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Assessment System

Exam Viewer - CCNA Practice Certification Exam # 1 - CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN (Version 4.0)

Below you will find the assessment items as presented on the exam as well as the scoring rules associated with the item.

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1   What are two characteristics of TCP? (Choose two.)
  ☐ data transport reliability
  ☐ best path determination
  ☐ establishing, maintaining, and terminating virtual circuits
  ☐ encapsulation of packets in a data frame with source and destination MAC addresses
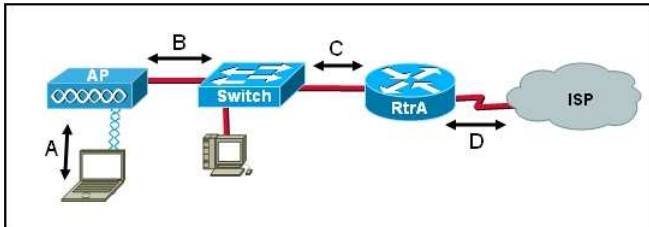 ☐ best-effort datagram delivery

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 1, Option 3 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 4.1.4 TCP and UDP

2

Refer to the exhibit. What type of Layer 2 encapsulation will be used for connection D on the basis of this configuration on a newly installed router:

RtrA(config)# **interface serial0/0/0**
RtrA(config-if)# **ip address 128.107.0.2 255.255.255.252**
RtrA(config-if)# **no shutdown**

○ Ethernet
○ Frame Relay
○ HDLC
○ PPP

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 3 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 1.2.3 WAN Data Link Layer Concepts

3   What are three examples of TCP/IP application layer protocols? (Choose three.)
  ☐ a terminal emulation protocol that supports remote console connections with various network devices
  ☐ a protocol created by IBM that makes it easier for mainframes to connect to remote offices
  ☐ a protocol responsible for transporting electronic mail on TCP/IP networks and the Internet
  ☐ a protocol that controls the rate at which data is sent to another computer
  ☐ a protocol that exchanges network management information between a network device and a management console
  ☐ a protocol that conducts a test of the path through which a packet travels from source to destination

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 1, Option 3, Option 5 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 3.1.1 OSI and TCP/IP Model

4

	Source BB-12-69- D1-14-06	Destination 00-00-C0- AA-65-21	Type 0x0800	DATA		FCS
PDU #1						

PDU #1 | Source BB-12-69-D1-14-06 | Destination 00-00-C0-AA-65-21 | Type 0x0800 | DATA | FCS

PDU #2 | 1100110010110010110010111000101010010101110111111

PDU #3 | Source Port 1079 | Destination Port 80 | Sequence 22811786 | Acknowledgment 37689217 | Window 17520 | DATA

PDU #4 | Source 192.168.200.1 | Destination 172.17.24.8 | Protocol 0x06 | DATA

Refer to the exhibit. The exhibit shows simplified protocol data units from different OSI model layers. Which three statements are true about the PDUs and the encapsulation process? (Choose three.)

☐ PDU #1 is a frame.

☐ PDU #2 is an application layer PDU

☐ PDU #3 is a segment.

☐ PDU #4 is a transport layer PDU.

☐ The order in which these PDUs are created during the encapsulation process is 3, 4, 1, 2.

☐ The order in which these PDUs are created during the encapsulation process is 2, 1, 4, 3.

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 1, Option 3, Option 5 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 2.4.5 Protocol Data Units and Encapsulation

5   Which three factors contribute to congestion on an Ethernet LAN? (Choose three.)

☐ improper placement of enterprise level servers

☐ addition of hosts to a physical segment

☐ replacement of hubs with workgroup switches

☐ increasing use of bandwidth intensive network applications

☐ creation of new collision domains without first adding network hosts

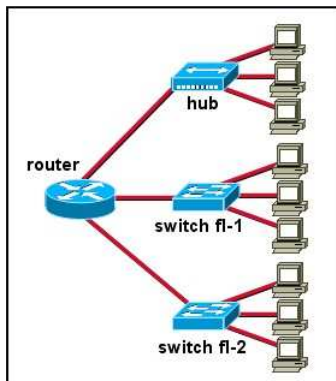☐ migration to full-duplex Ethernet within the LAN

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 1, Option 2, Option 4 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

- 2.1.2 Design Considerations for Ethernet/802.3 Networks

6

Refer to the exhibit. All ports on switch fl-1 are in the Production VLAN and all ports on switch fl-2 are in the Development VLAN. How many broadcast domains and how many collision domains are in the network? (Choose two.)

☐ one broadcast domain

☐ three broadcast domains

☐ three collision domains

☐ five broadcast domains

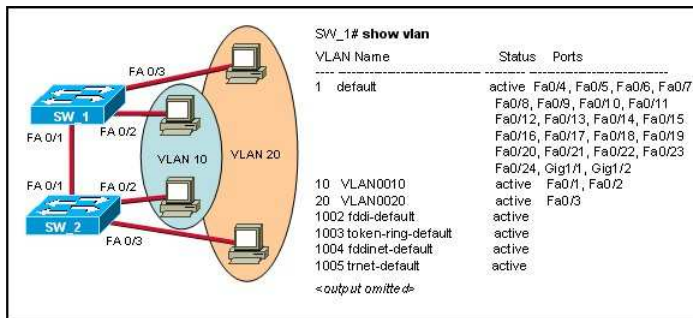☐ nine collision domains

☐ ten collision domains

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 2, Option 5 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

- 2.1.2 Design Considerations for Ethernet/802.3 Networks

7

```
SW_1# show vlan
VLAN Name              Status    Ports
---- ------------------ --------- --------------------------
1    default            active    Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7
                                  Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10, 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, Gig1/1, Gig1/2
10   VLAN0010           active    Fa0/1, Fa0/2
20   VLAN0020           active    Fa0/3
1002 fddi-default       active
1003 token-ring-default active
1004 fddinet-default    active
1005 trnet-default      active
<output omitted>
```

Refer to the exhibit. VLAN10 and VLAN20 have been created on SW_1 and SW_2 and switch ports have been assigned to the appropriate VLAN. Workstations in VLAN 10 can ping workstations in VLAN 10 that connect to either switch, but workstations in VLAN 20 cannot ping workstations in VLAN 20 on the opposite switch. Based on the output, what is most likely the problem?

- ○ FA 0/1 on SW_1 needs to be assigned to VLAN 20.
- ○ FA 0/1 on SW_2 needs to be assigned to VLAN 20.
- ○ VTP is not working properly between SW_1 and SW_2.
- ○ Interfaces FA0/1 on SW_1 and SW_2 need to be configured as trunk ports.
- ○ Interfaces FA0/3 on both switches need to be configured as access ports.

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 4 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

   CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

   - 3.2.1 VLAN Trunks

8 A Catalyst switch must be in which VTP mode in order to delete or add VLANs to a management domain?

- ○ client
- ○ server
- ○ domain
- ○ transparent
- ○ designated

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 2 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

   CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

   - 4.2.4 VTP Modes

9 What creates a loop-free path through a switch network?

- ○ hold-down timers
- ○ poison reverse
- ○ Spanning Tree Protocol
- ○ Time to Live
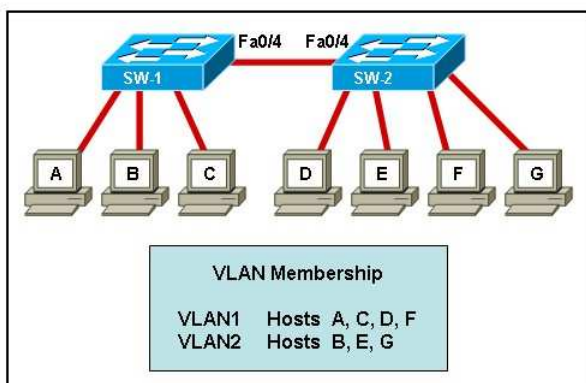- ○ Split Horizon Protocol
- ○ Routing Information Protocol

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 3 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

   CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

   - 5.1.2 Issues with Redundancy

10

Refer to the exhibit. Which three hosts will receive ARP requests from host A, assuming that port Fa0/4 on both switches is configured to carry traffic for multiple VLANs? (Choose three.)

- ☐ host B
- ☐ host C
- ☐ host D
- ☐ host E

☐ host F
☐ host G

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 2, Option 3, Option 5 0 points for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

- 3.2.2 Trunking Operation

11 What is the purpose of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)?
○ prevents Layer 2 loops
○ prevents routing loops on a router
○ creates smaller collision domains
○ creates smaller broadcast domains
○ allows Cisco devices to exchange routing table updates

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 1 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

- 5.2.1 The Spanning Tree Algorithm

12 Which statement is true regarding states of the IEEE 802.1D Spanning Tree Protocol?
○ Ports are manually configured to be in the forwarding state.
○ Ports listen and learn before going into the forwarding state.
○ Ports must be blocked before they can be placed in the disabled state.
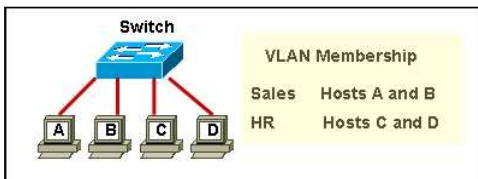○ It takes 15 seconds for a port to go from blocking to forwarding.

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 2 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

- 5.2.5 STP Port States and BPDU Timers

13

Refer to the exhibit. Two VLANs have been configured on the switch and hosts have been assigned. Hosts in the Sales VLAN can ping all hosts in their own VLAN, but cannot ping the hosts in the HR VLAN. What are two explanations for this problem? (Choose two.)
☐ All hosts are in one collision domain.
☐ All hosts are in one broadcast domain.
☐ A router is required for communication between VLANs.
☐ The hosts are in separate broadcast domains.
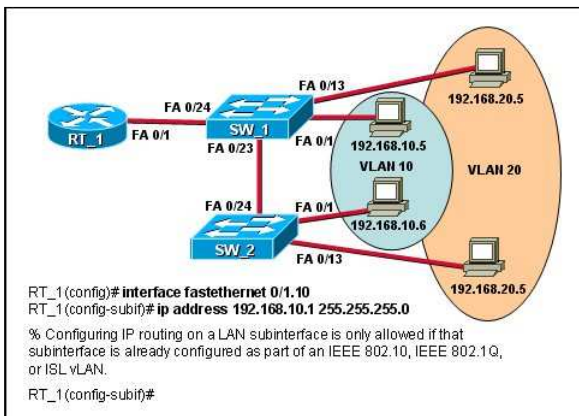☐ The management VLAN has not been assigned an IP address.

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 3, Option 4 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

- 6.1.1 Introducing Inter-VLAN Routing

14

Refer to the exhibit. Which command needs to be used on router interface Fa 0/1 to complete the VLAN configuration?
○ RT_1(config)# **trunk encapsulation dot1q**

○ RT_1(config-subif)# **encapsulation dot1q 10**

○ RT_1(config-subif)# **encapsulation negotiate**

○ RT_1(config-subif)# **encapsulation 802.1q**

○ RT_1(config)# **vlan encapsulation dot1q**

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 2 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

- 6.3.2 Router Configuration Issues

15

Refer to the exhibit. Computer A is configured with an IP address of 192.168.20.5 and cannot ping RT_1. What is most likely the problem?

○ SW_1 FastEthernet interface 0/24 is not a trunk port.

○ The RT_1 FastEthernet 0/1.10 is not configured for VLANs.

○ The FastEthernet port 0/1 on SW_1 is configured for VLAN 20.

○ The management VLAN does not have an IP address assigned to the same VLAN.
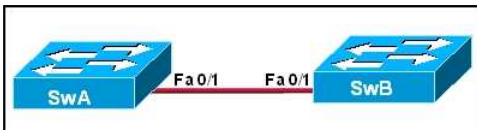
○ The IP address of computer A is incorrect.

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 5 0 points for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 6.3.3 Assigning Addresses to Other Devices

16

Refer to the exhibit and the following error message from the SwB switch.

00:22:43: %SPANTREE-7-RECV_1Q_NON_TRUNK: Received 802.1Q BPDU on non trunk FastEthernet0/1 VLAN1.
00:22:43: %SPANTREE-7-BLOCK_PORT_TYPE: Blocking FastEthernet0/1 on VLAN0001. Inconsistent port type.

Considering that the link between the two switches is good and the correct type, what could cause this error message?

○ The Spanning Tree Protocol has been disabled on one switch.

○ The Spanning Tree Protocol has been disabled on both switches.

○ The IEEE 802.1Q trunking port has a speed mismatch on one of the switches.

○ The SwA port is configured as a trunk port and the SwB port is configured as an access port.

○ The SwA port has IEEE 802.1Q trunking enabled and the SwB port has ISL trunking enabled.

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 4 0 points for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

- 3.4.1 Common Problems with Trunks

17 Which industry-wide specification was developed to decrease the time that is needed to move to the forwarding state by switch ports that are operating in a redundantly switched topology?

○ VLSM

○ PVST

○ 802.1Q

○ RSTP

○ VTP

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 4	1

		0 point for any other option		

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

- 5.4.1 Cisco and STP Variants

18

SW1 Priority 32769
MAC Address = 00E0.000B.2222

SW3 Priority 32769
MAC Address = 00E0.000A.1111

SW2 Priority 32769
MAC Address = 00E0.000C.3333

SW4 = Priority 32769
MAC Address = 00E0.000D.4444

Refer to the exhibit. Which switch will be elected the root bridge and which switch will place a port in blocking mode? (Choose two.)

☐ SW1 will become the root bridge.

☐ SW2 will become the root bridge.

☐ SW2 will get a port blocked.

☐ SW4 will get a port blocked.

☐ SW3 will become the root bridge.

☐ SW4 will become the root bridge.

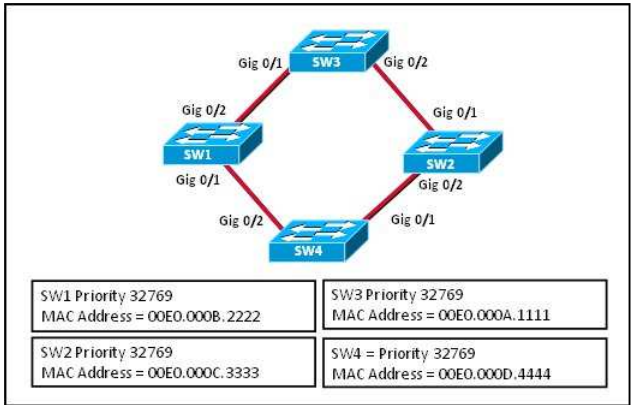|	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 4, Option 5 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

- 5.3.2 Step 1. Electing A Root Bridge

19

Refer to the exhibit. Based on the exhibited configuration and output, why is VLAN 99 missing?

○ because there is a cabling problem on VLAN 99

○ because VLAN 99 is not a valid management VLAN

○ because VLAN 1 is up and there can only be one management VLAN on the switch

○ because VLAN 99 needs to be entered as a VLAN under an interface before it can become an active interface

○ because the VLAN 99 has not been manually entered into the VLAN database with the **vlan 99** command

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 5 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

- 2.3.6 Basic Switch Configuration

20

```
Switch# show ip interface brief
Interface          IP-Address    OK? Method Status                    Protocol
VLAN1              unassigned    YES  unset  administratively down     down
VLAN99             10.99.0.5     YES  manual up                        up
FastEthernet0/0    unassigned    YES  unset  up                        up
FastEthernet0/1    unassigned    YES  unset  up                        up

<output omitted>
```

Refer to the exhibit. What can be concluded from the output that is shown?

○ The management VLAN is VLAN 99.

○ The only VLAN that can be applied to switch ports is VLAN 99.

○ The only VLANs that can be applied to switch ports are VLANs 1 and 99.

○ The switch will only be able to forward frames for hosts on the 10.99.0.0 network.

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 1 0 points for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

- 3.6.1 Chapter Summary

21 Four bits have been borrowed to create subnets. Which three addresses are subnet addresses? (Choose three.)

☐ 192.168.14.8

☐ 192.168.14.16

☐ 192.168.14.24

☐ 192.168.14.32

☐ 192.168.14.148

☐ 192.168.14.208

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 2, Option 4, Option 6 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 6.5.1 Basic subnetting

22 Assuming a subnet mask of 255.255.224.0, which three addresses would be valid *host* addresses? (Choose three.)

☐ 10.78.103.0

☐ 10.67.32.0

☐ 10.78.160.0

☐ 10.78.48.0

☐ 172.55.96.0

☐ 172.211.100.0

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 1, Option 4, Option 6 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 10.4.2 Calculating Addresses: Case 2

23 What type of IP address is 172.16.134.48/27?

○ a useable host address

○ a broadcast address

○ a network address

○ a multicast address

○ a public address

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 1 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 6.2.2 Calculating Network, Hosts and Broadcast Addresses

24 A network administrator needs to configure three local networks. The networks have these requirements:

Network 1 - 500 hosts
Network 2 - 100 hosts
Network 3 - 1000 hosts

Which three subnet masks will be needed to fulfill these requirements? (Choose three.)

☐ 255.255.0.0

☐ 255.255.255.0

☐ 255.255.254.0

☐ 255.255.252.0

☐ 255.255.248.0

☐ 255.255.255.128

☐ 255.255.255.192

	Observable	Description	Max Value

1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 3, Option 4, Option 6 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 6.5.1 Basic subnetting

25 This is a flash item. Please click below to answer this item.

Drag the term on the left to the definition on the right. (Not all terms are used.)

NAT-PT		network device has an IPv4 and IPv6 address assigned
EUI-64		allows connection of an IPv6 site through an IPv4 network
dual stack		allows a direct connection between a host running IPv6 and a host running IPv4
tunneling		

answer   RESET

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for correct response 0 point for incorrect response	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 7.3.3 IPv6 Transition Strategies

26
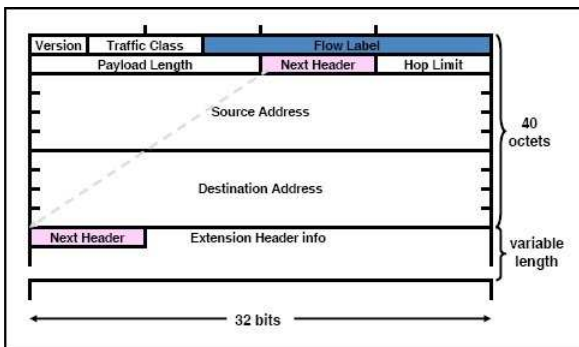
Refer to the exhibit. What type of header is shown?
- IPv4
- IPv6
- TCP
- UDP

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 2 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 7.3.1 Reasons for Using IPv6

27 Which address is a valid IPv6 unicast address?
- FE90::1::FFFF
- FD80::1::1234
- FE80::1:4545:6578:ABC1
- FEA0::100::7788:998F
- FC90::::5678:4251:FFFF

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 3 0 points for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 7.3.2 IPv6 Addressing

28

Scenario

Routing between R2, R3 and R4 is operational, but routing to and from R1 is not working.

Instructions

You h
supp

To complete this simulation item, configure one or more devices according to the requirements listed in the Scenario description. The Scenario description is accessed by clicking the Scenario button below.

Once
probl

The command line for devices is accessed from the Topology window. If necessary, click the Topology button to bring the Topology window to the foreground. To discover which devices are accessible, roll the mouse over the topology. When the cursor turns into a hand and the device is highlighted, click the mouse to access a command line for that device. Once a device is accessed, a new button will appear at the bottom of the Activity window labeled with the name of that device. Enter commands at the command line just as you would in any command line. Access other devices and enter commands in the same way.

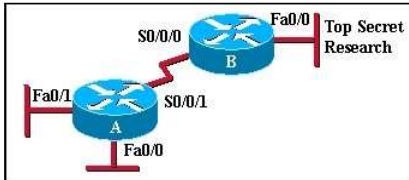When done with this item, click the Done butt
access this item.

Topology

| Scenario | Instructions | Topology | Answer | Done |

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	See feedback.	2

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Routing Protocols and Concepts

- 11.2.5 Verifying OSPF

29

Refer to the exhibit. Router B should not send routing updates to router A. Which command can be used on router B to prevent RIP from sending these updates?

- ○ **passive-interface fastethernet 0/0**
- ○ **passive-interface serial 0/0/0**
- ○ **access-class 12 out**
- ○ **access-class 12 in**

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 2 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Routing Protocols and Concepts

- 5.3.4 Passive Interfaces

30


```
Popcorn# show ip protocols

Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 13 seconds
  Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
              <some output text omitted>
Interface    Send    Recv  Triggered RIP  Key-chain
Ethernet0     1      1 2
Ethernet1     1      1 2
Serial0       1      1 2
Routing for Networks:
  222.8.4.0
  10.1.1.0
Routing Information Sources:
  Gateway      Distance    Last Update
  222.8.4.1      120       00:00:04
Distance: (default is 120)
```

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator who is connected to the console of the Peanut router is able to ping the Serial0 and Ethernet0 ports of the Popcorn router but unable to ping its Ethernet1 interface. What are two possible causes for this problem? (Choose two.)

- ☐ The serial interface of the Popcorn router is shutdown.

☐ The Ethernet1 interface of the Popcorn router is shutdown.

☐ The Popcorn router did not include network 192.168.12.0 in its routing configuration.

☐ The Popcorn router is not forwarding RIP updates.

☐ The clock rate is missing from the configuration of one of the routers.

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 2, Option 3 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Routing Protocols and Concepts

- 5.3.2 Verifying RIP: show ip protocols

31 A router with two LAN interfaces, two WAN interfaces, and one configured loopback interface is operating with OSPF as its routing protocol. What does the router OSPF process use to assign the router ID?

○ the IP address of the interface that is configured with priority 0

○ the OSPF area ID that is configured on the interface with the highest IP address

○ the loopback interface IP address

○ the highest IP address on the LAN interfaces

○ the highest IP address that is configured on the WAN interfaces

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 3 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Routing Protocols and Concepts

- 11.2.4 OSPF Router ID

32 What table does the EIGRP DUAL algorithm use to calculate the best route to each destination router?

○ routing table

○ topology table

○ DUAL table

○ CAM table

○ ARP table

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 2 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Routing Protocols and Concepts

- 9.4.4 Topology Table: Successor and Feasible Successor

33 What two measures are used to prevent routing loops in networks that use distance vector routing protocols? (Choose two.)

☐ link-state advertisements (LSA)

☐ Spanning Tree Protocol

☐ shortest path first tree

☐ split horizon

☐ hold-down timers

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 4, Option 5 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Routing Protocols and Concepts

- 4.4.1 Definition and Implications

34 What best describes the operation of distance vector routing protocols?

○ They use hop count as their only metric.

○ They only send out updates when a new network is added.

○ They send their routing tables to directly connected neighbors.

○ They flood the entire network with routing updates.

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 3 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Routing Protocols and Concepts

- 3.2.3 Distance Vector and Link State

35 A router has learned about network 192.168.168.0 through static and dynamic routing processes. Which route will appear in the routing table for this network if the router has learned multiple routes?

○ D 192.168.168.0/24 [90/2195456] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/0

○ O 192.168.168.0/24 [110/1012] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:22, FastEthernet0/0

○ R 192.168.168.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:17, FastEthernet0/0

○ S 192.168.168.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.200.1

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 4 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Routing Protocols and Concepts

- 3.4.3 Static Routes

36 A router needs to be configured to route within OSPF area 0. Which two commands are required to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

☐ RouterA(config)# **router ospf 0**

☐ RouterA(config)# **router ospf 1**

☐ RouterA(config-router)# **network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255 0**

☐ RouterA(config-router)# **network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0**

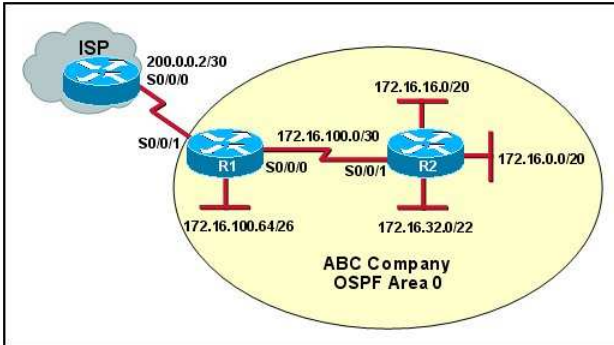☐ RouterA(config-router)# **network 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 0**

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 2, Option 4 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Routing Protocols and Concepts

- 11.2.3 The network Command

37

Refer to the exhibit. When the **show ip ospf neighbor** command is given from the R1# prompt, no output is shown. However, when the **show ip interface brief** command is given, all interfaces are showing up and up. What is the most likely problem?

◯ R2 has not brought the S0/0/1 interface up yet.

◯ R1 or R2 does not have a loopback interface that is configured yet.

◯ The ISP has not configured a static route for the ABC Company yet.

◯ R1 or R2 does not have a **network** statement for the 172.16.100.0 network.

◯ R1 has not sent a default route down to R2 by using the **default-information originate** command.

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 4 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Routing Protocols and Concepts

- 11.2.5 Verifying OSPF

38
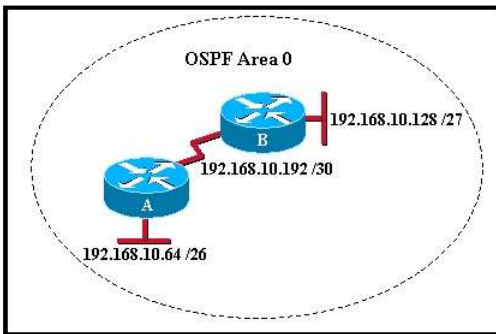
Refer to the exhibit. Which sequence of commands will configure router A for OSPF?

◯ **router ospf 0**
   network 192.168.10.0
   network 192.168.10.192

◯ **router ospf 0**
   network 192.168.10.0

◯ **router ospf 1**
   network 192.168.10.64 0.0.0.63 area 0
   network 192.168.10.192 0.0.0.3 area 0

◯ **router ospf 1**
   network 192.168.10.64 255.255.255.192
   network 192.168.10.192 255.255.255.252

◯ **router ospf 1**
   network 192.168.10.0 area 0

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 3 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Routing Protocols and Concepts

- 11.2.3 The network Command

39

SW2# %CDP-4-DUPLEX_MISMATCH:
duplex mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/1 (not full duplex) with SW1
FastEthernet0/1 (full duplex).

Refer to the exhibit. Two switches have been connected with ports that are configured as trunks. After the connection was made, SW2 displayed the status message as shown in the exhibit. What will solve this problem?

○ SW1(config)# **interface fastethernet 0/1**
SW1(config-if)# **duplex full**

○ SW1(config)# **interface fastethernet 0/1**
SW1(config-if)# **full-duplex**

○ SW2(config)# **interface fastethernet 0/1**
SW2(config-if)# **duplex full**

○ SW2(config)# **interface fastethernet 0/1**
SW2(config-if)# **full-duplex**
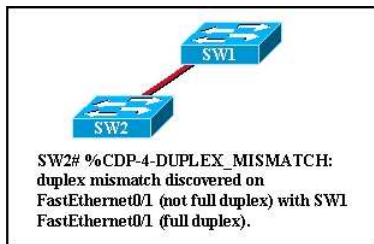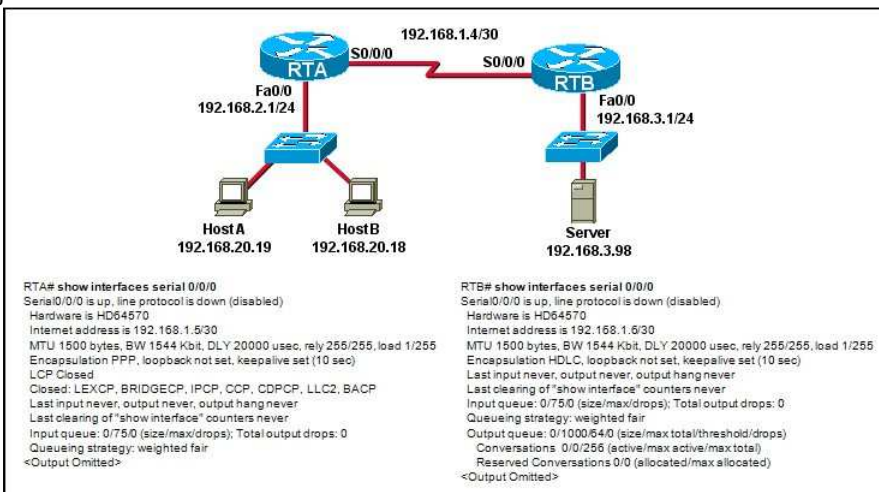
	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 3 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

- 2.1.1 Key Elements of Ethernet/802.3 Networks

40

RTA# show interfaces serial 0/0/0
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is down (disabled)
Hardware is HD64570
Internet address is 192.168.1.5/30
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec, rely 255/255, load 1/255
Encapsulation PPP, loopback not set, keepalive set (10 sec)
LCP Closed
Closed: LEXCP, BRIDGECP, IPCP, CCP, CDPCP, LLC2, BACP
Last input never, output never, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Input queue: 0/75/0 (size/max/drops); Total output drops: 0
Queuing strategy: weighted fair
<Output Omitted>

RTB# show interfaces serial 0/0/0
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is down (disabled)
Hardware is HD64570
Internet address is 192.168.1.6/30
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec, rely 255/255, load 1/255
Encapsulation HDLC, loopback not set, keepalive set (10 sec)
Last input never, output never, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Input queue: 0/75/0 (size/max/drops); Total output drops: 0
Queuing strategy: weighted fair
Output queue: 0/1000/64/0 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
Conversations 0/0/256 (active/max active/max total)
Reserved Conversations 0/0 (allocated/max allocated)
<Output Omitted>

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator has configured routers RTA and RTB, but cannot ping from serial interface to serial interface. Which layer of the OSI model is the most likely cause of the problem?

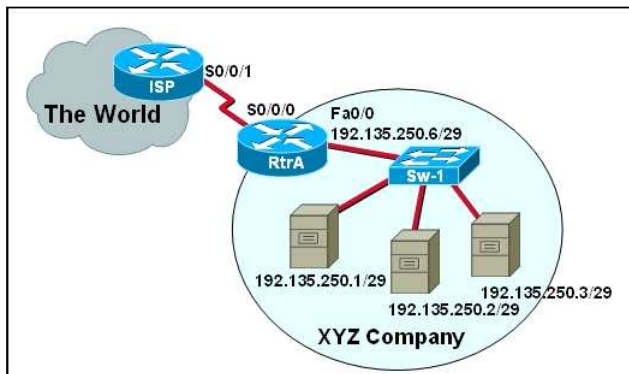○ application

○ transport

○ network

○ data link

○ physical

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 4 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 2.1.7 Troubleshooting a Serial Interface

41

Refer to the exhibit. The XYZ Company hosts web pages for small companies. Based on the exhibited information, what would be an appropriate route for the ISP to configure for the XYZ network?

○ ISP# **ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 s0/0/1**

○ ISP# **ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 s/0/0/0**

○ ISP# **ip route 192.135.250.0 255.255.255.0 s0/0/1**

○ ISP# **ip route 192.135.250.0 255.255.255.0 s0/0/0**

○ ISP# **ip route 192.135.250.0 255.255.255.240 s0/0/1**

○ ISP# **ip route 192.135.250.0 255.255.255.248 s0/0/1**

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 6 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Routing Protocols and Concepts

- 2.4.1 Purpose and Command Syntax of ip route

42 When is a WLAN a better solution than a LAN?

○ when security is an issue

○ when user mobility is needed

○ when more than one laptop is used in a cubicle

○ when electrical interference from surrounding machinery is an issue

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 2 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

- 7.1.1 Why Use Wireless?

43 Which wireless standard works only in the 2.4 GHz range and provides speeds up to 54 Mb/s?

○ 802.11a

○ 802.11b

○ 802.11g

○ 802.11i

○ 802.11n

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 3 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: LAN Switching and Wireless

- 7.1.2 Wireless LAN Standards

44

```
Router# config t
Router(config)# line console 0
Router(config-line)# login
% Login disabled on line 0, until 'password' is set
```

Refer to the exhibit. An initial configuration is being performed on a new router. The network administrator encounters the error message that is shown in the exhibit. What is the problem?

○ The **enable secret** command has not been issued yet.

○ The **enable password** command has not been issued yet.

○ The **password** command has not been set for the console port.

○ The **service password-encryption** command has not been issued yet.

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 3 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Network Fundamentals

- 1.2.2 Quality of Communications

45 What guideline is generally followed about the placement of extended access control lists?

○ They should be placed as close as possible to the source of the traffic to be denied.

○ They should be placed as close as possible to the destination of the traffic to be denied.

○ They should be placed on the fastest interface available.

○ They should be placed on the destination WAN link.

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 1 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 5.1.8 Where to Place ACLs

46 Which two pieces of information are required when creating a standard access control list? (Choose two.)

☐ destination address and wildcard mask

☐ source address and wildcard mask

☐ subnet mask and wildcard mask

☐ access list number between 100 and 199

☐ access list number between 1 and 99

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 2, Option 5 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 5.2.2 Configuring a Standard ACL

47 Which two keywords can be used in an access control list to replace a wildcard mask or address and wildcard mask pair? (Choose two.)
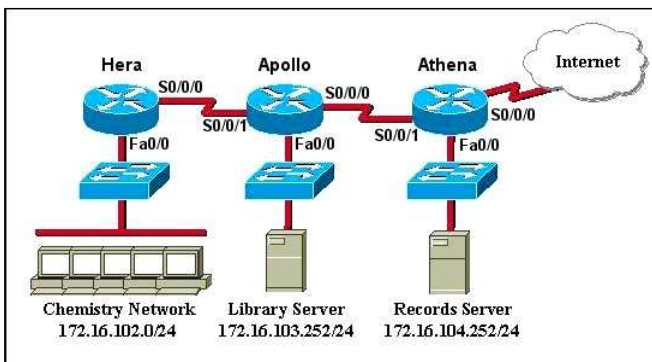
- [ ] most
- [ ] host
- [ ] all
- [ ] any
- [ ] some
- [ ] gt

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 2, Option 4 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 5.2.3 ACL Wildcard Masking

48

Refer to the exhibit. A named access list called *chemistry_block* has been written to prevent users on the Chemistry Network and public Internet from access to the Records Server. All other users within the school should have access to this server. The list contains the following statements:

deny 172.16.102.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.104.252 0.0.0.0
permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 172.16.104.252 0.0.0.0

Which command sequence will place this list to meet these requirements?

- ( ) Hera(config)# **interface fa0/0**
  Hera(config-if)# **ip access-group chemistry_block in**
- ( ) Hera(config)# **interface s0/0/0**
  Hera(config-if)# **ip access-group chemistry_block out**
- ( ) Apollo(config)# **interface s0/0/0**
  Apollo(config-if)# **ip access-group chemistry_block out**
- ( ) Apollo(config)# **interface s0/0/1**
  Apollo(config-if)# **ip access-group chemistry_block in**
- ( ) Athena(config)# **interface s0/0/1**
  Athena(config-if)# **ip access-group chemistry_block in**
- ( ) Athena(config)# **interface fa0/0**
  Athena(config-if)# **ip access-group chemistry_block out**

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 6 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 5.1.8 Where to Place ACLs

49

Scenario _ □

Three high schools, Laney, Ashley, and Hanover, are connected by a WAN. At each site a router provides serial connectivity to the WAN and an Ethernet connection to a LAN. All three routers are configured, and the network is functional. Configure and apply an access list that will block Telnet traffic to all networks attached to the Hanover router while allowing all other traffic to pass. The access list should contain exactly three (3) statements and should be applied to the Hanover router. The routers have been previously configured with the following specifications:

The routers are named Laney, Ashley, and Hanover.
RIP is the routing protocol.
The clocking signal is provided on the serial 0/0 interfaces.
All passwords on all the routers are "cisco."
IP addresses are listed in the chart below.

Laney
E0/0 192.168.149.1
S0/0 192.168.199.1
Ashley
E0/0 192.168.155.1
S0/0 192.168.11.1
S0/1 192.168.199.2
Hanover
E0/0 192.168.165.1
S0/1 192.168.11.2

Topology _ □

Laney   Ashley   Hanover
E0/0 192.168.149.1   E0/0 192.168.155.1   E0/0 192.168.165.1
S0/0 192.168.199.1   S0/0 192.168.11.1   S0/1 192.168.11.2
Password: cisco   S0/1 192.168.199.2   Password: cisco
                     Password: cisco

Laney   S0/0 (DCE)   Ashley   S0/0 (DCE)   Hanover
              S0/1   S0/1
E0/0   E0/0   E0/0

[Instructions] [Scenario] [Topology] [Answer] [Done]

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	See feedback.	1
2	Obs2 Title		1
3	Obs3 Title		1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 5.3.2 Configuring Extended ACLs

50 This is a flash item. Please click below to answer this item.

An access list has been applied to a router LAN interface in the _inbound_ direction. The IP address of the LAN segment is 192.168.83.64/26. The entire ACL appears below:

access-list 101 deny tcp 192.168.83.64 0.0.0.63 any eq 23
access-list 101 permit ip 192.168.83.64 0.0.0.63 192.168.83.128 0.0.0.63

Drag the descriptions of the packets on the left to the action that the router will perform on the right.

| destination: **202.16.83.131** protocol: **HTTP** |
| destination: **192.168.83.157** protocol: **Telnet** |
| destination: **192.168.83.189** protocol: **FTP** |

The router will **drop** the packet.

The router will **forward** the packet.

[answer]   [RESET]

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for correct response 0 points for incorrect response	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 5.3.2 Configuring Extended ACLs

51 Which statement describes the process that occurs in Network Address Translation (NAT) overloading?
- ○ Multiple private IP addresses are mapped to one public IP address.
- ○ The number of usable addresses that is assigned to a company is divided into smaller manageable groups.
- ○ A pool of IP addresses are mapped to one or more MAC addresses.
- ○ The router acts as a DHCP server and assigns multiple public IP addresses for each private IP address configured.

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 1 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 7.2.2 What is NAT?

52 What are three Frame Relay congestion management mechanisms? (Choose three.)

☐ BECN
☐ DLCI
☐ DE
☐ FECN
☐ LMI
☐ Inverse ARP

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 1, Option 3, Option 4 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 3.3.3 Frame Relay Flow Control

53 What is the default Layer 2 encapsulation protocol for a synchronous serial interface on a Cisco router?

○ PPP
○ HDLC
○ Frame Relay
○ CHAP
○ IEEE 802.1Q

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 2 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 2.1.5 HDLC Encapsulation

54


```
00:08:13: Serial0:Encaps failed--no map entry link 7(IP)
00:08:13: Serial0: broadcast search
00:08:13: Serial0(o): dlci 30 (0x401), pkt type 0x800(IP), datagramsize 96
00:08:13: broadcast dequeue
00:08:13: Serial0(o):Pkt sent on dlci 30 (0x401), pkt type
0x800(IP), datagramsize 96.
00:08:15: Serial0:Encaps failed--no map entry link 7(IP).
```

Refer to the exhibit. R3 has the following configuration:

R3# show running-config
--some output text omitted--
interface serial0
bandwidth 128
ip address 192.168.11.2 255.255.255.0
encapsulation frame-relay
frame-relay map ip 192.168.11.2 30 broadcast

After the command R3# **debug frame-relay packet** is executed, a ping is issued from R3 to R1 but is unsuccessful. Based on the output of the debug command shown in the graphic and the router configuration, what is the problem?

○ No clock rate has been configured on interface s0.

○ There is an incorrect DLCI number in the map statement.

○ An incorrect IP address exists in the map statement.

○ The **encapsulation frame-relay** command is missing the **broadcast** keyword.

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 3 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 8.4.3 Data Link Layer Troubleshooting

55 Which network device is commonly used to allow multiple VPN connections into a corporate network?

○ ACL
○ IDS
○ firewall
○ concentrator

	Observable	Description	Max Value
1	correctness of response	1 point for Option 4 0 point for any other option	1

This item references content from the following areas:

CCNA Exploration: Accessing the WAN

- 1.3.5 Internet Connection Options

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