

1. Refer to the exhibit. An administrator documented the output of a CAM table from an Ethernet switch as shown. What action will the switch take when it receives the frame shown at the bottom of the exhibit?

CAM Table				
Station	Port 1	Port 2	Port 3	Port 4
00-00-3D-1F-11-01			X	
00-00-3D-1F-11-02				X
00-00-3D-1F-11-03	X			

Received Frame

Destination	Source	Data	CRC
00-00-3D-1F-11-05	00-00-3D-1F-11-01		

discard the frame

forward the frame out port 2

forward the frame out port 3

forward the frame out all ports

forward the frame out all ports except port 3

add station 00-00-3D-1F-11-05 to port 2 in the forwarding table

2. Refer to the exhibit. What does the term DYNAMIC indicate in the output that is shown?

```
ST-1# show mac-address-table
```

Vlan	Mac Address	Type	Ports
1	0060.3edd.19a3	STATIC	Fa0/24
99	0060.5c5b.cd23	DYNAMIC	Fa0/18

Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 2

ST-1#

This entry can only be removed from the MAC address table by a network administrator. When forwarding a frame to the device with address 0060.5c5b.cd23, the switch does not have to perform a lookup to determine

Only the device with MAC address 0060.5c5b.cd23 will be allowed to connect to port Fa0/18

The switch learned this MAC address from the source address in a frame received on Fa0/18

3. A new switch is to be added to an existing network in a remote office. The network administrator does not want the technicians in the remote office to be able to add new VLANs to the switch, but the switch should receive VLAN updates from the VTP domain. Which two steps must be performed to configure VTP on the new switch to meet these conditions?(Choose two.)

Configure an IP address on the new switch

Configure the existing VTP domain on the new switch


Configure all ports of both switches to access mode

Configure the new switch as a VTP client

Enable VTP pruning

4. Refer to the exhibit. What is true of the configuration of switch S1?

S1# show interfaces trunk				
Port	Mode	Encapsulation	Status	Native vlan
Fa0/1	on	802.1q	trunking	99
Fa0/3	on	802.1q	trunking	99
Vlans allowed on trunk				
Fa0/1	1-1005			
Fa0/3	1-1005			
Vlans allowed and active in management domain				
Fa0/1	1,10,20,30,99,1002,1003,1004,1005			
Fa0/3	1,10,20,30,99,1002,1003,1004,1005			



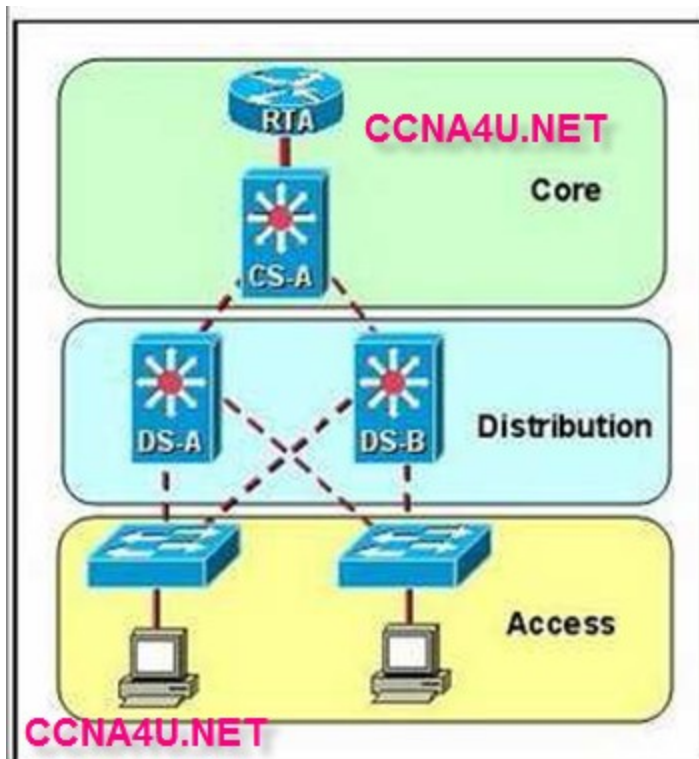
A Cisco proprietary protocol is in use for ports Fa0/1 and Fa0/3

Switch ports Fa0/1 and Fa0/3 have been configured with the switchport mode access command

Untagged frames received on ports Fa0/1 and Fa0/3 will be placed on VLAN 1

Switch ports Fa0/1 and Fa0/3 are configured to carry data from multiple VLANs

5. Refer to the exhibit. On which of the devices in this network should routing between VLANs take place?



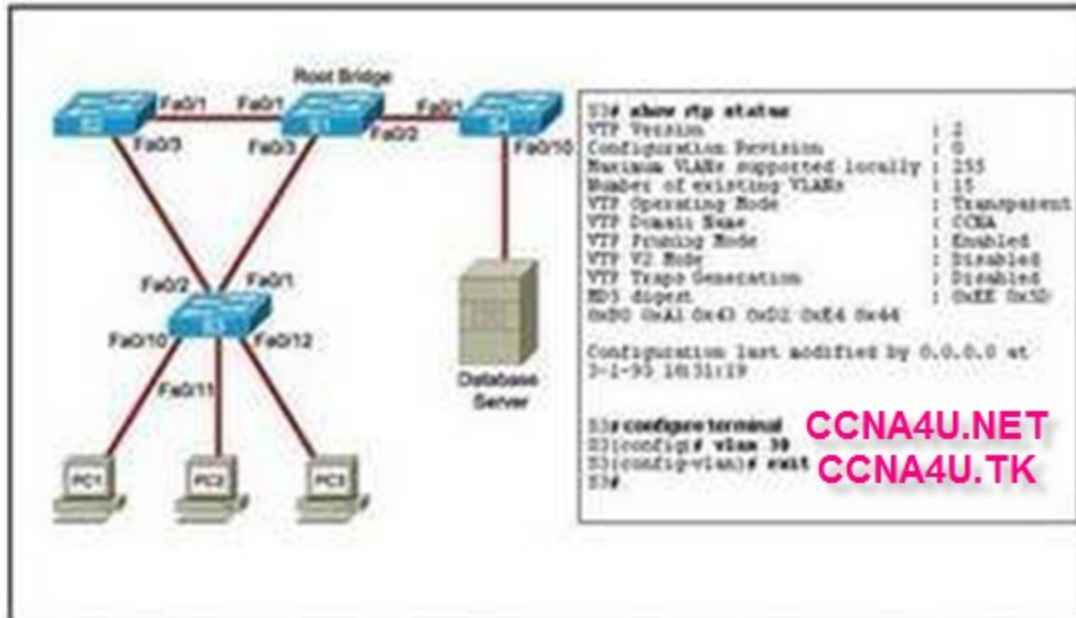
the core layer devices

the access layer devices

the distribution layer devices

the core and distribution layer devices

6. Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator enters the displayed commands to configure VLAN 30. What is the result of running these commands?



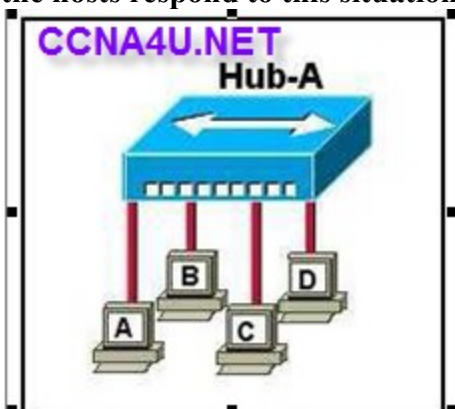
VLAN 30 will be added to S1,S2,and S3,but not to S4

VLAN 30 will be pruned from the VLAN database of S3

VLAN 30 will be added to the VLAN database of S3 but will not be propagated to S4,S2 or S1

VLAN 30 will not be added to the VLAN database of S3 and an error message will be displayed

7. After listening for the presence of a signal on the network media, host A and C transmit data at the same time. In what two ways do the hosts respond to this situation?(Choose two)



The hosts transmit a jam signal to ensure that all hosts on the network are aware that a collision has occurred

Because they are operating in full-duplex mode, the hosts resume listening for traffic in

preparation for sending future messages

Because the hub will temporarily block traffic from one of the hosts, that host will be allowed to transmit once the wire is clear

Hosts A and C are assigned shorter backoff values to provide them priority to access the media for retransmission

After the backoff period of a host, the host checks to determine if the line is idle before retransmitting

8. Refer to the exhibit. Router RA receives a packet with a source address of 192.168.1.65 and destination address of 192.168.1.161.

What will the router do with this packet?

```
RA(config)# interface fa0/1
RA(config-if)# no shutdown
RA(config-if)# interface fa0/1.1
RA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 1
RA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.1.62 255.255.255.224
RA(config-subif)# interface fa0/1.2
RA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 2
RA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.1.94 255.255.255.224
RA(config-subif)# interface fa0/1.3
RA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 3
RA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.1.126 255.255.255.224
RA(config-subif)# end
RA# show ip route
<output omitted>
Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/27 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C   192.168.1.96 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1.3
C   192.168.1.64 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1.2
C   192.168.1.32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1.1
RA#
```

The router will drop the packet

The router will forward the packet out interface FastEthernet 0/1.1

The router will forward the packet out interface FastEthernet 0/1.2

The router will forward the packet out interface FastEthernet 0/1.3

The router will forward the packet out interface FastEthernet 0/1.2 and interface FastEthernet 0/1.3

9. Which statement regarding the service password-encryption command is true?

The service password-encryption command is entered at the privileged EXEC mode prompt

The service password-encryption command encrypts only passwords for the console and VTY ports

The service password-encryption command encrypts all previously unencrypted passwords in the running configuration

To see the passwords encrypted by the service password-encryption command, enter the no service password-encryption command

10. Refer to the exhibit. Switches S2 and S3 are properly connected using an ethernet cable. A network administrator has configured both switches with VTP, but S3 is unable to propagate VLANs to S2. What could be the reason for this?

```
s2# show vtp status
VTP Version                : 2
Configuration Revision      : 1
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 128
Number of existing VLANs    : 1
VTP Operating Mode          : Server
VTP Domain Name             : CCNA
VTP Pruning Mode            : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode                 : Disabled
VTP Trap Generation        : Disabled
MD5 digest                  : 0x2E 0xE3 0xCA 0xFE 0xA6 0x57 0xFB 0xCB
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-8-93 04:31:20
Local updater ID is 0.0.0.0 (no valid interface found)

s3# show vtp status
VTP Version                : 2
Configuration Revision      : 5
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 128
Number of existing VLANs    : 6
VTP Operating Mode          : Server
VTP Domain Name             : Lab
VTP Pruning Mode            : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode                 : Disabled
VTP Trap Generation        : Disabled
MD5 digest                  : 0x2E 0xE3 0xCA 0xFE 0xA6 0x57 0xFE 0xCB
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-8-93 04:31:20
Local updater ID is 0.0.0.0 (no valid interface found)
s3#
```

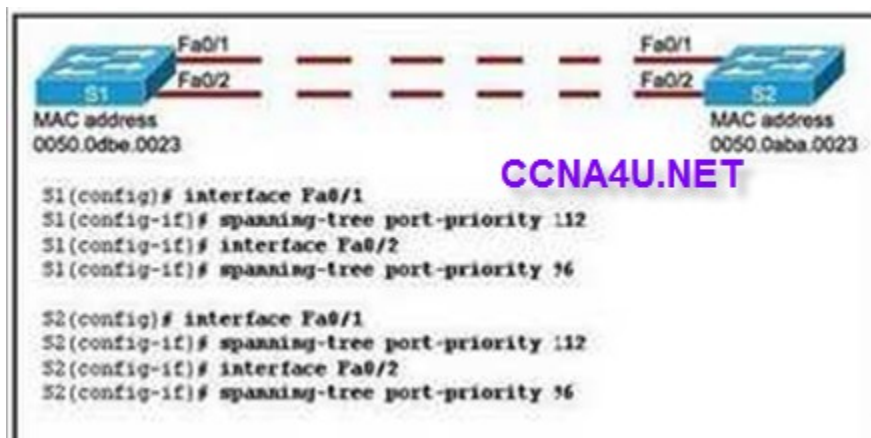
The VTP configuration revision is different on both switches

The VTP domains are different on both switches

VTP pruning is disabled

VTP v2 is disabled

11. Refer to the exhibit. Both switches are configured with default bridge priority. Which port will act as STP root port if all links are operating at the same bandwidth?



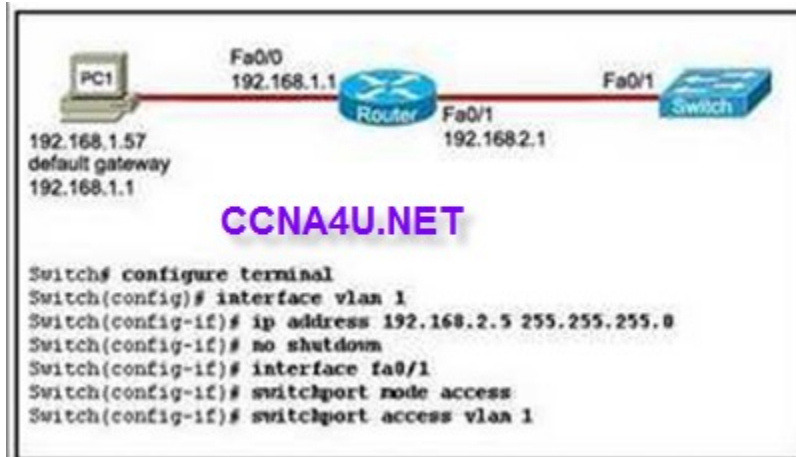
Fa0/1 interface of S1

Fa0/2 interface of S1

Fa0/1 interface of S2

Fa0/2 interface of S2

12. Refer to the exhibit. The switch VTY lines have been properly configured, but PC1 is unable to remotely manage the switch. How can this problem be resolved?



Configure the Fa0/1 interface of the switch in trunk mode

Configure a default gateway on the switch

Configure the native VLAN on the switch

Configure the Fa0/1 interface of the switch to allow all VLANs

13. What provides an authentication mechanism for 802.11-based wireless networks?

DSSS

OFDM

SSID

WPA

14. Refer to the exhibit. What three statements describe why Host1 and Host2 are unable to communicate? (Choose three)

The switch ports are on different VLANs

The switch IP address is on the wrong subnet

The hosts are configured on different logical networks

A router is required to forward traffic between Host1 and Host2

The VLAN port assignments must be contiguous for each VLAN

The host default gateway addresses must be on the same logical network

15. Refer to the exhibit. A new host needs to be connected to VLAN3. Which IP address should be assigned to this new host?

```
RA(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1
RA(config-if)# no shutdown
RA(config-if)# interface fastethernet 0/1.1
RA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 1
RA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.1.17 255.255.255.240
RA(config-subif)# interface fastethernet 0/1.2
RA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 2
RA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.1.33 255.255.255.240
RA(config-subif)# interface fastethernet 0/1.3
RA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 3
RA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.1.49 255.255.255.240
RA(config-subif)# end
```

192.168.1.22/28

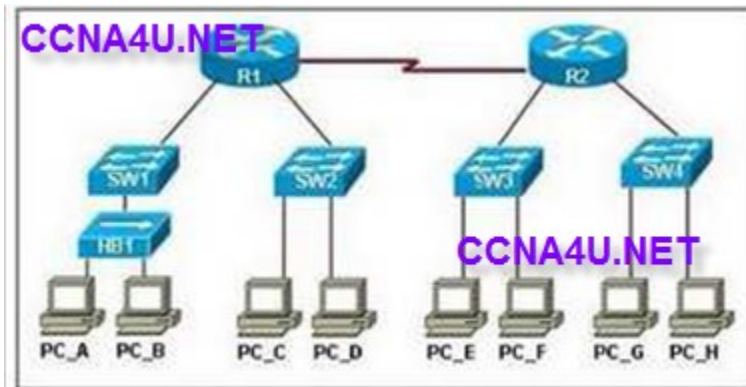
192.168.1.31/28

192.168.1.32/28

192.168.1.52/28

192.168.1.63/28

16. Refer to the exhibit. Hosts PC_A and PC_B send traffic simultaneously, and the frames from the transmitting station collide. What is the last device to receive the collision?



hub HB1

switch SW1

router R1

switch SW2

router R2

switch SW4

17. Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator needs to remove the east-hosts VLAN and use the switch port from that VLAN in one of the existing VLANs. Which two sets of commands should be used when completely removing VLAN 2 from S1-Central while leaving the switch and all its interfaces operational?(Choose two)


```
S1-Central# show vlan
```

VLAN Name	Status	Ports
1 default	active	
2 east-hosts	active	Fa0/1
3 west-hosts	active	Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4, Fa0/5
4 north-hosts	active	Fa0/6
5 VLAN0005	active	Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10
20 VLAN0020	active	Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14
99 net-admin	active	Fa0/15
		Gi0/1, Gi0/2
		Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19
		Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22
1002 fddi-default	act/unsup	
1003 token-ring-default	act/unsup	
1004 fddinet-default	act/unsup	
1005 trnet-default	act/unsup	

CCNA4U.NET

S1-Central>enable

S1-Central#reload

S1-Central>enable

S1-Central#erase flash:

S1-Central>enable

S1-Central#delete flash:vlan.dat

S1-Central>enable

S1-Central#configure terminal

S1-Central(config)#no vlan 2

S1-Central>enable

S1-Central#configure terminal

S1-Central(config-if)#interface fastethernet 0/1

S1-Central(config-if)#switchport access vlan 3

18. Refer to the exhibit. In what two ways will the router handle VLAN traffic that is received on the trunk?(Choose two)

RTA# show running-configuration
Building configuration...

Current configuration: 510 bytes

version 12.3
no service password-encryption
hostname RTA
interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
interface FastEthernet0/0.1
encapsulation dot1Q 10
ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
interface FastEthernet0/0.20
encapsulation dot1Q 20
ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
!
output omitted

SW1# show interfaces trunk

Port	Mode	Encapsulation	Status	Native vlan
Fa0/24	on	802.1q	trunking	1

Port Vlans allowed on trunk:
Fa0/24 1-1005

Port Vlans allowed and active in management domain:
Fa0/24 1,1002,1003,1004,1005

Port Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned:
Fa0/24 1,1002,1003,1004,1005
SW1#

Traffic to VLAN 1 received by the router interface Fa0/0 will be dropped by the router
Because interface Fa0/0 requires an IP address, the router will not be able to route between the VLANs

Packets that are received from network 192.168.20.0/24 will be handled by subinterface Fa0/0.20

The router will use subinterface MAC addresses to identify the VLAN traffic that is received on the physical interface

The router will continue to process traffic from the attached VLANs even if the physical interface goes down

19. Refer to the exhibit. Which two options correctly describe the router configuration that is shown?(Choose two)

```
Router# show running-configuration
<output omitted>
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
  no ip address
  duplex auto
  speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/1.1
  encapsulation dot1q 1 native
  ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
  no ip redirects
!
interface FastEthernet0/1.3
  encapsulation dot1q 3
  ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
  no ip redirects
!
<output omitted>
```

Routing between the 192.168.1.0 and 192.168.3.0 networks will not succeed until a routing protocol is configured on the router

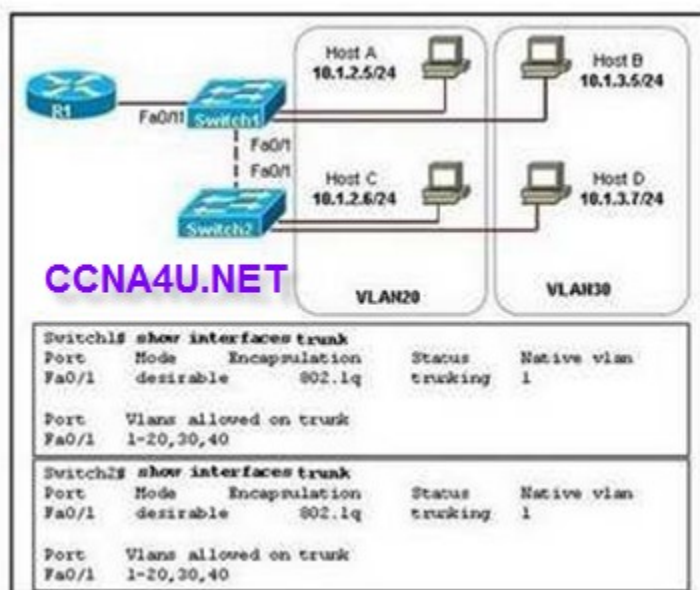
VLANs have not been appropriately configured on the router subinterfaces

The configuration is appropriate for a router-on-a-stick network design

Trunking has been appropriately configured on the router subinterfaces

An IP address should be applied to interface Fa0/1 for routing to occur

20. Refer to the exhibit. The devices in the network are operational and configured as indicated in the exhibit. However, hosts A and D cannot ping each other. What is the most likely cause of this problem?



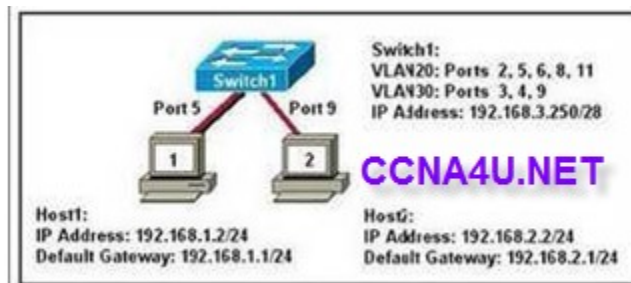
The link between the switches is up but not trunked

The Fa0/11 interface of Switch1 is not configured as a trunk

Hosts A and D are configured with IP addresses from different subnets

VLAN 20 and VLAN 30 are not allowed on the trunk between the switches

21. Refer to the exhibit. What three statements describe why Host1 and Host2 are unable to communicate?(Choose three)



The switch ports are on different VLANs

The switch IP address is on the wrong subnet

The hosts are configured on different logical networks

A router is required to forward traffic between Host1 and Host2

The VLAN port assignments must be contiguous for each VLAN

The host default gateway addresses must be on the same logical network

22. Which three statements are correct concerning the default configuration of a new switch?(Choose three)

It is configured in VTP server mode

STP is automatically enabled

The first VTY line is automatically configured to allow remote connections

VLAN1 is configured with a management IP address

All switch ports are assigned to VLAN1

The enable password is configured as cisco

23. When configuring a router to act as an SSH server, what should be configured before issuing the crypto key generate rsa command?

the security domain name

the VTP domain name

the IP domain name

the host name

24. Refer to the exhibit. Which two facts about STP can be determined from the displayed output?(Choose two)

```
S1# show spanning-tree
VLAN0001
Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
  Root ID    Priority    6192
             Address     000b.bfec.b142
             Cost        7
             Port        21 (FastEthernet0/21)
             Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

  Bridge ID  Priority    6192 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 2)
             Address     0013.1a66.6000
             Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
             Aging Time   300

Interface    Role Sts Cost      Prio.Mbr  Type
-----
Fa0/21       Root FWD 4        128.21    F2p
Fa0/22       Altn BLK 4        128.22    Shr
Fa0/23       Desg FWD 4        128.23    F2p
Fa0/24       Desg FWD 4        128.24    F2p

<output omitted>
```

Switch S1 has the lowest configured STP priority in the network

Switch S1 is configured as the root bridge for VLAN1

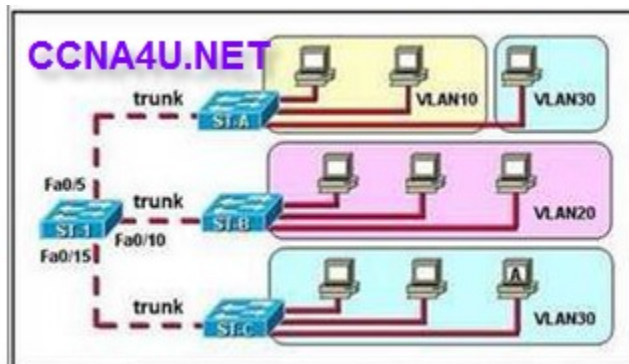
Fa0/21 is the root port of switch S1

Fa0/22 is the redundant link

Fa0/24 is considered the best path to the root bridge

25. Refer to the exhibit. VTP pruning is enabled in the VTP domain that is shown.

How will switch ST-1 handle Layer 2 broadcast traffic originating from host A on switch ST-C?



It will be dropped

It will be forwarded out port Fa0/5 only

It will be forwarded out ports Fa0/5 and Fa0/10

It will be forwarded out ports Fa0/5, Fa0/10, and Fa0/15

26. Refer to the exhibit. How will switch S2 manage traffic coming from host PC1?



S2 will drop the traffic, unless it is management traffic

S2 will tag the frame with VLAN ID 99 when it forwards it over the trunk link

S2 will leave the traffic untagged when it forwards it over a trunk link

S2 will tag the traffic with the highest VLAN ID value when it forwards it over the trunk link

27. Which two statements are correct about wireless infrastructure components?(Choose two)

An AP converts the TCP/IP data packets from their 802.11 frame encapsulation format to the 802.3 Ethernet frame format on the wired Ethernet network

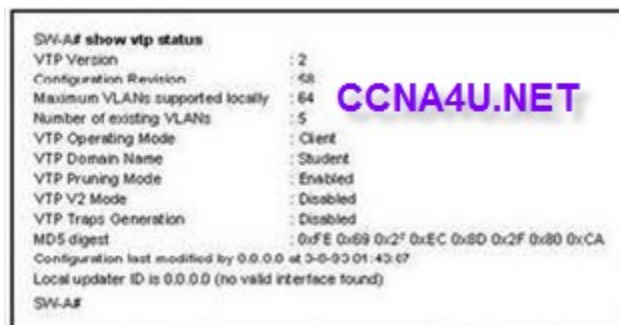
A wireless AP does not require any physical connection to allow wireless clients to access the Internet

An AP is a layer 2 device, similar to a switch, that provides dedicated bandwidth to each connected wireless host

Collisions do not occur between wireless NICs and APs

The wireless router performs the roles of AP and router

28. Refer to the exhibit. Switch SW-A is to be used as temporary replacement for another switch in the VTP Student domain. What two pieces of information are indicated from the exhibited output?(Choose two)



The other switches in the domain can be running either VTP version 1 or 2

There is a risk that the switch may cause incorrect VLAN information to be sent through the domain

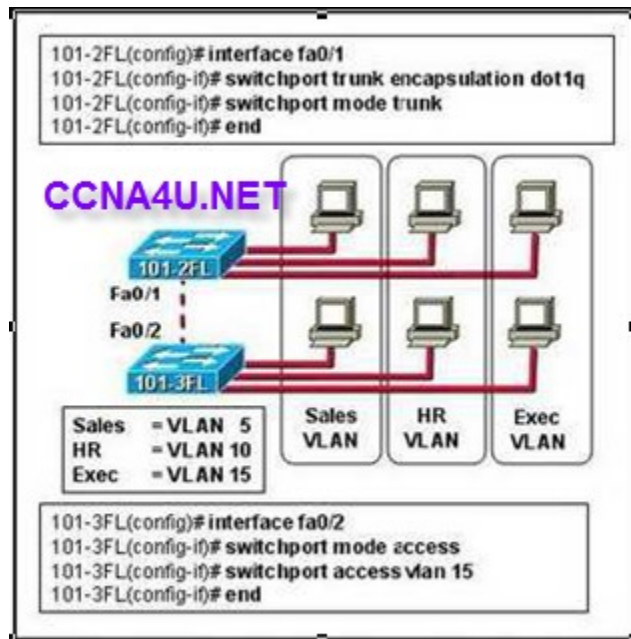
VTP will block frame forwarding on at least one redundant trunk port that is configured on this switch

VLAN configuration changes made on this switch will be sent to other devices in the

VTP domain

This switch will update its VLAN configuration when VLAN changes are made on a VTP server in the same domain

29. Refer to the exhibit. The switches have been configured as shown. The hosts that are connected to switch 101-2FL are not able to communicate with the hosts in their corresponding VLANs that are connected to switch 101-3FL. What should be done to fix the problem?



Configure port Fa0/2 on switch 101-3FL as a static trunk link

Introduce a Layer 3 device or a switch with Layer 3 capability into the topology

Utilize the switchport trunk allowed vlan all command on switch 101-3FL to permit the VLAN traffic

Apply IP addresses that are in the same subnet to the interfaces that are used to connect switches 101-2FL and 101-3FL

30. What are three benefits of employing a hierarchical network design?(choose three)

Hierarchically designed networks can more easily be expanded to suit future needs

Hierarchical design models enhance existing bandwidth through the use of link aggregation

The hierarchical model allows for specialized functionality at each layer, simplifying device management

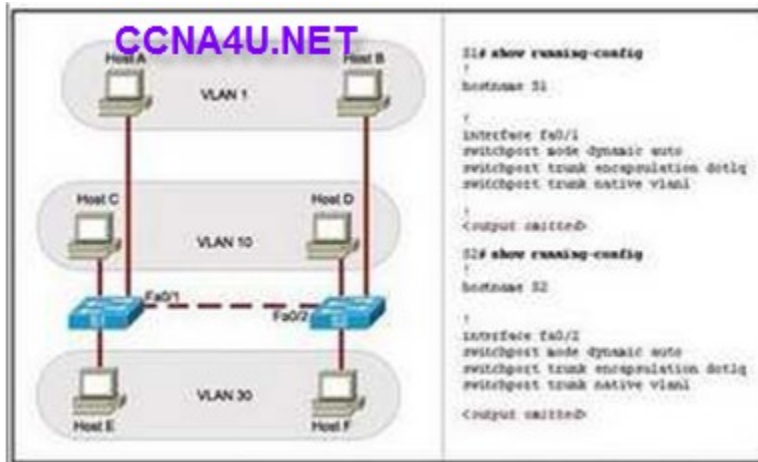
Use of a hierarchical design allows replacement of redundant devices with high-capacity network equipment

A hierarchical design uses firewalls instead of complicated port-based and distribution layer security policies

The hierarchical model allows the use of high-performance switches at all design layers,

thus allowing for fully-meshed topology

31. Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator configures both switches as displayed. However, host C is unable to ping host D and host E is unable to ping host F. What action should the administrator take to enable this communication?



Include a router in the topology

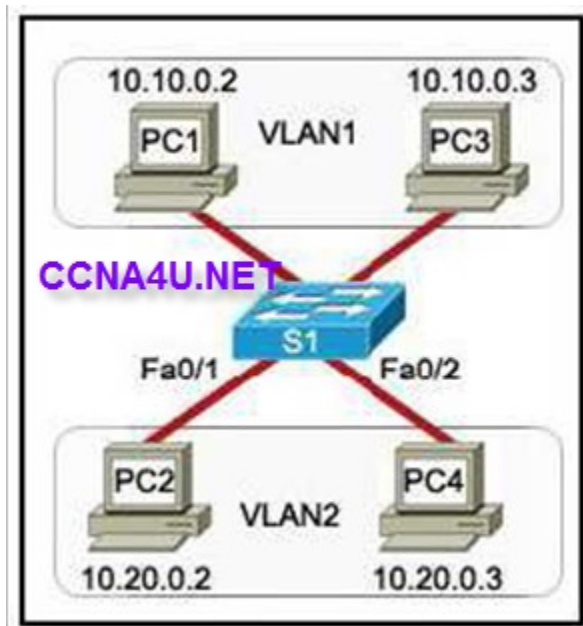
Associate hosts A and B with VLAN 10 instead of VLAN 1

Remove the native VLAN from the trunk

Configure one trunk port in the dynamic desirable mode

Add the switchport nonegotiate command to the configuration of S2

32. Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator has segmented the network into two VLANs. The connected hosts can only access resources in their own VLAN. What the most scalable and cost effective solution to allow inter-VLAN communication in this network?



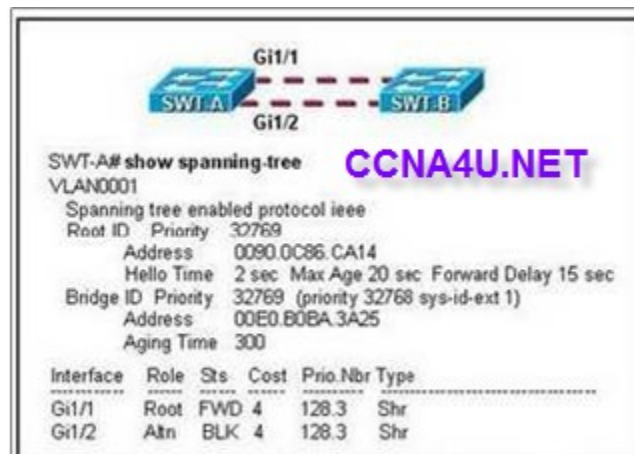
Replace S1 with a router that has one FastEthernet interface for each PC

Add a second switch and divide the PCs so that each VLAN is connected to its own switch

Configure a router with two subinterfaces on one of its FastEthernet ports and connect it to S1 using a trunk link

Connect a router to a port on S1 and assign the IP address of VLAN1 to the connecting router interface

33. Refer to the exhibit. How is port Gi1/1 on SwT-A functioning in the spanning-tree topology?



It is sending and receiving data frames

It is receiving BPDUs, but not sending data frames

It is participating in the election process by forwarding the BPDUs it receives

It is receiving BPDUs and populating the MAC address table, but not sending data

34. What are two requirements for configuring inter-VLAN routing using the router-on-a-stick model?(Choose two)

Each subinterface should be configured with its own Ip address, subnet mask, and unique VLAN assignment

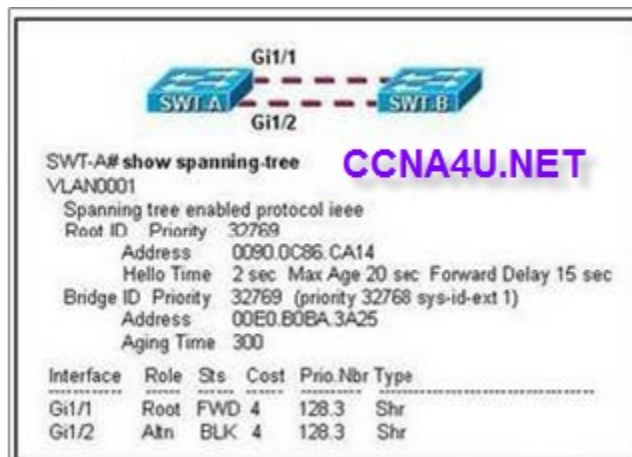
The physical interface of the router must be connected to a trunk link on the adjacent switch

The number of physical interfaces on the router should match the number of VLANs

Different static VLANs should be assigned to different interfaces of the router

The router should be configured as the VTP server

35. Refer to the exhibit. Sw-T has been configured with a single trunking interface. Which VLANs will be allowed across the trunk?



Only VLAN 1 will be allowed across the trunk

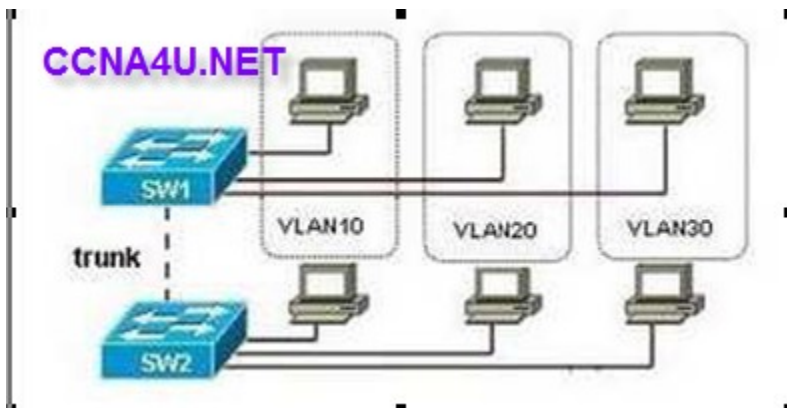
All configured VLANs will be allowed across the trunk

Only the native VLAN will be allowed across the trunk

Only the the management and native VLANs will be allowed across the trunk

Only VLANs that are configured on the VTP server in the domain will be allowed across the trunk

36. Refer to the exhibit. Switch SW2 has been newly urchased and added to the network. What configuration should be applied to SW2 so that it participates in the same VTP domain as switch SW1, receives VLAN information from SW1, and synchronizes VLAN information?



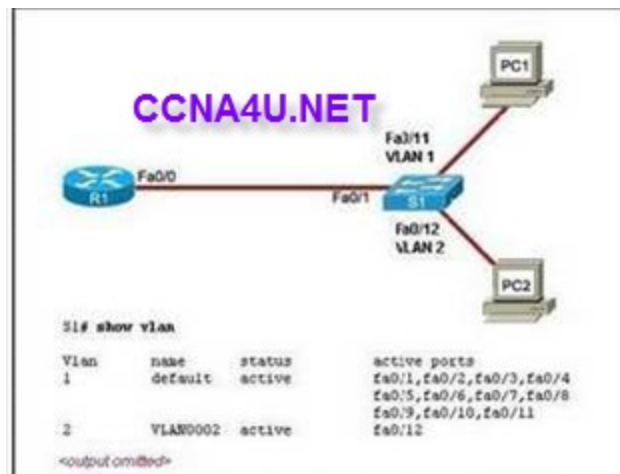
Disable VTP pruning on SW2

Configure SW2 in VTP transparent mode

Configure SW2 with the VTP domain password

Configure SW2 as a VTP server with a higher revision number

37. Refer to the exhibit. Router R1 is properly configured for router on a stick inter-VLAN routing, but PC1 is unable to ping PC2. What needs to be one to resolve the problem?



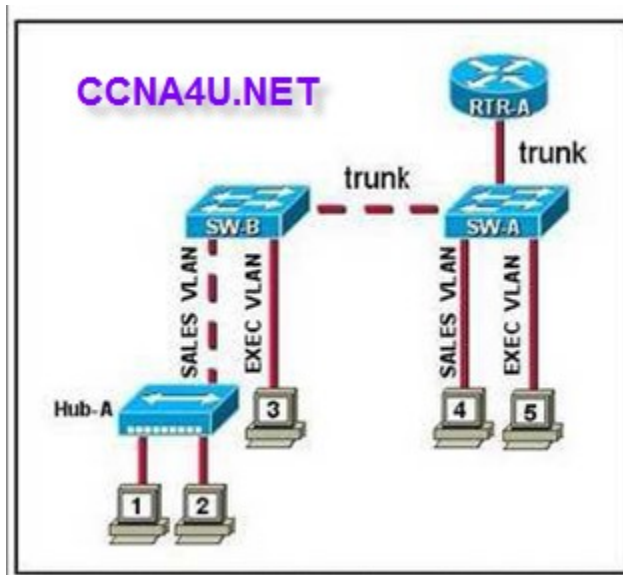
Rename VLAN1

Connect one more port of S1 to R1

Configure the Fa0/1 port of S1 as trunk port

Move the Fa0/0 interface of R1 to another VLAN

38. Refer to the exhibit. All trunk links are operational and all VLANs are allowed on all trunk links. An ARP request is sent by computer 5. Which device or devices will receive this message?



only computer 4

computer 3 and RTR-A

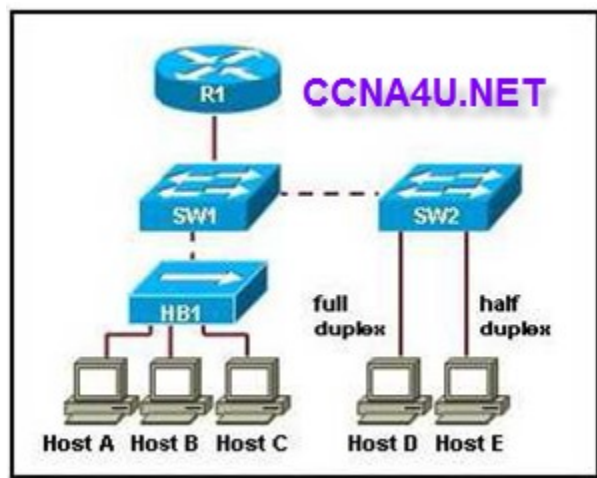
computer 4 and RTR-A

computer 1, computer 2, computer 4, and RTR-A

computer 1, computer 2, computer 3, computer 4, and RTR-A

all of the computers and the router

39. Refer to the exhibit. Hosts A and B attempt to transmit a frame at the same time and a collision occurs. When will host D be able to transmit?



immediately

after sending its jam signal

after host A and host B have completed transmission

after the jam signal clears and its backoff delay expires

40. Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator wants to configure Switch1 to

allow SSH connections and prohibit Telnet connections.

How should the network administrator change the displayed configuration to satisfy the requirement?

```
Switch1(config)# ip ssh version 2
Switch1(config)# ip domain-name cisco.com
Switch1(config)# crypto key generate rsa
Switch1(config)# line vty 0-15
Switch1(config-line)# transport input all
```

Use SSH version 1

Reconfigure the RSA key

Configure SSH on a different line

Modify the transport input command

41. Refer to the exhibit. What is the effect of setting the security mode to WEP on the Linksys integrated router?



WEP identifies the wireless LAN

WEP allows the access point to inform clients to its presence

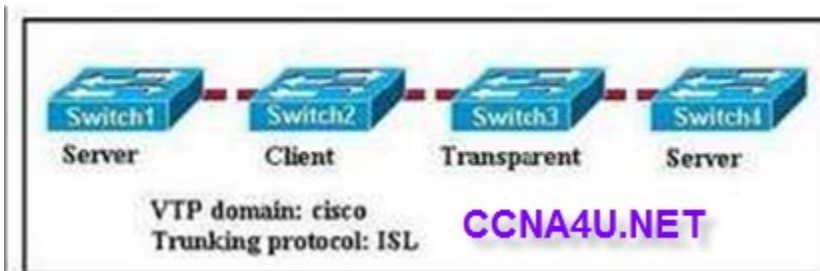
WEP translates IP addresses into easy-to-remember domain names

WEP encrypt data between the wireless client and the access point

WEP ensures that only authenticated users are allowed access to the WLAN

WEP translates an internal address or group of addresses into an outside, public address

42. Refer to the exhibit. The switches are configured for VTP as shown. Which two statements correctly describe the operation of these switches?(Choose two)



A new VLAN can be added to Switch1 and that information will be added only to Switch2

A new VLAN can be added to Switch1 and that information will be added to Switch2 and Switch4

An existing VLAN can be deleted from Switch4 and that VLAN will be deleted from

Switch1 and Switch2

An existing VLAN can be deleted from Switch2 and that VLAN will be deleted from Switch1 and Switch4

A new VLAN can be added to Switch4 and that information will be added to Switch1, Switch2, Switch3

A new VLAN can be added to Switch3 and that information will be added to Switch1, Switch2, Switch4

43. After unpacking a new Linksys WRT300N wireless multifunction device, a user needs to change the default administrator password and make other configuration changes. What must the user do to access the device in order to make these changes?

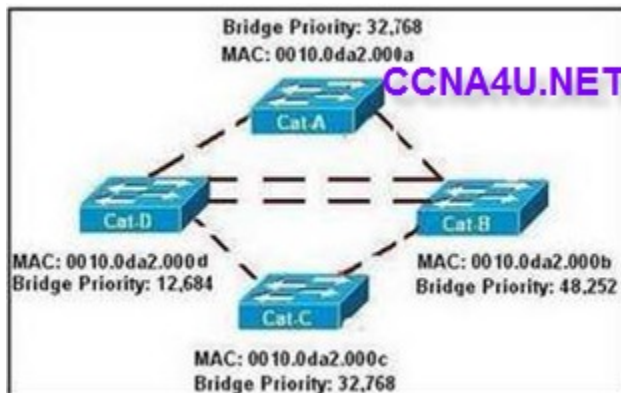
Use a wireless client to associate with the WRT300N and then open a HyperTerminal session with the device

Establish a wired connection with the device and then reboot the attached computer to launch the configuration software

Establish a wired connection from a computer in the same IP subnet as the WRT300N and enter the default IP address of the device into a web browser on the computer

Modify the TCP/IP properties of the computer that is connected to the WRT300N so that the computer and the WRT300N exist on the same network. Then reboot computer to establish a connection

44. Refer to the exhibit. Which switch will be elected as the root bridge of the spanning tree topology?



Cat-A

Cat-B

Cat-C

Cat-D

45. Which statements correctly describes the function of a Layer 2 switch?

It performs switching and filtering based on the destination network layer address

It automatically uses STP to prevent switching loops in redundant topologies

It uses VTP to allow data from multiple VLANs to travel across a single link
It routes packets between different LAN segments

46. Which two statements describe Spanning Tree Protocol?(Choose two)

It only used at Layer 2

It is configured on routers

It eliminates Layer 2 loops in network topologies

It limits the number of valid MAC addresses allowed on a port

It allows VLAN information to propagate to other switches in the network

47. Which statement correctly describes the spanning-tree path cost?

It is calculated based on the total number of switches connected in a loop

It is calculated based on the utilization of all the switches along a given path

It is calculated based on the bridge priority of the switches along a given path

It is calculated based on the sum of the port cost value, determined by link speed, for each switch port along a given path

48. What is the purpose of VLAN trunking?

It improves network performance by reducing broadcast traffic

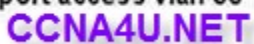
It select the best path to transmit data in a switched network

It carries the traffic of multiple VLANs through a single link

It avoids spanning tree loops in a switched network

49. Refer to the exhibit. What is the purpose of the configuration commands that are shown?

```
STA-1(config)# interface fa0/10
STA-1(config-if)# switchport mode access
STA-1(config-if)# switchport access vlan 30
STA-1(config-if)# end
```



to activate port Fa0/10

to make the port a member of VLAN 30

to activate port security on port Fa0/10

to add VLAN 30 to the trunk that is connected to port Fa0/10

50. Refer to the exhibit. Router R-West and switch S-West1 are connected via a single ethernet cable between the router interface fa0/0 and the switch interface fa0/1. The router and switch have been configured with the commands that are displayed in the exhibit. The network administrator enters the show interfaces trunk command and receives the output as shown. What is the cause of the "not-trunking" status for switch port Fa0/1?

```
R-West(config)# interface fa0/0.1
R-West(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 1
R-West(config-subif)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R-West(config-subif)# exit
R-West(config)# interface fa0/0.2
R-West(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 2
R-West(config-subif)# ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
R-West(config-subif)# end

S-West1(config)# interface fa0/1
S-West1(config-if)# switchport mode dynamic auto
S-West1(config-if)# switchport access vlan 1
S-West1(config-if)# no shutdown

S-West1# show interfaces trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status        Native vlan
Fa0/1     auto      802.1q         nottrunking   1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1     1

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/1     1
<output omitted>
```

The trunk is established, but no VLANs have been configured to use it

The router is missing the dynamic trunking protocol statements necessary to form a trunk

Because the router does not support Dynamic Trunking Protocol, the trunk has not been established

The router, the switch, or both must be configured with the dynamic desirable option for Dynamic Trunking Protocol to establish a trunk