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CCNA v6.0 Routing and Switching – Cisco Students

2 Shares	HOME	CCNA 1 v6.0	CCNA 2 v6.0	CCNA 3 v6.0	CCNA 4 v6.0	It-essentials v6.0	CCNA Security v2.0
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ome ▶ CCNA 2 v6.0 ▶ CCNA 2 v6.0 Final Exam Answers 2018 (Option A)

CCNA 2 V6.0 FINAL EXAM ANSWERS 2018 (OPTION A)

CCNA 2 v6.0 3 May, 2017 No Comments admin CCNA 2 v6, Exam answers, Final Exam



CCNA 2 ROUTING AND SWITCHING ESSENTIALS V6.0 FINAL EXAM ANSWERS 2018 (OPTION A)

I.

```
R2# show ip route
Gateway of last resort is 10.16.100.2 to network 0.0.0.0
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 5 masks
O 10.16.100.128/27 [110/791] via 10.16.100.2, 01:32:11, Serial0/0/0
O 10.16.100.64/26 [110/791] via 10.16.100.2, 01:32:11, Serial0/0/0
C 10.16.32.0/22 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.16.16.0/20 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
C 10.16.100.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
O*E2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 10.16.100.2, 01:31:46, Serial0/0
```

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REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. WHICH HIGHLIGHTED VALUE REPRESENTS A SPECIFIC DESTINATION NETWORK IN THE ROUTING TABLE?

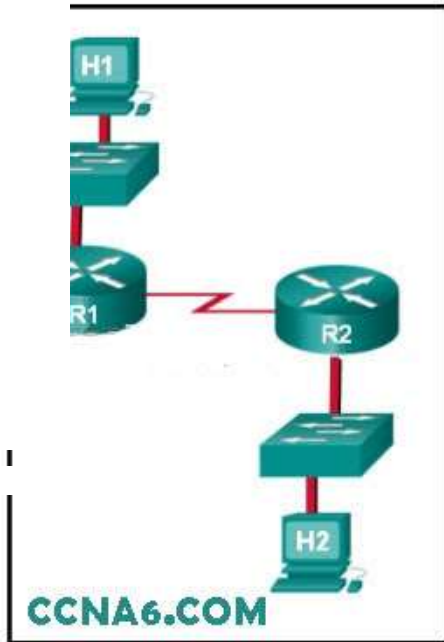
0.0.0.0

172.16.100.64*

Shares

5.100.2

2



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?

CCNA V6.0 ROUTING AND SWITCHING

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CCNA3 v6	CCNA4 v6

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1

2*

3

2

Shares

2

HIGH TYPE OF STATIC ROUTE IS CONFIGURED WITH A GREATER ADMINISTRATIVE
PRECEDENCE TO PROVIDE A BACKUP ROUTE TO A ROUTE LEARNED FROM A DYNAMIC
ROUTING PROTOCOL?

Default static route

Default static route*

Default static route

Default static route

```
C 172.16.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
S 192.168.2.0/24 [1/0] via 172.16.2.2
S 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 0/0/0
S 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.16.2.2
```

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REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. WHICH ROUTE WAS CONFIGURED AS A STATIC ROUTE TO A

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SPECIFIC NETWORK USING THE NEXT-HOP ADDRESS?

C 172.16.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

S 192.168.2.0/24 [1/0] via 172.16.2.2*

2

S 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 0/0/0

2 0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.16.2.2

HAT NETWORK PREFIX AND PREFIX-LENGTH COMBINATION IS USED TO CREATE A MULTI-STATIC ROUTE THAT WILL MATCH ANY IPV6 DESTINATION?

/128

ROUTER HAS USED THE OSPF PROTOCOL TO LEARN A ROUTE TO THE 16.32.0/19 NETWORK. WHICH COMMAND WILL IMPLEMENT A BACKUP FLOATING STATIC ROUTE TO THIS NETWORK?

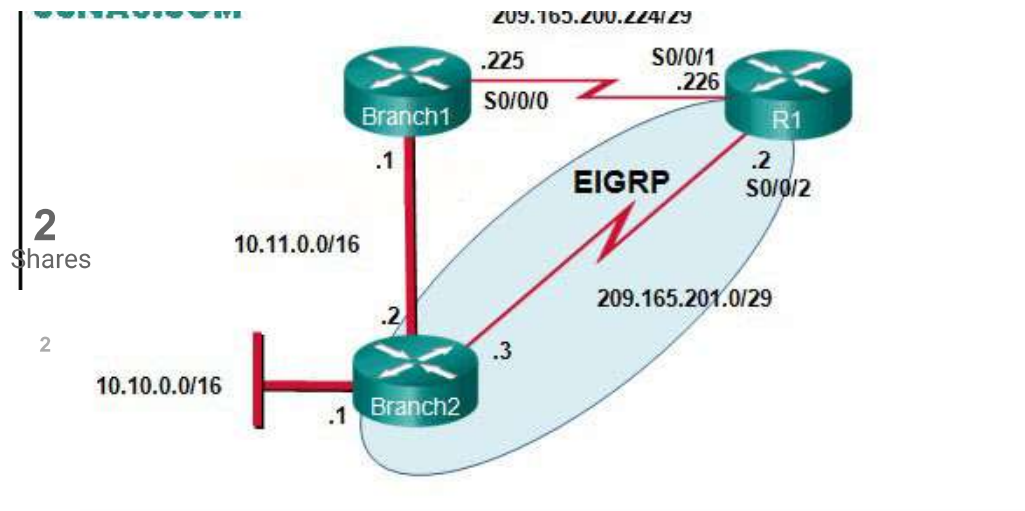
ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.240.0 S0/0/0 200

ip route 172.16.32.0 255.255.224.0 S0/0/0 200*

ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.224.0 S0/0/0 100

ip route 172.16.32.0 255.255.0.0 S0/0/0 100

7.



ER TO THE EXHIBIT. CURRENTLY ROUTER R1 USES AN EIGRP ROUTE LEARNED
M BRANCH2 TO REACH THE 10.10.0.0/16 NETWORK. WHICH FLOATING STATIC
TE WOULD CREATE A BACKUP ROUTE TO THE 10.10.0.0/16 NETWORK IN THE
VT THAT THE LINK BETWEEN R1 AND BRANCH2 GOES DOWN?

te 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0 Serial 0/0/0 100

te 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0 209.165.200.226 100

te 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0 209.165.200.225 100*

te 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0 209.165.200.225 50

8. WHICH STATEMENT DESCRIBES A ROUTE THAT HAS BEEN LEARNED DYNAMICALLY?

It is automatically updated and maintained by routing protocols.*

It is unaffected by changes in the topology of the network.

It has an administrative distance of 1.

It is identified by the prefix C in the routing table.

9. COMPARED WITH DYNAMIC ROUTES, WHAT ARE TWO ADVANTAGES OF USING STATIC ROUTES ON A ROUTER? (CHOOSE TWO.)

They improve network security.*

2

They use fewer router resources.*

2 improve the efficiency of discovering neighboring networks.

take less time to converge when the network topology changes.



automatically switch the path to the destination network when the topology changes.

10. A NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR ADDS THE DEFAULT-INFO RISE COMMAND TO THE CONFIGURATION OF A ROUTER THAT USES RIP AS THE ROUTING PROTOCOL. WHAT WILL RESULT FROM ADDING THIS COMMAND?

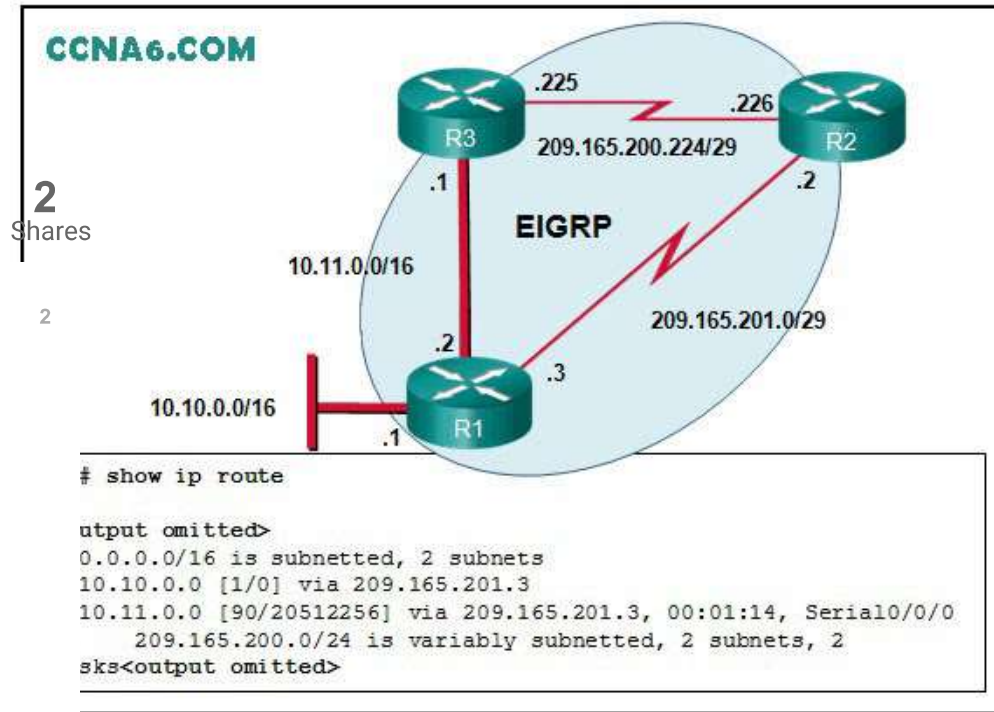
The router will be reset to the default factory information.

The router will not forward routing information that is learned from other routers.

The router will propagate a static default route in its RIP updates, if one is present.*

The router will only forward packets that originate on directly connected networks.

11.



ER TO THE EXHIBIT. WHAT IS THE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTANCE VALUE THAT
CATES THE ROUTE FOR R2 TO REACH THE 10.10.0.0/16 NETWORK?

20512256

12. A NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR REVIEWS THE ROUTING TABLE ON THE ROUTER AND SEES A ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION NETWORK 172.16.64.0/18 WITH A NEXT-HOP IP ADDRESS OF 192.168.1.1. WHAT ARE TWO DESCRIPTIONS OF THIS ROUTE? (CHOOSE TWO.)

default route

supernet route

ultimate route*

2
parent route
shares

2 ? child route*

**WHICH TWO FACTORS ARE IMPORTANT WHEN DECIDING WHICH INTERIOR
EWAY ROUTING PROTOCOL TO USE? (CHOOSE TWO.)**

ability*

selection

of convergence*

autonomous system that is used

as backbone architecture

**EMPLOYEES OF A COMPANY CONNECT THEIR WIRELESS LAPTOP COMPUTERS TO
ENTERPRISE LAN VIA WIRELESS ACCESS POINTS THAT ARE CABLED TO THE
...ERNET PORTS OF SWITCHES. AT WHICH LAYER OF THE THREE-LAYER
...IERARCHICAL NETWORK DESIGN MODEL DO THESE SWITCHES OPERATE?**

distribution

data link

physical

access*



15. WHAT IS A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE DISTRIBUTION LAYER IN THE THREE LAYER HIERARCHICAL MODEL?

acts as the backbone for the network, aggregating and distributing network traffic throughout the campus
Shares

les access to the rest of the network through switching, routing, and network access policies*

2

utes access to end users

resents the network edge

WHICH INFORMATION DOES A SWITCH USE TO POPULATE THE MAC ADDRESS TABLE?

estination MAC address and the incoming port

estination MAC address and the outgoing port

urce and destination MAC addresses and the incoming port

urce and destination MAC addresses and the outgoing port

urce MAC address and the incoming port*

he source MAC address and the outgoing port

17. 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.

18. WHICH SWITCHING METHOD DROPS FRAMES THAT FAIL THE FCS CHECK?

2
b. **store-and-forward**

2 a. **cut-through**

c. **port buffering**

and-forward switching*

19. IN WHAT SITUATION WOULD A LAYER 2 SWITCH HAVE AN IP ADDRESS FIGURED?

a. **the Layer 2 switch needs to forward user traffic to another device**

b. **the Layer 2 switch is the default gateway of user traffic**

the Layer 2 switch needs to be remotely managed*

c. **the Layer 2 switch is using a routed port**

20. A NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR IS CONFIGURING A NEW CISCO SWITCH FOR REMOTE MANAGEMENT ACCESS. WHICH THREE ITEMS MUST BE CONFIGURED ON THE SWITCH FOR THE TASK? (CHOOSE THREE.)

IP address*

VTP domain

vty lines*

default VLAN

default gateway*

loopback address

22. A NETWORK TECHNICIAN HAS BEEN ASKED TO SECURE ALL SWITCHES IN THE CAMPUS NETWORK. THE SECURITY REQUIREMENTS ARE FOR EACH SWITCH TO AUTOMATICALLY LEARN AND ADD MAC ADDRESSES TO BOTH THE ADDRESS TABLE AND THE RUNNING CONFIGURATION. WHICH PORT SECURITY CONFIGURATION WILL MEET THESE REQUIREMENTS?

Secure MAC addresses

Dynamic secure MAC addresses

Secure MAC addresses

secure MAC addresses*

23. A NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR IS CONFIGURING PORT SECURITY ON A CISCO SWITCH. WHEN A VIOLATION OCCURS, WHICH VIOLATION MODE THAT IS CONFIGURED ON AN INTERFACE WILL CAUSE PACKETS WITH AN UNKNOWN SOURCE ADDRESS TO BE DROPPED WITH NO NOTIFICATION SENT?

restrict

protect*

shutdown

23. TWO EMPLOYEES IN THE SALES DEPARTMENT WORK DIFFERENT SHIFTS WITH THEIR LAPTOP COMPUTERS AND SHARE THE SAME ETHERNET PORT IN THE OFFICE. WHICH SET OF COMMANDS WOULD ALLOW ONLY THESE TWO LAPTOPS TO USE THE

ETHERNET PORT AND CREATE VIOLATION LOG ENTRY WITHOUT SHUTTING DOWN THE PORT IF A VIOLATION OCCURS?

```
switchport mode access
```

```
switchport port-security
```

2

Shares

```
switchport mode access
```

```
port port-security
```

2

```
port port-security maximum 2
```

```
port port-security mac-address sticky
```

```
port port-security violation restrict*
```

```
port mode access
```

```
port port-security maximum 2
```

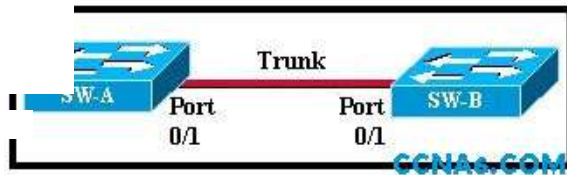
```
port port-security mac-address sticky
```

```
port mode access
```

```
port port-security maximum 2
```

```
port port-security mac-address sticky
```

```
port port-security violation protect
```



REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. WHAT PROTOCOL SHOULD BE CONFIGURED ON SW-A PORT 0/1 IF IT IS TO SEND TRAFFIC FROM MULTIPLE VLANS TO SWITCH SW-B?

Spanning Tree

RIP v2

IEEE 802.1Q*

ARP

Rapid Spanning Tree

2

25.

A CISCO CATALYST SWITCH HAS BEEN ADDED TO SUPPORT THE USE OF MULTIPLE VLS AS PART OF AN ENTERPRISE NETWORK. THE NETWORK TECHNICIAN FINDS IT NECESSARY TO CLEAR ALL VLAN INFORMATION FROM THE SWITCH IN ORDER TO INCORPORATE A NEW NETWORK DESIGN. WHAT SHOULD THE TECHNICIAN DO TO ACCOMPLISH THIS TASK?

the startup configuration and reboot the switch.

the running configuration and reboot the switch.

the startup configuration and the vlan.dat file in the flash memory of the switch and reboot the switch.*

the IP address that is assigned to the management VLAN and reboot the switch.

WHAT VLANS ARE ALLOWED ACROSS A TRUNK WHEN THE RANGE OF ALLOWED VLANS IS SET TO THE DEFAULT VALUE?

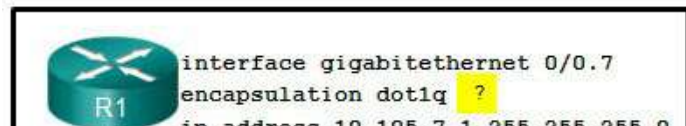
All VLANs will be allowed across the trunk.*

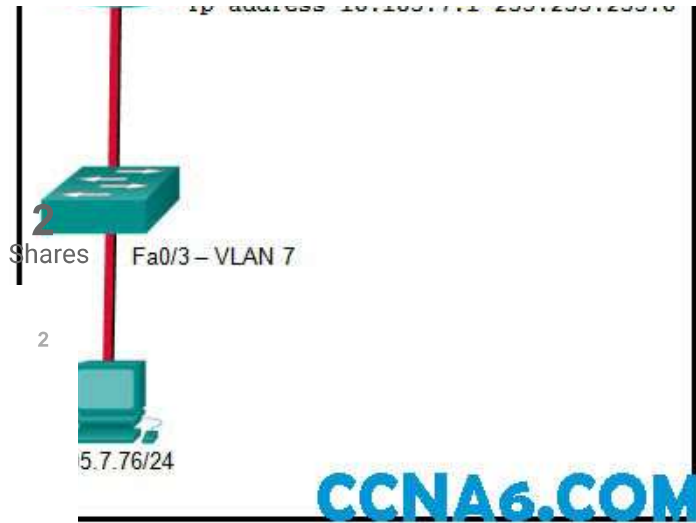
Only VLAN 1 will be allowed across the trunk.

Only the native VLAN will be allowed across the trunk.

The switches will negotiate via VTP which VLANs to allow across the trunk.

27.





ER TO THE EXHIBIT. A NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR IS CONFIGURING INTER-VLAN
TING ON A NETWORK. FOR NOW, ONLY ONE VLAN IS BEING USED, BUT MORE WILL
DDED SOON. WHAT IS THE MISSING PARAMETER THAT IS SHOWN AS THE
HLIGHTED QUESTION MARK IN THE GRAPHIC?

tifies the subinterface.

itifies the VLAN number.*

tifies the native VLAN number.

It identifies the type of encapsulation that is used.

It identifies the number of hosts that are allowed on the interface.

**28. A NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR IS DESIGNING AN ACL. THE NETWORKS
192.168.1.0/25, 192.168.0.0/25, 192.168.0.128/25, 192.168.1.128/26, AND
192.168.1.192/26 ARE AFFECTED BY THE ACL. WHICH WILDCARD MASK, IF ANY, IS THE
MOST EFFICIENT TO USE WHEN SPECIFYING ALL OF THESE NETWORKS IN A SINGLE
ACL PERMIT ENTRY?**

0 0 0 1 2 7

0.0.0.255

0.0.1.255*

2
0.0.255.255

2. The ACL command and wildcard mask should not be used to specify these particular networks or other traffic will be blocked or denied and present a security risk.

THE COMPUTERS USED BY THE NETWORK ADMINISTRATORS FOR A SCHOOL ARE IN THE 10.7.0.0/27 NETWORK. WHICH TWO COMMANDS ARE NEEDED AT A MINIMUM TO APPLY AN ACL THAT WILL ENSURE THAT ONLY DEVICES THAT ARE USED BY THE NETWORK ADMINISTRATORS WILL BE ALLOWED TELNET ACCESS TO THE ROUTERS? (CHOOSE TWO.)

s-class 5 in*

s-list 5 deny any

s-list standard VTY
t 10.7.0.0 0.0.0.127

s-list 5 permit 10.7.0.0 0.0.0.31*

ip access-group 5 out

ip access-group 5 in

30. A NETWORK ENGINEER HAS CREATED A STANDARD ACL TO CONTROL SSH ACCESS TO A ROUTER. WHICH COMMAND WILL APPLY THE ACL TO THE VTY LINES?

access-group 11 in

access-class 11 in*

access-list 11 in

access-list 110 in

3. WHAT IS THE REASON WHY THE DHCPREQUEST MESSAGE IS SENT AS A BROADCAST DURING THE DHCPV4 PROCESS?

- 2 **to notify other DHCP servers on the subnet that the IP address was leased***

to notify other hosts not to request the same IP address



hosts on other subnets to receive the information

routers to fill their routing tables with this new information

4. WHICH SET OF COMMANDS WILL CONFIGURE A ROUTER AS A DHCP SERVER THAT WILL ASSIGN IPV4 ADDRESSES TO THE 192.168.100.0/23 LAN WHILE RESERVING THE FIRST 10 AND THE LAST ADDRESSES FOR STATIC ASSIGNMENT?

```
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.100.1 192.168.100.10
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.100.254
ip dhcp pool LAN-POOL-100
network 192.168.100.0 255.255.255.0
ip default-gateway 192.168.100.1
```

ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.100.1 192.168.100.10

ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.100.254


```
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.101.254
ip dhcp pool LAN-POOL-100
network 192.168.100.0 255.255.254.0
default-router 192.168.100.1*
```

```
dhcp pool LAN-POOL-100
```

```
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.100.1 192.168.100.9
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.100.254
network 192.168.100.0 255.255.254.0
default-router 192.168.101.1
```

```
p excluded-address 192.168.100.1 192.168.100.9
p excluded-address 192.168.101.254
p pool LAN-POOL-100
network 192.168.100.0 255.255.254.0
default-gateway 192.168.100.1
```

WHICH COMMAND, WHEN ISSUED IN THE INTERFACE CONFIGURATION MODE OF A R1, ENABLES THE INTERFACE TO ACQUIRE AN IPV4 ADDRESS AUTOMATICALLY FROM AN ISP, WHEN THAT LINK TO THE ISP IS ENABLED?

p pool

ress dhcp*

e dhcp

helper-address

34.

```
R1# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
R1(config)# ipv6 dhcp pool ACAD_CLASS
R1(config-dhcp)# dns-server 2001:db8:acad:a1::10
R1(config-dhcp)# domain-name netacad.net
R1(config-dhcp)# exit
R1(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:a1::1/64
```

```

R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:1::1/64
R1(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp-server ACAD_CLASS
R1(config-if)# ipv6 nd other-config-flag
R1(config-if)# end
R1#

R1# show ipv6 dhcp pool
DHCPv6 pool: ACAD_CLASS
  DNS server: 2001:DB8:ACAD:A1::10
  Domain name: netacad.net
  Active clients: 0

```

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ER TO THE EXHIBIT. A NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR IS CONFIGURING A ROUTER AS A
PV6 SERVER. THE ADMINISTRATOR ISSUES A SHOW IPV6 DHCP POOL COMMAND
/VERIFY THE CONFIGURATION. WHICH STATEMENT EXPLAINS THE REASON THAT
NUMBER OF ACTIVE CLIENTS IS 0?

efault gateway address is not provided in the pool.

ents have communicated with the DHCPv6 server yet.



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The IPv6 DHCP pool configuration has no IPv6 address range specified.

The state is not maintained by the DHCPv6 server under stateless DHCPv6 operation.*

35.

```

R1# show running-config
<output omitted>
ipv6 unicast-routing

```

```

!
ipv6 dhcp pool LAN1
prefix-delegation 2001:DB8:8::/48 00030001000E84244E70
dns-server 2001:DB8:8::8
domain-name cisco.com
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:8::100/48
ipv6 nd other-config-flag
v6 dhcp server LAN1

```

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ER TO THE EXHIBIT. WHICH STATEMENT SHOWN IN THE OUTPUT ALLOWS ROUTER
TO RESPOND TO STATELESS DHCPV6 REQUESTS?

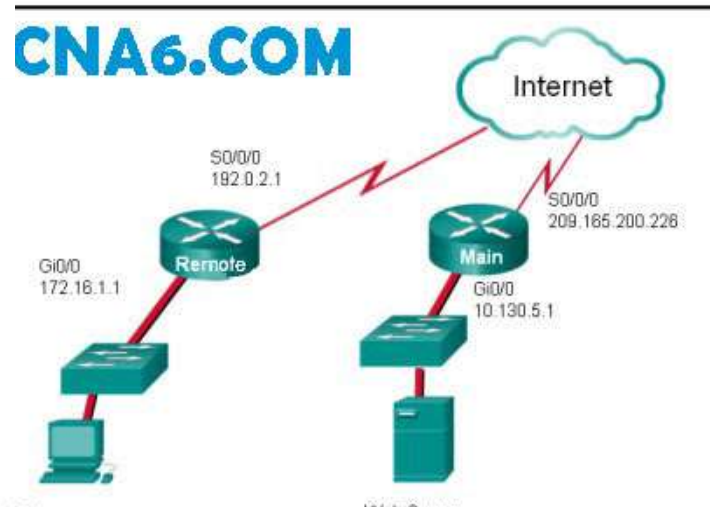
unicast-routing

server 2001:DB8:8::8

dhcp server LAN1

nd other-config-flag*

prefix-delegation 2001:DB8:8::/48 00030001000E84244E70



PC
 Inside Local: 172.16.1.10
 Inside Global: 203.0.113.5

Web Server
 Inside Local: 10.130.5.76
 Inside Global: 209.165.200.245

REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. NAT IS CONFIGURED ON REMOTE AND MAIN. THE PC IS SENDING A REQUEST TO THE WEB SERVER. WHAT IPV4 ADDRESS IS THE SOURCE IP ADDRESS IN THE PACKET BETWEEN MAIN AND THE WEB SERVER?

0.5.76

55.200.245

.113.5*

5.1.10

2.1

55.200.226

Inside global	Inside local	Outside local	Outside global
209.165.200.225	192.168.1.10	---	---
209.165.200.235	192.168.10.10	---	---

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REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. WHICH TWO STATEMENTS ARE CORRECT BASED ON THE OUTPUT AS SHOWN IN THE EXHIBIT? (CHOOSE TWO.)

The output is the result of the show ip nat translations command.*

The host with the address 209.165.200.235 will respond to requests by using a source address of 192.168.10.10.*

The host with the address 209.165.200.235 will respond to requests by using a source address of 209.165.200.235.

Traffic with the destination address of a public web server will be sourced from the IP of 192.168.1.10.

The output is the result of the show ip nat statistics command.

38.
2

```

R2(config)# ip nat pool NAT-POOL2 209.165.200.226 209.165.200.240 netmask 255.255.255.224
R2(config)# access-list 1 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
R2(config)# ip nat inside source list 100 pool NAT-POOL2 overload
R2(config)# interface Serial0/0/0
R2(config-if)# ip nat inside
R2(config)# interface Serial0/1/0
R2(config-if)# ip nat outside
  
```

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EXHIBIT. A NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR HAS CONFIGURED R2 FOR PAT.
IS THE CONFIGURATION INCORRECT?

Static NAT entry is missing.

NAT-POOL2 is bound to the wrong ACL.*

Access-list 1 does not define the list of addresses to be translated.

Overload keyword should not have been applied.

A COLLEGE MARKETING DEPARTMENT HAS A NETWORKED STORAGE DEVICE THAT
HAS THE IP ADDRESS 10.18.7.5, TCP PORT 443 FOR ENCRYPTION, AND UDP PORT
365 FOR VIDEO STREAMING. THE COLLEGE ALREADY USES PAT ON THE ROUTER
THAT CONNECTS TO THE INTERNET. THE ROUTER INTERFACE HAS THE PUBLIC IP
ADDRESS OF 209.165.200.225/30. THE IP NAT POOL CURRENTLY USES THE IP
ADDRESSES RANGING FROM 209.165.200.228-236. WHICH CONFIGURATION WOULD
THE NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR ADD TO ALLOW THIS DEVICE TO BE ACCESSED BY THE
MARKETING PERSONNEL FROM HOME?

ip nat pool mktv 10.18.7.5 10.18.7.5

ip nat outside source static 10.18.7.5 209.165.200.225

ip nat outside source static 10.18.7.5 209.165.200.225 443

ip nat inside source static tcp 10.18.7.5 443 209.165.200.225 443

ip nat inside source static udp 10.18.7.5 4365 209.165.200.225 4365*

ip nat inside source static tcp 209.165.200.225 443 10.18.7.5 443

ip nat inside source static udp 209.165.200.225 4365 10.18.7.5 4365

2
Shares

2 dditional configuration is necessary

```
show ip nat translations
Inside global      Inside local      Outside local      Outside global
209.165.200.225:1405 10.6.15.1:1405 209.165.202.141:80 209.165.202.141:80
209.165.200.225:1406 10.6.15.1:1406 198.51.100.3:80    198.51.100.3:80
```

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**ER TO THE EXHIBIT. BASED ON THE OUTPUT THAT IS SHOWN, WHAT TYPE OF NAT
BEEN IMPLEMENTED?**

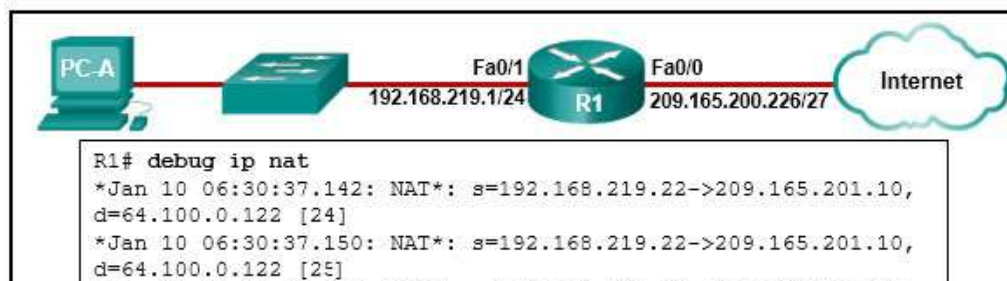
nic NAT with a pool of two public IP addresses

sing an external interface*

NAT with one entry

static NAT with a NAT pool

41.



```
*Jan 10 06:30:37.154: NAT*: s=192.168.219.22->209.165.201.10,
d=64.100.0.122 [26]
*Jan 10 06:30:37.158: NAT*: s=192.168.219.22->209.165.201.10,
d=64.100.0.122 [27]
*Jan 10 06:30:37.162: NAT*: s=192.168.219.22->209.165.201.10,
d=64.100.0.122 [28]
```

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2

Shares

REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. AN ADMINISTRATOR IS TRYING TO CONFIGURE PAT ON R1, BUT A IS UNABLE TO ACCESS THE INTERNET. THE ADMINISTRATOR TRIES TO PING A SERVER ON THE INTERNET FROM PC-A AND COLLECTS THE DEBUGS THAT ARE SHOWN IN THE EXHIBIT. BASED ON THIS OUTPUT, WHAT IS MOST LIKELY THE CAUSE OF THE PROBLEM?

2

The address on Fa0/0 should be 64.100.0.1.

The NAT source access list matches the wrong address range.

The inside global address is not on the same subnet as the ISP.*

The inside and outside NAT interfaces have been configured backwards.

A NETWORK ENGINEER IS INTERESTED IN OBTAINING SPECIFIC INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE OPERATION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTION AND ACCESS LAYER CISCO DEVICES. WHICH COMMAND PROVIDES COMMON INFORMATION RELEVANT TO BOTH TYPES OF DEVICES?

show ip protocols

show ip interface

show cdp neighbors*

show port-security

show mac-address-table



43. WHICH TWO STATEMENTS ARE CORRECT IF A CONFIGURED NTP MASTER ON A NETWORK CANNOT REACH ANY CLOCK WITH A LOWER STRATUM NUMBER? (CHOOSE TWO.)

The NTP master will claim to be synchronized at the configured stratum number.*

2

Shares

The NTP master will be the clock with 1 as its stratum number.

2

P server with a higher stratum number will become the master.

systems will be willing to synchronize to that master using NTP.*

TP master will lower its stratum number.

WHAT ARE THREE FUNCTIONS PROVIDED BY THE SYSLOG SERVICE? (CHOOSE THREE.)

her logging information for monitoring and troubleshooting*

ect the type of logging information that is captured*

icify the destinations of captured messages*

iodically poll agents for data

to provide statistics on packets that are flowing through a Cisco device

to provide traffic analysis

45.

```
Nov 30 11:00:24 EST: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by vty0 (10.64.2.2)
```

REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. AN ADMINISTRATOR IS EXAMINING THE MESSAGE IN A SYSLOG SERVER. WHAT CAN BE DETERMINED FROM THE MESSAGE?

STAGE SERVER. WHAT CAN BE DETERMINED FROM THE MESSAGE?

This is a notification message for a normal but significant condition.*

This is an alert message for which immediate action is needed.

2 This is an error message for which warning conditions exist.
Shares

is an error message that indicates the system is unusable.

2

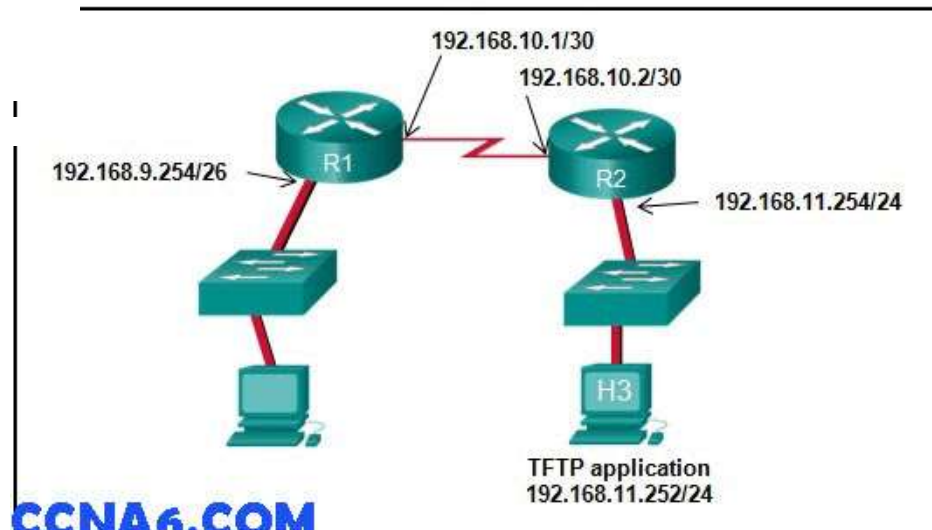
**WHEN A CUSTOMER PURCHASES A CISCO IOS 15.0 SOFTWARE PACKAGE, WHAT
VES AS THE RECEIPT FOR THAT CUSTOMER AND IS USED TO OBTAIN THE LICENSE
VELL?**

are Claim Certificate

ser License Agreement

e Device Identifier

ct Activation Key*



REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. THE NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR ENTERS THESE COMMANDS INTO THE R1 ROUTER:

R1# COPY RUNNING-CONFIG TFTP
2 ADDRESS OR NAME OF REMOTE HOST [/]?

2 IN THE ROUTER PROMPTS FOR AN ADDRESS OR REMOTE HOST NAME, WHAT IP ADDRESS SHOULD THE ADMINISTRATOR ENTER AT THE PROMPT?

58.9.254

58.10.1

58.10.2

68.11.252*

58.11.254

MATCH THE ROUTER MEMORY TYPE THAT PROVIDES THE PRIMARY STORAGE FOR ROUTER FEATURE. (NOT ALL OPTIONS ARE USED.)

flash	console access
NVRAM	full operating system
RAM	limited operating system
ROM	routing table
	startup configuration file

Place the options in the following order.

— not scored —

full operating system - flash

run operating system -> **flash**

limited operating system -> **ROM**

routing table -> **RAM**

startup configuration file -> **NVRAM**

49. MATCH EACH BORDERLESS SWITCHED NETWORK PRINCIPLE TO ITS DESCRIPTION. (NOT ALL OPTIONS ARE USED.)

2

Match each borderless switched network principle to its description. (Not all options are used.)

resiliency	Layers minimize the number of devices on any one tier that share a single point of failure.
hierarchical	Each layer has specific roles and functions that can scale easily.
modularity	This provides "always-on" dependability.
flexibility	This provides quality of service and additional security.
	This shares the network traffic load across all network resources.

the options in the following order:

hierarchical

modularity

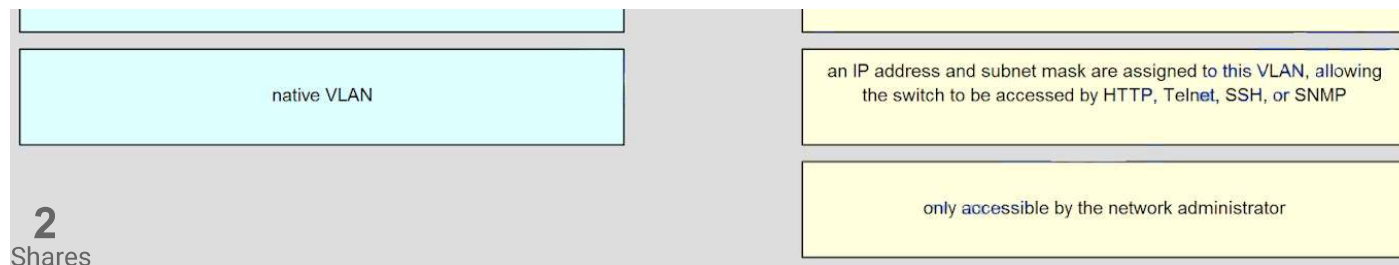
resiliency

flexibility

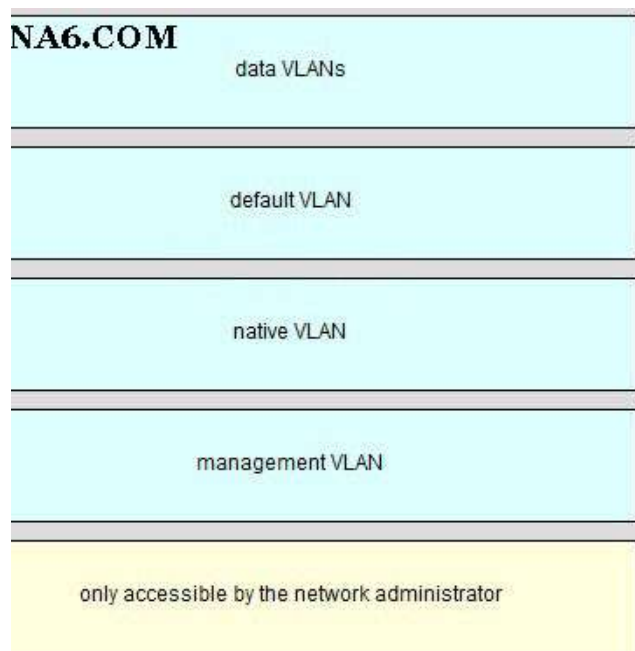
scalability

50. MATCH THE DESCRIPTION TO THE CORRECT VLAN TYPE. (NOT ALL OPTIONS ARE USED.)

default VLAN	configured to carry user generated traffic
management VLAN	all switch ports are assigned to this VLAN after initial bootup of the switch
data VLANs	carries untagged traffic



2 NA6.COM



... WHICH TYPE OF TRAFFIC IS DESIGNED FOR A NATIVE VLAN?

management

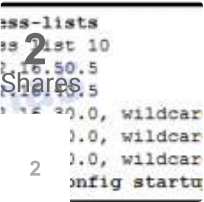
user-generated

tagged

untagged*

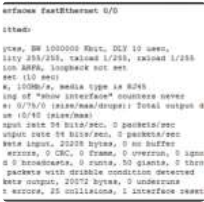
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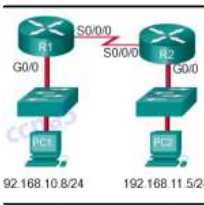
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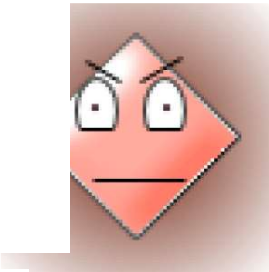
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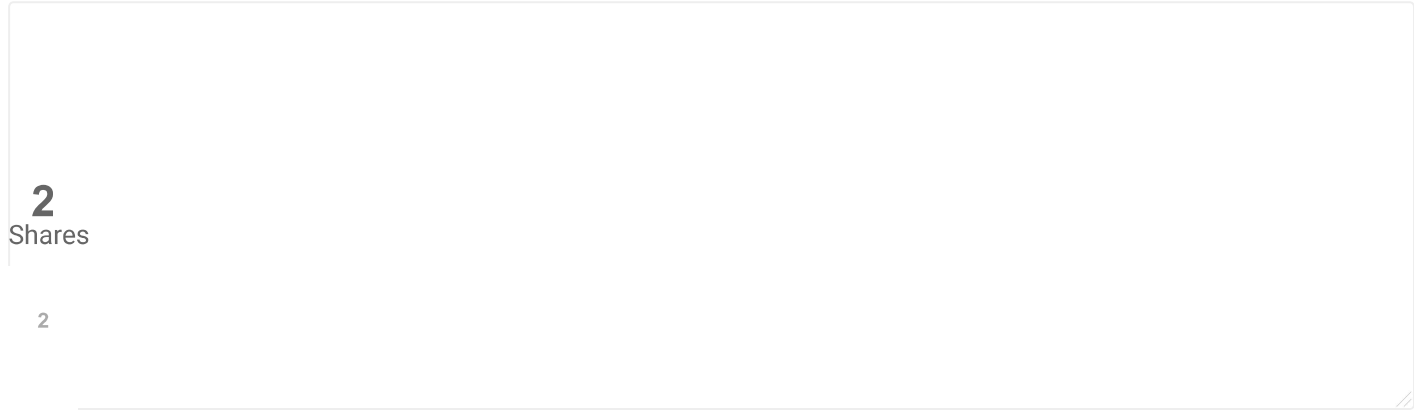
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