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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router# show ip dhcp conflict
IP address          Detection method    Detection time
172.15.1.32         Ping                Feb 16 1998 12:28 PM
172.15.1.64         Gratuitous ARP      Feb 23 1998 08:12 AM
```

Which rule does the DHCP server use when there is an IP address conflict?

A. The address is removed from the pool until the conflict is resolved.

B. The address remains in the pool until the conflict is resolved.

C. Only the IP detected by Gratuitous ARP is removed from the pool.

D. Only the IP detected by Ping is removed from the pool.

E. The IP will be shown, even after the conflict is resolved.

Correct Answer: A

An address conflict occurs when two hosts use the same IP address. During address assignment, DHCP checks for conflicts using ping and gratuitous ARP. If a conflict is detected, the address is removed from the pool. The address will not

be assigned until the administrator resolves the conflict.

(Reference: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_1/iproute/configuration/guide/1cddhcp.html)

QUESTION 2

Which IPv6 address is the equivalent of the IPv4 interface loopback address 127.0.0.1?

A. ::1

B. ::

C. 2000::/3

D. 0::/10

Correct Answer: A

In IPv6 the loopback address is written as, ::1

This is a 128bit number, with the first 127 bits being \'0\\' and the 128th bit being \'1\\'. It\\'s just a single address, so could also be written as ::1/128.

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch1# show mac-address-table
Dynamic Addresses Count: 19
Secure Addresses (User-defined) Count: 0
Static Addresses (User-defined) Count: 0
System Self Addresses Count: 41
Total MAC addresses: 50
Non-static Address Table:
Destination Address     AddressType     VLAN     Destination Port
------------------      -----------     ----     ----------------
0010.0de0.e289          Dynamic          1       FastEthernet0/1
0010.7b00.1540          Dynamic          2       FastEthernet0/5
0010.7b00.1545          Dynamic          2       FastEthernet0/5
0060.5cf4.0076          Dynamic          1       FastEthernet0/1
0060.5cf4.0077          Dynamic          3       FastEthernet0/1
0060.5cf4.1315          Dynamic          1       FastEthernet0/1
0060.70cb.f301          Dynamic          2       FastEthernet0/1
0060.70cb.3f01          Dynamic          5       FastEthernet0/2
00e0.1e42.9978          Dynamic          4       FastEthernet0/1
00e0.1e9f.3900          Dynamic          3       FastEthernet0/1
0060.70cb.33f1          Dynamic          6       FastEthernet0/3
0060.70cb.103f          Dynamic          6       FastEthernet0/4

<output omitted>

Switch1# show cdp neighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater

Device ID       Local Intrfce    Holdtime    Capability    Platform    Port ID
Switch2         Fas 0/1          157            S          2950-12     Fas 0/1
Switch3         Fas 0/2          143            S          2950-12     Fas 0/5

Switch1#
```

Which two statements are true of the interfaces on Switch1? (Choose two.)

A. Multiple devices are connected directly to FastEthernet0/1.

B. A hub is connected directly to FastEthernet0/5.

C. FastEthernet0/1 is connected to a host with multiple network interface cards.

D. FastEthernet0/5 has statically assigned MAC addresses.

E. FastEthernet0/1 is configured as a trunk link.

F. Interface FastEthernet0/2 has been disabled.

Correct Answer: BE

Carefully observe the information given after command show. Fa0/1 is connected to Switch2, seven MAC addresses

correspond to Fa0/1, and these MAC are in different VLAN. From this we know that Fa0/1 is the trunk interface. From the information given by show cdp neighbors we find that there is no Fa0/5 in CDP neighbor. However, F0/5 corresponds to two MAC addresses in the same VLAN. Thus we know that Fa0/5 is connected to a Hub.

Based on the output shown, there are multiple MAC addresses from different VLANs attached to the FastEthernet 0/1 interface. Only trunks are able to pass information from devices in multiple VLANs.

QUESTION 4

Which three of these statements regarding 802.1Q trunking are correct? (Choose three.)

A. 802.1Q native VLAN frames are untagged by default.

B. 802.1Q trunking ports can also be secure ports.

C. 802.1Q trunks can use 10 Mb/s Ethernet interfaces.

D. 802.1Q trunks require full-duplex, point-to-point connectivity.

E. 802.1Q trunks should have native VLANs that are the same at both ends.

Correct Answer: ACE

By default, 802.1Q trunk defined Native VLAN in order to forward unmarked frame. Switches can forward Layer 2 frame from Native VLAN on unmarked trunks port. Receiver switches will transmit all unmarked packets to Native VLAN. Native VLAN is the default VLAN configuration of port. Note for the 802.1Q trunk ports between two devices, the same Native VLAN configuration is required on both sides of the link. If the Native VLAN in 802.1Q trunk ports on same trunk link is properly configured, it could lead to layer 2 loops. The 802.1Q trunk link transmits VLAN information through Ethernet.

QUESTION 5

Scenario

Refer to the topology. Your company has connected the routers R1, R2, and R3 with serial links. R2 and R3 are connected to the switches SW1 and SW2, respectively. SW1 and SW2 are also connected to the routers R4 and R5.
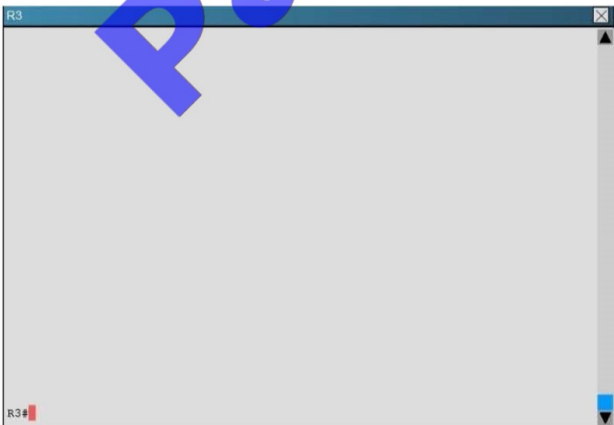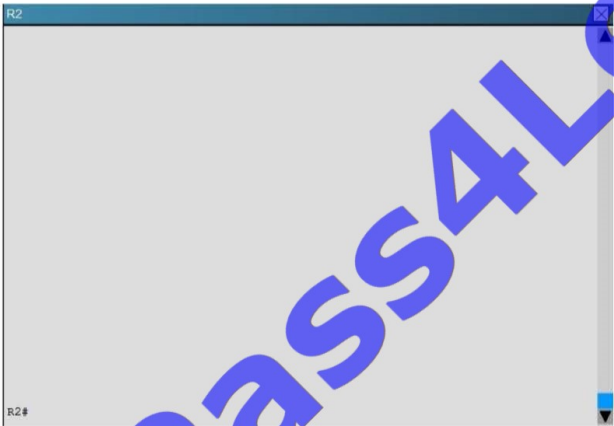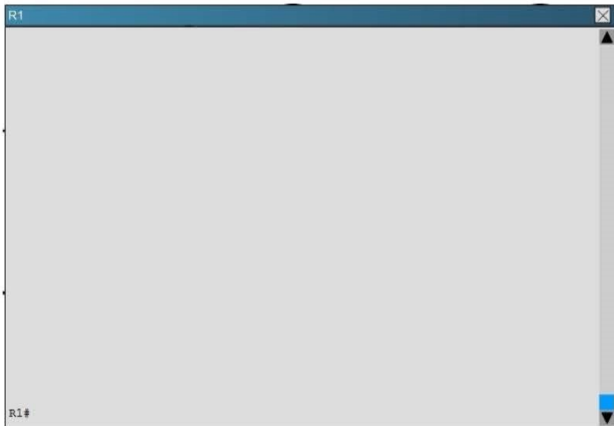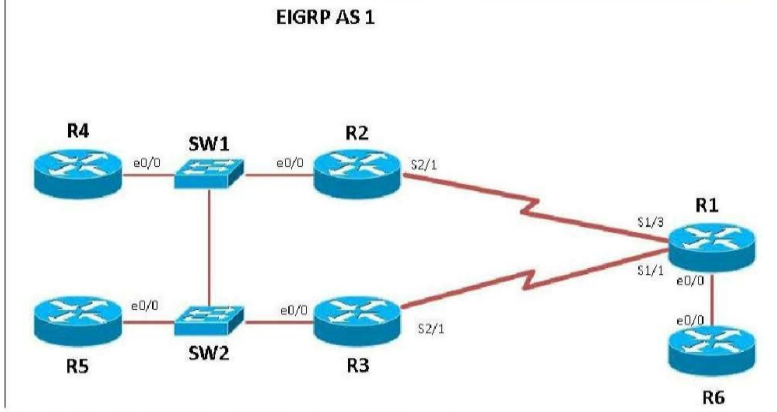
The EIGRP routing protocol is configured.

You are required to troubleshoot and resolve the EIGRP issues between the various routers.

Use the appropriate show commands to troubleshoot the issues.

Topology — EIGRP AS 1

R1#

R2#

R3#

```
R4

R4#
```

```
R5

R5#
```

```
R6

R6#
```

```
SW1

SW1#
```

Study the following output taken on R1:

R1# Ping 10.5.5.55 source 10.1.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.5.5.55, timeout is 2 seconds:

Packet sent with a source address of 10.1.1.1

....

Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

Why are the pings failing?

A. The network statement is missing on R5.

B. The loopback interface is shut down on R5.

C. The network statement is missing on R1.

D. The IP address that is configured on the Lo1 interface on R5 is incorrect.

Correct Answer: C

R5 does not have a route to the 10.1.1.1 network, which is the loopback0 IP address of R1. When looking at the EIGRP configuration on R1, we see that the 10.1.1.1 network statement is missing on R1.

R1

```
 no ip address
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial2/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial2/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
!
router eigrp 1
 network 192.168.12.0
 network 192.168.13.0
 network 192.168.16.0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server


R1#
```

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