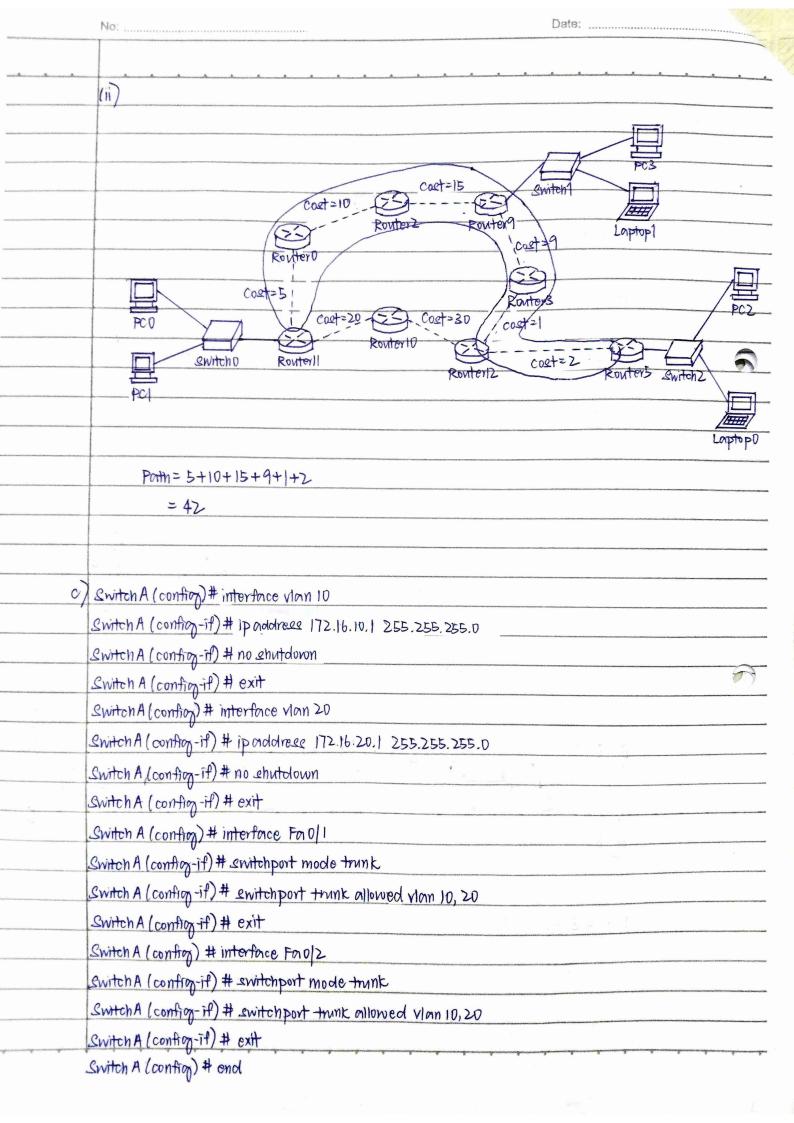


	Vo:			Dis	ate:
6)1	(i)	Cource IP Address	Destination IP Address	Source MAC Address	Destination MAC Address
-		192.168.10-2	192.168.20,2	AA-AA-AA-AA-AA	11-11-11-11-11
-					
_ (1	ii )	When Switch 1 recei	ives a frame from PC4	it will add the source	e MAC adotrace (PC4) in
+		MAC address table		The second secon	
$\uparrow$			ne the dectination MA		
	0	re flooded out ore	on MAC address is no	texist in the MAC add	drece table, all the intert
1		TE THOOREM BUT EXC	cept the one it was rec	eived.	
c).	Sto	re-and-forward en	vitching method will a	every observant	It will check the Frame
	Chec	ck Seamence (FCS)	for CRC prov Recide	er tovini error-checking.	It will check the Frame fering. The ingress inter
	-	110110	TOU CHO CITUI. DESIGN	2, 1 mill perform buff	fering. The ingress inter
1	nill	huffer the frame in	hile it checks too		V
	nill l	buffer the frame w	hile it checke FCE.		
- 1	MILL I	<u>buffer</u> the trame w	hile it checke FCE.		
ol)	No.	PC1 and Lerver ar	hile it checke FCE.  The in different notwork. I	In Switch 1, the vians o	allowed on trank do not
d)	No.	PC1 and Server ar	hile it checke FCE.  The in different notwork. I  E VLAN 20 is not in the	In Switch 1, the vians o	allowed on trunk do not
d)	No.	PC1 and Lerver ar	hile it checke FCE.  The in different notwork. I  E VLAN 20 is not in the	In Switch 1, the vians o	allowed on trunk do not
d)	No.	PC1 and Server ar	hile it checke FCE.  The in different notwork. I  E VLAN 20 is not in the	In Switch 1, the vians o	allowed on trunk do not ver cannot communicate
d)	No.	PC1 and Server ar	hile it checke FCE.  The in different notwork. I  E VLAN 20 is not in the network.	In Switch 1, the vians o	allowed on trunk do not
d) j	No.	PC1 and Server are tolde VLAN 20. Since which in another r	hile it checke FCE.  The in different notwork. I  E VLAN 20 is not in the network.	In Switch 1, the vians of trunk, therefore Serv	allowed on trank do not
d) j	No.	PC1 and Server are tolde VLAN 20. Since which in another r	hile it checke FCE.  The in different notwork. I  E VLAN 20 is not in the network.	In Switch 1, the vians of trunk, therefore Serv	allowed on trunk do not
رابر	No.	PC1 and Server are tolde VLAN 20. Since which in another r	hile it checke FCE.  The in different notwork. I  E VLAN 20 is not in the network.	In Switch 1, the vians of trunk, therefore Serv	allowed on trank do not
d)	No.	PC1 and Server are tolde VLAN 20. Since which in another r	hile it checke FCE.  The in different network. I  The VLAN 2D is not in the network.	In Switch 1, the vians of trunk, therefore Serv	allowed on trunk do not
d)	No.	PC1 and Server are tolde VLAN 20. Since which in another r	hile it checke FCE.  The in different network. It is not in the network.	In Switch 1, the vians of trunk, therefore Serv	allowed on trunk do not
d)	No.	PC1 and Server are tolde VLAN 20. Since which in another r	hile it checke FCE.  The in different network. It is not in the network.	In Switch 1, the vians of trunk, therefore Serv	allowed on trunk do not
d)	No.	PC1 and Server are tolde VLAN 20. Since which in another r	hile it checke FCE.  The in different network. It is not in the network.	In Switch 1, the vians of trunk, therefore Serv	allowed on trunk do not
d)	No.	PC1 and Server are tolde VLAN 20. Since which in another r	hile it checke FCE.  The in different network. It is not in the network.	In Switch 1, the vians of trunk, therefore Serv	allowed on trunk do not
d)	No.	PC1 and Server are tolde VLAN 20. Since which in another r	hile it checke FCE.  The in different network. It is not in the network.	In Switch 1, the vians of trunk, therefore Serv	allowed on trunk do not
d)	No.	PC1 and Server are tolde VLAN 20. Since which in another r	hile it checke FCE.  The in different network. It is not in the network.	In Switch 1, the vians of trunk, therefore Serv	allowed on trunk do not

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				Date:	************************
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	a) (i) Switch 3			en de commente de l'impartir de l'impartir de l'impartir de l'impartir de l'impartir de l'impartir de l'impart	
			naantikatuu mikka in teritaan kinn artista middii diin kantin asita dak ka ka kan ka tak		
	(ii) Switch 1: FOJI	A	interfere com grante of the state of the sta		
	Switch 2: FO/1	the contract of the contract o	has amount of high house to the contract of th		
No.	Switch 4: FO/1				
Pr		where the second			
	(iii) Switch3: FO/1, FO/2				
	Switch 1: FO/2				
0					
	Switch 2: FO/2				
	(:)				
To the second	(iv) Switch4: FO/2				
			III. Edit	the second	
	b)(i)			7	
aga alaa maa angay ay da daada ah		Cos	+=15		
		(D)		Switch1	
		Cost=10 / Router2	Routen9 Cost=9		
				Laptop1	
6		(3)	Rovitors		
		Router D	Journal of the state of the sta	16 or 1 - 11 2 -	
	Co	pet=5			/
	P00	Cost = 20 Route	Cost=30	cast=2	PCZ
	Switch0	RouterII		Routers Cwi	
-	ZWICHO	Routerfl	Routeri 2	The second secon	tch2
	PCI		- Just I - ANT - AND		Laptopo
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				W. C. L. K. K. H. J.	



1		No:
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		Rugar.
	a	(i) Posting I a District
		(i) Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
		(i) 7. dimetter
		(ii) Z directly connected routes
THE ACCOUNTY TO SERVICE A SECURITION		the routing table (iii) [120] represents the administrative distance. It used to determine which route to install in,
- A Change		
		[1] reprosents the metric associated with the route.
		(iv) "C*" is about the tendered
	The second second second	(iv) "S*" is static comolidate default. It is default grateway that connect to Internet Services  Provider (ISP).
		4 1 v v ( 1 1 2 1 ).
	Annual Security and Security and	"S" stands for "Static" routes. Static routes are manually configured by the network
		administrator.
		TO (MILES TO VIII)
		(v) Open Shortest Porth First (OSPF) is an open standard protocol and is suitable for use within
		enterprise networks and Internet Service Provider (ISP) network.
and the second s		OTHER POLICE AND ALL A
	ark Pr Wingdomys recycle process	Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) operates by distributing link-state
		information through the network and calculating the best paths based on that information.
		The series of the first materials.
6		
	Ъ	channel-group I mode in both exitches 21 and 22 are passive. Although both of them are
	7	using LACP Ether Channel, the Ether Channel cannot form as both sides are waiting for other
		eide to initiate the Ether Channel negotiation.
namen and an analysis of the second and the second		V
o and describe the second second second second		ewitchport trunk allowed vlan in switch el is vlan 1, vlan 2, vlan 3 and vlan 4, but for switch ez
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF		only have van 1, vian 2 and vian 3. Ether Channel cannot be formed since both sides trunk
The second secon	Control of the Contro	allowed vian are not the same.
	and the second second	
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	HERP is used in a group of routers for selecting an active device and a standby device. The
	standby device will take over when the active device fails.
	Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol version z (VRRPvz). It is a non-proprietary election protocol that dynamically assigns responsibility for one or more virtual routers to the VRRP routers
	on on IPV4 address. One router is elected as the virtual router master, while other routers
	act as backups.
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	Question 4
	AMA stands for Authentication, Authorization and Accounting. Authentication refers to who is
Commence and the control of the cont	med to accees a network. Muthu only open the access to Ali instead of sharing to
	public. Authorization refers to what they can do while they are there. All can
	view or read the top-secret solution for the final exam, he can't edit or make any
And the second s	the natural accounting refers to anoth what actions that performed while accessing
	the network. It collects and reports usage dotta to Muthu who is the owner of the document.
	Switch (config) # interface Foll
Section and an experience of the section of the sec	Switch 1 (config-if)# switchport mode access
	Switch 1 (conflog-it) # switchport access vlam 10
	Switch 1 (config - if) # ewitchport port-security
	Switch I (conflag-if)# ewitchport port-security more-address eticky
	Switch (config-if) # switch port-security maximum 3
	Switch 1 (conflag-if) # ewitchport port-security violation restrict
o	MAC Table Attacke. It includes MAC address flooding attacks. All MAC tables have a fixed size
ppin mentant in est, angkaran sa but cui a amangkaran anakan punahan sa anakan angkaran angkaran angkaran ang	and consequently, a switch can run out of resources in which to store MAC addresses. MAC address
-9	flooding attacks take advantage of this limitation by bombarding the suitch with fake source
	MAC addresses until the switch MAC address table is full. When this occurs, the exitch treats
	the frame are an unknown unicaret and begins to flood all incoming traffic out all ports on the
	came VLAN without referencing the MAC table.
an and a side army translation of the translation and the side are side above an extra side and the side are seen as the side are seen	ENAME ACTIVE MALLION TO LOURS AND LO
	the Mac and dragge to the more flow and the last of th
againetiae adicad digita antici antici antici de digita de distributiva di la conscienza antici que antici que	To mitigate MAC address table overflow attacks, network administrators must implement port
	security. Port security will only allow a specified number of source MAC addresses to be learned
	on the port.