0		No: SRT	Date:			
3		8 June 2023				
		Question 1				
	a)	A collision domain is a network segment conv	ected by a shared medium or through			
· /		repeaters where simultaneous data transmission collides with one another.				
		8 collision domains	1 1/2 where we like a fine of			
\	7					
		Automotive and a second				
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			and the first being a specific			
	of up	FOICHITY FOIL FOIL POLITICAL	0B PCA PACULTY 172.17.40.24.24			
		172-17-40.21/24	FOLL			
		Student Pro Folks	Stolls Ctudent			
	)	12,17,40,22/24	172.17.40.25 24			
		Følb	POLE QUEST			
		PC3	172.17.40.26/24			
		172.17.40,23/24				
A						
(0)	b)	Disnogree. Notive VLAN supports untagged traff	ic whereas think VLAN support tagged			
		traffic.				
and the second s	C)	This statement is wrong.				
and the second second place and		When a larger 2 switch makes a forward decisi	on, it is based on inogress interface of switch			
		and destination MAC address of message.				
A second						
Name and American Company of the Com	1					
and a second distribution of the second second distribution and when the						

No:	Date:
(i) The switch will forward the frame to Fa3,	Fa5, Fa7, Fa9.
(ii) The switch will receive the frame through	n Fal and it will add the cource MAC address
(DA) to the switch MAC table.	
The ewitch will examine the destination A	MAC address (OB).
Since the destination MAC address doesn'	't exist in MAC table, it is flooded out all th
interface except the one it was received (F	Fa3, Fa5, Fa7, Fa9).
	grangers a staff of S. C.
(iii) Agree . Collision can occur in a hub-basec	d network. A collision happens when two or mo
	transmit and receive data at the same time.
	to story with the control of the control of
o total and he as total to the second as	

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	-	Queetion 2
n a sider bi matanapatente et	0)	It is because it is configured as trunk interfaces. The solution to remedy this problem is to
		convert interface Gio/I and Gio/2 into access mode so that ports appear in the VLAN
		database.
1	100	
		A Part of the state of the stat
-		
	ь)	(i) Switch 1
		(ii) Switch 0: Giogo 1 Switch 2: Giogo 2 Switch 3: Giogo 2
=3.		
	Profitor and addressed to the second	(iii) Switch 0: Fao/1, Giogo/2 Switch 2: Giogo/1
	artarit, de en réaut par la rédu	(iv) Switch Z: For 0/1 Switch Z: For 0/1, Gigro/1
	3 .	
		the second of th
	c	
		network using strategically placed "blocking-state" ports.
	1 / F	LANGE OF THE STATE
0		TO THE PARTY OF TH
6	d	(i) Default VLAN 12 the VLAN that cannot be deleted or renamed. Commonly, VLAN I is also
	, t+	known as default VLAN, default Native VLAN or default Management VLAN.
		(ii) Router-on-a-Stick.
<del></del>	-	City years off or
-		In this configuration, the router is connected to a single switchport on the switch. The
		router interface is configured with subinterfaces, each representing a separate VLAN. Each
CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1	enbinterface is tagged with a specific VLAN ID. The switchport connecting to the router is
	and the second second second second	configured as trunk port, allowing multiple VLANS to pass through H. This method allows
overen dette ste de son de La companya de son d	-	the router to act as the gateway for multiple VLANS without requiring a physical interface
		for each VLAN.

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interestation and community of the state of	
adamente de la companya de la compa	Question 3
0	1) (i) - For SWA. For 018 has assigned to channel-group 8 which diffront from the channel-group
	of Faols in Sw3. Different channel group causes the failure to establish the
	EtherChannel link.
	- For SWZ, the channel-group 5 mode is desirable, but for SWA, the channel-group 5 mode
	is "ON". Since ens is using Pagp while ENA doesn't, ewitch ens and ens are falled to
	establish the EtherChannel link.
	(ii)-Assign Fa0/8 of switch SWA to channel-group 5 mode active.
ng nguyang ng mga ng nguyang ng nguyang ng nguyang ng ng ng nguyang ng n	- Change the mode of channel-group 5 for Far 0/10 on both ewitch swis and swa to "ACTIVE"
	(channel-group 5 mode active)
	(iii) Change the mode of channel-group 5 for interface Falo 10 from "ON" to "DESIRABLE". By
	changing the mode, switch SWA will establish a PAgP Ether Channel for interface Fa 0/10.
	Company the contract of the group and a proportion of the contract of the Cont
and the state of t	the thirty of the state of the
	(iv) - Interface types cannot be mixed. Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethornet cannot be
	mixed within a lingle EtherChannel.
	- The individual Ether Channel group member port configuration must be consistent
	on both devices. If the physical ports of one side are configured as trunks, the
	physical ports of the other side must also be configured as trunks within the same
	native VLAN.
and the second s	- Each EtherChannel has a logical port channel interface. A configuration applied to
	the port channel interface affects all physical interfaces that are assigned to that
3 8 17	interface. Large the density and other trades, other transportant is a partial or others
	- + & A war to a platform with the Mitcher William of the management as a make the interior
. 1 - 1 - 1	Charlett Artereth Court Wally Supplemental to the Carlotte Bring Supplement
The control of the co	The rest of the rest of the Helphan and Constitution of the Rest of the Land Andrew Constitution of the Rest of th

HERP is a Circo-proprietary FHRP that is designed to allow for first-hop IP device.  HERP ensures high network availability by providing first-hop related on networks configured with an IP default gateway address.	outing redundancy -
first-hop IP device.  HERP ensures high network availability by providing first-hop r	outing redundancy -
HERP ensures high network availability by providing first-hop r	outing redundancy -
most of networks configured with an 19 default gateway adam	9.00
HERP is used in a group of routors for selecting an active dev	rice and a standby
Process and a budge delegation the Lock and the	
The purpose of using a router includes determining the best path the information in its routing table and also to forward packets ton	
The information of the control property	
	complete and the second and second
The state of the s	
responding when you was the transfer	
The state of the s	

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OTT SOCK, CONSTRUCTION AND ASSESSMENT				
	Ruestion 4		A comments of the comments of	
0	Control and the control of the contr	y are mitigated by implementing DHCP enough	prinoz.	
	DHCP Starration Attack - The away of the	is attack is to create a Dol for connecting	clients.	
Property Charles and Charles	V	•		
Name of Street, Street	at the entire scope of leasable IP addresses and tries to lease them all. Specifically, it create			
	DHCP discovery messanges with booms 1		0	
		J. J		
	DHCP Spoofing Attack - This occure wh	en on rougue DHCP cerrer is connected to th	e network.	
		arameters to legitimate clients. A roque 20		
provide a variety of misleading information such as wrong default gateway, wrong server and wrong IP address.				
T .	en la date a ellas a cidas inte	of the state of public colors.		
		Burn to proper place of a profession	entre program en primeiro estro funtam e sprimeiro mener que se un minimo de escuela de como de escuela de esc	
Ь	Δ	Colutions and address of the second		
	The commands were entered in the	Enter all the commands above into		
	wrong interface.	interface Fo/2.		
anteria e di constanti di const	The sticky command is not configured.	BMIT2164 (config-if)# ewitchport		
	V	port-security mac-address sticky		
	The maximum address should be 5	Change the maximum address to 5.		
	instead of 4.	BMIT2164 (confrog-it) # ewitchport		
		port-security max 5		
	The violation mode was wrongly	Replace BMIT2164 (config-17)# evitchport	***************************************	
	configured.	port-security violation protect with		
		BMIT2164 (conflox-it) # & witchbort		

port-security violation shutdown

vian 23

BMIT2164 (config-if) # ewitchport orccese

VLAN 33 was not assigned to the port.

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C	In a man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack, the hacker is positioned in between two logitimate
	entitles in order to read or modify the data that passes between the two parties. A popular
	hireless MITM attack is called the "evil twin AP" attack, where an attacker introduces a
	roogue AP and configures it with the same SCID as a legitimate AP.
	Defense All Tall attack a second and a second and a state of the second and the second and the second and a state of the s
	Defeating a MITM attack begins with identifying legitimate devices on the WLAN. To do this,
	users must be authenticated. After all of the legitimate devices are known, the network ean
	be monitored for abnormal devices or traffic.
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and the second second second second	