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QUESTION 1

What is the first 24 bits in a MAC address called?

A. NIC

B. BIA

C. OUI

D. VAI

Correct Answer: C

An Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) is a 24-bit number that uniquely identifies a vendor, manufacturer, or other organization globally or worldwide. They are used as the first 24 nits of the MAC address to uniquely identify a particular piece of equipment.

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ACL 1J2
access-list 102 deny tcp  172.21.1.1 0.0 0.255 any eq 80
access-list 102 deny ip any any

RouterA#sho ip int
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 192.168.1.144/20
  Broadcast address is 255.255.255.255
  Address determined by DHCP
  MTU is 1500 bytes
  Helper address is not set
  Directed broadcast forwarding is enabled
  Outgoing access list is 1U2
  Inbound  access list is not set
  Proxy ARP is enabled
```

An attempt to deny web access to a subnet blocks all traffic from the subnet. Which interface command immediately removes the effect of ACL 102?

A. no ip access-class 102 in

B. no ip access-class 102 out

C. no ip access-group 102 in

D. no ip access-group 102 out

E. no ip access-list 102 in

Correct Answer: D

The "ip access-group" is used to apply and ACL to an interface. From the output shown, we know that the ACL is applied to outbound traffic, so "no ip access-group 102 out" will remove the effect of this ACL.

QUESTION 3

Which two of these statements are true of IPv6 address representation? (Choose two.)

A. There are four types of IPv6 addresses: unicast, multicast, anycast, and broadcast.

B. A single interface may be assigned multiple IPv6 addresses of any type.

C. Every IPv6 interface contains at least one loopback address.

D. The first 64 bits represent the dynamically created interface ID.

E. Leading zeros in an IPv6 16 bit hexadecimal field are mandatory.

Correct Answer: BC

A single interface may be assigned multiple addresses of any type (unicast, anycast, multicast).

Every IPv6-enabled interface must contain at least one loopback and one link-local address.

Optionally, every interface can have multiple unique local and global addresses.

Reference: IPv6 Addressing at a Glance ?Cisco PDF

QUESTION 4

What are the possible trunking modes for a switch port? (Choose three.)

A. transparent

B. auto

C. on

D. desirable

E. client

F. forwarding

Correct Answer: BCD

These are the different types of trunk modes:

ON: This mode puts the port into permanent trunk mode and negotiates to convert the link into a trunk link. The port becomes a trunk port even if the adjacent port does not agree to the change.

OFF: This mode puts the port into permanent non-trunk mode and negotiates to convert the link into a non-trunk link.

The port becomes a non-trunk port even if the adjacent port does not agree to the change.

Desirable: This mode causes the port to actively attempt to convert the link into a trunk link. The port becomes a trunk port if the adjacent port is set to on, desirable, or auto mode.

Auto: This mode enables the port to convert the link into a trunk link. The port becomes a trunk port if the adjacent port is set to on or desirable mode. This is the default mode for Fast and Gigabit Ethernet ports.

Nonegotiate: This mode puts the port into permanent trunk mode, but does not allow the port to generate Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP) frames. The adjacent port must be configured manually as a trunk port to establish a trunk link.

QUESTION 5

Which two are features of IPv6? (Choose two.)

A. anycast

B. broadcast

C. multicast

D. podcast

E. allcast

Correct Answer: AC

IPv6 addresses are classified by the primary addressing and routing methodologies common in networking: unicast addressing, anycast addressing, and multicast addressing. A unicast address identifies a single network interface. The Internet Protocol delivers packets sent to a unicast address to that specific interface.

An anycast address is assigned to a group of interfaces, usually belonging to different nodes. A packet sent to an anycast address is delivered to just one of the member interfaces, typically the nearest host, according to the routing

protocol\\\'s definition of distance. Anycast addresses cannot be identified easily, they have the same format as unicast addresses, and differ only by their presence in the network at multiple points. Almost any unicast address can be employed as an anycast address. A multicast address is also used by multiple hosts, which acquire the multicast address destination by participating in the multicast distribution protocol among the network routers. A packet that is sent to a multicast address is delivered to

all interfaces that have joined the corresponding multicast group.

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