CCNA Interviews questions Papers:

Identify the 3 characteristics of IPX RIP?

\* Distance vector

\* Does not support multiple paths

\* 60 second updates

\* Default encapsulation is SAP

\* Uses ticks and hop count as a metric

Correct answer: A C E

IPX RIP is a distance vector routing protocol, it does support multiple paths, the default encapsulation is ‘novell-ether’, it uses tick count as a primary metric and hop count as a tie breaker and it sends itÃ¢â‚¬â„¢s updates every 60 seconds.

Identify the access-list range for an extended IP access-list?

\* 800 - 899

\* 1 - 99

\* 1000 - 1099

\* 100 - 199

Correct answer: D

IP extended access-lists use the number range of 100-199.

Identify the X.25 addressing standard?

\* X.121

\* X.25a

\* ITU-1

\* Q933a

Correct answer: A

The X.25 layer 3 addressing standards is X.121.

Identify 3 features of IGRP?

\* Composite metric

\* New horizon

\* Flash updates

\* 60 periodic updates

\* Poison reverse

Correct answer: A C E

IGRP uses a composite metric made up of bandwidth and delay by default, it updates every 60 seconds and will trigger an update if the topology changes.

Where is the backup configuration file stored?

\* RAM

\* ROM

\* Console

\* NVRAM

Correct answer: D

One location to store the backup configuration is NVRAM.

Identify the correct pair of Novell Ethernet encapsulation and Cisco terminology?

\* Ethernet II, Snap

\* Ethernet 802.3, Novell-Ether

\* Ethernet SNAP, Arpa

\* Ethernet 802.2, Snap

Correct answer: B

The default IPX LAN encapsulation is Novell-Ether which is 802.3

Identify 3 characteristics regarding IP access-lists?

\* Can be configured as a standard access-list

\* Can be run from another router running IP

\* Can be configured as a named access-list

\* Are the same as IPX access-lists

\* Can be configured as an extended access-list

Correct answer: A C E

There are 3 types of IP access-lists; standard, extended and named. Named access-lists can be either standard or extended depending on how they are configured.

Identify 3 ways in which a router can be configured?

\* TFTP

\* Nvram

\* Ping

\* Console

\* Trace

Correct answer: A B D

Changes to the configuration can be entered via the console, a config stored in NVRAM or on a TFTP server. Trace and ping are tools to verify connectivity.

A traffic light is an example of what type of mechanism?

\* Collision detection

\* Flow control

\* Sequence numbering

\* Network management

Correct answer: B

A Traffic light is an example of flow control.

Windowing is a type of?

\* Negative acknowledgement

\* Address resolution

\* Layer transition mechanism

\* Flow control

Correct answer: D

Windowing allow the sender and receiver to dictate how much information that can be received prior to an acknowledgement. It is a form of flow control.

Identify the 2 types of access-list filters that control SAP traffic?

\* Novell-ether

\* Arpa

\* Input-sap-filter

\* Round-robin

\* Output-sap-filter

Correct answer: C E

SAP’s can be blocked by 2 methods; inbound and outbound.

Identify the 3 guidelines for routers in the same autonomous system?

\* Must be configured for IGRP or RIP

\* Interconnected

\* Assigned the same autonomous system number

\* Configured for the same routing protocol

\* Must be same model of router

Correct answer: B C D

Autonomous system must be interconnected, assigned the same AS # and configured with the same routing protocol.

Identify the hardware component used to store buffers, tables, running-configuration etc?

\* NVRAM

\* ROM

\* RAM

\* Flash

Correct answer: C

RAM is the dynamic memory area. ROM contains the boot strap code, NVRAM contains the startup-config and Flash contains the IOS.

Identify 3 UDP characteristics?

\* Reliable communication protocol

\* Applications that use UDP must incorporate reliability

\* Connection-less oriented

\* Incorporates no handshaking

Correct answer: B C D

UPD is a layer 4 Transport protocol. It is connection-less because it does establish a connection therefore the 3 step handshake is not needed, it does NOT implement any flow control or acknowledgments. Any application that uses UDP must incorporate any needed reliability.

Identify the IPX standard access-list number range?

\* 600 - 699

\* 1000 - 1099

\* 1 - 99

\* 100 - 199

\* 800 - 899

Correct answer: E

IPX standard access-list range is 800-899.

Which OSI layer provides best effort end to end packet delivery?

\* Data-Link

\* Presentation

\* Network

\* Transport

\* Physical

\* Application

Correct answer: C

Layer 3 the Network layer performs this function.

Identify the 2 methods to modify the routers boot sequence?

\* Setup program

\* Boot system commands

\* RXBoot

\* Config-register

Correct answer: B D

‘Boot system’ command the ‘config-register’ are used to manipulate the boot sequence.

Identify the 3 pieces of hardware you would not install to prevent broadcasts?

\* Switch

\* Repeater

\* Bridge

\* Router

Correct answer: A B C

Router are implemented not only to break up networks into smaller segments but they are used to block broadcasts.

Identify 2 features of PPP PAP authentication?

\* Username and password is sent in clear text

\* Authentication messages are sent periodically during the connection

\* More secure than CHAP

\* Remote node is control of authentication process

Correct answer: A D

PPP PAP authentication sends the username and passwords in clear text and the remote node initiates the authentication process.

Identify the switching method that examines the destination MAC address as the frame is being received then begins forwarding the frame prior to receiving the entire frame?

\* Fragment-free

\* Store and Forward

\* Cut-through

\* Fast forward

Correct answer: C

Cut through examines the destination MAC address and begins forwarding the frame prior to receiving the entire frame.

Identify 1 characteristic of RARP?

\* IP to MAC address translation

\* Connectionless delivery of packets

\* Can be used to initiate remote O/S load sequence

\* Generates error and control messages

Correct answer: C

Reverse Address Resolution Protocol is used to obtain a layer 3 address if the MAC address is known which then facilitates the loading of the O/S.

Identify the protocol to test connectivity without configuring any layer 3 protocols?

\* TCP

\* Ping

\* IP

\* CDP

\* Telnet

Correct answer: D

CDP can be used to verify connectivity prior to any layer 3 protocols being configured.

LMI operates between the Frame Switch and what other device?

\* CPE device

\* Another Frame Switch

\* X.25 switch

\* Novell File Server

Correct answer: A

LMI stands for local management interface. It operates between the Frame Relay switch and the customer equipment.

Identify IPX SAP and it’s purpose?

\* Sonet Access Pipe - interface to Sonet ring

\* Service Advertising Protocol - advertise services

\* Server Appletalk Protocol - appletalk directory services

\* Service Access Point - identify upper layer protocols

Correct answer: B

SAP is an Novell protocol to advertise services.

Identify the default values that make up IGRP’s composite metric?

\* Bandwidth

\* Load

\* Reliability

\* MTU

\* Delay

Correct answer: A E

IGRP can be configured to use all 5 within it’s metric. By default it uses bandwidth and delay.

Identify the default serial encapsulation?

\* ISDN

\* HDLC

\* SDLC

\* Frame Relay

\* PPP

Correct answer: B

The default serial encapsulation is HDLC.

Identify the purpose of ARP?

\* Avoiding routing loops

\* Determining a workstation’s IP address

\* Sending a directed broadcast

\* Determining a workstation’s MAC address

Correct answer: D

ARP is used to find a devices MAC address given an IP address.

What is the purpose of the DLCI?

\* Identifies the remote routers

\* Contained with a 802.2 frame for routing purposes

\* Used with PPP during authentication

\* Identifies the PVC in a Frame Relay network

Correct answer: D

DLCI stands for Data Link Connection Identifier. It identifies the local PVC.

Identify 3 characteristics of the Network layer (OSI layer 3)?

\* Connection oriented

\* Path determination

\* Supports multiplexing

\* Manages sessions

\* Packet forwarding

Correct answer: B C E

The network layer is responsible for routing which entails learning the paths, selecting the best path and forwarding the packet. Because it services multiple layer 4 protocols it multiplexes.

Identify 3 characteristics of switches?

\* Increase available bandwidth

\* Decrease broadcast traffic

\* Support full duplex in a multipoint topology

\* Make forwarding decision using MAC address

\* Create collision domains

Correct answer: A D E

Switches operate at layer 2. They increase bandwidth by reducing the number of devices sharing the media. They isolate collisions. Like a bridge they forward traffic based upon layer 2 address/ MAC address.