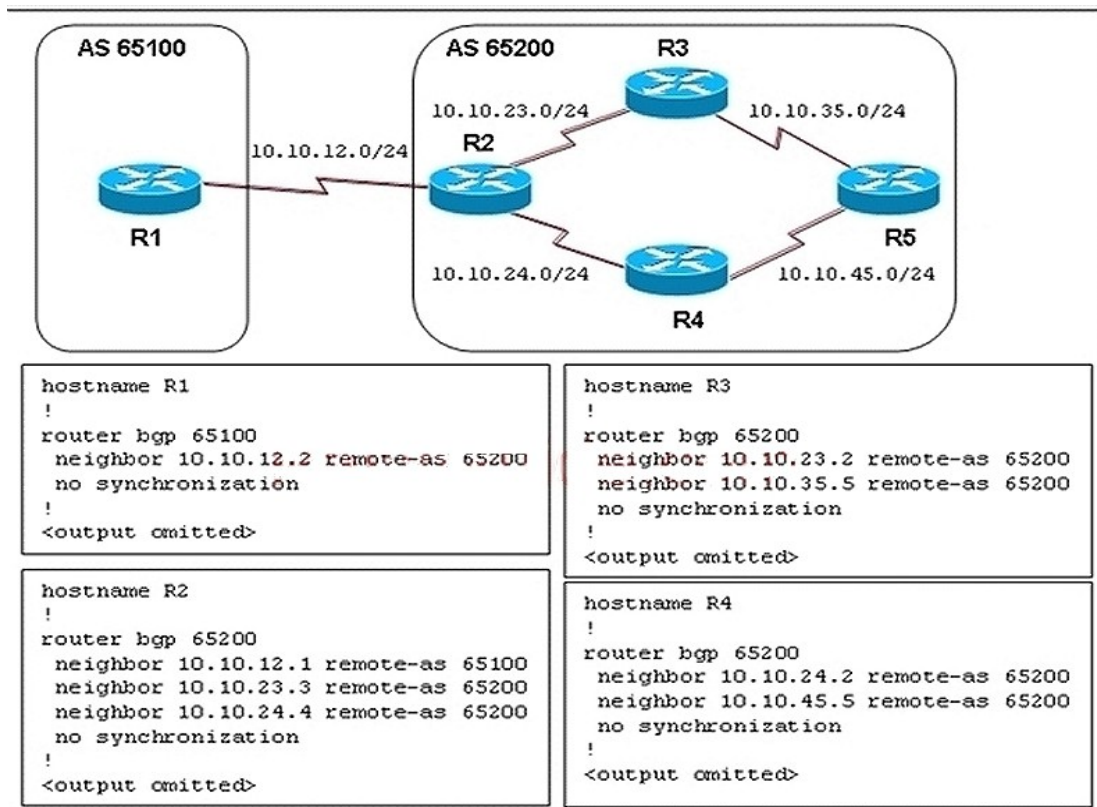
```

BGP table version is 12, local router ID is 192.168.100.1
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
* 172.16.0.0     192.168.1.2     75         0 64512 i
* >              192.168.1.6     50         0 64512 i
* > 192.168.1.0/30 0.0.0.0         0         32678 i
* > 192.168.1.4/30 0.0.0.0         0         32678 i
* > 192.168.100.0 0.0.0.0         0         32678 i
    
```

- A. The output was generated by entering the show ip bgp command on the ISP router.
- B. The output was generated by entering the show ip bgp command on the SanJose1 router.
- C. The serial 0/0/1 interface on the ISP router has been configured with the set metric 50 command.
- D. The serial 0/0/1 interface on the ISP router has been configured with the set metric 75 command.
- E. When traffic is sent from the ISP to autonomous system 64512, the traffic will be forwarded to SanJose1 because of the lower MED value of SanJose1.
- F. When traffic is sent from the ISP to autonomous system 64512, the traffic will be forwarded to SanJose2 because of the higher MED value of SanJose2.

Answer: AE

13.Refer to the exhibit.



On the basis of the configuration that is provided, how would the BGP updates that come from router R1 be replicated inside autonomous system 65200?

- A. All BGP updates that are received on router R2 will be sent to routers R3 and R4. Routers R3 and R4 will then forward those BGP updates to router R5.
- B. All BGP updates that are received on router R2 will not be sent to routers R3 and R4.
- C. All BGP updates that are received on router R2 will be sent directly to router R5.
- D. None of the BGP updates that are received on router R2 will ever be received by router R5.

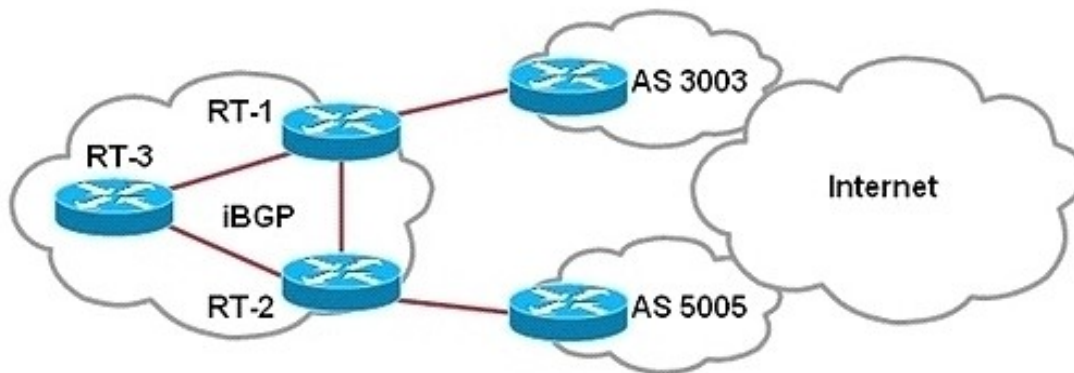
Answer: D

14. How is authentication handled with OSPFv3?

- A. OSPFv3 for IPv6 authentication is supported by SHA-1 authentication.
- B. OSPFv3 for IPv6 authentication is supported by MD5 authentication.
- C. OSPFv3 for IPv6 authentication is supported by IPv6 IPsec.
- D. OSPFv3 for IPv6 authentication is supported by IPv4 IPsec.

Answer: C

15. Refer to the exhibit. Router RT-1 chooses one path to network 198.133.219.0/24. Indicate the reason Router RT-1 chooses this "best" path.

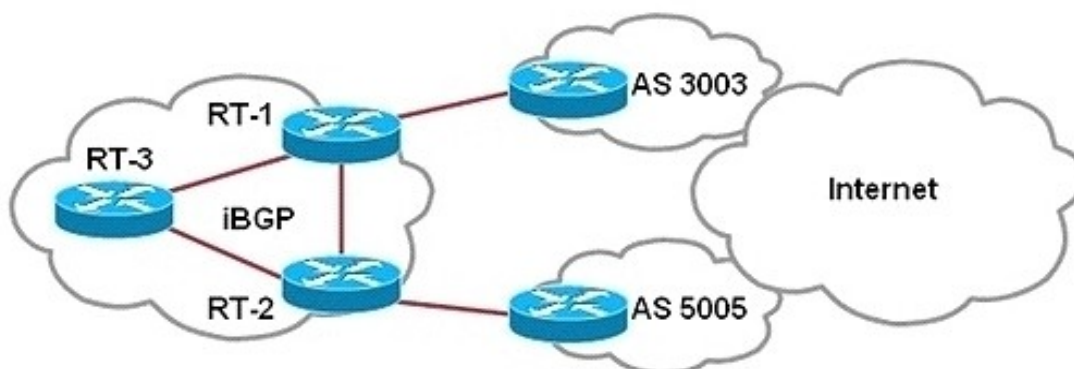


```
RT-1# show ip bgp 198.133.219.0
BGP routing table entry for 198.133.219.0/24 version 75
Paths: (2 available, best#1, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    !
  5005 7007 31250
    128.107.254.2 (metric 782) from 128.107.2.2(127.107.2.2)
      Origin IGP, metric 2100, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
  3003 6006 31250
    128.107.255.2 from 128.107.255.2(128.107.0.3)
      Origin incomplete, metric 2500, localpref 100, valid, external
```

- A. In making its decision about the best path, RT-1 gives precedence to the origin code.
- B. In making its decision about the best path, RT-1 gives precedence to the BGP MED values.
- C. IP address 128.107.2.2 is lower than 128.107.255.2.
- D. In making its decision about the best path, RT-1 prefers the IGP metrics.
- E. RT-1 prefers internal BGP routes.
- F. IP address 128.107.254.2 is lower than 128.107.255.2.

Answer: A

16. Refer to the exhibit. Router RT-1 and router RT-2 both advertise network 131.25.0.0/16 to router RT-3 via internal BGP. What is the reason that router RT-3 chose router RT-1 as its best path to network 131.25.0.0/16.



```
RT-1# show ip bgp 131.25.0.0
BGP routing table entry for 131.25.0.0/16 version 14
Paths: (2 available, best#2, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
Not advertised to any peer
5005 7007 31250
 165.105.254.2 (metric 782) from 165.105.2.2(165.2.2.2)
  Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
3003 6006 31250
 165.105.255.2 (metric 782) from 165.105.11.1(165.1.1.1)
  Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
```

- A. It advertises the best AS-path.
- B. It advertises the best origin code.
- C. It advertises the best MED.
- D. It advertises the best local preference.
- E. It has a better router ID.
- F. It advertises a lower autonomous system.

Answer: E

17. Using the rules for IPv6 addressing, how can the address 2031:0000:240F:0000:0000:09C0:123A:121B be rewritten?

- A. 2031:0:240F::09C0:123A:121B
- B. 2031::240F::09C0:123A:121B
- C. 2031::240F:9C0::123A:121B
- D. 2031::240F::09C0:123A:121B

Answer: A

18. What two situations could require the use of multiple routing protocols? (Choose two)

- A. when using UNIX host-based routers
- B. when smaller broadcast domains are desired
- C. because having multiple routing protocols confuses hackers
- D. when migrating from an older Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) to a new IGP
- E. when all equipment is manufactured by Cisco
- F. when there are multiple paths to destination networks

Answer: AD

19. During BGP configuration on a router that has peered with other BGP speakers, the BGP command aggregate-address 172.32.0.0 255.255.252.0 is issued. However, the peers do not receive this aggregate network in BGP advertisements. Also, the router does not have this aggregate network in its BGP table. Which option indicates a possible reason this command did not cause the router to advertise the aggregate network to its peers?

- A. Interface NULL 0 is likely shutdown.
- B. The BGP command no synchronization is missing.
- C. The BGP command no auto-summary is missing.
- D. Subnets of 172.32.0.0/22 do not exist in the BGP table.
- E. The IGP running on this router does not have network 172.32.0.0/22 installed.
- F. The next hop IP address must be a loopback address.

Answer: D

20. Refer to the partial configurations in the exhibit. What address is utilized for DR and BDR identification on Router1?

```
Router1#show run
^
**** output omitted ****
interface serial1/1
  ipv6 address 2001:410:FFFF:1::64/64
  ipv6 ospf 100 area 0
!
interface serial2/0
  ipv6 address 3FFF:B00:FFFF:1::2/64
  ipv6 ospf 100 area 0
!
ipv6 router ospf
  router-id 10.1.1.3
```

- A. the serial 1/1 address
- B. the serial 2/0 address
- C. a randomly generated internal address
- D. the configured router-id address

Answer: D