

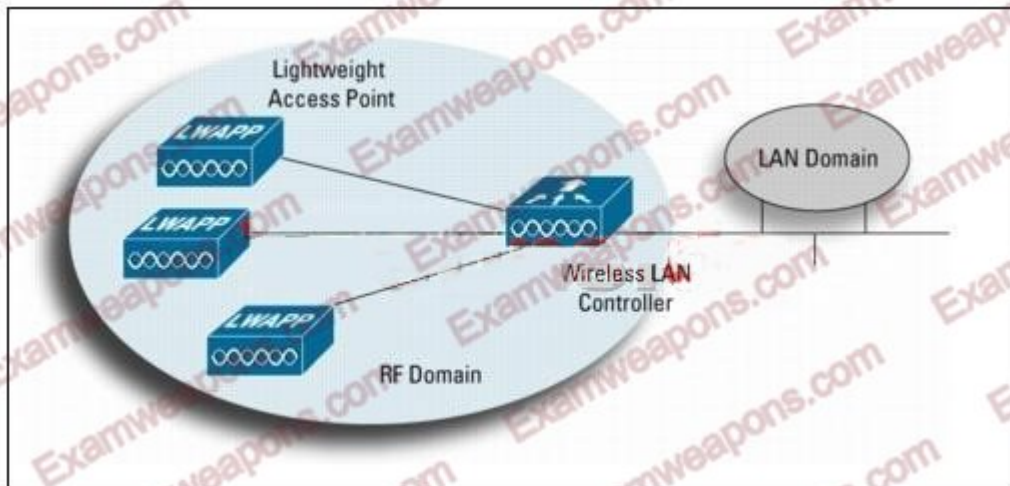


EXAMWEAPONS Q&A Demo

Cisco 642-812

Building Cisco Multilayer Switched Networks

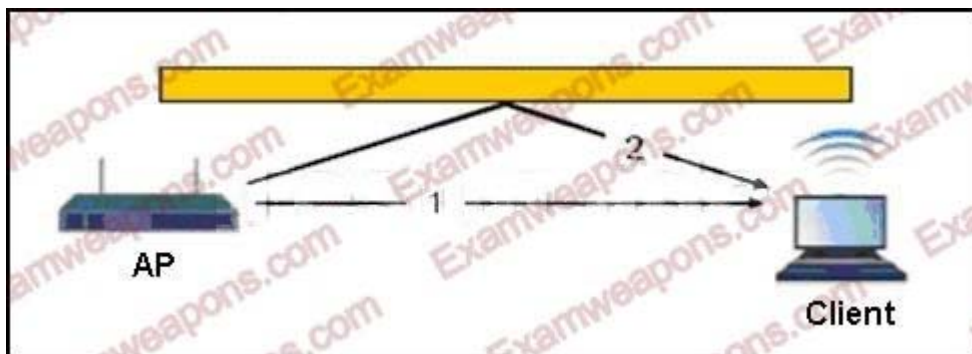
1. Refer to the exhibit. Which two Lightweight Access Point statements are true? (Choose two.)



- A. An AP that has been upgraded from an autonomous AP to lightweight AP will only function in conjunction with a Cisco Wireless LAN controller.
- B. Autonomous APs receive control and configuration information from a WLAN controller.
- C. LWAPP increases the amount of processing within the APs, enabling them to support filtering and policy enforcement features.
- D. Real time events such as authentication, security management, and mobility are handled by the lightweight AP.
- E. Lightweight APs require local configurations using local management.
- F. WLAN controllers provide a single point of management.

Answer: AF

2. Refer to the exhibit. The signal transmitted from the AP is reflected off a wall resulting in multipath interference at the client end. Which statement is true?



- A. If signal 1 is in phase with signal 2, the result is essentially zero signal or a dead spot in the WLAN.
- B. If signal 2 is close to 360 degrees out of phase with signal 1, the result is essentially zero signal or a dead spot in the WLAN.
- C. Multipath interference is solved by using dual antennas.

- D. Multipath interference is less of an issue when using a DSSS technology because multipath is frequency selective.
- E. The transmitted signal from the AP arrives at the client at slightly different times resulting in phase shifting.

Answer: E

3. Which two statements are true about the configuration of voice VLANs? (Choose two.)

- A. Static secure MAC addresses can be configured in conjunction with voice VLANs.
- B. PortFast is automatically enabled when voice VLANs are configured.
- C. PortFast must be manually configured when voice VLANs are configured.
- D. Voice VLANs are typically configured on uplink ports.
- E. Voice VLANs are typically configured on access ports.

Answer: BE

4. Which statement is true about utilizing a data network for voice traffic?

- A. Adding bandwidth to the data network is the primary solution to provide for the needs of voice traffic.
- B. Because voice traffic volume cannot be calculated, network bandwidth requirements must be determined from an existing installation.
- C. Voice traffic will require some form of QoS mechanisms in most networks.
- D. Voice traffic will require some form of QoS implementation only in congested networks.
- E. Network congestion must be totally eliminated to provide proper voice traffic performance.

Answer: C

5. Which two statements are true about voice VLANs? (Choose two.)

- A. Voice VLANs are only used when connecting an IP phone and a host to distinct switch ports.
- B. Access ports that are configured with voice VLANs will always trust the CoS that is received from IP phones.
- C. Access ports that are configured with voice VLANs may or may not override the CoS value that is received from an IP phone.
- D. Voice VLANs are configured using the switchport voice vlan vlan-ID interface configuration command.

- E. Voice VLANs provide a trunking interface between an IP phone and an access port on a switch to allow traffic from multiple devices that are connected to the port.
- F. Enabling Voice VLAN on a switch port will automatically configure the port to trust the incoming CoS markings.

Answer: CD

6. Which two types of activities does the Lightweight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP) define? (Choose two.)

- A. access point certification and software control
- B. compression and Layer 3 address mapping
- C. Layer 3 addressing and distribution
- D. packet encapsulation, fragmentation, and formatting
- E. SNMP monitoring services

Answer: AD

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

- A. The processing of 802.11 data and management protocols and access point capabilities is distributed between a lightweight access point and a centralized WLAN controller.
- B. LWAPP aggregates radio management forward information and sends it to a wireless LAN solution engine.
- C. LWAPP authenticates all access points in the subnet and establishes a secure communication channel with each of them.
- D. LWAPP advertises its WDS capability and participates in electing the best WDS device for the wireless LAN.

Answer: A

8. Which statement describes the function of a trust boundary?

- A. Trust boundaries determine whether certain types of traffic can pass.
- B. Trust boundaries are a point in the network where decisions about CoS markings on incoming packets are made.
- C. Trust boundaries are a point in the network where QoS functionality begins and ends.
- D. Trust boundaries are points in the network where Layer 2 CoS markings are converted to Layer

3 DSCP or IP precedence markings.

Answer: B

9. In each option, a Layer 2 security attack is specified. Which statement correctly matches the correct mitigation technique with the specified Layer 2 switch attack?

- A. Configure DHCP spoofing to mitigate ARP address spoofing attacks.
- B. Configure DHCP spoofing to mitigate DHCP spoofing attacks.
- C. Configure PVLANS to mitigate MAC address flooding attacks.
- D. Configure port security to mitigate MAC address flooding attacks.
- E. Enable root guard to mitigate ARP address spoofing attacks.
- F. Configure dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) to mitigate IP address spoofing on DHCP untrusted ports.

Answer: D

10. 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

11. Which statement is correct about RSTP port roles?

- A. The designated port is the switch port on every nonroot bridge that is the chosen path to the root bridge. There can be only one designated port on every switch. The designated port assumes the forwarding state in a stable active topology. All switches connected to a given segment listen to all BPDUs and determine the switch that will be the root switch for a particular segment.
- B. The disabled port is an additional switch port on the designated switch with a redundant link to the segment for which the switch is designated. A disabled port has a higher port ID than the disabled port on the designated switch. The disabled port assumes the discarding state in a stable active topology.
- C. The backup port is a switch port that offers an alternate path toward the root bridge. The backup port assumes a discarding state in a stable, active topology. The backup port will be present on nondesignated switches and will make a transition to a designated port if the current designated path fails.

D. The root port is the switch port on every nonroot bridge that is the chosen path to the root bridge. There can be only one root port on every switch. The root port assumes the forwarding state in a stable active topology.

Answer: D

12. 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

13. Which statement is true about RSTP topology changes?

- A. Any change in the state of the port generates a TC BPDU.
- B. Only nonedge ports moving to the forwarding state generate a TC BPDU.
- C. If either an edge port or a nonedge port moves to a block state, then a TC BPDU is generated.
- D. Only nonedge ports moving to the blocking state generate a TC BPDU.
- E. Any loss of connectivity generates a TC BPDU.

Answer: B

14. Which statement is true about the Forward Information Base (FIB) table?

- A. The FIB is derived from the IP routing table and is optimized for maximum lookup throughput.
- B. The FIB table is derived from the Address Resolution Protocol table, and it contains Layer 2 rewrite (MAC) information for the next hop.
- C. The FIB lookup is based on the Layer 2 destination MAC address.
- D. When the FIB table is full, a wildcard entry redirects traffic to the Layer 3 engine.

Answer: A

13. What must be the same to make multiple switches part of the same Multiple Spanning Tree (MST)?

- A. VLAN instance mapping and revision number

- B. VLAN instance mapping and member list
- C. VLAN instance mapping, revision number, and member list
- D. VLAN instance mapping, revision number, member list, and timers

Answer: A

14. How are STP timers and state transitions affected when a topology change occurs in an STP environment?

- A. All ports will temporarily transition to the learning state for a period equal to the max age timer plus the forward delay interval.
- B. All ports will transition temporarily to the learning state for a period equal to the forward delay interval.
- C. The default aging time for MAC address entries will be reduced for a period of the max age timer plus the forward delay interval.
- D. The default hello time for configuration BDPUs will be reduced for the period of the max age timer.

Answer: C

15. What two pieces of information will the show vlan id 5 command display? (Choose two.)

- A. VLAN information on port 0/5
- B. ports in VLAN 5
- C. MTU and type
- D. utilization
- E. filters

Answer: BC

16. Which option correctly identifies the Cisco IOS switching methods in descending order from the fastest method to the slowest method?

- A. CEF, distributed CEF (dCEF), fast switching, process switching
- B. distributed CEF (dCEF), CEF, fast switching, process switching
- C. fast switching, process switching, distributed CEF (dCEF), CEF
- D. process switching, fast switching, distributed CEF (dCEF), CEF
- E. process switching, distributed CEF (dCEF), CEF, fast switching
- F. process switching, CEF, distributed CEF (dCEF), fast switching

Answer: B

17. Which two statements are true about a switched virtual interface (SVI)? (Choose two.)

- A. An SVI is created by entering the no switchport command in interface configuration mode.
- B. An SVI is created for the default VLAN (VLAN1) to permit remote switch administration by default.
- C. An SVI provides a default gateway for a VLAN.
- D. Multiple SVIs can be associated with a VLAN.
- E. SVI is another name for a routed port.

Answer: BC

18. Which VTP information does a Catalyst switch advertise on its trunk ports when using VTP? (Choose two.)

- A. VTP mode
- B. STP root status
- C. negotiation status
- D. management domain
- E. configuration revision number

Answer: DE

19. What are two benefits provided in VTP Version 2 but NOT in VTP Version 1? (Choose two.)

- A. supports Token Ring VLANs
- B. allows VLAN consistency checks
- C. saves VLAN configuration memory
- D. reduces the amount of configuration necessary
- E. allows active redundant links when used with spanning tree

Answer: AB

20. The lack of which two prevents VTP information from propagating between switches? (Choose two.)

- A. VLAN 1
- B. a trunk port
- C. VTP priority
- D. a root VTP server

Answer: AB