CCNA1 v6.0 Chapter 7 Exam Answer 2017 (100%)

There are no new update on CCNA1 v6.0 chapter 7. All the questions are from the old version 5.1. Go through all question, you really pass the exam. Good Luck!

1. **How many bits are in an IPv4 address?**
   - 32
   - 64
   - 128
   - 256
2. **Which two parts are components of an IPv4 address? (Choose two.)**
   - subnet portion
   - network portion
   - logical portion
   - host portion
   - physical portion
   - broadcast portion
3. **What does the IP address 172.17.4.250/24 represent?**
   - network address
   - multicast address
   - host address
   - broadcast address
4. **What is the purpose of the subnet mask in conjunction with an IP address?**
   - to uniquely identify a host on a network
   - to identify whether the address is public or private
   - to determine the subnet to which the host belongs
   - to mask the IP address to outsiders
5. **What subnet mask is represented by the slash notation /20?**
   - 255.255.255.248
   - 255.255.224.0
   - 255.255.240.0
   - 255.255.255.0
   - 255.255.255.192
6. **A message is sent to all hosts on a remote network. Which type of message is it?**
   - limited broadcast
   - multicast
   - directed broadcast
   - unicast
7. **What are three characteristics of multicast transmission? (Choose three.)**
   - The source address of a multicast transmission is in the range of 224.0.0.0 to 224.0.0.255.
   - A single packet can be sent to a group of hosts.
   - Multicast transmission can be used by routers to exchange routing information.
   - The range of 224.0.0.0 to 224.0.0.255 is reserved to reach multicast groups on a local network.
   - Computers use multicast transmission to request IPv4 addresses.
   - Multicast messages map lower layer addresses to upper layer addresses.
8. **Which three IP addresses are private ? (Choose three.)**

- 10.1.1.1
- 172.32.5.2
- 192.167.10.10
- 172.16.4.4
- 192.168.5.5
- 224.6.6.6

9. **Which two IPv4 to IPv6 transition techniques manage the interconnection of IPv6 domains? (Choose two.)**

   - trunking
   - dual stack
   - encapsulation
   - tunneling
   - multiplexing

10. **Which of these addresses is the shortest abbreviation for the IP address:**

    3FFE : 1044 : 0000 : 0000 : 00AB : 0000 : 0000 : 0057?

    - 3FFE : 1044 :: AB :: 57
    - 3FFE : 1044 :: 00AB :: 0057
    - 3FFE : 1044 : 0 : 0 : AB :: 57
    - 3FFE : 1044 : 0 : 0 : 00AB :: 0057
    - 3FFE : 1044 : 0000 : 0000 : 00AB :: 57
    - 3FFE : 1044 : 0000 : 0000 : 00AB :: 0057

11. **What type of address is automatically assigned to an interface when IPv6 is enabled on that interface?**

    - global unicast
    - link-local
    - loopback
    - unique local

12. **What are two types of IPv6 unicast addresses? (Choose two.)**

    - multicast
    - loopback
    - link-local
    - anycast
    - broadcast

13. **What are three parts of an IPv6 global unicast address? (Choose three.)**

    - an interface ID that is used to identify the local network for a particular host
    - a global routing prefix that is used to identify the network portion of the address that has been provided by an ISP
    - a subnet ID that is used to identify networks inside of the local enterprise site
    - a global routing prefix that is used to identify the portion of the network address provided by a local administrator
    - an interface ID that is used to identify the local host on the network

14. **An administrator wants to configure hosts to automatically assign IPv6 addresses to themselves by the use of Router Advertisement messages, but also to obtain the DNS server address from a DHCPv6 server. Which address assignment method should be configured?**

    - SLAAC
    - stateless DHCPv6
    - stateful DHCPv6
    - RA and EUI-64

15. **Which protocol supports Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC) for dynamic assignment of IPv6 addresses to a host?**

    - ARPv6
    - DHCPv6
    - ICMPv6
    - UDP

16. **Which two things can be determined by using the ping command? (Choose two.)**

    - the number of routers between the source and destination device
    - the IP address of the router nearest the destination device
    - the average time it takes a packet to reach the destination and for the response to return to the source
    - the destination device is reachable through the network
    - the average time it takes each router in the path between source and destination to respond

17. **What is the purpose of ICMP messages?**

    - to inform routers about network topology changes
    - to ensure the delivery of an IP packet
    - to provide feedback of IP packet transmissions
    - to monitor the process of a domain name to IP address resolution

18. **What is indicated by a successful ping to the ::1 IPv6 address?**

    - The host is cabled properly.
    - The default gateway address is correctly configured.
    - All hosts on the local link are available.
    - The link-local address is correctly configured.
    - IP is properly installed on the host.

19. **A user is executing a tracert to a remote device. At what point would a router, which is in the path to the destination device, stop forwarding the packet?**

    - when the router receives an ICMP Time Exceeded message
    - when the RTT value reaches zero
    - when the host responds with an ICMP Echo Reply message
    - when the value in the TTL field reaches zero
    - when the values of both the Echo Request and Echo Reply messages reach zero

20. **What field content is used by ICMPv6 to determine that a packet has expired?**

    - TTL field
    - CRC field
    - Hop Limit field
    - Time Exceeded field

21. **Fill in the blank.**

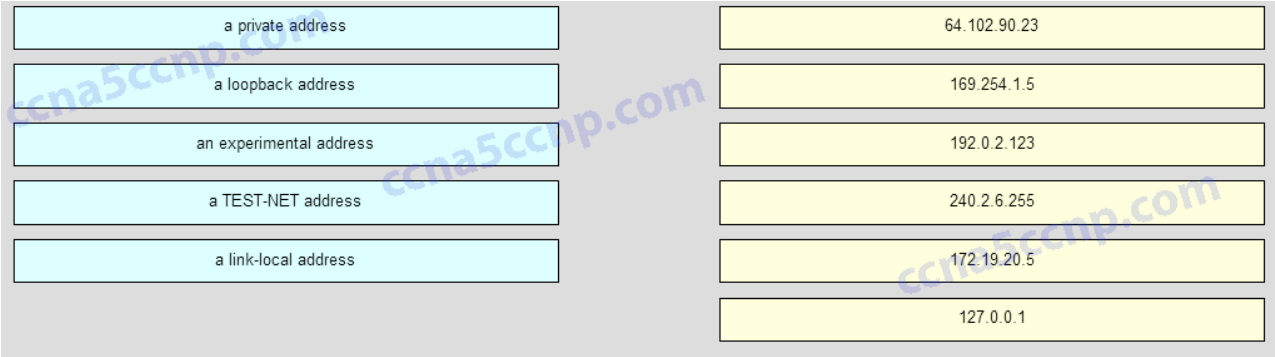
    The decimal equivalent of the binary number 10010101 is 149 .

22. **Fill in the blank.**
    The binary equivalent of the decimal number 232 is 11101000

23. **Fill in the blank.**
    What is the decimal equivalent of the hex number 0x3F? 63

24. **Match each description with an appropriate IP address. (Not all options are used.)**

    - Question



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- Answer