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The switch port connected to the router is incorrectly configured as an access port.**Answer: B**QUESTION 148Which protocol provides a method of sharing VLAN configuration information between switches?A. VTPB. STPC. ISLD. 802.1Q E. VLSMAnswer: AExplanation:Understanding VLAN Trunk Protocol (VTP) **http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk689/technologies_tech_note09186a0080094c52.shtml**IntroductionVLAN Trunk Protocol (VTP) reduces administration in a switched network. When you configure a new VLAN on one VTP server, the VLAN is distributed through all switches in the domain. This reduces the need to configure the same VLAN everywhere. VTP is a Cisco-proprietary protocol that is available on most of the Cisco Catalyst series products.QUESTION 149Refer to the exhibit. What is the most appropriate summarization for these routes?A. 10.0.0.0 /21B. 10.0.0.0 /22C. 10.0.0.0 /23D. 10.0.0.0 /24**Answer: B**QUESTION 150The network administrator has been asked to give reasons for moving from IPv4 to IPv6. What are two valid reasons for adopting IPv6 over IPv4? (Choose two.)A. no broadcastB. change of source address in the IPv6 headerC. change of destination address in the IPv6 headerD. Telnet access does not require a passwordE. autoconfigurationF. NATAnswer: AE Explanation:Six Benefits Of IPv6**http://www.networkcomputing.com/ipv6/six-benefits-of-ipv6/230500009**With IPv6, everything from appliances to automobiles can be interconnected. But an increased number of IT addresses isn't the only advantage of IPv6 over IPv4. In honor of World IPv6 Day, here are six more good reasons to make sure your hardware, software, and services support IPv6.More Efficient Routing IPv6 reduces the size of routing tables and makes routing more efficient and hierarchical. IPv6 allows ISPs to aggregate the prefixes of their customers' networks into a single prefix and announce this one prefix to the IPv6 Internet. In addition, in IPv6 networks, fragmentation is handled by the source device, rather than the router, using a protocol for discovery of the path's maximum transmission unit (MTU).More Efficient Packet ProcessingIPv6's simplified packet header makes packet processing more efficient. Compared with IPv4, IPv6 contains no IP-level checksum, so the checksum does not need to be recalculated at every router hop. Getting rid of the IPlevel checksum was possible because most link-layer technologies already contain checksum and error-control capabilities. In addition, most transport layers, which handle end-to-end connectivity, have a checksum that enables error detection.Directed Data Flows IPv6 supports multicast rather than broadcast. Multicast allows bandwidth-intensive packet flows (like multimedia streams) to be sent to multiple destinations simultaneously, saving network bandwidth. Disinterested hosts no longer must process broadcast packets. In addition, the IPv6 header has a new field, named Flow Label, that can identify packets belonging to the same flow. Simplified Network Configuration Address auto-configuration (address assignment) is built in to IPv6. A router will send the prefix of the local link in its router advertisements. A host can generate its own IP address by appending its link-layer (MAC) address, converted into Extended Universal Identifier (EUI) 64-bit format, to the 64 bits of the local link prefix.Support For New ServicesBy eliminating Network Address Translation (NAT), true end-to-end connectivity at the IP layer is restored, enabling new and valuable services. Peer-to-peer networks are easier to create and maintain, and services such as VoIP and Quality of Service (QoS) become more robust.Security IPSec, which provides confidentiality, authentication and data integrity, is baked into in IPv6. Because of their potential to carry malware, IPv4 ICMP packets are often blocked bycorporate firewalls, but ICMPv6, the implementation of the Internet Control Message Protocol for IPv6, may be permitted because IPSec can be applied to the ICMPv6 packets.QUESTION 151The network technician is planning to use the 255.255.255.224 subnet mask on the network. Which three valid IP addresses can the technician use for the hosts? (Choose three.)A. 172.22.243.127B. 172.22.243.190C. 172.22.243.191D. 192.168.1.160E. 10.17.64.34F. 10.16.33.98**Answer: BEF** QUESTION 152Which of these represents an IPv6 link-local address?A. FE80::380e:611a:e14f:3d69B. FE81::280f:512b:e14f:3d69C. FEFE:0345:5f1b::e14d:3d69D. FE08::280e:611:a:f14f:3d69Answer: AExplanation: Understanding IPv6 Link Local AddressReference: **http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk872/technologies_configuration_example09186a0080ba1d07.shtmlThe purpose of this document is to provide an understanding of IPv6 Link-local address in a network. A linklocal address is an IPv6 unicast address that can be automatically configured on any interface using the linklocal prefix FE80::/10 (1111 1110 10) and the**

interface identifier in the modified EUI-64 format. Link-local addresses are not necessarily bound to the MAC address (configured in a EUI-64 format). Link-local addresses can also be manually configured in the FE80::/10 format using the ipv6 address link-local command.QUESTION 153Refer to the graphic and routing table for router R1. Based on the output of the R1# show ip route command and the information presented in the graphic, which of the following is a potential routing problem?A. the use of summarization for discontiguous networksB. the use of CIDR with a routing protocol that does not support itC. the use of VLSM with a routing protocol that does not support itD. the use of the no auto-summary command with a protocol that does not support summarizationE. the use of the ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 command with a routing protocol that does not support it
Answer: AQUESTION 154What are three characteristics of the OSPF routing protocol? (Choose three.)A. It converges quickly.B. OSPF is a classful routing protocol.C. It uses cost to determine the best route.D. It uses the DUAL algorithm to determine the best route.E. OSPF routers send the complete routing table to all directly attached routers.F. OSPF routers discover neighbors before exchanging routing information.**Answer: ACF**QUESTION 155An administrator is troubleshooting a problem between routers that are using different versions of RIP. Which two commands would provide information about which version of RIP was being sent and received on an interface? (Choose two.)A. show ip protocolsB. show ip route ripC. show interfacesD. debug rip routingE. debug ip rip**Answer: AE**QUESTION 156Refer to the exhibit. You are connected to the router as user Mike. Which command allows you to see output from the OSPF debug command?A. terminal monitB. show debuggingC. show sessionsD. show ip ospf interface**Answer: A**QUESTION 157Refer to the exhibit. Host A has tested connectivity to a remote network. What is the default gateway for host A?A. 10.16.176.1B. 192.168.1.6C. 192.168.1.1D. 172.16.182.1Answer: D!!!RECOMMEND!!!
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