Exam Questions 100-105

ICND1 Cisco Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 1 (ICND1 v3.0)

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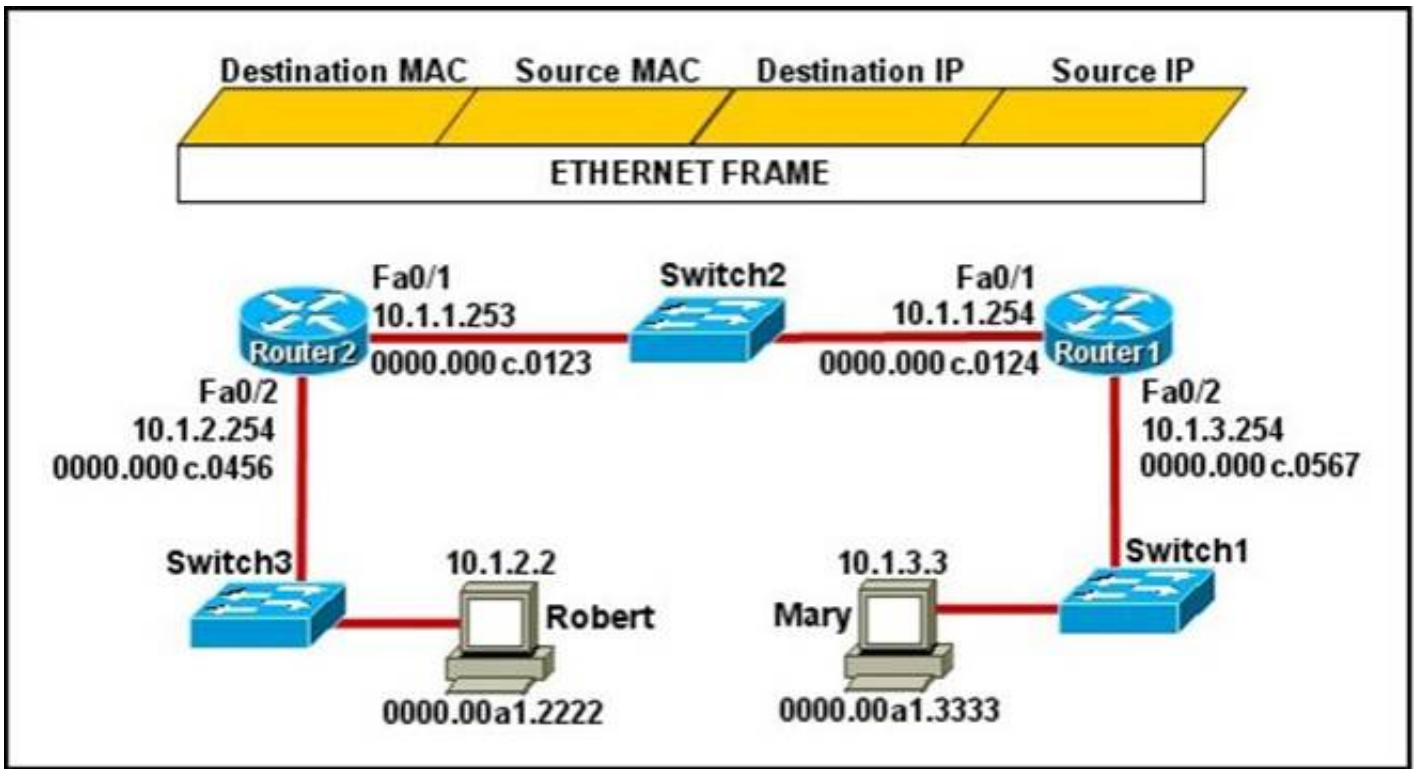
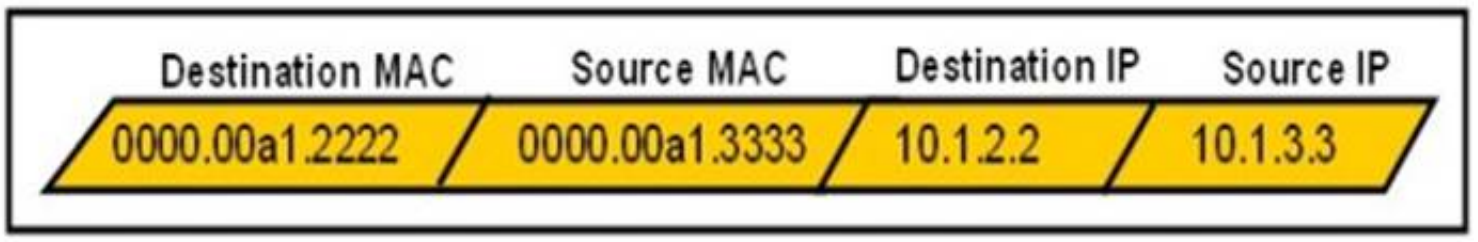
NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.

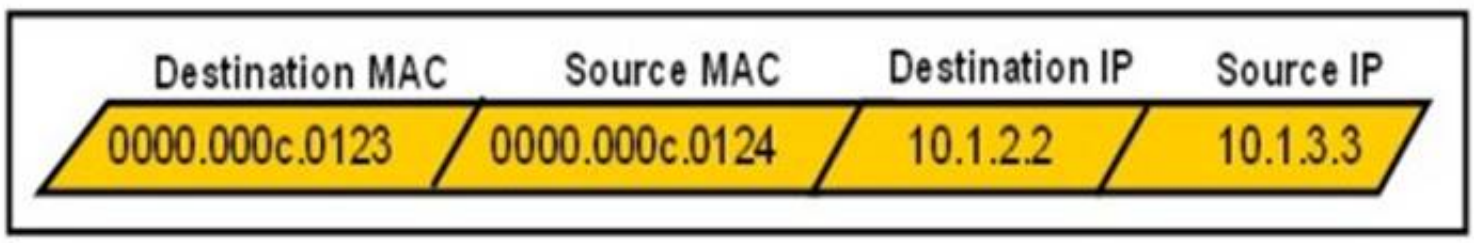


Mary is sending an instant message to Robert. The message will be broken into a series of packets that will traverse all network devices. What addresses will populate these packets as they are forwarded from Router1 to Router2?

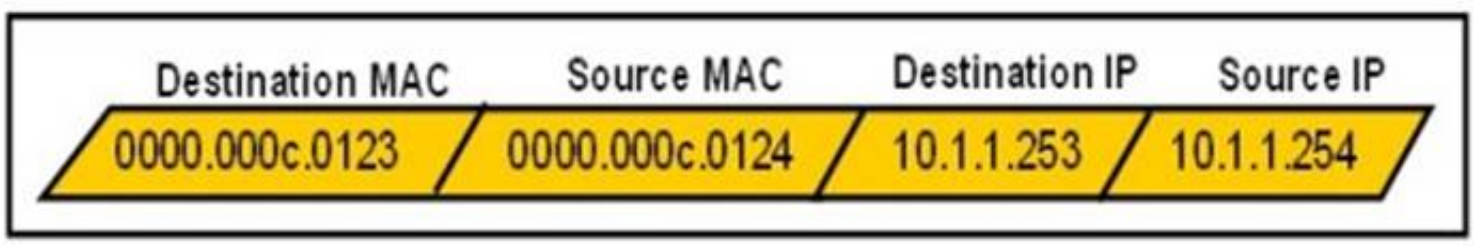
A.



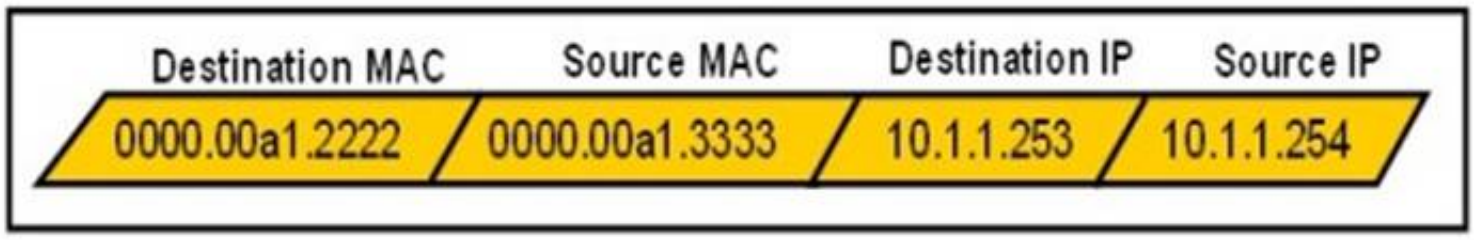
B.



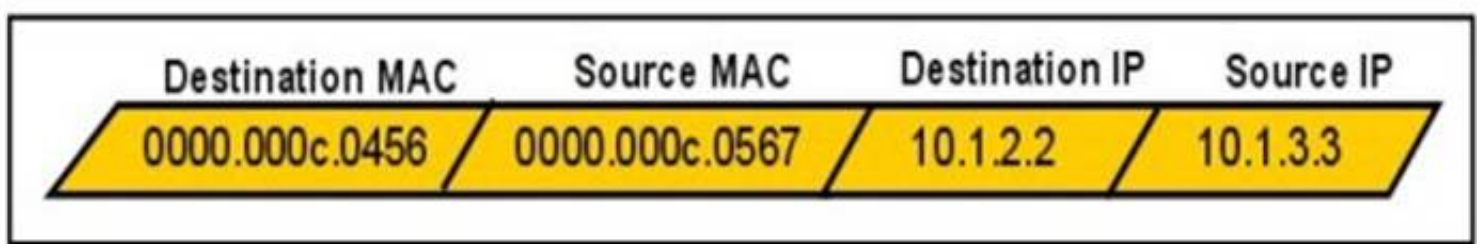
C.



D.



E.



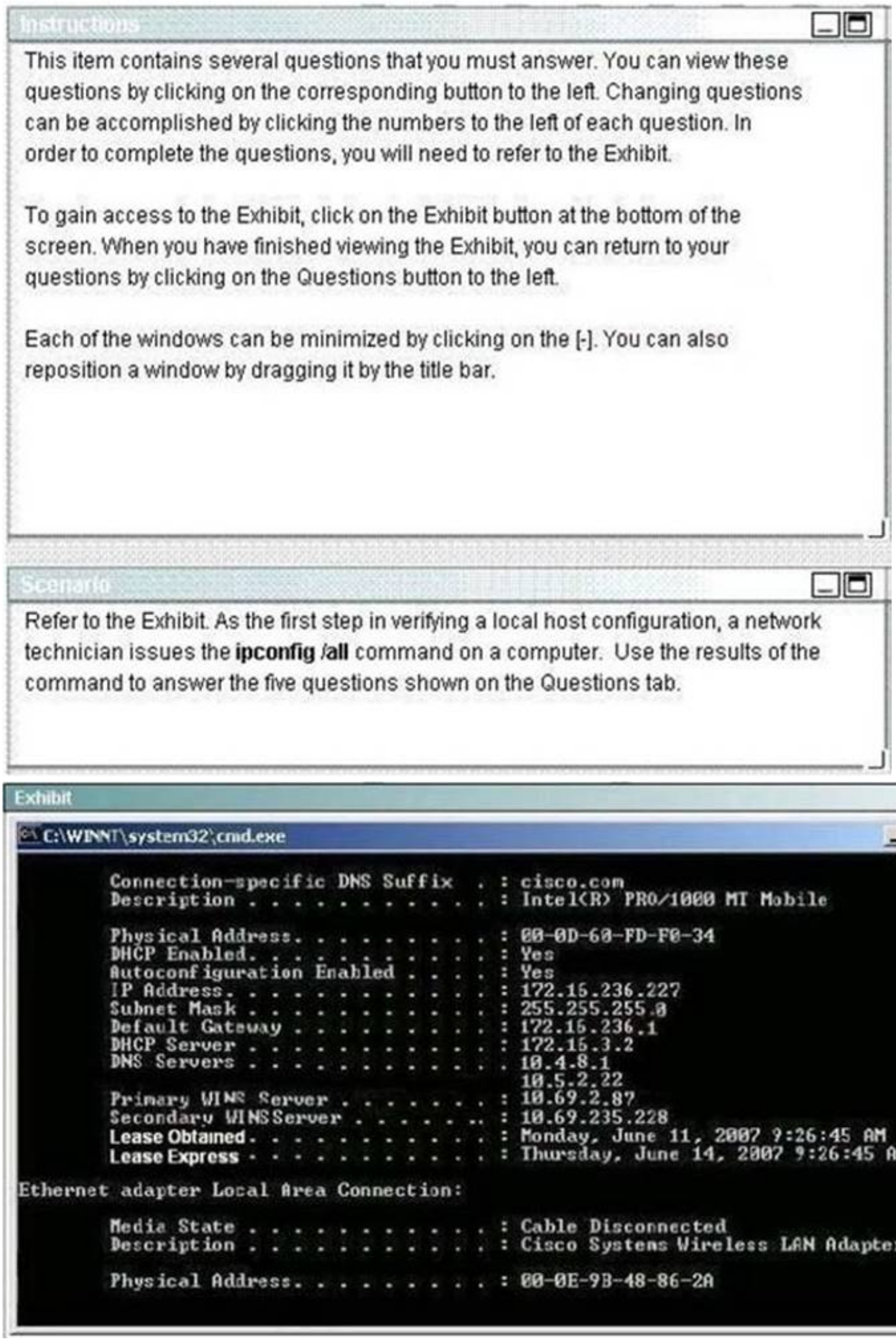
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Source and Destination IP address is not going to change. Host 1 IP address will stay as being the source IP and the Host 2 IP address will stay the destination IP address. Those two are not going to change.
For the MAC address it is going to change each time it goes from one hope to another. (Except switches... they don't change anything)

Frame leaving HOST 1 is going to have a source MAC of Host 1 and a destination MAC of Router 1.
Router 1 is going to strip that info off and then will make the source MAC address of Router1's exiting interface, and making Router2's interface as the destination MAC address.
Then the same will happen... Router2 is going to change the source/destination info to the source MAC being the Router2 interface that it is going out, and the destination will be Host2's MAC address.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.



What two things can the technician determine by successfully pinging from this computer to the IP address 172.16.236.1? (Choose two)

A. The network card on the computer is functioning correctly.
B. The default static route on the gateway router is correctly configured.
C. The correct default gateway IP address is configured on the computer.
D. The device with the IP address 172.16.236.1 is reachable over the network.
E. The default gateway at 172.16.236.1 is able to forward packets to the internet.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The source and destination addresses are on the same network therefore, a default gateway is not necessary for communication between these two addresses.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 2)
What is the purpose of flow control?

A. To ensure data is retransmitted if an acknowledgement is not received.
B. To reassemble segments in the correct order at the destination device.
C. To provide a means for the receiver to govern the amount of data sent by the sender.
D. To regulate the size of each segment.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Flow control is the management of data flow between computers or devices or between nodes in a network so that the data can be handled at an efficient pace. Too much data arriving before a device can handle it causes data overflow, meaning the data is either lost or must be retransmitted. For serial data transmission locally or in a network, the Xon/Xoff protocol can be used. For modem connections, either Xon/Xoff or CTS/RTS (Clear to Send/Ready to Send) commands can be used to control data flow.
In a network, flow control can also be applied by refusing additional device connections until the flow of traffic has subsided.
Reference: http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/flow-control

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 2)
A switch has 48 ports and 4 VLANs. How many collision and broadcast domains exist on the switch (collision, broadcast)?

A. 4, 48
B. 48, 4
C. 48, 1
D. 1, 48
E. 4, 1

Answer: B

Explanation:
A switch uses a separate collision domain for each port, and each VLAN is a separate broadcast domain.

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 3)
If an Ethernet port on a router was assigned an IP address of 172.16.112.1/20, what is the maximum number of hosts allowed on this subnet?

A. 1024
B. 2046
C. 4094
D. 4096
E. 8190

Answer: C

Explanation:
Each octet represents eight bits. The bits, in turn, represent (from left to right): 128, 64, 32 , 16 , 8, 4, 2, 1
Add them up and you get 255. Add one for the all zeros option, and the total is 256. Now, take away one of these for the network address (all zeros) and another for the broadcast address (all ones). Each octet represents 254 possible hosts. Or 254 possible
networks. Unless you have subnet zero set on your network gear, in which case you could conceivably have 255.
The CIDR addressing format (/20) tells us that 20 bits are used for the network portion, so the maximum number of networks are 2^20 minus one if you have subnet zero enabled, or minus 2 if not.
You asked about the number of hosts. That will be 32 minus the number of network bits, minus two. So calculate it as (2^(32-20))-2, or (2^12)-2 = 4094

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 3)
Which two of these functions do routers perform on packets? (Choose two.)

A. Examine the Layer 2 headers of inbound packets and use that information to determine the next hops for the packets
B. Update the Layer 2 headers of outbound packets with the MAC addresses of the next hops
C. Examine the Layer 3 headers of inbound packets and use that information to determine the next hops for the packets
D. Examine the Layer 3 headers of inbound packets and use that information to determine the complete paths along which the packets will be routed to their ultimate destinations
E. Update the Layer 3 headers of outbound packets so that the packets are properly directed to valid next hops
F. Update the Layer 3 headers of outbound packets so that the packets are properly directed to their ultimate destinations

Answer: BC

Explanation:
This is the basic function of the router to receive incoming packets and then forward them to their required destination. This is done by reading layer 3 headers of inbound packets and update the info to layer 2 for further hopping.

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 3)
Which statements are TRUE regarding Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) addresses? (Choose three.)

A. An IPv6 address is divided into eight 16-bit groups.
B. A double colon (::) can only be used once in a single IPv6 address.
C. IPv6 addresses are 196 bits in length.
D. Leading zeros cannot be omitted in an IPv6 address.
E. Groups with a value of 0 can be represented with a single 0 in IPv6 address.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
IPv6 addresses are divided into eight 16-bit groups, a double colon (::) can only be used once in an IPv6 address, and groups with a value of 0 can be represented with a single 0 in an IPv6 address.
The following statements are also true regarding IPv6 address: IPv6 addresses are 128 bits in length.
Eight 16-bit groups are divided by a colon (:).
Multiple groups of 16-bit 0s can be represented with double colon (::). Double colons (::) represent only 0s.
Leading zeros can be omitted in an IPv6 address.
The option stating that IPv6 addresses are 196 bits in length is incorrect. IPv6 addresses are 128 bits in length.
The option stating that leading zeros cannot be omitted in an IPv6 address is incorrect. Leading zeros can be omitted in an IPv6 address.

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 7)
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:
SStatic EEGP DEIGRP RRIP OOSPF
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 Table
This table lists the administrative distance default values of the protocols that Cisco supports:
Route Source
Default Distance Values
Connected interface 0
Static route 1
Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) summary route 5
External Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) 20
Internal EIGRP 90
IGRP 100 OSPF 110
Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) 115
Routing Information Protocol (RIP) 120
Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) 140
On Demand Routing (ODR) 160
External EIGRP 170
Internal BGP 200
Unknown* 255

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 8)
What is true about ipv6 unique local addresses:

A. Global id
B. Public routable
C. Summarization
D. Unique prefix

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 8)
Which keyword in a NAT configuration enables the use of one outside IP address for multiple inside hosts?

A. source
B. static
C. pool
D. overload

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Exam Topic 8)
Multicast IP addresses can be grouped into which two address-range assignments? (Choose two.)

A. registered
B. dynamic
C. GLOP
D. source-specific multicast
E. private

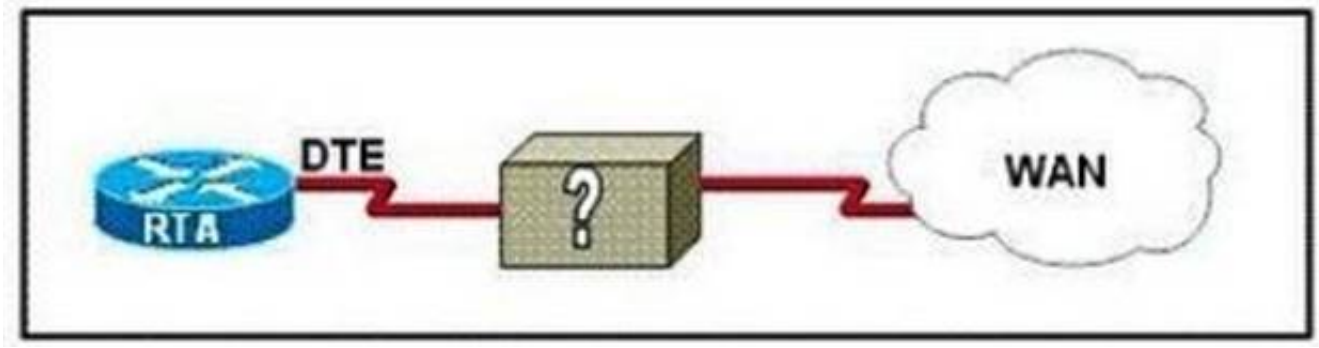
Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 12
- (Exam Topic 8)
Which statement is true about port-security violations is true?

A. When a violation occurs on a switch port in restrict mode, the switch port continues to accept traffic from unknown MAC address until the administrator manually disables it.
B. When a violation occurs on a switch port in protect mode, it sends a syslog notification message.
C. A port in the err-disabled state must be re-enabled manually, if recovery is disabled.
D. When a switch port is in protect mode, it allows traffic from unknown MAC address until it has learned the maximum allowable number of MAC addresses.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Exam Topic 8)
Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator must complete the connection between the RTA of the XYZ Company and the service provider. To accomplish this task, which two devices could be installed at the customer site to provide a connection through the local loop to the central office of the provider? (Choose two.)



A. WAN switch
B. PVC
C. ATM switch
D. multiplexer
E. CSU/DSU
F. modem

Answer: EF

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Exam Topic 8)
Which statement about the ipv6 enable interface mode command is true?

A. It allows the administrator to manually assign an IPv6 address to the interface.
B. It disables IPv4 addresses on the interface.
C. It dynamically assigns an IPv6 link-local address to the interface based on router advertisements.
D. It dynamically assigns an IPv6 link-local address to the interface based on the MAC address of the interface.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Exam Topic 8)
An administrator previously changed the encapsulation on a synchronous serial line and saved the configuration. Now the administrator wants to restore the encapsulation back to the default. What action can the administrator do to return the interface back to its default encapsulation?

A. Change the encapsulation to ARPA.
B. Configure the interface for HDLC encapsulation.
C. Reboot the router and allow it to reload the configuration.
D. Issue the shutdown then no shutdown commands to reset the encapsulation on the interface.
E. Remove the cable and plug it back in to allow the router to autonegotiate encapsulation settings.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Exam Topic 8)
Which command can you enter to determine the addresses that have been assigned on a DHCP Server?

A. Show ip DHCP database.
B. Show ip DHCP pool.
C. Show ip DHCP binding.
D. Show ip DHCP server statistic.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Exam Topic 8)
Which first step must a client perform to connect to an internal host when the hostname is known, but the IP address is unknown?

A. The client sends the host name in a DNS reply to a DNS server, and the DNS server responds with the host IP address
B. The client exchanges IP address information with a DNS server on the same LAN
C. The client looks up the hostname in the ARP table to determine the IP address
D. The client sends the host name in a DNS request to a DNS server, and the DNS server responds with the host IP address.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a client knew about the hostname but not the IP address, it needs to resolve the hostname to the IP address by sending a DNS request to its DNS server. Notice that the ARP table is responsible for resolving IP address to MAC address only. It has nothing to do with the hostname.

NEW QUESTION 18
- (Exam Topic 8)
Which statement about the difference between static and dynamic routing is true?

A. Static routes are more trusted by the router than dynamic routes.
B. Only dynamic routes are manually installed in the routing table.
C. Only static routes allow for quick failover in a topology change.
D. Only dynamic routes take the same path through the network each time a packet is sent.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Exam Topic 9)
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. router ripip default-gateway
B. ip default-network
C. ip default-gateway
D. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Exam Topic 10)
Which two steps are part of the IPv6 SLAAC address configuration process? (Choose two)

A. The host uses the EUI-64 algorithm to calculate the first 64 bits of the destination IPv6 address
B. The client performs duplicate address detection
C. The router sends a solicitation message.
D. The host sends a solicitation message
E. The host combines the MAC addresses of the host and the router to generate a global unicast message.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 21
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