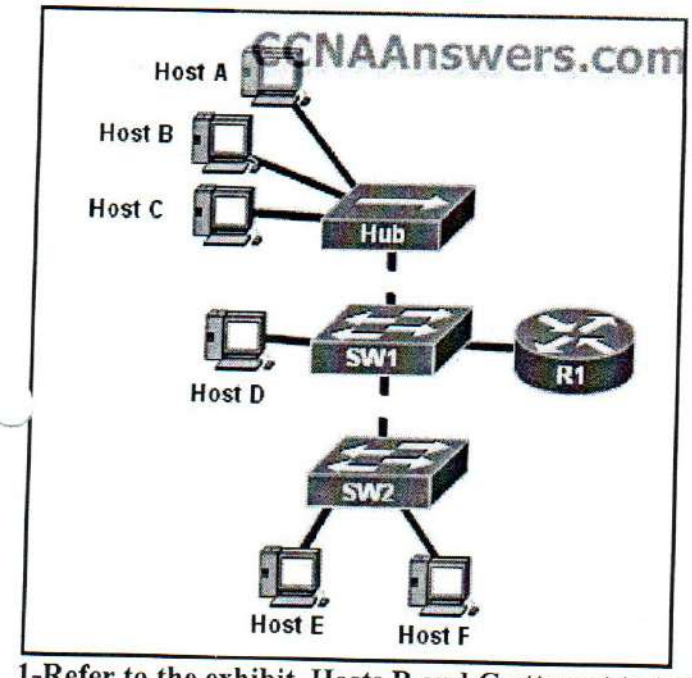
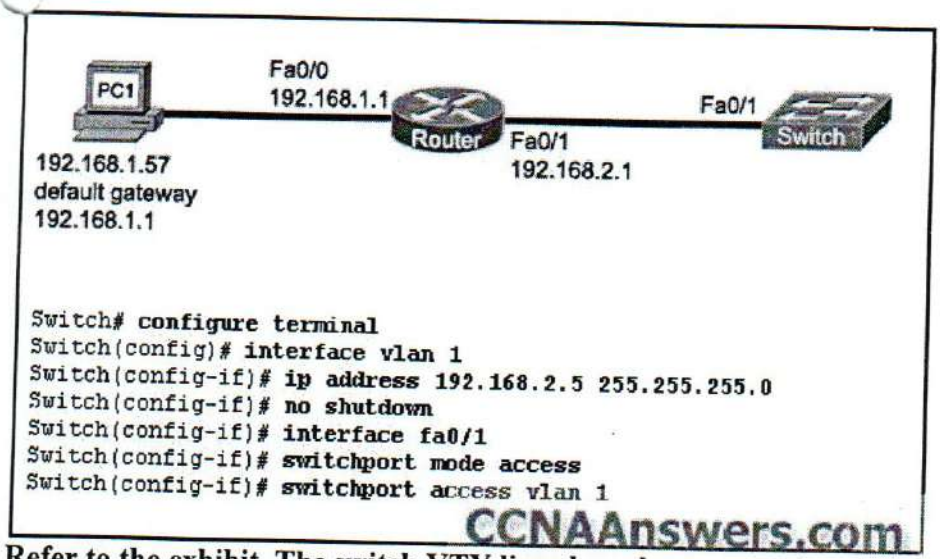


1-Refer to the exhibit. Hosts B and C attempt to transmit a frame at the same time, but a collision occurs. Which hosts will receive the collision jamming signal?

all hosts that are shown
only hosts B and C
only hosts A, B, and C
only hosts A, B, C, and D
only hosts A, D, E, and F
only hosts D, E, and F



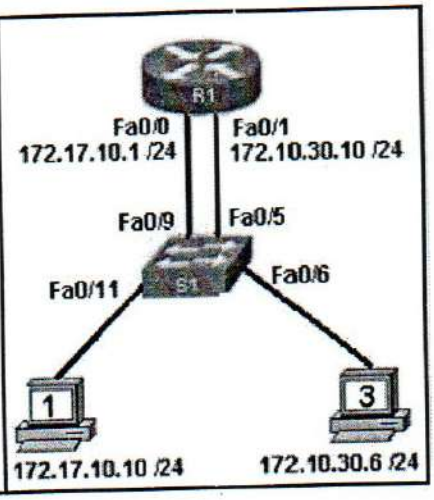
Refer to the exhibit. The switch VTY lines have been properly configured, but PC1 is unable to remotely manage the switch. How can this problem be resolved?

Configure the Fa0/1 interface of the switch in trunk mode.
Configure a default gateway on the switch.

Configure the native VLAN on the switch.
Configure the Fa0/1 interface of the switch to allow all VLANs.

3-

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Fa01, Fa0/2, Fa0/11, Fa0/12 Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16 Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20 Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Fa0/24 Gi0/1, Gi0/2
10	VLAN0010	active	Fa0/9, Fa0/10
20	VLAN0020	active	Fa0/3, Fa0/4
30	VLAN0030	active	Fa0/5, Fa0/6
40	VLAN0040	active	Fa0/7, Fa0/8
1002	fddi-default	active	
1003	token-ring-default	active	
1004	fddinet-default	active	
1005	trnet-default	active	



Refer to the exhibit. R1 is configured for traditional inter-VLAN routing. R1 can ping computer 3 but cannot ping computer 1. What is a possible cause for this failure?
S1 port Fa0/11 is in the wrong VLAN.
R1 does not have an active routing protocol.
The IP address of computer 1 is in the wrong logical network.
Router interface Fa0/0 has the wrong trunk encapsulation type configured.

4. An administrator is troubleshooting a PC on the network which is suffering from slow and intermittent connectivity. The PC has a ping success rate to the default gateway of less than half the ping attempts. Other PCs on the switch can consistently ping the default gateway. The switch port is configured for auto duplex and the PC is configured for full duplex. What will commonly cause this problem?
The PC is set to full duplex. The switch port fails to autonegotiate the duplex setting and defaults to half duplex, which causes a duplex mismatch.
The switch traffic is exceeding available frame buffers. The result is that frames are being dropped.
The PC and the default gateway have different bandwidth Ethernet ports.
The default gateway is not on the same switch that the PC is.


```
Sw1(config)# interface fastethernet0/5
Sw1(config-if)# switchport mode access
Sw1(config-if)# switchport port-security
Sw1(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address 00a8.d2e4.ba27
Sw1(config-if)# switchport port-security violation protect
```

5-Refer to the exhibit. What happens when a frame from a source MAC address different from 00a8.d2e4.ba27 reaches switch port 0/5?
The frame is dropped.
The port is shut down.
An error message is displayed.
FastEthernet port 0/5 will show an err-disabled message.

6-

```
RA(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1
RA(config-if)# no shutdown
RA(config-if)# interface fastethernet 0/1.1
RA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 1
RA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.1.17 255.255.255.240
RA(config-subif)# interface fastethernet 0/1.2
RA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 2
RA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.1.33 255.255.255.240
RA(config-subif)# interface fastethernet 0/1.3
RA(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 3
RA(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.1.49 255.255.255.240
RA(config-subif)# end
```

Refer to the exhibit. A new host needs to be connected to VLAN 1. Which IP address should be assigned to this new host?

192.168.1.11 /28
192.168.1.22 /28
192.168.1.33 /28
192.168.1.44 /28
192.168.1.55 /28

7-. What is the purpose of VLAN trunking?

It improves network performance by reducing broadcast traffic.
It selects the best path to transmit data in a switched network.
It carries the traffic of multiple VLANs through a single link.
It avoids spanning tree loops in a switched network.

8-. Which two statements describe the operation of an access layer Ethernet switch? (Choose two.)

Broadcasts are natively blocked by the switch.
Subnetting is used by the switch to segment local networks.
Frames that contain an unknown destination MAC address are dropped by the switch.
The source MAC address within a frame is used by the switch to associate a port with that MAC address.
Frames are directed by the switch from one port to another based on the destination MAC address within the frame.
Data packets are forwarded by the switch from one port to another based on the destination IP address within the packet.

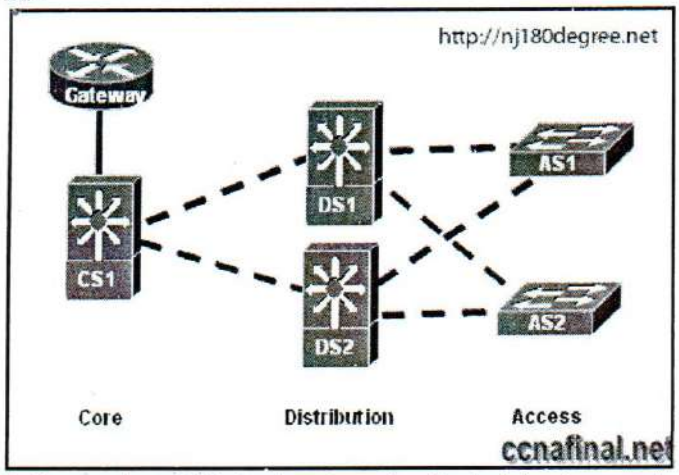
9-. Which two types of traffic are always transmitted as untagged frames?

traffic that is assigned to the default VLAN
traffic that is assigned to the native VLAN
traffic from the voice VLAN on an IP phone
Telnet, HTTP, or SSH traffic for switch management
traffic that is leaving an access mode port that is connected to another switch

10-Which statement correctly describes a function of a Layer 2 switch?

It routes packets between different LAN segments.
It uses the destination MAC address to selectively forward a frame.
It performs switching and filtering based on the destination network layer address.
It drops a frame whose destination MAC address is not in the MAC address table.

11-



Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator needs to add IP phones to the network. To which devices should the IP phones connect?

AS1 and AS2
DS1 and DS2
DS1, DS2, and CS1
AS1, AS2, DS1, and DS2

http://nj180degree.net

CAM Table

Station	Port 1	Port 2	Port 3	Port 4
00-00-3D-1F-11-01			X	
00-00-3D-1F-11-02				X
00-00-3D-1F-11-03	X			

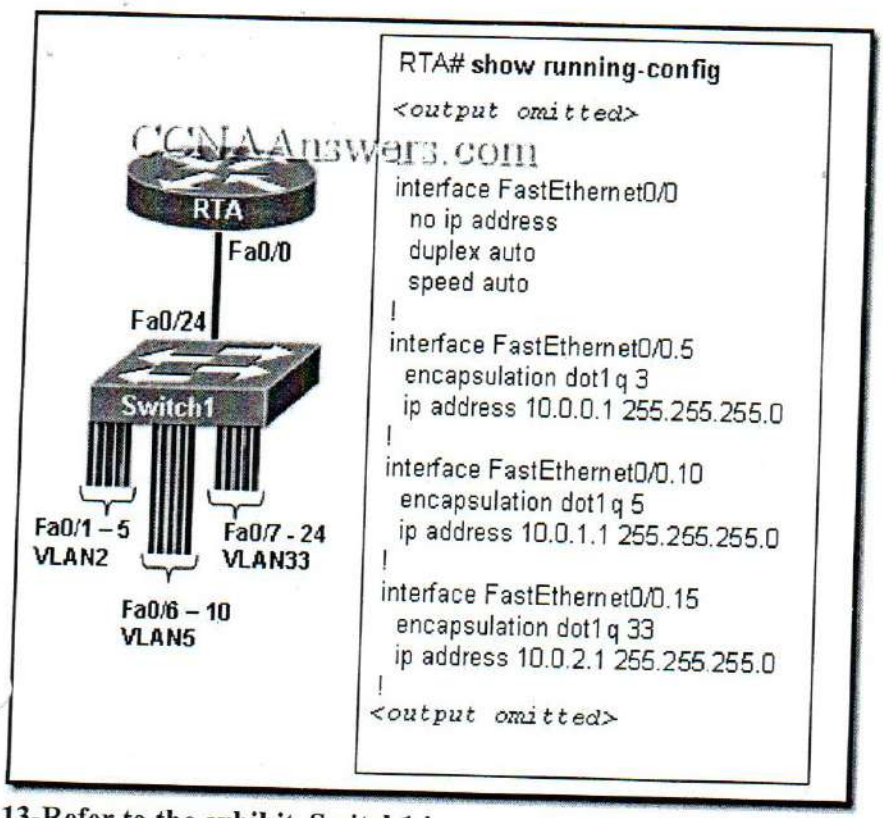
Received Frame

Destination	Source	Data	CRC
00-00-3D-1F-11-05	00-00-3D-1F-11-01		

ccnafinal.net

12-Refer to the exhibit. An administrator documented the output of a CAM table from an Ethernet witch as shown. What action will the switch take when it receives the frame shown at the bottom of the exhibit?

discard the frame
forward the frame out port 2
forward the frame out port 3
forward the frame out all ports
forward the frame out all ports except port 3
add station 00-00-3D-1F-11-05 to port 2 in the forwarding table



13-Refer to the exhibit. Switch1 is correctly configured for the VLANs that are displayed in the graphic. The configuration that is shown was applied to RTA to allow for interVLAN connectivity between hosts attached to Switch1. After testing the network, the administrator logged the following report:

Hosts within each VLAN can communicate with each other.
Hosts in VLAN5 and VLAN33 are able to communicate with each other.
Hosts connected to Fa0/1 through Fa0/5 do not have connectivity to host in other VLANs.
Why are hosts connected to Fa0/1 through Fa0/5 unable to communicate with hosts in different VLANs?

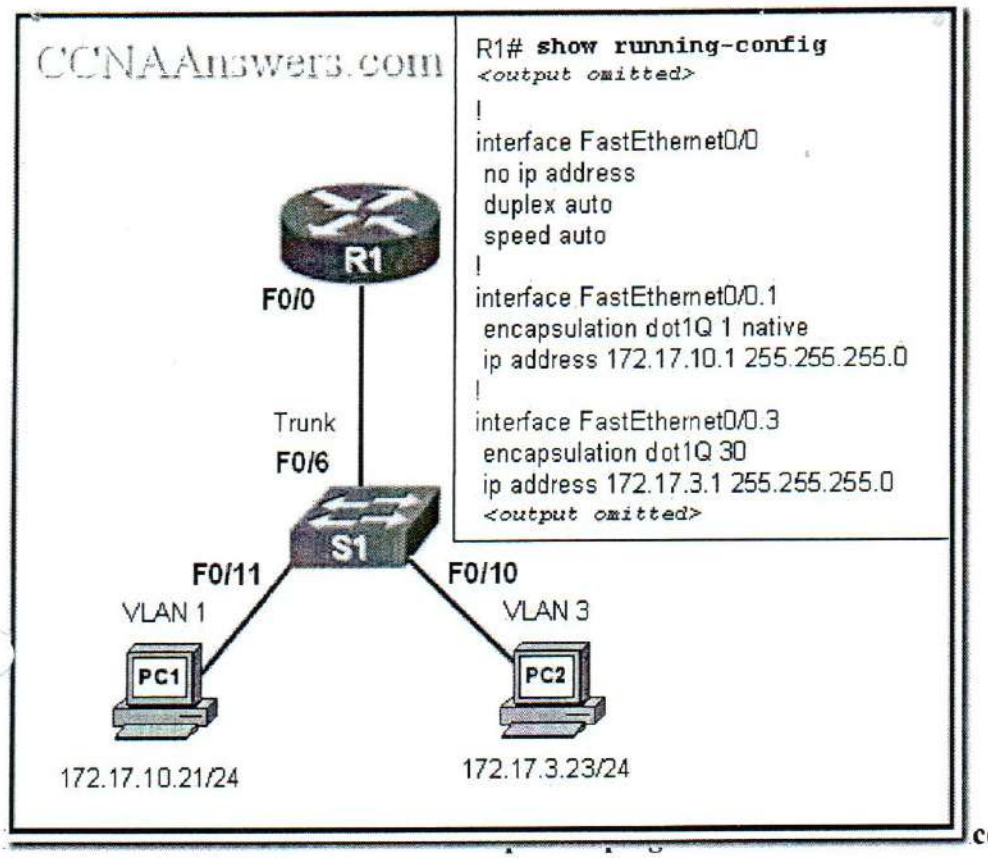
The router interface is shut down.

The VLAN IDs do not match the subinterface numbers.

All of the subinterface addresses on the router are in the same subnet.

The router was not configured to forward traffic for VLAN2.

The physical interface, FastEthernet0/0, was not configured with an IP address.



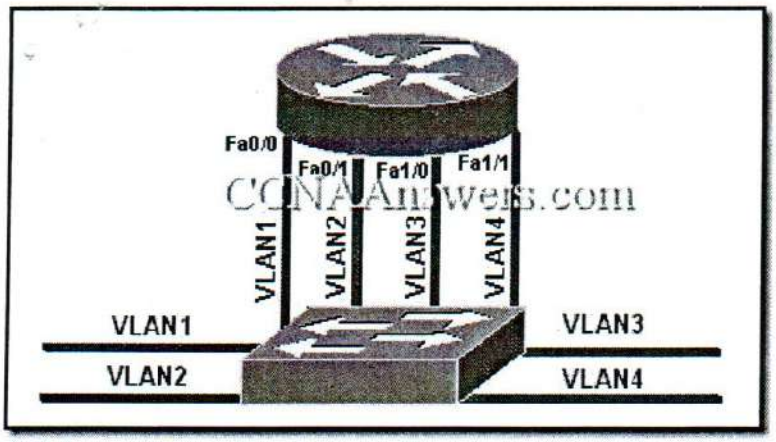
ccessful. What could account for this failure?

PC1 and R1 interface F0/0.1 are on different subnets.

The encapsulation is missing on the R1 interface F0/0.

An IP address has not been assigned to the R1 physical interface.

The encapsulation command on the R1 F0/0.3 interface is incorrect.



15-Refer to the exhibit. Which three statements describe the network design shown in the exhibit?

This design will not scale easily.

The router merges the VLANs into a single broadcast domain.

This design did not use more switch and router ports than are necessary.

This design exceeds the maximum number of VLANs that can be attached to a switch.

This design does not require the use of the ISL or 802.1q protocol on the links between the switch and the router.

If the physical interfaces between the switch and router are operational, the devices on the different VLANs can communicate through the router.

16-. What are the steps which must be completed in order to enable inter-VLAN routing using router-on-a-stick?
Configure the physical interfaces on the router and enable a routing protocol.
Create the VLANs on the router and define the port membership assignments on the switch.
Create the VLANs on the switch to include port membership assignment and enable a routing rotocol on the router.
Create the VLANs on the switch to include port membership assignment and configure subinterfaces on the router matching the VLANs.

17. **Which statement is true about ARP when inter-VLAN routing is being used on the network?**

When router-on-a-stick inter-VLAN routing is in use, each subinterface has a separate MAC address to send in response to ARP requests.
When VLANs are in use, the switch responds to ARP requests with the MAC address of the port to which the PC is connected.
When router-on-a-stick inter-VLAN routing is in use, the router returns the MAC address of the physical interface in response to ARP requests.
When traditional inter-VLAN routing is in use, devices on all VLANs use the same physical router interface as their source of proxy ARP responses.

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