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Ccna 1 chapter 8 lab answers

You read free preview pages from 6 to 12 do not appear in this preview. 1. Watch the video on 8.1.2.4 COMPLETED2. Watch the video on 8.1.2.5 COMPLETED3. Watch the video on 8.1.2.8 COMPLETED4. Watch the video on 8.1.2.11 COMPLETED5. Watch the video on 8.1.2.12 COMPLETED6. Watch the video on 8.1.3.4 COMPLETED7. Watch the video on 8.1.3.6 COMPLETED8. Activity 8.1.4.4.11. Tracer package 8.1.4.7.1. Based on the topology, how many subnets are needed? 52. How many bits do you need to borrow to support the number of subnets in the topology table? 33. How many subnets does this create? 84. How much can you use usable hosts this creates in the subnet? 305. Calculate the first five subnets. The first subnet has already been shown. Net Profit 0: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 1: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 2: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 3: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 4: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 5: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 6: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 7: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 8: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 9: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 10: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 11: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 12: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 13: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 14: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 15: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 16: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 17: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 18: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 19: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 20: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 21: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 22: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 23: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 24: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 25: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 26: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 27: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 28: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 29: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 30: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 31: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 32: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 33: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 34: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 35: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 36: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 37: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 38: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 39: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 40: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 41: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 42: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 43: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 44: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 45: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 46: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 47: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 48: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 49: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 50: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 51: 192.168.100.0/24 Net 52: 192.168.100.0/24

Subnets have different IP addresses, some of which are shorter or longer, which means that the size of subnets is much more efficient2. Why do you think the IP address of the gateway/router is usually the first ip address on the network? It makes sense to use this as an address3. How many host addresses are needed in the largest required subnet?4. What is the minimum number of subnets required?5. What is a subnet mask /24 in a binary file? 11111111.11111111.11111111.000000000006. B. In a network mask, what are zeros?8. Given your answers, which subnet masks correspond to the required number of minimum host addresses?9. Given your answers, which subnet masks correspond to the minimum number of necessary subnets?10. Which subnet mask meets both the required minimum of host addresses and the minimum number of subnets required?13. Watch the video on 8.1.5.4.14. Watch the video on 8.1.5.7.16. Tracer 8.2.1.4. How many host addresses are available online /17?2. What is the total number of host addresses required in the topology chart?3. How many subnets are needed in the topology of the network?4. What is the description of the subnet? 5. How many IP addresses are required in the largest subnet?6. Which subnet mask can support many host addresses?7. How many host addresses can this subnet mask support? 8. Can you set up 172.16.128.0/17 network address to support this subnet?9. What are the two network addresses that will result from this subnet? 17.16.128.0/18 172.16.192.0/18. Tracer package 8.3.1.41. How would you change your address work if you are going to add an additional network connection with hospital wards with a total of 10 connections per floor or 2 ports per room? Take 192.168.2.1 then change to 2 and then 3 and so on until you have all the connections you need. The Tracer 8.4.1.2 package is not able to load or work because I don't have an updated pka on my computer. Don't know why halfway through the chapter they would get you to upgrade the program so you can continue the projects. However, there weren't too many packets of tracers, just like 3 so I'll just take the L until I get Mr. Hurd to update them. But seriously, why would you update your program in the middle of a semester? On top of that, the videos were good, they weren't always that clear. The subnets are pretty straight forward; however, so it made it easier to pick up some of the concepts on your own. The chapter as a whole wasn't too bad because of this, but the video can do with some better explanations. It is also very annoying to constantly fill in address tables, even if the copy/whole ends up faster. There's just no easy way to do it quickly. Most labs consisted of filling tables and answering very cut and dry questions. I suppose that's a good thing, but I think some of these issues deserve a little more merit in the fact that they should allow the student to extrapolate a little more about what they learned. I don't think issues like how would you be installing ten compounds in a building really reflect what you had to learn in a particular lab. This shows that the user has learned how the numbers are related, but beyond it it becomes a chore answering many of these questions. The good thing about studying all these network addresses and routers means that we can improve the computer network that we use in the classroom. They will be created much better. A couple of chapters ago we learned to make our own cables, which was fun to replace the network cables we use on our computers. Season 3 of Command and Conquest, here I am! I vote we do 4v4, 2 person players and 2 AI for the first tournament of the season. Of course, what I'm looking forward to most is Season 3 in a singles tournament at the end of the month. I don't want to do it in 2v2 settings with bots this time, just a clean 1v1 like in season 1. I think all the players are improving a lot, which makes me excited for a good challenge. The reason why I believe people are improving is because Isaac has made it all the way from the losing bracket to the 2nd place! Sure, I whipped him to 1st because he has a lot of improvements to go, but I was really excited to see someone other than Ethan fighting me for the singles title. CCNA1 Chapter 8 Exam - Online Score You've completed the quiz before. way you don't start it again. You have to log in or register to start the quiz. You have to finish the following quiz to start this quiz: 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 Match subnets to the host address that will be included in the subnet. (Not all options are used.) 192.168.1.63 192.168.1.68 192.168.1.128 192.168.1.48 192.168.1.121 Link to the exhibition. Dock with a network with the right IP address and set-top box that meets the requirements for each host's address for each network. (Not all options are used.) CCNA1 v6.0 Chapter 8 Exam 006 192.168.0/24 192.168.0.192/27 192.168.0.228/32 192.168.0.0.0/25 192.168.0.224/30 192.168.0.128/26 Read the chapter wise answers to the CCNA 1 exam (v5.1 and v6.0) CCNA 1 Chapter 8 Answers to exams 2019 1. What is the result of connecting two or more switches together? The number of broadcast domains is increasing. The size of the broadcast domain is increasing. The size of the collision domain is increasing. 2. Refer to the exhibition. How many broadcast domains do there? 3. What are the two reasons why a network administrator might want to create subnets? (Choose two.) simplifies network design, improves network performance, and simplifies security policies. reducing the number of routers needed to reduce the number of switches needed for 4. Check out the exhibition. The company uses the address unit 128.107.0.0/16 for its network. Which subnet mask will provide the maximum number of subnets of equal size, while providing enough host addresses for each subnet in the exhibition? 255.255.255.0 255.255.255.128* 255.255.255.192 255.255.255.224 255.255.255.240 5. Check out the exhibition. The network administrator assigned LAN LBMISS a range of addresses 192.168.10.0. This address range was captured using a prefix /29. To accommodate the new building, the technician decided to use the fifth subnet to set up a new network (subnet zero is the first subnet). According to the company's policies, the router interface is always assigned the first swollen host address, and the working group server is given the last stretchable host address. What configuration should be entered into the team's server properties to provide an Internet connection? IP address: 192.168.10.65 subnet mask: 255.255.255.240, default gateway: 192.168.10.76 IP address: 192.168.10.38 Mask: 255.255.255.240 Default Gateway: 192.168.10.33 IP Address: 192.168.10.38 Sub-Network Mask: 255.255.255.248, Default gateway: 192.168.10.41 Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.248, Default Gateway: 192.168.10.46 IP address: 192.168.10.254 Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0, default gateway: 192.168.10.1 6. If a network device has a mask /28, how many IP addresses are available to hosts on that network? 7. What subnet mask will be used if 5 host bits are available? 255.255.255.128 255.255.255.128 255.255.255.240 8. How many host addresses are available on the 172.16.128.0 network with a mask of subnet 255.255.255.0? 510 512 1022* 1024 2046 2048 9. How many bits should be borrowed from the host part of the address to accommodate the router with five connected networks? 10. The network administrator wants to have the same network mask for all networks on a particular small site. The site has the following networks and number of devices: IP phones - 22 PC addresses - 20 addresses of necessary printers - 2 addresses of necessary scanners - 2 addresses needed by the network administrator believes that 192.168.10.0/24 should be the network used on this site. Which one subnet would make the most of the available addresses for use for four subnets? 255.255.255.0 255.255.255.192 255.255.255.224* 255.255.255.240 255.255.255.248 255.255.252.11. The company has a network address 192.168.1.64 with a subnet mask 255.255.255.192. The company wants to create two subnets that will contain 10 hosts and 18 hosts respectively. Which two networks will achieve this? (Choose two.) 192.168.1.16/28 192.168.1.64/27* 192.168.1.128/27 192.168.1.96/28* 192.168.1.192/28 12. The network administrator is a variable subnet. The smallest subnet has a mask of 255.255.248. How much can I give it to the host's addresses? 13. Refer to the exhibition. Given the network address 192.168.5.0 and the subnet mask 255.255.255.224, how many of the host addresses are not used in designated subnets? 14. Check out the exhibition. Given the addresses already in use and the need to stay within the 10.16.10.0/24 network range, which subnet address can be assigned to a network containing 25 hosts? 10.16.10.160/26 10.16.10.128/28 10.16.10.64/27* 10.16.10.224/26 10.16.10.240/27 10.16.10.240/28 15. The network administrator must monitor network traffic to servers and servers in the data center. What IP address scheme features should be applied to these devices? random static addresses to improve security addresses from different subnets to redundancy predictable static IP addresses for easier identification of dynamic addresses to reduce the likelihood of duplication of 16 addresses. What two reasons do DHCP usually make the preferred method of assigning IP addresses to hosts on large networks? (Choose two.) It eliminates most address configuration errors. This ensures that addresses only apply to devices that require a permanent address. This ensures that every device that needs an address will get one. It provides an address only for devices that are authorized to be connected to the network. This reduces the burden on network support staff. The DHCP server is used to dynamically assign IP addresses to hosts on the network. The address pool is set up from 192.168.10.0/24. There are 3 printers in this network that need Use reserved static IP addresses from the pool. How many IP addresses in the pool are left to assign to other hosts? 18. Refer to the exhibition. The company is deploying an IPv6 address scheme for its network. The company's design document indicates that the IPv6 subnet is used for a new hierarchical network design, with the site subsection representing several of the company's geographic sites, the sub-section representing multiple campuses on each site, and the subnet section indicating each segment of the network separated by routers. Under such a scheme, what is the maximum number of sub-networks reached on the sub-borrow? 19. What is the set-top box for the owner's address 2001:DB8:BC15:A:12AB:1/64? 2001:DB8:BC15 2001:DB8:BC15:A 2001:DB8:BC15:A:1 2001:DB8:BC15:A:12 20. Consider the following range of addresses: 2001:0DB8:BC15:00A0:0000:2001:0DB8:BC15:00:0000: 2001:0DB8:BC15:00AF:0000: Set-top box for a range of addresses /60 21. Compare the subnet with the host's address, which will be included in the subnet. (Not all options are used.) Issue 22. Check out the exhibition. Dock with a network with the right IP address and set-top box that meets the requirements for each host's address for each network. (Not all options are used.) Right to left, Network A has 100 hosts connected to the router on the right. The router on the right is connected through a serial link to the router on the left. Serial link represents network D with 2 hosts. The left router connects Network B with 50 hosts and a C network with 25 hosts. The question is the question

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