Module 8:-

Network Access Basic routing and advance routing concept, switching concept

* Beginner Question

1. Explain switch.

ANS : Switch is a network device that connects multiple computers together in the network it is used to send the private message as well as there is no wasting of data switch can easily identify that which device is connected with which port by using MAC address that’s why it delivered message on particular.

1. Explain three methods to access switch command line interface.

ANS: 1. Console access

* Description: this is the directly methods of access a switch’s CLI. The switch using a console cable.
* Point: connect one of the console cable. A switch console port are the two other computer’s serial port.

2. SSH (Secure shell) access

* Description: this method allows you to access the switch remote our network using a secure, encrypted connection.
* Point: ensure SSH is enabled on the switch and that you have necessary credentials and enter command username@switch ip address.

3. Telnet Access

* Description: telnet is protocol used to access the switch’s CLI our network it is less secure than SSH as data in plain text.
* Point: ensure telnet is enabled on the switch and that valid login credentials and open a terminal or telnet and enter command telnet switch ip address.

3. Explain and Configuring the Cisco Internet Operating System.

ANS: Set Hostname

#hostname tops

Configure interfaces:

Interface fastEthernet0/0

Ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0

no shutdown

Configure VLANs (Switches):

Vlan 10

Name tops

Exit

Interface Vlan 10

Ip address 20.0.0.1 255.255.255.0

no shutdown

4. Explain switch port.

ANS: A switch port is a bodily interface on a network switch that permit procedures such as computers printers and other switches to attach to the network every port can be configured to achieve the run of documents between the switch and the attached devices.

5. R1, R2, R3, and R4 have their Fast Ethernet 0/0 interfaces attached to the same VLAN. A network engineer has typed a configuration for each router by using a word processor. He will later copy and paste the configuration into the routers. Examine the following exhibit, which lists configuration for the four routers, as typed by the network engineer. Assuming that all four routers can ping each other’s LAN IP addresses after the configuration has been applied, choose the routers that will be able to form a neighbor relationship with the other routers on the LAN. (You can assume that, if not shown in the exhibit, all other related parameters are still set to their defaults.) (Choose two).

ANS: (A) R1 (B) R2

6. Enable secret {password} is hashed using the algorithm.

ANS: MD5.

7. An engineer connects to Router R1 and issues a show ip ospf neighbor command. The status of neighbor 2.2.2.2 lists FULL/BDR. What does the BDR mean?

ANS: Router 2.2.2.2 is a backup designated router.

8. Which command is used to view the neighbor discovery table on a PC?

ANS: Netsh interface ipv6 show neighbor.

9. What type of variable is being shown?

ANS: List.

10. Identify the fields in an IPV4 header. (Choose three)

ANS: B. Time to live

C. Source address

D. Destination address.