

642-066 Access Routing and LAN Switching Cisco Advanced Routing and Switching for Field Engineers

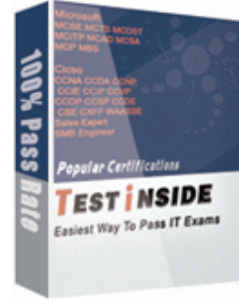
Practice Exam: 642-066 Exams

Exam Number/Code: 642-066

Exam Name: Advanced Routing and Switching for Field Engineers

Questions and Answers: 68 Q&As

([Access Routing and LAN Switching](#))



Exam : [642-066](#)

"Advanced Routing and Switching for Field Engineers", also known as 642-066 exam, is a Cisco certification. With the complete collection of questions and answers, TestInside has assembled to take you through 68 Q&As to your 642-066 Exam preparation. In the 642-066 exam resources, you will cover every field and category in Cisco Certification helping to ready you for your successful Cisco Certification.

Quality and Value for the 642-066 Exam TestInside Practice Exams for Cisco **Access Routing and LAN Switching** Certification 642-066 are written to the highest standards of technical accuracy, using only certified subject matter experts and published authors for development.

TestInside provide the professional Q&A.

1. We offer free update service for three month.

After you purchase our product, we will offer free update in time for three month.

2. High quality and Value for the 642-066 Exam.

642-066 simulation test questions, including the examination question and the answer, complete by our senior IT lecturers and the Access Routing and LAN Switching product experts, included the current newest 642-066 examination questions.

3. 100% Guarantee to Pass Your Access Routing and LAN Switching exam and get your Access Routing and LAN Switching Certification.

If you do not pass the Cisco Certification 642-066 exam (Advanced Routing and Switching for Field Engineers) on your first attempt using our TestInside testing engine and pdf file, we will give you a FULL REFUND of your purchasing fee.

use TestInside 642-066 Q&A ensure you pass the exam at your first try.

TestInside professional provide Access Routing and LAN Switching 642-066 the newest Q&A, completely covers 642-066 test original topic. With our complete Access Routing and LAN Switching resources, you will minimize your Access Routing and LAN Switching cost and be ready to pass your 642-066 tests on Your First Try, 100% Money Back Guarantee included!

[Cisco 642-066](#) Test belongs to one of the Access Routing and LAN Switching certified test, if needs to obtain the Access Routing and LAN Switching certificate, you also need to participate in other related test, the details you may visit the [Access Routing and LAN Switching](#) certified topic, in there, you will see all related Access Routing and LAN Switching certified subject of examination.

TestInside Testing Engine Features

Comprehensive questions and answers about 642-066 exam

642-066 exam questions accompanied by exhibits

Verified Answers Researched by Industry Experts and almost 100% correct

642-066 exam questions updated on regular basis

Same type as the certification exams, 642-066 exam preparation is in multiple-choice questions (MCQs).

Tested by multiple times before publishing

Try free 642-066 exam demo before you decide to buy it in Test-Inside.com.

Note: This pdf demo do not include the question's picture.

Exam : Cisco 642-066

Title : Advanced Routing and Switching for Field Engineers

1. You are troubleshooting an issue which is causing full-sized packets entering the MPLS cloud to be dropped. You have discovered that one of the switches in the MPLS core is not a Cisco switch, but otherwise the MPLS MTU size is set to 1508 bytes on the routers. Based on this information, which of these may be the reason the packets are being dropped?

- A. no switches support oversized packets
- B. by definition, the maximum MTU is 1500 bytes
- C. the switch on your MPLS core that was not produced by Cisco does not support oversized packets
- D. in this situation, the MTU setting is irrelevant; in MPLS the maximum acceptable IP packet size is 1492 bytes
- E. as MPLS VPN labeling increases the size of the packet by 8 bytes, the IP MTU should have been changed to 1508

Answer: C

2. Which two of the following statements are true about HSRP load sharing? (Choose two)

- A. It is achieved by using more than one HSRP group.
- B. It is done in regards to either round robin or weight basis.
- C. It is used to offload the active router in a certain HSRP group.
- D. Single group HSRP is used to achieve more efficient link utilization.
- E. The return traffic is influenced by HSRP load sharing configuration.

Answer: AC

3. While troubleshooting a network outage, you discover that an employee brought a switch from home into the office to connect additional equipment to the network. In order to increase his speed, he connected this switch to both network ports in his office, resulting in a bridge loop. Which of these can you implement to prevent future occurrences of this issue?

- A. RSTP
- B. root guard
- C. BPDU guard
- D. GLBP

Answer: C

4. You are operating a multi-vendor network and are considering adding redundancy at the access level. Which routing redundancy solution should you implement?

- A. Hot Standby Router Protocol
- B. Gateway Load Balancing Protocol
- C. Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
- D. both Gateway Load Balancing Protocol and Hot Standby Router Protocol

Answer: C

5. Refer to the exhibit. You want to minimize the downtime that results from supervisor engine switchovers on Cisco

6500 Series Switches and Cisco 7600 Series Routers. To achieve this, you are considering deploying a Cisco Nonstop Forwarding with Stateful Switchover solution using OSPF.

In the exhibit you can see the output of the show ip ospf neighbor detail command. Which trait of systems using Cisco Nonstop Forwarding with Stateful Switchover and OSPF is shown in the exhibit output and will impact your plan?

- A. Stateful Switchover for Cisco Nonstop Forwarding only works with BGP.
- B. Stateful Switchover for Cisco Nonstop Forwarding must be configured on all adjacent routers.
- C. Cisco Nonstop Forwarding with Stateful Switchover helper mode is not supported on the adjacent router.
- D. Cisco Nonstop Forwarding with Stateful Switchover helper mode for OSPF has been standardized and is supported on the adjacent router.

Answer: D

6. When implementing MPLS VPNs between CE and PE routers, which of these statements is correct?

- A. If using IS-IS as the PE-CE routing protocol, no redistribution is required.
- B. If using static routes between the CE and PE routers, no redistribution of other VPN routes is required.
- C. If the PE-CE protocol is not BGP, redistribution of other VPN routes from MP-BGP is required.
- D. If RIP is the routing protocol that is used between the PE-CE routers, no redistribution is required, but any other protocol will require redistribution.
- E. If using OSPF or EIGRP as the PE-CE routing protocol, redistribution is not required, but any other protocol or static route will require redistribution.

Answer: C

7. You would like to log messages up to the severity level "Notification." Which three of these commands will you need to issue in order to enable syslog messages to be sent to the syslog server at the IP address 10.1.5.5? (Choose three.)

- A. logging on
- B. logging host 10.1.5.5
- C. logging trap notifications
- D. logging syslog notifications
- E. logging monitor notifications
- F. logging console notifications

Answer: ABC

8. Refer to the exhibit. Which two of these events will be the result of issuing the above command? (Choose two.)

- A. A 64-bit IPv4 prefix will be created.
- B. The route distinguisher will be used to indicate VPN membership.
- C. Extended BGP communities will be used to encode route distinguishers.
- D. A 96-bit VPNv4 prefix will be created and propagated across the IP network.
- E. The route distinguisher is 64 bits and will be prepended to an existing IPv4 route to make it globally unique.

Answer: DE

9. Refer to the exhibit. Which show command would display the information in the exhibit?

- A. show policy-map
- B. show policy-map high-priority
- C. show interfaces fastEthernet 0/1 policy-map
- D. show policy-map interfaces fastEthernet 0/1

Answer: D

10. What is the function of the no switchport Catalyst switch interface configuration command?

- A. switches the port from access mode to trunk mode
- B. converts the port from physical Layer 2 port to physical Layer 3 port
- C. enables the interface for Layer 2 switching
- D. disables the interface to prevent traffic flow

E. clears all the configurations on the interface

Answer: B

11. Refer to the exhibit. Which Catalyst switch configuration would protect a customer network from possible disruption in the case in which an unauthorized switch is added to the network?

A. Switch0#show running-configuration

```
!  
hostname Switch0  
!  
no spanning-tree optimize bpdu transmission  
spanning-tree extend system-id  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/1  
switchport protected  
!
```

B. Switch0#show running-configuration

```
!  
hostname Switch0  
!  
spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default  
no spanning-tree optimize bpdu transmission  
spanning-tree extend system-id  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/1  
spanning-tree guard root  
!
```

C. Switch0#show running-configuration

```
!  
hostname Switch0  
!  
no spanning-tree optimize bpdu transmission  
spanning-tree extend system-id  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/1  
switchport mode access  
!
```

D. Switch0#show running-configuration

```
!  
hostname Switch0  
!  
no spanning-tree optimize bpdu transmission  
spanning-tree extend system-id  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/1  
switchport port-security violation restrict  
!
```

Answer: B

12. Which two of the following actions must an OSPF NSF-capable router execute after a supervisor engine switchover? (Choose two.)

A. send the graceful restart message

B. exchange the complete routing table

C. re-acquire the link state database content for the network

- D. re-learn the available OSPF neighbors with neighbor relationship restart
- E. re-learn the available OSPF neighbors without neighbor relationship restart

Answer: CE

13. What can be specified in IP VACLs?

- A. IP source only
- B. IP destination only
- C. protocol and IP source only
- D. IP source, IP destination, and ports

Answer: D

14. Which tool allows a LAN client to determine which router should be the first hop to a particular remote destination, allowing simplified client configuration and processing without creating a single point of failure?

- A. Proxy ARP
- B. Dynamic Routing Protocol
- C. IRDP
- D. VRRP

Answer: D

15. Cisco Catalyst switches support which three PVLAN port types? (Choose three.)

- A. private
- B. isolated
- C. permanent
- D. community
- E. non-isolated
- F. promiscuous

Answer: BDF

16. Refer to the exhibit. What is the HSRP state and priority of this interface after HSRP reaches its steady state?

- A. Active, Priority 151
- B. Active, Priority 201
- C. Active, Priority 251
- D. Standby, Priority 151
- E. Standby, Priority 201
- F. Standby, Priority 251

Answer: D

17. What is the purpose of using VPN hardware acceleration equipment?

- A. to use WebVPN instead of IPsec
- B. to decrease performance and efficiency
- C. to offload encryption functions from a router CPU
- D. to offload encryptions functions from router memory

Answer: C

18. Refer to the exhibit. For the given configuration, on packets leaving the router on interface FastEthernet0/0 that matches the high traffic class, what will the MPLS experimental bit be set to?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5

Answer: D

19. While your MPLS core is using Cisco routers, the core of a company you have acquired is not. After extending your MPLS VPN networks by integrating the cores, you discover that the end-to-end LPS path between PE routers cannot be established.

Which of the following may have caused this problem?

- A. the MTUs do not match
- B. the BGP protocol versions do not match
- C. MPLS is not supported between different vendors
- D. MP-BGP is not supported between different vendors
- E. you are using Cisco proprietary TDP in your existing core

Answer: E

[**More 642-066 Information**](#)

Related 642-066 Exams

[642-062](#) *Routing and Switching Solutions for System Engineers*

[642-067](#) *Advanced Routing and Switching for Field Engineers*

[642-061](#) *Routing and Switching Solutions for System Engineers*

[642-055](#) *ARSFE Advanced Routing and Switching for Field Engineers*

[642-054](#) *RSSSE Routing and Switching Solutions for Systems Engineers*

[646-003](#) *Advanced Routing and Switching for Account Managers*

[642-066](#) *Advanced Routing and Switching for Field Engineers*

[646-057](#) *Access Routing and LAN Switching Routing and Switching AM Exam*

[642-053](#) *Access Routing and LAN Switching Routing and Switching SE/FE Exam*

Other Cisco Exams

[646-562](#) [642-356](#) [642-892](#) [646-229](#) [642-072](#) [642-746](#) [646-588](#) [646-222](#)

[642-811](#) [642-979](#) [642-274](#) [642-241](#) [350-022](#) [642-062](#) [350-025](#) [642-382](#)

[642-873](#) [642-359](#) [642-357](#) [642-162](#)