



640-863

Designing for Cisco Internetwork Solutions

Exam number/code: 640-863

Exam name: Designing for Cisco Internetwork Solutions

Questions & Answers: 476 Q&A

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Question 1:

Which H.323 protocol controls call setup between endpoints?

- A. RAS
- B. RTCP
- C. H.245
- D. H.225

Answer: D

Explanation:

The H.225 is called Q.931 standard protocol. It describes call signaling and the Registration, Admission, and Status (RAS) signaling used for H.323 session establishment and packetization between two H.323 devices.

Question 2:

Which of the following descriptions are features of the basic IPV6 header? (Choose two.)

- A. It carries the full 128 bit source and destination IP address.
- B. It makes fragmentation performed at routers easier.
- C. It is twice as big as an IPv4 header, 40 octets.
- D. It is always encrypted and hence is more secure than IPv4.
- E. It allows IPv6 datagram to go through more hops, router than IPv4

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

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Page 240 The use of 128 bits for source and destination addresses provides a significant improvement over IPv4.

Page 241 Notice that although the IPv6 address is four times the length of an IPv4 address, the IPv6 header is only twice the length.

Question 3:

Area Border Router (ABR) is defined by which protocol?

- A. Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP)
- B. On-Demand Routing (ODR)
- C. IS-IS
- D. OSPF

Answer: D

Question 4:

Excessive broadcasts can cause network problems. Which two statements are characteristic of data link layer broadcasts? (Select two)

- A. Broadcasts are not forwarded by routers.

- B. Broadcasts do not occur at Layer 3.
- C. Broadcasts are restricted to ports with active, end-user devices.
- D. Broadcasts can be controlled with the use of VLANs.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

VLANs can also be used to control broadcasts. Broadcast domains can be bounded by VLANs in a stand-alone environment. In an internetworking environment, they are typically bounded by routers because routers do not forward broadcast frames.

By default, broadcasts are not forwarded by routers. An exception to this is through the use of the "ip helper-address" command. This command will configure all broadcasts to a specific IP address destination, which is useful for DHCP when the DHCP server resides on a different subnet than the local network.

Question 5:

Which two of these are scalability benefits of designing a network that utilizes VPNs? (Choose two.)

- A. extends the network to remote users
- B. simplifies the underlying structure of TestKing's WAN
- C. reduces dial infrastructure expenditures
- D. reduces the number of physical connections
- E. allows networks to be set up and restructured quickly

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

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AVPN is connectivity deployed on a shared infrastructure with the same policies, security, and performance as a private network, but typically with lower total cost of ownership.

There are different benefits of VPN: Flexibility Scalability Lower network communication cost

Question 6:

A network designer is presenting a proposal that included route summarization. The IT manager asks the designer to describe route summarization. Which statement can the designer use to correctly describe route summarization to the IT manager?

- A. Grouping multiple contiguous subnets into one Class A, B, or C IP address to minimize routing table size.
- B. Grouping multiple discontinuous subnets together to increase routing performance.
- C. Grouping ISP network addresses to minimize routes to the Internet.
- D. Grouping multiple contiguous networks and advertising as one large network.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In large internetworks, hundreds, or even thousands, of network addresses can exist. It is often problematic for routers to maintain this volume of routes in their routing tables. Route summarization (also called route aggregation or supernetting) can reduce the number of routes that a router must maintain, because it is a method of representing a series of network numbers in a single summary address.

For example, in Figure 1-16, router D can either send four routing update entries or summarize the four addresses into a single network number. If router D summarizes the information into a single network number entry, the following things happen: Bandwidth is saved on the link between routers D and E. Router E needs to maintain only one route and therefore saves memory. Router E also saves CPU resources, because it evaluates packets against fewer entries in its routing table.

A summary route is announced by the summarizing router as long as at least one specific route in its routing table matches the summary route.

Question 7:

To minimize expenses due to long distance charges, you designed a converged network to carry calls on-net as close as possible to the destination. Why can a VoIP call go off-net earlier that designed? (Choose two.)

- A. The local voice gateway sends busy-back signal.
- B. The Call Manager server is too busy to process the call in a usual manner.
- C. The telephone user dials an access code.
- D. Destination routing not properly setup on the local and remote gateways.

Answer: A,C

Question 8:

What are three technical goals of TestKing Car with regard to this network design project? (Choose three.)

- A. 24x7 availability of the E-Commerce web site
- B. complete the project in 6 months
- C. full-time network communications to all stores
- D. keep WAN charges below \$10,000/month
- E. improve the order fulfillment process
- F. improve security

Answer: A,C,F

Question 9:

Which of the following features characterize routing protocols? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Operates at the highest layer of the OSI reference model.
- B. Upper-layer protocols existing in a given protocol suite.
- C. Operates at the Data-Link Layer of the OSI reference model.
- D. Responsibility for path determination and traffic switching.
- E. Operates at the Network Layer of the OSI reference model.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

D : Routing protocols make routers work together. Routers keep track of the networks they are directly connected to, as well as other routers on the networks in order to forward packets to foreign networks. A router maintains this info in its routing table and periodically shares information from that table to other routers on the network. This info is used to determine the best route for an incoming packet to take its destination.

E : Routing protocols operate at the Network Layer of the OSI model.

Reference:

CCDA Study guide by Damon Merchant. Syngress Press

Incorrect Answers:

- A: It operates at the Network Layer (Layer 3) of the OSI model.
- B: They operate at Layer 3. It will not use upper layer protocols.
- C: Routing protocols operates network layer instead of session layer.

Question 10:

You are a network administrator at TestKing and have been instructed to present a network design document to TestKing.com. Which of the following elements would you deem essential to show to the customer? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Proof of concept
- B. Vendor availability
- C. Design specifications
- D. Organizational chart
- E. Implementation plan
- F. Data source

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

Content of the Design Documentation

Your design should include the following sections, at a minimum, although you may choose to include additional sections: Executive summary Design requirements Design Solution Summary Appendixes The cost of the proposed design may be provided separately

Reference: Designing Cisco Networks (Cisco Press) page 258

Question 11:

Which FCAPS function includes finding network problems that reduce availability?

- A. Performance Management
- B. Fault Management
- C. Security Management
- D. Accounting Management

Answer: B

Explanation:

Fault management is concerned with detecting, diagnosing, and correcting network and system faults (outages and degradations). Fault management products typically provide for alert handling and event management functions, and can include the diagnostic tools needed to isolate faults to facilitate corrective or alternative actions.

Question 12:

For which network scenario is static routing most appropriate?

- A. IPSec VPN
- B. parallel WAN links
- C. hierarchical routing
- D. expanding networks

Answer: A

Explanation:

IPSec VPN is the security framework which provides the method to connect private network over the public. The remote access VPN module provides the connectivity to the corporate private network either using the Dialup or dedicated IPSec VPNs. Static route is used when only one exit point exists and in a IPSec VPNs environment static routing is used.

Question 13:

Which of these is the equation used to derive a 64 Kbps bit rate?

- A. 8 kHz x 8-bit code words
- B. 2 x 4-bit code words x 8 kHz
- C. 2 x 8 kHz x 4-bit code words
- D. 2 x 4 kHz x 8-bit code words

Answer: D

Question 14:

Which statement describes the recommended deployment of DNS and DHCP servers in the Cisco Enterprise Architecture Model?

- A. Place the DHCP server in the Enterprise Campus Core layer and Remote Access/VPN module with the DNS server in the Internet Connectivity module.
- B. Place the DHCP server in the Enterprise Campus Distribution layer with the DNS server in the Internet Connectivity module.
- C. Place the DHCP and DNS servers in the Enterprise Campus Server Farm layer and Enterprise branch.
- D. Place the DHCP and DNS servers in the Enterprise Campus Access layer and Enterprise branch.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Enterprise campus server farm provides users with internal server resources as well network management services like monitoring, troubleshooting etc.

The Enterprise Campus Server Farm layer and Enterprise branch contains the internal mail server, file server, application server, print server, DNS (Domain Name System), DHCP servers.

Question 15:

TestKing.com has a campus network with five buildings. Building 1 contains all the TestKing.com servers and the central core of the network. A Catalyst 6500 multilayer switch connects to each of the other buildings through Gigabit Ethernet links over multimode fiber optic cable. Each building has a single IP subnet with 300 to 500 devices in each.

A network technician at TestKing.com calls you and reports some serious network performance problems. Periodically, response times become very slow for several minutes at a time and then speeds up. The problem has been sporadic and very difficult to troubleshoot. TestKing.com uses Microsoft Windows 2000 and Sun Solaris servers and Windows 2000 workstations with default configurations.

What change in network design would you recommend to TestKing.com to improve performance?

- A. Install dual Gigabit uplinks to the buildings
- B. Put a layer 3 switch in each building
- C. Use single mode fiber for the gigabit uplinks
- D. Implement multiple VLANs in each of the buildings

Answer: D

Explanation:

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Due to the high number of users in each IP subnet, the problems associated with this network is most likely due to excessive broadcasts, which should be segmented via the use of multiple VLANs. Similar to routers, VLANs offer an effective mechanism for setting up firewalls in a switch fabric, protecting the network against broadcast problems that are potentially dangerous, and maintaining all the performance benefits of switching. You can create these firewalls by assigning switch ports or users to specific VLAN groups in single switches and across multiple connected switches. Broadcast traffic in one VLAN is not transmitted outside that VLAN. This type of configuration substantially reduces overall broadcast traffic, frees bandwidth for real user traffic, and lowers the overall vulnerability of the network to broadcast storms. You can control the size of the broadcast domains by regulating the overall size of their associated VLANs and by restricting both the number of switch ports in a VLAN and the number of people using these ports.

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