CCNA: CISCO Certified Network Associate Study Guide Bonus Exam for Ancillaries

1. The primary architectural model for networks is?
   A. Cisco's three-layer hierarchical model.
   B. Department of Defense (DoD) model.
   C. Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model.
   D. TCP/IP model.

   Answer: C
2. Cisco's three-layer model is used for which of the following?
   A. Help in network design.
   B. Network implementation.
   C. Maintaining any size network.
   D. All of the above.

   Answer: D
3. If you wanted to have 16 subnets with a Class C network ID, which subnet mask would you use?
   A. 255.255.255.252
   B. 255.255.255.248
   C. 255.255.255.240
   D. 255.255.255.255

   Answer: C
4. Which of the following would be considered a benefit of the OSI and Cisco models?
   A. Grouping various simple network operations into one large complex task.
   B. Grouping various network operations into distinct functionional layers that require changes in all layers if a change is made in any one of the layers.

C. Changing one layer without having to change all layers.

D. Defining proprietary interfaces.

Answer: C

5. True or false: One of the primary functions of OSI specifications is to enable data transfer between disparate hosts.

   A. True

   B. False

   Answer: A

6. The upper layers of the OSI model are responsible for what?

   A. Applications communicating between hosts.

   B. Applications communicating between each other on the same device.

   C. Networks communicating between hosts.

   D. Networks communicating between each other.

   Answer: A

7. True or False: The OSI upper layers are fully knowledgeable of the networking functions performed by the lower layers and participate in network address resolution.

   A. True

   B. False

   Answer: B

   Explanation: The OSI upper layers know nothing about networking functions of the lower layers.

8. The OSI lower layers are responsible for what?

   A. Data transfer on the physical media

   B. Data transfer through routers and/or switches

   C. Segmentation and reassembly of the data stream

   D. All of the above

   Answer: D.

   Explanation: The four bottom layers of the OSI model define how data is transferred through a physical wire or through

switches and routers, and how to rebuild a data stream from a transmitting host to a destination host's application.

9. The Application layer is responsible for which of the following?

   A. Framing

   B. Data encryption, compression, and translation services

   C. File, print, message, database, and application services

   D. End-to-end connections

   Answer: C

10. Which of the following is NOT associated with the Application layer?

   A. MPEG

   B. WWW

   C. SMTP

   D. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

   Answer: A

11. Which of the following are associated with the Presentation layer?

   A. PICT

   B. SQL

   C. JPEG

   D. MPEG

   E. RPC

   F. X Window

   G. ASP

   Answer: A, B, & C.

12. Segmentation and reassembly of data from the upper-layer applications occurs at what layer?

   A. The Application layer

   B. The Presentation layer

   C. The Session layer

   D. The Transport layer

Answer: D

13. What prevents a sending host on one side of the connection from overflowing the buffers in the receiving host?

    A. Resistors

    B. Flow control

    C. BRI

    D. Full duplex

    Answer: B

14. What controls how much information is transferred from one end to the other?

    A. Broadcast domains

    B. IEEE

    C. Windowing

    D. Bit registers

    Answer: C

15. Which command is used to manually encrypt passwords on a Cisco router?

    A. Router#service password-encryption

    B. Router(config)#service-password-encryption

    C. Router(config)#service password-encryption

    D. Router(config)#set password encrypt on

    Answer: C

    Explanation: To manually encrypt your password, use the service password-encryption command from the Router(config)# prompt.

16. What is the difference between data packets and route update packets?

    A. Data packets update neighbor routers about network connections and router update packets and used to transport user data.

    B. Data packets transport user data through the internetwork and route update packets are used to update neighbor routers about network connections.

C. Data packets are used to transport inter-router data between routers and router update packets update previous information.

D. Data packets are used to transmit network addresses and router update packets are used to transmit changes to host addresses.

Answer: B

17. Select the correct statements:

A. Routers break up broadcast domains.

B. Routers break up collision domains.

C. Routers use physical addresses to forward frames on a network.

D. Routers use access lists to control security on packets entering or exiting various interfaces.

Answer: A, B, & D

18. Name the two sublayers and the specification number of the IEEE Ethernet Data Link layer:

A. _____

B. _____

Answer: A: Media Access Control (MAC) 802.3

B: Logical Link Control (LLC) 802.2

19. True or False: Switches and bridges both work at the network layer.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B.

Explanation: False. Switches and bridges both work at the Data Link layer and filter the network using hardware (MAC) addresses.

20. The correct subnet mask for CIDR value /25 is:

A. 255.255.252.0

B. 255.255.255.192

C. 255.255.255.128

D. 255.255.254.0

Answer: C

21. Which OSI layer is responsible for combining bits into bytes and bytes into frames?

    A. The Transport layer

    B. The Network layer

    C. The Data Link layer

    D. The Physical layer

    Answer: C

22. State the term applied to each layer's Protocol Data Unit (PDU):

    A. Transport layer: _____

    B. Network layer: _____

    C. Data Link layer: _____

    D. Physical layer: _____

    Answer:

    A: Transport layer: Segment

    B: Network layer: Packet

    C: Data Link layer: Frame

    D: Physical layer: Bits

23. State the three layers in the Cisco hierarchical model:

    A. _____

    B. _____

    C. _____

    Answer:

    A: Core layer

    B: Distribution layer

    C: Access layer

24. The recommended maximum length of a 10BaseT cable is?

    A. 100 meters

    B. 185 meters

C. 500 meters

D. 1000 meters

Answer: A

25. What type of connector do serial connectors on a Cisco router use?

A. DB9 to DB15

B. AUI

C. Proprietary Cisco 60-pin serial connector

D. RS232

Answer: C

26. Which of the following are Layer 2 switch functions?

A. Address learning.

B. Network learning.

C. Forward/filter decisions

D. Loop avoidance

Answer: A, C, and D

27. What happens if a destination hardware address is not listed in the MAC database of a switch?

A. The frame is deleted.

B. The frame is transmitted out of the interface on which it was received.

C. The frame is broadcasted out of all active interfaces.

D. The frame is broadcasted out of all active interfaces except the interface on which it was received.

Answer: D

28. Which of the following will prevent a broadcast storm?

A. Forward/Filter decisions

B. Address learning

C. Bridges

D. Loop avoidance scheme

Answer: D

29. Which protocol will find all links in a network and shut down redundant links?

A. STP

B. UTP

C. NFS

D. DIX

Answer: A

30. In any given network, how many *root bridges* may exist?

A. Two

B. One

C. As many as there are connections to the network.

D. Three

Answer: B

31. Name the four Spanning-Tree port states:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

Answer:

A: Blocking

B: Listening

C: Learning

D: Forwarding

32. Name the three switching modes:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

Answer:

A: Store and forward

B: Cut-through

C: FragmentFree

33. Which of the switching modes checks the first 64 bytes of a frame for fragmentation before forwarding?

    A. Store and forward

    B. Cut-through

    C. FragmentFree

    Answer: C

34. Which of the switch modes waits until the complete data frame is received before forwarding?

    A. Store and forward

    B. Cut-through

    C. FragmentFree

    Answer: A

35. Which of the switching modes waits for the destination hardware address to be received, looks up the destination address in the MAC filter table, and then forwards the frame?

    A. Store and forward

    B. Cut-through

    C. FragmentFree

    Answer: B

36. Name the four layers of the DoD reference model:

    A. _____

    B. _____

    C. _____

    D. _____

    Answer:

    A: Process/Application layer

    B: Host-to-Host layer

    C: Internet layer

    D: Network Access layer

37. Telnet is a terminal _____ protocol.

    Answer: emulation

38. Which of the following protocols allows two difference types of file systems to interoperate?

A. TFTP

B. NFS

C. LPD

D. DNS

Answer: B

39. Which of the following protocols allows a diskless workstation to learn its own IP address and the IP address and host name of a server?

A. DHCP

B. BootP

C. FTP

D. UDP

Answer: B

40. Which of the following information can be provided by a DHCP server?

A. IP address

B. Subnet mask

C. Domain name

D. Default gateway (routers)

E. DNS

F. WINS information

G. All of the above.

Answer: G

41. Which of the following protocols creates a *virtual circuit* to transmit data?

A. UDP

B. TCP

C. IP

D. ICMP

Answer: B

42. Match the following protocols with their port numbers:

A.	FTP: _____	port 144
B.	News: _____	port 23
C.	Telnet: _____	port 69
D.	TFTP: _____	port 53
E.	DNS: _____	port 21
F.	POP3: _____	port 110
G.	UDP: _____	port 6
H.	TCP: _____	port 17

Answer:

A: FTP: port 21

B: News: port 144

C: Telnet: port 23

D: TFTP: port 69

E: DNS: port 53

F: POP3: port 110

G: UDP: port 17

H: TCP: port 6

43. Which protocol is used to find the hardware address of a host from a known IP address?

A. RARP

B. ARP

C. DNS

D. DHCP

Answer: B

44. The binary equivalent of the decimal number 192 is:

A. 11100000

B. 11000000

C. 01000000

D. 10000000

Answer: B

45. What are the four simple steps that Cisco recommends for network troubleshooting?

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

Answer:

A: Ping the loopback (127.0.0.1)

B. Ping the IP address of the host NIC

C. Ping the IP address of the default gateway

D. Ping a device on a different subnet

46. When discussing reserved IP addresses which of the following is interpreted to mean "all networks?"

A. Node address of all 1s

B. Network address of all 1s

C. Network address of all 0s

D. Node address of all 0s

Answer: B

47. Which of the following are methods of connection to a Cisco router?

A. Console port

B. Telnet

C. Auxiliary port

D. All of the above

Answer: D

48. True or false: When a router first powers up it will look for and load a valid configuration file from *flash memory*.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

Explanation: When a router first powers up it will look for and load the Cisco IOS from flash memory.

49. What two options are available when using the setup mode?

A. Primary Management and Extended mode

B. Primary Management and Basic Setup mode

C. Basic Management and Extended Setup mode

D. Extended Management and Extended Basic mode

Answer: C

50. Which mode enables you to view and change the configuration of a Cisco router?

A. Basic Management mode

B. Extended Setup mode

C. User mode

D. Privileged mode

Answer: D

51. The running-config is stored in what memory?

A. NVRAM

B. DRAM

C. Flash memory

D. Short-term memory

Answer: B

52. What command mode must you be in if you wish to change the configuration of a router?

A. User mode

B. Administrative Exec mode

C. Privileged mode

D. Superuser mode

Answer: C

Explanation: Privileged mode allows a user to both view and change the configuration of a router.

53. When setting the auxiliary password what command must you remember to use so the router will prompt for authentication?

A. `Logon`

B. `Login`

C. `Authentication`

D. `Password`

Answer: B

54. Which command is used to manually encrypt your passwords?

A. `Manual encryption`

B. `Manual-encryption`

C. `Service password encryption`

D. `Service password-encryption`

Answer: D

55. Which command is used to enable an interface?

A. `No shutdown`

B. `Interface turn on`

C. `Interface turn-on`

D. `No shut-down interface`

Answer: A

56. What is the default administrative distance of a static route if you use an exit interface instead of a next hop address?

A. 1

B. 0

C. 15

D. 110

Answer: B

Explanation: The default administrative distance of a static route is 0 if you use an exit interface instead of a next hop address.

57. Which of the following information will enable a router to route packets?

A. Possible routers to all remote networks

B. The best route to each remote network

C. How to maintain and verify routing information

D. The destination address

E. The neighbor routers from which it can learn about remote networks

F. All of the above.

Answer: F

58. True or False: Routers, by default, only know about their directly-connected networks.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

59. When using default routing, what command must you use so that remote subnets not listed in the routing table will not be dropped?

A. `ip route`

B. `classful`

C. `ip classless`

D. `do not drop`

Answer: C

60. _____ is the process of an administrator manually adding routes in each router's routing table.

Answer: Static routing

61. _____ is used to send packets with a remote destination network not in the routing table to the next hop router.

Answer: Default routing

62. _____ is the process of using protocols to find and update routing tables on routers.

Answer: Dynamic routing

63. On what type of networks can default routing be used?

A. Dynamic

B. Static

C. Stub

D. Homogeneous

Answer: C

Explanation: You can only use default routing on stub networks-those with only one exit path out of the network.

64. State the definition of an autonomous system (AS).

_____

Answer: An autonomous system (AS) is a collection of networks under a common administrative domain.

65. For what purpose is an administrative distance (AD) used?

A. To administer a remote network

B. To administer a remote router

C. To rate the trustworthiness of a remote network

D. To rate the trustworthiness of routing information received on a router from a neighbor router

Answer: D

66. State the three classes of routing protocols:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

Answer:

A: Distance vector routing protocols.

B: Link state routing protocols.

C: Hybrid routing protocols.

67. In OSPF routing, what do you call two or more routers that have an interface on a common network, such as two routers on a point-to-point serial link?

Answer: Neighbors

68. Correctly identify the type of routing protocols required for the following protocols:

A. EIGRP: _____

B. IGRP: _____

C. RIP: _____

D. OSPF: _____

Answer:

A. EIGRP: Hybrid or Advanced Distance Vector

B: IGRP: Distance vector

C: RIP: Distance vector

D: OSPF: Link state

69. RIP uses only _____ to determine the best path to an internetwork.

Answer: hop count

70. RIP can perform load balancing for up to how many equal-cost links?

A. One

B. Two

C. Four

D. Six

Answer: D

71. What is the default maximum hop count for RIP?

A. One

B. Six

C. Fifteen

D. Sixteen

Answer: C

72. A solution for routing loop problems that reduces incorrect routing information and routing overhead in a distance-vector network by not enabling information to be sent back in the direction from which it was received is known as _____.

Answer: Split horizon.

73. _____ _____ _____ are messages transmitted by a router back to the originator after route poisoning has occurred.

Answer: Poison reverse updates.

74. _____ prevent regular update messages from reinstating a route that has gone down.

Answer: Holddowns

75. State three instances when triggered updates will reset the holddown timer:

    A. _____

    B. _____

    C. _____

    Answer:

    A: The holddown timer expires

    B: The router receives a processing task proportional to the number of links in the internetworks

    C: Another update is received indicating the network status has changed.

76. True or False: RIP version 1 uses only classful routing and RIP version 2 uses classless routing.

    A. True

    B. False

    Answer. A

77. State three different timers that RIP uses to regulate its performance:

    A. _____

    B. _____

    C. _____

    Answer:

    A: Route update timer

    B: Route invalid timer

    C: Route flush timer.

78. Which of the following is the correct command to turn on the RIP protocol?

    A. `turnon rip`

    B. `turn-on rip`

    C. `router rip`

    D. `router rip turn-on`

Answer: C

79. Which of the following statements is correct when describing IGRP?

    A. IGRP is an open distance-vector routing protocol.

    B. IGRP is a Cisco proprietary distance-vector routing protocol.

    C. IGRP is a Cisco proprietary link-state routing protocol.

    D. IGRP is an open link-state routing protocol.

    Answer: B

80. What is the default setting for IGRP update timers?

    A. 10 seconds.

    B. 30 seconds.

    C. 60 seconds.

    D. 90 seconds.

    Answer: D

81. What is the default setting for IGRP invalid timers?

    A. The same as the update period

    B. Twice the update period

    C. Three times the update period

    D. Four times the update period

    Answer: C

82. What is the default setting for IGRP holddown timers?

    A. The same as the update period plus 10 seconds

    B. Three times the update timer period plus 10 seconds

    C. Three times the update timer period plus 30 seconds

    D. The same as the update period plus 30 seconds

    Answer: B

83. What is the default setting for IGRP flush timers?

    A. Seven times the routing update period

    B. Six times the routing update period plus 10 seconds

    C. Six times the routing update period plus 30 seconds

D. Three times the routing update period plus 10 seconds

Answer: A

84. True or False: Using route distribution, routers within an autonomous system can use different AS numbers to communicate routing information.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

Explanation: All routers within an autonomous system must use the same AS number or they will not communicate with routing information unless route redistribution is used.

85. True or False: A VLAN is a logical grouping of network users and resources connected to administratively defined port on a switch.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

86. Name two different types of links in a switched environment:

A. _____

B. _____

Answer:

A: Access links

B: Trunk links

87. _____ uniquely assigns a user-defined ID to each frame on a switched network with VLANs configured.

Answer: Frame tagging

88. What method(s) can be used to identify which frames belong to which VLANs:

A. Inter switch Link (ISL)

B. Spanning Tree

C. 802.1q

D. VLAN database

Answer: A and C

89. What allows you to make a single switch port part of multiple VLANs at the same time?

A. STP

B. Intra-VLAN routing

C. Trunking

D. Frame Tagging

Answer: C

90. Name the three different modes of operation within a VTP domain?

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

Answer:

A: Server

B: Client

C: Transparent

91. Which of the following is used to store a Cisco router's IOS by default?

A. Flash memory

B. NVRAM

C. RAM

D. DRAM

Answer: A

92. Which of the following is used to store a router and switch configuration?

A. Flash memory

B. NVRAM

C. RAM

D. DRAM

Answer: B

93. _____ is used to control how the router boots up.

Answer: The configuration register

94. True or False: *0x* in the configuration register means that the digits that follow are in hexadecimal.

    A. True

    B. False

    Answer: A

95. True or False: Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) is a proprietary protocol designed by Cisco to help administrators collect information about both locally attached and remote devices.

    A. True

    B. False

    Answer: A

96. Which of the following commands is used to display global parameters for the CDP timer and holdtime?

    A. `sh cdp nei`

    B. `sh cdp`

    C. `sh nei`

    D. `sh cdp neighbor detail`

    Answer: B

97. What is the default VTP Mode of operation for all Cisco catalyst switches?

    A. Server

    B. Agent

    C. Client

    D. Neighbor

    Answer: A

98. The _____ command shows the hop or hops that a packet traverses on it way to a remote device.

    Answer: `traceroute`

99. The _____ command is used to provide name resolution on the router on which it was built.

    Answer: `ip host`

100. You want to use a routing protocol that utilizes the benefits of both distance vector and link state. Which routing protocol will you use?

A. UDP

B. RIP

C. EIGRP

D. OSPF

Answer: C

101. What conditions must be met for Neighborship establishment?

A. Hello or ACK received

B. AS numbers mismatch

C. AS numbers match

D. Identical metrics (M values)

E. Identical metrics (K values)

Answer: A, C and E

102. True or False: Routers that belong to different AS automatically share routing information and they don't become neighbors.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

103. True or False: EIGRP uses the Dynamic Update Algorithm (DUAL) for selecting and maintaining the best path to each remote network.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

Explanation: EIGRP uses Diffusing Update Algorithm (DUAL).

104. By default EIGRP uses a combination of which metrics for route determination?

A. Bandwidth

B. Delay

C. Load

D. Reliability

E. Desirability

F. Hello

G. Neighborship

Answer: A and B

Explanation: By default EIGRP uses only bandwidth and delay of the line by default. EIGRP can be configured to use load and reliability as two additional metrics.

105. True or False: The Autonomous Systems (AS) can be dynamically assigned in OSPF because of the Dijkstra algorithm.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

106. True or False: OSPF is a Cisco proprietary routing protocol created by CCIE #1020, Paul Dijkstra.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

Explanation: OSPF is an open standards routing protocol and uses the Dijkstra algorithm to find the shortest path. CCIE lore tells us that the first CCIE was #1025.

107. True or False: SPF tree calculation is used by switches to prevent loops in a switched LAN network.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

108. Which type of OSPF network will elect a backup designated router? (Choose two.)

A. Broadcast Multi-access

B. Non-broadcast multi-access

C. Point-to-point

D. Broadcast multipoint

E. Stub

Answer: A and B

109. True or False: Compared to RIP in larger networks, OSPF introduces significant routing overhead, however the convergence times are reduced.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

Explanation: OSPF reduces routing overhead and decreases convergence times when compared to RIP in larger networks.

110. Which command will prevent EIGRP from sending or receiving Hello packets on a given interface?

Answer: Router(config-router)#passive-interface *int*

111. True or False: An EIGRP route table records information about routers with which Neighborship relationships have been formed.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

Explanation: A route table stores the routes that are currently used to make routing decision.

112. How is EIGRP implemented on a router?

A. ip route eigrp as

B. router ip eigrp as

C. router eigrp process-id

D. router eigrp as

Answer: D

113. True or False: Named access lists are an exclusive replacement for extended IP access lists.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

Explanation: Named access lists are an alternative to both standard and extended access lists.

114. What is the default administrative distance of OSPF?

A. 90

B. 100

C. 110

D. 120

Answer: C

115. Which command is used to display OSPF information for one or all OSPF processes running on the router?

Answer: Lab_A#show ip ospf

116. Which command summarizes the pertinent OSPF information regarding neighbors and the adjacency state?

Answer: Lab_A#show ip ospf neighbor

117. The access list type that only examines the source IP address in a packet, is:

A. Source Access List

B. Standard Access Lists

C. Extended Access Lists

D. Simple Access Lists

Answer: B

118. Indicate whether the following statements are either true or false.

A. Packets are always compared to each line of the access list in sequential order.

B. Packets are compared to all lines of the access list.

C. There is an implicit "deny" at the beginning of each access list.

Answer:

A: True

B: False. Packets are compared with lines of the access list only until a match is made.

C: False. There is an implicit "deny" at the end of each access list.

119. Extended access lists (IP) check for which of the following?

A. Source IP address

B. Destination IP address

C. Protocol field

D. Port number

Answer: A, B, C, and D

120. Standard access lists (IP) check for which of the following?

A. Source IP address

B. Destination IP address

C. Protocol field

D. Port number

Answer: A

121. _____ are used with access lists to specify a host, network, or part of a network.

Answer: Wildcards

122. _____ is located at the subscribers premises.

Answer: Customer Premises Equipment (CPE)

123. The _____ is the last responsibility of the service provider.

Answer: Demarcation (demarc)

124. The _____ connects the demarc to the closest switching office.

Answer: Local loop

125. The _____ connects the customer to the provider's switching network.

Answer: Central Office (CO)

Explanation: Central Office (CO) is also sometimes referred to as a Point-of-Presence (POP).

126. _____ is a set of digital services that transmit voice and data over existing phone lines.

Answer: Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)

127. _____ was created to be used as a connection-oriented protocol at the Data Link layer for use with X.25.

Answer: Link Access Procedure, Balanced (LAPB)

128. _____ is a proprietary connection-oriented protocol used at the Data Link layer and carries no identification of the type of protocol being carried inside its encapsulation.

Answer: High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC)

129. Name the four components of PPP:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

Answer:

A: EIA/TIA-232-C

B: HDLC

C: LCP

D: NCP

130. State the two methods of authentication that can be used with PPP links:

A. _____

B. _____

Answer:

A: Password Authentication Protocol (PAP)

B: Challenge Authentication Protocol (CHAP)

131. Frame Relay provides a communications interface between which of the following?

A. Demarc and the CO

B. Demarc and the local loop

C. DTE and DCE

D. DTE and the CO

Answer: C

132. Frame Relay virtual circuits are identified by which of the following?

A. VPI

B. DLCI

C. VCI

D. CSU/DSU

Answer: B

133. _____ identify the virtual circuit (PVC or SVC) to the routers and provider's switches participating in the Frame Relay network.

Answer: DLCIs

134. _____ is a signaling standard between a CPE device (router) and a frame switch and is responsible for managing and maintaining status between these devices.

Answer: Local Management Interface (LMI)

135. Beginning with which IOS version is the LMI type auto-sensed?

A. IOS version 11.2

B. IOS version 12

C. IOS version 10.5

D. None of the above

Answer: A

136. Name the three different LMI types:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

Answer:

A: Cisco

B: ANSI

C: ITU-T (Q933a)

137. Which of the following are ways to map IP devices to DLCIs?

A. Use the `inverse-arp` function.

B. Use the Frame Relay `map` command.

C. Use the Frame Relay `dlci` command.

D. Use the `arp` function.

Answer: A and B

138. _____ is typically used with ISDN to provide data encapsulation, link integrity, and authentication.

Answer: PPP

139. State the use of the following ISDN protocols that begin with the letters listed below:

A. Protocols beginning with the letter E: _____

B. Protocols beginning with the letter I: _____

C. Protocol beginning with the letter Q: _____

Answer:

A: Deal with using ISDN on the existing telephone network.

B: Deal with concepts, aspects, and services.

C: Cover switching and signaling.

140. Which of the following correctly identifies ISDN BRI:

A. 1B+2D

B. 2B+1D

C. 1B+23D

D. 23B+D1

Answer: B

141. Which of the following correctly identifies ISDN PRI:

A. 1B+2D

B. 2B+1D

C. 1B+23D

D. 23B+D1

Answer: D

142. _____ is used to allow two or more Cisco routers to dial an ISDN dial-up connection on an as-needed basis.

Answer: Dial-On-Demand Routing (DDR)

143. Which of the following correctly identifies the two types of operating systems that can run on Cisco switches?

A. IOS-based

B. Map-based

C. Set-based

D. Flash-based

Answer: A, and C

144. Identify the three configuration options available for Cisco switches?

A. Command Line Interface (CLI)

B. Web-based using the Visual Switch Manager (VSM)

C. Original menu system

D. Plug-and-play

Answer: A, B, and C

145. Which type of cable should be used when connecting between Cisco switches?

A. Straight-through

B. Cross-over

C. Null modem

D. Cisco proprietary DB9

Answer: B

146. A Catalyst switch is configured by default to be what type of server?

A. VTY

B. VTP

C. VPI

D. VCI

Answer: B

147. Bridges and switches use which of the following to filter a network?

A. Network addresses.

B. Network addresses and subnet masks

C. ATM addresses

D. MAC addresses

Answer: D

148. True or False: When configuring a Cisco switch both the `duplex` command and the `simplex` command can be used.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

Explanation: You can only set the `duplex` command on the 1900 switch as all ports are fixed speeds.