

100-105^{Q&As}

Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 1 (ICND1)

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QUESTION 1

Drag drop question about cable types

Select and Place:

Coaxial	connects two computers
Twisted	BASE-5 BX
Fiber	devices of the same type
USB	10/100/1000 base
Crossed-over	TV connection

Correct Answer:

	USB
	Fiber
	Crossed-over
	Twisted
	Coaxial

Coaxial TV connection Twisted 10/100/1000 base Fiber BASE-5 BX USB connects two computers Crossed-over devices of the same type

QUESTION 2

Which two statements about RIPv2 are true? (Choose two)

- A. It must be manually enabled after RIP is configured as the routing protocol
- B. It uses multicast address 224.0.0.2 to share routing information between peers
- C. its default administrative distances 120
- D. It is a link-state routing protocol
- E. It is an EGP routing protocol

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 3

Which effect of the passive-interface command on R1 is true?

R1 Interface FastEthernet0/0 description site id: XXXXXXXX ip address 172.16.0.1 255.255.0.0

Interface FastEthernet0/1 description site id: XXXXXXXX ip address 172.17.0.1 255.255.0.0

router rip passive-interface FastEthernet0/0 network 172.16.0.0 network 172.17.0.0 version 2

- A. It prevents interface Fa0/0 from sending updates.
- B. Interface Fa 0/0 operates in RIPv1 mode.
- C. It removes the 172.16.0.0 network from all updates on all interfaces on R1.
- D. It removes the 172.16.0.0 network from all updates on all interfaces on R1.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Which two attributes of a packet change at every router along the path from source to destination? (Choose two.)

- A. destination IP address
- B. source MAC address
- C. packet MTU
- D. source IP address
- E. destination MAC address

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 5

Which component of a routing table entry represents the subnet mask?

- A. routing protocol code
- B. prefix
- C. metric
- D. network mask

Correct Answer: D

IP Routing Table Entry Types

An entry in the IP routing table contains the following information in the order presented:

Network ID. The network ID or destination corresponding to the route. The network ID can be class-based, subnet, or supernet network ID, or an IP address for a host route.

Network Mask. The mask that is used to match a destination IP address to the network ID.

Next Hop. The IP address of the next hop.

Interface. An indication of which network interface is used to forward the IP packet.

Metric. A number used to indicate the cost of the route so the best route among possible multiple routes to the same destination can be selected. A common use of the metric is to indicate the number of hops (routers crossed) to the network

ID.

Routing table entries can be used to store the following types of routes:

Directly Attached Network IDs.

Routes for network IDs that are directly attached. For directly attached networks, the Next Hop field can be blank or contain the IP address of the interface on that network.

Remote Network IDs.

Routes for network IDs that are not directly attached but are available across other routers. For remote networks, the Next Hop field is the IP address of a local router in between the forwarding node and the remote network.

Host Routes.

A route to a specific IP address.

Host routes allow routing to occur on a per- IP address basis. For host routes, the network ID is the IP address of the specified host and the network mask is 255.255.255.255.

Default Route.

The default route is designed to be used when a more specific network ID or host route is not found. The default route network ID is 0.0.0.0 with the network mask of 0.0.0.0.

QUESTION 6

What is the network address for the host with IP address 192.168.23.61/28?

- A. 192.168.23.0
- B. 192.168.23.32
- C. 192.168.23.48
- D. 192.168.23.56
- E. 192.168.23.60

Correct Answer: C

convert bit-length prefix to quad-dotted decimal representation, then from it find the number of bits used for subnetting you can find previously calculated number of subnets by separating subnets each having value of last bit used for subnet masking Find that your IP address is in which subnet, that subnet's first address is network address and last address is broadcast address. Based on above steps the answer is option C.

QUESTION 7

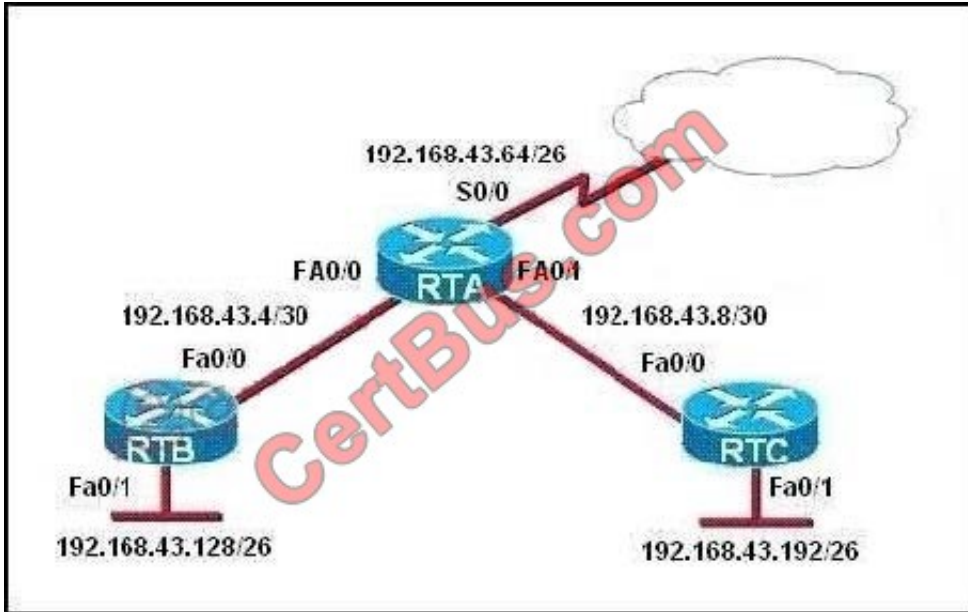
Which command or command sequence do you enter to install a default route into a router that is configured with the no ip routing command?

- A. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
- B. router rip ip default-gateway
- C. ip default-network
- D. ip default-gateway

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit. For security reasons, information about RTA, including platform and IP addresses, should not be accessible from the Internet. This information should, however, be accessible to devices on the internal networks of RTA. Which command or series of commands will accomplish these objectives?



- A. RTA(config)#no cdp run
- B. RTA(config)#no cdp enable
- C. RTA(config)#interface s0/0 RTA(config-if)#no cdp run
- D. RTA(config)#interface s0/0 RTA(config-if)#no cdp enable

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 9

How does a switch differ from a hub?

- A. A switch does not induce any latency into the frame transfer time.
- B. A switch tracks MAC addresses of directly-connected devices.
- C. A switch operates at a lower, more efficient layer of the OSI model.
- D. A switch decreases the number of broadcast domains.
- E. A switch decreases the number of collision domains.

Correct Answer: B

Some of the features and functions of a switch include:

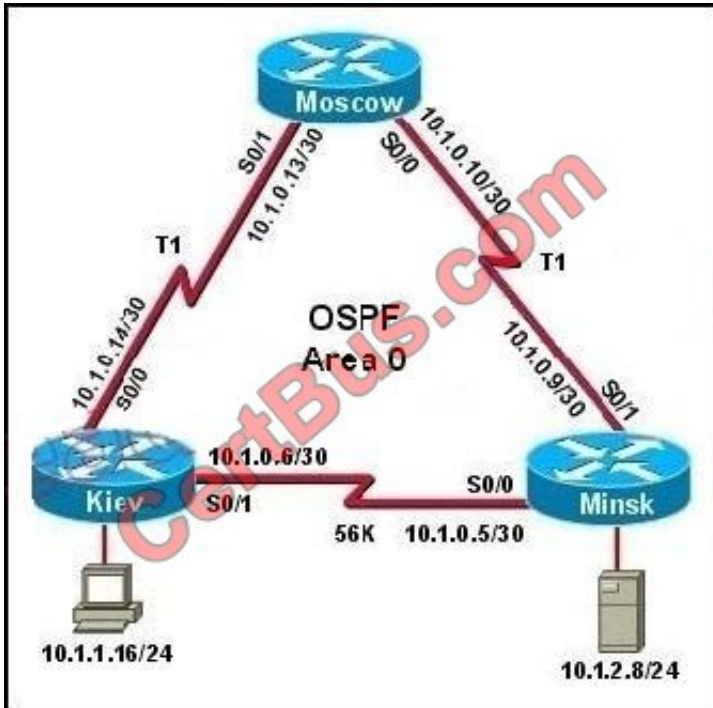
A switch is essentially a fast, multi-port bridge, which can contain dozens of ports. Rather than creating two collision domains, each port creates its own collision domain. In a network of twenty nodes, twenty collision domains exist if each

node is plugged into its own switch port. If an uplink port is included, one switch creates twenty-one single-node collision domains. A switch dynamically builds and maintains a Content-Addressable Memory (CAM) table, holding all of the

necessary MAC information for each port.

QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.



The host in Kiev sends a request for an HTML document to the server in Minsk. What will be the source IP address of the packet as it leaves the Kiev router?

- A. 10.1.0.1
- B. 10.1.0.5
- C. 10.1.0.6
- D. 10.1.0.14
- E. 10.1.1.16
- F. 10.1.2.8

Correct Answer: E

Although the source and destination MAC address will change as a packet traverses a network, the source and destination IP address will not unless network address translation (NAT) is being done, which is not the case here.

QUESTION 11

Which table displays the MAC addresses that are learned on a switch?

- A. FIB
- B. ARP
- C. TCAM
- D. CAM

Correct Answer: D

The table is built by recording the source address and inbound port of all frames. As frames arrive on switch ports, the source MAC addresses are learned and recorded in the CAM table. The port of arrival and the VLAN are both recorded in the table, along with a timestamp. If a MAC address learned on one switch port has moved to a different port, the MAC address and timestamp are recorded for the most recent arrival port. Then, the previous entry is deleted. If a MAC address is found already present in the table for the correct arrival port, only its timestamp is updated.

QUESTION 12

Which Cisco IOS feature can dynamically assign IP addresses to hosts?

- A. DHCP Relay
- B. TFTP
- C. DNS
- D. DHCP

Correct Answer: D

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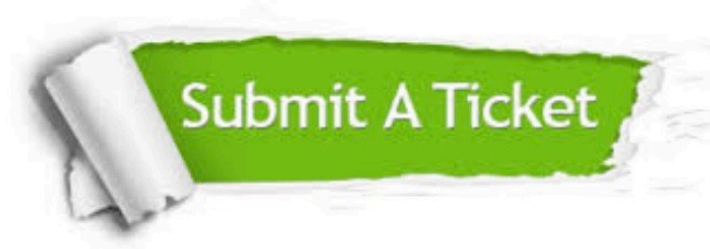
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