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CCNA 1 – Introduction to Networks (Version 7.00) – ITNv7 Final Exam Answers Full

Number of questions: 60; Passed score: 80-100%

1. Which two traffic types use the Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP)? (Choose two.)

- **video**
- web
- file transfer
- **voice**
- peer to peer

2. Which wireless technology has low-power and data rate requirements making it popular in home automation applications?

- **ZigBee**
- LoRaWAN
- 5G
- Wi-Fi

Explanation: ZigBee is an IEEE 802.15.4 wireless standard designed for creating personal-area networks. Low energy, power, and data rate requirements make Zigbee a popular protocol for connecting home automation devices.

3. Which layer of the TCP/IP model provides a route to forward messages through an internetwork?

- application
- network access
- **internet**
- transport

Explain:

[11.3.8 Check Your Understanding – Types of IPv4 Addresses Answers](#)

[6.3.5 Check Your Understanding – Data Link Frame Answers](#)

[11.7.5 Packet Tracer – Subnetting Scenario \(Instruction Answers\)](#)

[8.3.6 Check Your Understanding – IPv6 Packet Answers](#)

[5.1.4 Check Your Understanding – Binary Number System Answers](#)

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4. Which type of server relies on record types such as A, NS, AAAA, and MX in order to provide services?

- DNS
- email
- file
- web

Explain:

A DNS server stores records that are used to resolve IP addresses to host names. Some DNS record types include the following:

A – an end device IPv4 address

NS – an authoritative name server

AAAA – an end device IPv6 address

MX – a mail exchange record

5. What are proprietary protocols?

- protocols developed by private organizations to operate on any vendor hardware
- protocols that can be freely used by any organization or vendor
- **protocols developed by organizations who have control over their definition and operation**
- a collection of protocols known as the TCP/IP protocol suite

Explain:

Proprietary protocols have their definition and operation controlled by one company or vendor. Some of them can be used by different organizations with permission from the owner. The TCP/IP protocol suite is an open standard, not a proprietary protocol.

6. What service is provided by DNS?

- **Resolves domain names, such as cisco.com, into IP addresses.**
- A basic set of rules for exchanging text, graphic images, sound, video, and other multimedia files on the web.
- Allows for data transfers between a client and a file server.
- Uses ~~encryption~~ to secure the exchange of text, graphic images, sound, and video on the web.

7. A client packet is received by a server. The packet has a destination port number of 110. What service is the client requesting?

- **POP3**

8. What command can be used on a Windows PC to see the IP configuration of that computer?

- show ip interface brief
- ping
- show interfaces
- **ipconfig**

9. A wired laser printer is attached to a home computer. That printer has been shared so that other computers on the home network can also use the printer. What networking model is in use?

- client-based
- master-slave
- point-to-point
- **peer-to-peer (P2P)**

Explanation: Peer-to-peer (P2P) networks have two or more network devices that can share resources such as printers or files without having a dedicated server.

10. What characteristic describes a virus?

- a network device that filters access and traffic coming into a network
- the use of stolen credentials to access private data
- an attack that slows or crashes a device or network service
- **malicious software or code running on an end device**

11. Three bank employees are using the corporate network. The first employee uses a web browser to view a company web page in order to read some announcements. The second employee accesses the corporate database to perform some financial transactions. The third employee participates in an important live audio conference with other corporate managers in branch offices. If QoS is implemented on this network, what will be the priorities from highest to lowest of the different data types?

- financial transactions, web page, audio conference
- **audio conference, financial transactions, web page**
- financial transactions, audio conference, web page
- audio conference, web page, financial transactions

Explanation: QoS mechanisms enable the establishment of queue management strategies that enforce priorities for different categories of application data. Thus, this queuing enables voice data to have priority over transaction data, which has priority over web data.

12. Match the description to the IPv6 addressing component. (Not all options are used.)

450



13. Refer to the exhibit. If Host1 were to transfer a file to the server, what layers of the TCP/IP model would be used?

- only application and Internet layers
- only Internet and network access layers
- only application, Internet, and network access layers
- **application, transport, Internet, and network access layers**
- only application, transport, network, data link, and physical layers
- application, session, transport, network, data link, and physical layers

Explanation: The TCP/IP model contains the application, transport, internet, and network access layers. A file transfer uses the FTP application layer protocol. The data would move from the application layer through all of the layers of the model and across the network to the file server.

14. Match the characteristic to the forwarding method. (Not all options are used.)

450



Explanation: A store-and-forward switch always stores the entire frame before forwarding, and checks its CRC and frame length. A cut-through switch can forward frames before receiving the destination address field, thus presenting less latency than a store-and-forward switch. Because the frame can begin to be forwarded before it is completely received, the switch may transmit a corrupt or runt frame. All forwarding methods require a Layer 2 switch to forward broadcast frames.

15. Refer to the exhibit. The IP address of which device interface should be used as the default gateway setting of host H1?

- R1: S0/0/0
- R2: S0/0/1
- **R1: G0/0**
- R2: S0/0/0

Explanation: The default gateway for host H1 is the router interface that is attached to the LAN that H1 is a member of. In this case, that is the G0/0 interface of R1. H1 should be configured with the IP address of that interface in its addressing settings. R1 will provide routing services to packets from H1 that need to be forwarded to remote networks.

16. What service is provided by Internet Messenger?

- **An application that allows real-time chatting among remote users.**
- Allows remote access to network devices and servers.
- Resolves domain names, such as cisco.com, into IP addresses.
- Uses encryption to provide secure remote access to network devices and servers.

17. Refer to the exhibit. Match the network with the correct IP address and prefix that will satisfy the usable host addressing requirements for each network.



Explanation: Network A needs to use 192.168.0.128 /25, which yields 128 host addresses.

Network B needs to use 192.168.0.0 /26, which yields 64 host addresses.

Network C needs to use 192.168.0.96 /27, which yields 32 host addresses.

Network D needs to use 192.168.0.80/30, which yields 4 host addresses.

18. Refer to the exhibit. Which protocol was responsible for building the table that is shown?

- DHCP
- **ARP**
- DNS
- ICMP

Explanation: The table that is shown corresponds to the output of the arp -a command, a command that is used on a Windows PC to display the ARP table.

19. A network administrator notices that some newly installed Ethernet cabling is carrying corrupt and distorted data signals. The new cabling was installed in the ceiling close to fluorescent lights and electrical equipment. Which two factors may interfere with the copper cabling and result in signal distortion and data corruption? (Choose two.)

- crosstalk
- extended length of cabling
- **RFI**
- **EMI**
- signal attenuation

20. A host is trying to send a packet to a device on a remote LAN segment, but there are currently no mappings in its ARP cache. How will the device obtain a destination MAC address?

- It will send the frame and use its own MAC address as the destination.
- It will send an ARP request for the MAC address of the destination device.
- It will send the frame with a broadcast MAC address.
- It will send a request to the DNS server for the destination MAC address.
- **It will send an ARP request for the MAC address of the default gateway.**

- NetBIOS (NetBT)
- POP3
- IMAP

23. A network administrator is adding a new LAN to a branch office. The new LAN must support 25 connected devices. What is the smallest network mask that the network administrator can use for the new network?

- 255.255.255.128
- 255.255.255.192
- **255.255.255.224**
- 255.255.255.240

24. What characteristic describes a Trojan horse?

- **malicious software or code running on an end device**
- an attack that slows or crashes a device or network service
- the use of stolen credentials to access private data
- a network device that filters access and traffic coming into a network

25. What service is provided by HTTPS?

- Uses encryption to provide secure remote access to network devices and servers.
- Resolves domain names, such as cisco.com, into IP addresses.
- **Uses encryption to secure the exchange of text, graphic images, sound, and video on the web.**
- Allows remote access to network devices and servers.

26. A technician with a PC is using multiple applications while connected to the Internet. How is the PC able to keep track of the data flow between multiple application sessions and have each application receive the correct packet flows?

- The data flow is being tracked based on the destination MAC address of the technician PC.
- **The data flow is being tracked based on the source port number that is used by each application.**
- The data flow is being tracked based on the source IP address that is used by the PC of the technician.
- The data flow is being tracked based on the destination IP address that is used by the PC of the technician.

Explanation:

The source port number of an application is randomly generated and used to individually keep track of each session connecting out to the Internet. Each application will use a unique source port number to provide simultaneous communication from multiple applications through the Internet.

27. A network administrator is adding a new LAN to a branch office. The new LAN must support 61 connected devices. What is the smallest network mask that the network administrator can use for the new network?

450

- 255.255.255.240
- 255.255.255.224
- **255.255.255.192**
- 255.255.255.128

network. (Not all options are used.)

450



Explanation:

Network A needs to use 192.168.0.0 /25 which yields 128 host addresses.
Network B needs to use 192.168.0.128 /26 which yields 64 host addresses.
Network C needs to use 192.168.0.192 /27 which yields 32 host addresses.
Network D needs to use 192.168.0.224 /30 which yields 4 host addresses.

29. What characteristic describes a DoS attack?

- the use of stolen credentials to access private data
- a network device that filters access and traffic coming into a network
- software that is installed on a user device and collects information about the user
- **an attack that slows or crashes a device or network service**

30. Match the application protocols to the correct transport protocols

31. What service is provided by SMTP?

- Allows clients to send email to a mail server and the servers to send email to other servers.
- Allows remote access to network devices and servers.
- Uses encryption to provide secure remote access to network devices and servers.
- An application that allows real-time chatting among remote users.

32. Which scenario describes a function provided by the transport layer?

- A student is using a classroom VoIP phone to call home. The unique identifier burned into the phone is a transport layer address used to contact another network device on the same network.
- A student is playing a short web-based movie with sound. The movie and sound are encoded within the transport layer header.
- **A student has two web browser windows open in order to access two web sites. The transport layer ensures the correct web page is delivered to the correct browser window.**
- A corporate worker is accessing a web server located on a corporate network. The transport layer formats the screen so the web page appears properly no matter what device is being used to view the web site.

Explain:

The source and destination port numbers are used to identify the correct application and window within that application.

33. Refer to the exhibit. Host B on subnet Teachers transmits a packet to host D on subnet Students. Which Layer 2 and Layer 3 addresses are contained in the PDUs that are transmitted from host B to the router?

Layer 2 destination address = 00-00-0c-94-36-ab

Layer 2 source address = 00-00-0c-94-36-bb

Layer 3 destination address = 172.16.20.200

Layer 3 source address = 172.16.10.200

Layer 2 destination address = 00-00-0c-94-36-dd

Layer 2 source address = 00-00-0c-94-36-bb

Layer 3 destination address = 172.16.20.200

Layer 3 source address = 172.16.10.200

Layer 2 destination address = 00-00-0c-94-36-cd

Layer 2 source address = 00-00-0c-94-36-bb

Layer 3 destination address = 172.16.20.00

Layer 2 destination address = 00-00-0c-94-36-ab

Layer 2 source address = 00-00-0c-94-36-bb

Layer 3 destination address = 172.16.20.200

Layer 3 source address = 172.16.100.200

34. What does the term “attenuation” mean in data communication?

- strengthening of a signal by a networking device
- leakage of signals from one cable pair to another
- time for a signal to reach its destination
- loss of signal strength as distance increases**

Explanation: Data is transmitted on copper cables as electrical pulses. A detector in the network interface of a destination device must receive a signal that can be successfully decoded to match the signal sent. However, the farther the signal travels, the more it deteriorates. This is referred to as signal attenuation.



35. Refer to the exhibit. An administrator is trying to configure the switch but receives the error message that is displayed in the exhibit. What is the problem?

```
Switch1> config t
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
```

- The entire command, configure terminal, must be used.
- The administrator is already in global configuration mode.
- The administrator must first enter privileged EXEC mode before issuing the command.**
- The administrator must connect via the console port to access global configuration mode.

36. Which two protocols operate at the top layer of the TCP/IP protocol suite? (Choose two.)

- TCP
- IP
- UDP
- POP**
- DNS 450**
- Ethernet

37. A company has a file server that shares a folder named Public. The network security policy specifies that the Public folder is assigned Read-

- automation
- accounting
- authentication
- **authorization**

After a user is successfully authenticated (logged into the server), the authorization is the process of determining what network resources the user can access and what operations (such as read or edit) the user can perform.

38. What three requirements are defined by the protocols used in network communications to allow message transmission across a network? (Choose three.)

- **message size**
- **message encoding**
- connector specifications
- media selection
- **delivery options**
- end-device installation

39. What are two characteristics of IP? (Choose two.)

- **does not require a dedicated end-to-end connection**
- **operates independently of the network media**
- retransmits packets if errors occur
- re-assembles out of order packets into the correct order at the receiver end
- guarantees delivery of packets

Explain:

The Internet Protocol (IP) is a connectionless, best effort protocol. This means that IP requires no end-to-end connection nor does it guarantee delivery of packets. IP is also media independent, which means it operates independently of the network media carrying the packets.

40. An employee of a large corporation remotely logs into the company using the appropriate username and password. The employee is attending an important video conference with a customer concerning a large sale. It is important for the video quality to be excellent during the meeting. The employee is unaware that after a successful login, the connection to the company ISP failed. The secondary connection, however, activated within seconds. The disruption was not noticed by the employee or other employees.

What three network characteristics are described in this scenario? (Choose three.)

- **security**
- **quality of service**
- scalability
- powerline networking
- integrity
- **fault tolerance**

41. What are two common causes of signal degradation when using UTP cables? (Choose two.)

- installing cables in conduit
- low-quality cable or connectors**
- loss of light over long distances

Explanation: When terminated improperly, each cable is a potential source of physical layer performance degradation.

42. Which subnet would include the address 192.168.1.96 as a usable host address?

- 192.168.1.64/26**
- 192.168.1.32/27
- 192.168.1.32/28
- 192.168.1.64/29

Explanation: For the subnet of 192.168.1.64/26, there are 6 bits for host addresses, yielding 64 possible addresses. However, the first and last subnets are the network and broadcast addresses for this subnet. Therefore, the range of host addresses for this subnet is 192.168.1.65 to 192.168.1.126. The other subnets do not contain the address 192.168.1.96 as a valid host address.

43. Refer to the exhibit. On the basis of the output, which two statements about network connectivity are correct? (Choose two.)

```
C:\Windows\system32> tracert 192.168.100.1
Tracing route to 192.168.100.1 over a maximum of 30 hops
1  1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms    10.10.10.10
2  2 ms    2 ms    1 ms    192.168.1.22
3  2 ms    2 ms    1 ms    192.168.1.62
4  2 ms    2 ms    1 ms    172.16.1.1
5  2 ms    2 ms    1 ms    192.168.100.1
Trace complete.
```

- This host does not have a default gateway configured.
- There are 4 hops between this device and the device at 192.168.100.1.**
- There is connectivity between this device and the device at 192.168.100.1.**
- The connectivity between these two hosts allows for videoconferencing calls.
- The average transmission time between the two hosts is 2 milliseconds.

Explain:

The output displays a successful Layer 3 connection between a host computer and a host at 19.168.100.1. It can be determined that 4 hops exist between them and the average transmission time is 1 milliseconds. Layer 3 connectivity does not necessarily mean that an application can run between the hosts.

44. Which two statements describe how to assess traffic flow patterns and network traffic types using a protocol analyzer? (Choose two.)

- Capture traffic on the weekends when most employees are off work.
- Capture traffic during peak utilization times to get a good representation of the different traffic types.**

- Only capture WAN traffic because traffic to the web is responsible for the largest amount of traffic on a network.

Explanation: Traffic flow patterns should be gathered during peak utilization times to get a good representation of the different traffic types. The capture should also be performed on different network segments because some traffic will be local to a particular segment.

45. What is the consequence of configuring a router with the *ipv6 unicast-routing* global configuration command?

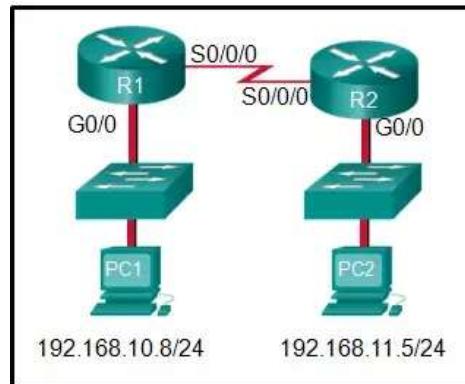
- All router interfaces will be automatically activated.
- The IPv6 enabled router interfaces begin sending ICMPv6 Router Advertisement messages.**
- Each router interface will generate an IPv6 link-local address.
- It statically creates a global unicast address on this router.

46. Which three layers of the OSI model map to the application layer of the TCP/IP model? (Choose three.)

- application**
- network
- data link
- session**
- presentation**
- transport

Explanation: The TCP/IP model consists of four layers: application, transport, internet, and network access. The OSI model consists of seven layers: application, presentation, session, transport, network, data link, and physical. The top three layers of the OSI model: application, presentation, and session map to the application layer of the TCP/IP model.

47. Refer to the exhibit. If PC1 is sending a packet to PC2 and routing has been configured between the two routers, what will R1 do with the Ethernet frame header attached by PC1?



- nothing, because the router has a route to the destination network
- open the header and use it to determine whether the data is to be sent out S0/0/0
- open the header and replace the destination MAC address with a new one
- remove the Ethernet header and configure a new Layer 2 header before**

Explanation: When PC1 forms the various headers attached to the data one of those headers is the Layer 2 header. Because PC1 connects to an Ethernet network, an Ethernet header is used. The source MAC address will be the MAC address of PC1 and the destination MAC address will be that of G0/0 on R1. When R1 gets that information, the router removes the Layer 2 header and creates a new one for the type of network the data will be placed onto (the serial link).

48. What will happen if the default gateway address is incorrectly configured on a host?

- The host cannot communicate with other hosts in the local network.
- **The host cannot communicate with hosts in other networks.**
- A ping from the host to 127.0.0.1 would not be successful.
- The host will have to use ARP to determine the correct address of the default gateway.
- The switch will not forward packets initiated by the host.

49. What are two features of ARP? (Choose two.)

- When a host is encapsulating a packet into a frame, it refers to the MAC address table to determine the mapping of IP addresses to MAC addresses.
- An ARP request is sent to all devices on the Ethernet LAN and contains the IP address of the destination host and its multicast MAC address.
- **If a host is ready to send a packet to a local destination device and it has the IP address but not the MAC address of the destination, it generates an ARP broadcast.**
- If no device responds to the ARP request, then the originating node will broadcast the data packet to all devices on the network segment.
- **Si un appareil recevant une requête ARP a l'adresse IPv4 de destination, il répond par une réponse ARP.**

50. Un administrateur réseau ajoute un nouveau LAN à une succursale. Le nouveau réseau local doit prendre en charge 90 appareils connectés. Quel est le plus petit masque de réseau que l'administrateur réseau peut utiliser pour le nouveau réseau ?

- **255.255.255.128**
- 255.255.255.240
- 255.255.255.248
- 255.255.255.224

51. Quels sont les deux messages ICMPv6 qui ne sont pas présents dans ICMP pour IPv4 ? (Choisissez deux.)

- **Sollicitation de voisins**
- Destination inaccessible **450**
- Confirmation de l'hôte
- Temps écoulé
- **Annonce de routeur**
- Redirection d'itinéraire

- DHCP
- SMTP
- DNS
- **HTTP**

53. Quel est l'avantage pour les petites organisations d'adopter IMAP au lieu de POP ?

- POP permet uniquement au client de stocker des messages de manière centralisée, tandis qu'IMAP permet un stockage distribué.
- **Les messages sont conservés dans les serveurs de messagerie jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient supprimés manuellement du client de messagerie.**
- Lorsque l'utilisateur se connecte à un serveur POP, des copies des messages sont conservées sur le serveur de messagerie pendant une courte période, mais IMAP les conserve pendant une longue période.
- IMAP envoie et récupère les e-mails, mais POP ne récupère que les e-mails.

Explication : IMAP et POP sont des protocoles utilisés pour récupérer les messages électroniques. L'avantage d'utiliser IMAP au lieu de POP est que lorsque l'utilisateur se connecte à un serveur compatible IMAP, des copies des messages sont téléchargées vers l'application cliente. IMAP stocke ensuite les messages électroniques sur le serveur jusqu'à ce que l'utilisateur supprime manuellement ces messages.

54. Un technicien peut envoyer une requête ping à l'adresse IP du serveur Web d'une entreprise distante, mais ne parvient pas à envoyer une requête ping à l'adresse URL du même serveur Web. Quel utilitaire logiciel le technicien peut-il utiliser pour diagnostiquer le problème ?



- tracer
- ipconfig
- netstat
- **nslookup**

Expliquez :

Traceroute (tracert) est un utilitaire qui génère une liste de sauts qui ont été atteints avec succès le long du chemin de la source à la destination. Cette liste peut fournir des informations importantes de vérification et de dépannage. L'utilitaire ipconfig est utilisé pour afficher les paramètres de configuration IP sur un PC Windows. L'utilitaire Netstat est utilisé pour identifier les connexions TCP actives ouvertes et en cours d'exécution sur un

utilitaire peut également être utilisé pour résoudre les problèmes de résolution de noms et pour vérifier l'état actuel des serveurs de noms.

55. Quelles sont les deux fonctions exécutées au niveau de la sous-couche LLC de la couche liaison de données OSI pour faciliter la communication Ethernet ? (Choisissez deux.)

- implémente CSMA/CD sur des supports semi-duplex partagés hérités
- **permet à IPv4 et IPv6 d'utiliser le même support physique**
- intègre les flux de couche 2 entre 10 Gigabit Ethernet sur fibre et 1 Gigabit Ethernet sur cuivre
- implémente un processus pour délimiter les champs dans une trame Ethernet 2
- **place des informations dans la trame Ethernet qui identifie quel protocole de couche réseau est encapsulé par la trame**

Autre cas :

- responsable de la structure interne de la trame Ethernet
- applique les adresses MAC source et destination à la trame Ethernet
- **gère la communication entre le logiciel de mise en réseau de la couche supérieure et le matériel Ethernet NIC**
- **ajoute des informations de contrôle Ethernet aux données du protocole réseau**
- met en œuvre une remorque avec une séquence de contrôle de trame pour la détection d'erreurs

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- intègre les flux de couche 2 entre 10 Gigabit Ethernet sur fibre et 1 Gigabit Ethernet sur cuivre
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- **gère la communication entre le logiciel de mise en réseau de la couche supérieure et le matériel Ethernet NIC**
- responsable de la structure interne de la trame Ethernet

+ Logical Link Control (LLC) : Cette sous-couche supérieure définit les processus logiciels qui fournissent des services aux protocoles de la couche réseau. Il place des informations dans la trame qui identifient le protocole de couche réseau utilisé pour la trame. Ces informations permettent à plusieurs protocoles de couche 3, tels que IPv4 et IPv6, d'utiliser la même interface réseau et les mêmes supports.

+ Media Access Control (MAC) : cette sous-couche inférieure définit les processus d'accès aux médias effectués par le matériel. Il fournit l'adressage de la couche liaison de données et la délimitation des données en fonction des exigences de signalisation physique du support et du type de protocole de couche liaison de données utilisé.

56. La commande de configuration globale *ip default-gateway 172.16.100.1* est appliquée à un commutateur. Quel est l'effet de cette commande ?

- Le commutateur peut communiquer avec d'autres hôtes sur le réseau 172.16.100.0.
- **Le commutateur peut être géré à distance depuis un hôte sur un autre réseau.**
- Le commutateur est limité à l'envoi et à la réception de trames vers et depuis la passerelle 172.16.100.1.
- Le commutateur aura une interface de gestion avec l'adresse 172.16.100.1.

Explication : Une adresse de passerelle par défaut est généralement configurée sur tous les périphériques pour leur permettre de communiquer au-delà de leur réseau local. Dans un commutateur, cela est réalisé à l'aide de la commande ip default-gateway <ip address>.

57. Que se passe-t-il lorsque la commande *transport input ssh* est entrée sur les lignes switch vty ?

- Le client SSH sur le commutateur est activé.
- Le commutateur nécessite une combinaison nom d'utilisateur/mot de passe pour l'accès à distance.
- **La communication entre le commutateur et les utilisateurs distants est cryptée.**
- Le commutateur nécessite des connexions à distance via un logiciel client propriétaire.

Explication : Lorsqu'elle est entrée sur le commutateur vty (lignes de terminal virtuel), la commande **transport input ssh** chiffrera toutes les connexions telnet entrantes contrôlées.

58. Associez le type de menace à la cause. (Toutes les options ne sont pas utilisées.)

hardware threats	poor handling of key electrical components (electrostatic discharge), lack of critical spare parts, poor cabling, and poor labeling
environmental threats	maintenance threats
electrical threats	
maintenance threats	
	unauthorized access resulting in loss of data
	temperature extremes (too hot or too cold) or humidity extremes (too wet or too dry)
	environmental threats
	physical damage to servers, routers, switches, cabling plant, and workstations
	hardware threats
	voltage spikes, insufficient supply voltage (brownouts), unconditioned power (noise), and total power loss
	electrical threats

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59. Un employé mécontent utilise des outils de mise en réseau sans fil gratuits pour obtenir des informations sur les réseaux sans fil de l'entreprise. Cette personne envisage d'utiliser ces informations pour pirater le réseau sans fil. De quel type d'attaque s'agit-il ?

- DoS
 - accès
 - **reconnaissance**
 - cheval de Troie

Explication : Une attaque de reconnaissance est la découverte et la documentation non autorisées de divers réseaux informatiques, systèmes de réseau, ressources, applications, services ou vulnérabilités.

60. Quel service est fourni par HTTP ?

- Utilise le cryptage pour sécuriser l'échange de texte, d'images graphiques, de sons et de vidéos sur le Web.
 - Permet les transferts de données entre un client et un serveur de fichiers.
 - Une application qui permet de discuter en temps réel entre utilisateurs distants.
 - **Ensemble de règles de base pour l'échange de texte, d'images graphiques, de son, de vidéo et d'autres fichiers multimédias sur le Web**

61. Un paquet client est reçu par un serveur. Le paquet a un numéro de port de destination de 67. Quel service le client demande-t-il ?

- Telnet
- SSH

62. Quels sont les deux problèmes qui peuvent être causés par un grand nombre de messages de demande et de réponse ARP ? (Choisissez deux.)

- Les commutateurs sont surchargés car ils concentrent tout le trafic des sous-réseaux connectés.
- **La demande ARP est envoyée sous forme de diffusion et inondera l'ensemble du sous-réseau.**
- Le réseau peut devenir surchargé car les messages de réponse ARP ont une charge utile très importante en raison de l'adresse MAC 48 bits et de l'adresse IP 32 bits qu'ils contiennent.
- Un grand nombre de requêtes ARP et de messages de réponse peut ralentir le processus de commutation, conduisant le commutateur à effectuer de nombreuses modifications dans sa table MAC.
- **Tous les messages de demande ARP doivent être traités par tous les nœuds du réseau local.**

Explication : Les requêtes ARP sont envoyées sous forme de diffusion :

- (1) Tous les nœuds les recevront et elles seront traitées par le logiciel, interrompant le CPU.
- (2) Le commutateur transmet (floods) les diffusions de la couche 2 à tous les ports.

Un commutateur ne modifie pas sa table MAC en fonction des messages de demande ou de réponse ARP. Le commutateur remplit la table MAC à l'aide de l'adresse MAC source de toutes les trames. La charge utile ARP est très petite et ne surcharge pas le commutateur.

63. Un groupe de PC Windows dans un nouveau sous-réseau a été ajouté à un réseau Ethernet. Lors du test de connectivité, un technicien constate que ces PC peuvent accéder aux ressources du réseau local mais pas aux ressources Internet. Pour résoudre le problème, le technicien souhaite d'abord confirmer l'adresse IP et les configurations DNS sur les PC, et également vérifier la connectivité au routeur local. Quels sont les trois commandes et utilitaires Windows CLI qui fourniront les informations nécessaires ? (Choisissez trois.)

- interface netsh ipv6 afficher le voisin
- arp-a
- tracer
- **ping**
- **ipconfig**
- **nslookup**
- telnet

64. Pendant le processus de transfert du trafic, que fera le routeur immédiatement après avoir fait correspondre l'adresse IP de destination à un réseau sur une entrée de table de routage directement connectée ?

- analyser l'adresse IP de destination
- **basculer le paquet vers l'interface directement connectée**
- rechercher l'adresse du prochain saut pour le paquet
- rejeter le trafic après consultation de la table de routage

l'adresse IP de destination à une entrée de la table de routage. Le routeur découvre alors qu'il doit envoyer le paquet à l'adresse du saut suivant ou à une interface directement connectée. Lorsque l'adresse de destination se trouve sur une interface directement connectée, le paquet est commuté sur cette interface.

65. Quelle caractéristique décrit un antispyware ?

- **applications qui protègent les appareils finaux contre l'infection par des logiciels malveillants**
- un périphérique réseau qui filtre l'accès et le trafic entrant dans un réseau
- logiciel sur un routeur qui filtre le trafic en fonction des adresses IP ou des applications
- un protocole de tunnelling qui fournit aux utilisateurs distants un accès sécurisé au réseau d'une organisation

66. Un administrateur réseau doit préserver la confidentialité de l'ID utilisateur, du mot de passe et du contenu de la session lorsqu'il établit une connectivité CLI distante avec un commutateur pour la gérer. Quelle méthode d'accès choisir ?

- Telnet
- AUX
- **SSH**
- Console

67. Quels sont les deux moyens les plus efficaces de se défendre contre les logiciels malveillants ? (Choisissez deux.)

- Implémentez un VPN.
- Mettre en place des pare-feux réseau.
- Implémentez le RAID.
- Implémentez des mots de passe forts.
- **Mettez à jour le système d'exploitation et les autres logiciels d'application.**
- **Installez et mettez à jour le logiciel antivirus.**

Explication : Un spécialiste de la cybersécurité doit connaître les technologies et les mesures utilisées comme contre-mesures pour protéger l'organisation contre les menaces et les vulnérabilités.

68. Quel type de menace de sécurité serait responsable si un module complémentaire de feuille de calcul désactive le pare-feu logiciel local ?

- attaque de force brute
- **cheval de Troie**
- DoS 450
- débordement de tampon

Explication : Un cheval de Troie est un logiciel qui fait quelque chose de

force brute consiste généralement à tenter d'accéder à un périphérique réseau. Un dépassement de mémoire tampon se produit lorsqu'un programme tente de stocker plus de données dans un emplacement mémoire qu'il ne peut en contenir.

69. Quel champ de trame est créé par un nœud source et utilisé par un nœud de destination pour s'assurer qu'un signal de données transmis n'a pas été altéré par des interférences, une distorsion ou une perte de signal ?

- Champ Protocole de datagramme utilisateur
- champ de vérification des erreurs de la couche de transport
- champ de contrôle de flux
- **champ de séquence de contrôle de trame**
- champ de processus de correction d'erreurs

70. Un administrateur réseau ajoute un nouveau LAN à une succursale. Le nouveau réseau local doit prendre en charge 4 appareils connectés. Quel est le plus petit masque de réseau que l'administrateur réseau peut utiliser pour le nouveau réseau ?

- **255.255.255.248**
- 255.255.255.0
- 255.255.255.128
- 255.255.255.192

71. Quel service est fourni par POP3 ?

- **Récupère les e-mails du serveur en les téléchargeant dans l'application de messagerie locale du client.**
- Une application qui permet de discuter en temps réel entre utilisateurs distants.
- Permet l'accès à distance aux périphériques réseau et aux serveurs.
- Uses encryption to provide secure remote access to network devices and servers.

72. What two security solutions are most likely to be used only in a corporate environment? (Choose two.)

- antispyware
- **virtual private networks**
- **intrusion prevention systems**
- strong passwords
- antivirus software

73. What characteristic describes antivirus software?

- **applications that protect end devices from becoming infected with malicious software**
- a network device that filters access and traffic coming into a network
- a tunneling protocol that provides remote users with secure access into the network of an organization
- software on a router that filters traffic based on IP addresses or applications

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74. What mechanism is used by a router to prevent a received IPv4 packet from traveling endlessly on a network?

- It checks the value of the TTL field and if it is 0, it discards the packet and

- It decrements the value of the TTL field by 1 and if the result is 0, it discards the packet and sends a Time Exceeded message to the source host.
- It increments the value of the TTL field by 1 and if the result is 100, it discards the packet and sends a Parameter Problem message to the source host.

75. A client packet is received by a server. The packet has a destination port number of 69. What service is the client requesting?

- DNS
- DHCP
- SMTP
- **TFTP**

76. An administrator defined a local user account with a secret password on router R1 for use with SSH. Which three additional steps are required to configure R1 to accept only encrypted SSH connections? (Choose three.)

- Configure DNS on the router.
- Generate two-way pre-shared keys.
- **Configure the IP domain name on the router.**
- **Generate the SSH keys.**
- **Enable inbound vty SSH sessions.**
- Enable inbound vty Telnet sessions.

77. Which two functions are performed at the MAC sublayer of the OSI Data Link Layer to facilitate Ethernet communication? (Choose two.)

- handles communication between upper layer networking software and Ethernet NIC hardware
- **implements trailer with frame check sequence for error detection**
- places information in the Ethernet frame that identifies which network layer protocol is being encapsulated by the frame
- **implements a process to delimit fields within an Ethernet 2 frame**
- adds Ethernet control information to network protocol data

Case 2:

- places information in the Ethernet frame that identifies which network layer protocol is being encapsulated by the frame
- adds Ethernet control information to network protocol data
- **responsible for internal structure of Ethernet frame**
- enables IPv4 and IPv6 to utilize the same physical medium
- **implements trailer with frame check sequence for error detection**

Case 3:

- **integrates Layer 2 flows between 10 Gigabit Ethernet over fiber and 1 Gigabit Ethernet over copper**
- enables IPv4 and IPv6 to utilize the same physical medium
- handles communication between upper layer networking software and Ethernet NIC hardware
- adds Ethernet control information to network protocol data
- **implements CSMA/CD over legacy shared half-duplex media**

Case 4:

- **applies delimiting of Ethernet frame fields to synchronize communication between nodes**

- implements trailer with frame check sequence for error detection
- handles communication between upper layer networking software and Ethernet NIC hardware

78. An IPv6 enabled device sends a data packet with the destination address of FF02::2. What is the target of this packet?

- all IPv6 enabled devices on the local link
- all IPv6 DHCP servers
- all IPv6 enabled devices across the network
- **all IPv6 configured routers on the local link**

79. What are the three parts of an IPv6 global unicast address? (Choose three.)

- **subnet ID**
- subnet mask
- broadcast address
- **global routing prefix**
- **interface ID**

Explanation: The general format for IPv6 global unicast addresses includes a global routing prefix, a subnet ID, and an interface ID. The global routing prefix is the network portion of the address. A typical global routing prefix is /48 assigned by the Internet provider. The subnet ID portion can be used by an organization to create multiple subnetwork numbers. The interface ID is similar to the host portion of an IPv4 address.

80. A network administrator is designing the layout of a new wireless network. Which three areas of concern should be accounted for when building a wireless network? (Choose three.)

- extensive cabling
- mobility options
- packet collision
- **interference**
- **security**
- **coverage area**

450 Explanation: The three areas of concern for wireless networks focus on the size of the coverage area, any nearby interference, and providing network security. Extensive cabling is not a concern for wireless networks, as a wireless network will require minimal cabling for providing wireless access to

81. A new network administrator has been asked to enter a banner message on a Cisco device. What is the fastest way a network administrator could test whether the banner is properly configured?

- Enter CTRL-Z at the privileged mode prompt.
- Exit global configuration mode.
- Power cycle the device.
- Reboot the device.
- **Exit privileged EXEC mode and press Enter .**

82. What method is used to manage contention-based access on a wireless network?

- token passing
- **CSMA/CA**
- priority ordering
- CSMA/CD

83. What is a function of the data link layer?

- provides the formatting of data
- provides end-to-end delivery of data between hosts
- provides delivery of data between two applications
- **provides for the exchange of frames over a common local media**

84. What is the purpose of the TCP sliding window?

- to ensure that segments arrive in order at the destination
- to end communication when data transmission is complete
- to inform a source to retransmit data from a specific point forward
- **to request that a source decrease the rate at which it transmits data**

Explanation: The TCP sliding window allows a destination device to inform a source to slow down the rate of transmission. To do this, the destination device reduces the value contained in the window field of the segment. It is acknowledgment numbers that are used to specify retransmission from a specific point forward. It is sequence numbers that are used to ensure segments arrive in order. Finally, it is a FIN control bit that is used to end a communication session.

85. What characteristic describes spyware?

- a network device that filters access and traffic coming into a network
- **software that is installed on a user device and collects information about the user**
- an attack that slows or crashes a device or network service
- the use of stolen credentials to access private data

86. Which switching method drops frames that fail the FCS check?

- **store-and-forward switching**
- borderless switching
- ingress port buffering
- cut-through switching

87. Which range of link-local addresses can be assigned to an IPv6-enabled interface?

- FF00::/8

Explain:

Link-local addresses are in the range of FE80::/10 to FEBF::/10. The original IPv6 specification defined site-local addresses and used the prefix range FEC0::/10, but these addresses were deprecated by the IETF in favor of unique local addresses. FDEE::/7 is a unique local address because it is in the range of FC00::/7 to FDFF::/7. IPv6 multicast addresses have the prefix FF00::/8.

88. What service is provided by FTP?

- A basic set of rules for exchanging text, graphic images, sound, video, and other multimedia files on the web.
- An application that allows real-time chatting among remote users.
- **Allows for data transfers between a client and a file server.**
- Uses encryption to secure the exchange of text, graphic images, sound, and video on the web.

89. A user is attempting to access <http://www.cisco.com/> without success.

Which two configuration values must be set on the host to allow this access? (Choose two.)

- **DNS server**
- source port number
- HTTP server
- source MAC address
- **default gateway**

90. Which two statements accurately describe an advantage or a disadvantage when deploying NAT for IPv4 in a network? (Choose two.)

- NAT adds authentication capability to IPv4.
- **NAT introduces problems for some applications that require end-to-end connectivity.**
- NAT will impact negatively on switch performance.
- **NAT provides a solution to slow down the IPv4 address depletion.**
- NAT improves packet handling.
- NAT causes routing tables to include more information.

Explanation: Network Address Translation (NAT) is a technology that is implemented within IPv4 networks. One application of NAT is to use private

addresses that are used by end devices, it may cause problems for some applications that require end-to-end connectivity.

91. What would be the interface ID of an IPv6 enabled interface with a MAC address of 1C-6F-65-C2-BD-F8 when the interface ID is generated by using the EUI-64 process?

- 0C6F:65FF:FEC2:BDF8
- **1E6F:65FF:FEC2:BDF8**
- C16F:65FF:FEC2:BDF8
- 106F:65FF:FEC2:BDF8

Explanation: To derive the EUI-64 interface ID by using the MAC address 1C-6F-65-C2-BD-F8, three steps are taken.

- Change the seventh bit of the MAC address from a binary 0 to a binary 1 which changes the hex C, into a hex E.
- Insert hex digits FFFE into the middle of the address.
- Rewrite the address in IPv6 format.

The three steps, when complete, give the interface ID of **1E6F:65FF:FEC2:BDF8**.

92. Refer to the exhibit. PC1 issues an ARP request because it needs to send a packet to PC2. In this scenario, what will happen next?

- SW1 will send an ARP reply with the SW1 Fa0/1 MAC address.
- SW1 will send an ARP reply with the PC2 MAC address.
- **PC2 will send an ARP reply with the PC2 MAC address.**
- RT1 will send an ARP reply with the RT1 Fa0/0 MAC address.
- RT1 will send an ARP reply with the PC2 MAC address.

Explain: When a network device wants to communicate with another device on the same network, it sends a broadcast ARP request. In this case, the request will contain the IP address of PC2. The destination device (PC2) sends an ARP reply with its MAC address.

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93. What service is provided by BOOTP?**

- ~~Uses encryption~~ to secure the exchange of text, graphic images, sound, and video on the web.

- A basic set of rules for exchanging text, graphic images, sound, video, and other multimedia files on the web.

94. What characteristic describes adware?

- a network device that filters access and traffic coming into a network
- **software that is installed on a user device and collects information about the user**
- the use of stolen credentials to access private data
- an attack that slows or crashes a device or network service

95. When a switch configuration includes a user-defined error threshold on a per-port basis, to which switching method will the switch revert when the error threshold is reached?

- cut-through
- **store-and-forward**
- fast-forward
- fragment-free

96. Match a statement to the related network model. (Not all options are used.)

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[+] client and server roles are set on a per request basis

peer-to-peer application

[#] requires a specific user interface

[#] a background service is required

Explain:

Peer-to-peer networks do not require the use of a dedicated server, and devices can assume both client and server roles simultaneously on a per request basis. Because they do not require formalized accounts or permissions, they are best used in limited situations. Peer-to-peer applications require a user interface and background service to be running, and can be used in more diverse situations.

97. What are two primary responsibilities of the Ethernet MAC sublayer?

(Choose two.)

- error detection
- frame delimiting
- **accessing the media**
- **data encapsulation**
- logical addressing

98. Refer to the exhibit. What three facts can be determined from the viewable output of the show ip interface brief command? (Choose three.)

- Two physical interfaces have been configured.
- **The switch can be remotely managed.**
- **One device is attached to a physical interface.**
- Passwords have been configured on the switch.
- Two devices are attached to the switch.
- **The default SVI has been configured.**

Explain:

Vlan1 is the default SVI. Because an SVI has been configured, the switch can be configured and managed remotely. FastEthernet0/0 is showing up and up, ⁴⁵⁰ so a device is connected.

99. Match each type of frame field to its function. (Not all options are used.)

100. What is the subnet ID associated with the IPv6 address

2001:DA48:FC5:A4:3D1B::1/64?

- 2001:DA48::/64
- 2001:DA48:FC5::A4:/64
- **2001:DA48:FC5:A4::/64**
- 2001::/64

101. Match the firewall function to the type of threat protection it provides to the network. (Not all options are used.)

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- packet filtering — prevents access based on IP or MAC address

- application filtering – prevents access by port number

Explain: Firewall products come packaged in various forms. These products use different techniques for determining what will be permitted or denied access to a network. They include the following:

- + Packet filtering – Prevents or allows access based on IP or MAC addresses
- + Application filtering – Prevents or allows access by specific application types based on port numbers
- + URL filtering – Prevents or allows access to websites based on specific URLs or keywords
- + Stateful packet inspection (SPI) – Incoming packets must be legitimate responses to requests from internal hosts. Unsolicited packets are blocked unless permitted specifically. SPI can also include the capability to recognize and filter out specific types of attacks, such as denial of service (DoS)

102. Users are reporting longer delays in authentication and in accessing network resources during certain time periods of the week. What kind of information should network engineers check to find out if this situation is part of a normal network behavior?

- syslog records and messages
- **the network performance baseline**
- debug output and packet captures
- network configuration files

103. How does the service password-encryption command enhance password security on Cisco routers and switches?

- It requires encrypted passwords to be used when connecting remotely to a router or switch with Telnet.
- **It encrypts passwords that are stored in router or switch configuration files.**
- It requires that a user type encrypted passwords to gain console access to a router or switch.
- It encrypts passwords as they are sent across the network.

Explain: The service password-encryption command encrypts plaintext passwords in the configuration file so that they cannot be viewed by unauthorized users.

104. Which two statements are correct in a comparison of IPv4 and IPv6 packet headers? (Choose two.)

- **The Source Address field name from IPv4 is kept in IPv6.**
- The Version field from IPv4 is not kept in IPv6.
- The Destination Address field is new in IPv6.
- The Header Checksum field name from IPv4 is kept in IPv6.
- **The Time-to-Live field from IPv4 has been replaced by the Hop Limit field in IPv6.**

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Explanation: The IPv6 packet header fields are as follows: Version, Traffic Class, Flow Label, Payload Length, Next Header, Hop Limit, Source Address, and Destination Address. The IPv4 packet header fields include the following:

addresses are 128 bits. The Time-to-Live or TTL field in IPv4 is now called Hop Limit in IPv6, but this field serves the same purpose in both versions. The value in this 8-bit field decrements each time a packet passes through any router. When this value is 0, the packet is discarded and is not forwarded to any other router.

105. A network administrator wants to have the same network mask for all networks at a particular small site. The site has the following networks and number of devices:

IP phones – 22 addresses

PCs – 20 addresses needed

Printers – 2 addresses needed

Scanners – 2 addresses needed

The network administrator has deemed that 192.168.10.0/24 is to be the network used at this site. Which single subnet mask would make the most efficient use of the available addresses to use for the four subnetworks?

- 255.255.255.192
- 255.255.255.252
- 255.255.255.240
- 255.255.255.248
- 255.255.255.0
- **255.255.255.224**

106. What characteristic describes identity theft?

- **the use of stolen credentials to access private data**
- software on a router that filters traffic based on IP addresses or applications
- software that identifies fast-spreading threats
- a tunneling protocol that provides remote users with secure access into the network of an organization

107. A network administrator is adding a new LAN to a branch office. The new LAN must support 200 connected devices. What is the smallest network mask that the network administrator can use for the new network?

- 255.255.255.240
- **255.255.255.0**
- 255.255.255.248
- 255.255.255.224

108. What are three commonly followed standards for constructing and installing cabling? (Choose three.)

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- cost per meter (foot)



- **connector types**
- tensile strength of plastic insulator

109. Refer to the exhibit. What is wrong with the displayed termination?

- The woven copper braid should not have been removed.
- The wrong type of connector is being used.
- **The untwisted length of each wire is too long.**
- The wires are too thick for the connector that is used.

Explanation: When a cable to an RJ-45 connector is terminated, it is important to ensure that the untwisted wires are not too long and that the flexible plastic sheath surrounding the wires is crimped down and not the bare wires. None of the colored wires should be visible from the bottom of the jack.

110. Match the characteristic to the category. (Not all options are used.)**111. A client packet is received by a server. The packet has a destination port number of 143. What service is the client requesting?**

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- IMAP
- FTP
- SSH
- Telnet

112. What are two characteristics shared by TCP and UDP? (Choose two.)

- default window size
- connectionless communication
- port numbering
- 3-way handshake
- ability to carry digitized voice
- use of checksum

Explain:

Both TCP and UDP use source and destination port numbers to distinguish different data streams and to forward the right data segments to the right applications. Error checking the header and data is done by both protocols by using a checksum calculation to determine the integrity of the data that is received. TCP is connection-oriented and uses a 3-way handshake to establish an initial connection. TCP also uses window to regulate the amount of traffic sent before receiving an acknowledgment. UDP is connectionless and is the best protocol for carrying digitized VoIP signals.

113. Refer to the exhibit. Which two network addresses can be assigned to the network containing 10 hosts? Your answers should waste the fewest addresses, not reuse addresses that are already assigned, and stay within the 10.18.10.0/24 range of addresses. (Choose two.)

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- 10.18.10.200/28
- 10.18.10.208/28

- **10.18.10.224/28**

Explanation: Addresses 10.18.10.0 through 10.18.10.63 are taken for the leftmost network. Addresses 192 through 199 are used by the center network. Because 4 host bits are needed to accommodate 10 hosts, a /28 mask is needed. 10.18.10.200/28 is not a valid network number. Two subnets that can be used are 10.18.10.208/28 and 10.18.10.224/28.

114. A client packet is received by a server. The packet has a destination port number of 21. What service is the client requesting?

- **FTP**
- LDAP
- SLP
- SNMP

115. What attribute of a NIC would place it at the data link layer of the OSI model?

- attached Ethernet cable
- IP address
- **MAC address**
- RJ-45 port
- TCP/IP protocol stack

116. A network administrator is adding a new LAN to a branch office. The new LAN must support 10 connected devices. What is the smallest network mask that the network administrator can use for the new network?

- 255.255.255.192
- 255.255.255.248
- 255.255.255.224
- **255.255.255.240**

117. What technique is used with UTP cable to help protect against signal interference from crosstalk?

- wrapping a foil shield around the wire pairs
- **twisting the wires together into pairs**
- terminating the cable with special grounded connectors
- encasing the cables within a flexible plastic sheath

Explanation: To help prevent the effects of crosstalk, UTP cable wires are twisted together into pairs. Twisting the wires together causes the magnetic fields of each wire to cancel each other out.

118. Refer⁴⁵⁰ to the exhibit. The network administrator has assigned the LAN of LBMISS an address range of 192.168.10.0. This address range has been subnetted using a /29 prefix. In order to accommodate a new building, the technician has decided to use the fifth subnet for configuring the new

should be entered into the properties of the workgroup server to allow connectivity to the Internet?

- IP address: 192.168.10.65 subnet mask: 255.255.255.240, default gateway: 192.168.10.76
- IP address: 192.168.10.38 subnet mask: 255.255.255.240, default gateway: 192.168.10.33
- **IP address: 192.168.10.38 subnet mask: 255.255.255.248, default gateway: 192.168.10.33**
- IP address: 192.168.10.41 subnet mask: 255.255.255.248, default gateway: 192.168.10.46
- IP address: 192.168.10.254 subnet mask: 255.255.255.0, default gateway: 192.168.10.1

Explain:

Using a /29 prefix to subnet 192.168.10.0 results in subnets that increment by 8:

192.168.10.0 (1)
192.168.10.8 (2)
192.168.10.16 (3)
192.168.10.24 (4)
192.168.10.32 (5)

450

119. Refer to the exhibit. The switches are in their default configuration. Host A needs to communicate with host D, but host A does not have the MAC address for its default gateway. Which network hosts will receive the ARP

- only host D
- only router R1
- only hosts A, B, and C
- only hosts A, B, C, and D
- only hosts B and C
- **only hosts B, C, and router R1**

Explain:

Since host A does not have the MAC address of the default gateway in its ARP table, host A sends an ARP broadcast. The ARP broadcast would be sent to every device on the local network. Hosts B, C, and router R1 would receive the broadcast. Router R1 would not forward the message.

120. Match a statement to the related network model. (Not all options are used.)

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Place the options in the following order: peer-to-peer network

[+] no dedicated server is required

[+] client and server roles are set on a per request basis

peer-to-peer application

[#] requires ⁴⁵⁰ a specific user interface

[#] a background service is required

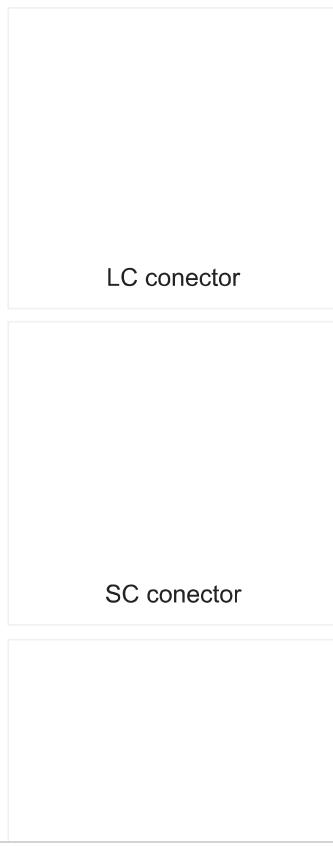
Explain:

permissions, they are best used in limited situations. Peer-to-peer applications require a user interface and background service to be running, and can be used in more diverse situations.

121. Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer has been given the network address of 192.168.99.0 and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.192 to subnet across the four networks shown. How many total host addresses are unused across all four subnets?

- 88
- **200**
- 72
- 224
- 158

122. Which connector is used with twisted-pair cabling in an Ethernet LAN?



RJ 11

True Answer:

RJ 45 (true answer)

123. A client packet is received by a server. The packet has a destination port number of 22. What service is the client requesting?

- **SSH**
- SMB/CIFS
- HTTPS
- SLP

124. What characteristic describes an IPS?

- a tunneling protocol that provides remote users with secure access into the network of an organization
- **a network device that filters access and traffic coming into a network**
- software that identifies fast-spreading threats
- software on a router that filters traffic based on IP addresses or applications

Explanation: IPS – An intrusion prevention system (IPS) monitors incoming and outgoing traffic looking for malware, network attack signatures, and more. If it recognizes a threat, it can immediately stop it.

125. What service is provided by DHCP?

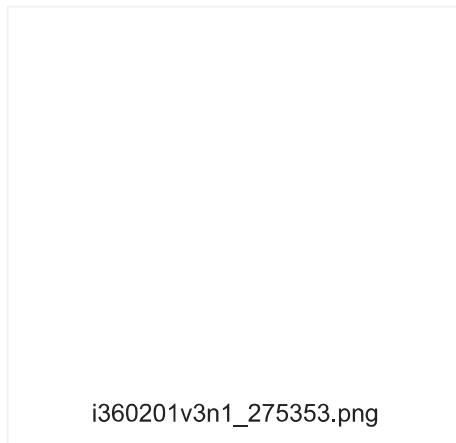
- An application that allows real-time chatting among remote users.
- Allows remote access to network devices and servers.
- **Dynamically assigns IP addresses to end and intermediary devices.**
- Uses encryption to provide secure remote access to network devices and servers.

126. Match the header field with the appropriate layer of the OSI model. (Not all options are used.)

450



127. Refer to the exhibit. The switches have a default configuration. Host A needs to communicate with host D, but host A does not have the MAC address for the default gateway. Which network devices will receive the ARP request sent by host A?



i360201v3n1_275353.png

- only host D
- only hosts A, B, C, and D
- only hosts B and C
- **only hosts B, C, and router R1**
- only hosts A, B, and C
- only router R1

450

Explanation: Because host A does not have the MAC address of the default gateway in the ARP table, host A sends an ARP broadcast. The ARP broadcast would be sent to every device on the local network. Hosts B, C,

128. Which wireless technology has low-power and low-data rate requirements making it popular in IoT environments?

- Bluetooth
- **Zigbee**
- WiMAX
- Wi-Fi

Explanation: Zigbee is a specification used for low-data rate, low-power communications. It is intended for applications that require short-range, low data-rates and long battery life. Zigbee is typically used for industrial and Internet of Things (IoT) environments such as wireless light switches and medical device data collection.

129. What two ICMPv6 message types must be permitted through IPv6 access control lists to allow resolution of Layer 3 addresses to Layer 2 MAC addresses? (Choose two.)

- **neighbor solicitations**
- echo requests
- **neighbor advertisements**
- echo replies
- router solicitations
- router advertisements

130. A client is using SLAAC to obtain an IPv6 address for its interface. After an address has been generated and applied to the interface, what must the client do before it can begin to use this IPv6 address?

- It must send a DHCPv6 INFORMATION-REQUEST message to request the address of the DNS server.
- It must send a DHCPv6 REQUEST message to the DHCPv6 server to request permission to use this address.
- It must send an ICMPv6 Router Solicitation message to determine what default gateway it should use.
- **It must send an ICMPv6 Neighbor Solicitation message to ensure that the address is not already in use on the network.**

131. Two pings were issued from a host on a local network. The first ping was issued to the IP address of the default gateway of the host and it failed. The second ping was issued to the IP address of a host outside the local network and it was successful. What is a possible cause for the failed ping?

- The default gateway is not operational.
- The default gateway device is configured with the wrong IP address.
- **Security rules are applied to the default gateway device, preventing it from processing ping requests.**
- The TCP/IP stack on the default gateway is not working properly.

132. An organization is assigned an IPv6 address block of 2001:db8:0:ca00::/56. How many subnets can be created without using bits in the interface ID space?

- **256**
- 512
- 1024

- 255.255.255.0
- 255.255.255.240
- 255.255.255.128
- **255.255.255.192**
- 255.255.255.224

Explanation: In order to accommodate 40 devices, 6 host bits are needed. With 6 bits, 64 addresses are possible, but one address is for the subnet number and one address is for a broadcast. This leaves 62 addresses that can be assigned to network devices. The mask associated with leaving 6 host bits for addressing is 255.255.255.192.

134. Refer to the exhibit. If host A sends an IP packet to host B, what will the destination address be in the frame when it leaves host A?

- DD:DD:DD:DD:DD:DD
- 172.168.10.99
- CC:CC:CC:CC:CC:CC
- 172.168.10.65
- **BB:BB:BB:BB:BB:BB**
- AA:AA:AA:AA:AA:AA

Explain:

When a host sends information to a distant network, the Layer 2 frame header will contain a source and destination MAC address. The source address will be the originating host device. The destination address will be the router interface that connects to the same network. In the case of host A sending information to host B, the source address is AA:AA:AA:AA:AA:AA and the destination address is the MAC address assigned to the R2 Ethernet interface, BB:BB:BB:BB:BB:BB.

135. What is a benefit of using cloud computing in networking?

- Technology is integrated into every-day appliances allowing them to interconnect with other devices, making them more 'smart' or automated.
- Network capabilities are extended without requiring investment in new infrastructure, personnel, or software.**
- End users have the freedom to use personal tools to access information and communicate across a business network.
- Home networking uses existing electrical wiring to connect devices to the network wherever there is an electrical outlet, saving the cost of installing data cables.

Explanation: Cloud computing extends IT's capabilities without requiring investment in new infrastructure, training new personnel, or licensing new software. These services are available on-demand and delivered economically to any device anywhere in the world without compromising security or function. BYOD is about end users having the freedom to use personal tools to access information and communicate across a business or campus network. Smart home technology is integrated into every-day appliances allowing them to interconnect with other devices, making them more 'smart' or automated. Powerline networking is a trend for home networking that uses existing electrical wiring to connect devices to the network wherever there is an electrical outlet, saving the cost of installing data cables.

136. Which two statements are correct about MAC and IP addresses during data transmission if NAT is not involved? (Choose two.)

- Destination IP addresses in a packet header remain constant along the entire path to a target host.**
- Destination MAC addresses will never change in a frame that goes across seven routers.
- Every time a frame is encapsulated with a new destination MAC address, a new destination IP address is needed.
- Destination and source MAC addresses have local significance and change every time a frame goes from one LAN to another.**
- A packet that has crossed four routers has changed the destination IP address four times.

137. What is one main characteristic of the data link layer?

- It generates the electrical or optical signals that represent the 1 and 0 on the media.
- It converts a stream of data bits into a predefined code.
- It shields the upper layer protocol from being aware of the physical medium to be used in the communication.**
- It accepts Layer 3 packets and decides the path by which to forward the packet to a remote network.

138. What are three characteristics of the CSMA/CD process? (Choose three.)

450



- A device listens and waits until the media is not busy before transmitting.
- After detecting a collision, hosts can attempt to resume transmission after a random time delay has expired.
- All of the devices on a segment see data that passes on the network medium.
- A jam signal indicates that the collision has cleared and the media is not busy.
- Devices can be configured with a higher transmission priority.

Explanation: The Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) process is a contention-based media access control mechanism used on shared media access networks, such as Ethernet. When a device needs to transmit data, it listens and waits until the media is available (quiet), then it will send data. If two devices transmit at the same time, a collision will occur. Both devices will detect the collision on the network. When a device detects a collision, it will stop the data transmission process, wait for a random amount of time, then try again.

139. Which information does the show startup-config command display?

- the IOS image copied into RAM
- the bootstrap program in the ROM
- the contents of the current running configuration file in the RAM
- the contents of the saved configuration file in the NVRAM

Explain:

The show startup-config command displays the saved configuration located in NVRAM. The show running-config command displays the contents of the currently running configuration file located in RAM.

140. Which two commands can be used on a Windows host to display the routing table? (Choose two.)

- netstat -s
- route print
- show ip route
- netstat -r
- tracert

Explain:

On a Windows host, the route print or netstat -r commands can be used to display the host routing table. Both commands generate the same output. On a router, the show ip route command is used to display the routing table. The netstat -s command is used to display per-protocol statistics. The tracert command is used to display the path that a packet travels to its destination.

141. What are two functions that are provided by the network layer? (Choose two.)

- **directing data packets to destination hosts on other networks**
- placing data on the network medium
- carrying data between processes that are running on source and destination hosts
- providing dedicated end-to-end connections
- **providing end devices with a unique network identifier**

Explanation: The network layer is primarily concerned with passing data from a source to a destination on another network. IP addresses supply unique identifiers for the source and destination. The network layer provides connectionless, best-effort delivery. Devices rely on higher layers to supply services to processes.

142. Which two statements describe features of an IPv4 routing table on a router? (Choose two.)

- Directly connected interfaces will have two route source codes in the routing table: C and S .
- If there are two or more possible routes to the same destination, the route associated with the higher metric value is included in the routing table.
- The netstat -r command can be used to display the routing table of a router.
- The routing table lists the MAC addresses of each active interface.
- **It stores information about routes derived from the active router interfaces.**
- **If a default static route is configured in the router, an entry will be included in the routing table with source code S .**

Explanation: The **show ip route** command is used to display the routing table of the router. In IPv4, directly connected interfaces will have one source code:**C**. The routing table stores information about directly connected routes and remote routes. An entry in the routing table with a source code of **S** is included if a default static route is configured on the router.

143. What⁴⁵⁰ characteristic describes a VPN?



- a tunneling protocol that provides remote users with secure access into the network of an organization
- a network device that filters access and traffic coming into a network

144. Why would a Layer 2 switch need an IP address?

- to enable the switch to send broadcast frames to attached PCs
- to enable the switch to function as a default gateway
- **to enable the switch to be managed remotely**
- to enable the switch to receive frames from attached PCs

Explanation: A switch, as a Layer 2 device, does not need an IP address to transmit frames to attached devices. However, when a switch is accessed remotely through the network, it must have a Layer 3 address. The IP address must be applied to a virtual interface rather than to a physical interface. Routers, not switches, function as default gateways.

145. Match each description to its corresponding term. (Not all options are used.)**146. A user sends an HTTP request to a web server on a remote network.**

During encapsulation for this request, what information is added to the address field of a frame to indicate the destination?

- the network domain of the destination host
- the IP address of the default gateway
- the MAC address of the destination host
- **the MAC address of the default gateway**

the router. The router will respond with the MAC address of its interface, the one which is connected to the same network as the source.

147. What is an advantage to using a protocol that is defined by an open standard?

- A company can monopolize the market.
- The protocol can only be run on equipment from a specific vendor.
- An open standard protocol is not controlled or regulated by standards organizations.
- **It encourages competition and promotes choices.**

Explain:

A monopoly by one company is not a good idea from a user point of view. If a protocol can only be run on one brand, it makes it difficult to have mixed equipment in a network. A proprietary protocol is not free to use. An open standard protocol will in general be implemented by a wide range of vendors.

148. Data is being sent from a source PC to a destination server. Which three statements correctly describe the function of TCP or UDP in this situation? (Choose three.)

- **The source port field identifies the running application or service that will handle data returning to the PC.**
 - The TCP process running on the PC randomly selects the destination port when establishing a session with the server.
 - **UDP segments are encapsulated within IP packets for transport across the network.**
-
- **The UDP destination port number identifies the application or service on the server which will handle the data.**
 - TCP is the preferred protocol when a function requires lower network overhead.
 - The TCP source port number identifies the sending host on the network.

Explanation: Layer 4 port numbers identify the application or service which will handle the data. The source port number is added by the sending device and will be the destination port number when the requested information is returned. Layer 4 segments are encapsulated within IP packets. UDP, not TCP, is used when low overhead is needed. A source IP address, not a TCP source port number, identifies the sending host on the network. Destination

149. Match each description with the corresponding TCP mechanism. (Not all options are used.)

150. Refer to the exhibit. A company uses the address block of 128.107.0.0/16 for its network. What subnet mask would provide the maximum number of equal size subnets while providing enough host addresses for each subnet in the exhibit?

- 255.255.255.192
- 255.255.255.0
- **255.255.255.128**
- 255.255.255.240
- 255.255.255.224

Explanation: The largest subnet in the topology has 100 hosts in it so the subnet mask must have at least 7 host bits in it ($2^7-2=126$). 255.255.255.0 has 8 host bits, but this does not meet the requirement of providing the maximum number of subnets.

151. A network administrator wants to have the same subnet mask for three subnetworks at a small site. The site has the following networks and numbers of devices:

Subnetwork A: IP phones – 10 addresses
Subnetwork B: PCs – 8 addresses
Subnetwork C: Printers – 2 addresses

What single subnet mask would be appropriate to use for the three subnetworks?

- 255.255.255.0
- **255.255.255.240**
- 255.255.255.248
- 255.255.255.252

Explain:

If the same mask is to be used, then the network with the most hosts must be examined for number of hosts. Because this is 10 hosts, 4 host bits are needed. The /28 or 255.255.255.240 subnet mask would be appropriate to use for these networks.

152. Match each item to the type of topology diagram on which it is typically identified. (Not all options are used.)

153. What ~~450~~ pieces of information are displayed in the output of the show ip interface brief command? (Choose two.)

- **IP addresses**
- interface descriptions

- speed and duplex settings

Explanation: The command `show ip interface brief` shows the IP address of each interface, as well as the operational status of the interfaces at both Layer 1 and Layer 2. In order to see interface descriptions and speed and duplex settings, use the command `show running-config interface`. Next-hop addresses are displayed in the routing table with the command `show ip route`, and the MAC address of an interface can be seen with the command `show interfaces`.

154. A user is complaining that an external web page is taking longer than normal to load. The web page does eventually load on the user machine.

Which tool should the technician use with administrator privileges in order to locate where the issue is in the network?

- ping
- nslookup
- **tracert**
- ipconfig /displaydns

Explanation: The Command Prompt command `tracert` will map the path from the PC to the web server and measure transit delays of packets across the network.

155. Which value, that is contained in an IPv4 header field, is decremented by each router that receives a packet?

- Header Length
- Differentiated Services
- **Time-to-Live**
- Fragment Offset

Explanation: When a router receives a packet, the router will decrement the Time-to-Live (TTL) field by one. When the field reaches zero, the receiving router will discard the packet and will send an ICMP Time Exceeded message to the sender.

156. A network technician is researching the use of fiber optic cabling in a new technology center. Which two issues should be considered before implementing fiber optic media? (Choose two.)

- Fiber optic cabling requires specific grounding to be immune to EMI.
- Fiber optic cabling is susceptible to loss of signal due to RFI.
- Fiber optic cable is able to withstand rough handling.
- **Fiber optic provides higher data capacity but is more expensive than copper cabling.**

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

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158. 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

Explain:

When a router receives a traceroute packet, the value in the TTL field is decremented by 1. When the value in the field reaches zero, the receiving router will not forward the packet, and will send an ICMP Time Exceeded message back to the source.

159. Users ~~450~~ report that the network access is slow. After questioning the employees, the network administrator learned that one employee downloaded a third-party scanning program for the printer. What type of malware might be introduced that causes slow performance of the network?

- spam

Explanation: A cybersecurity specialist needs to be familiar with the characteristics of the different types of malware and attacks that threaten an organization.

[← Previous Article](#)[Next Article →](#)

**Hands On Skills Exam – CCNAv7
ITN Skills Assessment (Answers)**

**2.9.1 Packet Tracer – Basic Switch
and End Device Configuration –
Instructions Answer**



Join the discussion

B I U S ≡ “



450 COMMENTS



Akad ⏱ 4 days ago

Hello, I'm taking my test in 2 weeks. Is this still valid? Also, where do i find the lab questions?

Thank you,

1 like 3 0 dislike [Reply](#)



Arash ⏱ 6 days ago

Hello, who done taken the CCNA exam?
is this accurate?

1 like 2 0 dislike [Reply](#)



yasvan ⏱ 13 days ago

A network administrator wants to have the same network mask for all networks at a particular small site. The site has the following networks and number of devices:

IP phones – 22 addresses

4PCs – 20 addresses needed

Printers – 2 addresses needed

Scanners – 2 addresses needed

The network administrator has deemed that 192.168.10.0/24 is to be the

 0   Reply**Hachem**  17 days ago

you are not going to update the ccnp encore exams?

 0   Reply**Atrim Bendali**  20 days ago

Which two statements describe how to assess traffic flow patterns and network traffic types using a protocol analyzer

- enables IPv4 and IPv6 to utilize the same physical medium
- implements CSMA/CD over legacy shared half-duplex media
- integrates Layer 2 flows between 10 Gigabit Ethernet over fiber and 1 Gigabit Ethernet over copper
- handles communication between upper layer networking software and Ethernet NIC hardware
- adds Ethernet control information to network protocol data

 0   Reply**Tareq**  23 days ago

is still valid? Please answer me.

 0   Reply[View Replies \(1\) ▾](#)**Josef**  1 month ago

Hey I have the exam in 2 days. On Cisco the final exam. Are those here the right answers?

 0   Reply[View Replies \(3\) ▾](#)**grey**  1 month ago

good day, who done taken the CCNA exam?
is this accurate?

 3   Reply[View Replies \(1\) ▾](#)**Geo**  1 month ago

Wrong "right answers" in question 142. Right ones are first and last, not 5th and last.

 3   Reply**450****aaaa**  1 month ago

are they valide or not





teeef ⏱ 1 month ago

Refer to the exhibit. PC1 issues an ARP request because it needs to send a packet to PC2. In this scenario, what will happen next?

SW1 will send an ARP reply with the SW1 Fa0/1 MAC address. PC2 will send an ARP reply with the PC2 MAC address. RT1 will send an ARP reply with the RT1 Fa0/0 MAC address. SW1 will send an ARP reply with the PC2 MAC address. RT1 will send an ARP reply with the PC2 MAC address.

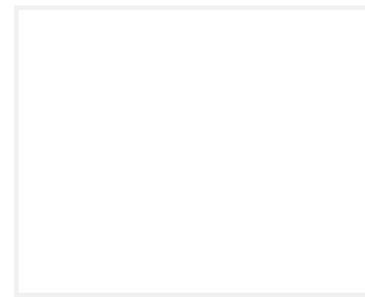
Last edited 1 month ago by teeef

0 0 Reply



Hassan Hosny ⏱ 1 month ago

59 – Match the application protocols to the correct transport protocols.



1 0 Reply

View Replies (1) ▾



MULUSHYA LAMECK ⏱ 2 months ago

HOW MANY Q I AM EXPECTED TO WRITE AND ANSWER ON THE FINAL EXAM, AND IF POSSIBLE PROVIDE ME THE RIGHT STUFF?

0 0 Reply



Fabien ⏱ 2 months ago

hello ! I don't understand where to pass the test ? I find only question with answer.. I want to find without the answers. Someone can help me ? :)

1 0 Reply

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Mohamed Refat ⏱ 2 months ago

please add this question

450





Purple Strike ⏱ 2 months ago

Any update for practical questions? 2-3 lab questions are coming in to the exam.

1 like 0 0 dislike Reply



Dimas ⏱ 2 months ago

Which two statements describe features of an IPv4 routing table on a router?
(Choose two.)

- Directly connected interfaces will have two route source codes in the routing table: **C** and **S**.
- If a default static route is configured in the router, an entry will be included in the routing table with source code **S**.
- The routing table stores information about routes derived from the active router interfaces.
- The routing table lists the MAC addresses of each active interface.
- The **netstat -r** command can be used to display the routing table of a router.

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Monsoon ⏱ 2 months ago

Hi! I have a stupid question. Are questions from CCNA1, CCNA2 and CCNA3 on the actual final CCNA exam or just for the modules?

1 like 0 0 dislike Reply



Talopo ⏱ 2 months ago

took mine on march 10th, still valid af <3

1 like 0 0 dislike Reply



Joe ⏱ 2 months ago

Are they valid for 7.02? Please respond imidately.

2 like 0 0 dislike Reply

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BBQ Joe ⏱ 2 months ago

So these 159 questions are all I need to pass the test? I going to take my test very soon also and just want to make sure Im using the right stuff.

5 like 0 0 dislike Reply



450
Scoop Teniten ⏱ 2 months ago

Answers still valid (February 20th, 2023) I got a 95% with these exam answers



**mira** ⏱ 3 months ago

I don't get it.. are the 60 questions of the exam all going to be among these?

1 like 0 0 dislike [Reply](#)

**Snoop Teniten** ⏱ 3 months ago

Are the exam questions still the same? I have my exam tomorrow...

1 like 0 0 dislike [Reply](#)

**riss** ⏱ 3 months ago

ive been trying to print a few of these and not having any luck, is there anything i can do differently?

1 like 0 0 dislike [Reply](#)

**sss** ⏱ 3 months ago

still valid – 7/2/2023

very useful website great job

5 likes 0 0 dislike [Reply](#)

[View Replies \(1\) ▾](#)**Cloud** ⏱ 3 months ago

Hello, is CCNA 1 version 7 the only one I need to study for the exam or do I have study all versions?

1 like 0 0 dislike [Reply](#)

**Student** ⏱ 3 months ago

02.02.2023 still valid

3 likes 0 0 dislike [Reply](#)

**d4rkking** ⏱ 3 months ago

on netacad i got version 7.02 is it the same as here 7.0?

1 like 0 0 dislike [Reply](#)

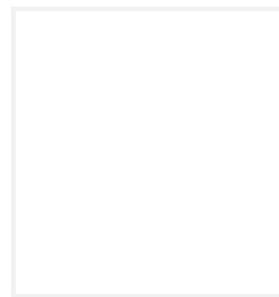
[View Replies \(1\) ▾](#)**Faza** ⏱ 3 months ago

Which two functions are performed at the MAC sublayer of the OSI Data Link Layer to facilitate Ethernet communication? (Choose two.)

checkbox1: applies delimiting of Ethernet frame fields to synchronize communication between nodes

checkbox2: places information in the Ethernet frame that identifies which network layer protocol is being encapsulated by the frame

checkbox5: handles communication between upper layer networking software and Ethernet NIC hardware



1 like 0 0 dislike Reply

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Tim ① 4 months ago

When you post this assessment "final exam" on netacad how days can it be available about 48 hours or instructor can edit it for some days?

1 like 0 0 dislike Reply



isareich ① 4 months ago

Hello guys, took exam today – questions and answers still valid (5 Jan 23). Got 98.5%

15 likes 0 0 dislike Reply



Student ① 4 months ago

Just check the current version of your exam and compare it to the version on that page. If they're same (for example ITN v 7.00 on both of them) then the answers are valid.

5 january 2023 still valid btw.

2 likes 0 0 dislike Reply

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qwerty ① 4 months ago

Answers still valid (25 Dec 22). Got a 100 with these answers.

2 likes 0 0 dislike Reply

View Replies (1) ▾



Student ① 5 months ago

Answers still valid (19 Dec 22). Got a 99 with these answers.

1 like 0 0 dislike Reply



450
Spesh ① 5 months ago

Has anyone written from DEC 14 2022 confirm if its still valid ?

3 likes 0 0 dislike Reply





chongsuk ⏱ 5 months ago

Number 17 and number 28 are same questions but answers is different. I wondering why...anyone can explaining these?

Thank you.

1 like 2 dislikes

Reply

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Smith ⏱ 5 months ago

How do you guys get such high score when the time limit is 1 hour and 15 minutes I only got to question 41 yesterday

1 like 2 dislikes

Reply



Yohanes ⏱ 5 months ago

A host is trying to send a packet to a device on a remote LAN segment, but there are currently no mappings in the ARP cache. How will the device obtain a destination MAC address?

- It will send the frame and use the device MAC address as the destination.
- It will send an ARP request for the MAC address of the default gateway.
- It will send an ARP request to the DNS server for the destination MAC address.
- It will send an ARP request for the MAC address of the destination device.
- It will send the frame with a broadcast MAC address.

3 likes 0 dislikes

Reply

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LOLOLOLOL ⏱ 5 months ago

IS THIS STILL VALID?

3 likes 0 dislikes

Reply

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Bigfudge ⏱ 5 months ago

2022.nov.25 still valid

0 likes 0 dislikes

Reply



djdoe ⏱ 5 months ago

Still on Top , got 93.5% today in test.

thnx

3 likes 0 dislikes

Reply



450dunedrifter ⏱ 6 months ago

These questions are still valid as at 2022/11/20. I got 99% for the exam.

2 likes 5 dislikes

Reply



Quando uma configuração do switch inclui um limite de erro definido pelo usuário por porta, para qual método de switching ele reverterá quando o limite de erro for alcançado?

1 -1 Reply



Den ① 6 months ago

Will be this question on real exam?

0 -1 Reply



Alex ① 6 months ago

Answers is still valid as Nov 10 2022. got 99 on test

7 0 Reply

View Replies (2) ▾



Nonya ① 6 months ago

14/11/2022

Got 94.8%. The exam doesn't tell me what was wrong, only the amount of questions that I got wrong, which is of them 5. I need 100% to pass so this is unfortunate.

1 0 Reply

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No_one ① 6 months ago

25/10/2022

Question still valid :)

20 -3 Reply



JustMeTheGuy ① 6 months ago

Is this still accurate?

2 -2 Reply



Bumps ① 7 months ago

Questions still valid?

9 -3 Reply

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