BÀI TẬP IPv6

1. In which two formats can the IPv6 address fd15:0db8:0000:0000:0700:0003:400F:572B be written? (Choose two)
   A. fd15:0db8:0000:0000:700:3:400F:527B
   B. fd15:0db8::7:3:4F:527B
   C. fd15::db8::700:3:400F:527B
   D. fd15:db8::700:3:400F:572B
   E. fd15:db8:0::700:3:4F:527B

2. Which statements about IPv6 prefixes are true?
   A. FEC0::/10 is used for IPv6 broadcast.
   B. FC00::/7 is used in private networks.
   C. FE80::/8 is used for link-local unicast.
   D. FE80::/10 is used for link-local unicast
   E. 2001::1/127 is used for loopback addresses.
   F. FF00::/8 is used for IPv6 multicast.

3. Which statements about IPv6 and routing protocols are true? (Choose two)
   A. EIGRPv3 was developed to support IPv6 routing.
   B. OSPFv3 was developed to support IPv6 routing.
   C. Loopback addresses are used to form routing adjacencies.
   D. EIGRP, OSPF, and BGP are the only routing protocols that support IPv6.
   E. Link-local addresses are used to form routing adjacencies.

4. Which technology supports the stateless assignment of IPv6 addresses?
   A. DNS
   B. DHCPv6
   C. DHCP
   D. autoconfiguration

5. Which IPv6 header field is equivalent to the TTL?
   A. Hop Limit
   B. Flow Label
   C. TTD
   D. Hop Count
   E. Scan Timer

6. In which three ways is an IPv6 header simpler than an IPv4 header? (Choose three)
   A. Unlike IPv4 headers, IPv6 headers have a fixed length.
   B. IPv6 uses an extension header instead of the IPv4 Fragmentation field.
   C. IPv6 headers eliminate the IPv4 Checksum field.

D. IPv6 headers use the Fragment Offset field in place of the IPv4 Fragmentation field.
E. IPv6 headers use a smaller Option field size than IPv4 headers.
F. IPv6 headers use a 4-bit TTL field, and IPv4 headers use an 8-bit TTL field.

7. Which two statements about IPv6 and routing protocols are true? (Choose two)
A. Link-local addresses are used to form routing adjacencies.
B. OSPFv3 was developed to support IPv6 routing.
C. EIGRP, OSPF, and BGP are the only routing protocols that support IPv6.
D. Loopback addresses are used to form routing adjacencies.
E. EIGRPv3 was developed to support IPv6 routing.

8. Which two features can dynamically assign IPv6 addresses? (Choose two)
A. IPv6 stateless autoconfiguration
B. DHCP
C. NHRP
D. IPv6 stateful autoconfiguration
E. ISATAP tunneling

9. Which two statements about IPv6 router advertisement messages are true? (Choose two)
A. They use ICMPv6 type 134.
B. The advertised prefix length must be 64 bits.
C. The advertised prefix length must be 48 bits.
D. They are sourced from the configured IPv6 interface address.
E. Their destination is always the link-local address of the neighboring node.

10. Which three statements about IPv6 prefixes are true? (Choose three)
A. FF00:/8 is used for IPv6 multicast.
B. FE80::/10 is used for link-local unicast.
C. FC00::/7 is used in private networks.
D. 2001::1/127 is used for loopback addresses.
E. FE80::/8 is used for link-local unicast.
F. FEC0::/10 is used for IPv6 broadcast.

11. What is one requirement for interfaces to run IPv6?
A. An IPv6 address must be configured on the interface.
B. An IPv4 address must be configured.
C. Stateless autoconfiguration must be enabled after enabling IPv6 on the interface.
D. IPv6 must be enabled with the ipv6 enable command in global configuration mode.

12. Which entity assigns IPv6 addresses to end users?
A. ICANN
B. APNIC

C. RIR
D. ISPs

13. What are three parts of an IPv6 global unicast address? (Choose three)
A. an interface ID that is used to identify the local host on the network.
B. an interface ID that is used to identify the local network for a particular host.
C. a subnet ID that is used to identify networks inside of the local enterprise site
D. a global routing prefix that is used to identify the network portion of the address that has been provided by an ISP
E. a global routing prefix that is used to identify the portion of the network address provided by a local administrator

14. Which two statements are true about IPv6 Unique Local Addresses? (Choose two)
A. It is the counterpart of IPv4 private addresses
B. It uses FC00::/7 as prefix
C. ?
D. ?

15. What is the binary pattern of unique IPv6 unique local address?
A. 00000000
B. 11111100
C. 11111111
D. 11111101