Exam Report: 6.1.4 Practice Questions
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Date: 10/15/2019 5:45:55 pm   Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew
Time Spent: 6:23   Login: mGarsteck

Overall Performance

Your Score: 100%

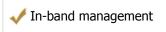Passing Score: 80%

View results by: ◯ Objective Analysis   ⦿ Individual Responses
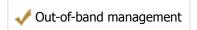_____

Individual Responses

▼ **Question 1:**   **Correct**

Match each switch management method on left with its corresponding characteristics on the right. Each method may be used once, more than once, or not at all.
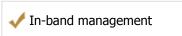
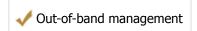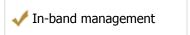Competes with normal network traffic for bandwidth.

✔ In-band management

Uses a dedicated communication channel.

✔ Out-of-band management

Must be encrypted to protect communications from sniffing.

✔ In-band management

Does not compete with normal network traffic for bandwidth.

✔ Out-of-band management

Affected by network outages.

✔ In-band management

Explanation

Switch management tasks can be performed using the management utilities through a network connection. Such management is called in-band management because it uses a normal network connection with the switch for performing these tasks. For example, tools such as Telnet or SSH provide in-band management. Using the same network connection for both data and management has several drawbacks:

- You must compete with normal network traffic for bandwidth.
- The network traffic created by the management utilities must be protected from sniffing to ensure that hackers cannot capture sensitive configuration information.
- If the network connection is unavailable or if the switch is unresponsive to network communications, management tasks cannot be performed.

Out-of-band management, on the other hand, overcomes these problems using dedicated communication channels that separate server management traffic from normal network traffic. With network switches (and routers), you can use console redirection to redirect console output to a built-in serial or USB console port.
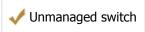
References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 6.1.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm RT NP_2.6-3]
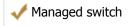
▼

Question 2:   Correct

Match each type of switch on the left with its corresponding characteristics on the right. Each switch type may be used once, more than once, or not at all.
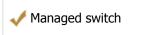
Commonly sold at retail stores.
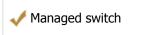
✔ Unmanaged switch

Provides port security features.

✔ Managed switch

Supports VLANs.

✔ Managed switch

Provides very few configuration options.

✔ Unmanaged switch

Can be configured over a network connection.

✔ Managed switch

Can be configured over a dedicated communication channel.

✔ Managed switch

Explanation

The low-end switches available from many retail stores cannot be configured. These are called unmanaged switches. To implement an unmanaged switch, you simply plug it in to a power outlet and connect your network devices with UTP cables. While unmanaged switches are convenient and easy to implement, they lack many of the advanced management and security features available on managed switches. For example, managed switches provide port security and support VLANs.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 6.1.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm RT NP_2.6-4]

Question 3:   Correct

Match the Cisco device password type on the left with its function on the right.

Controls the ability to log on through a LAN or WAN interface configured on the device.

✔ VTY

Controls the ability to connect to the device using a web browser using HTTPS.

✔ SDM

Controls the ability to connect to the device using a direct connection.

✔ Console

Explanation

The following table lists three of the most common password types that you can configure on Cisco devices, including switches and routers:

Password Type	Description
Console	Controls the ability to log on to the device through a console connection.

| VTY | Controls the ability to log on to the device using a virtual terminal (VTY) connection. |
| EXEC mode | Controls the ability to switch to configuration modes. |

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 6.1.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm *NP15_SWITCH_ACCESS_02]