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Ccna 1 chapter 7 exam answers 2018

You've completed the test before. So you can't start anymore. To start this test: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 CCNA 1 v6.0 Introduction to networking - This course introduces architecture, structure, functions, components and versions of the Internet and other computer networks. The principles and structure of IP addresses and the basics of media concepts and operations of Ethernet have been introduced to provide the foundation for the course. At the end of the course, students will be able to create simple LANs, make basic configurations for routers and switches, and use addressing patterns. IP Related Articles 1. What is the socket? The combination of the source and destination IP addresses and Ethernet sources and destinations, the combination of the source IP address and the port number, or the destination IP address and port number*. The combination of the source and destination sequence and the acceptance number, the combination of the source and destination sequence numbers and the port number 2, the host device is required to send large video files over the network while providing data communication to other users. What features allow different communication streams to occur at the same time without a single data stream using all available bandwidth? Multiplex window size* 3. The host device sends a packet of data to the Web server through the HTTP protocol. The source port number sequence number that references the destination port number*4. What are the useful features of UDP transport protocols? Accepting received data has less delay in transmission*. Tracking data segments using the ability to send lost data sequence numbers 5. What simulations describe the functions supplied by the transport layer? Students are using VoIP phones in the classroom to call home. A unique identifier written to the phone is the transmission layer address used to contact other network devices on the same network. Students are playing a short web movie with audio. Movies and audio are encoded within the transport layer header. Students have two web browser windows open to access two websites. The transmission layer ensures that the correct web page is sent to the correct browser window.* The transport layer formats the screen so that the webpage appears correctly. 6. What is the complete range of well-known TCP and UDP ports? Well-known port value ranges are predefined in a range of 8 registered ports compared to UDP, what factors cause additional network overheads for TCP communication, network traffic caused by retransmissions*, identifying applications based on the destination port number encapsulated into IP packets. UDP ACK TCP flag shakes hands in 3 ways* The UDP TCP sequence number, port 10, two flags in the TCP header, is used in the three-way TCP handshake to establish a connection between two network devices (two selections) ACK* FIN PSH RST SYN* Trigger 11. During a TCP session, the destination device sends a response number to the source device. What does the acceptance number represent? The total number of bytes received one number is greater than the next byte sequence number that the destination expects to receive.* The TCP window is 1000 bytes. Section 1000, section 14. Which two TCP header fields are used to confirm FIN receiving, SYN flag checks sequence number* Response number* 15. What happens if the first packet of a TFTP transfer is lost? The client will wait for a response indefinitely. The TFTP application will retry the request if no reply has been received.* The next hop router or default gateway will provide a response with an error code. The transfer layer will try the query again if it is not replied to. It just sends datagrams* it queries the server to see if it is ready to receive data or not. It sends a simple three-way handshake to the server, sending it to a server with SYN flags to synchronize conversations. Which commands are correct about this scenario? If necessary, by the top protocol* a large file must be sent by FTP, not TFTP 18. During a TCP session, the __SYN__ flag is used by the client to request communication with the server. 19. Fill in the blanks using the text sum number __4__ 20. Match characteristics to protocol types (not all options are used). TCP window size -> TCP -> UDP handshake -> UDP disconnected -> Best for VoIP for both UDP and TCP -> Checksum for both UDP and TCP -> 21 number port, pair each application with a disconnected or connected protocol. TCP -> HTTP TCP -> FTP TCP -> TELNET UDP -> TFTP UDP -> DHCP 22. Match the IP address and port number in that datagram with the description (not all options used) 192.168.1.2 -> IP address source 192.168.2.2 -> Destination IP address 2578 -> Source port number 80 -> Slideshow destination port number uses cookies to improve functionality and performance and so you have relevant ads. If you continue to browse the Website, you agree to the use of cookies on this website. See our User Agreement and Privacy Policy, Slideshow uses cookies to improve functionality and performance and to provide you with relevant advertising. If you continue to browse the Website, you agree to the use of cookies on this website. See our Privacy Policy and User Agreement for details by Alex Walton Examenes CCNA 3 Chapter 7 Quiz Questions and Answers. In this simulation, do your tests, earn your points and share them with others! Rating: 100 Questions: 25 Time Limits: No Attempts allowed: Check all CCNA exams in this section is unlimited. Exam 7, CCNA 3 V6.0 question and answer, when Cisco routers are configured with fast switching, how will packets be distributed on routes at the same cost? On a per-interface-per-packet basis on a per-destination basis, on a per-path basis, the 500-user-friendly, current traffic uses only the GigabitEthernet0/1 interface. The second path, not in the path table, is available with 264000 metrics, which is required in the variance order so that EIGRP inserts the second path into the 8:00 05:00 route table. The metric of the existing next path is 25,000. The same cost path to the same destination network will install EIGRP in the routing table. View Exhibitions What two conclusions can be drawn from the displayed configuration? Supported configurations The balance load of any EIGRP path with less than 3 times the metric of inherited metrics is installed in the local routing table. Any EIGRP path with a metric equal to 3 times the inherited metric is installed in the local routing table. The configuration supports equal cost load balancing. The network command requires a subnet mask to prevent automatic summary 08:00 05:00. As shown by the variance value is 3, the default variance for EIGRP is 1, no need to use the automatic summary command to prevent automatic summary. Considering that R2, R3 and R4 are properly configured, why does R1 create pycjamas with R2, R3 and R4 because the Fa0/0 interface of R1 is declared passive for EIGRP because automatic summary is enabled on R1 because there is no network command for network 192.168.1.0/24 on R1 because the IPv4 address on the Fa0/0 interface of R1 is not valid 05:00. When the auto summary command is issued in R3, the two networks summary will be calculated in R3? selecciona 2 respuestas correctas 192.168.10.0/30 172.16.3.0/24 192.0/301 68.1.0/30 172.16.0.0/16 192.168.10.0/24 05:00 as a result of using Auto Summary E THE R3 routers use a level-based network management model to group networks together based on network masks that have levels of 192.168.10.4/30 and 192.168.10.8/30 are shortened. is 192.168.10.0/24 and 172.16.3.0/24, summarised as 172.16.0.0/16. 192.168.1.0/24 Use a mask that is already level and has not yet concluded. Fill in the blank fields if desired. Help About More Fields Do not use the abbreviation ___ to cause the EIGRP router to stop sending hello packets through the 8:00 05:00 interface. What is the purpose of null0 in the path table? To prevent the router from sending EIGRP packets to act as a gateway of the last choice to distribute external paths to EIGRP to prevent the 5:00 routing loop, using the EIGRP automatic summary will cause inconsistent routing in the network in any situation. When a router in an IPv4 network has an EIGRP AS number mismatch when there is no common subnet available between nearby routers when the router in the IPv4 network is connected to an incongruous network that enables automatic summary*05:00 If there are nonadjacent IPv4 networks When there is no common subnet between adjacent EIGRP neighbors, it cannot form. Mismatched EIGRP AS number and absence Adjacent will not cause inconsistent routing. But the lack of overall routing Any three commands are the advantages of using automatic summary (select three) in favor of Por, selecciona 3 respuestas correctas, it ensures that traffic for multiple subnets uses a single path over the Internet. Improves accessibility across nonadjacent networks The route increases the number of routes in the routing table to the largest. It increases the size of the routing update, which reduces the frequency of routing updates. The routing table reduces the number of entries in the routing table to 08:00 05:00. The downside of automatic summary is that it can create access problems in incongruous networks. Remote users are experiencing connection problems when trying to access a network host 172.21.100.0/24. GigabitEthernet interface is not available. Limited The Hello timer is fixed on the GigabitEthernet 0/1 interface of R3 and is not in the neighbor, causing the neighbor's adjoining symptoms not to form. The Passive interface command is protecting the neighbouring relationship on the GigabitEthernet interface 0/0. Network 172.20.0.0 only enables that network interface. Wild card mask 0.1.255.255.255 to support both 172.20.0.0 and 172.21.0.0 in a single network statement. Assuming that EIGRP is enabled both on the router and enable automatic summary, what must be configured to ensure that R1 will be able to access the network 2.2.2.0/24? Use the Summary IP Address command to ensure that R1 recognizes the EIGRP 2.2.0 network, supports VLSM, and automatically recognizes 2.2.2.0 networks. Use the Automatic No Summary command to disable automatic summary 08:00 05:00 Network 2.1.1.0/24 and 2.2.2.0/24 as two subnet networks of Class A network 2.0.0.0/8. In this case, both routers will advertise network 2.0.0.0/8, which will cause a connection failure. Open pt activity, perform the task in the activity guide, then answer the question R1 and R2 can not create EIGRP pajamas. Down to R1 R1, R1, Fa0/0 and R2 Fa0/0 are in different networks, EIGRP down to R2 R1 Fa0/0 is not configured to send hello packets. 05:00 05:00 IPv6 EIGRP process decreased in R1 as seen: R1# Displays the ipv6 eigrp interface, the IPv6-EIGRP interface for process 1 % EIGRP 1 is in SHUTDOWN R1 # The administrator must issue a shutdown command in IPv6 router configuration mode. R1 router cannot establish neighbouring relationship with R2 on serial 0/1/0 interface What are the most likely causes of this problem? Hello moments have changed in serial 0/1/0 and prevent neighboring relationships from forming. The network that is configured on serial 0/0/0 and serial 0/1/0 of the R1 router is overlapping. Serial status 0/1/0 received EIGRP packets that came from IPv4 address 192.168.254.9 This IPv4 address is on another subnet, in contrast to the IP address configured on serial 0/1/0 of R1, the passive-interface command will prevent any relationship from occurring if the order is issued in a serial 0/1/0/0. See the exhibition Two paths to advertise to the router ISP if auto summary is disabled (select two entries) Selecciona bounty 2 respuestas correctas 10.1.0.0/16 10.1.4.0/2 8 10.1.2.0/24 10.1.4.0/24 10.1.4.0/30 05:00 if the AutoSummarize command does not disable autosummarization What commands support results? The static default path is manually configured on this router. The path to 192.168.1.1 represents the configuration of the loopback interface. The route summary has been configured manually. Learning the default path through an external process 08:00 05:00 The default maximum bandwidth that can be used for EIGRP text exchange on the interface configured by EIGRP is 08:00 05:00 What is the management phase of the externally learned EIGRP path? Routers R1 and R2 connect directly through their serial interface, and both using eigrp r1 routing protocols and R2 can ping the serial interface directly connected to their neighbors, but they can not create a pajama neighbor, EIGRP should take any action to fix this problem. Configure both routers with the same EIGRP automation number. Configure the same greeting interval between routers. Configure EIGRP to send periodic updates. Enabled In the EIGRP configuration, the command that starts the EIGRP process is followed by a number, which is the independent system number (AS) the eigrp router as the AS number must be the same on all routers that are in the same EIGRP routing domain. In this case, R2 is configured with AS 80, and R1 is configured with AS 50. 05:00 need to perform two steps to send the default path to the other EIGRP router (two selections), por's favor, selecciona 2 respuestas correct spread default route configure router code. Make sure that automatic summary is disabled. To distribute the default path to other EIGRP routers, the new distribution static command is used to include the default path configured in the EIGRP update. Two routers, R1 and R2, share 64 kb/s links. The administrator wants to limit the bandwidth used by EIGRP between these two routers to 48 kb/s. Which commands are used on both routers to configure the new bandwidth settings, ip bandwidth, eigrp percentage, 100 75 IP, eigrp percentage bandwidth, 100 48 IP, e percent bandwidth. iigrp 64 48 ip bandwidth eigrp percentage 75 100 IP bandwidth eigrp percentage 100 64 05:00 View exhibition Router R3 receives multiple paths through the EIGRP routing protocol. Automatic summary is only enabled for network 172.21.100.0/24. Automatic summary is enabled on nearby routers. Automatic summary is disabled on a per-interface basis. AutoSummarize is disabled on R3 08:00 05:00 AutoSummary is disabled on R3, so no path to the null0 interface for network 172.21.0/16 and 192168.254.0/24 is created. Fill in the blank fields if desired. Help About More Fields Do not use the abbreviation. Chapter 7 v6 Final Score Answer Exam Congratulations, you have completed chapter 7 of CCNA 3! Hey, Hola! I have the pleasure of sharing knowledge with you on the subject of computer networks, especially what courses. Cisco CCNA related to Cisco