

CCNA2 v6.0 Chapter 9 Exam Answer 2017

[CCNA7](#)

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1. What is the primary purpose of NAT?

- **conserve IPv4 addresses**
- increase network security
- allow peer-to-peer file sharing
- enhance network performance

2. Which method is used by a PAT-enabled router to send incoming packets to the correct inside hosts?

- **It uses the destination TCP or UDP port number on the incoming packet.**
- It uses the source TCP or UDP port number on the incoming packet.
- It uses the source IP address on the incoming packet.
- It uses a combination of the source TCP or UDP port number and the destination IP address on the incoming packet.

3. What are two benefits of NAT? (Choose two.)

- **It saves public IP addresses.**
- **It adds a degree of privacy and security to a network.**
- It increases routing performance.
- It makes troubleshooting routing issues easier.

- It makes tunneling with IPsec less complicated.

4. What is a disadvantage of NAT?

- **There is no end-to-end addressing.**
- The router does not need to alter the checksum of the IPv4 packets.
- The internal hosts have to use a single public IPv4 address for external communication.
- The costs of readdressing hosts can be significant for a publicly addressed network.

5. What is an advantage of deploying IPv4 NAT technology for internal hosts in an organization?

- makes internal network access easy for outside hosts using UDP
- **provides flexibility in designing the IPv4 addressing scheme**
- increases the performance of packet transmission to the Internet
- enables the easy deployment of applications that require end-to-end traceability

6. Refer to the exhibit. Which address or addresses represent the inside global address?

- 10.1.1.2
- 192.168.0.100
- **209.165.20.25**
- any address in the 10.1.1.0 network

7. Refer to the exhibit. A technician is configuring R2 for static NAT to allow the client to access the web server. What is a possible reason that the client PC cannot access the web server?

- **Interface S0/0/0 should be identified as the outside NAT interface.**

- Interface Fa0/1 should be identified as the outside NAT interface.
- The IP NAT statement is incorrect.
- The configuration is missing a valid access control list.

8. **A network administrator configures the border router with the command R1(config)# ip nat inside source list 4 pool corp. What is required to be configured in order for this particular command to be functional?**

- a NAT pool named corp that defines the starting and ending public IP addresses
- an access list named corp that defines the private addresses that are affected by NAT
- an access list numbered 4 that defines the starting and ending public IP addresses
- ip nat outside to be enabled on the interface that connects to the LAN affected by the NAT
- a VLAN named corp to be enabled and active and routed by R1

9. **When dynamic NAT without overloading is being used, what happens if seven users attempt to access a public server on the Internet when only six addresses are available in the NAT pool?**

- No users can access the server.
- The request to the server for the seventh user fails.
- All users can access the server.
- The first user gets disconnected when the seventh user makes the request.

10. **What is defined by the ip nat pool command when configuring dynamic NAT?**

- the pool of global address
- the range of internal IP addresses that are translated
- the pool of available NAT servers
- the range of external IP addresses that internal hosts are permitted to access

11. **Refer to the exhibit. What is the purpose of the command marked with an arrow shown in the partial configuration output of a Cisco broadband router?**

- defines which addresses can be translated
- defines which addresses are allowed into the router
- defines which addresses are assigned to a NAT pool
- defines which addresses are allowed out of the router

12. **A network engineer has configured a router with the command `ip nat inside source list 4 pool corp overload`. Why did the engineer use the overload option?**

- The company has more private IP addresses than available public IP addresses.
- The company needs to have more public IP addresses available to be used on the Internet.
- The company router must throttle or buffer traffic because the processing power of the router is not enough to handle the normal load of external-bound Internet traffic.
- The company has a small number of servers that should be accessible by clients from the Internet.

13. **What are two of the required steps to configure PAT? (Choose two.)**

- Define a pool of global addresses to be used for overload translation.
- Create a standard access list to define applications that should be translated.
- Define the range of source ports to be used.
- Identify the inside interface.
- Define the hello and interval timers to match the adjacent neighbor router.

14. What is the major benefit of using NAT with Port Address Translation?

- It allows external hosts access to internal servers.
- It improves network performance for real-time protocols.
- It allows many internal hosts to share the same public IPv4 address.
- It provides a pool of public addresses that can be assigned to internal hosts.

15. What is the purpose of port forwarding?

- Port forwarding allows an external user to reach a service on a private IPv4 address that is located inside a LAN.
- Port forwarding allows users to reach servers on the Internet that are not using standard port numbers.
- Port forwarding allows an internal user to reach a service on a public IPv4 address that is located outside a LAN.
- Port forwarding allows for translating inside local IP addresses to outside local addresses.

16. A network administrator is configuring a static NAT on the border router for a web server located in the DMZ network. The web server is configured to listen on TCP port 8080. The web server is paired with the internal IP address of 192.168.5.25 and the external IP address of 209.165.200.230. For easy access by hosts on the Internet, external users do not need to specify the port when visiting the web server. Which command will configure the static NAT?

- R1(config)# ip nat inside source static tcp 192.168.5.25 80 209.165.200.230 8080
- R1(config)# ip nat inside source static tcp 192.168.5.25 8080 209.165.200.230 80

- R1(config)# ip nat inside source static tcp 209.165.200.230 80 192.168.5.25 8080
- R1(config)# ip nat inside source static tcp 209.165.200.230 8080 192.168.5.25 80

17. **What is a characteristic of unique local addresses?**

- They allow sites to be combined without creating any address conflicts.
- They are designed to improve the security of IPv6 networks.
- Their implementation depends on ISPs providing the service.
- They are defined in RFC 3927.

18. **Which statement describes IPv6 ULAs?**

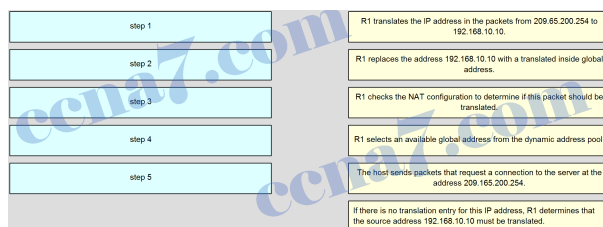
- They conserve IPv6 address space.
- They are assigned by an ISP.
- They begin with the fe80::/10 prefix.
- They are not routable across the Internet.

19. **Refer to the exhibit. Based on the output that is shown, what type of NAT has been implemented?**

- dynamic NAT with a pool of two public IP addresses
- PAT using an external interface
- static NAT with one entry
- static NAT with a NAT pool

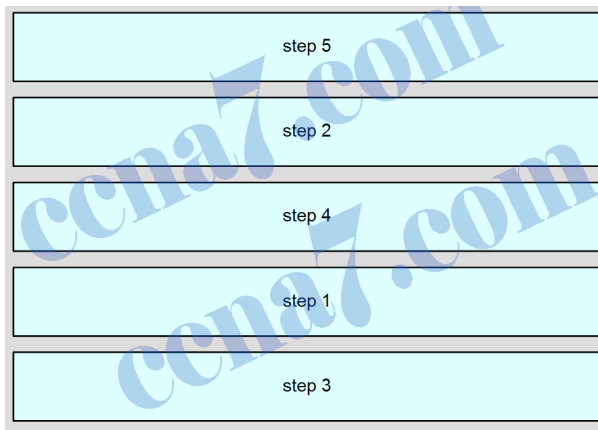
20. **Match the steps with the actions that are involved when an internal host with IP address 192.168.10.10 attempts to send a packet to an external server at the IP address 209.165.200.254 across a router R1 that is running dynamic NAT. (Not all options are used.)**

- Question



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- Answer



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21. **Fill in the blank. Do not use abbreviations.**

NAT overload is also known as Port Address Translation

Comments

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