Examen Final
Respuestas - Answers
CCNA 2

Español- English

1

¿Qué comando sería mejor utilizar en un puerto del switch sin usar si una empresa se adhiere a las mejores prácticas recomendadas por Cisco?
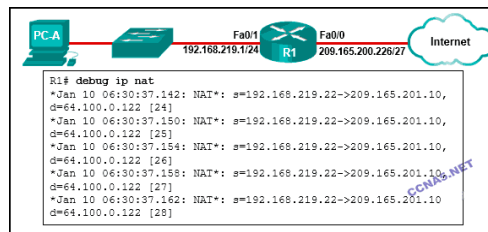
switchport port-security mac-address pegajosa

ip dhcp snooping

mac-address port-security switchport dirección mac pegajosa

violación de apagado switchport port-security

cerrar *

2

Consulte la presentación. Un administrador está tratando de configurar PAT en R1, pero PC-A no es capaz de acceder a Internet. El administrador intenta

hacer ping a un servidor en Internet desde el PC-A y recoge las depura que se muestran en la exposición. Sobre la base de esta salida, lo que es más probable que la causa del problema?

La dirección global interna no está en la misma subred que el ISP. *
La lista de acceso fuente NAT coincide con el rango de dirección incorrecta.
La dirección en Fa0 / 0 debe ser 64.100.0.1.
Las interfaces de dentro y fuera de NAT se han configurado al revés.

3
Una pequeña empresa tiene un servidor web en la oficina que se puede acceder desde Internet. La dirección IP 192.168.10.15 se asigna al servidor web. El administrador de la red es configurar el router para que los clientes externos pueden acceder al servidor web a través de Internet. ¿Qué elemento es necesario en la configuración NAT?

el comando ip nat inside fuente de vincular el interior local y dentro de direcciones globales *
una ACL para identificar la dirección IPv4 local del servidor web
la sobrecarga de palabra clave para el comando ip nat inside fuente
un conjunto de direcciones IPv4

4

¿Qué tipo de ruta estática normalmente utiliza el parámetro de distancia en el comando de configuración global ip route?

ruta estática por defecto
ruta estática estándar
resumen de la ruta estática
ruta estática flotante *

5

```
R1# show running-config
<output omitted>
hostname R1
!
ipv6 unicast-routing
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:CAFE:1::1/64
!
interface Serial0/0/0
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:ACAD:1::1/64
 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
 no fair-queue
 clock rate 2000000                CCNA5.NET
!
router ospf 1
 router-id 1.1.1.1
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
ipv6 router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
```

Consulte la presentación. ¿A qué dirección se utilizará como ID de enrutador para el proceso OSPFv3?

2001: DB8: CAFE: 1 :: 1
192.168.1.1
10.1.1.1 *
1.1.1.1
2001: DB8: ACAD: 1 :: 1

6
¿Cuál es el orden de los tipos de paquetes utilizado por un enrutador OSPF para establecer la convergencia?

LSU, LSAck, Hola, DBD, LSR
**Hola, DBD, LSR, LSU, LSAck ***
LSAck, Hola, DBD, LSU, LSR

Hola, LSAck, LSU, LSR, DBD

7

```
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
```

Consulte la presentación. Si las direcciones IP de la puerta de enlace predeterminada y el servidor DNS son correctos, ¿cuál es el problema de configuración?

Los comandos predeterminados del router y servidor DNS deben configurarse con máscaras de subred.

La dirección IP de la puerta de enlace predeterminada no está contenida en la lista de direcciones excluidas. *

La dirección IP del servidor DNS no está contenida en la lista de direcciones excluidas.

El servidor DNS y la puerta de enlace predeterminada del router deben estar en la misma subred.

8
Un administrador de red está probando la conectividad IPv6 a un servidor web. El administrador de red no quiere que ningún otro host para conectarse al servidor web a excepción de la computadora una prueba. Qué tipo de IPv6 ACL podrían utilizarse para esta situación?
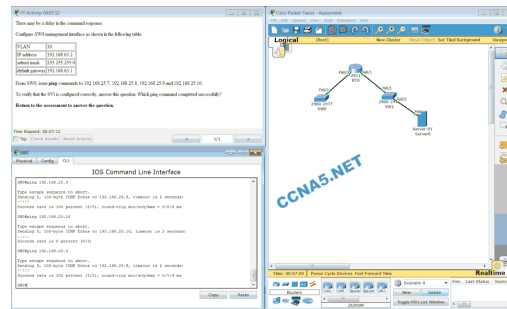
un estándar o extendida ACL
sólo un llamado ACL *
sólo una ACL extendida

una ACL extendida, nombrado, o numerada
sólo una ACL estándar

9

Lanzamiento PT Hide and Save PT
Abra la actividad PT. Realizar las tareas en las instrucciones de la actividad y luego responder a la pregunta.
Para comprobar que el SVI está configurado correctamente, responder a esta pregunta: ¿Qué comando ping completada con éxito?

de ping 192.168.25.9 *
de ping 192.168.25.10
de ping 192.168.25.7
de ping 192.168.25.8
CONFIGURACIÓN

Vlan SW0 (config) **# interface 10**
SW0 (config-if) **# ip dirección 192.168.63.2 255.255.255.0**
SW0 (config-if) **#** exit
SW0 (config) **# ip default-gateway 192.168.63.1**
SW0 (config) **#** end

10
¿Cuál es una ventaja de utilizar protocolos de enrutamiento dinámico en lugar de enrutamiento estático?

capacidad de buscar activamente nuevas rutas si la ruta actual no está disponible *

menos requisitos generales de recursos del router

más fácil de implementar

más seguro en el control de las actualizaciones de enrutamiento

11

¿Cuántas redes con clase se resumen por la ruta de resumen estática vía ip 192.168.32.0 255.255.248.0 S0 / 0/0?

16

4

2

8 *

12

¿Qué método de conmutación proporciona la transmisión de datos sin errores?

avance rápido

libre de fragmentos

store-and-forward *

integridad de comprobación

13

Un cliente está utilizando SLAAC para obtener una dirección IPv6 para su interfaz. Después de una dirección que se ha generado y aplicado a la interfaz, lo que es necesario que el cliente no antes de que pueda empezar a utilizar esta dirección IPv6?

Se debe enviar un mensaje de solicitud de información DHCPv6 para solicitar la dirección del servidor DNS.
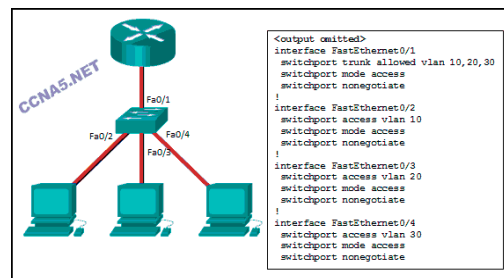
Se debe enviar un mensaje de solicitud al servidor DHCPv6

DHCPv6 para solicitar permiso para utilizar esta dirección.

Se debe enviar un mensaje de solicitud de vecino ICMPv6 para asegurarse de que la dirección no está ya en uso en la red. *

Se debe enviar un mensaje de solicitud de ICMPv6 Router para determinar qué puerta de enlace predeterminada que debe usar.

14


```
<output omitted>
interface FastEthernet0/1
  switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,30
  switchport mode access
  switchport nonegotiate
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
  switchport access vlan 10
  switchport mode access
  switchport nonegotiate
!
interface FastEthernet0/3
  switchport access vlan 20
  switchport mode access
  switchport nonegotiate
!
interface FastEthernet0/4
  switchport access vlan 30
  switchport mode access
  switchport nonegotiate
```

Consulte la presentación. La comunicación entre VLAN entre VLAN 10, la VLAN 20 y VLAN 30 no tiene éxito. Cuál es el problema?

La interfaz del conmutador FastEthernet0 / 1 está configurado para no negociar y debe configurarse para negociar.

La interfaz del conmutador FastEthernet0 / 1 está configurada como una interfaz de acceso y debe configurarse como una interfaz de tronco. *

Las interfaces de acceso no tienen direcciones IP y cada uno deben configurar con una dirección IP.

Las interfaces del switch FastEthernet0 / 2, FastEthernet0 / 3, y FastEthernet0 / 4 están configurados para no negociar y deberían configurarse para negociar.

15

¿Qué diseño de la red, puede ser aconsejable para un sitio pequeño campus que consiste en un solo edificio con unos pocos usuarios?

un diseño de red donde las capas de acceso y núcleo se derrumbó en una sola capa

una de tres niveles de diseño red del campus donde el acceso, distribución y núcleo son todas las capas separadas, cada una con funciones muy específicas

un diseño de la red de núcleo colapsado *

un diseño de red donde las capas de acceso y distribución se contraen en una sola capa

16

¿Cómo se determina el ID del router para un enrutador OSPFv3?

la ID EUI-64 más alto de una interfaz activa

la dirección IPv4 más alto de una interfaz activa *

la dirección IPv6 más alto de una interfaz activa

la dirección MAC más baja en una interfaz activa

17

```
R    172.16.3.0/24 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
```

Consulte la presentación. En la entrada de la tabla de enrutamiento, ¿cuál es la distancia administrativa?

120 *

12

2

24

18

¿Qué contiene un área OSPF?

routers que comparten el mismo ID de enrutador

routers cuyos árboles SPF son idénticos

routers que comparten el mismo ID de proceso

routers que tienen la misma información de estado de enlace en sus LSDBs *

19

¿Qué comando se creará una ruta estática por defecto en R1 para enviar todo el tráfico de Internet y utilizar serial 0/0 como la interfaz de salida?

R1 (config) # ip route 255.255.255.255 0.0.0.0 serial 0/0

R1 (config) # ip route 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 serial 0/0

R1 (config) # ip route 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 serial 0/0

Ruta R1 (config) # ip 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 serial 0/0 *

20

¿Cuál es el resultado de la conexión de dos o más interruptores juntos?

Se reduce el número de dominios de colisión.

El tamaño del dominio de difusión se incrementa. *

Se incrementa el número de dominios de difusión.

El tamaño del dominio de colisión se incrementa.

21

¿Qué mensaje DHCP IPv4 contiene la siguiente información?

Dirección de destino: 255.255.255.255
Dirección IPv4 Cliente: 0.0.0.0
Por defecto la dirección de pasarela: 0.0.0.0
Máscara de subred: 0.0.0.0

DHCPDISCOVER *
DHCPACK
DHCPOFFER
DHCPREQUEST

22

¿Qué se entiende por el término "mejor partido" cuando se aplica al proceso de búsqueda en la tabla de enrutamiento?

coincidencia exacta
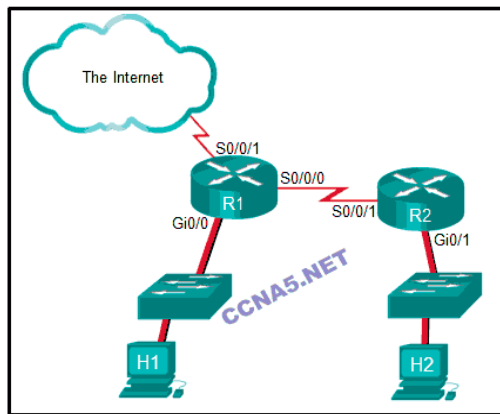**partido más largo** *
partido de red
partido superred

23

Llena el espacio en blanco.
El uso de enrutamiento de VLAN entre el router-on-a-stick, cuántos subinterfaces tiene que ser configurado para soportar las VLAN 10? **"10"**

24

Consulte la presentación. El estudiante en el equipo H1 continúa lanzando un ping extendido con paquetes expandidos en el estudiante en el equipo H2. El administrador de la red escolar quiere detener este comportamiento, pero todavía permiten tanto a los estudiantes acceso a las asignaciones de computación basados en la web. ¿Cuál sería el mejor plan para el administrador de la red?

Aplicar una ACL extendida entrada en R1 Gi0 / 0. *

Aplicar una ACL estándar de entrada en R1 Gi0 / 0.

Aplicar un saliente extendido ACL en R1 S0 / 0/1.

Aplicar una ACL estándar saliente en R2 S0 / 0/1.

Aplicar una ACL extendida entrante en R2 Gi0 / 1.

25

```
Router# show interfaces fastethernet 0/0
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
  Hardware is Lance, address is 000b.be46.7c01 (bia 000b.be46.7c01)
  Internet address is 10.0.0.1/8
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit, DLY 100 usec,
     reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00,
  Last input 00:00:08, output 00:00:05, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/75/0 (size/max/drops); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue :0/40 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 689 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 689 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
     202 packets input, 25856 bytes, 0 no buffer
     Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
     0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
     0 input packets with dribble condition detected
     202 packets output, 25856 bytes, 0 underruns
     0 output errors, 0 collisions, 1 interface resets
     0 babbles, 668532736 late collision, 0 deferred
     0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
     0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
```

Consulte la presentación. Un administrador de red está investigando un retraso en el rendimiento de la red y emite show interfaces FastEthernet 0/0 comandos. Basado en el resultado que se muestra, ¿qué dos elementos debe comprobar que el administrador sigue? (Elija dos.)

interferencias eléctricas
configuración dúplex *
tipos de cable incorrecta
longitudes de cable *
terminación del cable dañado

26

interface gigabitethernet 0/0.7
encapsulation dot1q ?
ip address 10.105.7.1 255.255.255.0

R1

Fa0/3 – VLAN 7

10.105.7.76/24
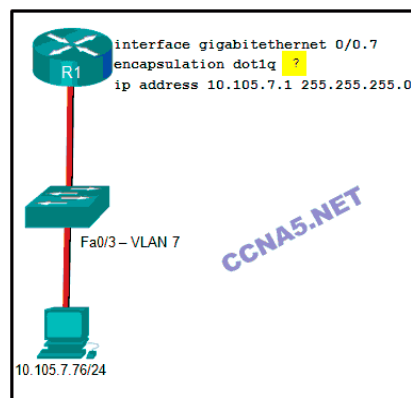
Consulte la presentación. Un administrador de red es configurar el enrutamiento entre VLAN en una red. Por ahora, sólo una VLAN está siendo utilizado, pero más se añadirán en breve. ¿Cuál es el parámetro

que falta que se muestra como el signo de interrogación resaltado en el gráfico?

Identifica el número de hosts que están autorizados en la interfaz.
Identifica la subinterfaz.
Identifica el número de VLAN nativa.
Identifica el número de VLAN. *
Se identifica el tipo de encapsulación que se utiliza.

27

Colocar las opciones en el orden siguiente:
jerárquica
modularidad
resistencia
– No anotó –
flexibilidad

28
¿Qué comando verificará el estado tanto de la física y las interfaces virtuales en un switch?
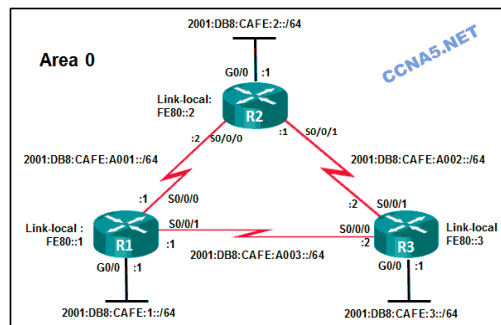
show running-config
show vlan
show startup-config
mostrar breve ip interface *

29

Consulte la presentación. ¿Cuál sería elegido como el ID del router de R2?

El ID de enrutador tiene que ser configurado manualmente. *
2001: DB8: CAFE: 2 :: / 64
2001: DB8: CAFE: A001 :: / 64
LLA: FE80 :: 2

30
Un router con dos interfaces LAN, dos interfaces WAN, y una interfaz de bucle de retorno configurado está operando con OSPF como protocolo de enrutamiento. ¿Qué usa el proceso OSPF router para asignar el ID de router?

la dirección IP más alta que se ha configurado en las interfaces WAN
la dirección IP de la interfaz que se configura con prioridad 0
la dirección IP más alta en las interfaces LAN
la ID de área OSPF que se configura en la interfaz con la dirección IP más alta
la dirección IP de la interfaz de bucle de retorno *

31
Se requieren Qué dos piezas de información cuando se crea una lista de control de acceso estándar?(Elija dos.)

máscara de subred y la máscara comodín

número de lista de acceso entre 100 y 199

dirección de origen y la máscara comodín *

número de lista de acceso entre 1 y 99 *

dirección de destino y la máscara comodín

32

¿Cuál es el efecto de la lista de control de acceso comodín enmascarar 0.0.0.15? (Elija dos.)

Se ignorarán los primeros 28 bits de una dirección IP proporcionada.

Se compararán los primeros 28 bits de una dirección IP proporcionada. *

Se compararán los primeros 32 bits de una dirección IP proporcionada.

Se ignorarán los últimos cuatro bits de una dirección IP proporcionada. *

Se compararán los últimos cuatro bits de una dirección IP proporcionada.

Se ignorarán los últimos cinco bits de una dirección IP proporcionada.

33

Un estudiante universitario está estudiando para obtener la certificación CCENT Cisco y es visualizar listas de acceso extendidas. Qué tres palabras clave podrían seguir inmediatamente el permiso palabras clave o negar, como parte de una lista de acceso extendida? (Elija tres.)

telnet

www
udp *
tcp *
ftp
icmp *

34
¿Qué dos palabras clave se puede utilizar en una lista de control de acceso para reemplazar una máscara wildcard o dirección y par máscara wildcard? (Elija dos.)

cualquier *
algunos
gt
más
anfitrión *
todos

35

Colocar las opciones en el orden siguiente:
Paso 3
– Objetivo se deja en blanco –
Paso 4
Paso 2
Paso 1

36
Llena el espacio en blanco. No utilizar abreviaturas.
El comando **"full duplex"** configura un puerto de switch para operar en el modo full-duplex.

37

```
R2# show ipv6 interface s0/0/0
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::21E:BEFF:FEF4:5538
  No Virtual link-local address(es):
  Global unicast address(es):
    2001:DB8:ACAD:1::2, subnet is 2001:DB8:ACAD:1::/64
    2001:DB8:C5C0:1::2, subnet is 2001:DB8:C5C0:1::/64
  Joined group address(es):
    FF02::1
    FF02::2
    FF02::5
    FF02::1:FF00:2
    FF02::1:FFF4:5538
<output omitted>
```
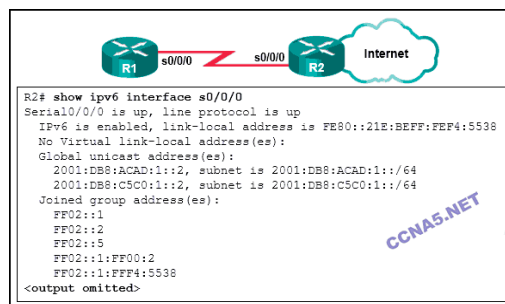
Consulte la presentación. R1 y R2 son vecinos OSPFv3. ¿Qué dirección sería R1 usar como el siguiente salto para paquetes que se destina a la Internet?

2001: DB8: ACAD: 1 :: 2
FE80 :: 21E: BEFF: FEF4: 5538 *
2001: DB8: C5C0: 1 :: 2
FF02 :: 5

38
En una tabla de enrutamiento que la ruta no puede ser nunca una ruta final?

ruta secundaria
nivel de una ruta
ruta principal *
nivel dos ruta

39
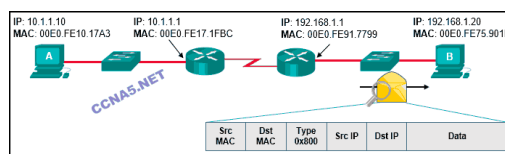
Consulte la presentación. Host A ha enviado un paquete al host B. ¿Cuál será la fuente MAC y direcciones IP en el paquete cuando llega al host B?

Fuente MAC: 00E0.FE10.17A3
Source IP: 10.1.1.10

Fuente MAC: 00E0.FE91.7799
Source IP: 10.1.1.1

Fuente MAC: 00E0.FE91.7799
Source IP: 192.168.1.1

Fuente MAC: 00E0.FE91.7799
Source IP: 10.1.1.10 *

Fuente MAC: 00E0.FE10.17A3
Source IP: 192.168.1.1

40
¿Cuál es el efecto de entrar en el área 0.0.0.0 0 comando de la red 192.168.10.1 en el modo de configuración del router?

Este comando no tendrá ningún efecto, ya que utiliza un comodín máscara quad cero.
La interfaz con la dirección IPv4 192.168.10.1 será una interfaz pasiva.
Anuncios OSPF incluirán la 192.168.10.1 dirección IPv4 específica.
Anuncios OSPF incluirán la red en la interfaz con la dirección IPv4 192.168.10.1. *

41
Un administrador está tratando de eliminar configuraciones de un interruptor. Después de utilizar el comando erase startup-config y recargar el switch, el administrador considera que todavía existen las VLAN 10 y 100 en el conmutador. ¿Por qué fueron estas VLAN no eliminan?

Estas VLAN no se pueden borrar a menos que el interruptor está en modo cliente VTP.
Estas son las VLAN VLAN por defecto que no se pueden quitar.
Estas redes VLAN sólo pueden ser

removidos del interruptor mediante el uso de la VLAN 10 y VLAN 100 comandos.

Debido a que estas VLAN se almacenan en un archivo que se llama vlan.dat que se encuentra en la memoria flash, este archivo debe eliminarse manualmente. *

42
¿Qué es una desventaja cuando ambos lados de una comunicación utilizan PAT?

Anfitrión direccionamiento IPv4 es complicado.

De extremo a extremo IPv4 trazabilidad se pierde. *

Se reduce la flexibilidad de las conexiones a Internet.

La seguridad de la comunicación se ve afectada negativamente.

43
Lo que está asociada con los protocolos de enrutamiento de estado de enlace?

la ruta más corta primero cálculos *

baja sobrecarga del procesador

horizonte dividido

inalcanzables

bucles de enrutamiento

44


```
R1# show ip nat statistics
Total active translations: 4 (0 static, 4 dynamic; 2 extended)
Peak translations: 33, occurred 00:00:46 ago
Outside interfaces:
  FastEthernet0/1
Inside interfaces:
  FastEthernet0/0
Hits: 42  Misses: 0
CEF Translated packets: 42, CEF Punted packets: 0
Expired translations: 0
Dynamic mappings:
-- Inside Source
[Id: 1] access-list 1 pool NATPOOL refcount 4
 pool NATPOOL: netmask 255.255.255.224
        start 209.165.201.10 end 209.165.201.11
        type generic, total addresses 2, allocated 2 (100%), misses 0

R1# show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global    Inside local    Outside local      Outside global
icmp 209.165.201.10:6  10.1.1.33:6     209.165.200.226:6  209.165.200.226:6
--- 209.165.201.10     10.1.1.33       ---                ---
icmp 209.165.201.11:3  10.1.1.123:3    209.165.200.226:3  209.165.200.226:3
--- 209.165.201.11     10.1.1.123      ---                ---
```

Consulte la presentación. Un PC en la dirección 10.1.1.45 es

Bla Bla Car
Viaja en confianza

Tómate un respiro y ¡busca tu viaje a casa!

DISPONIBLE EN
Google Play

Consíguelo en el
App Store

incapaz de acceder a Internet. ¿Cuál es la causa más probable del problema?

La piscina NAT se ha agotado. *
Access-list 1 no se ha configurado correctamente.
Las interfaces dentro y fuera se han configurado al revés.
La máscara de red mal se utilizó en el pool de NAT.

45
¿En qué tipo de ataque hace una petición nodo malicioso todas las direcciones IP disponibles en el conjunto de direcciones de un servidor DHCP con el fin de evitar que los ejércitos legítimos de la obtención de acceso a la red?

CAM desbordamiento mesa
DHCP snooping
MAC dirección de inundaciones
DHCP hambre *

46
¿Cuándo un interruptor de utilizar el filtrado de tramas?

La dirección MAC de destino es para un host con ninguna entrada en la tabla de direcciones MAC.
La dirección MAC de destino es para un host en una red compatible con el router diferente.
La dirección MAC de destino es para un host en un segmento de red diferente de la fuente del tráfico.
La dirección MAC de destino es para un host en el mismo segmento de red que el origen del tráfico. *

47

¿Cómo va a manejar un router enrutamiento estático diferente si Cisco Express Forwarding es discapacitado?

Las rutas estáticas que utilizan una interfaz de salida serán innecesarios.

No va a realizar búsquedas recursivas.

Las interfaces Ethernet de accesos múltiples requerirán rutas estáticas totalmente especificados para evitar inconsistencias de enrutamiento. *

Serial interfaces punto a punto requerirán rutas estáticas totalmente especificados para evitar inconsistencias de enrutamiento.

48

Un administrador crea y aplica un Telnet saliente extendida ACL en un router para evitar que las sesiones de Telnet enrutador iniciadas. ¿Qué es una consecuencia de esta configuración?

La ACL no funcionará como deseado porque una ACL saliente no puede bloquear el tráfico del router iniciadas. *

El ACL funcionará siempre que se aplicará a todas las líneas vty.

El ACL funcionará como se desee, siempre y cuando se aplica a la interfaz correcta.

La ACL no funcionará, ya que sólo las ACL estándar se pueden aplicar a las líneas vty.

49

Un administrador intenta cambiar el ID del router en un router que ejecuta OSPFv3 cambiando la dirección IPv4 en la interfaz de bucle invertido router. Una vez que se cambia la dirección IPv4, el administrador observa que el ID de router no cambió. ¿Qué dos acciones puede tomar el administrador para que el router utilizará la nueva dirección IPv4 como el ID de router? (Elija dos.)

Reinicie el router. *
Deshabilitar y volver a habilitar el direccionamiento IPv4.
Apague y vuelva a habilitar la interfaz de bucle invertido.
Copie la configuración activa en la NVRAM.
Desactive el proceso IPv6 OSPF. *

50

Al tender un gran número de VLAN, lo que son dos desventajas de utilizar el método de enrutamiento del router-on-a-stick entre VLAN en lugar del método de enrutamiento de VLAN entre interruptor de múltiples capas? (Elija dos.)

Router-on-a-stick requiere múltiples interfaces físicas de un router.
Se requiere un enrutador dedicado. *
Múltiples subinterfaces pueden afectar la velocidad de flujo de tráfico. *
Router-on-a-stick requiere subinterfaces para ser configurados en las mismas

subredes.
Se necesitan múltiples SVI.

Nueva pregunta ****************
¿Qué característica es única de EIGRP?

EIGRP admite enrutamiento sin clase.

EIGRP apoya autosummarization libre de bucles.

EIGRP soporta IPv4 e IPv6.

EIGRP admite el equilibrio de carga de costos desiguales.

Nueva pregunta
¿Qué dos métodos se pueden utilizar para proporcionar un acceso seguro a la gestión de un switch Cisco? (Elija dos.)
Configure SSH para la administración remota. *
Configure la VLAN nativa para que coincida con la VLAN predeterminada.
Configure todos los puertos de switch a una nueva VLAN que no es VLAN1
Configure todos los puertos no utilizados a un "agujero negro".
Configurar puertos específicos para el tráfico de administración en una VLAN específica. *

English

1.

What are two features of a link-state routing protocol? (Choose two.)

The database information for each router is obtained from the same source.

Routers send triggered updates in response to a change.

Routers create a topology of the network by using information from other routers.

Paths are chosen based on the lowest number of hops to the designated router.

Routers send periodic updates only to neighboring routers.

2.

Fill in the blank.

In IPv6, all routes are level " **1** " ultimate routes.

3.

Which switching method drops frames that fail the FCS check?

ingress port buffering

cut-through switching

store-and-forward switching

borderless switching

4.

Which summary IPv6 static route statement can be configured to summarize only the routes to networks 2001:db8:cafe::/58 through 2001:db8:cafe:c0::/58?

ipv6 route 2001:db8:cafe::/54 S0/0/0

ipv6 route 2001:db8:cafe::/60 S0/0/0

ipv6 route 2001:db8:cafe::/62 S0/0/0

ipv6 route 2001:db8:cafe::/56 S0/0/0

5.

Refer to the exhibit. If RIPng is enabled, how many hops away does R1 consider the 2001:0DB8:ACAD:1::/64 network to be?

3

4

2

6.

When a Cisco switch receives untagged frames on a 802.1Q trunk port, which VLAN ID is the traffic switched to by default?

data VLAN ID

native VLAN ID

unused VLAN ID

management VLAN ID

7.

A college marketing department has a networked storage device that uses the IP address 10.18.7.5, TCP port 443 for encryption, and UDP port 4365 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 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

No additional configuration is necessary.

ip nat outside source static 10.18.7.5 209.165.200.225

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.

A network administrator is explaining to a junior colleague the use of the lt and gt keywords when filtering packets using an extended ACL. Where would the lt or gt keywords be used?

in an IPv6 extended ACL that stops packets going to one specific destination VLAN

in an IPv4 extended ACL that allows packets from a range of TCP ports destined for a specific network device

in an IPv4 named standard ACL that has specific UDP protocols that are allowed to be used on a specific server

in an IPv6 named ACL that permits FTP traffic from one particular LAN getting to another LAN

10

```
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*   0.0.0.0/0 [90/7801856] via 172.16.4.1, 00:13:47, Serial0/0/1
```

**Refer to the exhibit. How did the router obtain the last route that is shown?**

The ip address interface configuration mode command was used in addition to the network routing protocol configuration mode command.

The ipv6 route command was used.

the ip route command was used.

Another router in the same organization provided the default route by using a dynamic routing protocol.

11
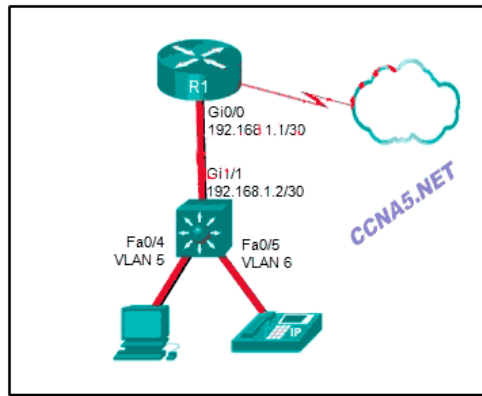
Refer to the exhibit. A Layer 3 switch routes for three VLANs and connects to a router for Internet connectivity. Which two configurations would be applied to the switch? (Choose two.)

(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1

(config-if)# no switchport

(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.252

(config)# interface vlan 1

(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0

(config-if)# no shutdown

(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/1

(config-if)# switchport mode trunk

(config)# interface fastethernet0/4

(config-if)# switchport mode trunk

(config)# ip routing

12.

A network contains multiple VLANs spanning multiple switches. What happens when a device in VLAN 20 sends a broadcast Ethernet frame?
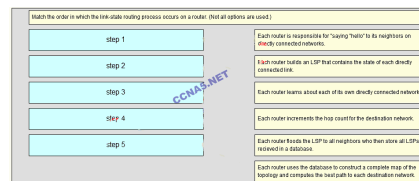
Only devices in VLAN 20 see the frame.

Devices in VLAN 20 and the management VLAN see the frame.

Only devices that are connected to the local switch see the frame.

All devices in all VLANs see the frame.

13

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Match the order in which the link-state routing process occurs on a router. (Not all options are used.)

step 1	Each router is responsible for "saying hello" to its neighbors on directly connected networks.
step 2	Each router builds an LSP that contains the state of each directly connected link.
step 3	Each router learns about each of its own directly connected networks.
step 4	Each router increments the hop count for the destination network.
step 5	Each router floods the LSP to all neighbors who then store all LSPs received in a database.
	Each router uses the database to construct a complete map of the topology and computes the best path to each destination network.

the correct answer of question 13 is

1- Each router learns about its own directly connected networks.

2- Each router is responsible for "saying hello" to its neighbors on directly connected networks.

3- Each router builds a Link-State Packet (LSP) containing the state of each directly connected link

4- Each router floods the LSP to all neighbors, who then store all LSPs received in a database

5- Each router uses the database to construct a complete map of the topology and computes the best

14.

Which two packet filters could a network administrator use on an IPv4 extended ACL? (Choose two.)
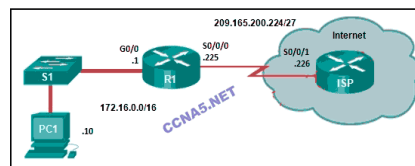
computer type

source TCP hello address

ICMP message type

destination UDP port number

destination MAC address

15

Refer to the exhibit. R1 was configured with the static route command ip route 209.165.200.224 255.255.255.224 S0/0/0 and consequently users on network 172.16.0.0/16 are unable to reach resources on the Internet. How should this static route be changed to allow user traffic from the LAN to reach the Internet?

Add an administrative distance of 254.

Change the destination network and mask to 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
Change the exit interface to S0/0/1.
Add the next-hop neighbor address of 209.165.200.226.

16.

How is the router ID for an OSPFv3 router determined?

the highest IPv6 address on an active interface

the highest EUI-64 ID on an active interface

the highest IPv4 address on an active interface

the lowest MAC address on an active interface

17.

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

switchport mode access
switchport port-security
switchport port-security maximum 2
switchport port-security mac-address sticky
switchport port-security violation restrict

switchport mode access
switchport port-security maximum 2
switchport port-security mac-address sticky

switchport mode access
switchport port-security maximum 2
switchport port-security mac-address sticky
switchport port-security violation protect

18.

Which two factors are important when deciding which interior gateway routing protocol to use? (Choose two.)

ISP selection
the autonomous system that is used
campus backbone architecture
19


```
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>
```

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

ultimate route
child route
default route
level 1 parent route
20.
What caused the following error message to appear?
01:11:12: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: psecure-violation error detected on Fa0/8, putting Fa0/8 in err-disable state
01:11:12: %PORT_SECURITY-2-PSECURE_VIOLATION: Security violation occurred, caused by MAC address 0011.a0d4.12a0 on port FastEthernet0/8.
01:11:13: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed state to down
01:11:14: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed state to down
An unauthorized user tried to telnet to the switch through switch port Fa0/8.
NAT was enabled on a router, and a private IP address arrived on switch port Fa0/8.
Port security was enabled on the switch port, and an unauthorized connection was made on switch port Fa0/8.
Another switch was connected to this switch port with the wrong cable.
A host with an invalid IP address was connected to a switch port that was previously unused.
21.

Which two statements are characteristics of routed ports on a multilayer switch? (Choose two.)

In a switched network, they are mostly configured between switches at the core and distribution layers.*

They support subinterfaces, like interfaces on the Cisco IOS routers.

The interface vlan command has to be entered to create a VLAN on routed ports.

They are used for point-to-multipoint links.

They are not associated with a particular VLAN.*

22.

A network administrator is adding ACLs to a new IPv6 multirouter environment. Which IPv6 ACE is automatically added implicitly at the end of an ACL so that two adjacent routers can discover each other?
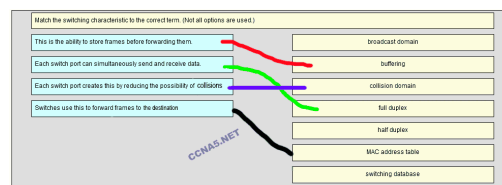
permit ip any host ip_address

permit icmp any any nd-na

permit ip any any

deny ip any any

23

24.

What does the cost of an OSPF link indicate?

A lower cost indicates a better path to the destination than a higher cost does.

Cost equals bandwidth.

A higher cost for an OSPF link indicates a faster path to the destination.

Link cost indicates a proportion of the accumulated value of the route to the destination.

25
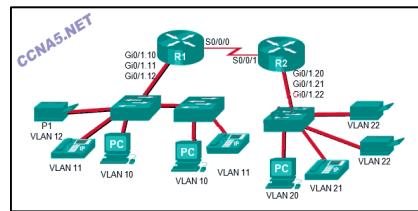
Refer to the exhibit. The Gigabit interfaces on both routers have been configured with subinterface numbers that match the VLAN numbers connected to them. PCs on VLAN 10 should be able to print to the P1 printer on VLAN 12. PCs on VLAN 20 should print to the printers on VLAN 22. What interface and in what direction should you place a standard ACL that allows printing to P1 from data VLAN 10, but stops the PCs on VLAN 20 from using the P1 printer? (Choose two.)

outbound
R2 S0/0/1
R1 S0/0/0
inbound
R1 Gi0/1.12
R2 Gi0/1.20

26.
On a switch that is configured with multiple VLANs, which command will remove only VLAN 100 from the switch?

Switch(config)# no vlan 100
Switch(config-if)# no switchport access vlan 100
Switch(config-if)# no switchport trunk allowed vlan 100
Switch# delete flash:vlan.dat

27.
A router needs to be configured to route within OSPF area 0. Which two commands are required to accomplish this? (Choose two.)
RouterA(config-router)#   network 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 0
RouterA(config-router)#   network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255 0
RouterA(config)# router ospf 1
RouterA(config-router)#   network

192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
RouterA(config)# router ospf 0

28.

What is a function of the distribution layer?

interconnection of large-scale networks in wiring closets

network access to the user

fault isolation

high-speed backbone connectivity

29.

A small-sized company has 20 workstations and 2 servers. The company has been assigned a group of IPv4 addresses 209.165.200.224/29 from its ISP. What technology should the company implement in order to allow the workstations to access the services over the Internet?

static NAT

dynamic NAT

port address translation

DHCP

30.

Which three requirements are necessary for two OSPFv2 routers to form an adjacency? (Choose three.)

The link interface subnet masks must match.

The two routers must include the inter-router link network in an OSPFv2 network command.

The OSPFv2 process ID must be the same on each router.

The OSPF hello or dead timers on each router must match.

The OSPFv2 process is enabled on the interface by entering the ospf process area-id command.

The link interface on each router must be configured with a link-local address.

31.

Which three pieces of information does a link-state routing protocol use initially as link-state information for locally connected links? (Choose three.)

the cost of that link

the type of network link

the link bandwidth

the link next-hop IP address

the link router interface IP address and subnet mask

32.

What is a disadvantage of NAT?

The internal hosts have to use a single public IPv4 address for external communication.

There is no end-to-end addressing.

The costs of readdressing hosts can be significant for a publicly addressed network.

The router does not need to alter the checksum of the IPv4 packets.

33

```
Router# show running-config | section interface
interface FastEthernet0/0
 no ip address
!
interface FastEthernet0/0.10
 encapsulation dot1Q 10
 ip address 172.16.10.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/0.30
 encapsulation dot1Q 30
 ip address 172 16.30.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/0.50
 encapsulation dot1Q 500
 ip address 172.16.50.1 255.255.255.0
<output omitted>
```

Refer to the exhibit. The partial configuration that is shown was used to configure router on a stick for VLANS 10, 30, and 50. However, testing shows that there are some connectivity problems between the VLANs. Which configuration error is causing this problem?
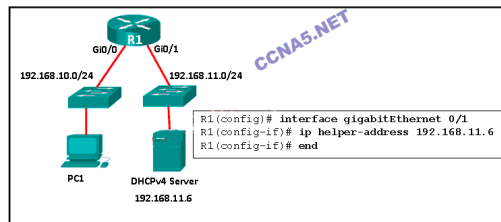
There is no IP address configured for the FastEthernet 0/0 interface.

A configuration for the native VLAN is missing.

The wrong VLAN has been configured on subinterface Fa0/0.50.

The VLAN IP addresses should belong to the same subnet.

34

```
R1(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/1
R1(config-if)# ip helper-address 192.168.11.6
R1(config-if)# end
```

Refer to the exhibit. R1 has been configured as shown. However, PC1 is not able to receive an IPv4 address. What is the problem?

R1 is not configured as a DHCPv4 server.

A DHCP server must be installed on the same LAN as the host that is receiving the IP address.

The ip address dhcp command was not issued on the interface Gi0/1.

The ip helper-address command was applied on the wrong interface.

35.

What best describes the operation of distance vector routing protocols?

They use hop count as their only metric.

They send their routing tables to directly connected neighbors.

They flood the entire network with routing updates.

They only send out updates when a new network is added.

36.

A network administrator is using the router-on-a-stick method to configure inter-VLAN routing. Switch port Gi1/1 is used to connect to the router. Which command should be entered to prepare this port for the task?

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree vlan 1

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode

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trunk

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1
Switch(config-if)# switchport access vlan 1

37.

Which three advantages are provided by static routing? (Choose three.)

The path a static route uses to send data is known.

No intervention is required to maintain changing route information.

Static routing does not advertise over the network, thus providing better security.

Static routing typically uses less network bandwidth and fewer CPU operations than dynamic routing does.

Configuration of static routes is error-free.

Static routes scale well as the network grows.

38.

When configuring a switch to use SSH for virtual terminal connections, what is the purpose of the crypto key generate rsa command?

show active SSH ports on the switch

disconnect SSH connected hosts

create a public and private key pair

show SSH connected hosts

access the SSH database configuration

39.

Which information does a switch use to populate the MAC address table?

the destination MAC address and the outgoing port

the source MAC address and the incoming port

the source and destination MAC addresses and the incoming port

the source MAC address and the outgoing port

the source and destination MAC addresses and the outgoing port

the destination MAC address and the

incoming port

40

```
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: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
R1#
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator is configuring a router as a DHCPv6 server. The administrator issues a show ipv6 dhcp pool command to verify the configuration. Which statement explains the reason that the number of active clients is 0?

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

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

The default gateway address is not provided in the pool.

No clients have communicated with the DHCPv6 server yet.

41.

Open the PT Activity. Perform the tasks in the activity instructions and then answer the question.

What is the problem preventing PC0 and PC1 from communicating with PC2 and PC3?
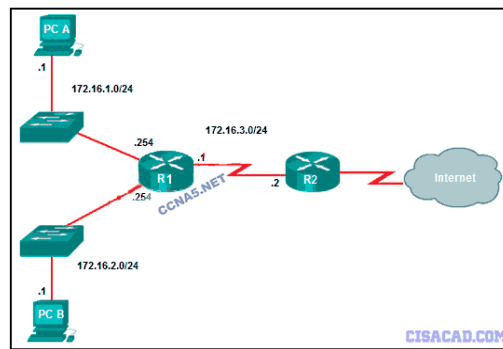
The routers are using different OSPF process IDs.

The serial interfaces of the routers are in different subnets.

No router ID has been configured on the routers.

The gigabit interfaces are passive.

42

Which command will create a static route on R2 in order to reach PC B?

R1(config)# ip route 172.16.2.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.2.254

R1(config)# ip route 172.16.2.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.3.1

R1(config)# ip route 172.16.2.1 255.255.255.0 172.16.3.1

R1(config)# ip route 172.16.3.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.2.254

43.

Which problem is evident if the show ip interface command shows that the interface is down and the line protocol is down?

The no shutdown command has not been issued on the interface.

There is an IP address conflict with the configured address on the interface.

A cable has not been attached to the port.

An encapsulation mismatch has occurred.

44.

Which three values or sets of values are included when creating an extended access control list entry? (Choose three.)

access list number between 100 and 199

source subnet mask and wildcard mask

default gateway address and wildcard mask

source address and wildcard mask

destination subnet mask and wildcard mask

access list number between 1 and 99

destination address and wildcard mask

45.

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?

0.0.0.127

0.0.0.255

0.0.1.255

0.0.255.255

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

46.

Which kind of message is sent by a DHCP client when its IP address lease has expired?

a DHCPREQUEST unicast message

a DHCPREQUEST broadcast message

a DHCPDISCOVER broadcast message

a DHCPDISCOVER unicast message

47.

What happens immediately after two OSPF routers have exchanged hello packets and have formed a neighbor adjacency?

They request more information about their databases.

They negotiate the election process if they are on a multiaccess network.

They exchange DBD packets in order to advertise parameters such as hello and dead intervals.

They exchange abbreviated lists of their LSDBs

48.

What benefit does NAT64 provide?

It allows sites to use private IPv4 addresses, and thus hides the internal addressing structure from hosts on public IPv4 networks.

It allows sites to connect multiple IPv4 hosts to the Internet via the use of a single public IPv4 address.

It allows sites to connect IPv6 hosts to an IPv4 network by translating the IPv6 addresses to IPv4 addresses.

It allows sites to use private IPv6 addresses and translates them to global IPv6 addresses.

49.

What is the purpose of setting the native VLAN separate from data VLANs?

The native VLAN is for routers and switches to exchange their management information, so it should be different from data VLANs.

A separate VLAN should be used to carry uncommon untagged frames to avoid bandwidth contention on 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

50.

Which command, when issued in the interface configuration mode of a router, enables the interface to acquire an IPv4 address automatically from an ISP, when that link to the ISP is enabled?

ip helper-address

ip address dhcp

ip dhcp pool

service dhcp

51.

Which statement is correct about IPv6 routing?

IPv6 routing is enabled by default on Cisco routers.

IPv6 routes appear in the same routing table as IPv4 routes.

IPv6 uses the link-local address of neighbors as the next-hop address for dynamic routes.

IPv6 only supports the OSPF and EIGRP routing protocols

52.

A router has used the OSPF protocol to learn a route to the 172.16.32.0/19 network. Which

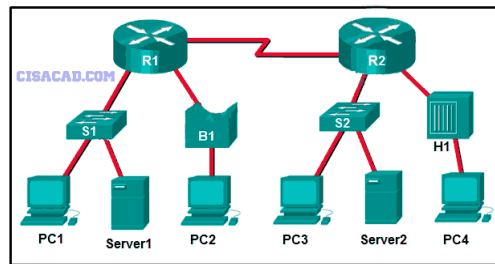command will implement a backup floating static route to this network?

ip route 172.16.32.0 255.255.0.0 S0/0/0 100

ip route 172.16.32.0 255.255.224.0 S0/0/0 200

ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.240.0 S0/0/0 200

ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.224.0 S0/0/0 100

53

Refer to the exhibit. How many broadcast and collision domains exist in the topology?

5 broadcast domains and 11 collision domains

10 broadcast domains and 5 collision domains

16 broadcast domains and 11 collision domains

5 broadcast domains and 10 collision domains

54.
Which two commands can be used to verify the content and placement of access control lists? (Choose two.)

show processes

show cdp neighbor

show access-lists

show ip route

show running-config

55.
Which type of traffic would most likely have problems when passing through a NAT device?

IPsec

DNS

Telnet

HTTP

ICMP

56.

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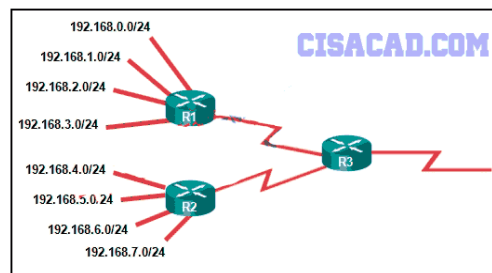**Which keyword is displayed on the web browser?**

NAT works!

Goodjob!

Welldone!

NAT configured!

57

Refer to the exhibit.
What summary static address would be configured on R1 to advertise to R3?

192.168.0.0/24

192.168.0.0/23

192.168.0.0/22

192.168.0.0/21

58

Fill in the blank.

Static routes are configured by the use of the " **ip route**" global configuration command.

NEW QUESTIONS

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?

auto secure MAC addresses

dynamic secure MAC addresses

static secure MAC addresses

sticky secure MAC addresses

============================

====================

Which three pairs of trunking

modes will establish a functional trunk link between two Cisco switches? (Choose three.)

dynamic desirable – dynamic auto*

dynamic auto – dynamic auto

access – dynamic auto

dynamic desirable – dynamic desirable*

access – trunk

dynamic desirable – trunk*

===

Fill in the blank.

The OSPF Type 1 packet is the _____ packet.

ANS: **hello**

===

Which value represents the "trustworthiness" of a route and is used to determine which route to install into the routing table when there are multiple routes toward the same destination?

routing protocol

outgoing interface

metric

administrative distance*

===

Refer to the exhibit. What is the OSPF cost to reach the R2 LAN 172.16.2.0/24 from R1?

782

74

128

65

===

Fill in the blank.

The default administrative distance for a static route is .

ANS: **1**

===

Fill in the blank.

Static routes are configured by the use of the global configuration command.

ANS: **ip route**

===

Refer to the exhibit. If the switch reboots and all routers have to re-establish OSPF adjacencies, which routers will become the new DR and BDR?

Router R3 will become the DR and router R1 will become the BDR.

Router R1 will become the DR and router R2 will become the BDR.

Router R4 will become the DR and router R3 will become the BDR.*

Router R1 will become the DR and router R2 will become the BDR.

==

What is the purpose of an access list that is created as part of configuring IP address translation?

The access list permits or denies specific addresses from entering the device doing the translation.

The access list defines the private IP addresses that are to be translated.*

The access list prevents external devices from being a part of the address translation.

The access list defines the valid public addresses for the NAT or PAT pool.

==

The computers used by the network administrators for a school are on 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.)

-ip access-group 5 out

-access-list standard VTY permit 10.7.0.0 0.0.0.127

-access-list 5 deny any

-access-list 5 permit 10.7.0.0 0.0.0.31*

-ip access-group 5 in

-access-class 5 in*

==

While analyzing log files, a network administrator notices reoccurring native VLAN mismatches. What is the effect of these reoccurring errors?

The control and management traffic on the error-occurring trunk port is being misdirected or dropped.*

Unexpected traffic on the error-occurring trunk port is being received.

All traffic on the error-occurring trunk port is being misdirected or dropped.

All traffic on the error-occurring trunk port is being switched correctly regardless of the error.

==

Which two characteristics describe the native VLAN? (Choose two.)

This VLAN is necessary for remote management of a switch.

Designed to carry traffic that is generated by users, this type of VLAN is also known as the default VLAN.

The native VLAN provides a common identifier to both ends of a trunk.*

The native VLAN traffic will be untagged across the trunk link.*

High priority traffic, such as voice traffic, uses the native VLAN.

==

Refer to the exhibit. The Branch Router has an OSPF neighbor relationship with the HQ router over the 198.51.0.4/30 network. The 198.51.0.8/30 network link should serve as a backup when the OSPF link goes down. The floating static route command ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 S0/1/1 100 was issued on Branch and now traffic is using the backup link even when the OSPF link is up and functioning. Which change should be made to the static route command so that traffic will only use the OSPF link when it is up?

Add the next hop neighbor address of

198.51.0.8.

Change the administrative distance to 1.

Change the destination network to 198.51.0.5.

Change the administrative distance to 120.*

==========================
===================

Refer to the exhibit. An attacker on PC X sends a frame with two 802.1Q tags on it, one for VLAN 40 and another for VLAN 12. What will happen to this frame?

SW-A will drop the frame because it is invalid.

SW-A will leave both tags on the frame and send it to SW-B, which will forward it to hosts on VLAN 40.

SW-A will remove both tags and forward the rest of the frame across the trunk link, where SW-B will forward the frame to hosts on VLAN 40.*

SW-A will remove the outer tag and send the rest of the frame across the trunk link, where SW-B will forward the frame to hosts on VLAN 12.

==========================
===================

Which statement is true about the difference between OSPFv2 and OSPFv3?

OSPFv3 routers use a different metric than OSPFv2 routers use.

OSPFv3 routers do not need to elect a DR on multiaccess segments.

OSPFv3 routers do not need to have matching subnets to form neighbor adjacencies.*

OSPFv3 routers use a 128 bit router ID instead of a 32 bit ID.

==========================
===================

What are two ways of turning off DTP on a trunk link between switches? (Choose two.)

Change the native VLAN on both ports.

Configure attached switch ports with the nonegotiate command option.*

Configure attached switch ports with the dynamic desirable command option.

Configure one port with the dynamic auto command option and the opposite attached switch port with the dynamic desirable command option.

**Place the two attached switch ports in access mode.*

===

Why would an administrator use a network security auditing tool to flood the switch MAC address table with fictitious MAC addresses?

to determine if the switch is forwarding the broadcast traffic correctly

to determine which ports are functioning

**to determine which ports are not correctly configured to prevent MAC address flooding*

to determine when the CAM table size needs to be increased in order to prevent overflows

===

A new network policy requires an ACL to deny HTTP access from all guests to a web server at the main office. All guests use addressing from the IPv6 subnet 2001:DB8:19:C::/64. The web server is configured with the address 2001:DB8:19:A::105/64.

Implementing the NoWeb ACL on the interface for the guest LAN requires which three commands? (Choose three.)

permit tcp any host 2001:DB8:19:A::105 eq 80

deny tcp host 2001:DB8:19:A::105 any eq 80

**deny tcp any host 2001:DB8:19:A::105 eq 80*

**permit ipv6 any any*

deny ipv6 any any

ipv6 traffic-filter NoWeb in

ip access-group NoWeb in

===

An OSPF router has three directly connected networks; 172.16.0.0/16, 172.16.1.0/16, and 172.16.2.0/16. Which OSPF network command would advertise only the 172.16.1.0 network to neighbors?

router(config-router)# network 172.16.1.0 0.0.255.255 area 0*

router(config-router)# network 172.16.0.0 0.0.15.255 area 0

router(config-router)# network 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 area 0

router(config-router)# network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.0 area 0

==

New Questions – Mar 16, 2015

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

child route

level 1 parent route

default route

ultimate route

==

```
ipv6 route 2001:0DB8::/32 2001:0DB8:3000::1
```

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

fully specified static route

recursive static route

directly attached static route

floating static route

==

Which subnet mask would be used as the classful mask for the IP address 192.135.250.27?

255.0.0.0

255.255.0.0

255.255.255.0*

255.255.255.224

==

Which subnet mask would be used as the classful mask for the IP

address 128.107.52.27?
255.0.0.0
255.255.0.0*
255.255.255.0
255.255.255.224

==
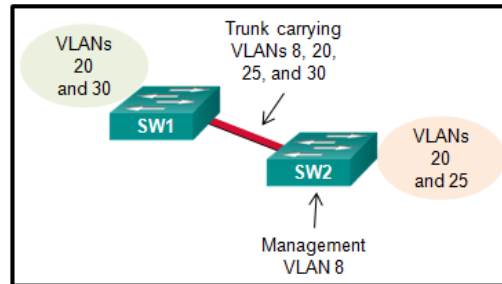
Refer to the exhibit. A small business uses VLANs 8, 20, 25, and 30 on two switches that have a trunk link between them. What native VLAN should be used on the trunk if Cisco best practices are being implemented?
1
5
8
20
25
30
By: Pierre-Alain

=======================

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

=======================

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 address are dropped and no notification is sent. Which violation mode is configured on the interfaces?
off

restrict

protect*

shutdown

=====================

A standard ACL has been configured on a router to allow only clients from the 10.11.110.0/24 network to telnet or to ssh to the VTY lines of the router. Which command will correctly apply this ACL?

access-group 11 in*

access-class 11 in

access-list 11 in

access-list 110 in

=====================

Refer to the exhibit.

What address will summarize the LANs attached to routers 2-A and 3-A and can be configured in a summary static route to advertise them to an upstream neighbor?

10.0.0.0/24

10.0.0.0/23

10.0.0.0/22

10.0.0.0/21

=====================

A security specialist designs an ACL to deny access to a web server from all sales staff. The sales staff are assigned addressing from the IPv6 subnet 2001:db8:48:2c::/64. The web server is assigned the address 2001:db8:48:1c::50/64. Configuring the WebFilter ACL on the LAN interface for the sales staff will require which three commands? (Choose three.)

permit tcp any host 2001:db8:48:1c::50 eq 80

deny tcp host 2001:db8:48:1c::50 any eq 80

deny tcp any host 2001:db8:48:1c::50 eq 80

permit ipv6 any any

deny ipv6 any any

ip access-group WebFilter in

ipv6 traffic-filter WebFilter in

=====================

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.

Ver comentarios