Home   Introduction to Linux II   C++ L1   CCNA7   About

CCNA v6.0 Exam 2018

Free ICT Training Service

Home   IT Essentials Version 6   CCNA1 v6.0   CCNA2 v6.0   CCNA3 v6.0   CCNA4 v6.0   CCNA v6.0 PT LAB

Packet Tracer 7   SECFND

CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final

Posted on June 16, 2017 by admin

CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final

[TABS_R id=5617]

### Categories

Answer – CCNA1 v6.0
Answer – CCNA2 v6.0
Answer – CCNA3 v6.0

1. **The buffers for packet processing and the running configuration file are temporarily stored in which type of router memory?**
   - flash
   - NVRAM
   - RAM
   - ROM

2. **What is the minimum configuration for a router interface that is participating in IPv6 routing?**
   - to have only a link-local IPv6 address
   - to have both an IPv4 and an IPv6 address
   - to have a self-generated loopback address
   - to have both a link-local and a global unicast IPv6 address
   - to have only an automatically generated multicast IPv6 address

3. **Refer to the exhibit. Assuming that the routing tables are up to date and no ARP messages are needed, after a packet leaves H1, how many times is the L2 header rewritten in the path to H2?**
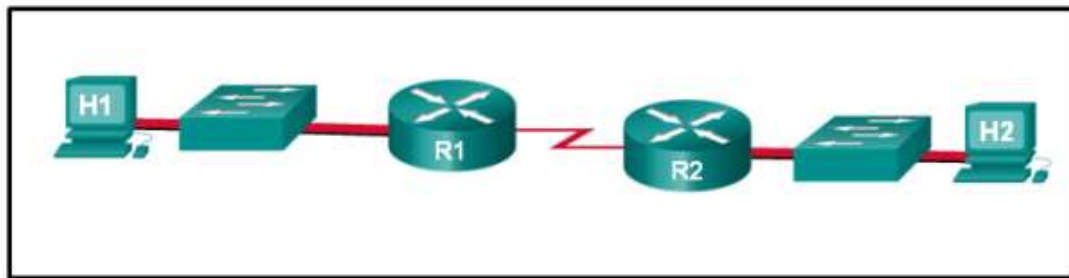
CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final 005

   - 1
   - 2
   - 3
   - 4
   - 5
   - 6

4. **What command will enable a router to begin sending messages that allow it to configure a link-local address without using an IPv6 DHCP server?**
   - the ipv6 route ::/0 command

- a static route
- the ip routing command
- the ipv6 unicast-routing command

5. **Which type of static route typically uses the distance parameter in the ip route global configuration command?**
   - summary static route
   - default static route
   - floating static route
   - standard static route

6. **Refer to the exhibit. Which route was configured as a static route to a specific network using the next-hop address?**

```
C   192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

S   10.0.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 0/0/0

S   0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 192.168.2.2

S   10.0.2.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.2.2
```

CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final 006

   - C   192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
   - S   10.0.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 0/0/0
   - S   0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 192.168.2.2
   - S   10.0.2.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.2.2

7. **Refer to the exhibit. Which type of IPv6 static route is configured in the exhibit?**

   CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final 002
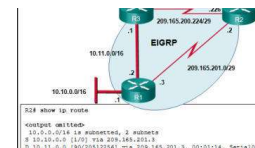
CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final 002

   - directly attached static route
   - recursive static route
   - fully specified static route
   - floating static route

8. **A network administrator has entered the following command: ip route 192.168.10.64 255.255.255.192 serial0/0/1 When the network administrator**

enters the command show ip route, the route is not in the routing table. What should the administrator do next?

- Re-enter the command using the correct mask.
- Verify that the serial 0/0/1 interface is active and available.
- Verify that the 192.168.10.64 network is active within the network infrastructure.
- Re-enter the command using a network number rather than a usable IP address.

9. **Refer to the exhibit. This network has two connections to the ISP, one via router C and one via router B. The serial link between router A and router C supports EIGRP and is the primary link to the Internet. If the primary link fails, the administrator needs a floating static route that avoids recursive route lookups and any potential next-hop issues caused by the multiaccess nature of the Ethernet segment with router B. What should the administrator configure?**
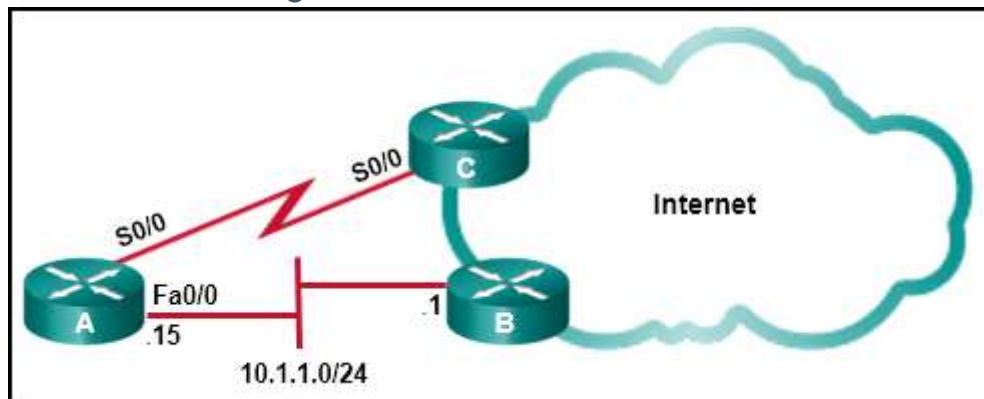
CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final 010

- Create a static route pointing to Fa0/0 with an AD of 1.
- Create a static route pointing to 10.1.1.1 with an AD of 1.
- Create a static route pointing to 10.1.1.1 with an AD of 95.
- Create a fully specified static route pointing to Fa0/0 with an AD of 1.
- Create a fully specified static route pointing to Fa0/0 with an AD of 95.

10. **Refer to the exhibit. How did the router obtain the last route that is shown?**
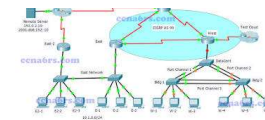
```
D       172.16.0.0/22 [90/2172416] via 172.16.4.1, 00:13:47, Serial0/0/1
C       172.16.4.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C       172.16.4.64/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
D       172.16.100.0/30 [90/2681856] via 172.16.4.1, 00:13:47, Serial0/0/1
D       172.16.100.64/26 [90/2684416] via 172.16.4.1, 00:13:47, Serial0/0/1
D*EX 0.0.0.0/0 [170/7801856] via 172.16.4.1, 00:13:47, Serial0/0/1
```

CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final 003

- The ip route command was used.
- The ipv6 route command was used.
- Another router in the same organization provided the default route by using a dynamic routing protocol.
- The ip address interface configuration mode command was used in addition to the network routing protocol configuration mode command.

11. **To enable RIP routing for a specific subnet, the configuration command network 192.168.5.64 was entered by the network administrator. What address, if any, appears in the running configuration file to identify this network?**
    - 192.168.5.64
    - 192.168.5.0
    - 192.168.0.0
    - No address is displayed.

12. **Refer to the exhibit. What is the administrative distance value that indicates the route for R2 to reach the 10.10.0.0/16 network?**

.225
.226
R3
209.165.200.224/29
R2
.1
.2
RIPv2
10.11.0.0/16
209.165.201.0/29
.2
.3
10.10.0.0/16
R1
.1

```
R2# show ip route

<output omitted>
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
R   10.0.0.0/8 [120/1] via 209.165.201.3, 00:00:01, Serial0/0/0
S   10.10.0.0/16 [1/0] via 209.165.201.3
        209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
<output omitted>
```
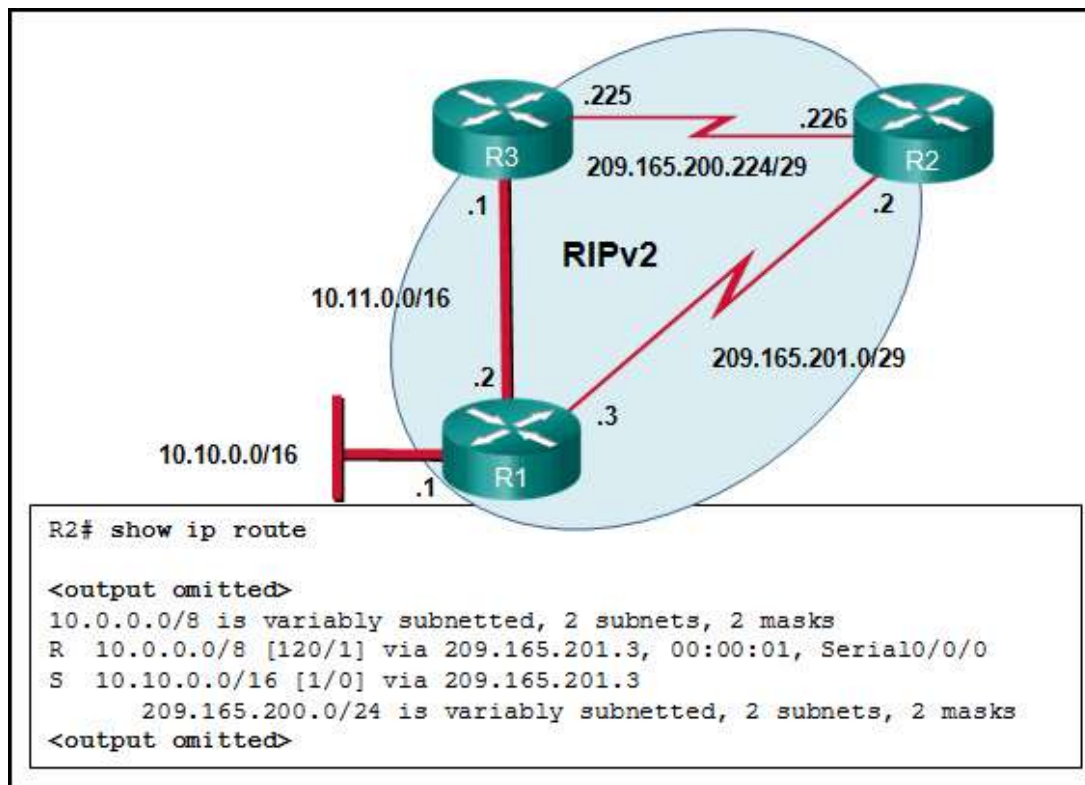
CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final 009

- 1
- 120
- 0
- 2

13. **Refer to the exhibit. Which type of route is 172.16.0.0/16?**

```
R1# show ip route | begin Gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.234  to network 0.0.0.0

S*          0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.234,  Serial0/0/1
                       is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
            172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C           172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L           172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R           172.16.2.0/24 [120/1] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R           172.16.4.0/28 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
<output omitted>
```

CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final 001

- child route
- ultimate route
- default route
- level 1 parent route

14. **What is the name of the layer in the Cisco borderless switched network design that would have more switches deployed than other layers in the network design of a large organization?**
- access
- core
- data link
- network
- network access

15. **What is a function of the distribution layer?**
- fault isolation
- network access to the user
- high-speed backbone connectivity
- interconnection of large-scale networks in wiring closets

16. **Which network design principle focuses on the capability of on-demand seamless network expansion in a switched network?**
- flexibility
- resiliency
- modularity
- hierarchical

17. **A lab in a network management software company is configuring a testing environment to verify the performance of new software with different network connectivity speeds, including FastEthernet, GigabitEthernet, and 10 GigabitEthernet, and with copper and fiber optic connections. Which type of switch should the software company purchase to perform the tests?**
- fixed configuration
- modular configuration
- stackable

- access layer

18. **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

19. **Which statement correctly describes how a LAN switch forwards frames that it receives?**
    - 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.
    - 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.

20. **Which switching method provides error-free data transmission?**
    - fragment-free
    - fast-forward
    - integrity-checking
    - store-and-forward

21. **Which problem is evident if the show ip interface command shows that the interface is down and the line protocol is down?**
    - An encapsulation mismatch has occurred.
    - A cable has not been attached to the port.
    - The no shutdown command has not been issued on the interface.
    - There is an IP address conflict with the configured address on the interface.

22. **A company security policy requires that all MAC addressing be dynamically learned and added to both the MAC address table and the running configuration on each switch. Which port security configuration will accomplish this?**
    - auto secure MAC addresses
    - dynamic secure MAC addresses

- static secure MAC addresses
- sticky secure MAC addresses

23. **A network technician is configuring port security on switches. The interfaces on the switches are configured in such a way that when a violation occurs, packets with unknown source addresses are dropped and no notification is sent. Which violation mode is configured on the interfaces?**
    - off
    - restrict
    - protect
    - shutdown

24. **After sticky learning of MAC addresses is enabled, what action is needed to prevent dynamically learned MAC addresses from being lost in the event that an associated interface goes down?**
    - Shut down the interface then enable it again with the no shutdown command.
    - Configure port security for violation protect mode.
    - Reboot the switch.
    - Copy the running configuration to the startup configuration.

25. **Refer to the exhibit. A small business uses VLANs 8, 20, 25, and 30 on two switches that have a trunk link between them. What native VLAN should be used on the trunk if Cisco best practices are being implemented?**
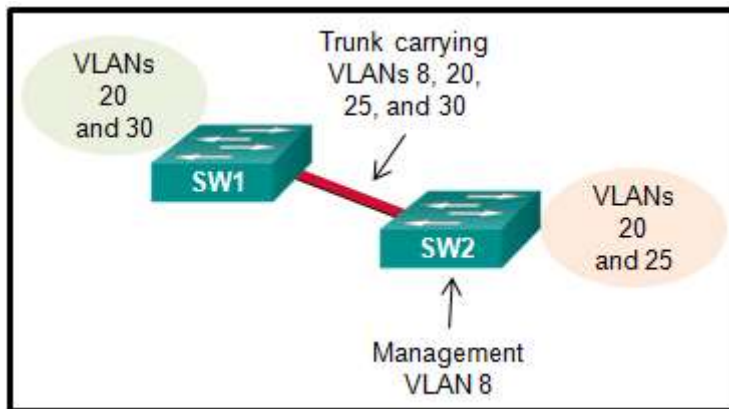
CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final 008

- 1
- 5
- 8
- 20
- 25
- 30

26. **Which three statements accurately describe VLAN types? (Choose three).**
    - A management VLAN is any VLAN that is configured to access management features of the switch.
    - A data VLAN is used to carry VLAN management data and user-generated traffic.
    - After the initial boot of an unconfigured switch, all ports are members of the default VLAN.
    - An 802.1Q trunk port, with a native VLAN assigned, supports both tagged and untagged traffic.
    - Voice VLANs are used to support user phone and e-mail traffic on a network.
    - VLAN 1 is always used as the management VLAN.

27. **On a switch that is configured with multiple VLANs, which command will remove only VLAN 100 from the switch?**
    - Switch# delete flash:vlan.dat
    - Switch(config-if)# no switchport access vlan 100
    - Switch(config-if)# no switchport trunk allowed vlan 100
    - Switch(config)# no vlan 100

28. **Which type of inter-VLAN communication design requires the configuration of multiple subinterfaces?**
    - router on a stick
    - routing via a multilayer switch
    - routing for the management VLAN
    - legacy inter-VLAN routing

29. **A network administrator is configuring an ACL with the command access-list 10 permit 172.16.32.0 0.0.15.255. Which IPv4 address matches the ACE?**
    - 172.16.20.2

- 172.16.26.254
- 172.16.45.2
- 172.16.48.5

30. **Which command is issued in the VTY line configuration mode to apply a standard ACL that will control Telnet access to a router?**
    - access-group 11 in
    - access-class 11 in
    - access-list 11 in
    - access-list 110 in

31. **Which series of commands will cause access list 15 to restrict Telnet access on a router?**
    - R1(config)# line vty 0 4
      R1(config-line)# access-class 15 in
    - R1(config)# line vty 0 4
      R1(config-line)# ip access-group 15 in
    - R1(config)# int gi0/0
      R1(config-if)# access-class 15 in
    - R1(config)# int gi0/0
      R1(config-if)# ip access-group 15 in

32. **Which DHCP IPv4 message contains the following information?**
    Destination address: 255.255.255.255
    Client IPv4 address: 0.0.0.0
    Default gateway address: 0.0.0.0
    Subnet mask: 0.0.0.0

    - DHCPACK
    - DHCPDISCOVER
    - DHCPOFFER
    - DHCPREQUEST

33. **Refer to the exhibit. If the IP addresses of the default gateway router and the DNS server are correct, what is the configuration problem?**

```
R1(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.10.2 192.168.10.9
R1(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.10.254
R1(config)# ip dhcp pool LAN-POOL-1
R1(dhcp-config)# network 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0
R1(dhcp-config)# default-router 192.168.10.1
R1(dhcp-config)# dns-server 192.168.11.5
R1(dhcp-config)# domain-name example.com
R1(dhcp-config)# end
```

CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final 013

- The DNS server and the default gateway router should be in the same subnet.
- The IP address of the default gateway router is not contained in the excluded address list.
- The default-router and dns-server commands need to be configured with subnet masks.
- The IP address of the DNS server is not contained in the excluded address list.

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

35. **A network administrator is implementing DHCPv6 for the company. The administrator configures a router to send RA messages with M flag as 1 by using the interface command ipv6 nd managed-config-flag. What effect will this configuration have on the operation of the clients?**
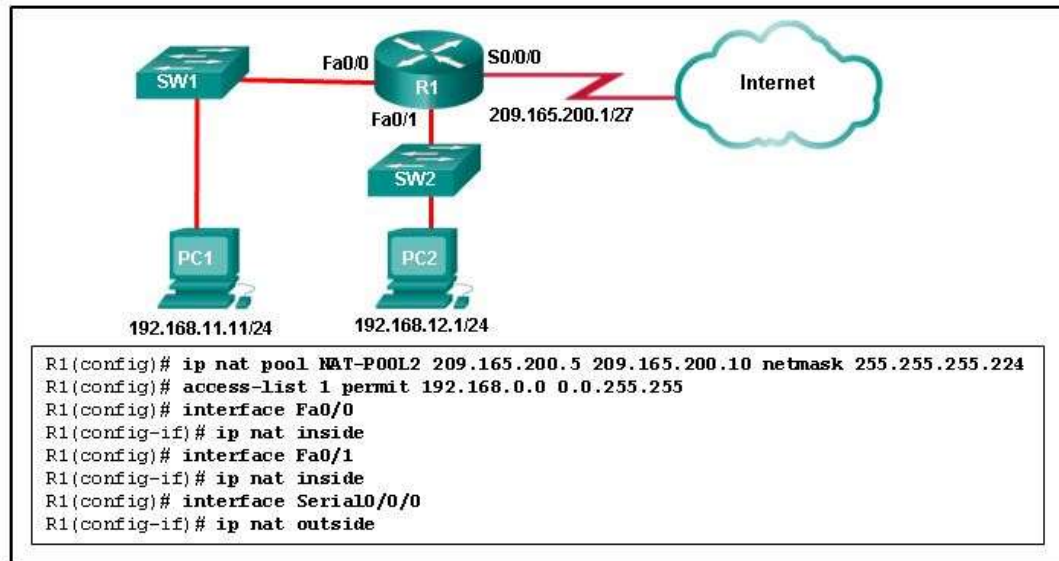   - Clients must use the information that is contained in RA messages.

- Clients must use all configuration information that is provided by a DHCPv6 server.
- Clients must use the prefix and prefix length that are provided by a DHCPv6 server and generate a random interface ID.
- Clients must use the prefix and prefix length that are provided by RA messages and obtain additional information from a DHCPv6 server.

36. **Refer to the exhibit. The users on the LAN network of R1 cannot receive an IPv6 address from the configured stateful DHCPv6 server. What is missing from the stateful DHCPv6 configuration on router R1?**

```
R1# show running-config
<output omitted>
ipv6 unicast-routing
!
ipv6 dhcp pool LAN1
 prefix-delegation 2001:DB8:5::/48 00030001000E84244E70
 dns-server 2001:DB8:5::8
 domain-name cisco.com
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 no ip address
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:5::100/48
 ipv6 dhcp server LAN1
```

CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final 012

- IPv6 has not been enabled globally on router R1.
- The DHCPv6 pool has not been bound to the LAN interface.
- The FA0/0 interface is missing the command that informs the clients to use stateful DHCPv6.
- The DHCPv6 pool does not match the IPv6 address configured on interface FA0/0.

37. **Refer to the exhibit. NAT is configured on R1 and R2. The PC is sending a request to the web server. What IPv4 address is the source IP address in the packet between R2 and the web server?**

```
R1(config)# ip nat pool NAT-POOL2 209.165.200.5 209.165.200.10 netmask 255.255.255.224
R1(config)# access-list 1 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
R1(config)# interface Fa0/0
R1(config-if)# ip nat inside
R1(config)# interface Fa0/1
R1(config-if)# ip nat inside
R1(config)# interface Serial0/0/0
R1(config-if)# ip nat outside
```

CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final 014

- 10.130.5.76
- 209.165.200.245
- 172.16.1.10
- 203.0.113.5
- 192.0.2.1
- 172.16.1.1

38. **What is a disadvantage when both sides of a communication use PAT?**
- Host IPv4 addressing is complicated.
- End-to-end IPv4 traceability is lost.
- The flexibility of connections to the Internet is reduced.
- The security of the communication is negatively impacted.

39. **Refer to the exhibit. R1 is configured for NAT as displayed. What is wrong with the configuration?**
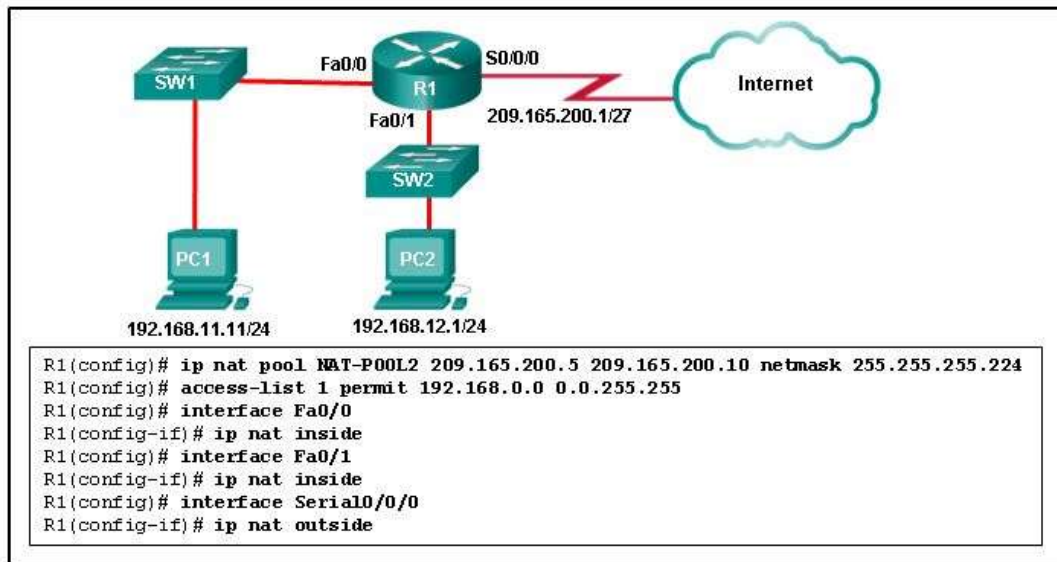
CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final 014

- Access-list 1 is misconfigured.
- NAT-POOL2 is not bound to ACL 1.
- Interface Fa0/0 should be identified as an outside NAT interface.
- The NAT pool is incorrect.

40. **A network engineer is configuring PAT on a router and has issued the command:**
    ip nat source list 1 interface serial 0/1/0 overload
    Which additional command is required to specify addresses from the 192.168.128.0/18 network as the inside local addresses?

    - access-list 1 permit 192.168.128.0 255.255.192.0
    - access-list 1 permit 192.168.128.0 0.0.127.255
    - access-list 1 permit 192.168.128.0 0.0.63.255
    - ip nat inside source list 1 pool INSIDE_NAT_POOL
    - ip nat inside source static 192.168.128.0 209.165.200.254

41. **Refer to the exhibit. A company has an internal network of 192.168.10.0/24 for their employee workstations and a DMZ network of 192.168.3.0/24 to host servers. The company uses NAT when inside hosts connect to outside network. A network administrator issues the show ip nat**

translations command to check the NAT configurations. Which one of source IPv4 addresses is translated by R1 with PAT?

```
R1# show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global      Inside local        Outside local      Outside global
--- 10.0.0.31          192.168.3.5      --- ---
tcp 10.0.0.17:1025     192.168.3.33:1025   172.16.20.5:80     172.16.20.5:80
tcp 10.0.0.18:1025     192.168.3.35:1025   172.16.20.5:80     172.16.20.5:80
tcp 10.0.0.28:1024     192.168.10.10:1025  172.16.20.5:80     172.16.20.5:80
tcp 10.0.0.28:1025     192.168.10.15:1025  172.16.20.5:80     172.16.20.5:80
tcp 10.0.0.28:1026     192.168.10.35:1025  172.16.20.5:80     172.16.20.5:80
tcp 10.0.0.31:1025     192.168.3.5:1025    172.16.20.5:80     172.16.20.5:80
```

CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final 007

- 10.0.0.31
- 192.168.3.5
- 192.168.3.33
- 192.168.10.35
- 172.16.20.5

42. **Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator has just configured address translation and is verifying the configuration. What three things can the administrator verify? (Choose three.)**

```
R1# show ip nat statistics
Total translations: 6 (2 static, 4 dynamic, 4 extended)
Outside Interfaces: Serial0/2/1
Inside Interfaces: Serial0/2/0 , FastEthernet0/0.10 , FastEthernet0/0.11 ,
FastEthernet0/0.12
Hits: 3  Misses: 4
Expired translations: 0
Dynamic mappings:
-- Inside Source
access-list 1 pool NAT refCount 4
 pool NAT: netmask 255.255.255.248
        start 209.165.200.228 end 209.165.200.230
        type generic, total addresses 3 , allocated 1 (33%), misses 0
```

CCNA2 v6.0 Practice Final 011

- Address translation is working.
- Three addresses from the NAT pool are being used by hosts.
- The name of the NAT pool is refCount.

- A standard access list numbered 1 was used as part of the configuration process.
- Two types of NAT are enabled.
- One port on the router is not participating in the address translation.

43. **Which destination do Cisco routers and switches use by default when sending syslog messages for all severity levels?**
   - console
   - nearest syslog server
   - NVRAM
   - RAM

44. **Which requirement should be checked before a network administrator performs an IOS image upgrade on a router?**
   - The FTP server is operational.
   - The old IOS image file has been deleted.
   - There is sufficient space in flash memory.
   - The desired IOS image file has been downloaded to the router.

45. **A network administrator configures a router with the command sequence:R1(config)# boot system tftp://c1900-universalk9-mz.SPA.152-4.M3.bin**
   R1(config)# boot system rom What is the effect of the command sequence?

   - On next reboot, the router will load the IOS image from ROM.
   - The router will copy the IOS image from the TFTP server and then reboot the system.
   - The router will load IOS from the TFTP server. If the image fails to load, it will load the IOS image from ROM.
   - The router will search and load a valid IOS image in the sequence of flash, TFTP, and ROM.

46. **Which three software packages are available for Cisco IOS Release 15.0?**
   - DATA
   - IPVoice
   - Security
   - Enterprise Services

- Unified Communications
- Advanced IP Services

47. **What two license states would be expected on a new Cisco router once the license has been activated? (Choose two.)**

- License Type: ipbasek9
- License Type: Permanent
- License Type: Temporary
- License State: Active, In Use
- License State: Active, Registered
- License State: On

48. **Open the PT Activity. Perform the tasks in the activity instructions and then answer the question.Which code is displayed on the web browser?**

- Great!
- It works!
- Welldone!
- Inter-VLAN configured!

49. **Fill in the blank.**

   In IPv6, all routes are level   1   ultimate routes.

50. **Fill in the blank.**

   The acronym   voip   describes the type of traffic that requires a separate VLAN, strict QoS requirements, and a one-way overall delay less than 150 ms across the network. These restrictions help to ensure traffic quality.

[TABS_R id=5617]

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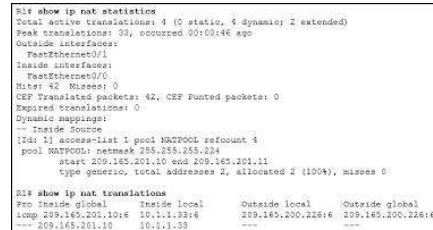
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>
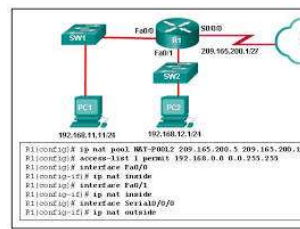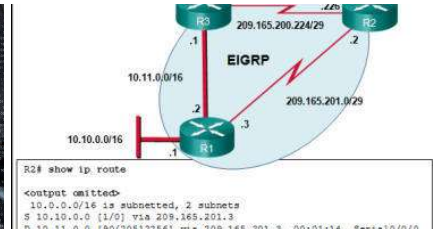> Images are avaiable. Which question that you have meet issue?
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