642-432

Cisco
Cisco Voice Over IP

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QUESTION 1:

Which type of signaling is DTMF?

A. Supervisory
B. Route
C. Informational
D. Address

Answer: D

Explanation:
Start dial supervision is the line protocol that defines how the equipment seizes the E&M
trunk and passes the address signaling information such as dual tone multifrequency
(DTMF) digits.
Address Signaling
Address signaling typically represents the digits dialed (called party's number). There are
two options used to pass address information. Either Pulse dial (rotary dialing) or Tone
dial (DTMF) can be used. The default for Cisco routers and gateways is DTMF.

QUESTION 2:

You have set up a complex dial plan using translation rules. The following
translation rule has been configured.
What output would correspond to the test translation-rule command?
translation-rule 1
rule 0 ^0.. 215550210
rule 1 ^1.. 215550211
rule 2 ^2.. 215550212
rule 3 ^3.. 215550213
rule 4 ^4.. 215550214
rule 5 ^5.. 215550215
rule 6 ^6.. 215550216
rule 7 ^7.. 215550217
rule 8 ^8.. 215550218
rule 9 ^9.. 215550210

A. test translation-rule 1512
The replaced number: 21555021512
B. test translation-rule 1555
The replaced number: 55521555021
C. test translation-rule 1617
The replaced number: 61721555021
D. test translation-rule 1910
The replaced number: 21555021910

Answer: A

Explanation:
New Delhi(2-digit indial range)
!--- Only relevant "IOS translation rule" output is presented
!
translation-rule 1
!-- The "1" above is the tag for the set.
rule 0 ^0. 1011000
rule 1 ^1. 1011001
rule 2 ^2. 1011002
rule 3 ^3. 1011003
rule 4 ^4. 1011004
rule 5 ^5. 1011005
rule 6 ^6. 1011006
rule 7 ^7. 1011007
rule 8 ^8. 1011008
rule 9 ^9. 1011009
!
!-- These rules replace the first digit of a 2-digit number with the corresponding
!-- translation. The router looks for a 2-digit number starting with a leading [0-9].
!-- The caret, "^" ensures the match only happens at the start of the digit string
!-- rather than any occurrence in a digit string. This ensures the router makes the
!-- translation only for the leading digits. By default, if an explicit match is made
!-- on a digit (in this case the first digit) the router replaces it with the new
!-- digits. Therefore, to keep the original numbering, the matched digit needs to be
!-- replaced with the same digit at the end of the modified string. Once the call
!-- comes in, the called number prepended with 101100 followed by the
!-- original 2 digits.
!
voice-port 1/0:1
translate called 1
cptone IN
compand-type a-law
!
!-- The translation rule is applied to the voice port where the
!-- call comes in to the router. When a call comes in from the
!-- telephone network towards the router, the called number
!-- is translated before it is matched on any dial peers.
!
dial-peer voice 100 voip
destination-pattern 101100..
session target ipv4:main site IP address
ip precedence 5
dtmf-relay h245-alphanumeric

!
!-- The VoIP dial peer needs to be configured to match on the new numbering plan
This output was captured from the NewDelhi router which shows the translation rules
applied while dialing from the NewDelhi site.
NewDelhi- Output
!-- It is possible to confirm the translation rules are working:!!NewDelhi#test
translation-rule 1 99!-- Original called number is "99"The replaced number:
10110099!-- Translated to 8 digits

QUESTION 3:

What is the optimal end-to-end delay that should be achieved in a VoIP network?

A. 20 ms
B. 100 ms
C. 150 ms
D. 400 ms

Answer: C

Explanation:
Delay Specifications

Range in Milliseconds	Description
0-150	Acceptable for most user applications.
150-400	Acceptable provided that administrators are aware of the transmission time and it's impact on the transmission quality of user applications.
Above 400	Unacceptable for general network planning purposes, however, it is recognized that in some exceptional cases this limit will be exceeded.

QUESTION 4:

Which three are supervisory signals? (Choose three)

A. busy
B. on hook
C. off hook
D. call waiting

E. ring

Answer: B, C, E

Explanation:
1. Supervisory Signalling - electrical voltages and tones that can be heard are used to signify call status as follows:
2. 1. On-hook - produces an open circuit which does not allow any signalling, only the ringer can operate.
2. Off-hook - lifting the handset closes the circuit and allows the telephone switch to send an audible dial tone to the receiver.
3. Ringing - the switch sends a ringing voltage to the destination telephone as notification of an incoming call. Also an audible ringing tone is sent to the caller telephone to indicate that the call is progressing. This tone takes the form of a pattern called Cadence In Europe this Cadence takes the form of a double ring (duration of 0.4s separated by 0.2s) followed by two seconds of silence, whereas in the US it takes the form of two seconds of ring followed by four seconds of silence.

QUESTION 5:

What is the E.164 numbering plan?

A. A proprietary PBX number plan.
B. The IETF North American number plan.
C. The European PBX standard telephony number plan.
D. The ITU worldwide number plan.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Numbering Scheme
The standard PSTN is a large, circuit-switched network. It uses a specific numbering scheme, which complies with theITU-T international public telecommunications numbering plan (E.164) recommendations. For example, in North America, the North American Numbering Plan (NANP) is used, which consists of an area code, an office code, and a station code. Area codes are assigned geographically, office codes are assigned to specific switches, and station codes identify a specific port on that switch. The format in
North America is 1Nxx-Nxx-xxxx, with N = digits 2 through 9 and x = digits 0 through 9. Internationally, each country is assigned a one- to three-digit country code; the country's dialing plan follows the country code. In Cisco's voice implementations, numbering schemes are configured using the destination-pattern command.
E.164 is an ITU-T recommendation which defines the international public telecommunication numbering plan used in the PSTN and some other data networks.