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ICND Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 1

Cisco 100-105

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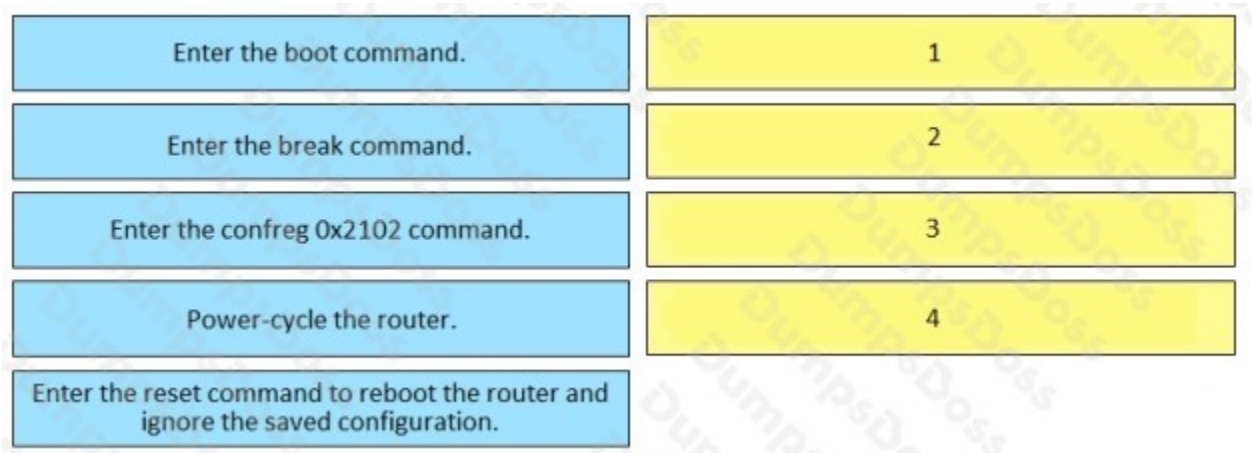
QUESTION NO: 1 - (DRAG DROP)

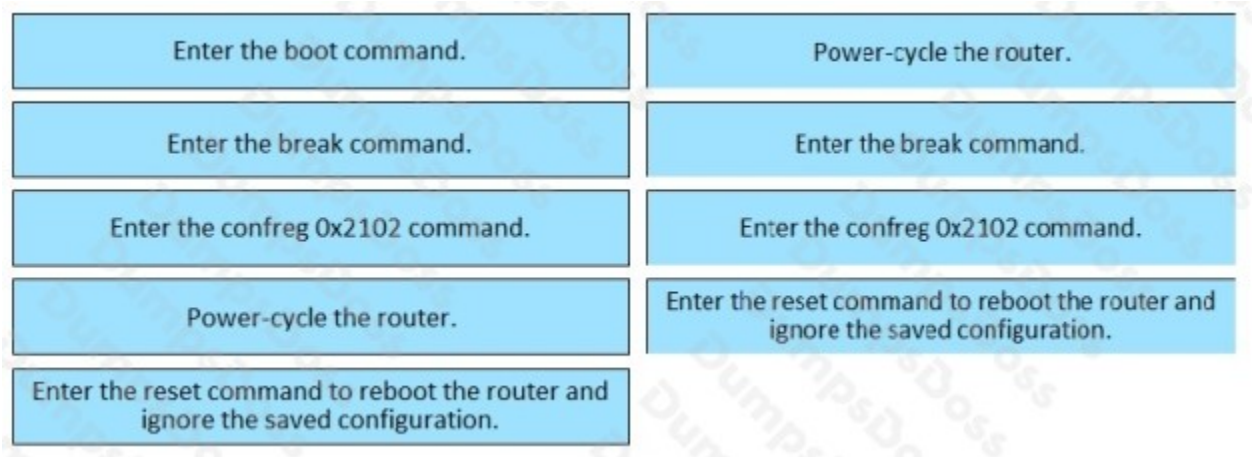
DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the steps in the process of reloading a router without loading its running configuration from the correct sequence on the right. Not all steps are used.

Select and Place:



ANSWER:



QUESTION NO: 2

Refer to the exhibit. A network technician is unable to ping from R1 to R2. Using the output of the show interfaces serial0/1 command, what should the administrator do to correct the problem?

A. Replace the serial cable between R1 and R2.

B. Reseat the serial connectors on the R1 and R2 routers.

C. Configure the serial0/1 interface on R2 with the no shutdown command.

D. Configure the serial0/1 interface on R1 with the clock rate 56000 command.

E. Configure the serial0/1 interface on R1 with the ip address 192.1.1.7 255.255.255.252 command.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 3

All protocols on a network are using their default administrative distances with no redistribution. In which two different ways can you modify them so that OSPF and RIPv2 learned routes are preferred over EIGRP-learned routes? (Choose two.)

A. Change the OSPF administrative distance to 5.

B. Change the RIP administrative distance to 70.

C. Change the EIGRP administrative distance to 70.

D. Change the RIP administrative distance to 100.

E. Change the EIGRP administrative distance to 100.

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 4

What is true about ipv6 unique local addresses:

A. Global id

B. Public routable

C. Summarization

D. Unique prefix

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following is a characteristic of full-duplex communication?

A. It is a CSMA/CD network.

B. It is a CSMA/CA network.

C. It is point-to-point only.

D. Hub communication is done via full duplex.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two fields are included in an Ethernet header? (Choose two.)

A. source MAC address

B. destination IP address

C. payload

D. Ether Type

E. source IP address

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 7

How can you ensure that only the MAC address of a server is allowed by switch port Fa0/1?

A. Configure port Fa0/1 to accept connections only from the static IP address of the server.

B. Configure the server MAC address as a static entry of port security.

C. Use a proprietary connector type on Fa0/1 that is incomputable with other host connectors.

D. Bind the IP address of the server to its MAC address on the switch to prevent other hosts from spoofing the server IP address.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

When the MAC address is configured as static entry, no other address is allowed.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two statements are true regarding ICMP packets? (Choose two.)

A. They are encapsulated within IP datagrams.

B. They guarantee datagram delivery.

C. TRACERT uses ICMP packets.

D. They acknowledge receipt of TCP segments.

E. They are encapsulated within UDP datagrams.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Ping may be used to find out whether the local machines are connected to the network or whether a remote site is reachable. This tool is a common network tool for determining the network connectivity which uses ICMP protocol instead of TCP/IP and UDP/IP. This protocol is usually associated with the network management tools which provide network information to network administrators, such as ping and traceroute (the later also uses the UDP/IP protocol).

ICMP is quite different from the TCP/IP and UDP/IP protocols. No source and destination ports are included in its packets. Therefore, usual packet-filtering rules for TCP/IP and UDP/IP are not applicable. Fortunately, a special "signature" known as the packet's Message type is included for denoting the purposes of the ICMP packet. Most commonly used message types are namely, 0, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, and 12 which represent echo reply, destination unreachable, source quench, redirect, echo request, time exceeded, and parameter problem respectively.

In the ping service, after receiving the ICMP "echo request" packet from the source location, the destination.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which commands display information about the Cisco IOS software version currently running on a router? (Choose three.)

A. show running-config

B. show stacks

C. show version

D. show flash

E. show protocols

F. show IOS

ANSWER: A C D

QUESTION NO: 10 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

Instructions

Click the Instructions, Scenario, and Topology Tabs to toggle between the screens.

To minimize the windows, click the [-] button.

To reposition a window, you may drag it by the title bar.

You are required to make appropriate configuration changes to SW1 and SW2.

To configure a switch, click the PC icons.

To access SW1 click PC2's console and to access SW2 click PC4's console. The console password configured for both switches is cisco (all lower case)

Note:

Most commands that use the "Control" or "Escape" key are not supported or necessary, and the help command does not display all commands of the help system.

Scenario

You work as a Junior Network Engineer for RADO Network Ltd Company. For testing purposes you are setting up a Layer 2 network in one of your client locations.

Topology Details

The two Switches, SW1 and SW2, are connected using an Ethernet link.

PC1 and PC2 are connected to SW1 and assigned to VLAN 700 and VLAN 800 respectively.

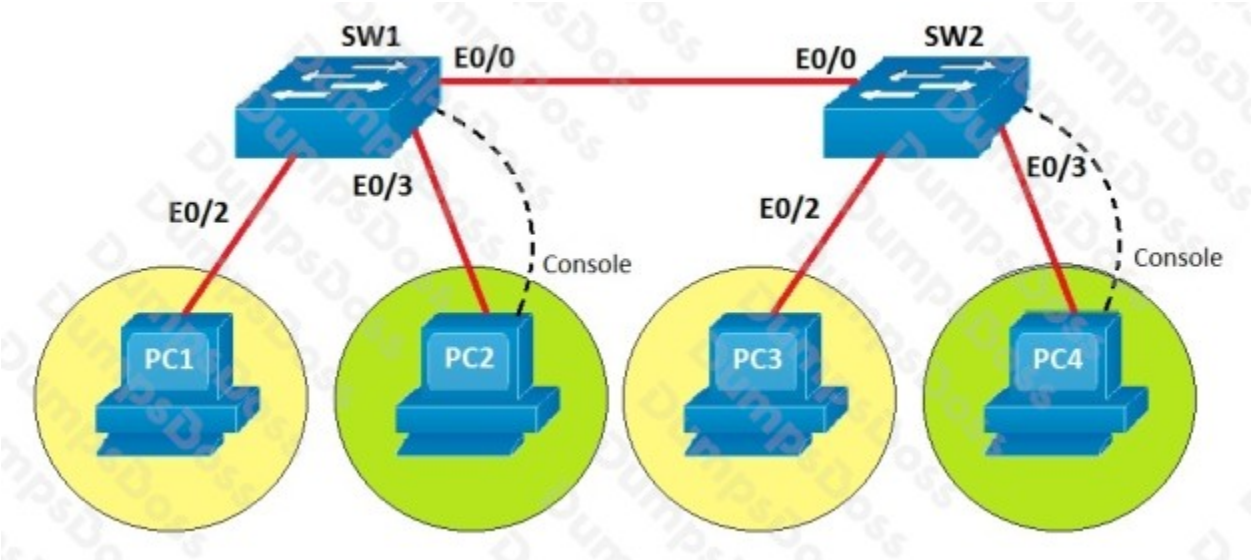
PC3 and PC4 are connected to SW2 and assigned to VLAN 700 and VLAN 800 respectively.

Configuration requirements

- Create and name VLANs on both SW1 and SW2

- VLAN 700 named as Sales
- VLAN 800 named as Marketing
- Note: VLAN names are case sensitive.
- Configure the switch ports connected to the PCs as access ports.
- Assign the switch ports to corresponding VLANs as indicated on the Topology Tab.
- Manually configure the ports connected between SW1 and SW2 as trunk ports using IEEE 802.1q standards for trunk encapsulation.

Special Note: To gain the maximum number of points, you must complete the necessary configurations as per requirements.



ANSWER: See explanations below.

Explanation:

Switch 1 config:

SW1# conf t

SW1(config)# vlan 700

SW1(config-vlan)#name Sales

SW1(config-vlan)#vlan 800

SW1(config-vlan)#name Marketing

SW1(config-vlan)#exit

SW1(config)#interface e 0/2

SW1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 700

SW1(config)#interface e 0/3

SW1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 800

SW1(config-if)#interface e 0/0

SW1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

SW1(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q

Switch 2 configuration:

SW2# conf t

SW2(config)# vlan 700

SW2(config-vlan)#name Sales

SW2(config-vlan)#vlan 800

SW2(config-vlan)#name Marketing

SW2(config-vlan)#exit

SW2(config)#interface e 0/2

SW2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 700

SW2(config)#interface e 0/3

SW2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 800

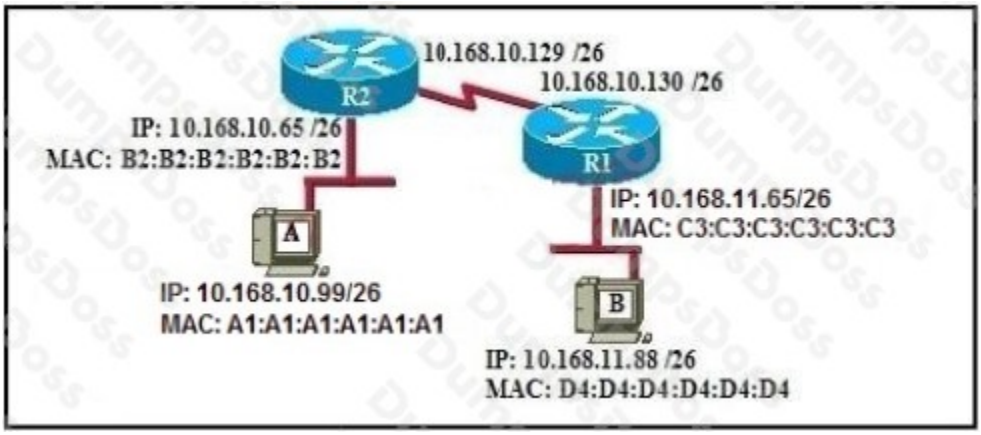
SW2(config-if)#interface e 0/0

SW2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

SW2(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q

QUESTION NO: 11

Refer to the exhibit.



If host A sends an IP packet to host B, what will the source physical address be in the frame when it reaches host B?

A. 10.168.10.99

B. 10.168.11.88

C. A1:A1:A1:A1:A1:A1

D. B2:B2:B2:B2:B2:B2

E. C3:C3:C3:C3:C3:C3

F. D4:D4:D4:D4:D4:D4

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

When packets transfer from one host to another across a routed segment, the source IP address always remains the same source IP address, and the source physical (MAC) address will be the existing router's interface address. Similarly, the destination IP address always remains the same and the destination physical (MAC) address is the destination router's interface address.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which route source code represents the routing protocol with a default administrative distance of 90 in the routing table?

A. S

B. E

C. D

D. R

E. O

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

S Static

E EGP

D EIGRP

R RIP

O OSPF

Default Administrative distance of EIGRP protocol is 90 then answer is C.

```
Router# sh ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route
```

Default Distance Value TableThis table lists the administrative distance default values of the protocols that Cisco supports: Route Source

Default Distance Values

Connected interface

Static route

Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) summary route External Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Internal EIGRP

IGRP

OSPF

Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) Routing Information Protocol (RIP) Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) On Demand Routing (ODR)

External EIGRP

Internal BGP Unknown*

QUESTION NO: 13

Which type of server is the main authoritative server for DNS requests?

A. recursive resolver

B. root server

C. query server

D. stratum server

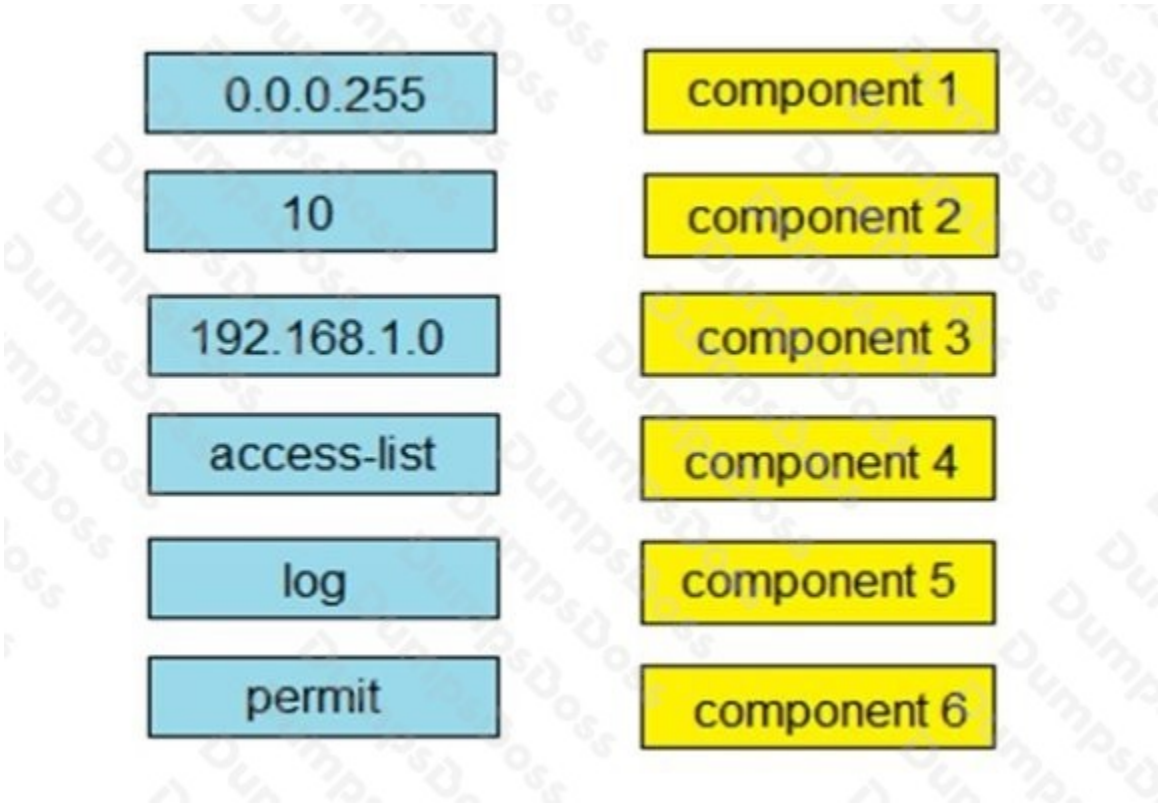
ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 14 - (DRAG DROP)

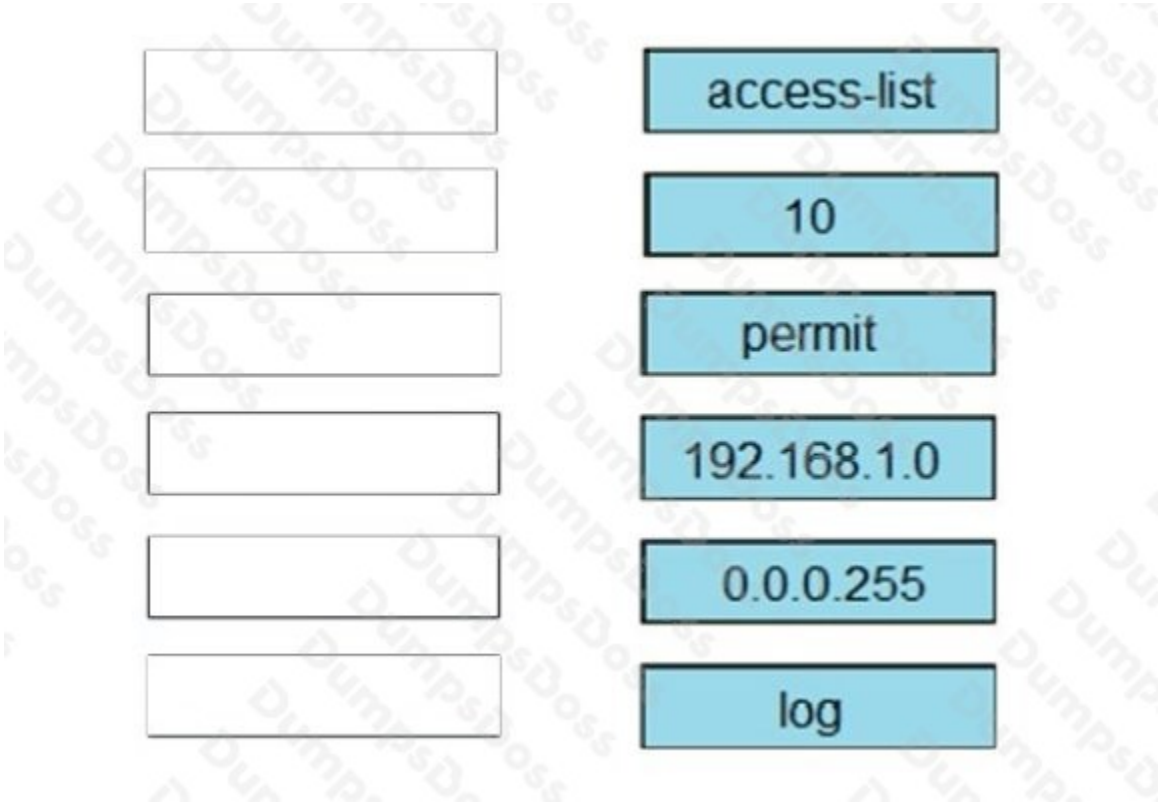
DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the components of a standard IPv4 access list entry from the left into the correct sequence on the right.

Select and Place:



ANSWER:



QUESTION NO: 15

Refer to the exhibit. A network associate has configured OSPF with the command:

City(config-router)# network 192.168.12.64 0.0.0.63 area 0

After completing the configuration, the associate discovers that not all the interfaces are participating in OSPF. Which three of the interfaces shown in the exhibit will participate in OSPF according to this configuration statement? (Choose three.)

City#show ip interface brief

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
FastEthernet0/0	192.168.12.48	YES	manual	up	up
FastEthernet0/1	192.168.12.65	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0/0	192.168.12.121	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0/1	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Serial0/1 102	192.168.12.1 25	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0/1 .103	192.168.12.129	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0/1 .104	192.168.12.133	YES	manual	up	up

City#

A. FastEthernet0 /0

B. FastEthernet0 /1

C. Serial0/0

D. Serial0/1.102

E. Serial0/1.103

F. Serial0/1.104

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

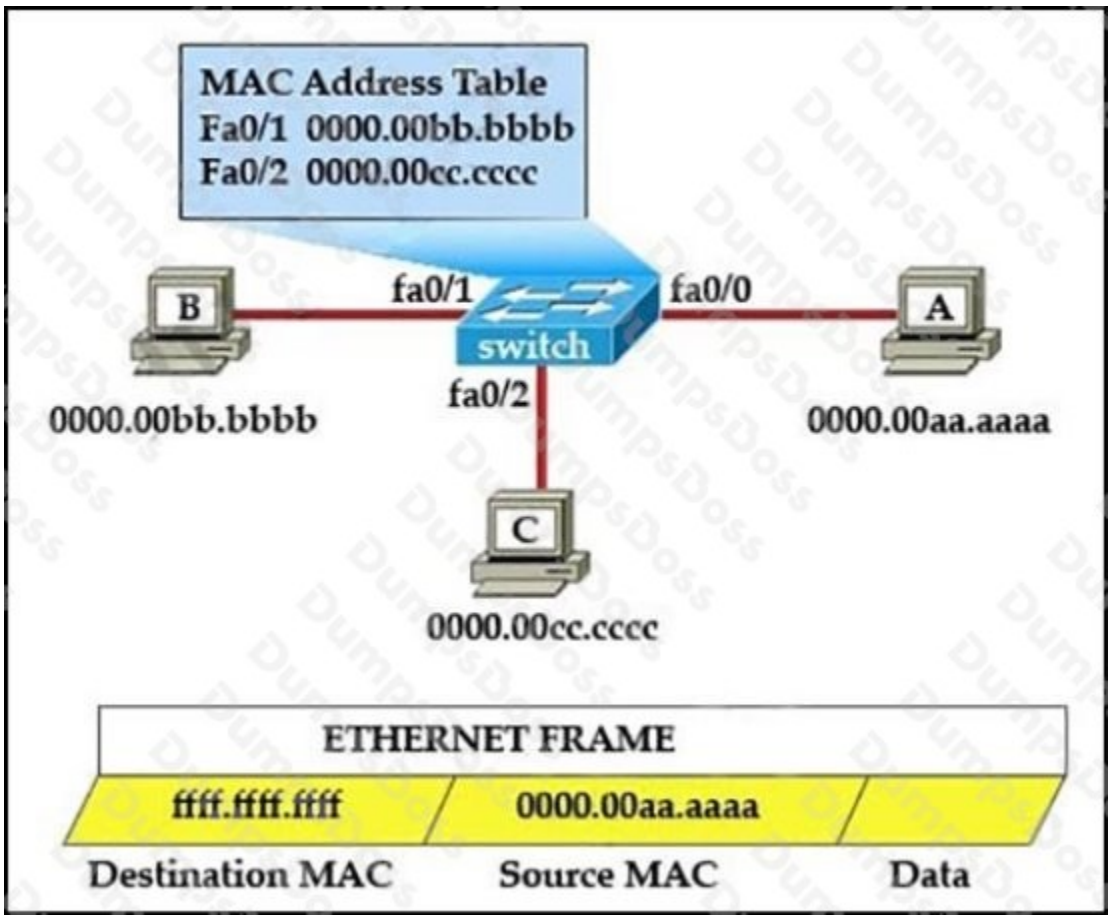
The "network 192.168.12.64 0.0.0.63 equals to network 192.168.12.64/26. This network has: + Increment: 64 (/26= 1111 1111.1111 1111.1111 1111.1100 0000) + Network address: 192.168.12.64

+ Broadcast address: 192.168.12.127

Therefore all interface in the range of this network will join OSPF.

QUESTION NO: 16

Refer to the exhibit.



The MAC address table is shown in its entirety. The Ethernet frame that is shown arrives at the switch. What two operations will the switch perform when it receives this frame? (Choose two.)

A. The switch will not forward a frame with this destination MAC address.

B. The frame will be forwarded out of all the ports on the switch.

C. The MAC address of ffff.ffff.ffff will be added to the MAC address table.

D. The frame will be forwarded out of all the active switch ports except for port fa0/0.

E. The MAC address of 0000.00aa.aaaa will be added to the MAC Address Table.

F. The frame will be forwarded out of fa0/0 and fa0/1 only.

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

If the switch already has the MAC address in its table for the destination, it will forward the frame directly to the destination port. If it was not already in its MAC table, then the source MAC is added to the MAC address table and frame would have been flooded out all ports except for the port that it came from.

QUESTION NO: 17

Which one of the following IP addresses is the last valid host in the subnet using mask 255.255.255.224?

A. 192.168.2.63

B. 192.168.2.62

C. 192.168.2.61

D. 192.168.2.60

E. 192.168.2.32

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

With the 224 there are 8 networks with increments of 32 One of these is 32 33 62 63 where 63 is broadcast so 62 is last valid host out of given choices.

QUESTION NO: 18

When you power up a Cisco router, in what memory is the start-up configuration normally stored in?

A. RAM

B. ROM

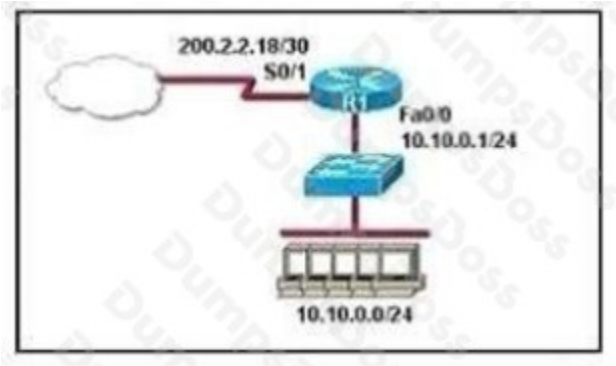
C. FLASH

D. NVRAM

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 19

Refer to the exhibit.



A company wants to use NAT in the network shown. Which commands will apply the NAT configuration to the proper interfaces? (Choose two.)

A. R1(config)# interface serial0/1 R1(config-if)# ip nat inside

B. R1(config)# interface serial0/1 R1(config-if)# ip nat outside

C. R1(config)# interface fastethernet0/0 R1(config-if)# ip nat inside

D. R1(config)# interface fastethernet0/0 R1(config-if)# ip nat outside

E. R1(config)# interface serial0/1
R1(config-if)# ip nat outside source pool 200.2.2.18 255.255.255.252

F. R1(config)# interface fastethernet0/0
R1(config-if)# ip nat inside source 10.10.0.0 255.255.255.0

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 20

Which two characteristics describe the access layer of the hierarchical network design model? (Choose two.)

A. layer 3 support

B. port security

C. redundant components

D. VLANs

E. PoE

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

The primary function of an access-layer is to provide network access to the end user.

The hardware and software attributes of the access layer that support high availability include security services for additional security against unauthorized access to the network through the use of tools such as 802.1x, port security, DHCP snooping, Dynamic ARP Inspection, and IP Source Guard.