

**Q: 1 What are two reasons that a network administrator would use access lists?
(Choose two.)**

- A. to control vty access into a router
- B. to control broadcast traffic through a router
- C. to filter traffic as it passes through a router
- D. to filter traffic that originates from the router
- E. to replace passwords as a line of defense against security incursions

Answer: A, C

Q: 2 A default Frame Relay WAN is classified as what type of physical network?

- A. point-to-point
- B. broadcast multi-access
- C. nonbroadcast multi-access
- D. nonbroadcast multipoint
- E. broadcast point-to-multipoint

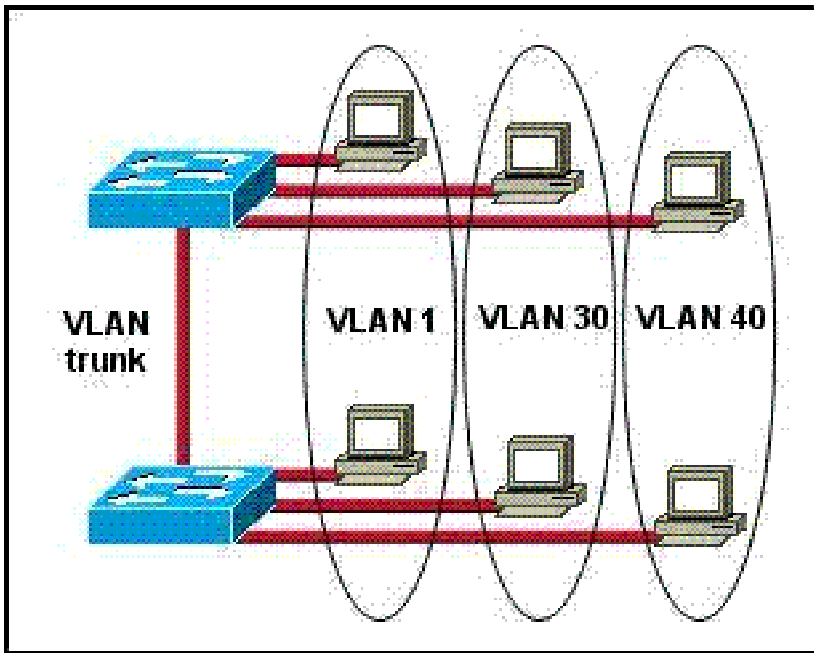
Answer: C

Q: 3 A single 802.11g access point has been configured and installed in the center of a square office. A few wireless users are experiencing slow performance and drops while most users are operating at peak efficiency. What are three likely causes of this problem? (Choose three.)

- A. mismatched TKIP encryption
- B. null SSID
- C. cordless phones
- D. mismatched SSID
- E. metal file cabinets
- F. antenna type or direction

Answer: C, E, F

Q: 4 Refer to the exhibit. How many broadcast domains exist in the exhibited topology?



- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. four
- E. five
- F. six

Answer: C

Q: 5 Hotspot

Instructions

This item contains several questions that you must answer. You can view these questions by clicking on the corresponding button to the left. Changing questions can be accomplished by clicking the numbers to the left of each question. In order to complete the questions, you will need to refer to the topology.

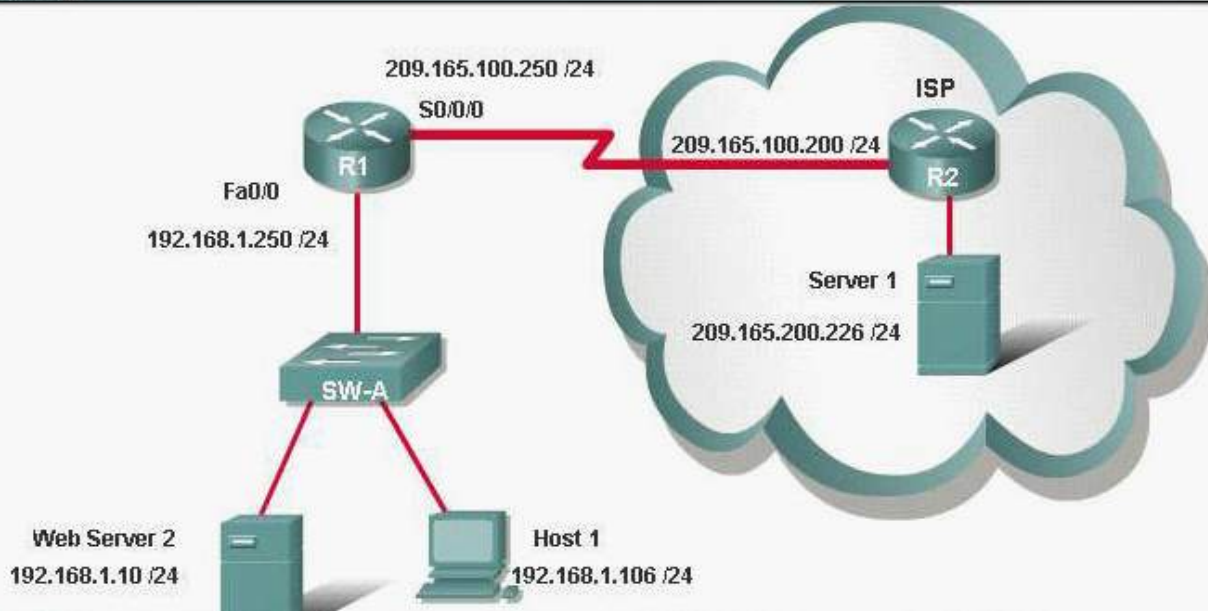
To gain access to the topology, click on the topology button at the bottom of the screen. When you have finished viewing the topology, you can return to your questions by clicking on the Questions button to the left.

Each of the windows can be minimized by clicking on the [-]. You can also reposition a window by dragging it by the title bar.

Scenario

Refer to the topology. The diagram represents a small network with a single connection to the Internet. Using the information shown, answer the five questions shown on the Questions tab.

Topology



Question #1



If the router R1 has a packet with a destination address 192.168.1.255, what describes the operation of the network?

- R1 will forward the packet out all interfaces.
- R1 will drop this packet because this it is not a valid IP address.
- As R1 forwards the frame containing this packet, Sw-A will add 192.168.1.255 to its MAC table.
- R1 will encapsulate the packet in a frame with a destination MAC address of FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF.
- As R1 forwards the frame containing this packet, Sw-A will forward it to the device assigned the IP address of 192.168.1.255.

Question #2



Users on the 192.168.1.0 /24 network must access files located on the Server 1. What route could be configured on router R1 for file requests to reach the server?

- ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 s0/0/0
- ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.226
- ip route 209.165.200.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.250
- ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 209.165.100.250

Question #3



When a packet is sent from Host 1 to Server 1, in how many different frames will the packet be encapsulated as it is sent across the internetwork?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Question #4



What must be configured on the network in order for users on the Internet to view web pages located on Web Server 2?

- On router R2, configure a default static route to the 192.168.1.0 network.
- On router R2, configure DNS to resolve the URL assigned to Web Server 2 to the 192.168.1.10 address.
- On router R1, configure NAT to translate an address on the 209.165.100.0/24 network to 192.168.1.10.
- On router R1, configure DHCP to assign a registered IP address on the 209.165.100.0/24 network to Web Server 2.

Question #5

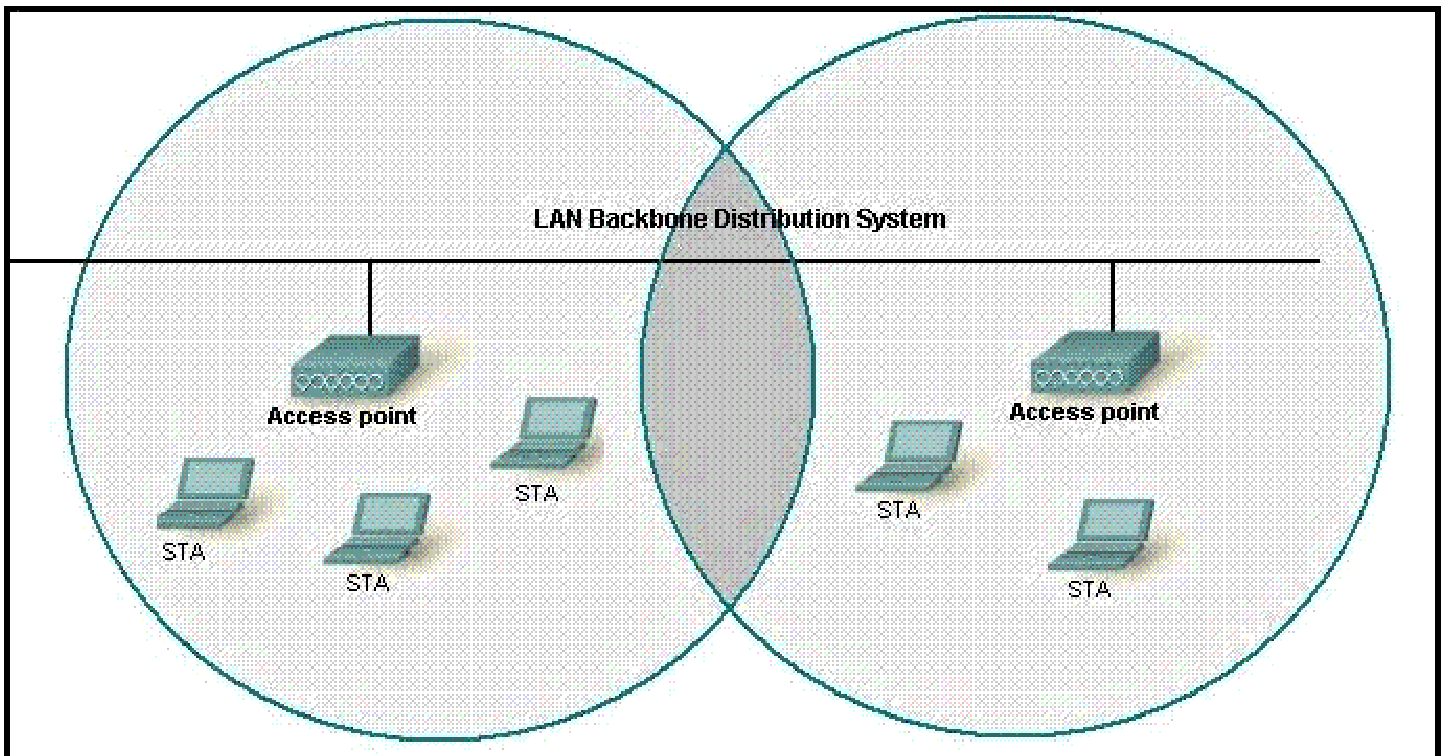


The router address 192.168.1.250 is the default gateway for both the Web Server 2 and Host 1. What is the correct subnet mask for this network?

- 255.255.255.0
- 255.255.255.192
- 255.255.255.250
- 255.255.255.252

Answer: Q1: B, Q2: A, Q3: C, Q4: C, Q5: A

Q: 6 Refer to the exhibit. What two facts can be determined from the WLAN diagram? (Choose two.)



- A. The area of overlap of the two cells represents a basic service set (BSS).
- B. The network diagram represents an extended service set (ESS).
- C. Access points in each cell must be configured to use channel 1.
- D. The area of overlap must be less than 10% of the area to ensure connectivity.
- E. The two APs should be configured to operate on different channels.

Answer: B, E

Q: 7 The command `frame-relay map ip 10.121.16.8 102 broadcast` was entered on the router. Which of the following statements is true concerning this command?

- A. This command should be executed from the global configuration mode.
- B. The IP address 10.121.16.8 is the local router port used to forward data.
- C. 102 is the remote DLCI that will receive the information.
- D. This command is required for all Frame Relay configurations.
- E. The broadcast option allows packets, such as RIP updates, to be forwarded across the PVC.

Answer: E

Q: 8 Which type of attack is characterized by a flood of packets that are requesting a TCP connection to a server?

- A. denial of service
- B. brute force
- C. reconnaissance
- D. Trojan horse

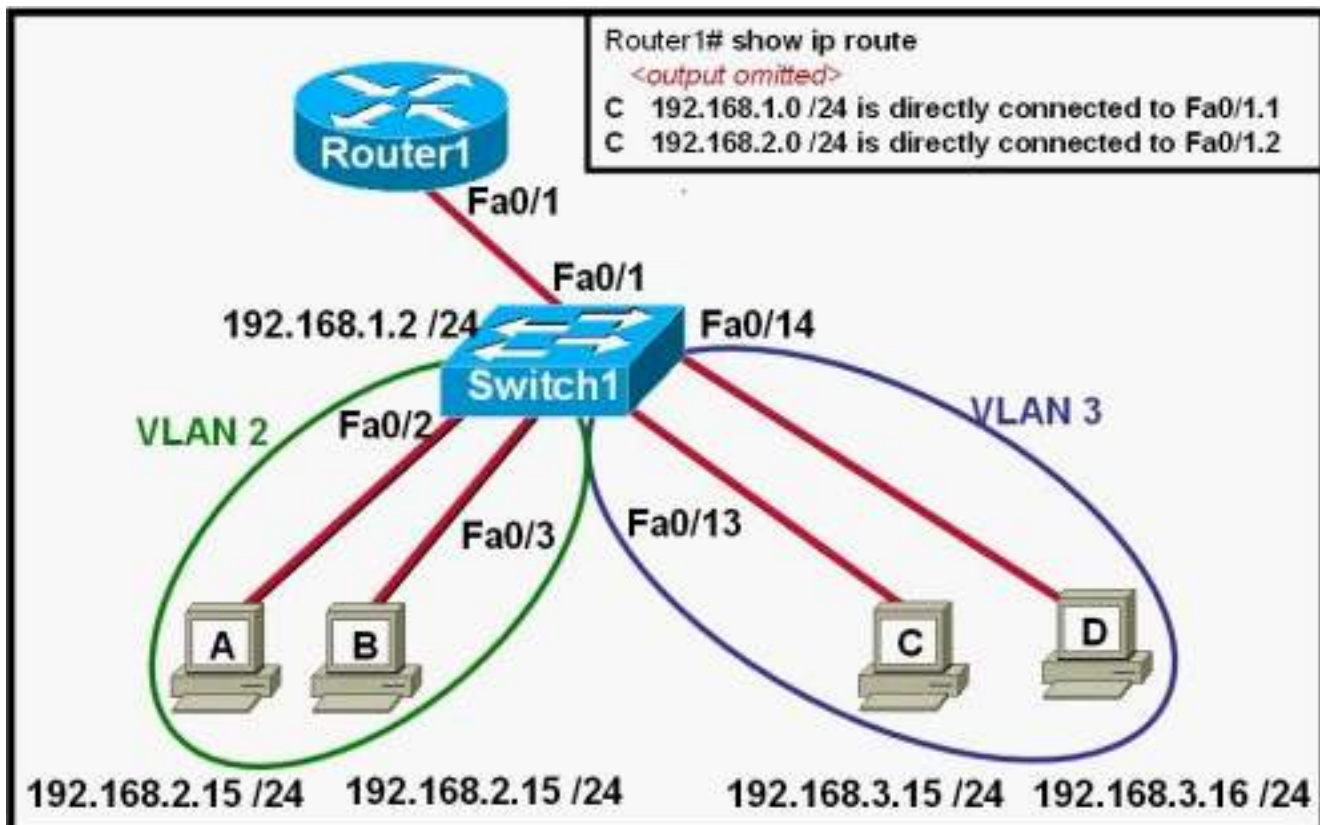
Answer: A

Q: 9 Which of the following are associated with the application layer of the OSI model? (Choose two.)

- A. ping
- B. Telnet
- C. FTP
- D. TCP
- E. IP

Answer: B, C

Q: 10 Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator has created a new VLAN on Switch1 and added host C and host D. The administrator has properly configured switch interfaces FastEthernet0/13 through FastEthernet0/24 to be members of the new VLAN. However, after the network administrator completed the configuration, host A could communicate with host B, but host A could not communicate with host C or host D. Which commands are required to resolve this problem?



- A. Router(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1.3
 Router(config-if)# encapsulation dot1q 3
 Router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
- B. Router(config)# router rip
 Router(config-router)# network 192.168.1.0
 Router(config-router)# network 192.168.2.0
 Router(config-router)# network 192.168.3.0
- C. Switch1# vlan database
 Switch1(vlan)# vtp v2-mode
 Switch1(vlan)# vtp domain cisco
 Switch1(vlan)# vtp server
- D. Switch1(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1
 Switch1(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
 Switch1(config-if)# switchport trunk encapsulation isl

Answer: A