Question 1

Which network allows devices to communicate without the need to access the Internet?

Options:

A) 1729.0.0/16

B) 172.28.0.0/16

C) 192.0.0.0/8

D) 209.165.201.0/24

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The private ranges of each class of IPv4 are listed below:

Class A private IP address ranges from 10.0.0.0 to 10.255.255.255 Class B private IP address ranges from 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255 Class C private IP address ranges from 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255 Only the network 172.28.0.0/16 belongs to the private IP address (of class B).

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What is a benefit of using a Cisco Wireless LAN Controller?

Options:

A) Central AP management requires more complex configurations

B) Unique SSIDs cannot use the same authentication method

C) It supports autonomous and lightweight APs

D) It eliminates the need to configure each access point individually

Answer:

D

Question 3

Drag drop the descriptions from the left onto the correct configuration-management technologies on the right.

Image not found or type unknown

Image not found or type unknown

Image not found or type unknown

Answer:

Image not found or type unknown

Question 4

Image not found or type unknown

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Image not found or type unknown

When configuring a WLAN with WPA2 PSK in the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller GUI, which two formats are available to select? (Choose two.) type unknown

Options:

A) ASCII

B) base64

C) binary

D) decimal

E) hexadecimal

Answer:

A, E

Question 5

Question Type: DragDrop

Drag and drop the descriptions of file-transfer protocols from the left onto the correct protocols on the right.

Answer:

Question 6

An organization has decided to start using cloud-provided services. Which cloud service allows the organization to install its own operating system on a virtual machine?

Options:

A) platform-as-a-service

B) software-as-a-service

C) network-as-a-service

D) infrastructure-as-a-service

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Below are the 3 cloud supporting services cloud providers provide to customer:

+ SaaS (Software as a Service): SaaS uses the web to deliver applications that are managed by a thirdparty vendor and whose interface is accessed on the clients' side. Most SaaS applications can be run directly from a web browser without any downloads or installations required, although some require plugins.

+ PaaS (Platform as a Service): are used for applications, and other development, while providing cloud components to software. What developers gain with PaaS is a framework they can build upon to develop or customize applications. PaaS makes the development, testing, and deployment of applications quick, simple, and cost-effective. With this technology, enterprise operations, or a thirdparty provider, can manage OSes, virtualization, servers, storage, networking, and the PaaS software itself. Developers, however, manage the applications.

+ IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service): self-service models for accessing, monitoring, and managing remote datacenter infrastructures, such as compute (virtualized or bare metal), storage, networking, and networking services (e.g. firewalls). Instead of having to purchase hardware outright, users can purchase IaaS based on consumption, similar to electricity or other utility billing.

In general, IaaS provides hardware so that an organization can install their own operating system.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two actions are performed by the Weighted Random Early Detection mechanism? (Choose two)

Options:

A) It drops lower-priority packets before it drops higher-priority packets

B) It can identify different flows with a high level of granularity

C) It guarantees the delivery of high-priority packets

D) It can mitigate congestion by preventing the queue from filling up

E) it supports protocol discovery

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) is just a congestion avoidance mechanism. WRED drops packets selectively based on IP precedence. Edge routers assign IP precedences to packets as they enter the network. When a packet arrives, the following events occur:

1. The average queue size is calculated. 2. If the average is less than the minimum queue threshold, the arriving packet is queued. 3. If the average is between the minimum queue threshold for that type of traffic and the maximum threshold for the interface, the packet is either dropped or queued, depending on the packet drop probability for that type of traffic. 4. If the average queue size is greater than the maximum threshold, the packet is dropped. WRED reduces the chances of tail drop (when the queue is full, the packet is dropped) by selectively dropping packets when the output interface begins to show signs of congestion (thus it can mitigate congestion by

preventing the queue from filling up). By dropping some packets early rather than waiting until the queue is full, WRED avoids dropping large numbers of packets at once and minimizes the chances of global synchronization. Thus, WRED allows the transmission line to be used fully at all times.

WRED generally drops packets selectively based on IP precedence. Packets with a higher IP precedence are less likely to be dropped than packets with a lower precedence. Thus, the higher the priority of a packet, the higher the probability that the packet will be delivered

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

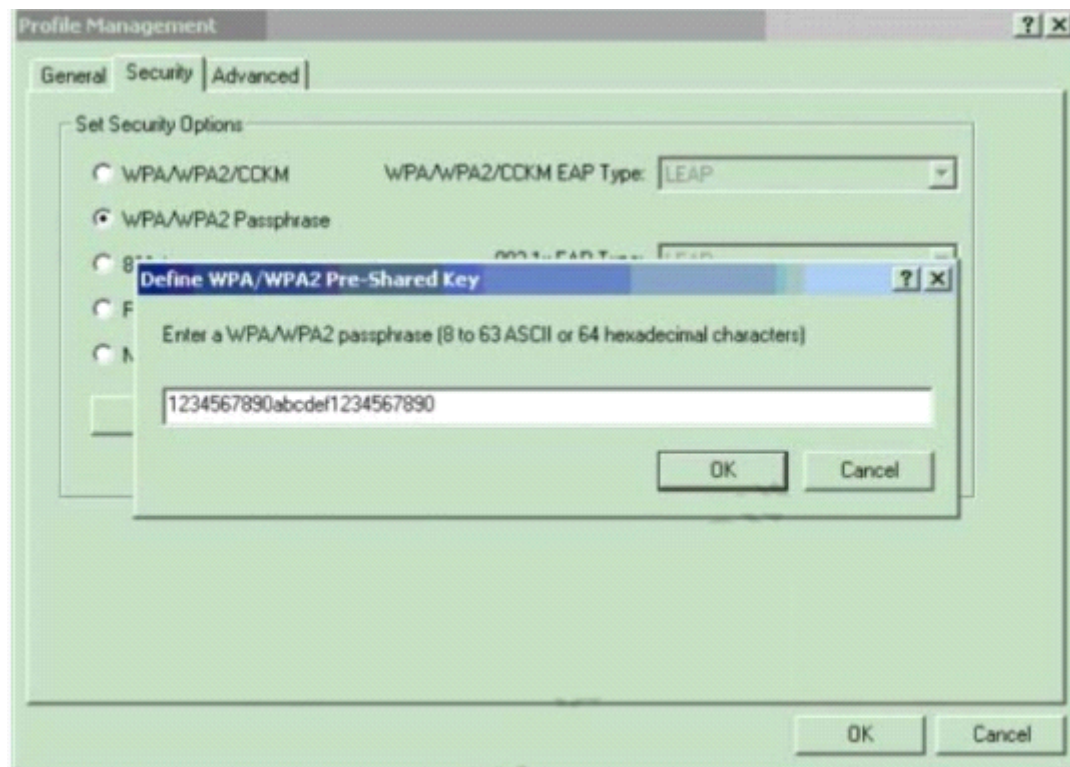Which type of wireless encryption is used for WPA2 in preshared key mode?

Options:

A) TKIP with RC4

B) RC4

C) AES-128

D) AES-256

Answer:

D

Explanation:

We can see in this picture we have to type 64 hexadecimal characters (256 bit) for the WPA2 passphrase so we can deduce the encryption is AES-256, not AES-128.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

in Which way does a spine and-leaf architecture allow for scalability in a network when additional access ports are required?

Options:

A) A spine switch and a leaf switch can be added with redundant connections between them

B) A spine switch can be added with at least 40 GB uplinks

C) A leaf switch can be added with a single connection to a core spine switch.

D) A leaf switch can be added with connections to every spine switch

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Spine-leaf architecture is typically deployed as two layers: spines (such as an aggregation layer), and leaves (such as an access layer). Spine-leaf topologies provide high-bandwidth, low-latency, nonblocking server-to-server connectivity.

Leaf (aggregation) switches are what provide devices access to the fabric (the network of spine and leaf switches) and are typically deployed at the top of the rack. Generally, devices connect to the leaf switches.

Devices can include servers, Layer 4-7 services (firewalls and load balancers), and WAN or Internet routers. Leaf switches do not connect to other leaf switches. In spine-and-leaf architecture, every leaf should connect to every spine in a full mesh.

Spine (aggregation) switches are used to connect to all leaf switches and are typically deployed at the end or middle of the row. Spine switches do not connect to other spine switches.

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which MAC address is recognized as a VRRP virtual address?

Options:

A) 0000.5E00.010a

B) 0005.3711.0975

C) 0000.0C07.AC99

D) 0007.C070/AB01

Answer:

A

Explanation:

With VRRP, the virtual router's MAC address is 0000.5E00.01xx , in which xx is the VRRP group.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When configuring IPv6 on an interface, which two IPv6 multicast groups are joined? (Choose two)

Options:

A) 2000::/3

B) 2002::5

C) FC00::/7

D) FF02::1

E) FF02::2

Answer:

D, E

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6/configuration/xe-3s/ipv6-xe-36s-book/ip6-multicast.html

When an interface is configured with IPv6 address, it automatically joins the all nodes (FF02::1) and solicited-node (FF02::1:FFxx:xxxx) multicast groups. The all-node group is used to communicate with all interfaces on the local link, and the solicited-nodes multicast group is required for link-layer address resolution. Routers also join a third multicast group, the all-routers group (FF02::2).

Question 12

Two switches are connected and using Cisco Dynamic Trunking Protocol SW1 is set to Dynamic Desirable

What is the result of this configuration?

Options:

A) The link is in a down state.

B) The link is in an error disables state

C) The link is becomes an access port.

D) The link becomes a trunk port.

Answer:

D

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