Location: Item Feedback Report

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals (Version 4.0) - ENetwork Chapter 5

Below is the feedback on items for which you did not receive full credit. Some interactive items may not display your response.

Subscore: Domain Knowledge - Weighted Score

3 In a connectionless system, which of the following is correct?

Correct Response	Your Response	
	○	The destination is contacted before a packet is sent.
✓	○	The destination is not contacted before a packet is sent.
	◉	The destination sends an acknowledgement to the source that indicates the packet was received.
	○	The destination sends an acknowledgement to the source that requests the next packet to be sent.

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 5.1.3 The IP v4 Protocol - Connectionless

4 Which IP packet field will prevent endless loops?

Correct Response	Your Response	
	○	type-of-service
	○	identification
	◉	flags
✓	○	time-to-live
	○	header checksum

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 5.1.7 IP v4 Packet Header

5 Which portion of the network layer address does a router use to forward packets?

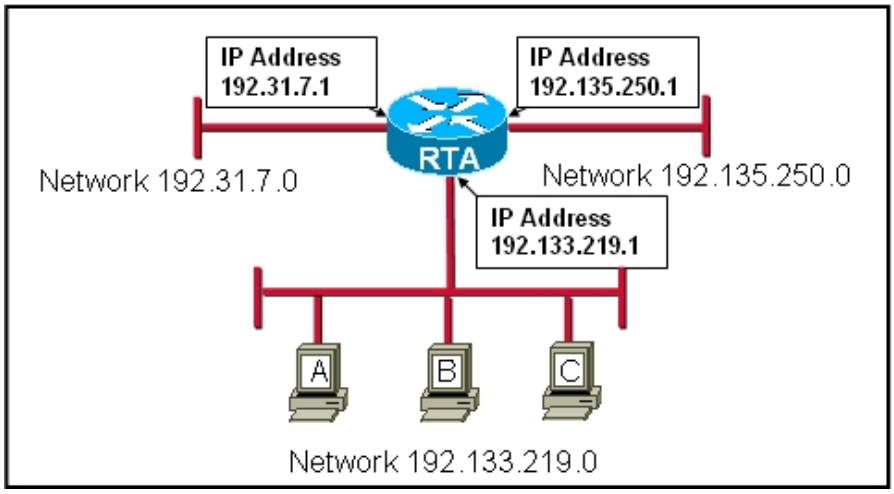
Correct Response	Your Response	
	○	host portion
	○	broadcast address
✓	○	network portion
	◉	gateway address

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 5.2.5 How Do We Separate Hosts Into Networks? - Hierarchical Addressing

6



Refer to the exhibit. Using the network in the exhibit, what would be the default gateway address for host A in the 192.133.219.0 network?

Correct Response	Your Response	
	◉	192.135.250.1
	○	192.31.7.1
	○	192.133.219.0
✔	○	192.133.219.1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 5.3.1 Device Parameters - Supporting Communication Outside Our Network

8 What is the purpose of a default gateway?

Correct Response	Your Response	
	○	physically connects a computer to a network
	◉	provides a permanent address to a computer
	○	identifies the network to which a computer is connected
	○	identifies the logical address of a networked computer and uniquely identifies it to the rest of the network
✔	○	identifies the device that allows local network computers to communicate with devices on other networks

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 5.3.1 Device Parameters - Supporting Communication Outside Our Network

10 When the destination network is not listed in the routing table of a Cisco router, what are two possible actions that the router might take? (Choose two.)

Correct Response	Your Response	
	☐	The router sends an ARP request to determine the required next hop address.
✔	☑	The router discards the packet.
	☐	The router forwards the packet toward the next hop indicated in the ARP table.
	☑	The router forwards the packet to the interface indicated by the source address.
✔	☐	The router forwards the packet out the interface indicated by the default route entry.

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 5.3.7 Packet Forwarding - Moving the Packet Toward its Destination

11 What are the key factors to consider when grouping hosts into a common network? (Choose three.)

Correct Response	Your Response	
	☑	gateways
✔	☐	purpose
	☐	physical addressing
	☑	software version
✔	☐	geographic location
✔	☑	ownership

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 5.2.1 Networks - Separating Hosts into Common Groups

14 What are three common problems with a large network? (Choose three.)

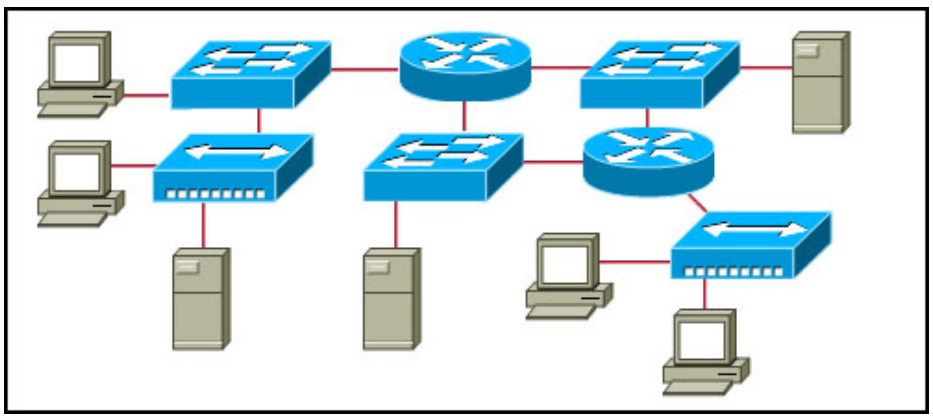
Correct Response	Your Response	
	☐	too few broadcasts
✔	☐	performance degradation
✔	☑	security issues
	☐	limited management responsibility
✔	☐	host identification
	☑	protocol compatibility

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 5.2.2 Why Separate Hosts Into Networks? - Performance

15



Refer to the exhibit. All devices shown in the exhibit have factory default settings. How many

broadcast domains are represented in the topology that is shown?

Correct Response	Your Response	
	◉	3
✔	○	4
	○	5
	○	7
	○	8
	○	11

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 5.2.2 Why Separate Hosts Into Networks? - Performance

16 Which three statements are true about routes and their use? (Choose three.)

Correct Response	Your Response	
	☐	If no route to the destination network is found, the packet is returned to the previous router.
✔	☑	If the destination network is directly connected, the router forwards the packet to the destination host.
	☐	If multiple network entries exist for the destination network, the most general route is used to forward the packet.
✔	☐	If no route exists for the destination network and a default route is present, the packet is forwarded to the next-hop router.
✔	☑	If the originating host has a default gateway configured, the packet for a remote network can be forwarded using that route.
	☑	If a host does not have a route manually configured for the destination network, the host will drop the packet.

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 5.3.7 Packet Forwarding - Moving the Packet Toward its Destination

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```
C:\Documents and Settings\administrator>netstat -r

Route Table
===========================================================================
Interface List
0x1 ........................... MS TCP Loopback interface
0x2 ...00 16 76 d5 2c 14 ...... Intel(R) 82566DC Gigabit Network Connection - Packet Scheduler
Miniport
===========================================================================
===========================================================================
Active Routes:
 Network Destination        Netmask          Gateway       Interface  Metric
          0.0.0.0          0.0.0.0      10.10.10.6     10.10.10.26      20
        10.10.10.0    255.255.255.0      10.10.10.26    10.10.10.26      20
       10.10.10.26  255.255.255.255      127.0.0.1      127.0.0.1        20
  10.255.255.255  255.255.255. 255      10.10.10.26    10.10.10.26      20
        127.0.0.0        255.0.0.0      127.0.0.1      127.0.0.1        1
        224.0.0.0        240.0.0.0      10.10.10.26    10.10.10.26      20
  255.255.255.255  255.255.255.255      10.10.10.26    10.10.10.26      1
Default Gateway:       10.10.10.6
===========================================================================
Persistent Routes:
  None
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator is troubleshooting a connectivity problem and needs to determine the address that is used to forward network packets out the network. Using the **netstat -r** command, the administrator would identify which address as the address to which all hosts send packets that are destined for an outside network?

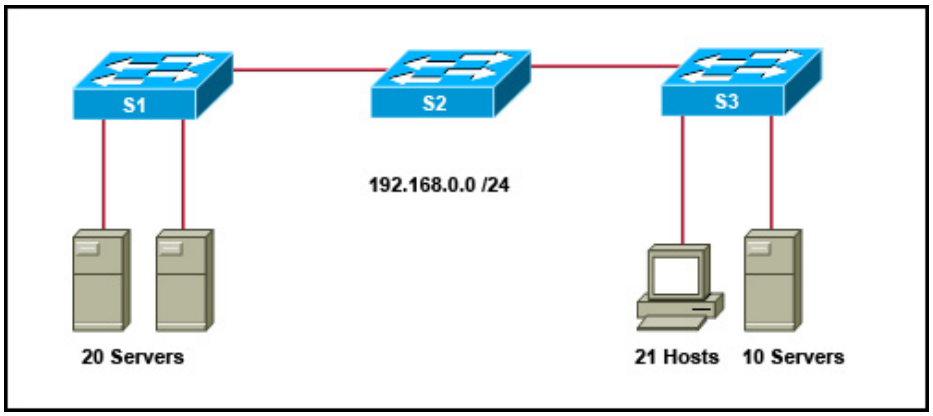
Correct Response	Your Response	
	○	10.10.10.26
	◉	127.0.0.1
✔	○	10.10.10.6
	○	10.10.10.1
	○	224.0.0.0

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 5.3.4 A Route - The Path to a Network

18



Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator notices that there are too many broadcasts on the network. What two steps can the network administrator take to resolve this problem? (Choose

two.)

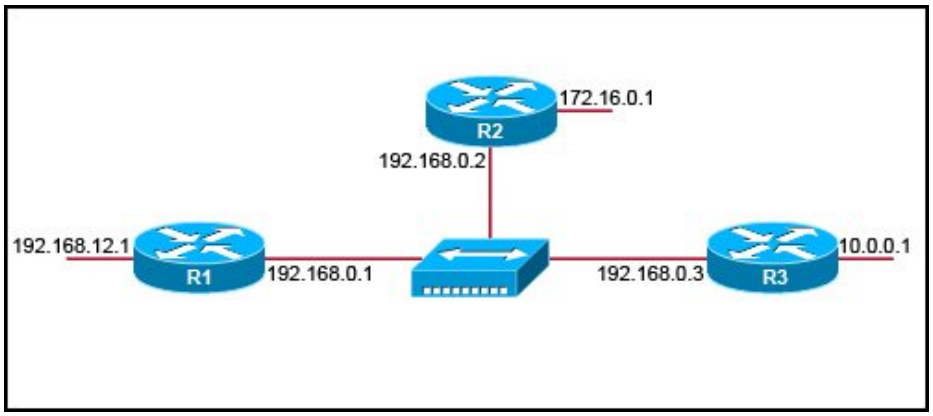
Correct Response	Your Response	
✔	☑	Replace S2 with a router.
	☐	Place all servers on S1.
	☐	Disable TCP/IP broadcasts.
✔	☐	Subnet the 192.168.0.0 /24 network.
	☐	Disable all unused interfaces on the switches.

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 5.2.2 Why Separate Hosts Into Networks? - Performance

19



Refer to the exhibit. The network in the exhibit is fully operational. What two statements correctly describe the routing for the topology that is shown? (Choose two.)

Correct Response	Your Response	
✔	☐	192.168.0.2 is the next-hop address that is used by R3 to route a packet from the 10.0.0.0 network to the 172.16.0.0 network.
	☐	10.0.0.1 is the next-hop address that is used by R1 to route a packet from the 192.168.12.0 network to the 10.0.0.0 network.
	☑	192.168.0.1 is the next-hop address that is used by R1 to route a packet from the 192.168.12.0 network to the 172.16.0.0 network.
	☐	172.16.0.1 is the next-hop address that is used by R3 to route a packet from the 10.0.0.0 to the 172.16.0.0 network.
✔	☐	192.168.0.1 is the next-hop address that is used by R2 to route a packet from the 172.16.0.0 network to the 192.168.12.0 network.
	☑	192.168.0.2 is the next-hop address that is used by R2 to route a packet from the 172.16.0.0 network to the 192.168.12.0 network.

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 5.3.6 The Next Hop - Where the Packet Goes Next

20 What two characteristics are commonly associated with dynamic routing protocols? (Choose two.)

Correct Response	Your Response	
	☐	require no device configuration
✔	☑	provide routers with up-to-date routing tables

- [ ] require less processing power than static routes require
- [ ] consume bandwidth to exchange route information
- [x] prevent manual configuration and maintenance of the routing table

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 5.4.3 Dynamic Routing