1. Which tasks can be accomplished by using the command history feature? (Choose two.)

* View a list of commands entered in a previous session.
* Recall up to 15 command lines by default.
* Set the command history buffer size.
* Recall previously entered commands.
* Save command lines in a log file for future reference.

2. What is the first action in the boot sequence when a switch is powered on?

* load the default Cisco IOS software
* load boot loader software
* low-level CPU initialization
* load a power-on self-test program

**3. What must an administrator have in order to reset a lost password on a router?**

* a TFTP server
* a crossover cable
* access to another router
* physical access to the router

4. When configuring a switch for SSH access, what other command that is associated with the login local command is required to be entered on the switch?

* enable secret *password*
* password *password*
* username *username* secret *secret*
* login block-for *seconds* attempts *number* within\*seconds\*

5. Which command displays information about the auto-MDIX setting for a specific interface?​

* show interfaces
* show controllers
* show processes
* show running-config

6. If one end of an Ethernet connection is configured for full duplex and the other end of the connection is configured for half duplex, where would late collisions be observed?

* on both ends of the connection
* on the full-duplex end of the connection
* only on serial interfaces
* on the half-duplex end of the connection

7. Which command is used to set the BOOT environment variable that defines where to find the IOS image file on a switch?

* config-register
* boot system
* boot loader
* confreg

8. What does a switch use to locate and load the IOS image?

* BOOT environment variable
* IOS image file
* POST
* startup-config
* NVRAM

9. Which protocol adds security to remote connections?

* FTP
* HTTP
* NetBEUI
* POP
* SSH

10. What is a characteristic of an IPv4 loopback interface on a Cisco IOS router?​

* The no shutdown command is required to place this interface in an UP state.​
* It is a logical interface internal to the router.
* Only one loopback interface can be enabled on a router.​
* It is assigned to a physical port and can be connected to other devices

11. What is the minimum Ethernet frame size that will not be discarded by the receiver as a runt frame?

* 64 bytes
* 512 bytes
* 1024 bytes
* 1500 bytes

12. After which step of the switch bootup sequence is the boot loader executed?

* after CPU initialization
* after IOS localization
* after flash file system initialization
* after POST execution

13. Which impact does adding a Layer 2 switch have on a network?

* an increase in the number of dropped frames
* an increase in the size of the broadcast domain
* an increase in the number of network collisions
* an increase in the size of the collision domain

14. Which characteristic describes cut-through switching?

* Error-free fragments are forwarded, so switching occurs with lower latency.
* Frames are forwarded without any error checking.
* Only outgoing frames are checked for errors.
* Buffering is used to support different Ethernet speeds

15. What is the significant difference between a hub and a Layer 2 LAN switch?

* A hub extends a collision domain, and a switch divides collision domains.
* A hub divides collision domains, and a switch divides broadcast domains.
* Each port of a hub is a collision domain, and each port of a switch is a broadcast domain.
* A hub forwards frames, and a switch forwards only packets.

16. Which statement is correct about Ethernet switch frame forwarding decisions?

* Frame forwarding decisions are based on MAC address and port mappings in the CAM table.
* Cut-through frame forwarding ensures that invalid frames are always dropped.
* Only frames with a broadcast destination address are forwarded out all active switch ports.
* Unicast frames are always forwarded regardless of the destination MAC address

17. How do switch buffers affect network performance?

* They provide error checking on the data received.
* They store frames received, thus preventing premature frame discarding when network congestion occurs.
* They provide extra memory for a particular port if autonegotiation of speed or duplex fails.
* They hold data temporarily when a collision occurs until normal data transmission resumes

18. Which switch characteristic helps keep traffic local and alleviates network congestion?

* high port density
* fast port speed
* large frame buffers
* fast internal switching

19. Which switch component reduces the amount of packet handling time inside the switch?

* ASIC
* dual processors
* large buffer size
* store-and-forward RAM

21. What information is added to the switch table from incoming frames?

* source MAC address and incoming port number
* destination MAC address and incoming port number
* source IP address and incoming port number
* destination IP address and incoming port number

22. Which switching method ensures that the incoming frame is error-free before forwarding?

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

24. Under which two occasions should an administrator disable DTP while managing a local area network? (Choose two.)

* when connecting a Cisco switch to a non-Cisco switch
* when a neighbor switch uses a DTP mode of dynamic auto
* when a neighbor switch uses a DTP mode of dynamic desirable
* on links that should not be trunking
* on links that should dynamically attempt trunking

25. Which two characteristics describe the native VLAN? (Choose two.)

* Designed to carry traffic that is generated by users, this type of VLAN is also known as the default VLAN.
* The native VLAN traffic will be untagged across the trunk link.
* This VLAN is necessary for remote management of a switch.
* High priority traffic, such as voice traffic, uses the native VLAN.
* The native VLAN provides a common identifier to both ends of a trunk