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QUESTION 1

What happens when computers on a private network attempt to connect to the Internet through a Cisco router running PAT?

- A. The router uses the same IP address but a different TCP source port number for each connection.
- B. An IP address is assigned based on the priority of the computer requesting the connection.
- C. The router selects an address from a pool of one-to-one address mappings held in the lookup table.
- D. The router assigns a unique IP address from a pool of legally registered addresses for the duration of the connection.

Correct Answer: A

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/security/asa/asa82/configuration/guide/nat_staticpat.html

Static PAT translations allow a specific UDP or TCP port on a global address to be translated to a specific port on a local address. That is, both the address and the port numbers are translated. Static PAT is the same as static NAT, except that it enables you to specify the protocol (TCP or UDP) and port for the real and mapped addresses. Static PAT enables you to identify the same mapped address across many different static statements, provided that the port is different for each statement. You cannot use the same mapped address for multiple static NAT statements. Port Address Translation makes the PC connect to the Internet but using different TCP source port.

QUESTION 2

Some routers have been configured with default routes. What are some of the advantages of using default routes? (Choose two)

- A. They establish routes that will never go down.
- B. They keep routing tables small.
- C. They require a great deal of CPU power.
- D. They allow connectivity to remote networks that are not in the routing table
- E. They direct traffic from the internet into corporate networks.

Correct Answer: BD

Cisco administration 101: What you need to know about default routes Reference:
<http://www.techrepublic.com/article/cisco-administration-101-what-you-need-to-know-about- default-routes/>

QUESTION 3



Refer to the output of the corporate router routing table shown in the graphic.

```
Corp#show ip route
...
Gateway of last resort is not set

C 192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/1
C 192.168.14.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 192.168.15.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0.102
C 192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0.117
R 192.168.21.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.15.2, 00:00:05, Serial0/0.102
R 192.168.21.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.15.2, 00:00:05, Serial0/0.102
R 192.168.21.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.20.2, 00:00:25, Serial0/0.117
R 192.168.21.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.20.2, 00:00:25, Serial0/0.117
R 192.168.21.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.20.2, 00:00:25, Serial0/0.117
R 192.168.214.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.14.2, 00:00:22, FastEtherne
```

The corporate router receives an IP packet with a source IP address of 192.168.214.20 and a destination address of 192.168.22.3.

What will the router do with this packet?

- A. It will encapsulate the packet as Frame Relay and forward it out interface Serial 0/0.117.
- B. It will discard the packet and send an ICMP Destination Unreachable message out interface FastEthernet 0/0.
- C. It will forward the packet out interface Serial 0/1 and send an ICMP Echo Reply message out interface serial 0/0.102.
- D. It will change the IP packet to an ARP frame and forward it out FastEthernet 0/0.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Which three statements are true about the operation of a full-duplex Ethernet network? (Choose three.)

- A. There are no collisions in full-duplex mode.
- B. A dedicated switch port is required for each full-duplex node.
- C. Ethernet hub ports are preconfigured for full-duplex mode.
- D. In a full-duplex environment, the host network card must check for the availability of the network media before transmitting.
- E. The host network card and the switch port must be capable of operating in full-duplex mode.



Correct Answer: ABE

Half-duplex Ethernet is defined in the original 802.3 Ethernet and Cisco says you only use one wire pair with a digital signal running in both directions on the wire. It also uses the CSMA/CD protocol to help prevent collisions and to permit retransmitting if a collision does occur. If a hub is attached to a switch, it must operate in half-duplex mode because the end stations must be able to detect collisions. Half-duplex Ethernet--typically 10BaseT--is only about 30 to 40 percent efficient as Cisco sees it, because a large 10BaseT network will usually only give you 3- to 4Mbps--at most. Full-duplex Ethernet uses two pairs of wires, instead of one wire pair like half duplex. Also, full duplex uses a point-to-point connection between the transmitter of the transmitting device and the receiver of the receiving device, which means that with full-duplex data transfer, you get a faster data transfer compared to half duplex. And because the transmitted data is sent on a different set of wires than the received data, no collisions occur. The reason you don't need to worry about collisions is because now Full-duplex Ethernet is like a freeway with multiple lanes instead of the single-lane road provided by half duplex. Full- duplex Ethernet is supposed to offer 100 percent efficiency in both directions; this means you can get 20Mbps with a 10Mbps Ethernet running full duplex, or 200Mbps for FastEthernet.

QUESTION 5

What does a host on an Ethernet network do when it is creating a frame and it does not have the destination address?

- A. Drops the frame
- B. Sends out a Layer 3 broadcast message
- C. Sends a message to the router requesting the address
- D. Sends out an ARP request with the destination IP address

Correct Answer: D

In this case, it will send out an ARP request for MAC address of the destination IP (assuming it doesn't already have it in its table) and then address it to the destination's MAC address.

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