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Posted on June 16, 2017 by admin

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Categories

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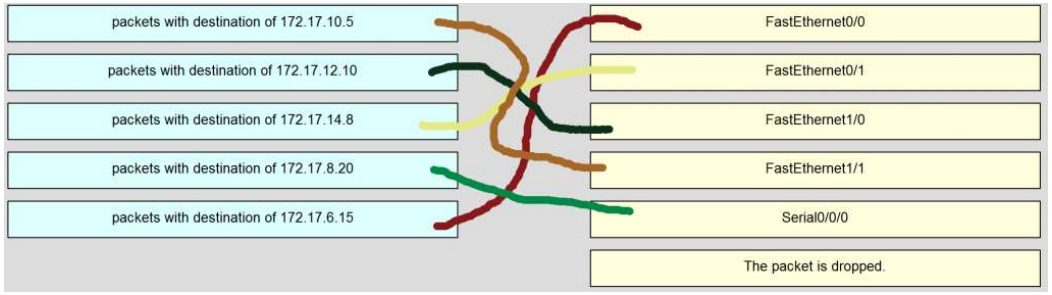
Answer – CCNA3 v6.0

1. **A network technician is configuring port security on a LAN switch interface. The security policy requires host MAC addresses to be learned dynamically, stored in the address table, and saved to the switch running configuration. Which command does the technician need to add to the following configuration to implement this policy? Switch(config)# interface fa0/1**
   Switch(config-if)# switchport mode access
   Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security

   - Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security maximum 40
   - Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address
   - Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address sticky
   - Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address 000B.FCFF.E880
2. **On which switch interface would an administrator configure an IP address so that the switch can be managed remotely?**
   - FastEthernet0/1
   - VLAN 1
   - vty 0
   - console 0
3. **Refer to the exhibit. Match the packets with their destination IP address to the exiting interface on the router. (Not all targets are used.)**

   - 

CCENT ICND1 100-105 01

4. **Refer to the exhibit. A ping to PC3 is issued from PC0, PC1, and PC2 in this exact order. Which MAC addresses will be contained in the S1 MAC address table that is associated with the Fa0/1 port?**
   - just PC0 and PC1 MAC addresses

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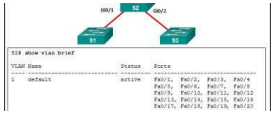

CCENT (ICND1) Practice...

- just the PC0 MAC address
- PC0, PC1, and PC2 MAC addresses
- just the PC1 MAC address
- just the PC2 MAC address

5. **Which feature on a Cisco router permits the forwarding of traffic for which there is no specific route?**
   - next-hop
   - gateway of last resort
   - route source
   - outgoing interface
6. **Fill in the blank.**
   When port security is enabled, a switch port uses the default violation mode of shutdown until specifically configured to use a different violation mode.
7. **Refer to the exhibit. Inter-VLAN communication between VLAN 10, VLAN 20, and VLAN 30 is not successful. What is the problem?**
   - The access interfaces do not have IP addresses and each should be configured with an IP address.
   - The switch interface FastEthernet0/1 is configured as an access interface and should be configured as a trunk interface.
   - The switch interface FastEthernet0/1 is configured to not negotiate and should be configured to negotiate.
   - The switch interfaces FastEthernet0/2, FastEthernet0/3, and FastEthernet0/4 are configured to not negotiate and should be configured to negotiate.
8. **Which two issues might cause excessive runt and giant frames in an Ethernet network? (Choose two.)**
   - native VLAN mismatch
   - damaged cable connector
   - a malfunctioning NIC
   - excessive collisions
   - using the incorrect cable type
   - incorrectly configured auto-MDIX feature

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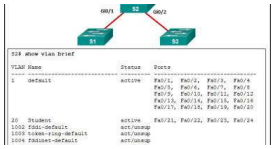
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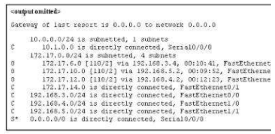
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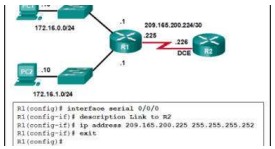
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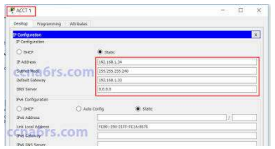
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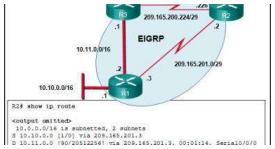
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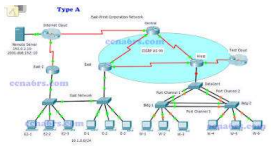
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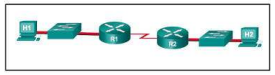
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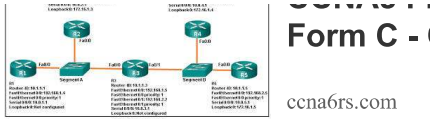

9. **How will a router handle static routing differently if Cisco Express Forwarding is disabled?**
   - It will not perform recursive lookups.
   - Serial point-to-point interfaces will require fully specified static routes to avoid routing inconsistencies.
   - Ethernet multiaccess interfaces will require fully specified static routes to avoid routing inconsistencies.
   - Static routes that use an exit interface will be unnecessary.
10. **Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator is reviewing port and VLAN assignments on switch S2 and notices that interfaces Gi0/1 and Gi0/2 are not included in the output. Why would the interfaces be missing from the output?**
   - There is a native VLAN mismatch between the switches.
   - There is no media connected to the interfaces.
   - They are administratively shut down.
   - They are configured as trunk interfaces.
11. **Which address type is not supported in IPv6?**
   - private
   - multicast
   - unicast
   - broadcast
12. **What is the purpose of setting the native VLAN separate from data VLANs?**
   - The native VLAN is for carrying VLAN management traffic only.
   - The security of management frames that are carried in the native VLAN can be enhanced.
   - A separate VLAN should be used to carry uncommon untagged frames to avoid bandwidth contention on data VLANs.
   - The native VLAN is for routers and switches to exchange their management information, so it should be different from data VLANs.
13. **Which two devices allow hosts on different VLANs to communicate with each other? (Choose two.)**
   - Layer 2 switch

- Layer 3 switch
- hub
- repeater
- router

14. **14. Question**

How many /30 subnets can be created from one /27 subnet?

- 2
- 4
- 6
- 8

15. Question

A network administrator is using the router-on-a-stick model to configure a switch and a router for inter-VLAN routing. What configuration should be made on the switch port that connects to the router?

- Configure the port as an access port and a member of VLAN1.
- Configure the port as an 802.1q trunk port.
- Configure the port as a trunk port and assign it to VLAN1.
- Configure it as a trunk port and allow only untagged traffic.

16. Question

A network administrator is designing an IPv4 addressing scheme and requires these subnets.

1 subnet of 100 hosts
2 subnets of 80 hosts
2 subnets of 30 hosts
4 subnets of 20 hosts

Which combination of subnets and masks will provide the best addressing plan for these requirements?

- 9 subnets of 126 hosts with a 255.255.255.128 mask
- 3 subnets of 126 hosts with a 255.255.255.128 mask
6 subnets of 30 hosts with a 255.255.255.224 mask
- 3 subnets of 126 hosts with a 255.255.255.192 mask
6 subnets of 30 hosts with a 255.255.255.240 mask
- 1 subnet of 126 hosts with a 255.255.255.192 mask
2 subnets of 80 hosts with a 255.255.255.224 mask
6 subnets of 30 hosts with a 255.255.255.240 mask

17. Question

A network administrator has been allocated the IPv4 10.10.240.0/20 block of addresses for a LAN. Two devices on two different, but contiguous, subnets on the LAN have been assigned the addresses 10.10.247.1/21 and 10.10.248.10/24, respectively. The administrator has to create a third subnet from the remaining address range. To optimize the use of this address space, the new subnet will follow on directly from the existing subnets. What is the first available host address in the next available subnet?

- 10.10.248.17
- 10.10.249.1
- 10.10.250.1
- 10.10.255.17

18. Question

When creating an IPv6 static route, when must a next-hop IPv6 address and an exit interface both be specified?

- when CEF is enabled
- when the static route is a default route
- when the next hop is a link-local address
- when the exit interface is a point-to-point interface

SFR B

19. Question

Which statement describes the Cisco License Manager?

- It is a free, standalone software application for deploying Cisco software licenses across the network.
- It is a web-based portal for getting and registering individual software licenses.
- It is a centralized TFTP server that enables control of the number and revision level of Cisco IOS images.

- It is an organized collection of processes and components used to activate Cisco IOS software feature sets by obtaining and validating Cisco software licenses.

20. Question

After a license has been purchased and installed, what is the next step that is required before it is activated?

- Reboot the router.
- Copy the running configuration to NVRAM.
- Copy the running configuration to flash.
- Issue the license boot module technology-package command.

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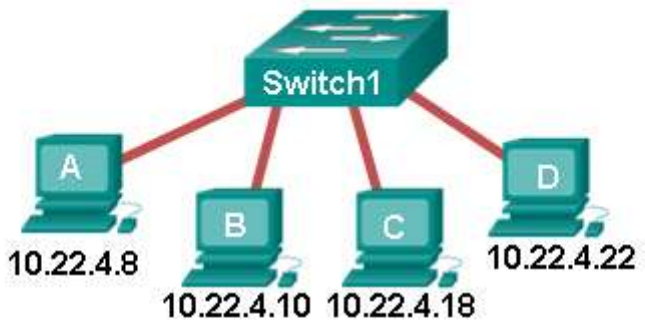
21. Question

An administrator wants to replace the configuration file on a Cisco router by loading a new configuration file from a TFTP server. What two things does the administrator need to know before performing this task? (Choose two.)

- [ ] router IP address
- [ ] TFTP server IP address
- [ ] name of the configuration file that is currently stored on the router
- [ ] name of the configuration file that is stored on the TFTP server
- [ ] configuration register value

22. Question

Refer to the exhibit. A switch with a default configuration connects four hosts. The ARP table for host A is shown. What happens when host A wants to send an IP packet to host D?



ARP Table Host A

Internet Address	Physical Address	Type
10.22.4.10	AA:AA:AA:AA:AA:AA	dynamic
10.22.4.18	BB:BB:BB:BB:BB:BB	dynamic

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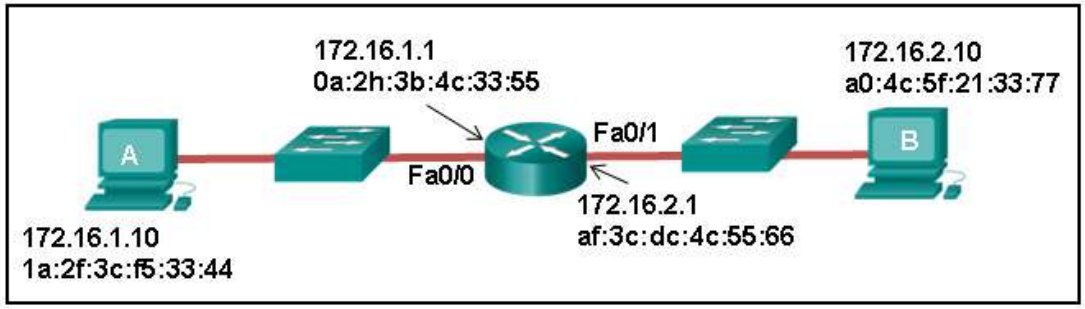
- Host A sends an ARP request to the MAC address of host D. Host D responds with its IP address.
- Host D sends an ARP request to host A. Host A responds with its MAC address.
- Host A sends out the packet to the switch. The switch adds the MAC address for host D to the frame and forwards it to the network.
- Host A sends out a broadcast of FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF. Every other host connected to the switch receives the broadcast and host D responds with its MAC address.

SFR B

23. Question

Refer to the exhibit. Host A sends a data packet to host B. What will be the addressing information of the data packet when it reaches host B?



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Source	Destination	Source	Destination	Data
af:3c:dc:4c:55:66	a0:4c:5f:21:33:77	172.16.1.10	172.16.2.10	

the correct answer is option 1

Source	Destination	Source	Destination	Data
af:3c:dc:4c:55:66	a0:4c:5f:21:33:77	172.16.2.1	172.16.2.10	

Source	Destination	Source	Destination	Data
0a:2h:3b:4c:33:55	a0:4c:5f:21:33:77	172.16.2.1	172.16.2.10	

Source	Destination	Source	Destination	Data
1a:2f:3c:f5:33:44	a0:4c:5f:21:33:77	172.16.1.10	172.16.2.10	

24. Question

A user sends an HTTP request to a web server on a remote network. During encapsulation for this request, what information is added to the address field of a frame to indicate the destination?

- the MAC address of the destination host
- the network domain of the destination host
- the MAC address of the default gateway
- the IP address of the default gateway

25. Question

An administrator who is troubleshooting connectivity issues on a switch notices that a switch port configured for port security is in the err-disabled state. After verifying the cause of the violation, how should the administrator re-enable the port without disrupting network operation?

- Reboot the switch.
- Issue the no shutdown command on the interface.
- Issue the no switchport port-security command, then re-enable port security.
- Issue the no switchport port-security violation shutdown command on the interface.

26. Question

Refer to the exhibit. A network technician issues the command show vlan to verify the VLAN configuration. Based on the output, which port should be assigned with native VLAN?

```
SW1# show vlan

VLAN   Name           Status  Ports
---- --------------- ------- -------------------
1    default         active  Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/21
                             Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Gig0/1, Gig0/2
10   Office1         active  Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4, Fa0/5
                             Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10
20   Management      active  Fa0/24
30   Administration  active  Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15

<output omitted>
```

CCENT (ICND1) 015

- Gig0/1
- Fa0/12
- Fa0/20
- Fa0/24

27. Question

Data is being sent from a source PC to a destination server. Which three statements correctly describe the function of TCP or UDP in this situation? (Choose three.)

- The UDP destination port number identifies the application or service on the server which will handle the data.
- TCP is the preferred protocol when a function requires lower network overhead.
- UDP segments are encapsulated within IP packets for transport across the network.
- The source port field identifies the running application or service that will handle data returning to the PC.
- The TCP source port number identifies the sending host on the network.

- [ ] The TCP process running on the PC randomly selects the destination port when establishing a session with the server.

28. Question

Which three statements characterize UDP? (Choose three.)

- [ ] UDP provides basic connectionless transport layer functions.
- [ ] UDP provides connection-oriented, fast transport of data at Layer 3.
- [ ] UDP relies on application layer protocols for error detection.
- [ ] UDP is a low overhead protocol that does not provide sequencing or flow control mechanisms.
- [ ] UDP relies on IP for error detection and recovery.
- [ ] UDP provides sophisticated flow control mechanisms.

29. Question

What are two reasons why an administrator might choose to use static routing rather than dynamic routing? (Choose two.)

- [ ] Static routing is easier to maintain in large networks.
- [ ] Static routing is more secure.
- [ ] Static routing is more scalable.
- [ ] Static routing uses less router processing and bandwidth.
- [ ] Static routing does not require complete knowledge of the whole network.

30. Question

A network engineer is troubleshooting connectivity issues among interconnected Cisco routers and switches. Which command should the engineer use to find the IP address information, host name, and IOS version of neighboring network devices?

- show version
- show ip route
- show interfaces
- show cdp neighbors detail

31. Question

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator issues the show lldp neighbors command to display information about neighboring devices. What can be determined based on the information?

```
A1# show lldp neighbors
<output omitted>

Device ID          Local Intf     Hold-time  Capability      Port ID
B1                 Fa0/5          99         R               Fa0/1
C1                 Fa0/4          120        B               Fa0/3
```

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- Device B1 is a WLAN access point.
- Device C1 is a switch.
- Device A1 is connected to the port Fa0/5 on device B1.
- Device C1 is connected to device B1 through the port Fa0/3.

32. Question

What are three characteristics of the CSMA/CD process? (Choose three.)

- [ ] Devices can be configured with a higher transmission priority.
- [ ] A jam signal indicates that the collision has cleared and the media is not busy.
- [ ] A device listens and waits until the media is not busy before transmitting.

- [ ] The device with the electronic token is the only one that can transmit after a collision.
- [ ] All of the devices on a segment see data that passes on the network medium.
- [ ] After detecting a collision, hosts can attempt to resume transmission after a random time delay has expired.

33. Question

Refer to the exhibit. Which three events will occur as a result of the configuration shown on R1? (Choose three.)

```
R1(config)# logging 192.168.1.5
R1(config)# logging trap 3
R1(config)# logging source-interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
```

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- [ ] Messages that are sent to the syslog server will be limited to levels 3 or lower.
- [ ] Messages that are sent to the syslog server will be limited to levels 3 and higher.
- [ ] Only traffic that originates from the GigabitEthernet 0/1 interface will be monitored.
- [ ] Messages that are sent to the syslog server will use 192.168.1.5 as the destination IP address.
- [ ] The syslog messages will contain the IP address the GigabitEthernet 0/1 interface.
- [ ] For multiple occurrences of the same error, only the first three messages will be sent to the server.

34. Question

What type of installation is needed to view syslog messages?

- A syslog server must be installed on a workstation.
- A syslog client must be installed on a workstation.
- A syslog server must be installed on a router.
- Because any network equipment can interpret syslog messages, nothing special is needed to view them.

35. Question

Which two things should a network administrator modify on a router to perform password recovery? (Choose two.)

- [ ] system ROM
- [ ] the startup configuration file
- [ ] the system image file
- [ ] the configuration register value
- [ ] the NVRAM file system

36. Question

What effect does the default-information originate command have on a Cisco router that is configured for RIP?

- Any routes that are learned from a neighboring router will propagate to other adjacent routers.
- Any static route that is learned from a neighboring router will propagate to other adjacent routers.
- Any dynamic route that is learned from a neighboring router will propagate to other adjacent routers.

- Any default static route that is configured on the router will propagate to other adjacent routers.

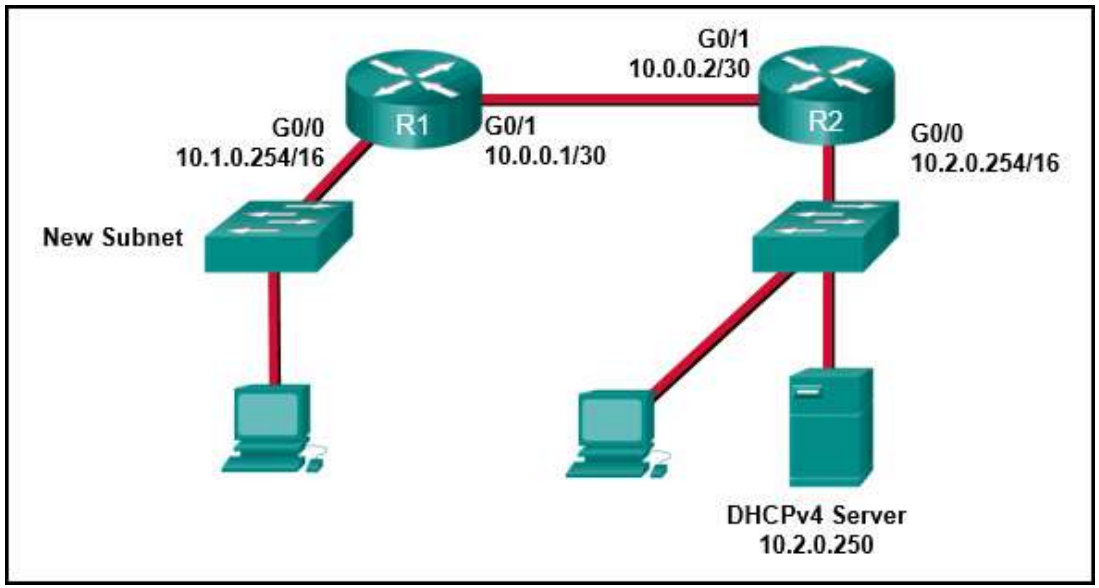
37. Question

What information can be verified through the show ip dhcp binding command?

- the number of IP addresses remaining in the DHCP pool
- the IPv4 addresses that have been excluded from the DHCPv4 pool
- that DHCPv4 discover messages are still being received by the DHCP server
- the IPv4 addresses that are assigned to hosts by the DHCP server

38. Question

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator has added a new subnet to the network and needs hosts on that subnet to receive IPv4 addresses from the DHCPv4 server.
What two commands will allow hosts on the new subnet to receive addresses from the DHCP4 server? (Choose two.)



CCENT (ICND1) 012

- [ ] R1(config)# interface G0/0
- [ ] R1(config-if)# ip helper-address 10.2.0.250
- [ ] R2(config)# interface G0/0
- [ ] R2(config-if)# ip helper-address 10.2.0.250
- [ ] R1(config-if)# ip helper-address 10.1.0.254
- [ ] R1(config)# interface G0/1

39. Question

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator needs to add an ACE to the TRAFFIC-CONTROL ACL that will deny IP traffic from the subnet 172.23.16.0/20. Which ACE will meet this requirement?

```
Router1# show access-lists
standard IP access list TRAFFIC-CONTROL
    10 permit 172.23.0.0, wildcard bits 0.0.255.255
    20 deny any
```

CCENT (ICND1) 011

- ( ) 15 deny 172.23.16.0 0.0.15.255
- ( ) 5 deny 172.23.16.0 0.0.15.255
- ( ) 30 deny 172.23.16.0 0.0.15.255
- ( ) 5 deny 172.23.16.0 0.0.255.255

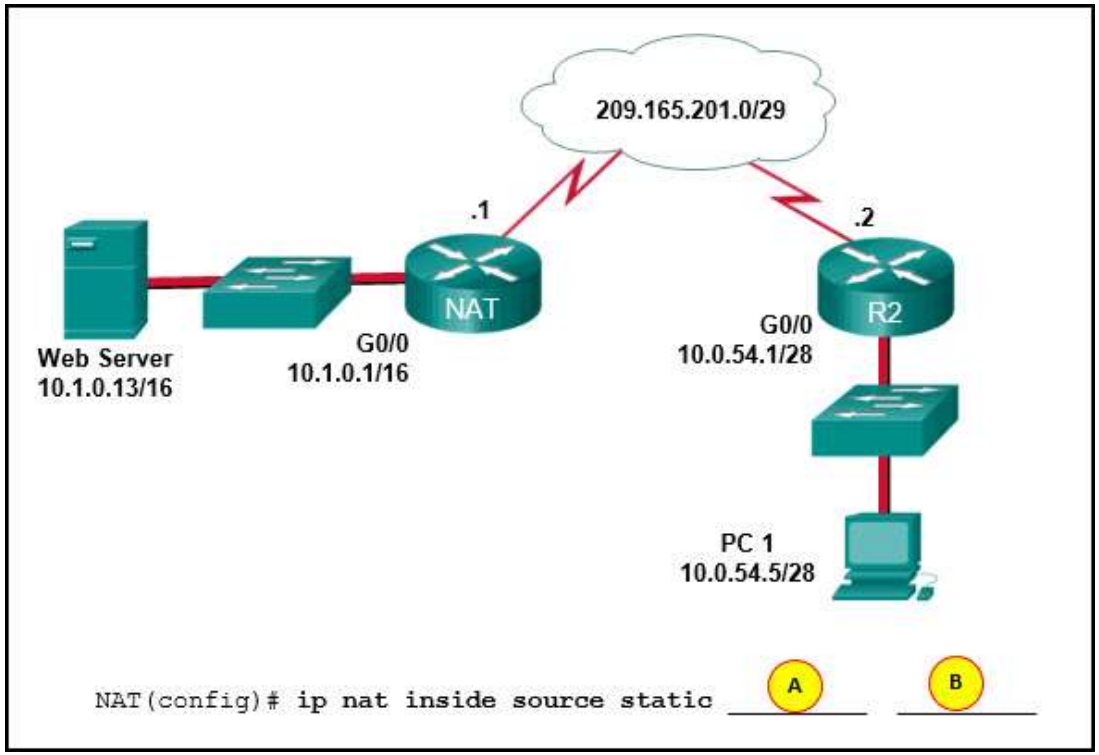
40. Question

Which ACE would permit traffic from hosts only on the 192.168.8.0/22 subnet?

- permit 192.168.8.0 0.0.7.255
- permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.15.255
- permit 192.168.8.0 0.0.3.255
- permit 192.168.8.0 255.255.248.0

41. Question

Refer to the exhibit. Static NAT is being configured to allow PC 1 access to the web server on the internal network. What two addresses are needed in place of A and B to complete the static NAT configuration? (Choose two.)



CCENT (ICND1) 010

- A = 209.165.201.2
- A = 10.1.0.13

- B = 209.165.201.1
- B = 209.165.201.7
- B = 10.0.254.5

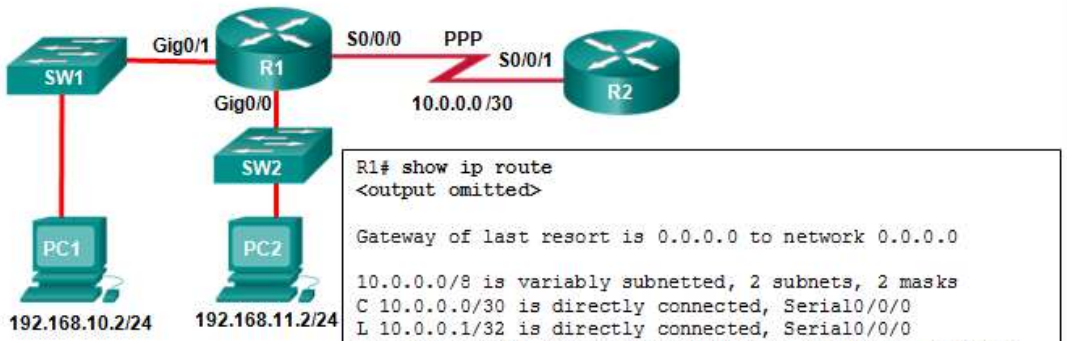
42. Question

What is defined by the ip nat pool command when configuring dynamic NAT?

- the pool of global address
- the range of internal IP addresses that are translated
- the pool of available NAT servers
- the range of external IP addresses that internal hosts are permitted to access

43. Question

Refer to the exhibit. When a packet arrives on interface Serial0/0/0 on R1, with a destination IP address of PC1, which two events occur? (Choose two)




```
R1# show ip route
<output omitted>

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
192.168.11.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.11.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 192.168.11.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

CCENT (ICND1) 009

- [ ] Router R1 will forward the packet out Gig0/0.
- [ ] Router R1 will forward the packet out Gig0/1.
- [ ] Router R1 will forward the packet out S0/0/0.
- [ ] Router R1 will forward the packet out Gig0/0.
- [ ] Router R1 will de-encapsulate the packet and encapsulate it in an Ethernet frame.
- [ ] Router R1 will de-encapsulate the packet and encapsulate it in a PPP frame.

44. Question

Refer to the exhibit. What would happen after the IT administrator enters the new static route?

```
R1(config)# do show ip route
<output omitted>

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R 172.16.1.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.0.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
192.168.11.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.11.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 192.168.11.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0

R1(config)# ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 s0/0/0
```

CCENT (ICND1) 008

- The 172.16.1.0 route learned from RIP would be replaced with the 172.16.1.0 static route.
- The 172.16.1.0 static route would be entered into the running-config but not shown in the routing table.
- The 0.0.0.0 default route would be replaced with the 172.16.1.0 static route.
- The 172.16.1.0 static route is added to the existing routes in the routing table.

45. Question

Refer to the exhibit. Which static route would an IT technician enter to create a backup route to the 172.16.1.0 network that is only used if the primary RIP learned route fails?

```
R1(config)# do show ip route
<output omitted>

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R 172.16.1.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.0.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
192.168.11.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.11.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 192.168.11.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

CCENT (ICND1) 007

- ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 s0/0/0 91
- ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 s0/0/0
- ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 s0/0/0 111
- ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 s0/0/0 121

46. Question

Refer to the exhibit. How was the host route 2001:DB8:CAFE:4::1/128 installed in the routing table?

```
R1# show ipv6 route

<output omitted>

S ::/0 [1/0]
via Serial0/0/0, directly connected
C 2001:DB8:CAFE:1::/64 [0/0]
via GigabitEthernet0/1, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:CAFE:1::1/128 [0/0]
via GigabitEthernet0/1, receive
C 2001:DB8:CAFE:2::/64 [0/0]
via GigabitEthernet0/0, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:CAFE:2::1/128 [0/0]
via GigabitEthernet0/0, receive
C 2001:DB8:CAFE:3::/64 [0/0]
via Serial0/0/0, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:CAFE:3::1/128 [0/0]
via Serial0/0/0, receive
S 2001:DB8:CAFE:4::1/128 [1/0]
via Serial0/0/0, directly connected
L FF00::/8 [0/0]
via Null0, receive
```

CCENT (ICND1) 006

- The route was automatically installed when an IP address was configured on an active interface.

- The route was dynamically learned from another router.
- The route was manually entered by an administrator.
- The route was dynamically created by router R1.

47. Question

Refer to the exhibit. What will router R1 do with a packet that has a destination IPv6 address of 2001:db8:cafe:5::1?

```
R1# show ipv6 route

<output omitted>

S ::/0 [1/0]
via Serial0/0/0, directly connected
C 2001:DB8:CAFE:1::/64 [0/0]
via GigabitEthernet0/1, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:CAFE:1::1/128 [0/0]
via GigabitEthernet0/1, receive
C 2001:DB8:CAFE:2::/64 [0/0]
via GigabitEthernet0/0, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:CAFE:2::1/128 [0/0]
via GigabitEthernet0/0, receive
C 2001:DB8:CAFE:3::/64 [0/0]
via Serial0/0/0, directly connected
L 2001:DB8:CAFE:3::1/128 [0/0]
via Serial0/0/0, receive
S 2001:DB8:CAFE:4::1/128 [1/0]
via Serial0/0/0, directly connected
L FF00::/8 [0/0]
via Null0, receive
```

CCENT (ICND1) 005

- drop the packet
- forward the packet out GigabitEthernet0/1
- forward the packet out GigabitEthernet0/0

- forward the packet out Serial0/0/0

48. Question

What is the purpose of the overload keyword in the **ip nat inside source list 1 pool NAT_POOL overload**command?

- It allows many inside hosts to share one or a few inside global addresses.
- It allows a pool of inside global addresses to be used by internal hosts.
- It allows external hosts to initiate sessions with internal hosts.
- It allows a list of internal hosts to communicate with a specific group of external hosts.

49. Question

Refer to the exhibit. Which source address is being used by router R1 for packets being forwarded to the Internet?

```
R1# show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global        Inside local    Outside local       Outside global
tcp 209.165.200.225:1405 10.6.15.2:1405 209.165.202.141:80 209.165.202.141:80
tcp 209.165.200.225:1406 10.6.15.1:1406 198.51.100.3:80    198.51.100.3:80
```

CCENT (ICND1) 004

- 198.51.100.3
- 209.165.202.141
- 10.6.15.2
- 209.165.200.225

50. Question

Which three layers of the OSI model map to the application layer of the TCP/IP model? (Choose three.)

- [ ] application
- [ ] presentation
- [ ] session
- [ ] data link
- [ ] transport
- [ ] network

51. Question
Which address prefix range is reserved for IPv4 multicast?

- ( ) 240.0.0.0 – 254.255.255.255
- ( ) 224.0.0.0 – 239.255.255.255
- ( ) 169.254.0.0 – 169.254.255.255
- ( ) 127.0.0.0 – 127.255.255.255

52. Question
Which IPv6 prefix is reserved for communication between devices on the same link?

- ( ) FC00::/7
- ( ) 2001::/32
- ( ) FE80::/10
- ( ) FDFF::/7

53. Question
Which type of IPv6 address refers to any unicast address that is assigned to multiple hosts?

- ( ) unique local

- global unicast
- link-local
- anycast

54. Question

Refer to the exhibit. Packets destined to which two networks will require the router to perform a recursive lookup? (Choose two.)

```
A# show ip route
<output ommited>
Gateway of last resort is not set

S   10.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 172.16.40.2
    64.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C      64.100.0.0 is directly connected, Serial0/1
C   128.107.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback2
    172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C      172.16.40.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0
C   192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
S   192.168.2.0/24 [1/0] via 172.16.40.2
C   198.133.219.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
A#
```

CCENT (ICND1) 003

- [ ] 10.0.0.0/8
- [ ] 64.100.0.0/16
- [ ] 128.107.0.0/16
- [ ] 172.16.40.0/24
- [ ] 192.168.1.0/24
- [ ] 192.168.2.0/24

55. Question

Refer to the exhibit. Routers R1 and R2 are connected via a serial link. One router is configured as the NTP master, and the other is an NTP client.

Which two pieces of information can be obtained from the partial output of the show ntp associations detail command on R2? (Choose two.)

```
R2# show ntp associations detail
192.168.1.2 configured, authenticated, our_master, sane, valid,
stratum 3
<output omitted>
```

CCENT (ICND1) 002

- [ ] Both routers are configured to use NTPv2.
- [ ] Router R1 is the master, and R2 is the client.
- [ ] Router R2 is the master, and R1 is the client.
- [ ] The IP address of R1 is 192.168.1.2.
- [ ] The IP address of R2 is 192.168.1.2.

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