1. As a CCNA candidate, you must have a firm understanding of the IPv6 address structure. Refer to IPv6 address, could you tell me how many bits are included in each filed?

A – 24   
B – 4  
C – 3  
D – 16

Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) is the next-generation Internet Protocol version designated as the successor to IPv4 because IPv4 address space is being exhausted. Which one of the following descriptions about IPv6 is correct?

A – Addresses are not hierarchical and are assigned at random.   
B – Broadcasts have been eliminated and replaced with multicasts.   
C – There are 2.7 billion available addresses.  
D – An interface can only be configured with one IPv6 address.

**Answer:** B

Which two of these statements are true of IPv6 address representation? (Choose two)

A – The first 64 bits represent the dynamically created interface ID.  
B – A single interface may be assigned multiple IPV6 addresses of any type.   
C – Every IPV6 interface contains at least one loopback address.  
D – Leading zeros in an IPV6 16 bit hexadecimal field are mandatory.

**Answer:** B C

Which two descriptions are correct about characteristics of IPv6 unicast addressing? (Choose two)

A – Global addresses start with 2000::/3.  
B – Link-local addresses start with FF00::/10.  
C – Link-local addresses start with FE00:/12.  
D – There is only one loopback address and it is ::1.

What is the Multicast for all-router muticast access ?

A – FF02::4  
B – FF02::3  
C – FF02::2  
D – FF02::1