CCNA Interviews questions Papers:

**As system administrator, you type “debug ipx sap” and receive the following lines as part of the IOS response: type 0×4, “HELLO2″, 199.0002.0003.0006 (451), 2 hops type 0×4, “HELLO1″, 199.0002.0003.0008 (451), 2 hops What does “0×4″ signify?**

\* That is a Get Nearest Server response.

\* That it is a General query.

\* That it is a General response.

\* That it is a Get Nearest Server request.

Correct answer: A

**To monitor IP igrp traffic, you can use “debug IP igrp transaction” or “debug IP igrp events”. How do you display information about IPX routing update packets?**

\* debug routing

\* debug ipx transaction

\* debug ipx routing activity

\* debug ipx events

Correct answer: C

**To monitor ipx traffic on a network, what command would you use?**

\* debug ipx transaction

\* show ipx traffic

\* show ipx events

\* display ipx traffic

Correct answer: B

**What command would you use to find out the names of Novell servers on a network?**

\* show ipx servers

\* show ipx hosts

\* show ipx sap

\* show ipx nodes.

Correct answer: A

**The “ipx delay number” command will allow an administrator to change the default settings. What are the default settings?**

\* For LAN interfaces, one tick; for WAN interfaces, six ticks

\* For LAN interfaces, six ticks; for WAN interfaces, one tick

\* For LAN interfaces, zero ticks; for WAN interfaces, five ticks

\* For LAN interfaces, five ticks; for WAN interfaces, zero Ticks

Correct answer: A

The default is–for LAN interfaces, one tick; for WAN interfaces, six ticks

As a system administrator, you need to set up one Ethernet interface on the Cisco router to allow for both sap and Novell-ether encapsulations. Which set of commands will accomplish this?

\* interface ethernet 0.1 ipx encapsulation Novell-ether ipx network 9e interface ethernet 0.2 ipx network 6c

\* interface ethernet 0 ipx encapsulation Novell-ether ipx network 9e interface ethernet 0 ipx encapsulation sap ipx network 6c

\* interface ethernet 0.1 ipx encapsulation Novell-ether interface ethernet 0.2 ipx encapsulation sap

\* interface ethernet 0.1ipx encapsulation Novell-ether ipx network 9e interface ethernet 0.2 ipx encapsulation sap ipx network 6c

Correct answer: D

The following commands setup the subinterfaces to allow for two types of encapsulation: interface ethernet 0.1 ipx encapsulation Novell-ether ipx network 9e interface ethernet 0.2 ipx encapsulation sap ipx network 6c

**What does the “IPX maximum-paths 2″ command accomplish?**

\* It enables load sharing on 2 paths if the paths are equal metric paths.

\* It sets up routing to go to network 2.

\* It is the default for Cisco IPX load sharing.

\* It enables load sharing on 2 paths if the paths are unequal metric paths.

Correct answer: A

It enables load sharing on 2 paths if the paths are equal metric paths. The default is 1 path and the maximum is 512 paths.

You want to enable both arpa and snap encapsulation on one router interface. How do you do this?

\* The interface can handle multiple encapsulation types with no extra configuration.

\* Assign two network numbers, one for each encapsulation type.

\* Enable Novell-ether to run multiple encapsulation types.

\* Both arpa and snap are enabled by default so you don’t have to configure anything.

Correct answer: B

To assign multiple network numbers, you usually use subinterfaces. A sample configuration follows: ipx ethernet 0.1 ipx encapsulation novell-ether ipx network 9e interface ethernet 0.2 ipx encapsulation sap ipx network 6c

By default, Cisco routers forward GNS SAPs to remote networks.

\* False

\* True

Correct answer: A

GNS is Novell’s protocol to Get Nearest Server. If there is a server on the local network, that server will respond. If there isn’t, the Cisco router has to be configured to forward the GNS SAP.

**To prevent Service Advertisements (SAPs) from flooding a network, Cisco routers do not forward them. How are services advertised to other networks?**

\* Each router builds its own SAP table and forwards that every 60 seconds.

\* Each router assigns a service number and broadcasts that.

\* SAPs aren’t necessary with Cisco routers.

\* Cisco routers filter out all SAPs.

Correct answer: A

Cisco routers build SAP tables and forward the table every 60 seconds. All SAPs can’t be filtered even with 4.x since NDS and time synchronization uses SAPs.

Novell’s implementation of RIP updates routing tables every \_\_\_\_ seconds.

\* 60

\* 90

\* 10

\* 30

Correct answer: A

Novell’s RIP updates routing tables every 60 seconds, Apple’s RTMP is every 10 seconds, routers ARP every 60 seconds, IGRP signal every 90 seconds, and Banyan VINES signals every 90 seconds.

In Novell’s use of RIP, there are two metrics used to make routing decisions. Select the two metrics.

\* Ticks.

\* Hops

\* Loops

\* Counts

Correct answer: A &B

It first uses ticks (which is about 1/18 sec.); if there is a tie, it uses hops; if hops are equal, then it uses an administratively assigned tiebreaker.

**What is the Cisco name for the encapsulation type used on a serial interface?**

\* HDLC

\* SDLC

\* SAP

\* SNAP

Correct answer: A

**“arpa” is used by the Cisco IOS for which encapsulation types?**

\* Ethernet\_II

\* Ethernet\_802.3

\* Ethernet\_802.2

\* Ethernet\_SNAP

Correct answer: A

**Novell’s IPX and Cisco’s IOS name their protocols differently. Cisco uses sap for Ethernet\_802.2, Token-Ring, and Novell’s FDDI\_802.2. Cisco uses snap for Ethernet\_SNAP, Token-Ring\_SNAP, and FDDI\_SNAP. Cisco uses arpa for Ethernet\_II and, finally the default is Novell-ether for Novell’s Ethernet\_802.3. “snap” is used by the Cisco IOS for which encapsulation types?**

\* Ethernet\_SNAP

\* Token-Ring\_SNAP

\* FDDI\_SNAP

\* Novell-SNAP

\* Novell-FDDI.

Correct answer: A,B &C

**Novell’s IPX and Cisco’s IOS name their protocols differently. Cisco uses sap for Ethernet\_802.2, Token-**Ring, and Novell’s FDDI\_802.2. Cisco uses snap for Ethernet\_SNAP, Token-Ring\_SNAP, and FDDI\_SNAP. Cisco uses arpa for Ethernet\_II and, finally the default is Novell-ether for Novell’s Ethernet\_802.3.15 “sap” is used by the Cisco IOS for which encapsulation types?

\* Ethernet\_802.2

\* Token-Ring

\* FDDI\_SNAP

\* Ethernet\_802.3

\* FDDI\_802.2

Correct answer: A,B &E

**Novell’s IPX and Cisco’s IOS name their protocols differently. Cisco uses sap for Ethernet\_802.2, Token-Ring, and Novell’s FDDI\_802.2. Cisco uses snap for Ethernet\_SNAP, Token-Ring\_SNAP, and FDDI\_SNAP. Cisco uses arpa for Ethernet\_II and, finally the default is Novell-ether for Novell’s Ethernet\_802.3. Which type of Ethernet framing is used for TCP/IP and AppleTalk?**

\* Ethernet 802.3

\* Ethernet 802.2

\* Ethernet II

\* Ethernet SNAP

Correct answer: D

Ethernet 802.3 is used with NetWare versions 2 through 3.11, Ethernet 802.2 is used with NetWare 3.12 and later plus OSI routing, Ethernet II is used with TCP/IP and DECnet, and Ethernet SNAP is used with TCP/IP and AppleTalk.

**Which type of Ethernet framing is used for TCP/IP and DECnet?**

\* Ethernet 802.3

\* Ethernet 802.2

\* Ethernet II

\* Ethernet SNAP

Correct answer: C

Ethernet 802.3 is used with NetWare versions 2 through 3.11, Ethernet 802.2 is used with NetWare 3.12 and later plus OSI routing, Ethernet II is used with TCP/IP and DECnet, and Ethernet SNAP is used with TCP/IP and AppleTalk.

**You are a system administrator on a NetWare network, you are running NetWare 4.11 and you cannot communicate with your router. What is the likely problem?**

\* NetWare 4.11 defaults to 802.2 encapsulation.

\* NetWare 4.11 defaults to 802.3 encapsulation

\* Cisco routers only work with NetWare 3.11.

\* NetWare 3.11 defaults to 802.2 encapsulation.

Correct answer: A

The default encapsulation on Cisco routers is Novell Ethernet\_802.3 and NetWare 3.12 and later defaults to 802.2 encapsulation, 3.11 and earlier defaults to 802.3.

**NetWare IPX addressing uses a network number and a node number. Which statements are true?**

\* The network address is administratively assigned and can be up to 16 hexadecimal digits long.

\* The node address is always administratively assigned.

\* The node address is usually the MAC address.

\* If the MAC address is used as the node address, then IPX eliminates the use of ARP.

Correct answer: A, C &D

The network address can be up to 16 hexadecimal digits in length. The node number is 12 hexadecimal digits. The node address is usually the MAC address. An example IPX address is 4a1d.0000.0c56.de33. The network part is 4a1d. The node part is 0000.0c56.de33. The network number is assigned by the system administrator of the Novell network.

**Which NetWare protocol works on layer 3–network layerÃ¢â‚¬â€of the OSI model?**

\* IPX

\* NCP

\* SPX

\* NetBIOS

Correct answer: A

IPX (Internetwork Packet Exchange) is a NetWare network layer 3 protocol used for transferring information on LANs.

**Which NetWare protocol provides link-state routing?**

\* NLSP

\* RIP

\* SAP

\* NCP

Correct answer: A

NetWare Link Services Protocol (NLSP) provides link-state routing. SAP (Service Advertisement Protocol) advertises network services. NCP (NetWare Core Protocol) provides client-to-server connections and applications. RIP is a distance vector routing protocol.

**As a system administrator, you want to debug igrp but are worried that the “debug IP igrp transaction” command will flood the console. What is the command that you should use?**

\* debug IP igrp event

\* debug IP igrp-events

\* debug IP igrp summary

\* debug IP igrp events

Correct answer: D

The “debug IP igrp events” is used to only display a summary of IGRP routing information. You can append an IP address onto either command to see only the IGRP updates from a neighbor.

What does the following series of commands accomplish? router igrp 71 network 10.0.0.0 router igrp 109 network 172.68.7.0

\* It isolates networks 10.0.0.0 and 172.68.7.0.

\* It loads igrp for networks 109 and 71.

\* It disables RIP.

\* It disables all routing protocols.

Correct answer: A

It isolates network 10.0.0.0 and 172.68.7.0 and associates autonomous systems 109 and 71 with IGRP. IGRP does not disable RIP, both can be used at the same time.

**In the command “router igrp 109″ what does 109 signify?**

\* an autonomous system

\* any network number which the router is attached to

\* the allowable length of the routing table

\* the network socket number

Correct answer: A

The Cisco IOS global configuration command “router igrp xxx” is used to configure the Interior Gateway Routing Protocol. In this case, the 109 is called the process-id , which can also be used for an autonomous system number.

**IGRP supports a feature that allows traffic to be distributed among up to 6 (4 default) paths to provide greater overall throughput and reliability. What is this called?**

\* unequal-cost load balancing

\* equal-cost load balancing

\* proportionate load balancing

\* low cost load balancing

Correct answer: A

An unequal-cost load balancing is used to provide alternate paths for data distribution on an internetwork. Cisco developed this method to use unused or under utilized links to increase bandwidth and network availability.

**IGRP uses flash updates, poison reverse updates, holddown times, and split horizon. How often does it broadcast its routing table updates?**

\* 90 seconds

\* 10 seconds

\* 30 seconds

\* 45 seconds

Correct answer: A

**The command “show IP protocol” displays which information?**

\* routing timers

\* network information

\* contents of the IP routing table

\* information about all known network and subnetworks

Correct answer: A & B

“show IP protocol” displays routing timers and network information. “show IP route” displays the routing table with information about all known networks and subnetworks.

When using RIP, routing updates are broadcast every \_\_\_\_ seconds.

\* 30

\* 10

\* 60

\* 90

Correct answer: A

Novell’s RIP updates routing tables every 60 seconds, Apple’s RTMP is every 10 seconds, routers ARP every 60 seconds, DECnet hosts and IGRP signal every 15 seconds, and Banyan VINES signals every 90 seconds.

**An autonomous system can only exist if all routers in that system meet which criteria?**

\* interconnected

\* run the same routing protocol

\* assigned same autonomous system number

\* run IGRP only

\* run RIP only

Correct answer: A,B &C

An autonomous system is a set of routers and networks under the same administration. Each router must be interconnected, run the same routing protocol, and assigned the same autonomous system number. The network Information Center (NIC) assigns a unique autonomous system number to enterprises.

A default route is analogous to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* default gateway

\* static route

\* dynamic route

\* one-way route

Correct answer: A

A default route is analogous to a default gateway. It is used to reduce the length of routing tables and to provide complete routing capabilities when a router might not know the routes to all other networks.