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QUESTION 1 What are two features of a bridge? (Choose two.) A. reliable transmission B. operate at OSI Layer 2 C. operate at OSI Layer 3 D. create multiple broadcast domains E. create multiple collision domains F. flood input packets to all ports G. drop IP packets with invalid destination ports Answer: BE Explanation: "- a bridge is a two interfaces device that creates 2 collision domains, since it forwards the traffic it receives from one interface only to the interface where the destination layer 2 device (based on his mac address) is connected to. A bridge is considered as an "intelligent hub" since it reads the destination mac address in order to forward the traffic only to the interface where it is connected" <https://learningnetwork.cisco.com/thread/1734> QUESTION 2 What are three reasons that switches supersede bridges? (Choose three.) A. Smaller frame buffers decrease latency. B. Forward, filter, or flood frames. C. Multiple simultaneous communications between ports. D. Larger inspection engine allows for higher throughput. E. Switches have many ports. Answer: BCE Explanation:

http://docwiki.cisco.com/wiki/Bridging_and_Switching_Basics QUESTION 3 What action does a switch take if the destination MAC address is unknown? A. discard frame B. send ICMP unreachable message to source C. flood packet on all ports D. compare destination IP address against an ACL to determine if it is permitted E. send gratuitous ARP on all ports and wait for reply before forwarding Answer: C Explanation: "What happens though when the switch receives a frame with a destination MAC address that is not included in the table? In that case the switch will just broadcast/flood the frame with the unknown destination address to all of its ports (apart from the port where the frame came from). This process is called unknown unicast flooding. "

<http://telconotes.wordpress.com/2013/03/09/how-a-switch-works/> QUESTION 4 Which statement describes the purpose of the MAC address forwarding table of a switch? A. The switch consults the forwarding table to determine the best route to a destination. B. The switch consults the forwarding table to determine the output port. C. The switch consults the forwarding table to determine if the packet is routable. D. The switch consults the forwarding table to determine if access control permits the packet. Answer: B QUESTION 5 What are two attributes of a VLAN? (Choose two.) A. A VLAN defines a collision domain. B. A VLAN defines a broadcast domain. C. Broadcasts are flooded to all VLANs. D. Collisions are flooded to all VLANs. E. A Layer 3 device is required to route packets between VLANs. F. A Layer 2 device is required to route packets between VLANs.

Answer: BE Explanation: "In computer networking, a single layer-2 network may be partitioned to create multiple distinct broadcast domains, which are mutually isolated so that packets can only pass between them via one or more routers; such a domain is referred to as a virtual local area network, virtual LAN or VLAN." "A router (Layer 3 device) serves as the backbone for network traffic going across different VLANs." http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual_LAN QUESTION 6 Which four statements indicate unique properties of VLAN 1 on Cisco Nexus switches? (Choose four.) A. VLAN 1 is used to flood multicast traffic. B. VLAN 1 cannot be deleted. C. VLAN 1 is used for Cisco Discovery Protocol. D. VLAN 1 is used for VTP advertisements. E. VLAN 1 defines a collision domain. F. VLAN 1 defines a broadcast domain. Answer: BCDF Explanation:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5_x/nx-os/layer2/configuration/guide/Cisco_Nexus_7000_Series_NX-S_Layer_2_Switching_Configuration_Guide_Release_5.x_chapter4.html QUESTION 7 Which command displays the Trunking Native Mode VLAN on port Ethernet 1/18? A. show running-config switchport e1/18 B. show running-config e1/18 switchport C. show interface e1/18 D. show interface e1/18 switchport E. show interface e1/18 native Answer: D Explanation: NX# show interface e1/18 switchport Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default) Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default) Trunking VLANs Allowed: 1-4094 Voice VLAN: none QUESTION 8 Which VTP mode disallows the creation of local VLANs? A. transparent B. tunneling C. server D. client E. off F. native Answer: D Explanation: "A VTP client behaves like a VTP server and transmits and receives VTP updates on its trunks, but you cannot create, change, or delete VLANs on a VTP client. VLANs are configured on another switch in the domain that is in server mode."

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3560/software/release/12.2_52_se/configuration/guide/swvtp.html#wp1205076 QUESTION 9 Which three statements are true concerning RFC 1918 IP addresses? (Choose three.) A. They are globally routable. B. They are not globally routable. C. They must not be filtered at Internet border interfaces. D. They should be filtered at Internet border interfaces. E. They include 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/16, and 192.168.1.0/24. F. They include 10.0.0.0/8,

172.16.0.0/21, and 192.168.0.0/16. Answer: BDF Explanation: "The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) has reserved the following three blocks of the IP address space for private internets: 10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255 (10/8 prefix) 172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255 (172.16/12 prefix) 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255 (192.168/16 prefix)" <http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1918>

QUESTION 10 Which two statements describe the purpose of RFC 1918? (Choose two.) A. Establish a range of IP addresses that are dedicated to the growing use of multicast video. B. Establish a range of IP addresses that are dedicated to the growing use of peer-to-peer file-sharing applications. C. Establish a range of IP addresses that are dedicated to use on internal networks. D. Establish a range of IP addresses to address the shrinking pool of globally routable addresses. E. Delay the transition to IPv6.

Answer: CD Explanation: <http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1918>

QUESTION 11 What are three reasons to migrate from IPv4 to IPv6? (Choose three.) A. IPv6 eliminates the requirement for NAT. B. IPv6 includes enough IP addresses to allocate more than four billion IP addresses to every person on earth. C. IPv6 eliminates the need for VLANs. D. Hosts can be assigned an IP address without DHCP. E. Hosts can be assigned an IP address without DNS. Answer: ABD Explanation: "IPv6 address contains 32 characters vs. 12 in IPv4. This will grant no ip address translation and dynamic changes. We will even don't need NAT! "

<http://www.ipv6.ru/english/history/goipv6.php> " IPv6 uses a 128-bit address, allowing 2¹²⁸, or approximately 3.4*10³⁸ addresses, or more than 7.9*10²⁸ times as many as IPv4, which uses 32-bit address"; <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv6>

QUESTION 12 Which two options describe services that are provided by TCP? (Choose two.) A. session multiplexing B. EtherTypes identify destination services C. connection-oriented D. best-effort packet delivery E. binary translation Answer: AC Explanation: "TCP is a connection-oriented protocol." http://www.diffen.com/difference/TCP_vs_UDP

QUESTION 13 Which two options describe services that are provided by UDP? (Choose two.) A. session multiplexing B. segmentation C. connection-oriented D. reliable packet delivery E. best-effort packet delivery Answer: AE Explanation: "UDP is faster because there is no error-checking for packets." http://www.diffen.com/difference/TCP_vs_UDP

QUESTION 14 Which two options represent a subnet mask that allows for a maximum of 14 available host addresses on a subnet? (Choose two.) A. 255.255.255.240 B. 255.255.255.192 C. 255.255.240.0 D. 255.255.192.0 E. /14 F. /21 G. /26 H. /28 Answer: AH Explanation: Example: Address: 192.168.1.1 Bitmask: 28 Netmask: 255.255.255.240 Network: 192.168.1.0 HostMin: 192.168.1.1 HostMax: 192.168.1.14 Broadcast: 192.168.1.15 Hosts: 16

QUESTION 15 What is the binary value of the hexadecimal number 0x511? A. 10100011001 B. 10101010101 C. 10110010001 D. 10100010001 E. 10100110011 Answer: D Explanation: Decimal 1297 Binary 10100010001 Hexadecimal 0x511 Roman MCCXCVII Dotted decimal 0.0.5.17

QUESTION 16 What is the binary value of the decimal number 1263? A. 11011101101 B. 10011101111 C. 10011101011 D. 11010001111 E. 10111101111 Answer: B Explanation: Decimal 1263 Binary 10011101111 Hexadecimal 0x4ef Roman MCCLXIII Dotted decimal 0.0.4.239

QUESTION 17 What are three modular Layer 2 processes in Cisco Nexus Operating System? (Choose three.) A. UDLD B. PIM C. HSRP D. STP E. Cisco Discovery Protocol F. OSPF Answer: ADE Explanation: "PIM is IP routing protocol-independent and can leverage whichever unicast routing protocols are used to populate the unicast routing table, including Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), and static routes. PIM uses this unicast routing information to perform the multicast forwarding function. Although PIM is called a multicast routing protocol, it actually uses the unicast routing table to perform the RPF check function instead of building up a completely independent multicast routing table. Unlike other routing protocols, PIM does not send and receive routing updates between routers."

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/solutions_docs/ip_multicast/White_papers/mcst_ovr.html#w p1009068 "Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) is a Cisco proprietary redundancy protocol for establishing a faulttolerant default gateway. In the configuration procedures, the specified interface must be a Layer 3 interface:"

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3750/software/release/12.2_55_se/configuration/guide/swhsrp.html OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) - routing protocol. QUESTION 18 What are three modular Layer 3 processes in Cisco Nexus Operating System? (Choose three.) A. UDLD B. PIM C. HSRP D. STP E. OSPF F. Cisco Discovery Protocol Answer: BCE Explanation: "PIM is IP routing protocol-independent and can leverage whichever unicast routing protocols are used to populate the unicast routing table, including Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), and static routes. PIM uses this unicast routing information to perform the multicast forwarding function. Although PIM is called a multicast routing protocol, it actually uses the unicast routing table to perform the RPF check function instead of building up a completely independent multicast routing table. Unlike other routing protocols, PIM does not send and receive routing updates between routers."

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http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/solutions_docs/ip_multicast/White_papers/mcst_ovr.html#w p1009068 "Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) is a Cisco proprietary redundancy protocol for establishing a fault tolerant default gateway. In the configuration procedures, the specified interface must be a Layer 3 interface:"

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3750/software/release/12.2_55_se/configuration/guide/swhsrp.html OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) - routing protocol. QUESTION 19 What are two default user roles in Cisco Nexus Operating System? (Choose two.) A. Admin B. Network Operator C. Operator D. Storage Operator E. Root F. System Manager Answer: AB Explanation: "The Nexus 5000 Series switch provides the following default user roles: Network-admin (superuser)--Complete read and write access to the entire Nexus 5000 Series switch. Network-operator--Complete read access to the Nexus 5000 Series switch."

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/configuration/guide/cli_rel_4_0_1a/sec_rbac.html#wp1230629 QUESTION 20 On most keyboards, the Up arrow and Down arrow keys move through the command history. Which two key sequences can be used as alternatives? (Choose two.) A. Alt-A B. Alt-F C. Alt-N D. Alt-E E. Alt-P Answer: CE Explanation: "Alt-P History search backwards Alt-N History search forwards"

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