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console connection to connect to the switch, which password is needed to access user EXEC mode? CCNA-1-v7-Modules-1-3-Basic Network Connectivity and Communications Exam Answers 54 letmein secret linecon linecon Explanation: Telnet accesses a network device through the virtual interface configured with the line vty command. The password configured to access the user EXEC mode. The password configured under the line console 0 command is required to gain entry through the console port, and the enable and enable secret passwords are used to allow entry into the privileged EXEC mode. 19. A technician configures a switch with these commands: SwitchA(config)# interface vlan 1 SwitchA(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 SwitchA(config-if)# no shutdown What is the technician configuring? Telnet access SVI password encryption physical switchport access Explanation: For a switch to have an IP address, a switch virtual interface must be configured. This allows the switch to be managed remotely over the network. 20. Which command or key combination allows a user to return to the previous level in the command hierarchy? Explanation: End and CTRL-Z return the user to the privileged EXEC mode. Ctrl-C ends a command in process. The exit command returns the user to the previous level. 21. What are two characteristics of RAM on a Cisco device? (Choose two.) RAM provides nonvolatile storage. The configuration that is actively running on the device is stored in RAM. The contents of RAM are lost during a power cycle. RAM is a component in Cisco switches but not in Cisco routers. RAM is able to store multiple versions of IOS and configuration files. Explanation: RAM stores data that is used by the device to support network operations. The running configuration is stored in RAM. This type of memory is considered volatile memory because data is lost during a power cycle. Flash memory stores the IOS when a device is powered on. Flash memory is nonvolatile since it retains stored contents during a loss of power. 22. Which two host names follow the guidelines for naming conventions on Cisco IOS devices? (Choose two.) Branch2 RM-3-Switch-244 Floor15) HO Floor 17 SwBranch799 Explanation: Some guidelines for naming conventions are that names should: Start with a letter Contain no spaces End with a letter or digit Use only letters, digits, and dashes Be less than 64 characters in length 23. How is SSH different from Telnet? SSH makes connections over the network, whereas Telnet is for out-of-band access. SSH provides connections to remote sessions by encrypting messages and using user authentication. Telnet is considered insecure and sends messages in plaintext. SSH requires the use of the PuTTY terminal emulation program. Tera Term must be used to connect to devices through the use of Telnet. SSH must be configured over an active network, whereas Telnet is used to connect to a device from a console connection. Explanation: SSH is the preferred protocol for connecting to a device operating system over the network because it is much more secure than Telnet. Both SSH and Telnet are used to connect to devices over the network, and so are both used in-band. PuTTY and Terra Term can be used to make both SSH and Telnet connections. 24. An administrator is configuring a switch console port with a password. In what order will the administrator travel through the IOS modes of operation in order to reach the mode in which the configuration commands will be entered? (Not all options are used.) Place the options in the following order: first mode user EXEC mode second mode privileged EXEC mode third mode global configuration mode final mode line configuration mode Explanation: The configuration mode that the administrator first encounters is user EXEC mode. After the enable command is entered, the next mode is privileged EXEC mode. From there, the configure terminal command is entered to move to global configuration mode. Finally, the administrator enters the line console 0 command to enter the mode in which the configuration will be entered. 25. What are three characteristics of an SVI? (Choose three.) It is designed as a security protocol to protect switch ports. It is not associated with any physical interface on a switch. It is a special interface that allows connectivity by different types of media. It is required to allow connectivity by any device at any location. It provides a means to remotely manage a switch. It is associated with VLAN1 by default. Explanation: Switches have one or more switch virtual interfaces (SVIs). SVIs are created in software since there is no physical hardware associated with them. Virtual interfaces provide a means to remotely manage a switch over a network that is using IP. Each switch comes with one SVI appearing in the default configuration "out-of-the-box." The default SVI interface is VLAN1. 26. What command is used to verify the condition of the switch interfaces, including the status of the interfaces and a configured IP address? ipconfig ping traceroute show ip interface brief Explanation: The show ip interface brief command is used to display a brief synopsis of the condition of the device interfaces. The ipconfig command is used to verify TCP/IP properties on a host. The ping command is used to verify Layer 3 connectivity. The traceroute command is used to trace the network path from source to destination. 27. Match the description with the associated IOS mode. (Not all options are used.) 28. Match the definitions to their respective CLI hot keys and shortcuts. (Not all options are used.) provides context-sensitive help ? displays the next screen Space bar completes abbreviated commands and parameters Tab scrolls backwards through previously entered commands Up Arrow aborts commands such as trace and ping Ctrl-Shift-6 Explanation: The shortcuts with their functions are as follows: - Tab - Completes the remainder of a partially typed command or keyword - Space bar - displays the next screen - ? - provides context-sensitive help - Up Arrow - Allows user to scroll backward through former commands - Ctrl-C - cancels any command currently being entered and returns directly to privileged EXEC mode - Ctrl-Shift-6 - Allows the user to interrupt an IOS process such as ping or traceroute 29. In the show running-config command, which part of the syntax is represented by running-config ? the command a keyword a variable a prompt Explanation: The first part of the syntax, show, is the command, and the second part of the syntax, running-config, is the keyword. The keyword specifies what should be displayed as the output of the show command. 30. After making configuration changes on a Cisco switch, a network administrator issues a copy running-config startup-config command. What is the result of issuing this command? The new configuration will be stored in flash memory. The new configuration will be loaded if the switch is restarted. The current IOS file will be replaced with the newly configured file. The configuration changes will be removed and the original configuration will be restored. Explanation: With the copy running-config startup-config command, the content of the current operating configuration replaces the startup configuration file stored in NVRAM. The configuration file saved in NVRAM will be loaded when the device is restarted. 31. What command will prevent all unencrypted passwords from displaying in plain text in a configuration file? (config)# enable password secret (config)# enable secret Secret Password (config line)# password secret (config)# service password-encryption (config)# enable secret Encrypted Password Explanation: To prevent all configured passwords from appearing in plain text in configuration files, an administrator can encrypt the service password-encryption command. This command encrypts all configured passwords in the configuration file. 32. A network administrator enters the service password-encryption command into the configuration mode of a router. What does this command accomplish? This command encrypts passwords as they are transmitted across serial WAN links. This command prevents someone from viewing the running configuration passwords. This command enables a strong encryption algorithm for the enable secret password command. This command automatically encrypts passwords in configuration files that are currently stored in NVRAM. This command provides an exclusive encrypted password for external service personnel who are required to do router maintenance. Explanation: The startup-config and running-config files display most passwords in plaintext. Use the service password-encryption global config command to encrypt all plaintext passwords in these files. 33. What method can be used by two computers to ensure that packets are not dropped because too much data is being sent too quickly? encapsulation flow control access method response timeout Explanation: In order for two computers to be able to communicate effectively, there must be a mechanism that allows both the source and destination to set the timing of the transmission and receipt of data. Flow control allows for this by ensuring that data is not sent too fast for it to be received properly. 34. Which statement accurately describes a TCP/IP encapsulation process when a PC is sending data to the network? Data is sent from the internet layer to the network access layer. Packets are sent from the network access layer to the transport layer. Segments are sent from the transport layer to the internet layer. Frames are sent from the network access layer to the internet layer. Explanation: When the data is traveling from the PC to the network, the transport layer sends segments to the internet layer. The internet layer sends packets to the network access layer, which creates frames and then converts the frames to bits. The bits are released to the network medium. 35. What three application layer protocols are part of the TCP/IP protocol suite? (Choose three.) Explanation: DNS, DHCP, and FTP are all application layer protocols in the TCP/IP protocol suite. ARP and PPP are network access layer protocols, and NAT is an internet layer protocol in the TCP/IP protocol suite. 36. Match the description to the organization. (Not all options are used.) Explanation: The EIA is an international standards and trade organization for electronics organizations. It is best known for its standards related to electrical wiring, connectors, and the 19-inch racks used to mount networking equipment. 37. Which name is assigned to the transport layer PDU? bits data frame packet segment Explanation: Application data is passed down the protocol stack on its way to be transmitted across the network media. During the process, various protocols add information to it at each level. At each stage of the process, a PDU (protocol data unit) has a different name to reflect its new functions. The PDUs are named according to the protocols of the TCP/IP suite: Data - The general term for the PDU used at the application layer. Segment - transport layer PDU Packet - network layer PDU Frame - data link layer PDU Bits - A physical layer PDU used when physically transmitting data over the medium 38. When IPv4 addressing is manually configured on a web server, which property of the IPv4 configuration identifies the network and host portion for an IPv4 address? DNS server address subnet mask default gateway DHCP server address Explanation: There are several components that need to be entered when configuring IPv4 for an end device: IPv4 address - uniquely identifies an end device on the network Subnet mask - determines the network address portion and host portion for an IPv4 address Default gateway - the IP address of the router interface used for communicating with hosts in another network DNS server address - the IP address of the Domain Name System (DNS) server DHCP server address (if DHCP is used) is not configured manually on end devices. It will be provided by a DHCP server when an end device requests an IP address. 39. What process involves placing one PDU inside of another PDU? encapsulation encoding segmentation flow control Explanation: When a message is placed inside of another message, this is known as encapsulation. On networks, encapsulation takes place when one protocol data unit is carried inside of the data field of the next lower protocol data unit. 40. What layer is responsible for routing messages through an internetwork in the TCP/IP model? internet transport network access session Explanation: The TCP/IP model consists of four layers: application, transport, internet, and network access. Of these four layers, it is the internet layer that is responsible for routing messages. The session layer is not part of the TCP/IP model but is rather part of the OSI model. 41. For the TCP/IP protocol suite, what is the correct order of events when a Telnet message is being prepared to be sent over the network? Place the options in the following order: The Telnet-formatted data is provided to the next layer. First The TCP header is added. Second The IP header is added. Third The Ethernet header is added. Fourth 42. Which PDU format is used when bits are received from the network medium by the NIC of a host? file frame packet segment Explanation: When received at the physical layer of a host, the bits are formatted into a frame at the data link layer. A packet is the PDU at the network layer. A segment is the PDU at the transport layer. A file is a data structure that may be used at the application layer. 43. Refer to the exhibit. ServerB is attempting to contact HostA. Which two statements correctly identify the addressing that ServerB will generate in the process? (Choose two.) ServerB will generate a packet with the destination IP address of RouterB. ServerB will generate a frame with the destination MAC address of SwitchB. ServerB will generate a packet with the destination IP address of RouterA. ServerB will generate a frame with the destination MAC address of RouterB. ServerB will generate a packet with the destination IP address of HostA. ServerB will generate a frame with the destination MAC address of RouterA. Explanation: In order to send data to HostA, ServerB will generate a packet that contains the IP address of the destination device on the remote network and a frame that contains the MAC address of the default gateway device on the local network. 44. Which method allows a computer to react accordingly when it requests data from a server and the server takes too long to respond? encapsulation flow control access method response timeout Explanation: If a computer makes a request and does not hear a response within an acceptable amount of time, the computer assumes that no answer is coming and reacts accordingly. 45. A web client is receiving a response for a web page from a web server. From the perspective of the client, what is the correct order of the protocol stack that is used to decode the received transmission? Ethernet, IP, TCP, HTTP HTTP, TCP, IP, Ethernet Ethernet, TCP, IP, HTTP HTTP, Ethernet, IP, TCP Explanation: 1. HTTP governs the way that a web server and client interact. 2. TCP manages individual conversations between web servers and clients. 3. IP is responsible for delivery across the best path to the destination. 4. Ethernet takes the packet from IP and formats it for transmission. 46. Which two OSI model layers have the same functionality as a single layer of the TCP/IP model? (Choose two.) data link network physical session transport Explanation: The OSI data link and physical layers together are equivalent to the TCP/IP network access layer. The OSI transport layer is functionally equivalent to the TCP/IP transport layer, and the OSI network layer is equivalent to the TCP/IP internet layer. The OSI application, presentation, and session layers are functionally equivalent to the application layer within the TCP/IP model. 47. At which layer of the OSI model would a logical address be added during encapsulation? physical layer data link layer network layer transport layer Explanation: Logical addresses, also known as IP addresses, are added at the network layer. Physical addresses are added at the data link layer. Port addresses are added at the transport layer. No addresses are added at the physical layer. 48. What is a characteristic of multicast messages? They are sent to a select group of hosts. They are sent to all hosts on a network. They must be acknowledged. They are sent to a single destination. Explanation: Multicast is a one-to-many type of communication. Multicast messages are addressed to a specific multicast group. 49. Which statement is correct about network protocols? Network protocols define the type of hardware that is used and how it is mounted in racks. They describe how messages are exchanged between the source and the destination. They all function in the network access layer of TCP/IP. They are only required for exchange of messages between devices on remote networks. Explanation: Network protocols are implemented in hardware, or software, or both. They interact with each other within different layers of a protocol stack. Protocols have nothing to do with the installation of the network equipment. Network protocols are required to exchange information between source and destination devices in both local and remote networks. 50. What is an advantage of network devices using open standard protocols? Network communications is confined to data transfers between devices from the same vendor. A client host and a server running different operating systems can successfully exchange data. Internet access can be controlled by a single ISP in each market. Competition and innovation are limited to specific types of products. Explanation: An advantage of network devices implementing open standard protocols, such as from the TCP/IP suite, is that clients and servers running different operating systems can communicate with each other. Open standard protocols facilitate innovation and competition between vendors and across markets, and can reduce the occurrence of monopolies in networking markets. 51. Which device performs the function of determining the path that messages should take through internetworks? a router a firewall a web server a DSL modem Explanation: A router is used to determine the path that the messages should take through the network. A firewall is used to filter incoming and outgoing traffic. A DSL modem is used to provide Internet connection for a home or an organization. 52. Open the PT Activity. Perform the tasks in the activity instructions and then answer the question. CCNA-1-v7-Modules-1-3-Basic Network Connectivity and Communications Exam Answers 52 What is the IP address of the switch virtual interface (SVI) on Switch0? 192.168.5.10 192.168.10.5 192.168.10.1 192.168.5.0 Explanation: After the enable command is issued, the show running-configuration command or the show ip interfaces brief command will display the IP address of the switch virtual interface (SVI). 53. Why would a Layer 2 switch need an IP address? to enable the switch to send broadcast frames to enable PCs to enable the switch to function as a default gateway to enable the switch to be managed remotely to enable the switch to receive frames from attached PCs Explanation: A switch, as a Layer 2 device, does not need an IP address to transmit frames to attached devices. However, when a switch is accessed remotely through the network, it must have a Layer 3 address. The IP address must be applied to a virtual interface rather than to a physical interface. Routers, not switches, function as default gateways. 54. Refer to the exhibit. An administrator is trying to configure the error message that is displayed in the exhibit. What is the problem? CCNA-1-v7-Modules-1-3-Basic Network Connectivity and Communications Exam Answers 54 The entire command, configure terminal, must be used. The administrator is already in global configuration mode. The administrator must first enter privileged EXEC mode before issuing the command. The administrator must connect via the console port to access global configuration mode. Explanation: In order to enter global configuration mode, the command configure terminal, or a shortened version such as config t, must be entered from privileged EXEC mode. In this scenario the administrator is in user EXEC mode, as indicated by the > symbol after the hostname. The administrator would need to use the enable command to move into privileged EXEC mode before entering the configure terminal command. 55. What term describes a network owned by one organization that provides safe and secure access to individuals who work for a different organization? extranet cloud BYOD quality of service 56. What term describes storing personal files on servers over the internet to provide access anywhere, anytime, and on any device? cloud BYOD quality of service converged network 57. What term describes a network where one computer can be both client and server? peer-to-peer cloud BYOD quality of service 58. What term describes a type of network used by people who work from home or from a small remote office? SOHO network BYOD quality of service converged network 59. What term describes a computing model where server software runs on dedicated computers? client/server internet intranet extranet 61. What term describes a technology that allows devices to connect to the LAN using an electrical outlet? powerline networking internet intranet extranet 62. What term describes a policy that allows network devices to manage the flow of data to give priority to voice and video? quality of service internet intranet extranet 63. What term describes a private collection of LANs and WANs that belongs to an organization? intranet internet extranet peer-to-peer 64. What term describes the ability to use personal devices across a business or campus network? BYOD internet intranet extranet 65. At which OSI layer is a source IP address added to a PDU during the encapsulation process? network layer data link layer transport layer application layer 66. At which OSI layer is a destination port number added to a PDU during the encapsulation process? transport layer data link layer network layer application layer 67. At which OSI layer is data added to a PDU during the encapsulation process? application layer data link layer network layer transport layer 68. At which OSI layer is a source IP address added to a PDU during the encapsulation process? network layer data link layer application layer presentation layer 69. Which of the following is the name for all computers connected to a network that participate directly in network communication? Servers Intermediary devices Host media Explanation: Hosts are all computers connected to a network that participate directly in network communication. 70. At which OSI layer is a destination IP address added to a PDU during the encapsulation process? network layer application layer transport layer presentation layer 71. At which OSI layer is a source MAC address added to a PDU during the encapsulation process? data link layer application layer transport layer presentation layer 72. At which OSI layer is a source port number added to a PDU during the encapsulation process? transport layer application layer network layer presentation layer data link layer 73. At which OSI layer is a destination MAC address added to a PDU during the encapsulation process? data link layer transport layer application layer network layer 74. When data is encoded as pulses of light, which media is being used to transmit the data? Wireless Fire optic Cable Copper cable Explanation: Fiber-optic cable is the media is being used to transmit the data when data is encoded as pulses of light. 75. Which two devices are intermediary devices? (Choose two) Host Router Switch Servers Explanation: Routers and switches are intermediary devices. 76. A college is building a new dormitory on its campus. Workers are digging in the ground to install a new water pipe for the dormitory. A worker accidentally damages a fiber optic cable that connects two of the existing dormitories to the campus data center. Although the cable has been cut, students in the dormitories only experience a very short interruption of network services. What characteristic of the network is shown here? quality of service (QoS) scalability security fault tolerance integrity Explanation: Fault tolerance is the characteristic of a network which allows it to quickly respond to failures of network devices, media, or services. Quality of service refers to the measures taken to ensure that network traffic requiring higher throughput receives the required network resources. Scalability refers to the ability of the network to grow to accommodate new requirements. Security refers to protecting networks and data from theft, alteration, or destruction. Integrity refers to the completeness of something and is generally not used as a characteristic of networks in the same way as the other terms. Home Terms & Conditions Contact LearnCisco.net offers free Cisco CCNA and CCNP practice tests to prepare you for your Cisco CCNA certification exam and CCNP certification exams. 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