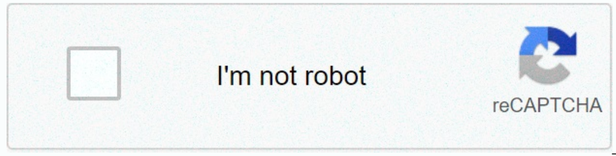

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Netacad itn chapter 5 exam answers

March 7, 2016 Last updated: October 13, 2020 CCNA 1 Exam Answers, CCNA v6 How to find: Press Ctrl + F in the browser and fill in any wording is the question to find the question/answer. NOTE: If you have a new question about this test, comment on the question and multiple choice list in the format below this article. We will update the answers to you in a short time. Thank you! We really appreciate your contribution to the website. 1. What happens to running frames received by the Cisco Ethernet switch? The frame will be dropped.* The frame will be restored to the original network device. The frame is sent to all other devices on the same network. The frame is sent to the default gateway. Explain: In an attempt to save bandwidth rather than forward useless frames, Ethernet devices drop frames that are considered retreaded (less than 64 bytes) or jumbo (more than 1,500 bytes) frames. 2. What are the two sizes (minimum and maximum sizes) of the Ethernet frame ? (Select two.) 56 t tues 64 t tues* 128 t tues 1024 t ti 1518 t ti* Explain: Minimum ethernet frame is 64 t ti. The maximum ethernet frame is 1518 t ti. A network technician needs to know the minimum and maximum frame size to identify running and jumbo frames. 3. What statement describes Ethernet? It determines the most common lan type in the world.* It is the necessary Layer 1 and 2 standard for Internet communication. It defines a standard template that is used to describe how networking works. It connects multiple sites, including routers from different countries. Explain: Ethernet is the most common LAN protocol in the world. It works on floors 1 and 2, but it is not needed for Internet communication. The OSI model is used to describe the operation of networks. Wan connects multiple sites located in different countries. 4. Which two sentences describe the features or functions of the logical link manager sublayer of Ethernet standards? (Select two.) The logical link control is implemented in the software.* Logical link management is configured in IEEE 802.3. The LLC sublayer adds a title and trailer to the data. The data transfer layer uses the LLC to communicate with the upper layers of the protocol package.* The LLC sublayer is responsible for placing and retrieving frames in and out of the media. Explain: Logical link control is implemented in the software and enables the communication of the data layer with the upper levels of the protocol package. The logical link control is defined in IEEE 802.2. IEEE 802.3 is a set of standards that define different Ethernet types. A Media Access Control (MAC) sublayer is responsible for placing and retrieving frames on and off media. The MAC sublayer is also responsible for adding the header and trailer to the Network Layer Protocol Data Unit (PDU). 5. Which sentence describes the property of MAC addresses? They shall be: unique.* unique.* are routeable only on a private network. They are added as part of layer 3 PDU. They have a 32-bit binary value. Explain: All suppliers selling Ethernet devices must register with the IEEE to ensure that the vendor is assigned a unique 24-bit code that becomes the first 24 bits of the MAC address. The last 24 bits of a MAC address are created per device. This helps ensure globally unique addresses for each Ethernet device. 6. Which statement is true about MAC addresses? MAC addresses are executed with software. NIC only needs a MAC address if it is connected to wan. The first three ths are available to the OUI-defined provider.* ISO is responsible for mac address regulations. Explain: The MAC address consists of 6 t. The first 3 TB shall be used to identify the supplier and a unique value shall be determined for the last three Tuts in the same OUI. MAC addresses are executed on the hardware. NIC needs a MAC address to communicate over a lan. Mac addresses are regulated by the IEEE. 7. Which destination address is used in the RP request framework? 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 FFFF. Ffff. FFFF* 127.0.0.1 01-00-5E-00-AA-23 Explain: The purpose of the ARP request is to find the target host's MAC address on the Ethernet LAN. The ARP process sends Layer 2 to all devices on the Ethernet LAN. The frame contains the IP address of the item and the MAC shipping address FFFF. Ffff. Fff. What address information does the mac address table build save with a switch? The address on the destination layer 3 of the incoming packets creates the destination layer 2 address of the outbound frames, the address on the source layer 3 of the outbound packets, the source layer 2 address of the incoming frames* Explain: The switch creates a MAC address table by checking the incoming Layer 2 frames and storing the SOURCE MAC address in the frame header. The mac address found and saved is then associated with the port used to receive the frame. 9. Watch the exhibition. The exhibition shows a small connected network and the contents of the switch MAC address table. PC1 has sent with a frame addressed to PC3. What does the switch do to the frame? The switch rejects the frame. The switch transmits the frame only to port 2. The switch forwards the frame to all ports except port 4.* The switch passes the frame to all ports. The switch passes the frame only to ports 1 and 3. Explain: The MAC address for PC3 does not exist in the mac table on the switch. Because the switch does not know where to send the frame assigned to PC3, it passes the frame to all switch ports except port 4, which is the incoming port. 10. Which switching method uses the CRC value in the frame? cut-through fast forward from store* Explain: When using the store and forward switching method, the switch receives the entire frame its transmission to destination. The cyclic redundancy check component (CRC) of the trailer shall be used to determine whether the frame has been modified during transport. Instead, the cross-section switch forwards the frame after reading the address of the target layer 2. Two types of cross-sectional coupling methods are fast-forwarded and fragment-free. 11. What is automatic MDIX? Cisco switch type Ethernet connector type cisco switches feature that identifies Ethernet cable type* Explain: Auto-MDIX is a feature that is enabled for the latest Cisco switches and allows the switch to detect and use any type of cable connected to a specific port. 12. Watch the exhibition. PC1 sends an ARP request because it needs to send a package to PC2. What happens next in this scenario? PC2 sends an ARP response to its MAC address.* RT1 sends an ARP response to its Fa0/0 MAC address. RT1 sends an ARP response at a PC2 MAC address. SW1 sends an ARP response at a PC2 MAC address. SW1 sends an ARP response to its Fa0/1 MAC address. Explain: When a network device wants to communicate with another device on the same network, it sends a transmission ARP request. In this case, the request contains the IP address of the PC2. The target device (PC2) sends an ARP response with its MAC address. 13. What is the objective of the ARP scam attack? Connect IP addresses to the wrong MAC address* to overload network hostesses with ARP requests to fill the network with ARP response broadcasts to fill the switch-MAC address tables with the wrong addresses 14. What is the port-based memory buffering feature? Memory buffer frames are dynamically linked to destination ports. All frames are stored in a common memory buffer. Frames are buffered in queues linked to specific ports.* All ports in the switch share one memory buffer. Explain:Buffering is a technique that Ethernet switches use to store frames until they can be sent. Port-based buffering stores frames in queues linked to specific incoming and outgoing ports. 15. What is the minimum size of the Ethernet frame that the receiver does not reject as a runt frame? 64 tues* 512 tues 1024 tues 1500 tues 16. What are the two possible network problems that may be caused by ARP? (Select two.) Manually setting up static ARP connections could facilitate ARP poisoning or falsification of MAC addresses. For large networks with low bandwidth, multiple ARP transmissions can cause data transfer delays. * Network attackers can process mappings for MAC addresses and IP addresses in ARP messages with the aim of intercepting network traffic.* A large number of ARP request submissions can cause the host MAC address table to overflow and prevent the host from communicating on the network. Multiple RP responses lead to containing entries correspond to the MAC addresses of the hosts connected to the appropriate switch port. Explain: A large number of ARP send messages can cause data transfer delays momentarily. Network attackers can process mappings for MAC addresses and IP addresses in ERR Messages with the aim of intercepting network traffic. ARP requests and replies cause entries in the RP table, not in the MAC address table. Overflows in an ARP table are very unlikely. Manually setting up static ARP connections is a way to prevent, not facilitate, ARP poisoning, and falsification of MAC addresses. The normal switch frame over-the-top function requires multiple ARP responses, resulting in a switch MAC address table containing entries corresponding to the MAC addresses of the connected nodes that are associated with the appropriate switch port. It is not a network problem caused by the ARP. 17. Fill in the blank. The impact fragment, also known as the RUNT body, is a frame less than 64 tb long. Explain: The Runt frame is a frame of less than 64 TB, usually caused by a collision or network interface failure. 18. Fill in the blank. Port-based memory buffering in the Cisco switch buffers frames in queues linked to specific incoming and outgoing ports. 19. Fill in the blank. An ARP scam is a technology used to send fake ARP messages to other LAN hosts. The goal is to assign IP addresses to the wrong MAC addresses. Explain: ARP scam or ARP poisoning is a technique used by an attacker to respond to an ARP request from an IPv4 address belonging to another device, such as the default gateway. 20. Which statement describes the processing of RP requests using a local link? All routers on the local network must forward them. They are received and processed on all local area network (LAN) equipment.* They are dropped by all local network switches. They are only received and processed on the target device. 21. See exhibition. The default configuration of the switches is. Host A must communicate with host D, but host A does not have the default gateway MAC address. Which network hosts receive an ARP request from Host A? Only host D router R1 hosts only A, B, and C hosts A, B, C, and D only B and C hosts B, C, and router R1* Explain: Because host A does not have the default gateway MAC address in its ARP table, host A sends an ARP broadcast. The ARP transmission would be sent to each device on the LAN. Hosts B, C and router R1 would receive the shipment. Router R1 does not forward the message. 22. See exhibition. The default configuration switch connects four hosts. Showing the ARP table to host A. What happens when Host A wants to send an IP packet to host D? Host A sends an ARP request to host D's MAC address. Switch. The switch sends the package only to host D, which in turn responds. Host A will broadcast FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF. All other switch-connected hosts receive the broadcast and host D responds with their MAC address.* Explain: Whenever the target MAC address is not included in the ARP table of the original host, the host (host A in this example) sends a layer 2 broadcast with the target MAC address FF:FF:FF:FF. All devices on the same network receive this broadcast. Host D responds to this broadcast. 23. Is it true or wrong? When a device sends data to another device over a remote network, the Ethernet frame is sent to the MAC address in the default gateway. Explain: Mac address is only useful on the local Ethernet network. When the data is intended for any type of remote network, the data is sent to the default gateway device, layer 3, which routes to the local network. 24. The ARP table in the switch table maps the type of addresses together? Floor 3 address to floor 2 address* Floor 3 address to floor 4 Address Layer 4 address to Layer 4 Address Explain: Switch ARP table keeps layer 2 mac addresses connecting to Level 3 IP addresses. These mappings can be dynamically learned through an ARP or statically by manual assembly. 25. Adapt the feature to the process of further processing. (Not all settings are applied.) Sorting cross-cut elements (A) -> low latency (A)* cross-section (B) -> can forward frames (B)* cross-section (C) -> starts further when the target address is received (C)* store-and-forward (D) -> always keeps the entire frame (D)* store and forward (E) -> checks the CRC before forwarding (E)* store and forward (F) -> checks the length of the frame before resending (F)Explain: The store and forward switch always retains the entire frame before resentment and checks its CRC and body length. The cross-section switch can forward frames before you receive the target address field, so it is not as long as the store and forward switch. Because the frame can be forwarded before it is fully received, the switch can send a damaged or running frame. All forwarding methods require a Layer 2 switch to forward broadcast frames. Other questions 26. What is the feature of the disputed license method? It handles overheads more than controlled operating methods. It has mechanisms to monitor translations in order to access the media. It's a vague method.* It scaled very well in heavy media use. 27. What is the purpose of the preamble to the Ethernet framework? used as data fill in scheduling by synchronization* to identify the source address used 28 for identification. What is a Layer 2 multicast MAC address that matches Layer 3 IPv4 IPv4 address 224.139.34.56? 00-00-00-0B-22-38 01-00-5E-0B-22-38* 01-5E-00-0B-22-38 FE-80-00-0B-22-38 FF-FF-FF-0B-22-38 29. What two statements are correct from MAC and IP addresses during data transfer if NAT is not included? (Select two.) A packet that has crossed four routers has changed the IP address of the item four times. Target MAC addresses never change in a frame that exceeds seven routers. Destination and source MAC addresses have a local meaning and change each time a frame moves from one local area network to another. * The destination IP addresses of the packet header remain constant throughout the destination host's path.* Whenever the frame is encapsensized with a new target Mac address, a new destination IP address is required. 30. What are the two features of ARP? (Select two.) If the host is ready to send the packet to the local destination device and has the IP address of the item but does not have a MAC address, it creates an ARP transmission.* The ARP request is sent to all devices on the Ethernet LAN and contains the destination host's IP address and its multicast MAC address. When a host encapslses a packet in a frame, it refers to a MAC address table to configure IP address mapping to MAC addresses. If no device responds to an ARP request, the original node sends a data packet to all devices in the network segment. If the ARP requested device has an IPv4 destination address, it responds with an ARP response.* 31. The host is attempting to send the package to the device in the remote network segment, but there are currently no mappings in its ARP cache. How does a device get a target mac address? It sends an ARP request from the MAC address of the target device. It sends an ARP request from the MAC address of the default gateway. * It sends a frame and uses its own MAC address as its destination. It sends a frame with a sent MAC address. It sends a request to the DNS server for the target Mac address. 32. The network administrator connects two modern switches with a straight cable. Switches are new and have never been configured. Which three statements are true of the final outcome of the link? (Select three.) The link between the switches works at the fastest speed supported by both switches. * The link between the switches works bidirectionally.* If both switches support different speeds, they will each operate at their own fastest speed. The automatic MDIX property indicates connections that eliminate the need for a crossed cable.* The connection is not possible unless the administrator uses the cable to become a crossover cable. The two-sided property must be set manually because it is non-negotiable. 33. The switch on layer 2 is used to change incoming frames from the 1000BASE-T port to the port connected to the Network. Which memory buffering method would work best in this task? port-based buffering level 1 cache buffer shared memory buffering* fixed assembly buffering 34. When would a switch save multiple entries on a single switch port in a MAC address table? when the router is connected to the switch port, when multiple ARP transmissions have been transmitted, when the second switch is connected to the switch port* when the switch is configured for level 3 switch 35. Which two sentences describe a fixed ethernet switch? (Select two.) The switch cannot be configured on multiple VLAN devices. SVI cannot be specified in the switch. A fixed configuration selector can be stackable. * The number of ports on the switch cannot be increased.* The switch port density is set by Cisco IOS. 36. How does adding an Ethernet line card affect the clutch format factor? increasing the speed at which the rear levels are replaced by expanding the port density* by making the switch stackable by expanding NVRAM capacity to 37. What address or combination of addresses does the Level 3 switch use to make re-opt-out decisions? IP address port address only MAC address only MAC and port addresses MAC and IP addresses* 38. What sentence illustrates the drawbacks of the CSMA/CD access method? Deterministic media usage protocols slow down network performance. It's more complicated than non-deterministic protocols. Collisions can reduce network performance.* CSMA/CD LAN technologies are only available more slowly than other LAN technologies. 39. Open pt operation. Complete tasks in the task guide, and then answer the question. Which destination address does PC1 include in the destination address field of the Ethernet frame it sends to PC2? 192.168.0.17 192.168.0.34 0030.a3e5.0401* 00e0.b0be.8014 0007.ec35.a5c6 40. What address or combination of addresses does the Level 3 switch use to make re-opt-out decisions? MAC and IP addresses* MAC address only MAC and port addresses only IP address only 41. Start PT. Hide and save PT Open PT activity. Complete tasks in the task guide, and then answer the question. Which destination address does PC1 include in the destination address field of the Ethernet frame it sends to PC2? 00e0.b0be.8014 0030.a3e5.0401* 192.168.0.34 192.168.0.17 0007.ec35.a5c6 42. How does adding an Ethernet line card affect the switch format factor? increasing the speed at which rear levels are replaced by expanding port density* by expanding NVRAM capacity by making the switch stackable 43rd. What sentence illustrates the drawbacks of the CSMA/CD access method? Collisions can reduce network performance.* Deterministic media usage protocols slow down network performance. CSMA/CD LAN technologies are only available more slowly than other LAN technologies. It's more complicated than Protocols. 44. The network administrator gives the following commands in the layer 3 switch: DLS1(config)# interface f0/3 DLS1(config-if)# no switchport DLS1(config-if)# ip address 1 7 2.16.0.1 255.255.255.0 DLS1(config-if)# no shutdown DLS1(config-if)# end What does your system administrator specify? Cisco Express Forwarding instance on routed port* on body interface, connected virtual interface 45. Binary number 0000 1010 can be expressed as A hexadecimal. Match the seven fields in the Ethernet frame to their contents. (Not all settings are applied.) Sort Elements Start Frame Separator -> Field 2* Source MAC Address -> Field 4* Encapsed Data -> Field 6* Introduction -> Frame Start – Field 1* Target MAC Address -> Field 3* Length/Type -> Field 5* Frame Check Sequence -> Frame End of frame – Field 7 Download PDF file below: below: