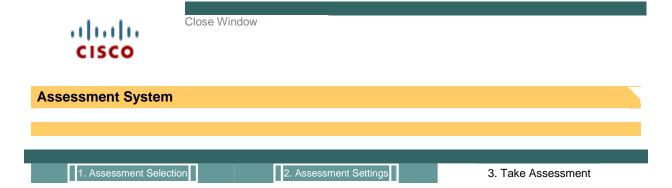
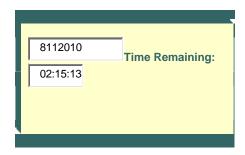
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- 1 Which statement correctly describes a function of a Layer 2 switch?
 - It routes packets between different LAN segments.
 - It uses the destination MAC address to selectively forward a frame.
 - It performs switching and filtering based on the destination network layer address.
 - It drops a frame whose destination MAC address is not in the MAC address table.

2

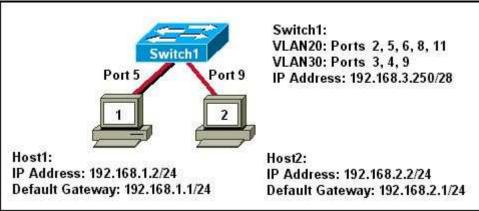
```
s3# show vtp status
VTP Version
Configuration Revision
Maximum VLANs supported locally: 128
Number of existing VLANs : 6
VTP Operating Mode
                             : Client
VTP Domain Name
                             : Labs
VTP Pruning Mode
                             : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode
                              : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation
                             : Disabled
                             : 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)
```

Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator is planning five additional VLANs to be shared throughout the VTP domain on S3.

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		at action should the administrator take before creating the additional VLANs?
	9	Create the VLANs on a switch in VTP server mode and allow them to propagate to the other switches in the domain.
		Modify the configuration revision to 10 to support the additional VLANs.
		Enable the VTP pruning mode in order to create the VLANs on S3.
		Enable the VTP v2 mode.
	·	
3	Whic	ch three actions are performed during the boot sequence of a Cisco switch? (Choose three.)
		The boot loader uses the self-contained switch operating system to boot the switch.
		The boot loader retrieves diagnostics routines via TFTP.
		The boot loader performs POST.
		The boot loader is loaded from RAM.
		The boot loader initializes the flash file system that is used to boot the system.
		The boot loader loads the default operating system if the flash-based operating system is corrupt or missing.
4		
		w1 (config)# interface fastethernet0/5
		w1(config-if)# switchport mode access w1(config-if)# switchport port-security
	S	w1(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address 00a8.d2e4.ba27
	S	w1(config-if)#switchport port-security violation protect
	Ļ	
		er to the exhibit. What happens when a frame from a source MAC address different from 00a8.d2e4.ba27 reaches switch 0/5?
		: :
		0/5?
	port	0/5? The frame is dropped.

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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.

6

social transit to development	William Control	Page 6 April 19						
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 Fa0/6						
4 north-hosts	active	Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10						
5 VLAN0005	active	Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14 Fa0/15						
20 VLAN0020	active	Gi0/1, Gi0/2						
99 net-admin	active	Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19 Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22						
1002 fddi-default	act/uns							
1003 token-ring-default	act/uns							
1004 fddinet-default		act/unsup						
1005 trnet-default	act/un	sup						

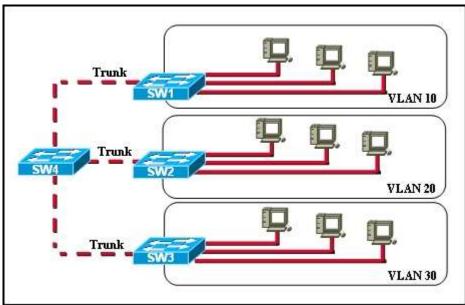
Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator needs to remove the east-hosts VLAN and use the switch port from that VLAN in one of the existing VLANs. Which two sets of commands should be used when completely removing VLAN 2 from S1-Central while leaving the switch and all its interfaces operational?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

- S1-Central> enable
 - S1-Central# reload

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Ţ		1-Central> enable 1-Central# erase flash:
I.	_	1-Central> enable
12	S	1-Central# delete flash:vlan.dat
		1-Central> enable
	S	:1-Central# configure terminal :1-Central(config)# no vlan 2
Г		1-Central> enable
I.	-	1-Central# configure terminal
		1-Central(config-if)# interface fastethernet 0/1
_	S	1-Central(config-if)# switchport access vlan 3
7	Hov	w are data frames identified and sent to the correct VLAN when exiting an Ethernet trunk?
		Frames are forwarded to the correct VLAN based on the VLAN tag.
		Frames are always forwarded to the native VLAN when exiting a trunk.
		Frames are forwarded to the correct VLAN based on the source IP address.
	0	Frames are forwarded to the correct VLAN based on information in the MAC address table.
8	Whi	ich 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.
	Ō	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-encryptic command.
9	Whi	ich combination is required to establish a connection to initially configure the Linksys WRT300N wireless access device?
		a computer with a console connection to the WRT300N
	O	a computer with a wireless connection to the WRT300N
		a computer with an AUX port connection to the WRT300N
		a computer configured in the same IP subnet as the WRT300N and a direct cable connection to it

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Refer to the exhibit. The switches in the exhibit have VTP pruning enabled. Which VLAN(s) will be allowed on the trunk to SW2 by

- VLAN 20 only
- VLAN 10 and VLAN 30
- VLAN 10, VLAN 20, and VLAN 30
- VLAN 1, VLAN 20 and VLANs 1002 through 1005

11

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports		
1 de	fault	active	Fa01, Fa0/2, Fa0/11, Fa0/12 Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16 Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20 Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Fa0/24 Gi0/1, Gi0/2	Fa0/0 192.168.20.1/24 Fa0/5	Fa0/1 192.168.40.10/24 Fa0/9
10	VLAN0010	active	Fa0/3, Fa0/4		
20	VLAN0020	active	Fa0/5, Fa0/6	F-040 SI	MI
30	VLAN0030	active	Fa0/7, Fa0/8	Fa0/6	Fa0/11
40	VLAN0040	active	Fa0/9, Fa0/10		
1002	fddi-default	active	CALCONS PERSONS FOR SIZE ON ELECTRICAL	A	В
1003	token-ring-default	active			
1004	fddinet-default	active		192.168.20.27/24	192.168.40.146/24
1005	trnet-default	active		TOET TOOLEGIET IET	10211001101110121

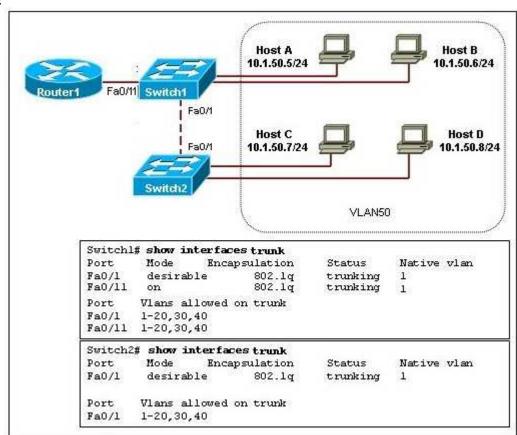
Refer to the exhibit. RTB is configured for traditional inter-VLAN routing. RTB can ping computer A but cannot ping computer B. What is a possible cause of this failure?

- Port Fa0/11 is in the wrong VLAN.
- RTB does not have an active routing protocol.
- The IP address of computer B is in the wrong logical network.

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Router interface Fa0/1 has the wrong trunk encapsulation type configured.

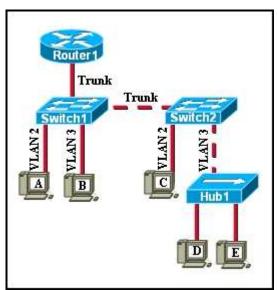
12



Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator has just added VLAN 50 to Switch1 and Switch2. Hosts A, B, C, and D are correctly configured with IP addresses in the subnet range for VLAN 50. Host A can communicate with host B, but cannot communicate with host C or host D. What is the cause of this problem?

- There is a native VLAN mismatch.
- The Fa0/11 interface of Switch1 is not configured as a trunk.
- The link between Switch1 and Switch2 is up but not trunked.
- VLAN 50 is not allowed on the trunk link between Switch1 and Switch2.

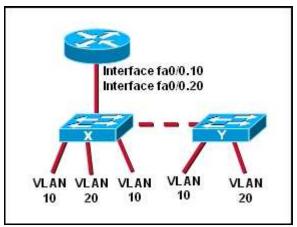
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Refer to the exhibit. Computer D sends a broadcast message. Which devices will process the broadcast message?

- computer E
- computer D and computer E
- computer D, computer E, and Router1
- computer B and computer E
- computer B, computer E, and Router1
- computer C, computer D, and computer E
- computer C, computer D, computer E, and Router1
- computer A, computer B, computer C, computer D, computer E, and Router1

14



Refer to the exhibit. What will allow a host that is connected to switch X in VLAN 10 to communicate with a host that is connected to switch Y in VLAN 10?

- QoS
- routing

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	Ο	trunking				
		VPN				
		VoIP				
		subinterfaces				
15						
13						
		Host A		Host B	S1# show running-config	
			VLAN 1		hostname S1	
		7			! interface fa0/l switchport mode dynamic auto	
					switchport trunk encapsulation de switchport trunk native vlanl	otlq
	8	Host C		Host D	! <output omitted=""></output>	
	2		VLAN 10		S2 # show running-config	
		Fa0/1			hostname S2	
		SI	F	a0/2 S2	! interface fa0/2	
					switchport mode dynamic auto switchport trunk encapsulation d	a+1~
	V		VLAN 30		switchport trunk native vlanl	ocid
	77	Host E	TEM OU	Host F	<pre><output omitted=""></output></pre>	
		TIOSLE		HOSEF		
	2					

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.

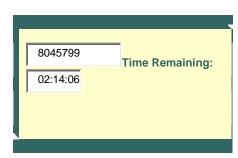
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Close Window

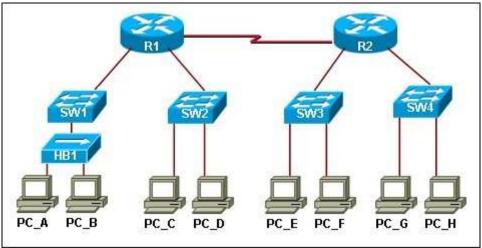
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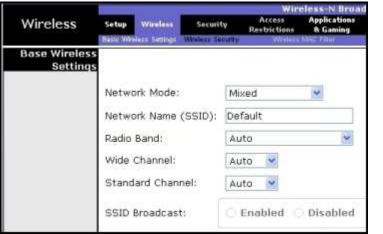
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Refer to the exhibit. Hosts PC_A and PC_B send traffic simultaneously, and the frames f	rom the transmitting stations collide.
What is the last device to receive the collision?	

- hub HB1
- switch SW1
- router R1
- switch SW2
- router R2
- switch SW4
- 17 Which two statements about a service set identifier (SSID) are true? (Choose two.)
 - provides strong wireless security
 - responsible for determining the signal strength
 - tells a wireless device to which WLAN it belongs
 - used to encrypt data sent across the wireless network
 - all wireless devices on the same WLAN must have the same SSID

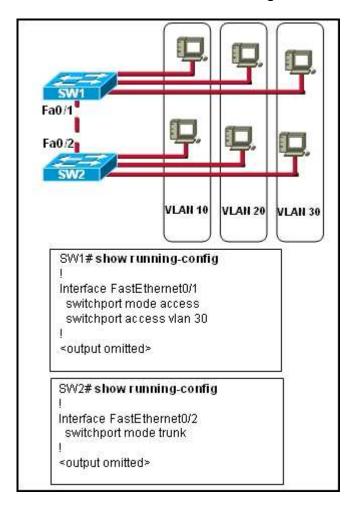
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Refer to the graphic. In the Wireless menu option of a Linksys integrated router, what does the Network Mode option Mixed mean?

- The router supports encryption and authentication.
- The router supports both wired and wireless connections.
- The router supports 802.11b, 802.11g, and 802.11n devices.
- The router supports connectivity through infrared and radio frequencies.

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Refer to the exhibit. Hosts that are connected to switch SW1 are not able to communicate with hosts in the same VLAN that are connected to switch SW2. What should be done to fix the problem?

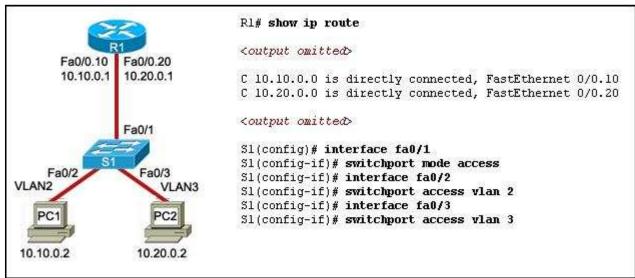
- Introduce a Layer 3 device in the topology.
- Configure both switches in VTP transparent mode to allow them to share VLAN information.
- Reconfigure the fa0/1 interface on switch SW1 with a static trunk configuration.
- Apply IP addresses that are in the same subnet to FastEthernet 0/1 on SW1 and FastEthernet 0/2 on SW2.

```
SW1# show spanning-tree
VLAN0001
Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
Root ID Priority 4097
Address 000d.bdc3.37c0
Cost 38
Port 26 (FastEthemet0/2)
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
<output omitted>
```

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	er to the exhibit. SW1 is a 2960 switch with default values assigned. Which two statements are true about what the value of 38 represents for SW1? (Choose two.)
	SW1 connects via two FastEthernet links to reach the root switch.
	The cost represents the numeric value for the fastest path from SW1 to the root switch.
	A cost of 38 is the value that is being advertised out port 26 on the upstream switch, which is closer to the root switch.
	SW1 adds the cost of a FastEthernet link to 38 to determine the total cost that is required to reach the root switch.
	The root switch is advertising a cost of 38, which is lower than any other switch that participates in the VLAN0001 spanning-t domain.
	SW1 connects via a FastEthernet link to an upstream switch that in turn is directly connected to the root switch via a Gigabit Ethernet link.

21



Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator has segmented the network into two VLANs and configured R1 and S1 as displayed. However, PC1 is unable to access PC2. What is the likely problem?

- No routing protocol is configured on R1.
- The Fa0/1 port of S1 is not a trunk port.
- The default gateway address is not set on S1.
- Only one physical link between S1 and R1 is configured for inter-VLAN routing.
- 22 What VLANs are allowed across a trunk when the range of allowed VLANs is set to the default value?
 - only the management VLAN
 - all VLANs except the extended range VLANs
 - all VLANs except 1 and 1002-1005
 - all VLANs
- 23 What is the purpose of the switch command switchport access vlan 99?

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to enable port security
to make the port operational
to assign the port to a particular VLAN
to designate the VLAN that does not get tagged
to assign the port to the native VLAN (VLAN 99)

24

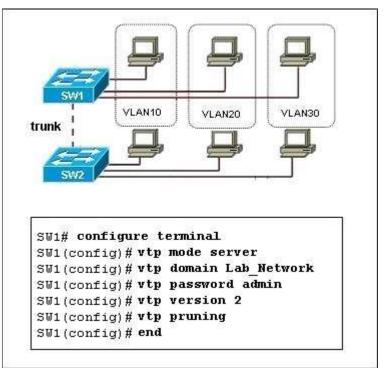
```
Switchl(config)# ip ssh version 2
Switchl(config)# ip domain-name cisco.com
Switchl(config)# crypto key zeroize rsa
Switchl(config)# line vty 0-15
Switchl(config-line)# transport input all
```

Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator wants to allow both SSH and Telnet connections to Switch1.

However, the SSH connections fail. What is the most likely cause of this problem?

- The RSA key has been removed.
- SSH has been configured on the wrong line.
- The **transport input** command is applied incorrectly.
- The domain name has been configured in the wrong configuration mode.

25

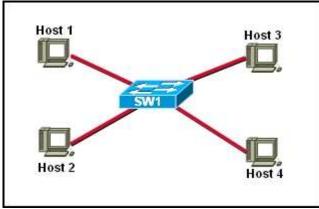


Refer to the exhibit. Switch SW2 has been newly purchased and added to the network. What configuration should be #

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		lied to SW2 so that it participates in the same VTP domain as switch SW1, receives VLAN information from SW1, 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.
26	Whi	ch two statements describe Spanning Tree Protocol? (Choose two.)
		on the statements account opening from testers (checked the)
		It is only used at Layer 2.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		It is only used at Layer 2.
		It is only used at Layer 2. It is configured on routers.
		It is only used at Layer 2. It is configured on routers. It eliminates Layer 2 loops in network topologies.

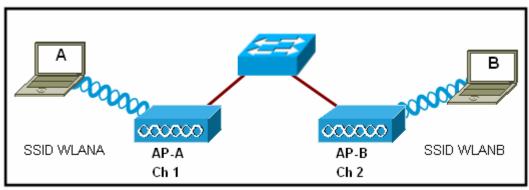
27



Refer to the exhibit. SW1 has recently been installed to replace a hub. Hosts 1 and 4 both transmit data at the same time. How will this event be handled by the network devices? (Choose two.)

When a collision occurs, a backoff algorithm is invoked.
Because hosts 1 and 4 connect to a switch, no collision will occur.
Based on information that is found in the switch MAC address table, the switch will forward the data to the appropriate ports.
Hosts 2 and 3 are assigned shorter backoff values to provide them priority to access the media.
To prevent future collisions, the switch will block the ports that are connected to host 2, host 3, and host 4 for a set time period

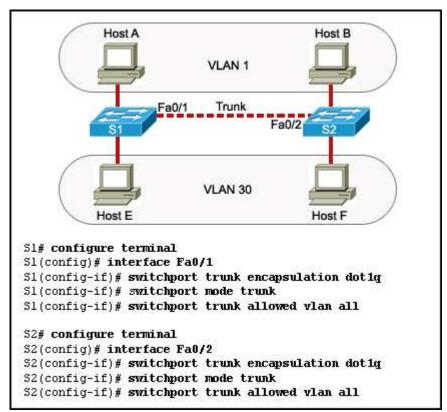
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Refer to the exhibit. Users A and B are reporting intermittent connectivity problems. Pre-installation surveys showed strong signal strength from the AP locations to the client locations. Outside electrical interference has been eliminated. What will fix the problem?

- Relocate the APs closer to each other.
- Increase the distance between the clients.
- Change the channel on AP-B to 6 or 11.
- Place AP-A and AP-B on the same wireless channel.

29



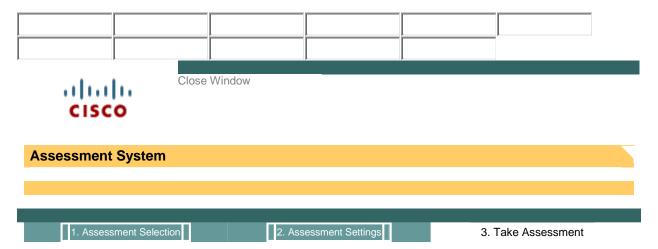
Refer to the exhibit. Both switches are configured as displayed and the native VLAN is the default. Which statement is true about the frames traveling between host A and host B?

They will travel untagged.

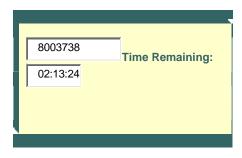
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		•	The	y w	II be	tag	ged v	vith V	LAN	IID 1																	
		•	The	y w	II be	tag	ged v	vith th	ne tru	unk P	ort V	LAN	ID.														
		•	The	y w	II be	tag	ged v	vith th	ne hi	ghest	: VLA	N II) .														
30																											
													ddres														
									Fa	30/1	E.	itch	A F	a0/2													
						/14	1																				
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	2	4		ź	7	Fa	0/2					_		-			Fa0/1	1			7						
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					.002	23													050.0			3					
	Ref	er	to	he	exhi	bit. A	All sw	itches	s are	conf	igure	d w	ith the	defa	ult bri	dge	priori	ity. \	Which	n po	rt will	act	as a	nor	n-des	ignate	∍d
	por	rt	if al	linl	ks ar	e op	eratir	ng at	the s							Ū	•	•		•							
								itch A																			
			Fa0	/2 ir	nterf	ace (of sw	itch A	١.																		
			Fa0	/1 ir	nterf	ace (of sw	itch E	3																		
			Fa0	/2 ir	nterf	ace (of sw	itch E	3																		
			Fa0	/1 ir	nterf	ace (of sw	itch C																			
			Fa0	/2 ir	nterf	ace (of sw	itch C																			
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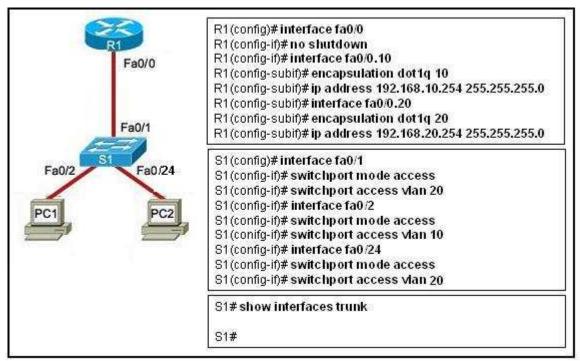
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Refer to the exhibit. After the listed commands are entered into router R1 and switch S1, PC1 and PC2 cannot ping each other. The network administrator enters the **show interfaces trunk** command and gets the results that are shown. What is the likely problem?

- The router has not been configured with a routing protocol.
- The trunk is established, but no VLANs have been configured to use it.
- The trunk has not been established because the switch port has not been configured for trunking.
- The switch, the router, or both must be configured with the **dynamic desirable** option for the Dynamic Trunking Protocol to establish a trunk.

32

Port	Mode	Encapsulation	Status	Native vlan	£	
Fa0/1	on	802.1q	trunking	99	51	
Fa0/3	on	802.1q	trunking	99	Fa0/1	Fa0/3
Port	Vlans all	owed on trunk			1	1
Fa0/1	1-1005			_	00	
Fa0/3	1-1005				52	23
Port	Vlans all	owed and active	in manage	ment domain		
Fa0/1	1,10,20	,30,99,1002,1003	3,1004,1ÕO	5		
Fa0/3	1.10.20	30,99,1002,1003	3.1004.100	5		

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

Only VLAN 99 will be allowed to use the trunk links.

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	0	Sw The	itch ports Fa0/1	and Fa0/3 sho	ould be configured for interfaces	Fa0/1 and Fa0/3 bed	to allow	ol. data from multiple VLANs to access switch S1 connected interfaces have been configured
33	_					_		
		Swite	ch# show mac - Mac Address	Table	e			
		Vlan	Mac Address	Type 	Ports			
		1 99	0004.9a32.8e0 0001.637b.b26		C Fa0/1 Fa0/24			
	Re	fer to	the exhibit. Wha	at does STATI	C indicate in t	the output that is show	wn?	
		Sw	itch port Fa0/24	can only work	in VLAN 99.			
		VL	AN 99 was man	ually added to	the VLAN dat	tabase.		
		MA	C address 0001	.637b.b267 w	as learned fro	om the source addres	s of a frai	me that was received on switch port Fa0/24.
		MA	C address 0001	.637b.b267 w	as manually a	associated with the sv	witch port	Fa0/24.
	_							
34								
			Designate Designate Designate Timers: m	ning-tree into ort 14) in Spar ost 19, Port p d root has prid	nning tree 1 is iriority 128 prity 32768, ap priority 32768, ath cost 0 , forward dela	s LEARNING iddress 0030.949d.6 I, address 0030.949d		
	Re	fer to	the exhibit. Wha	at does "LEAR	NING" mean a	as it relates to the Sp	panning T	ree Protocol?
		The	e switch is sendi	ng and receivi	ng data frame	es.		
		The	e switch is not re	ceiving BPDU	ls, but is send	ding and receiving dat	ta.	
		The	e switch is partic	ipating in the	election proce	ess by forwarding the	BPDUs it	t receives.
		The	e switch is receiv	ving BPDUs ar	nd populating	the MAC address tal	ble, but no	ot sending data.

35 The network administrator wants to configure a switch to pass VLAN update information to other switches in the domain but not update its own local VLAN database. Which two steps should the administrator perform to achieve this? (Choose two.)

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	Reset the VTP cou	nters.							
	Configure VTP vers	sion 1 on the swi	itch.						
	☐ Configure the VTP	mode of the swif	tch to transpa	ırent.					
	Verify that the swite	ch has a higher o	configuration i	revision numb	oer.				
	Configure the switch with the same VTP domain name as other switches in the network.								
	It propagates VLAN configurations to other switches.								
	It restricts broadcast packets to a single VLAN.								
	It segments a netw	•							
	It prevents loops in	a switched netw	ork with redu	ndant paths.					
37		22.00 WSG 2 WA	00.00W 040W						
		West 2200	I Table	U					
	Station	Port 1	Port 2	Port 3	Port 4				
	00-00-3D-1F-11-	01		X					
	00-00-3D-1F-11-	12		-	X				
	00-00-3D-1F-11-	B X		1	8				
	Received Frame								
	Destination	Sow	rce	Data	CRC				
	00-00-3D-1F-11-05 00-00-3D-1F-11-01								
	00-00-3D-1F-11-0	00-00-31	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		1				
	34			output of a C	'ΔM table fr				
	Refer to the exhibit. An What action will the swit	administrator doc	cumented the						
	Refer to the exhibit. An	administrator doc	cumented the						
	Refer to the exhibit. An a	administrator doo ch take when it r	cumented the						
	Refer to the exhibit. An a What action will the swit discard the frame	administrator doo ch take when it r out port 2	cumented the						
	Refer to the exhibit. An a What action will the swit discard the frame forward the frame of	administrator doc ch take when it r out port 2 out port 3	cumented the						
	Refer to the exhibit. An a What action will the swit discard the frame forward the frame of forward the frame of the frame	administrator doc ch take when it r out port 2 out port 3 out all ports	cumented the receives the fr						
	Refer to the exhibit. An a What action will the swit discard the frame forward the frame forward the frame forward the frame of forward the f	administrator doc ch take when it r out port 2 out port 3 out all ports	cumented the receives the fr	rame shown a	at the botton				
	Refer to the exhibit. And What action will the swite discard the frame forward the f	administrator doc ch take when it r out port 2 out port 3 out all ports	cumented the receives the fr	rame shown a	at the botton				
	Refer to the exhibit. And What action will the swite discard the frame forward the f	administrator doc ch take when it r out port 2 out port 3 out all ports out all ports exce BD-1F-11-05 to p	cumented the receives the freept port 3	rame shown a	at the botton				
38	Refer to the exhibit. An a What action will the swite discard the frame forward the forward the frame	administrator doc ch take when it r out port 2 out port 3 out all ports out all ports exce BD-1F-11-05 to p	cumented the receives the freept port 3	rame shown a	at the botton				
38	Refer to the exhibit. And What action will the swite discard the frame forward the f	administrator doc ch take when it r out port 2 out port 3 out all ports out all ports exce BD-1F-11-05 to p	cumented the receives the freept port 3	rame shown a	at the botton				

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channel 39 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 192.168.1.62 255.255.255.224 RA(config-subif)# interface fastethernet 0/1.2 RA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 2 RA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.1.94 255.255.255.224 RA(config-subif)# interface fastethernet 0/1.3 RA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 3 RA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.1.126 255.255.255.224 RA(config-subif)# end Refer to the exhibit. Router RA receives a packet with a source address of 192.168.1.65 and a destination address of 192.168.1.85. What will the router do with this packet? The router will ignore the packet. The router will forward the packet out interface FastEthernet 0/1.2 and interface FastEthernet 0/1.3. 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. 40 Server Client Transparent Server VTP domain: cisco Trunking protocol: ISL 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.

41 In which mode is a VTP switch operating if it does not allow for the creation of local VLANs but it does accept

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, and Switch3.

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

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VLAN updates from other switches in the same domain?

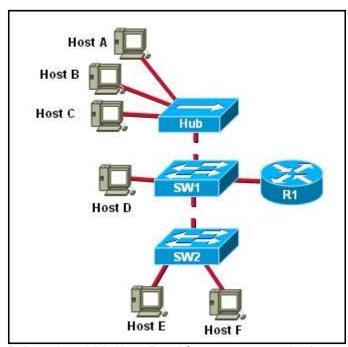
client

root

server

transparent

42



Refer to the exhibit. Hosts B and C attempt to transmit a frame at the same time, but a collision occurs. Which hosts will receive the collision jamming signal?

all hosts that are shown

only hosts B and C

only hosts A, B, and C

only hosts A, B, C, and D

only hosts A, D, E, and F

only hosts D, E, and F

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```
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>
```

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

An IEEE standard trunking protocol is in use.

☐ Interface Fa0/1 has been configured with subinterfaces.

The **shutdown** command has been applied to interface Fa0/1.

☐ Interface Fa0/1.3 is mapped to the default management VLAN.

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

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

44

Partial router configuration:

interface fastethernet 0/1 no shutdown interface fastethernet 0/1.10 encapsulation dot1q 10 ip address 172.16.10.94 255.255.255.224 interface fastethernet 0/1.20 encapsulation dot1q 20 ip address 172.16.10.126 255.255.255.224 interface fastethernet 0/1.30 encapsulation dot1q 30 ip address 172.16.10.158 255.255.255.224

Refer to the exhibit. A new host needs to be connected to VLAN 20. Which IP address should be assigned to this new host?

172.16.10.68 /27

172.16.10.99 /28

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		172.16.1	0.110 /27						
		172.16.3	80.96 /27						
		172.16.3	0.120 /28						
		172.16.3	0.146 /27						
5	Wha	at are two	benefits of a hiera	rchical network r	nodel over a flat ne	etwork design? (C	hoose two.)		
		reduced	cost of equipment						
		increased network availability							
		elimination	on of equipment d	owntime					
		reduced	size of the physica	al network layout					
		simplifica	ation of manageme	ent and troublesh	ooting				
		elimination	on of the need for	Layer 3 functions	ality				
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46

Labs# show vtp status VTP Version : 2 Configuration Revision : 0 Maximum VLANs supported locally: 64 Number of existing VLANs VTP Operating Mode : Client VTP Domain Name : Labs VTP Pruning Mode : Disabled VTP V2 Mode : Disabled VTP Traps Generation : Disabled : 0x2D 0x88 0xA9 0x2A 0xC4 0xF8 0x77 0xEF MD5 digest

Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 8-10-08 14:02:39

Refer to the exhibit. This switch is to be added to the production network. Which two facts about VLANs and VTP operation can be confirmed by this output? (Choose two.)

- The network administrator will be able to configure VLANs of local significance on this switch.
- VLANs can only be added to the VLAN database on this switch by a VTP advertisement.
- All VLANs that are configured on this switch will be sent to all other switches in the same VTP domain.
- This switch will drop all VTP advertisements that come from switches that are configured in the same VTP domain.
- Adding this switch to the network will cause no disruption in the VTP domain operations if the rest of the switches in the same domain have a higher configuration revision number.

<u>47</u>

Sl(config)# line vty 0 Sl(config-line)# password cisco

Sl(config-line)# login

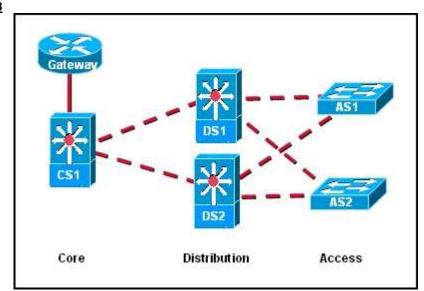
Refer to the exhibit. What is the result of issuing these commands?

- The enable password will be set.
- The password will be set for the first Telnet connection.

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- The password will be set for the console connection.
- The password will be set for the auxiliary connection.

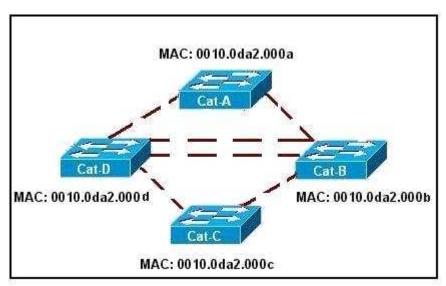
<u>48</u>



Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator needs to add IP phones to the network. To which devices should the IP phones connect?

- AS1 and AS2
- DS1 and DS2
- DS1, DS2, and CS1
- AS1, AS2, DS1, and DS2

<u>49</u>



Refer to the exhibit. Assuming the bridge priority values are set to default on all switches, which switch will be

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	. دا د	
		cted as the root bridge of the spanning tree topology? Cat-A
		Cat-B
		Cat-C
		Cat-D
<u>50</u>		
		R1#show interfaces fa0/0 FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up < <u>output om/itted</u> >
		R1# show interfaces fa0/0.1 FastEthernet0/0.1 is up, line protocol is up Internet address is 10.10.10.1/24 Encapsulation 802.1Q Virtual LAN, VLAN ID 10. <output omitted=""></output>
		R1# show interfaces fa0/0.2 FastEthernet0/0.2 is up, line protocol is up Internet address is 10.10.20.1/24 Encapsulation 802.1Q Virtual LAN, VLAN ID 20. <output itted="" om=""></output>
	Ref	er to the exhibit. Router R1 is connected to a switch through a trunk. What two ways are indicative of how the router handles
	inco	oming VLAN traffic? (Choose two.) Data from VLAN 20 is not being routed.
		Incoming traffic with VLAN ID 1 is processed by interface Fa0/0.
		Incoming traffic that has a VLAN ID of 10 is processed by subinterface Fa0/0.1.
		VLAN traffic is processed on the subinterfaces even if Fa0/0 line protocol goes down.
		The router uses a unique MAC address on VLAN 10 and 20 by adding the 802.1Q VLAN ID to the hardware address.
		Traffic inbound on this router is processed by different subinterfaces depending on the VLAN from which the traffic originate
<u>51</u>		
		### configure terminal ### configure terminal #### configure terminal ####################################

cisco1

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		cisco2								
		cisco3								
		cisco								
<u>52</u>	Wha		ee features of route the use of VTP	er-on-a-stick, int	er-VLAN routing	g? (Choose three.)				
		requires the use of subinterfaces								
		reduces	the number of bro	adcast domains	3					
		affects p	erformance when	many VLANs a	re used					
		requires	an access link be	ween the route	r and at least o	ne switch				
		is more	is more cost effective than other approaches to inter-VLAN routing							
		dictates that at least two switch ports be used between the router and the switch								
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