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Ccna 1 exam questions and answers pdf

Por favor, selecciona 2 respuestas correctas to store the routing table to retain contents when power is removed to contain the running configuration file to store the startup configuration file user EXEC mode limited number of basic monitoring commands the first entrance intro the CLI of an IOS device privileged EXEC mode accessed by entering the enable command identified by a prompt ending with the # character global configuration mode changes made affect the operation of the device as a whole accessed by entering the configure terminal command Por favor, selecciona 2 respuestas correctas examining the destination MAC address to add new entries to the MAC address table forwarding frames with unknown destination IP addresses to the default gateway using the source MAC address of frames to build and maintain a MAC address table building a routing table that is based on the first IP address in the frame header utilizing the MAC address table to forward frames via the MAC address table FastEthernet0/0 -> packets with destination of 172.17.6.15 FastEthernet0/1 -> packets with destination of 172.17.14.8 FastEthernet1/1 -> packets with destination of 172.17.12.10 FastEthernet1/1 -> packets with destination of 172.17.10.5 Serial0/0/0 -> packets with destination of 172.17.8.20 Por favor, selecciona 2 respuestas correctas Por favor, selecciona 3 respuestas correctas data link layer addressing conversion of bits into data signals session control using port numbers detection of errors through CRC calculations placement and removal of frames from the media delimiting groups of bits into frames error correction through a collision detection method physical switchport access to break large messages into smaller frames to negotiate correct timing for successful communication to convert information to the appropriate form for transmission between hosts and the default gateway only on the busiest internal segment only at the edge of the network on as many different network segments as possible Por favor, selecciona 2 respuestas correctas destination and source port numbers timing and synchronization destination and source physical addresses destination and source logical addresses the highest configured IP address on the router the IP address of the outbound interface the lowest configured IP address on the router Por favor, selecciona 3 respuestas correctas It is a special interface that allows connectivity by different types of media. It is required to allow connectivity by any device at any location. It provides a means to remotely manage a switch. It is associated with VLAN1 by default. It is designed as a security protocol to protect switch ports. It is not associated with any physical interface on a switch. physical topology diagram location of a desktop PC in a classroom path of cables that connect rooms to wiring closets logical topology IP address of a server The banner message is too long. Message-of-the-day banners will only appear when a user logs in through the console port. The symbol "!" signals the end of a banner message. The delimiting character appears in the banner message. Coppers Cables horizontal cabling structure desktop PCs an enterprise office Fiber Optic backbone cabling in an enterprise long-haul networks Wireless4guest access in a coffee shop waiting rooms in a hospital It will forward the frame to the next host. It will strip off the data-link frame to check the destination IP address. It will remove the frame from the media. Por favor, selecciona 2 respuestas correctas when destination port numbers are dynamic when applications do not need to guarantee delivery of the data when a faster delivery mechanism is needed when applications need to guarantee that a packet arrives intact, in sequence, and unduplicated A router along the path did not have a route to the destination. Connectivity to the remote device was successful. The connection timed out while waiting for a reply from the remote device. A ping packet is being blocked by a security device along the path. It provides delimitation of data according to the physical signaling requirements of the medium. It places information in the frame allowing multiple Layer 3 protocols to use the same network interface and media. It provides the logical addressing required that identifies the device. It defines the software processes that provide services to the physical layer. source and destination port number source and destination application protocol source and destination IP address Por favor, selecciona 2 respuestas correctas store-and-forward switching Por favor, selecciona 2 respuestas correctas performing error detection placement of frames on the media routing packets toward the destination encapsulating PDUs from the transport layer Por favor, selecciona 2 respuestas correctas It prevents designers from creating their own model. It speeds up packet delivery. It assists in protocol design. It prevents technology in one layer from affecting other layers. It ensures a device at one layer can function at the next higher layer. The command syntax is wrong. The subnet mask information is incorrect. The command is being entered from the wrong mode of operation. The interface is shutdown and must be enabled before the switch will accept the IP address. Por favor, selecciona 2 respuestas correctas This host does not have a default gateway configured. There is connectivity between this device and the device at 192.168.100.1. The connectivity between these two hosts allows for videoconferencing calls. There are 4 hops between this device and the device at 192.168.100.1 The average transmission time between the two hosts is 2 milliseconds. Por favor, selecciona 3 respuestas correctas the bandwidth of the WAN connection to the Internet the type of traffic that is crossing the network the amount of traffic that is currently crossing the network the sophistication of the encapsulation method applied to the data the reliability of the gigabit Ethernet infrastructure of the backbone the latency that is created by the number of network devices that the data is crossing banner motd $Max failed logins = 5$ login block-for 60 attempts 5 within 60 service password-encryption Por favor, selecciona 3 respuestas correctas UDP is a low overhead protocol that does not provide sequencing or flow control mechanisms. UDP relies on application layer protocols for error detection. UDP provides basic connectionless transport layer functions UDP provides sophisticated error control mechanisms UDP relies on IP for error detection and recovery. UDP provides connection-oriented, fast transport of data at Layer 3. Bits are returned, changed to the same size. Bits are returned, changed back to their original state. UDP is a low overhead protocol that does not provide sequencing or flow control mechanisms. The size of each subnet may be different, depending on requirements. Subnets may only be subnetted one additional time. Each subnet is the same size. to achieve fault tolerance and high availability of data network infrastructure devices to reduce the cost of deploying and maintaining the communication infrastructure to make sure that all types of data packets will be treated equally to provide high speed connectivity to all devices the configuration register Por favor, selecciona 3 respuestas correctas to log onto a remote network to identify the host address of the destination host to identify the network address of the destination network to identify faulty frames to identify the broadcast address of the destination network Por favor, selecciona 2 respuestas correctas CCNA 1 v6 Final Exam Answers Option O Congratulations, you have completed the Final Exam Answers Option C of CCNA 1! Tell us your rating! Last Updated on June 14, 2021 by Admin ITN (Version 7.00) – Course Feedback 7.02 Answers CCNA 1 v7 Course Feedback Answers The course was required by the instructor. To gain credit for participation or completion. For self-study or independent study. Because of the Cisco Networking Academy reputation. Some other reason. To explore a technology career To enter or advance in a career in networking To further my education For personal use (as a hobby or for home use) Other CCNA 1 ITN (Version 7.00) – Course Feedback 7.02 Answers 01 (1) Not at all confident (2) A little confident (3) Confident (4) Very confident (5) Completely confident Prefer not to answer CCNA 1 ITN (Version 7.00) – Course Feedback 7.02 Answers 02 CCNA 1 ITN (Version 7.00) – Course Feedback 7.02 Answers 03 CCNA 1 ITN (Version 7.00) – Course Feedback 7.02 Answers 04 CCNA 1 ITN (Version 7.00) – Course Feedback 7.02 Answers 05 (1) Much Too Hard (2) Slightly Too Hard (3) About Right (4) Slightly Too Easy (5) Much Too Easy Don't Know / Not Applicable I can't access the online course materials from home Difficult Somewhat Difficult Fairly Easy Easy I do not have access to a computer in my classroom I have to share my computer with more than one other person I share my computer with one other person I have my own computer to work on during class Not Applicable I don't have access to equipment in my classroom I have to share the equipment with more than one other person I share the equipment with one other person I have my own equipment to work on during class Not Applicable CCNA 1 ITN (Version 7.00) – Course Feedback 7.02 Answers 06 CCNA 1 ITN (Version 7.00) – Course Feedback 7.02 Answers 07 CCNA 1 ITN (Version 7.00) – Course Feedback 7.02 Answers 08 CCNA 1 ITN (Version 7.00) – Course Feedback 7.02 Answers 09 CCNA 1 ITN (Version 7.00) – Course Feedback 7.02 Answers 10 Yes, employed in the Networking field Yes, employed in a Technology field, not networking focused No, but employed in a different field No, not employed Yes No Unsure at this time CCNA 1 ITN (Version 7.00) – Course Feedback 7.02 Answers 11 More opportunities for hands-on practice to reinforce my understanding of the content More opportunities for feedback with assessments and quizzes More support and guidance to learn the content More technical content More video content CCNA 1 ITN (Version 7.00) – Course Feedback 7.02 Answers 12 CCNA 1 ITN (Version 7.00) – Course Feedback 7.02 Answers 13 You can answer whatever you want. Last Updated on June 14, 2021 by Admin CCNA1 v7 & v7.02 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 2020 2021 Correct 100% Cisco Netacad ITN Version 7.00 CCNA 1 v7 Final Exam Answers 2020 2021 – Introduction to Networks ITN (Version 7.00 & v7.02) – ITNv7 Final Exam Answers 2020 2021 Enter CTRL-Z at the privileged mode prompt. Power cycle the device. Exit global configuration mode. Reboot the device. Answers Explanation & Hints: While at the privileged mode prompt such as Router#, type exit, press Enter, and the banner message appears. Power cycling a network device that has had the banner motd command issued will also display the banner message, but this is not a quick way to test the configuration. The switch requires a username/password combination for remote access. The SSH client on the switch is enabled. Communication between the switch and remote users is encrypted. The switch requires remote connections via a proprietary client software. Answers Explanation & Hints: The transport input ssh command when entered on the switch vty (virtual terminal lines) will encrypt all inbound controlled telnet connections. 2001:DA48::/64 2001::/64 2001:DA48:FC5:A4::/64 2001:DA48:FC5::A4/64 It must send an ICMPv6 Router Solicitation message to determine what default gateway it should use. It must send a DHCPv6 INFORMATION-REQUEST message to request the address of the DNS server. It must send a DHCPv6 REQUEST message to the DHCPv6 server to request permission to use this address. It must send an ICMPv6 Neighbor Solicitation message to ensure that the address is not already in use on the network. Explanation: Stateless DHCPv6 or stateful DHCPv6 uses a DHCP server, but Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC) does not. A SLAAC client can automatically generate an address that is based on information from local routers via Router Advertisement (RA) messages. Once an address has been assigned to an interface via SLAAC, the client must ensure via Duplicate Address Detection (DAD) that the address is not already in use. It does this by sending out an ICMPv6 Neighbor Solicitation message and listening for a response. If a response is received, then it means that another device is already using this address. FE80::/10 FDEE::/7 FF00::/8 FEC0::/10 Explanation: Link-local addresses are in the range of FE80::/10 to FEBF::/10. The original IPv6 specification defined site-local addresses and used the prefix range FEC0::/10, but these addresses were deprecated by the IETF in favor of unique local addresses. FDEE::/7 is a unique local address because it is in the range of FC00::/7 to FDFF::/7. IPv6 multicast addresses have the prefix FF00::/8. It checks the value of the TTL field and if it is 0, it discards the packet and sends a Destination Unreachable message to the source host. It increments the value of the TTL field by 1 and if the result is 100, it discards the packet and sends a Parameter Problem message to the source host. It checks the value of the TTL field and if it is 0, it discards the packet and sends a Destination Unreachable message to the source host. It decrements the value of the TTL field by 1 and if the result is 0, it discards the packet and sends a Destination Unreachable message to the source host. mobility options security interference coverage area packet collision extensive cabling Explanation: The three areas of concern for wireless LANs focus on the size of the coverage area, any nearby interference, and providing network security. Extensive cabling is not a concern for wireless networks, as a wireless network will require minimal cabling for providing wireless access to hosts. mobility options security interference coverage area packet collision extensive cabling Explanation: The woven copper braid should not have been removed. The wrong type of connector is being used. The wires are too thick for the connector that is used. Answers Explanation & Hints: When a cable to an RJ-45 connector is terminated, it is important to ensure that the untwisted wires are not too long and that the flexible plastic sheath surrounding the wires is crimped down and not the bare wires. None of the colored wires should be visible from the bottom of the jack. EMI signal attenuation crosstalk RFI extended length of cabling Explanation: EMI and RFI signals can distort and corrupt data signals that are carried by copper media. These distortions usually come from radio waves and electromagnetic devices such as motors and florescent lights. Crosstalk is a disturbance that is caused by adjacent wires bundled too close together with the magnetic field of one wire affecting another. Signal attenuation is caused when an electrical signal begins to deteriorate over the length of a copper cable. TCP is the preferred protocol when a function requires lower network overhead. 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. UDP segments are encapsulated within IP packets for transport across the network. The UDP destination port number identifies the application or service on the server which will handle the data. The TCP process running on the PC randomly selects the destination port when establishing a session with the server. Explanation: Layer 4 port numbers identify the application or service which will handle the data. The source port number is added by the sending device and will be the destination port number when the requested information is returned. Layer 4 segments are encapsulated within IP packets. UDP, not TCP, is used when low overhead is needed. A TCP source port number, identifies the sending host on the network. Destination port numbers are specific ports that a server application or service monitors for requests. CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 01 netsh interface ipv6 show neighbor arp -a tracert ping ipconfig nslookup telnet Explanation: The ipconfig and nslookup commands will provide initial IP address and DNS configuration information to the technicians and determine if DHCP is assigning correct information to the PCs. The ping utility would be used to verify, or not, connectivity to the default gateway (router) using the configured default gateway address, or using the known correct default gateway address if these are found to be different. The arp -a or netsh interface ipv6 show neighbor commands could be used if the problem is then suspected to be an IP address to MAC address mapping issue. The telnet and tracert utilities could be used to determine where the problem was located in the network if the default gateway configuration was found to be correct. speed and duplex settings MAC addresses next-hop addresses interface descriptions IP addresses Layer 1 statuses Explanation: The command show ip interface brief shows the IP address of each interface, as well as the operational status of the interfaces at both Layer 1 and Layer 2. In order to see interface descriptions and speed and duplex settings, use the command show running-config Next-hop addresses are displayed in the routing table with the command show ip route, and the MAC address of an interface can be seen with the command show interfaces. 255.255.255.192 255.255.255.240 255.255.255.128 transport layer error check field error correction process field flow control field User Datagram Protocol field frame check sequence field provides delivery of data between two applications provides for the exchange of frames over a common local media provides end-to-end delivery of data between hosts provides the formatting of data After detecting a collision, hosts can attempt to resume transmission after a random time delay has expired. A jam signal indicates that the collision has cleared and the media is not busy. All of the devices on a segment see data that passes on the network medium. The device with the electronic token is the only one that can transmit after a collision. Devices can be configured with a higher transmission priority. A device listens and waits until the media is not busy before transmitting, an attack that slows or crashes a device or network service malicious software or code running on an end device captures network traffic data access and traffic coming into a network the use of stolen credentials to access private data end-device installation media selection message encoding delivery options connector specifications message size If a device responds to the ARP request, then the originating node will broadcast the data packet to all devices on the network segment. An ARP request is sent to all devices on the Ethernet LAN and contains the IP address of the destination host and its multicast MAC address. If a host is ready to send a packet to a local destination device and it has the IP address but not the MAC address of the destination, it generates an ARP broadcast. Explanation: When a node encapsulates a data packet into a frame, it needs the destination MAC address. First it determines if the destination device is on the local network or on a remote network. Then it checks the ARP table (not the MAC table) to see if a pair of IP address and MAC address exists for either the destination IP address (if the destination host is on the local network) or the default gateway IP address (if the destination host is on a remote network). If the match does not exist, it generates an ARP broadcast to seek the IP address to MAC address resolution. Because the destination MAC address is unknown, the ARP request is broadcast with the FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FFF. Either the destination device or the default gateway will respond with its MAC address, which enables the sending node to assemble the frame. If the destination device is on the local network segment, it responds to the source host with its own MAC address. If the destination device is on a remote network, then the originating node will broadcast because a frame cannot be created. CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 06 The entire command, configure terminal , must be used. The administrator must connect via the console port to access global configuration mode. The administrator is already in global configuration mode. The administrator must first enter privileged EXEC mode before issuing the command. Answers Explanation & Hints: In order to enter global configuration mode, the command configure terminal , or a shortened version such as config t , must be entered from privileged EXEC mode. In this scenario the administrator is in user EXEC mode, as indicated by the > symbol after the hostname. The administrator would need to use the enable command to enter privileged EXEC mode before entering the configure terminal command. CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 05 This host does not have a default gateway configured. There are 4 hops between this device and the device at 192.168.100.1. The connectivity between these two hosts allows for videoconferencing calls. The output displays a successful Layer 3 connection between a host computer and a host at 191.168.100.1. It can be determined that 4 hops exist between them and the average transmission time is 1 milliseconds. Layer 3 connectivity does not necessarily mean that an application can run between the hosts. retransmits packets if errors occur guarantees delivery of packets does not require a dedicated end-to-end connection operates independently of the network media re-assembles out of order packets into the correct order at the receiver end Explanation: The Internet Protocol (IP) is a connectionless, best effort protocol. This means that IP requires no end-to-end connection nor does it guarantee delivery of packets. IP is also media independent, which means it operates independently of the network media carrying the packets. The host cannot communicate with hosts in other networks. The host can communicate with other hosts in the local network. A ping from the host to 127.0.0.1 would not be successful. The switch will not forward packets initiated by the host. The host will have to use ARP to determine the correct address of the default gateway. Answers Explanation & Hints: When a host needs to send a message to another host located on the same network, it can forward the message directly. However, when a host needs to send a message to a remote network, it must use the router, also known as the default gateway. This is because the data link frame address of the remote destination host cannot be used directly. Instead, the IP packet has to be sent to the router (default gateway) and the router will forward the packet toward its destination. Therefore, if the default gateway is incorrectly configured, the host can communicate with other hosts on the same network, but not with hosts on remote networks. spam virus worm phishing automation authorization accounting authentication Explanation: After a user is successfully authenticated (logged into the server), the authorization is the process of determining what network resources the user can access and what operations (such as read or edit) the user can perform. loss of light over long distances low-quality cable or connectors low-quality shielding in cable installing cables in conduit improper termination A student has two web browser windows open in order to access two web sites. The transport layer ensures the correct web page is delivered to the correct browser window. A student is using a classroom VoIP phone to call home. The unique identifier burned into the phone is a transport layer address used to contact another network device on the same network. A corporate worker is accessing a web server located on a corporate network. The transport layer formats the screen so the web page appears properly no matter what device is being used to view the web site. A student is playing a short web-based movie with sound. The movie and sound are encoded within the transport layer header. Explanation: The source and destination port numbers are used to identify the correct application and window within that application. Each router interface will generate an IPv6 link-local address. The IPv6 enabled router interfaces begin sending ICMPv6 Router Advertisement messages. It statically creates a global unicast address on this router. All router interfaces will be automatically activated. POP DNS IP TCP Ethernet UDP integrity scalability quality of service fault tolerance powerline networking security CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 04 open the header and use it to determine whether the data is to be sent out S0/0/0 open the header and replace the destination MAC address with a new one nothing, because the router has a route to the destination remove the Ethernet header and configure a new Layer 2 header before sending it out S0/0/0 Explanation: When PC1 forms the various headers attached to the data one of those headers is the Layer 2 header. Because PC1 connects to an Ethernet network, an Ethernet header is used. The source MAC address will be that of PC1 and the destination MAC address will be that of G0/0 on R1. When R1 gets that information, the router removes the Layer 2 header and creates a new type of network the data will be placed onto (the serial link). transport application network session data link presentation CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 02 Explanation: Link-Local addresses are assigned automatically by the OS environment and are located in the block 169.254.0.0/16. The private address ranges are 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, and 192.168.0.0/16. TEST-NET addresses belong to the range 192.0.2.0/24. The addresses in the block 240.0.0.0 to 255.255.254 are reserved as experimental addresses. Loopback addresses belong to the block 127.0.0.0. strengthening of a signal by a networking device leakage of signals from one cable pair to another loss of signal strength as distance increases time for a signal to reach its destination CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers & Hints: Data is transmitted on copper cables as electrical energy. A detector in the network interface of a destination device must receive a signal that can be successfully decoded to match the signal sent. However, the farther the signal travels, the more it deteriorates. This is referred to as signal attenuation. Capture traffic during times to get a good representation of the different traffic types. Perform the capture on different network segments. Only capture WAN traffic because traffic to the web is the responsible for the largest amount of traffic on a network. Only capture traffic in the areas of the network that receive most of the traffic such as the data center. Capture traffic on the weekends when most employees are off work. Explanation: Traffic flow patterns should be gathered during peak utilization times to get a good representation of the different traffic types. The capture should also be performed on different network segments because some traffic will be local to a particular segment. CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 03 Layer2 destination address = 00-00-0c-94-36-dd Layer 2 source address = 00-00-0c-94-36-bb Layer 3 destination address = 172.16.20.200 Layer 3 source address = 172.16.10.200 Layer 2 destination address = 00-00-0c-94-36-bb Layer 2 source address = 00-00-0c-94-36-dd Layer 3 destination address = 172.16.20.200 Layer 3 source address = 172.16.10.200 Layer 2 destination address = 00-00-0c-94-36-dd Layer 2 source address = 00-00-0c-94-36-bb Layer 3 destination address = 172.16.20.200 Layer 3 source address = 172.16.10.200 Layer 2 destination address = 00-00-0c-94-36-bb Layer 2 source address = 00-00-0c-94-36-dd Layer 3 destination address = 172.16.20.99 Layer 3 source address = 172.16.10.200 Layer 3 source address = 172.16.10.200 Layer 3 source address = 172.16.10.200 Explanation: For the subnet of 192.168.1.64/26, there are 6 bits for host addresses, yielding 64 possible addresses. However, the first and last subnets are the network and broadcast addresses for this subnet. Therefore, the range of host addresses for this subnet is 192.168.1.65 to 192.168.1.126. The other subnets do not contain the address 192.168.1.96 as a valid host address. A large number of ARP request and reply messages may slow down the switching process, leading the switch to make many changes in its MAC table. The ARP request is sent as a broadcast, and will flood the entire subnet. Switches become overloaded because they concentrate all the traffic from the attached subnets. All ARP request messages must be processed by all nodes on the local network. The network may become overloaded because ARP reply messages have a very large payload due to the 48-bit MAC address and 32-bit IP address that they contain. adds Ethernet control information to network protocol data integrates Layer 2 flows between 10 Gigabit Ethernet over fiber and 1 Gigabit Ethernet over copper adds IP Layer 3 addressing to Ethernet connection between upper layer networking software and Ethernet NIC hardware implements CSMA/CD over legacy shared half-duplex media enables IPv4 and IPv6 to utilize the same physical medium to enable the switch to be managed remotely to enable the switch to receive frames from attached PCs to enable the switch to send broadcast frames to attached PCs to enable the switch to function as a default gateway Explanation & Hints: A switch, as a Layer 2 device, does not need an IP address to transmit frames to attached devices. However, when a switch is accessed remotely through the network, it must have a Layer 3 address. The IP address must be applied to a virtual interface rather than to a physical interface. Routers, not switches, function as default gateways. It requires encrypted passwords to be used when connecting remotely to a router or switch with Telnet. It encrypts passwords that are stored in router or switch configuration files. It requires that a user type encrypted passwords to gain console access to a router or switch. It encrypts passwords as they are sent across the network. Explanation: The service password-encryption command encrypts plaintext passwords in the configuration file so that they cannot be viewed by unauthorized users. The Destination Address field is new in IPv6. The Source Address field name from IPv4 is kept in IPv6. The Version field from IPv4 is replaced by the Hop Limit field in IPv6. The Header Checksum field name from IPv4 is kept in IPv6. NAT will impact negatively on switch performance. NAT causes routing tables to include more information. NAT improves packet handling. NAT adds a solution to slow down the IPv4 address depletion. NAT introduces problems for some applications that require end-to-end connectivity. CCNA1 v7 Final Exam Answers 003 Explanation: A logical topology diagram typically depicts the IP addressing scheme and groupings of devices and ports. A physical topology diagram typically depicts the location and cabling of intermediary devices, configured ports, and cabling. An application that allows real-time chatting among remote users. Uses encryption to secure the exchange of text, graphic images, sound, and video on the web. Allows for data transfers between a client and a file server. A basic set of rules for exchanging text, graphic images, sound, video, and other multimedia files on the web. Implement strong passwords. Update the operating system and other application software. Install and update antivirus software. Implement RAID. Implement a VPN. Implement network firewalls. Configure the IP domain name on the router. Enable inbound vty Telnet sessions. Configure DNS on the router. Generate the SSH keys. Generate two-way pre-shared keys. Enable inbound vty SSH sessions. Explanation: There are four steps to configure SSH support on a Cisco router: Step 1: Set the domain name. Step 2: Generate one-way secret keys. Step 3: Create a local username and password. Step 4: Enable SSH inbound on a vty line. It will send the frame and use its own MAC address as the destination. It will send the frame with a broadcast MAC address. It will send an ARP request for the MAC address of the destination MAC address. It will send an ARP request for the MAC address of the default gateway. CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 03 fiber-optic cabling Twisted-pair copper cabling coaxial cabling wireless Proprietary protocols have their definition and operation controlled by one company or vendor. Some of them can be used by different organizations with permission from the owner. The TCP/IP protocol suite is an open standard, not a proprietary protocol. An open standard protocol is not controlled or regulated by standards organizations. A company can monopolize the market. It encourages competition and promotes choices. The protocol can only be run on equipment from a specific vendor. Explanation: A monopoly by one company is not a good idea from a user point of view. If a protocol can only be run on one brand, it makes it difficult to have mixed equipment in a network. A proprietary protocol is not free to use. An open standard protocol will be generally be implemented by a wide range of vendors. email file web DNS ITN Chapter 10 Exam Answers 02 Explanation: Peer-to-peer networks do not require the use of a dedicated server, and devices can assume both client and server roles simultaneously on a per request basis. Because they do not require formalized accounts or permissions, they are best used in limited situations. Peer-to-peer applications require a user interface and background service to be running, and can be used in more diverse situations. 255.255.255.192 255.255.255.248 255.255.255.224 CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 02 IP address: 192.168.0.33 IP address: 192.168.0.38 subnet mask: 255.255.255.248, default gateway: 192.168.0.33 IP address: 192.168.0.38 subnet mask: 255.255.255.240, default gateway: 192.168.0.33 IP address: 192.168.0.41 subnet mask: 255.255.255.248, default gateway: 192.168.0.46 IP address: 192.168.0.65 subnet mask: 255.255.255.240, default gateway: 192.168.0.76 CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 01 158 200 244 288 72 1E6F:65FF:FEC2:BDF8 C16F:65FF:FEC2:BDF8 0C6F:65FF:FEC2:BDF8 106F:65FF:FEC2:BDF8 the IOS image copied into RAM the bootstrap program in the ROM the contents of the NVRAM the contents of the current running configuration file in the NVRAM CCNA1 v7 Final Exam Answers 005 store-and-forward switching cut-through switching fragment-free switching IMAP sends and retrieves email, but POP only retrieves email. POP only allows the client to store messages in a centralized way, while IMAP allows distributed storage. Messages are kept in the mail server until they are manually deleted from the email client. When the user connects to a POP server, copies of the messages are kept in the mail server for a short time, but IMAP keeps them for a long time. point-to-point client-based peer-to-peer (P2P) master-slave 255.255.255.224 255.255.255.192 255.255.255.0 ability to to carry digitized voice 3-way handshake default window size connectionless communication port numbering use of checksum An application that allows real-time chatting among remote users. Resolves domain names, such as cisco.com, into IP addresses. Uses encryption to provide secure remote desktop access and traffic coming into a network that filters traffic based on IP addresses or applications that protect devices from becoming infected with malicious software on a router that filters traffic based on IP addresses or applications 255.255.255.240 255.0.255.255.224 255.255.255.248 255.255.255.224 255.255.255.192 255.255.255.0 255.255.255.192 CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 08 255.255.255.128 255.255.255.224 255.255.255.255.255.0 255.255.255.192 255.255.255.0 255.255.255.255.224 CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 09 web peer-to-peer file transfer video voice CCNA1 v7 Final Exam Answers 006 CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 10 only hosts A, B, C, and D only router R1 only hosts A, B, and C only hosts B and C only hosts B, C, and router R1 only host D Differentiated Services Fragment Offset Header Length Time-to-Live CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 11 R2: S0/0/1 R1: G0/0 R2: S0/0/0 R1: S0/0/0 Directly connected interfaces will have two route source codes in the routing table: C and S . The netstat -r command can be used to display the routing table of a router. If there are two or more possible routes to the same destination, the route associated with the higher metric value is included in the routing table. The netstat -r command and the route print commands can be used to display the active routing table. Addresses must be configured in the router, an entry will be included in the routing table with source code S . It stores information about routes derived from the active router interfaces. financial transactions, web page audio conference, financial transactions, web page audio conference, web page, financial transactions All router interfaces will be automatically activated. Each router interface will generate an IPv6 link-local address. The IPv6 enabled router interfaces begin sending ICMPv6 Router Advertisement messages. It statically creates a global unicast address on this router. CCNA1 v7 Final Exam Answers 005 store-and-forward switching cut-through switching bordersless switching IMAP sends and retrieves email, but POP only retrieves email. POP only allows the client to store messages in a centralized way, while IMAP allows distributed storage. Messages are kept in the mail servers until they are manually deleted from the email client. CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 12 only application, Internet, and network access layers only application, transport, network, data link, and physical layers only application, Internet, and network access layers access layers The switch can communicate with other hosts on the 172.16.100.0 network. The switch can be remotely managed from a host on another network. The switch is limited to sending and receiving frames from and to the gateway 172.16.100.1. The switch is limited to sending and receiving frames to and from the gateway 172.16.100.1. The switch will have two route source codes in the routing table. that filters access and traffic coming into a network that slows or crashes a device or network service the use of stolen credentials to access private data software that is installed on a user device and collects information about the user CCNA1 v7 Final Exam Answers 007 to ensure that segments arrive in order at the destination to request that a source decrease the rate at which it transmits data to inform a source to retransmit data from a specific point forward to end communication when data transmission is complete terminating the cable with special grounded connectors twisting the wires together into pairs wrapping a foil shield around the wire pairs encasing the cables within flexible plastic sheath Explanation: To help prevent the effects of crosstalk, UTP cable wires are twisted together into pairs. Twisting the wires together causes the magnetic fields of each wire to cancel each other out. Fiber optic cabling requires different termination and splicing expertise from what copper cabling requires. Fiber optic cabling requires specific grounding to be immune to EMI. Fiber optic cabling is susceptible to loss of signal due to RFI. Fiber optic provides higher data capacity but is more expensive than copper cabling. Fiber optic cable is able to withstand rough handling. syslog records and messages debug output and packet captures network configuration files the network performance baseline ipconfig /displaydns nslookup tracert ping CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 13 RT1 will send an ARP reply with its Fa0/0 MAC address. SW1 will send an ARP reply with its PC2 MAC address. SW1 will send an ARP reply with the PC2 MAC address. RT1 will send an ARP reply with the PC2 MAC address. PC2 will send an ARP reply with its MAC address. When a network device wants to communicate with another device on the same network, it sends a broadcast ARP request. In this case, the request will contain the IP address of PC2. The destination device (PC2) sends an ARP reply with its MAC address. CCNA1 v7 Final Exam Answers 008 all IPv6 enabled devices on the local link all IPv6 DHCP servers all IPv6 enabled devices across the network all IPv6 configured routers on the local link subnet ID global routing prefix interface ID subnet mask broadcast address It generates the electrical or optical signals that represent the 1 and 0 on the media. It converts a stream of data bits into a predefined code. It shields the upper layer protocols from being aware of the physical medium to be used in the communication. It accepts Layer 3 packets and decides the path by which to forward the packet to a remote network. Trojan horse brute-force attack DoS buffer overflow Explanation: A Trojan horse is software that does something harmful, but is hidden in legitimate software code. A denial of service (DoS) attack results in interruption of network services to users, network devices, or applications. A brute-force attack commonly involves trying to access a network device. A buffer overflow occurs when a program attempts to store more data in a memory location than it can hold. Allows remote access to network devices and servers. Resolves domain names, such as cisco.com, into IP addresses. Uses encryption to provide secure remote access to network devices and servers. Uses encryption to secure the exchange of text, graphic images, sound, and video on the web. CCNA1 v7 Final Exam Answers 14 172.168.10.65 172.168.10.99 AA:AA:AA:AA:AA CC:CC:CC:CC:CC BB:BB:BB:BB:BB DD:DD:DD:DD:DD Destination MAC addresses will never change in a frame that goes across seven routers. A packet that has crossed the network has changed the destination IP address four times. Every time a frame is encapsulated with a new destination MAC address, a new destination IP address is needed. Destination and source MAC addresses have local significance and change every time a frame goes from one LAN to another. Destination IP addresses in a packet header remain constant along the entire path to a target host. CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 15 Two devices are attached to the switch. The default SVI has been configured. The switch can be remotely managed. Two physical interfaces have been configured on the switch. One device is attached to a physical interface. when the router receives an ICMP Time Exceeded message when the host responds with an ICMP Echo Reply message when the RTT value reaches zero Explanation: When a router receives a traceroute packet, the value in the TTL field is decremented by 1. When the value in the field reaches zero, the receiving router will not forward the packet, and will send an ICMP Time Exceeded message back to the source. carrying data between processes that are running on source and destination hosts directing data packets to destination hosts on other networks providing dedicated end-to-end connections placing data on the network medium providing end devices with a unique network identifier ipconfig /displaydns nslookup tracert ping Explanation: When a device that filters access and traffic coming into a network that slows or crashes a device or network service access private data the use of stolen credentials to access private data software that filters access and traffic coming into a network software that is installed on a user device and collects information about the user an attack that slows or crashes a device or network service the use of stolen credentials to access data pinouts tensile strength of plastic insulator cable lengths connector types cost per meter (foot) connector color Answers RJ-45 attached Ethernet cable TCP/IP protocol stack IP address RJ-45 port MAC address the network domain of the destination host the MAC address of the destination host netstat -r route print show ip route netstat -r route -s tracert Answers Explanation & Hints: On a Windows host, the route print or netstat -r commands can be used to display the host routing table. Both commands generate the same output. On a router, the show ip route command is used to display the routing table. The netstat -s command is used to display per-protocol statistics. The tracert command is used to display the path that a packet travels to its destination. CCNA1 v7 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 001 CCNA1 v7 & v7.02 – ITNv7 – Final Exam Answers 002 Explanation: Network A needs to use 192.168.0 /25 which yields 128 host addresses. Network B needs to use 192.168.0.128 /26 which yields 64 host addresses. Network C needs to use 192.168.0.192 /27 which yields 32 host addresses. Network D needs to use 192.168.0.224 /30 which yields 4 host addresses. The data flow is being tracked based on the source port number that is used by each application. The data flow is being tracked based on the destination IP address that is used by the PC of the technician. The data flow is being tracked based on the source IP address that is used by the PC2 MAC address. The data flow is being tracked based on the destination MAC address of the technician. PC. Explanation: The source port number of an application is randomly generated and used to individually keep track of each session coming from the Internet. Each application will use a unique source port number to provide simultaneous communication from multiple applications through the Internet. source port number HTTP server source MAC address DNS server default gateway CSMA/CD priority ordering CSMA/CA token passing Router Advertisement Destination Unreachable Neighbor Solicitation Route Redirection Host Confirmation Time Exceeded 255.255.255.224 255.255.255.128 255.255.255.240 255.255.255.192 255.255.255.0 It will send an ARP request for the MAC address of the destination device. It will send the frame and use the device MAC address as the destination. It will send an ARP request for the MAC address of the default gateway. It will send an ARP request to the DNS server for the destination MAC address. that filters access and traffic coming into a network malicious software or code running on an end device an attack that slows or crashes a device or network service access DoS Trojan horse reconnaissance Uses encryption to provide secure remote access to network devices and servers. Retrieves email from the server by downloading the email to the local mail application of the client. Allows remote access to network devices and servers. An application that allows real-time chatting among remote users. ipconfig show interfaces ping ipv6 show interface Answers Explanation & Hints: Addresses 10.18.10.0 through 10.18.10.63 are taken for the leftmost network. Addresses 192 through 199 are used by the center network. Because 4 host bits are needed to accommodate 10 hosts, a /28 mask is needed. 10.18.10.200/28 is not a valid network number. Two subnets that can be used are 10.18.10.208/28 and 10.18.10.224/28. transport application network access internet a tunneling protocol that provides remote users with secure access into the network of an organization the use of stolen credentials to access private data software that identifies fast-spreading threats software on a router that filters traffic based on IP addresses or applications intrusion prevention systems antivirus antispyware strong passwords virtual private networks Allows for data transfers between a client and a file server. Uses encryption to secure the exchange of text, graphic images, sound, and video on the web. A basic set of rules for exchanging text, graphic images, sound, video, and other multimedia files on the web. Resolves domain names, such as cisco.com, into IP addresses. Bluetooth Zigbee WiMAX Wi-Fi Answers Explanation & Hints: Zigbee is a specification used for low-data rate, low-power communications. It is intended for applications that require short-range, low-data-rates and long battery life. Zigbee is typically used for industrial and Internet of Things (IoT) environments such as wireless light switches and medical device data collection. software on a router that filters traffic based on IP addresses or applications a tunneling protocol that provides remote users with secure access into the network of an organization a network device that filters access and traffic coming into a network software that identifies fast-spreading threats

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