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Ccna 2 practice skills assessment part 1.

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It is not required to configure: NetAdmin Internet Main-1-SW Main-2-SW Å, all iOS device configurations must be completed by a direct terminal connection to the device console. You will practice and be evaluated on the following skills: activation of the interface: activation of the interface and addressing in IPv4 and IPv6 Static and default routing in the IPv4 and IPv6 statistical configuration ACLS and NAT and PAT Configuration Router DHCP Server Configuration Configuration CDP Configuration Activation and configuration Configuring specific devices with the following: Main: Activation of interface and addressing Two static routing DHCPV4 Pools in IPv4 and IPv6 remote control: Interface activation and addressing in IPv4 and IPv6 NAT NAT NAT with overload on a single static address, host static, default and static predefined paths for IPv4 networks e Standard Configuration ACL numbered Configuration CDP LAN to PC Host: Activation of DHCP Face Manual Configuration of IPv6 Addressing Addressing Table Instructions Step 1: CDP Activation: CDP should only be active active active active Serial interfaces that connect the main routers of the remote control. CDP should not send messages on other interfaces. Step 2: Configure static and default paths as follows: all routing in the network will be done statically. Hosts on all networks should be able to reach each other and Internet on IPv4 and IPv6. All paths must be configured using the HOP interface parameter after the parameter to receive credit for the configuration. Main: IPv6 and IPv4 default paths. Remote: IPv6 and IPv4 predefined routes. IPv6 and IPv4 floating static predefined paths. Use a metric of 5 for floating static routes. IPv6 and IPv4 static routes to the LAN A. IPv6 and IPv4 Host Paths at ServerÅ NetAdmin Step 3: Configure DHCPV4 Hosts on LAN A and the PC host on LAN C should receive addresses from DHCP. NetAdmin has been statically preconfigured with an address. Use the following values: use the name of the Lanafor pool network connected to the main G0 / 0 interface. The name of the pool must correspond to this value... exactly to receive credit for your work. Use the name of the Lancfor pool network connected to the main G0 / 1 interface. The name of the pool must correspond to this value... exactly to receive credit for your work. Use 209.165.200.5 as the DNS server address. Exclude addresses as required based on the devices present in the network topology. All hosts on LAN A and LAN C should be able to reach each other and the Internet server. Step 4: Configure NAT: Remotely, configure NAT between the Science Academy network and external networks as follows. Create a static NAT mapping between the netInternal-Internal-Administrator which is on the LAN C with a global address within 198.51.100.10 Configure PAT from(Insernerface S0 / 0/1 To translate PC host addresses to LAN A and LAN C. Refer to the interface only in the configuration. Do not refer to the IP address of the interface in the configuration. Gashed allowed allowed The networks must be translated from nat. to use an acl number of 1 to allow the networks required. the acl should only have two statements. Step 5: Configure the host address configure hosts on lan to as follows: all hosts must get their ipv4 addresses dynamically from dhcp. All hosts must be configured statically with full ipv6 address based on information in the address table. all hosts should use the address of the link-Link-Link interface of the router as the default gateway ipv6. preview of loading, preview is not currently available, you can download the card by clicking the button above, must send a dhcpv6 request message to request the dns server address. must send an icmpv6 router solicitation message to determine which default gateway should use. must send a dhcpv6 request message to the dhcpv6 server to request permission to use this address. must send a message of solicitation of the neighbor icmpv6 to ensure that the address is not already in or on the network. which dhcp ipv4 message contains the following information? destination address: 255.255.255.255 ipv4 client address: 0.0.0.0 default gateway address. 0.0.0.0 subnet mask: 0.0.0.0 ccna2 practice final V5.03 009 dns server and default gateway router must be in the same subnet. the default router gateway ip address is not contained in the list of addresses excluded. Default-router and DNS-server commands must be configured with subnet masks. the ip address of the dns server is not contained in the list of addresses excluded. ccna2 practices final V5.03 002 address on fa0 / 0 should be 64.100.0.1. the nat source access list corresponds to the incorrect address range. the global internal address is notSame subnet of the ISP. The inside and outside the NAT interfaces have been configured backwards. CCNA2 Practice Final V5.03 011 The NAT pool has been exhausted. The wrong netma mask was used on the NAT pool. Access-list 1 has not been configured correctly. The And the external interfaces have been configured backwards. IPv4 host addressing is complicated. The end-to-end IPv4 traceability is lost. The flexibility of Internet connections is reduced. Communication security is negatively affected. A Pool of IPv4 Addresses an ACL to identify the local IPv4 address of the Web server The keyword overload for the IP NAT INSTERS source command The IP NAT internal source command to connect the local interior and within the translation of the internal global addresses inside. Three addresses from the NAT pool are used by host. The name of the NAT pool is Refcount. A numbered standard access list 1 has been used as part of the configuration process. Two types of NAT are enabled. A port on the router does not participate in the translation of the addresses. Destination address and management JUSKCARD Address SOURCE AND MASK Mask Mask Wildcard Mask and Wildcard Mask Access List Access List between 100 and 199 List number between 1 and 99 Most other hosts all other GT The first 28 bits of an IP address provided will be ignored. The last four bits of an IP address provided will be ignored. The first 32 bits of a supplied IP address will be matched. The first 28 bits of a supplied IP address will be matched. The last five bits of an IP address provided will be ignored. The last four bits of an IP address provided will be matched. The ACL will not work as desired because an outgoing ACL cannot block traffic started by the router. The ACL will work as desired until it is applied to the correct interface. ACL will not work because only the ACLs standards can be applied to Vty Lines. The ACL will lead to all VY lines. Only a standard ACL standard or extended only an extended ACL an extended ACL, named or numbered only ACL on the name ACL www TCP UDP Telnet FTP CCNA2 Practice Final V5.03 010 Apply an Extended ACL to output on R1 S0 / 0/1 . Apply a standard ACL to output on R2 S0 / 0/1. Apply a standard ACL incoming on R1 G10 / 0. Apply an incomingACL on R2 G10 / 1. Apply an ACL in extended incoming to R1 G10 / 0. They use hop count as their only metric. They only send updates when a new network is added. They send their routing tables to the neighboring neighbors connected. They flood the entire network with routing updates. Source MAC: 00E0.FE91.7799 IP source: 192.168.1.1 Mac source: 00E0.fe10.17a3 IP source: 10.1.1.10 Mac source: 00E0.fe91.7799 IP source: 10.1.1.10 Mac source: 00E0.fe10.17a3 IP source: 192.168.1.1 Mac source: 00E0.fe91.7799 IP source: 10.1.1.1 Easy to implement the most secure in control of routing updates less than resources of the router capacity to actively search for new routes if the current path becomes not AVAILABLE PATH PATH OF THE BABY Route level A path Two network path SuperNet Match exact match Longest match CCNA2 Practice Final V5.03 014 Static Routing does not advertise on the network, thus providing better safety. The configuration of the static routes is no errors. The static routes climb as well as the network grows. Static routing generally uses less network bandwidth and less CPU operations than dynamic routing. The path used by a static path to send data is known. No surgery is required to maintain information on evolving routes. Default static path Static path Variable route Static path Static Static path does not perform recursive lookup. Serial stich interfaces require completely specified static paths to avoid routing inconsistencies. Ethernet multi-access interfaces require completely specified static paths to avoid routing inconsistencies. The static ways that use an output interface will not be necessary. CCNA2 Final practice V5.03 015 Add the near address of 209.165.200.226 Change the output interface to Change the destination network and the mask at 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 Add a 254 router administrative distance that can be reached on a TCP session router that share a link and use the same routing protocol routers that In the same router area that exchange Lsas low processor overhead reverse poison Routing loop divided horizon brief journey first calculations the highest IPv6 address on an active interface the lowest MAC address on an interface activates the highest IPv4 address on a Interface Activates the highest EUI-64 ID on an active interface turn off and reactivates the loopback interface. Restart the router. Copy the configuration running to NVRAM. Deleting the IPv6 OSPF process. Deactivate and reactivate IPv4 routing. CCNA2 PRACTICE FINAL V5.03 007 2001: DB8: CAFE: 2 :: / 64 LLA: FE80 :: 2 2001: DB8: CAFE: A001 :::/64 The router ID must be configured manually. Routers sharing the same router router whose SPF shafts are identical routers that have the same link-state information in their LSDB routers that share the same ID process the interface with the IPv4 address 192.168.10.1 will be a passive interface . The OSPF ads include the network on the interface with the IPv4 address 192.168.10.1. This command won't take effect because it uses a zero joker mask. The OSPF ads include the specific IPv4 address 192.168.10.1. Hi, Lsack, LSU, LSR, DBD Lsack, Hello, DBD, LSR Hello, DBD, LSR, LSR, LSU, Lsack LSU, Lsack, Hello, DBD, LSR CCNA2 Final practice V5.03 012 FF02 :: 5 2001: DB8 : Acad: 1 :: 2 2001: DB8: C5: 1: FE80: 21E: Beff: Fef4: 5538 CCNA2 Practice Final V5.03 013 1.1.1.1 10.1.1.1 192.168.1.1 2001: DB8: Cafe: 1 :: 1 2001: db8: acad: 1 :: 1 without fast fragment-to integrity-control the layer-e-perward a network design in which access layers and core collapsed in a single campus a core collacted network design The destination Mac address is for a host on a network segment other than the source of traffic. Destination Mac address For a host on the same network segment as a traffic source. The destination MAC address is for a host without input in the MAC address table. The destination Mac address is for a host on a network supported by a different router. Show-config show IP interface short show startup-config show vlan ccna2 practice final v5.03 008 damage cables final v5.03 008 cable cable damaged duplex termination electrical interference wire cables types stop IP dhcp snooping switchport support-security Switchport Switchport Port-Security Address Safety Violation Shutdown Switchport Port-Security Mac-Address Sticky Mac-Address Ping 192.168.25.7 Ping 192.168.25.8 Ping 192.168.25.8 Ping 192.168.25.9 Ping 192.168.25.9 ping 192.168.25.9 ping 192.168.25.9 ping 192.168.25.10 ping 192.168.25.10 s1 (config-if) # no switchport trunk allowed vlan s1 (config-if) # no native dynamic switchport trunk vlan s1 (config-if) # switchport mode dynamic asivable s1 (config-if) # switchport mode access S1 (Config-IF) # Switchport Access VLAN 1 Configure all switch ports to a new VLAN that is not VLAN 1. Specific configuration ports for management traffic on a specific VLAN. Configure SSH for Remote Management. Configure all doors do not use in a Å € Å ~ Å "Black Hole.å, å, ~ Configure the native VLAN to match the default VLAN. CCNA2 Practice Final V5.03 004 Identifies the subnetface. Identify the VLAN number. Identify the native VLAN number. Identify the type of encapsulation that is used. Identifies the number of hosts allowed on the interface. CCNA2 Practice Final V5.03 005 (config) # Gigabitethernet interface 1/1 (config-if) # no interruption (config-if) # IP address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.252 (config) # VLAN interface 1 (Config-IF) # IP address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0 (config-if) # no switching off (config) # gigabithethernet1 / 1 interface (config-if) # Mode Trunk (Config) # Fastelthernet0 / 4 interface (Config-IF) # SwitchPort Mode Trunk (config) # Routing IP CCNA2 Practice Final V5.03 006 Access interfaces do not have IP addresses and each must be configured with an IP address . The switch the switch FASTETHERNET0 / 1 is configured as an access interface and must be configured as a luggage compartment interface. The SWITCHETNETNETNET0 / 1 switch interface is configured to not negotiate and should be configured to negotiate. The interruptions of the wire knockout switch0 / 2, wagitene0 / 3 and FastelTherNet0 / 4 are configured to not negotiate and must be configured to negotiate. More SVT5 are needed. A dedicated router is required. Router-on-a-stick requires subinterfaces to be configured on the same subnets. Router-on-a-stick requires multiple physical interfaces on a router. More subferences can affect traffic flow speed. They are not associated with a particular VLAN. The VLAN interface command must be inserted to create a VLAN on routes routed. Support subinterfaces, such as interfaces on Cisco IOS routers. They are used for point-to-multipoint connections. In a switched network, they are mostly configured between the switches to the basic and distribution levels. QUESTION CCNA2 PRACTICE FINAL V5.03 Question 001 Response CCNA2 Practice Final V5.03 Answer 001 Question CCNA2 Practice Final V5.03 Question 002 Response CCNA2 Practice Final V5.03 Answer 002 Question CCNA2 Practice V5.03 Question 003 Response CCNA2 Practice Final V5_ 03 Answer 003 003

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