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## Dump truck sizes load

07/03/2016 Last updated 13/10/2020 CCNA 1 Exam Answers, CCNA v6 How to Search: Press CTRL+F in your browser and enter the wording contained in the question to find the question/answer. Note: If you have any new questions about this test, please comment the question and multiple choice list in the form below this article. We will update the answers for you in the shortest time. Thank you very much! We really value your contribution to the website.

1. What happens to the land frames that Cisco Ethernet switches receive? The frame is dropped. \* Frames are returned to the original network device. Frames are broadcast to all other devices on the same network. Frames are sent to the default gateway. Description: Ethernet devices drop frames that are believed to be runt (less than 64 bytes) or jumbo (more than 1500 bytes) frames to save bandwidth and avoid transferring unreasoned frames.

2. What are the two sizes (minimum and maximum) of an Ethernet frame? (Select two.) 56 bytes 64 bytes\* 128 bytes 1024 bytes 1518 bytes\* Description: The minimum Ethernet frame is 64 bytes. The maximum Ethernet frame is 1518 bytes. Network technicians need to know the minimum frame size and the maximum frame size to recognize the land frame and jumbo frame.

3. What is the statement describing Ethernet? \* Layers 1 and 2 standards required for Internet communication. This defines the standard model used to describe how the network work. It connects multiple sites, such as routers in different countries. Description: Ethernet is the most common LAN protocol in the world. It works at Layer 1 and Layer 2, but is not required for Internet communication. The OSI model is used to describe the behavior of the network. A WAN connects multiple sites in different countries.

4. Which two statements describe the capabilities of logical link control sublayers in Ethernet standards? (Select two.) Logical link control is implemented in the software. \* Logical link control is specified in the IEEE 802.3 standard. LLC sublayer adds headers and trailers to the data. The data link layer uses an LLC to communicate with the upper tier of the protocol suite. Description: Logical link control is implemented in the software, allowing the data link layer to communicate with the upper layers of the protocol suite. Logical link control is specified in the IEEE 802.2 standard. IEEE 802.3 is a standard suite that defines different Ethernet types. The Media Access Control (MAC) sub-layer is responsible for positioning and removing frames of media. The MAC sublayer is also responsible for adding headers and trailers to the Network Layer Protocol Data Unit (PDU).

5. What is the statement describing the characteristics of a MAC address? They must be globally unique. Can be routed within a private network. They are added as part of a Layer 3 PDU. It has a 32-bit binary value. Description: Vendors selling Ethernet devices must register with the IEEE to ensure that the vendor has a unique 24-bit code assigned to them. The last 24 bits of the MAC address are generated per hardware device. This ensures a globally unique address for each Ethernet device.

6. Which statements apply to MAC addresses? MAC addresses are implemented by the software. The NIC only needs a MAC address if it is connected to the WAN. The first three bytes are used by the vendor who is responsible for MAC address regulation by the assigned OUI. \* ISO. Description: The MAC address consists of 6 bytes. The first three bytes are used to identify the vendor, and the last three bytes must be assigned a unique value in the same OUI. MAC addresses are implemented in hardware. The NIC requires a MAC address to communicate over the LAN. The IEEE adjusts the MAC address.

7. Which destination address is used in the ARP request frame? 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 FFFF.Ffff. FFFF\* 127.0.0.1 01-00-5E-00-AA-23 Description: The purpose of an ARP request is to find the MAC address of the destination host on an Ethernet LAN. The ARP process transmits Layer 2 broadcasts to all devices on the Ethernet LAN. The frame contains the IP address of the destination and the broadcast MAC address FFFF.Ffff.Ffff. Ffff. Ffff. 8. What address information is recorded by the switch to build the MAC address table? The detected and recorded MAC address is associated with the port used to receive the frame. 9. Please refer to the exhibition. Exhibit the contents of a MAC address table with a small switched network and switches. PC1 sent a frame to PC3. What does the switch do with the frame? The switch forwards frames only to port 2. The switch forwards frames to all ports except port 4. \*. The switch forwards frames only to ports 1 and 3. Description: The MAC address of PC3 does not exist in the MAC table of the switch. The switch does not know where to send the addressed frame to PC3, so it forwards the frame to all switch ports except port 4 (incoming port).

10. Which switching method uses CRC values in a frame? Cut-through fast fragment-free store and forward\* Description: Using the store-and-forward switching method, the switch receives the entire frame before it is sent to the destination. The cycling redundancy check (CRC) portion of the trailer is used to determine whether the frame has changed during transfer. In contrast, the cut-through switch forwards frames when the destination layer 2 address is read. There are two types of cut-through switching methods: fast forward and fragment-free.

11. What is Auto MDIX? 12. See exhibits. PC1 issues an ARP request because packets must be sent to PC2. In this scenario, what happens next? PC2 submits an ARP response with that MAC address. \* RT1 sends an ARP response with an Fa0/0 MAC address. RT1 submits an ARP response that contains the PC2 MAC address. SW1 submits an ARP response that contains the PC2 MAC address. SW1 submits an ARP response with an Fa0/1 MAC address. Description: If a network device communicates with another device on the same network, send a broadcast ARP request. In this case, the request includes the IP address of PC2. The destination device (PC2) transmits an ARP response with its MAC address.

13. What is the aim of an ARP spoofing attack? Associate the IP address with the wrong MAC address\*, overwhelm the network host with ARP requests flooding the network with ARP response broadcasts, and embed a fake address 14 in the switch MAC address table. What are the characteristics of port-based memory buffering? Frames in the memory buffer are dynamically linked to the destination port. All frames are stored in a common memory buffer. Frames are buffered in queues linked to specific ports. \* All ports on the switch share a single memory buffer. Description: Buffering is a technique used to store Ethernet switches until they can send frames. In port-based buffering, frames are stored in queues linked to specific incoming and outgoing ports.

15. What is the minimum size of an Ethernet frame that is not discarded by the receiver as a runt frame? 64 bytes\* 512 bytes 1024 bytes 1500 bytes 16. What network issues can an ARP operation cause? (Select two.) Manually configuring static ARP associations can make it easier to spoof ARP poisoning and MAC addresses. In large networks with low bandwidth, multiple ARP broadcasts can cause data communication delays. \* A network attacker could manipulate MAC addresses and IP address mappings in ARP messages to intercept network traffic. When multiple ARP responses occur, a switch MAC address table with matching entries is displayed. The MAC address of the host connected to the associated switch port. Description: A large number of ARP broadcast messages can cause temporary delays in data communication. A network attacker could manipulate MAC and IP address mappings in ARP messages to intercept network traffic. ARP requests and responses create entries in the ARP table instead of the MAC address table. Overflowing the ARP table is highly unlikely. Manually setting up static ARP associations is a way to prevent ARP poisoning and SPOOFING MAC addresses. Multiple ARP responses are required for normal switch frame forwarding operations in a switch MAC address table that matches the MAC address of the connected node and contains entries associated with the associated switch port. ARP is not the cause of the network problem.

17. Enter a blank space. Collision fragments, also known as RUNT frames, are frames less than 64 bytes long. Description: A landframe is typically a frame of less than 64 bytes generated by a collision or network interface failure.

18. Enter a blank space. Cisco switches use port-based memory buffering to buffer frames in queues linked to specific incoming and outgoing ports.

19. Enter a blank space. ARP spoofing is a technique used to send fake ARP messages to other hosts in a LAN. The goal is to associate the IP address with the wrong MAC address. Description: ARP spoofing or ARP poisoning is a technique used by an attacker to respond to an ARP request for an IPv4 address belonging to another device, such as a default gateway.

20. Which statement describes the handling of ARP requests on the local link? It must be transferred by all routers on the local network. These devices are received and processed by all devices on the local network. \* Dropped by all switches on the local network. They are received and processed only by the target device.

21. See exhibits. The switch has the default configuration. Host A must communicate with host D, but host A does not have a MAC address for the default gateway. Which network hosts receive ARP requests sent by host A? Host D only, router R1 only host A, B, C, and C only host A, B, C, and C only host B, C, and router R1\* host B, C, C, and router R1\* explain: Host A does not have the default gateway MAC address in the ARP table, so host A transmits an ARP broadcast. ARP broadcasts are sent to all devices on the local network. Hosts B, C, and router R1 receive broadcasts. Router R1 does not forward messages.

22. See exhibits. The default switch connects the four hosts. The ARP table for host A is displayed. What happens if host A sends IP packets to host D? Host A submits an ARP request to the MAC address of host D and an ARP request to host A. The switch only transmits packets to host D, which responds. Host A broadcasts FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF. Other hosts connected to the switch receive broadcasts, and host D responds with a MAC address. All devices on the same network receive this broadcast. Host D responds to this broadcast.

23. True or False? If the device transmits data to another device on the remote network, the Ethernet frame is sent to the MAC address of the default gateway. Description: MAC addresses are only valid on local Ethernet networks. If the data is destined for any type of remote network, the data is sent to the default gateway device (the Layer 3 device that routes the local network).

24. Which two types of addresses does the switch's ARP table map together? Describe layer 3 addresses to Layer 2 addresses\* Layer 3 addresses layer 4 address layer 4 address layer 2 address layer 2 addresses to Layer 4 addresses For Layer 4 addresses: Switch ARP tables hold layer 2 MAC address and Layer 3 IP address mapping. These mappings can be learned statically by the switch through ARP or through manual configuration.

25. Match the characteristics to the forwarding method. (Not all options are used.) Cutthrough (A) -&gt; Low Latency (A)\* Cutthrough (B) -&gt; Starts Forwarding When Receiving a Destination Address (B)\* Cutthrough (C) -&gt; Destination Address (C)\* Store and Forward (D) -&gt; Entire Frame (D)\* Store and Forward (E) -&gt; Forwarding (E)\* Check the CRC before forward (F) -&gt; checks the length of the frame before forwarding (F) (F) Description: The store-and-forward switch always stores the entire frame before transferring, to check the CRC and frame length. Cut-through switches have a shorter delay than store-and-forward switches because they can transfer frames before receiving the destination address field. The switch can send a damaged frame or a rat frame because the frame can start transferring before it is fully received. All transfer methods require a Layer 2 switch to transfer broadcast frames. Other question 26. What are the characteristics of a conflict-based access method? There is a mechanism to track the turns that access the media. This is a non-definitive method. \* Scales very well when there is a lot of media usage.

27. What is the purpose of preamble Ethernet frames? \* used as padding for data and used for timing synchronization \* is used to identify the source address used to identify the destination address 28. What layer 2 multicast MAC address corresponds to a Layer 3 IPv4 multicast address? 00-00-00-00-0B-22-38 01-00-5E-0B-22-38\* 01-5E-00-0B-22-38 If FE-80-00-0B-22-38 FF-FF-0B-22-38 29. NAT is not involved, which two statements are correct for MAC and IP addresses in data transfer? (Select two.) Packets that passed through the four routers changed their destination IP addresses four times. The destination MAC address does not change within a frame through seven routers. The destination and source MAC addresses have local meaning and change each time the frame moves from one LAN to another. \* The destination IP address in the packet header remains constant along the entire path to the target host.

30. What are the two features of ARP? (Select two.) If the host is ready to send packets to the local destination device and the host with the IP address instead of the destination MAC address generates an ARP broadcast, the ARP request is sent to all devices on the Ethernet LAN and contains the IP address and multicast MAC address of the destination host. When a host encapsulates a packet into a frame, the host references the MAC address table to determine the mapping from IP address to MAC address. If no device responds to an ARP request, the originating node broadcasts data packets to all devices on the network segment. If the device that received the ARP request has a destination IPv4 address, the device responds with an ARP response. The host is attempting to send packets to a device on a remote LAN segment, but there is currently no mapping in the ARP cache. How does the device get the destination MAC address? Send an ARP request to the MAC address of the destination device. Send an ARP request to the MAC address of the default gateway. \* Send frames and use your own MAC address as the destination. Send a frame with a broadcast MAC address. Send a request for the destination MAC address to the DNS server.

32. The network administrator is connecting two modern switches using a straight cable. The switch is new and has never been configured. Which three statements are correct about the end result of the connection? (Select three.) The link between switches operates at the fastest speed supported by both switches. \* The link between the switches functions as full-duplex. \* If both switches support different speeds, each switch operates at the fastest speed of each. The auto-MDIX feature set up an interface that eliminates the need for crossover cables. Double functionality cannot be negotiated and must be set manually.

33. Layer 2 switches are used to switch incoming frames from a 1000BASE-T port to a port connected to a 100Base-T network. Which would be best for this task of memory buffering? Port-based buffering level 1 cache buffering shared memory buffering\* fixed configuration buffering 34. If the switch records multiple entries for a single switch port in the MAC address table, is it done at the following time? If the switch is configured for Layer 3 Switch 35, and the router is connected to the switch port when multiple ARP broadcasts are transferred when another switch is connected to the switch port. Which two statements describe a fixed configuration Ethernet switch? (Select two.) Switches cannot be configured on more than one VLAN. The SVI cannot be configured on the switch. Fixed configuration switches may be stackable. \* The number of ports on the switch can not be increased. \* The port density of the switch is determined by Cisco IOS.

36. What is the impact of adding Ethernet line cards on the form factor of the switch? This is achieved by increasing the switching speed of the backplane by expanding the NVRAM capacity of 37 to allow switches to be stacked and the port density? Which address or combination of addresses does the Layer 3 switch use to determine the transfer? IP address only MAC address and port address MAC and IP address\* 38 only. What statements indicate the shortcomings of the CSMA/CD access method? Deterministic media access protocols degrade network performance. It is more complex than non-determining protocols. Collisions can degrade network performance. \* CSMA/CD LAN technology is only available at slower speeds than other LAN technologies.

39. Open port activity. Perform activity instruction tasks and answer questions. What destination addresses contain PC1 in the destination address field of the Ethernet frame you

are sending to PC2? 192.168.0.17 192.168.0.34 0030.a3e5.0401\* 00e0.b0be.8014.0007.ec35.a5c6 40. Layer 3 Switches use any address or address combination for transfer decisions? MAC address and IP address\* Mac address only, and port address port address is IP address only 41. Open the PT activity where you want to start the PT and hide and save the PT. Perform activity instruction tasks and answer questions. What destination addresses contain PC1 in the destination address field of the Ethernet frame you are sending to PC2? 00e0.b0be.8014.0030.a3e5.0401\* 192.168.0.34 192.168.0.17 0007.ec35.a5c6 42. What is the impact of adding an Ethernet line card on the form factor of the switch? This is achieved by extending the port density\* by extending the NVRAM capacity by making the switch stackable 43, which increases the switching speed of the backplane. What statements indicate the shortcomings of the CSMA/CD access method? Conflicts can degrade network performance. \* Deterministic media access protocol indicates a degradation in network performance. CSMA/CD LAN technology is only available at a slower speed than other LAN technologies. It is more complex than non-determining protocols. 44. AThe administrator issues the following command on the Layer 3 switch: DLS1(config)# interface f0/3 DLS1 (config-if)# switch port DLS1 (config-if)# IP address 172.0.16.0.1 255.255.255.0 DLS1 (config-if) # No Shutdown What does the DLS1 (config-if) termination administrator set up? Cisco Express Forwarding Instance, Routing Port\* Trunk Interface, Switched Virtual Interface 45. The he/shed 0000 1010 can be expressed as A in hentes. Match the seven fields of the Ethernet frame to their contents. (Not all options are used.)  
Sort element start frame separator -&gt; Field 2\* Source MAC address -&gt; Field 4\* Encapsulated data -&gt; Field 6\* Preamble -&gt; Beginning of frame - Field 1\* Destination MAC address -&gt; Field 3\* Length/Type -&gt; Field 5\* Frame check sequence -&gt; Frame end - Download PDF file below field 7:

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