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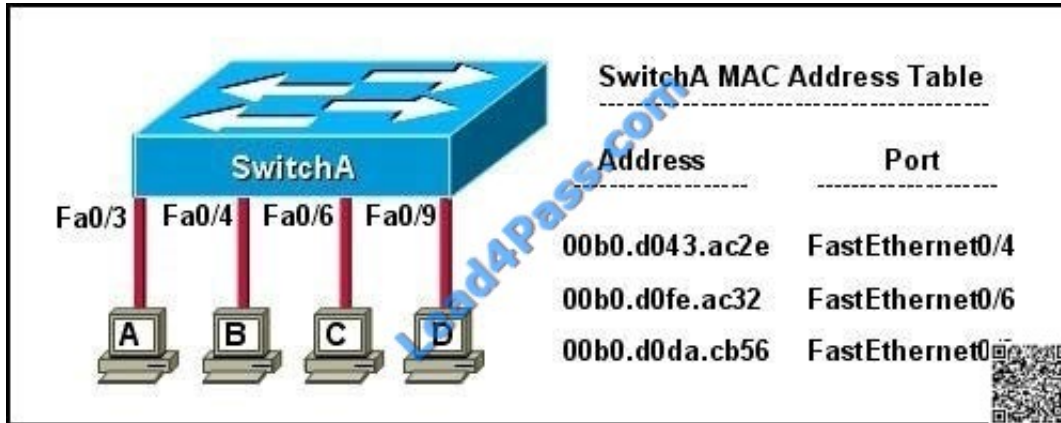
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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.



The exhibit is showing the topology and the MAC address table. Host A sends a data frame to host D. What will the switch do when it receives the frame from host A?

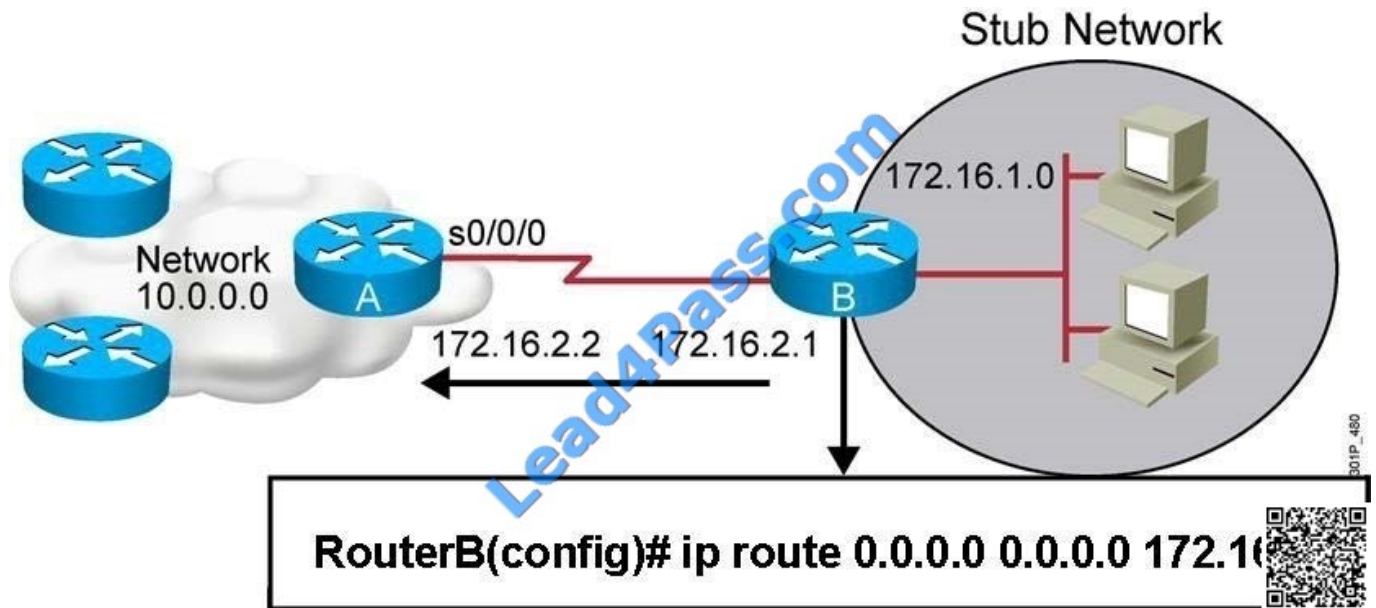
- A. The switch will add the source address and port to the MAC address table and forward the frame to host D.
- B. The switch will discard the frame and send an error message back to host A.
- C. The switch will flood the frame out of all ports except for port Fa0/3.
- D. The switch will add the destination address of the frame to the MAC address table and forward the frame to host D.

Correct Answer: A

When switch receives the data frame from the host not having the MAC address already on the MAC table, it will add the MAC address to source port on MAC address table and sends the data frame.

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.



Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. This is a default route.
- B. Adding the subnet mask is optional for the ip route command.
- C. This will allow any host on the 172.16.1.0 network to reach all known destinations beyond RouterA.
- D. This command is incorrect, it needs to specify the interface, such as s0/0/0 rather than an IP address.
- E. The same command needs to be entered on RouterA so that hosts on the 172.16.1.0 network can reach network 10.0.0.0.

Correct Answer: AC

This is obviously the default value for the route which is set between the routers and since it is entered in such a manner that it ensures connectivity between the stub network and any host lying beyond RouterA.

QUESTION 3

To allow or prevent load balancing to network 172.16.3.0/24, which of the following commands could be used in R2? (Choose two.)



Instructions

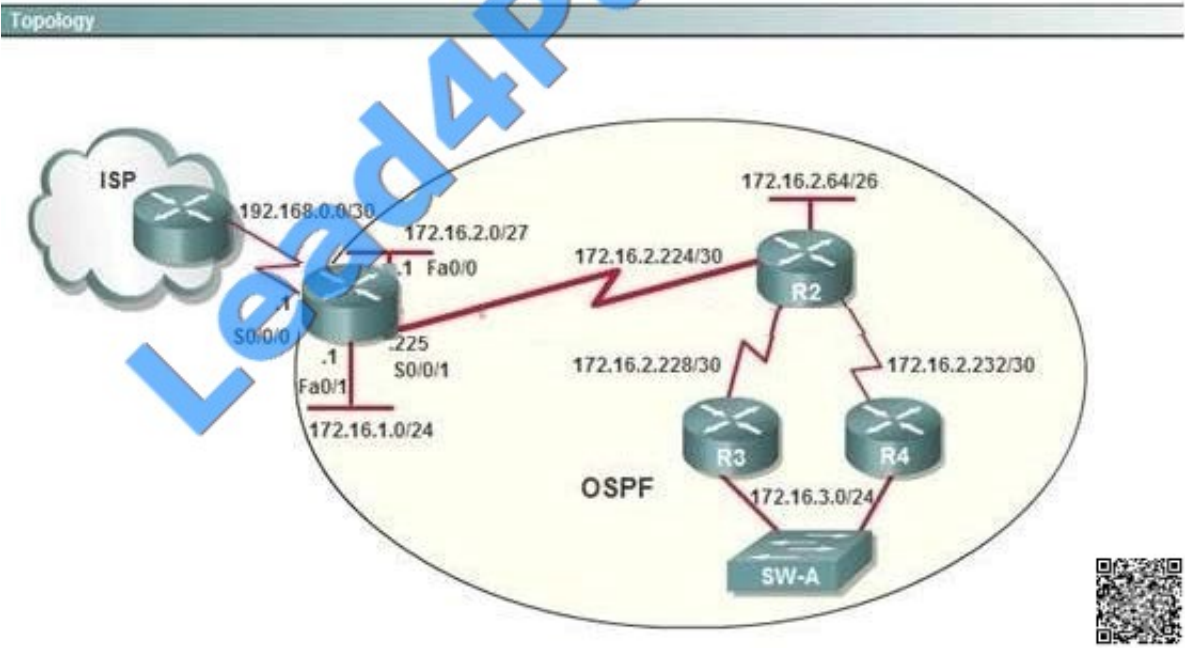
This item contains several questions that you must answer. You can view these questions by clicking on the corresponding button to the left. Changing questions can be accomplished by clicking the numbers to the left of each question. In order to complete the questions, you will need to refer to the topology.

To gain access to the topology, click on the topology button at the bottom of the screen. When you have finished viewing the topology, you can return to your questions by clicking on the Questions button to the left.

Each of the windows can be minimized by clicking on the [-]. You can also reposition a window by dragging it by the title bar.

Scenario

Refer to the topology. Using the information shown, answer the four questions shown on the Questions tab.



- A. R2(config-if)#clock rate
- B. R2(config-if)#bandwidth
- C. R2(config-if)#ip ospf cost
- D. R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority
- E. R2(config-router)#distance ospf

Correct Answer: BC

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_white_paper09186a0080094e9e.shtml#t6



The cost (also called metric) of an interface in OSPF is an indication of the overhead required to send packets across a certain interface. The cost of an interface is inversely proportional to the bandwidth of that interface. A higher bandwidth indicates a lower cost. There is more overhead (higher cost) and time delays involved in crossing a 56k serial line than crossing a 10M Ethernet line. The formula used to calculate the cost is:

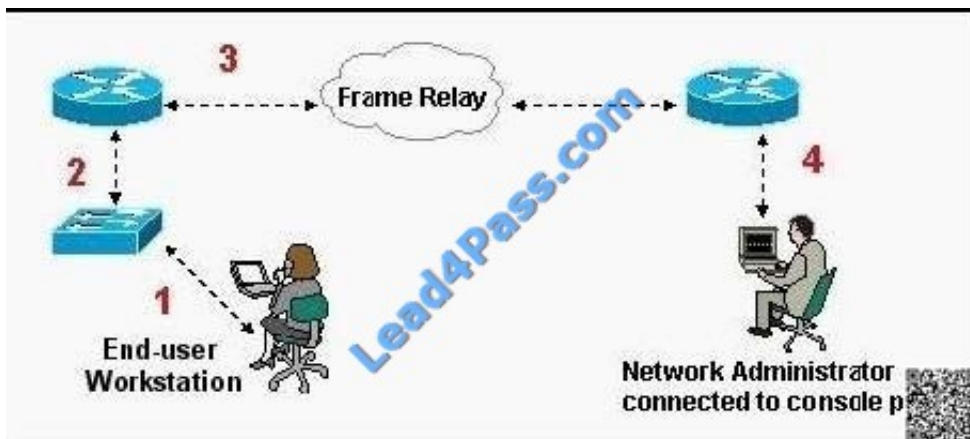
$$\text{Cost} = 1000000000 / \text{bandwidth in bps}$$

For example, it will cost $10^8 / 10^7 = 10$ to cross a 10M Ethernet line and will cost $10^8 / 1544000 = 64$ to cross a T1 line.

By default, the cost of an interface is calculated based on the bandwidth; you can force the cost of an interface with the `ip ospf cost interface` subconfiguration mode command.

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.



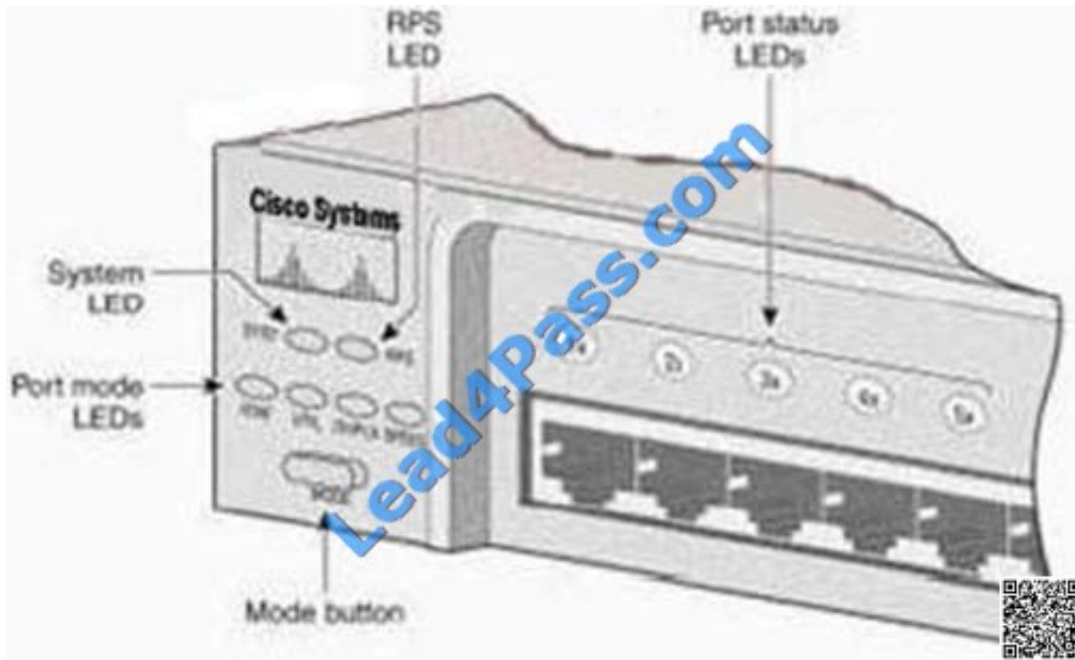
What kind of cable should be used to make each connection that is identified by the numbers shown?

- A. 1 - Ethernet Crossover cable 2 - Ethernet straight-through cable 3 - Fiber Optic cable 4 - Rollover cable
- B. 1 - Ethernet straight-through cable 2 - Ethernet straight-through cable 3 - Serial cable 4 - Rollover cable
- C. 1 - Ethernet rollover cable 2 - Ethernet crossover cable 3 - Serial cable 4 - Null-modem cable
- D. 1 - Ethernet straight-through cable 2 - Ethernet Crossover cable 3 - Serial cable 4 - Rollover cable
- E. 1 - Ethernet straight-through cable 2 - Ethernet Crossover cable 3 - Serial cable 4 - Ethernet Straight-through cable

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



After the power-on-self test (POST), the system LED of a Cisco 2950 switch turns amber. What is the status of the switch?

- A. The POST was successful.
- B. The switch has a problem with the internal power supply and needs an external power supply to be attached.
- C. POST failed and there is a problem that prevents the operating system from being loaded.
- D. The switch has experienced an internal problem but data can still be forwarded at a slower rate.
- E. The switch passed POST, but all the switch ports are busy.

Correct Answer: C

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/switches/ps607/products_tech_note09186a008012591_3.shtml

Each time you power up the switch, eight Power-On Self Tests (POSTs) run automatically. POSTs check the most important system components before the switch begins to forward packets. When the switch begins the POST, the port status

LEDs display amber for two seconds, and then display green. As each test runs, the port status LEDs go out. 1x is the first to go out. The port status LEDs for ports 2x through 8x go out sequentially as the system completes a test. When the

POST completes successfully, the port status LEDs go out. This indicates that the switch is operational. If a test fails, the port status LED associated with the test displays amber.

The system LED also displays amber.

NotE. From Cisco IOS Software Release 11.2(8.5) SA6 onwards, the port and system LEDs both remain amber after a POST failure. In the earlier Cisco IOS Software Releases, only the LEDs of failed linked ports remained amber.



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