642-892

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QUESTION: 1
In the Company switched network VTP pruning has been enabled. What is the purpose of
VTP pruning?

A. Enhancing network integrity
B. Enhancing network bandwidth use
C. Deploying AAA
D. Enhancing network security
E. Enhancing network load balancing
F. None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to Cisco:
VTP pruning enhances network bandwidth use by reducing unnecessary flooded traffic,
such as broadcast, multicast, unknown, and flooded unicast pacaets. VTP pruning increases
available bandwidth by restricting flooded traffic to those trunk links that the traffic must
use to access the appropriate network devices.

QUESTION: 2
Switches HC1 and HC2 are both configured for transparent mode in the VTP domain.
Which statement accurately describes these transparent VTP switches?
(Select all that apply):

A. They do not synchronize VLAN configuration based on received advertisements
B. They do not participate in VTP
C. They do not advertise VLAN configuration
D. None of the above

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation:
VTP transparent switches do not participate in VTP. A VTP transparent switch does not

advertise its VLAN configuration and does not synchronize its VLAN configuration based on received advertisements. However, in VTP version 2, transparent switches do forward VTP advertisements that they receive out their trunk ports.

QUESTION: 3
You are configuring switch HC1 for VTP. Which of the following are valid VTP operating modes that can be configured on HC1 ? (Select all that apply)

A. Server
B. Front-end
C. Client
D. Transparent
E. Bacabone

Answer: A, C, D

Explanation:
There are only three VTP operating modes:
1) Server: These switches have full control in the creation and modification of VLANs. Servers advertise out all the VLAN information they receive, and they configure themselves in accord with whatever information they hear. Switches are in server mode by default.
2) Client: These switches listen to VTP advertisements, they modify their configuration as a result of what they hear, and they forward out VTP information to neighboring switches; but they don't have the ability to: create, change, or delete VLANs.
3) Transparent: These switches don't participate in the VTP process. They don't advertise their VLAN configurations and they don't synchronize their database when they receive advertisements. In VTP version 1 a switch doesn't relay information it gets to the other switches but in VTP version 2 they do.

QUESTION: 4
Which of the following are true regarding the default values of a switch that is configured for VTP pruning? (Select two).

A. VLAN 1-1000 are pruning-eligible
B. VLAN 2-1000 are pruning-eligible
C. VLAN 1 is pruning-eligible
D. VLAN 1 is pruning-ineligible
E. VLAN 1-1023 is pruning-eligible
F. VLAN 1-1023 is pruning-ineligible

Answer: B, D

Explanation:
By default, VLANs 2-1000 are pruning-eligible. Since the default VLAN for any switch port in a Catalyst switch is VLAN 1, it is not eligible for pruning.

QUESTION: 5
Which of the following tasks are NOT functions performed by VTP switches?
(Select all that apply)

A. To reduce parallel load sharing
B. To propagate global VLAN information
C. To provide routing randomness
D. To set the trunk priority levels of adjacent switches.
E. To ensure that there is a trunk operating in the network.
F. None of the above

Answer: A, C, D, E

Explanation:
VTP is a Layer 2 messaging protocol that maintains VLAN configuration consistency by managing the addition, deletion, and renaming of VLANs within a VTP domain. A VTP domain (also called a VLAN management domain) is made up of one or more network devices that share the same VTP domain name and that are interconnected with trunks. VTP minimizes misconfigurations and configuration inconsistencies that can result in a number of problems, such as duplicate VLAN names, incorrect VLAN-type specifications, and security violations. The fundamental function of VTP is to manage, maintain, and propagate VLAN information throughout the enterprise network. All of the choices,

besides B, describe functions that are not performed by VTP.

QUESTION: 6

If you have just configured a Catalyst switch to operate in a VTP mode, and that switch is configured to NOT advertise VLAN configuration information. Which VTP mode has been configured on this switch?

A. Client
B. Server
C. Host
D. Transparent
E. Native

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can configure a switch to operate in any one of these VTP modes:

Server-In VTP server mode, you can create, modify, and delete VLANs and specify other configuration parameters (such as VTP version and VTP pruning) for the entire VTP domain. VTP servers advertise their VLAN configuration to other switches in the same VTP domain and synchronize their VLAN configuration with other switches based on advertisements received over trunk links. VTP server is the default mode. Client-VTP clients behave the same way as VTP servers, but you cannot create, change, or delete VLANs on a VTP client. Transparent-VTP transparent switches do not participate in VTP. A VTP transparent switch does not advertise its VLAN configuration and does not synchronize its VLAN configuration based on received advertisements. However, in VTP version 2, transparent switches do forward VTP advertisements that they receive out their trunk ports.

QUESTION: 7

SIMULATION

The Company network is displayed in the diagram below:
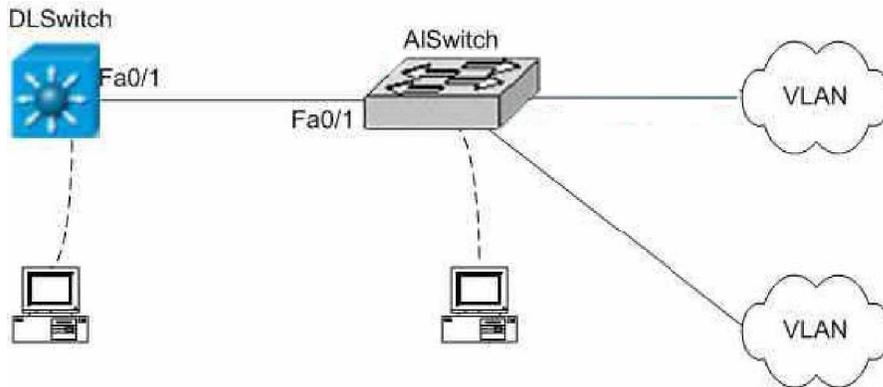
You have just been hired by Company .com to help their main office expand. The main offices have enhanced their wiring closets with some Layer 3 switches. The new distribution layer switch has been installed and a new access layer switch cabled next to it. Your task is to configure the distribution layer and access layer switch with VTP to share VLAN information, then to configure inter-VLAN routing on the distribution layer switch to route traffic between the different VLANs that are configured on the access layer switches. VTP Domain Distribution

VLAN Ids 20 31

IP Addresses 172.16.71.1/24 172.16.132.1/24

These are your specific tasks:

1. Configure the VTP information with the distribution layer switch as the VTP server

2. Configure the VTP information with the access layer switch as a VTP client

3. Configure VLANs on the distribution layer switch

4. Configure inter-VLAN routing on the distribution layer switch

5. Specific VLAN port assignments will be made as users are added to the access layer switches in the future.

6. All VLANs and VTP configurations are to completed in the global configuration To configure the switch clica on the host icon that is connected to the switch be way of a serial console cable.

Answer:
LAB configuration: switch#conf t switch(config)#vtp mode server
switch(config)#vtp domain CISCO
switch(config)#vlan 20 switch(config)#vlan 31 switch(config)#int vlan 20
switch(if-config)#ip add 172.64.20.1 255.255.255.0
switch(if-config)#no shut switch(if-config)#int vlan 31
switch(if-config)#ip add 192.162.31.1 255.255.255.0

switch(if-config)#no shut switch(if-config)#exit switch#ip routing switch#sh run switch#copy run start switch#conf t
switch(config)#vtp mode client vtp domain CISCO switch(config)#exit switch#show run switch#copy run start
Alternative #1
VTP Domain Distribution
VLAN Ids 20 31
IP Addresses 172.16.16.1/24 172.16.193.1/24
Alternative #12
VTP Domain Distribution
VLAN Ids 30 21
IP Addresses 172.16.203.1/24 172.16.93.1/24

QUESTION: 8
The following commands were entered on a Company switch: Switch(config)# vtp mode transparent Switch(config)# vtp version 2 What is the result of these commands?

A. VLAN configuration information is saved in RAM only.
B. VLANs cannot be created, modified or deleted via command line interface.
C. VLAN configuration information received via VTP advertisements are forwarded to other switches within the management domain.
D. VLAN configuration information is synchronized with information within VTP advertisements received from other switches in the management domain.

Answer: C

Explanation:
VTPv2 will allow the switch to be in transparent mode which will forward VTP info. The command series above put the switch in VTP transparent mode. This Company switch does not actively participate in VTP, it doesn't advertise its VLAN configuration to other switches, and when other switches advertise their VLAN configuration it doesn't consider that information. It will, however, pass incoming VLAN information that was received to other switches within the VTP domain.

QUESTION: 9

The Company network is displayed in the diagram below:
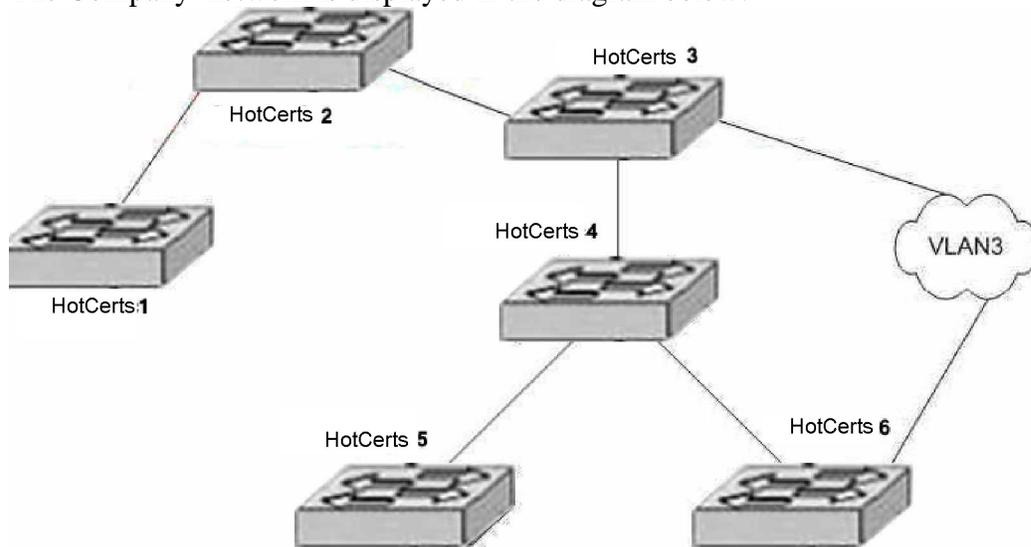
The network in the above exhibit is configured with VLANs 1,2,3,4, & 5 and 802.1
Q. trunking is enabled between all switches. However, access ports for Company 3 and Company 6 are the only access ports for VLAN 3. What could an administrator do to make sure that other switches don't receive unnecessary broadcast pacaets destined for VLAN 3, while still allowing all the other VLAN pacaets to cross?

A. Configure VTP pruning.
B. Configure Company 3 and Company 6 as transparent switches.
C. Configure Company 1, Company 2, Company 4 and Company 5 as transparent switches.
D. Nothing is required. Only Company 3 and Company 6 will receive VLAN3 pacaets by default.

Answer: A

Explanation:
VTP pruning enhances network bandwidth use by reducing unnecessary flooded traffic, such as broadcast, multicast, unknown, and flooded unicast pacaets. VTP pruning increases available bandwidth by restricting flooded traffic to those trunk links that the traffic must use to access the appropriate network devices. By configuring VTP pruning, traffic will not flow to switches destined for VLANs that they are not attached to.

QUESTION: 10

Switch HC1 is configured as a VTP server. What is true when you enable VTP pruning on a VTP server?

A. It is not possible without a root re-election
B. It enables pruning for the entire management domain.
C. It cannot be done on a VTP server
D. It enables pruning for the individual switch.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Enabling VTP pruning on a VTP server enables pruning for the entire management domain. VTP pruning takes effect several seconds after you enable it. By default, VLANs 2 through 1000 are pruning-eligible. VTP pruning does not prune traffic from VLANs that are pruning-ineligible. VLAN 1 is always pruning-ineligible; traffic from VLAN 1 cannot be pruned.

QUESTION: 11

When setting up multiple VTP domains, what should be considered in order to maintain VLAN database consistency? (Select two)

A. Do not configure any switches as a VTP server
B. Ensure that all switches not authorized to make changes are in client mode
C. Always configure switches using VTP server mode when adding them to the existing network
D. Allow only one VTP server in each domain so that adding and deleting VLANs can be centralized to one location.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

B: Switches not authorized to make changes should be run as VTP clients. VTP clients

receive information from VTP servers and send and receive updates, but they cannot make any changes.

D: You need at least one server in your VTP domain to propagate VLAN information throughout the domain. You are able to use several VTP servers in a domain. However, only allowing one VTP server would help keep the VLAN database consistent.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Switches can very well be used as VTP servers. VTP server mode is the default for all Catalyst switches.
C: It is more prudent to configure switches using VTP client mode. They will not be able to update information in the VLAN domain database.

QUESTION: 12
VTP is running on the Company network. In which VTP modes can a full list of all VLANs be maintained? (Select two)

A. VTP Bypass
B. VTP Client
C. VTP Transparent
D. VTP Restore
E. VTP Server

Answer: B, E

Explanation:
VTP-capable devices can be configured to operate in the following three modes:
The VTP Server maintains a full list of all VLANs within the VTP domain. Information is stored in nonvolatile random-access memory (NVRAM). The server can add, delete, and rename VLANs. The VTP Client also maintains a full list of all VLANs. However, it will not store in NVRAM. The client can not add, delete, or rename VLANs. Any changes made must be received from a VTP server advertisement. The VTP Transparent mode does not participate in VTP. However, it will pass on a VTP advertisement. VLAN, as defined, is only local to the switch and is stored in NVRAM.

QUESTION: 13

You wish to configure VTP on switch HC1 . What do you have to do before you can create a VLAN on a VTP server?

A. The VTP server ID must be cleared
B. The VTP membership list must be refreshed
C. The priority must be cleared
D. The management domain name must be specified

Answer: D

Explanation:
By default, the switch is in VTP server mode and is in the no-management domain state until the switch receives an advertisement for a domain over a trunk link or you configure a management domain. You cannot create or modify VLANs on a VTP server until the management domain name is specified or learned.

QUESTION: 14
What must you do if you wish to configure VTP in secure mode within the Company LAN?

A. Assign a management domain password to the VTP Server in the domain.
B. Assign a management domain password to each switch in the domain.
C. Assign a management domain password to the root switch in the domain.
D. None of the above.

Answer: B

Explanation:
If you configure VTP in secure mode, the management domain will not function properly if you do not assign a management domain password to each switch in the domain. All switches must be configured with the password in order for VTP to function properly in a network.

QUESTION: 15