

Started on Friday, 5 May 2023, 7:35 AM**State** Finished**Completed on** Friday, 5 May 2023, 7:35 AM**Time taken** 18 secs**Grade** 0.00 out of 100.00**Question 1**

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What is the role of the Root Bridge in the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) and how is it determined?

- ☐ a. The Root Bridge is responsible for preventing loops in the network, and it is the switch with the highest MAC address.
- ☐ b. The Root Bridge is responsible for controlling network traffic, and it is the switch with the highest priority value.
- ☐ c. The Root Bridge is responsible for managing VLAN membership, and it is the switch with the most available ports.
- ☐ d. The Root Bridge is responsible for determining the best path between switches, and it is the switch with the lowest MAC address.
- ☐ e. The Root Bridge is responsible for routing network traffic, and it is automatically determined by the STP algorithm.
- ☐ f. The Root Bridge is responsible for forwarding traffic between VLANs, and it is manually configured by the network administrator.

The correct answer is:

The Root Bridge is responsible for preventing loops in the network, and it is the switch with the highest MAC address.

Question 2

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which routing protocol uses path vector routing and is commonly used in large-scale enterprise networks?

- ☐ a. Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)
- ☐ b. Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
- ☐ c. Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP)
- ☐ d. Routing Table Protocol (RTP)
- ☐ e. Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
- ☐ f. Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

The correct answer is:

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

Question 3

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

How can you configure LACP on a range of ports in EtherChannel so that LACP is enabled only when the port receives LACP packets from another device?

- ☐ a. on
- ☐ b. passive
- ☐ c. none of the above
- ☐ d. desirable
- ☐ e. active
- ☐ f. auto

The correct answer is:
passive

Question 4

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which two routing protocols are considered link-state dynamic routing protocols and would be suitable for implementation according to a CIO's request? (Select two)

- ☐ a. IS-IS
- ☐ b. EIGRP
- ☐ c. RIPv2
- ☐ d. none of the above
- ☐ e. BGP
- ☐ f. OSPF

The correct answers are:
OSPF,
IS-IS

Question 5

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which statement accurately describes how distance vector routing protocols operate?

- ☐ a. They only send out updates when a new network is added.
- ☐ b. They use hop count as their only metric.
- ☐ c. They send their routing tables to directly connected neighbors.
- ☐ d. They have a complete knowledge of the network topology.
- ☐ e. They flood the entire network with routing updates.
- ☐ f. They use link-state information to build their routing tables.

The correct answer is:

They use hop count as their only metric.

Question 6

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following defines the speed of convergence of routing protocols?

- ☐ a. The time it takes for routing updates to propagate throughout the network.
- ☐ b. The time it takes a router to form a neighbor adjacency.
- ☐ c. The time it takes for a router to process routing updates.
- ☐ d. The time it takes a router within a network to forward routing information.
- ☐ e. The time it takes a router to learn about directly connected links.
- ☐ f. The time it takes a router to calculate the cost of a link.

The correct answer is:

The time it takes a router to learn about directly connected links.

Question 7

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which OSPF packet is used to request specific link-state records from neighbor routers?

- ☐ a. DBD.
- ☐ b. Hello.
- ☐ c. LSU.
- ☐ d. LSR.
- ☐ e. LSAck.
- ☐ f. None of the above.

The correct answer is:

LSR.

Question 8

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What two modes can operate in the BPDU Guard feature in STP?

- ☐ a. Auto and Manual
- ☐ b. Normal and Aggressive
- ☐ c. Detect and Prevent
- ☐ d. Shared and Isolated
- ☐ e. Errdisable and Protect
- ☐ f. Aggressive and Passive

The correct answer is:

Errdisable and Protect

Question 9

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following is an advantage of using DHCP to assign IP addresses in a network?

- ☐ a. It ensures consistent IP address assignment across all devices.
- ☐ b. It provides better security by preventing unauthorized access to the network.
- ☐ c. It allows for faster IP address assignment compared to manual configuration.
- ☐ d. It simplifies IP address management by centralizing it on the DHCP server.
- ☐ e. It enables load balancing of network traffic across multiple servers.
- ☐ f. It improves network performance by reducing broadcast traffic.

The correct answers are:

It simplifies IP address management by centralizing it on the DHCP server.,

It allows for faster IP address assignment compared to manual configuration.,

It ensures consistent IP address assignment across all devices.

Question 10

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What is the main benefit of using network automation tools in a large-scale network environment?

- ☐ a. It reduces the likelihood of human error and increases the speed of configuration changes.
- ☐ b. It provides better security by encrypting all network traffic.
- ☐ c. It increases network redundancy by providing multiple paths for data transmission.
- ☐ d. It allows for faster data transfer rates and reduces latency.
- ☐ e. It reduces the cost of network operations by minimizing the need for manual configuration and troubleshooting.
- ☐ f. It improves network performance by optimizing network topology and routing.

The correct answers are:

It reduces the likelihood of human error and increases the speed of configuration changes.,

It reduces the cost of network operations by minimizing the need for manual configuration and troubleshooting.

Question 11

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What is a disadvantage of using OSPF in large networks?

- ☐ a. OSPF requires frequent SPF calculations which can be CPU intensive and slow down network performance.
- ☐ b. OSPF does not support the use of multiple areas, which can lead to larger routing tables and excessive SPF calculations.
- ☐ c. OSPF can become unstable and result in suboptimal routing if proper design practices are not followed.
- ☐ d. OSPF does not support the concept of virtual links, which can make it difficult to connect non-backbone areas.

The correct answer is:

OSPF can become unstable and result in suboptimal routing if proper design practices are not followed.

Question 12

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What are the differences between Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) and Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) in EtherChannel, and how do they impact the configuration and operation of EtherChannel?

- ☐ a. LACP is used for load balancing based on source and destination IP addresses, while PAgP is used for load balancing based on TCP or UDP ports. LACP supports EtherChannel with multiple switches, while PAgP only supports EtherChannel with a single switch.
- ☐ b. LACP is used for automatic detection and recovery from link failures, while PAgP requires manual intervention for link failure recovery. LACP supports cross-stack EtherChannel, while PAgP only supports single switch EtherChannel.
- ☐ c. LACP is used for Layer 2 EtherChannel, while PAgP is used for Layer 3 EtherChannel. LACP supports up to 16 links in an EtherChannel, while PAgP supports up to 8 links in an EtherChannel.
- ☐ d. LACP is an open standard protocol supported by multiple vendors, while PAgP is a proprietary protocol supported only by Cisco switches. LACP allows for dynamic negotiation of EtherChannel links, while PAgP only supports static configuration of EtherChannel links.
- ☐ e. LACP is used for load balancing based on source and destination MAC addresses, while PAgP is used for load balancing based on IP addresses. LACP supports link-level flow control, while PAgP does not.
- ☐ f. there are no differences between LACP and PAgP in EtherChannel.

The correct answer is:

LACP is an open standard protocol supported by multiple vendors, while PAgP is a proprietary protocol supported only by Cisco switches. LACP allows for dynamic negotiation of EtherChannel links, while PAgP only supports static configuration of EtherChannel links.

Question 13

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which two pieces of information are contained in OSPFv3 hello packets that are not present in OSPFv2 hello packets? (Choose two.)

- ☐ a. link-local IPv6 address
- ☐ b. options field
- ☐ c. network mask
- ☐ d. router ID
- ☐ e. DR and BDR information

The correct answers are:

link-local IPv6 address ,

options field

Question 14

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which security attack aims to intercept and modify communication between two parties without either party's knowledge?

- ☐ a. eavesdropping
- ☐ b. social engineering
- ☐ c. malware
- ☐ d. DDoS
- ☐ e. phishing
- ☐ f. man-in-the-middle (MitM)

The correct answer is:

man-in-the-middle (MitM)

Question 15

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following best describes a "honeypot"?

- ☐ a. A network scanning technique that indicates the live hosts in a range of IP addresses
- ☐ b. A network security device that analyzes and controls network traffic to prevent unauthorized access
- ☐ c. A tool that is used to test network security by sending malicious traffic
- ☐ d. A device that lures attackers into a system and traps them, in order to monitor and study their activities
- ☐ e. A protocol that provides secure communications over an insecure network
- ☐ f. A software program that enables the capture of all network packets that are sent across a LAN

The correct answer is:

A device that lures attackers into a system and traps them, in order to monitor and study their activities

Question 16

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What is a VPN?

- ☐ a. A secure network connection that allows users to access a private network over the Internet
- ☐ b. A tool that is used to test network security by sending malicious traffic
- ☐ c. A network scanning technique that indicates the live hosts in a range of IP addresses
- ☐ d. A software program that enables the capture of all network packets that are sent across a LAN
- ☐ e. A type of network security device that analyzes and controls network traffic to prevent unauthorized access
- ☐ f. A protocol that provides secure communications over an insecure network

The correct answer is:

A secure network connection that allows users to access a private network over the Internet

Question 17

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

When configuring NAT, what is the purpose of the inside local address?

- ☐ a. To map an inside local address to an inside global address.
 - ☐ b. To uniquely identify a host on both the inside and outside networks.
 - ☐ c. To map an inside local address to an outside global address.
 - ☐ d. To uniquely identify a host on the outside network.
 - ☐ e. To uniquely identify a host on the inside network.
- b. To uniquely identify a host on the outside network.
c. To uniquely identify a host on both the inside and outside networks.
d. To map an inside local address to an inside global address.
e. To map an inside local address to an outside global address.

The correct answer is:

To uniquely identify a host on the inside network.

b. To uniquely identify a host on the outside network.

c. To uniquely identify a host on both the inside and outside networks.

d. To map an inside local address to an inside global address.

e. To map an inside local address to an outside global address.

Question 18

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What is the difference between static NAT and dynamic NAT?

- ☐ a. Static NAT does not require the use of access control lists, while dynamic NAT does.
- ☐ b. Static NAT creates a one-to-one mapping between an inside local address and an inside global address, while dynamic NAT uses a pool of global addresses to assign to inside local addresses.
- ☐ c. Static NAT can only be configured on border routers, while dynamic NAT can be configured on any router.
- ☐ d. Static NAT is used for outgoing traffic, while dynamic NAT is used for incoming traffic.
- ☐ e. Static NAT is more secure than dynamic NAT.

The correct answer is:

Static NAT is more secure than dynamic NAT.

Question 19

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What is the purpose of the ip nat outside source command?

- ☐ a. To configure a NAT pool for dynamic NAT.
- ☐ b. To map an outside local address to an inside global address.
- ☐ c. To map an inside local address to an outside global address.
- ☐ d. To configure the router interface as an outside interface.
- ☐ e. To specify a list of IP addresses that are allowed to access the internal network.

The correct answer is:

To specify a list of IP addresses that are allowed to access the internal network.

Question 20

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

How does NAT affect the performance of a network?

- ☐ a. NAT can improve network performance by increasing network security.
- ☐ b. NAT can degrade network performance by introducing additional latency.
- ☐ c. NAT can improve network performance by reducing the number of public IP addresses required.
- ☐ d. NAT can improve network performance by enabling load balancing.
- ☐ e. NAT can degrade network performance by requiring additional configuration.

The correct answer is:

NAT can improve network performance by enabling load balancing.

Question 21

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following is not a valid type of IPv6 address?

- ☐ a. Unique local address
- ☐ b. Anycast address
- ☐ c. Link-local address
- ☐ d. Broadcast address
- ☐ e. Global unicast address
- ☐ f. Multicast address

The correct answer is:

Broadcast address

Question 22

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following headers is not present in an IPv6 packet?

- ☐ a. Fragment offset
- ☐ b. Destination address
- ☐ c. Source address
- ☐ d. Hop Limit
- ☐ e. Protocol
- ☐ f. Checksum

The correct answer is:

Checksum

Question 23

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What is the difference between static and dynamic EtherChannel, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?

- ☐ a. Static EtherChannel is easier to troubleshoot, while dynamic EtherChannel is more secure.
- ☐ b. Static EtherChannel requires less administrative overhead, while dynamic EtherChannel provides better load balancing.
- ☐ c. Static EtherChannel provides more control, while dynamic EtherChannel is easier to implement.
- ☐ d. Static EtherChannel is manually configured, while dynamic EtherChannel uses a protocol to negotiate links.
- ☐ e. Static EtherChannel is more reliable, while dynamic EtherChannel is more flexible.
- ☐ f. Static EtherChannel supports more links, while dynamic EtherChannel supports faster link failure recovery.

The correct answer is:

Static EtherChannel is manually configured, while dynamic EtherChannel uses a protocol to negotiate links.

Question 24

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following ICMP messages is used by IPv6 routers to inform the sender that the packet cannot be forwarded?

- ☐ a. Redirect
- ☐ b. Neighbor Advertisement
- ☐ c. Packet Too Big
- ☐ d. Time Exceeded
- ☐ e. Destination Unreachable
- ☐ f. Neighbor Solicitation

The correct answer is:

Destination Unreachable

Question 25

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following is not a type of switching concept in computer networking?

- ☐ a. Cell switching
- ☐ b. Packet switching
- ☐ c. Circuit switching
- ☐ d. Node switching
- ☐ e. Frame switching
- ☐ f. Message switching

The correct answer is:

Node switching

Question 26

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following methods of inter-VLAN routing requires the use of a virtual interface?

- ☐ a. Router-on-a-stick
- ☐ b. Policy-based routing
- ☐ c. Static routing
- ☐ d. NAT-based routing
- ☐ e. Dynamic routing
- ☐ f. Layer 2 switch

The correct answer is:

Router-on-a-stick

Question 27

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following routing protocols is classified as a distance-vector routing protocol and uses a hop count as its metric to determine the best path to a destination network?

- ☐ a. OSPF
- ☐ b. BGP
- ☐ c. EIGRP
- ☐ d. IS-IS
- ☐ e. HSRP
- ☐ f. RIP

The correct answer is:
RIP

Question 28

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following routing protocols is classified as a link-state routing protocol and uses the Dijkstra algorithm to calculate the shortest path to a destination network?

- ☐ a. HSRP
- ☐ b. IS-IS
- ☐ c. BGP
- ☐ d. OSPF
- ☐ e. RIP
- ☐ f. EIGRP

The correct answer is:
OSPF

Question 29

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following DHCPv4 message types is used by a DHCP client to request an IP address lease from a DHCP server?

- ☐ a. DHCPREQUEST
- ☐ b. DHCPDECLINE
- ☐ c. DHCPACK
- ☐ d. DHCPDISCOVER
- ☐ e. DHCPNAK
- ☐ f. DHCPOFFER

The correct answer is:

DHCPDISCOVER

Question 30

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What is the purpose of the DHCPv4 message type DHCPRELEASE?

- ☐ a. To inform the DHCP server that the device has encountered an error
- ☐ b. To acknowledge receipt of an IP address lease from the DHCP server
- ☐ c. To inform the DHCP server that the device is releasing its IP address lease
- ☐ d. To reject an IP address lease offered by the DHCP server
- ☐ e. To request information about available IP address leases from the DHCP server
- ☐ f. To request a new IP address lease from the DHCP server

The correct answer is:

To inform the DHCP server that the device is releasing its IP address lease

Question 31

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following DNS resource records is used to map an IP address to a hostname?

- ☐ a. MX
- ☐ b. SOA" has encountered an error"
- ☐ c. AS
- ☐ d. NS
- ☐ e. PTR
- ☐ f. CNAME

The correct answer is:

AS

Question 32

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following is a network security principle that is based on the concept of least privilege?

- ☐ a. Firewall configuration
- ☐ b. Role-based access control
- ☐ c. Intrusion detection systems
- ☐ d. Network segmentation
- ☐ e. Denial-of-service prevention
- ☐ f. Access control lists

The correct answer is:

Role-based access control

Question 33

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What is the purpose of an intrusion prevention system (IPS) in network security?

- ☐ a. To monitor network traffic and identify potential security threats
- ☐ b. To detect and block malicious traffic that is attempting to exploit known vulnerabilities
- ☐ c. To monitor user activity and enforce security policies
- ☐ d. To prevent unauthorized access to network resources
- ☐ e. To prevent denial-of-service attacks by filtering traffic
- ☐ f. To encrypt network traffic to prevent eavesdropping

The correct answer is:

To detect and block malicious traffic that is attempting to exploit known vulnerabilities

Question 34

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which command can be used to create a static route on a Cisco router?

- ☐ a. ip route <destination_network> <subnet_mask> <next_hop_address> 0 0 50
- ☐ b. ip route <destination_network> <subnet_mask> <next_hop_address> tag <tag_number>
- ☐ c. None of the above
- ☐ d. ip route <destination_network> <subnet_mask> <next_hop_address> distance <distance_value>
- ☐ e. ip route <destination_network> <subnet_mask> <next_hop_address> <distance_value>
- ☐ f. ip route <destination_network> <subnet_mask> <next_hop_address> 1 2 3

The correct answer is:

ip route <destination_network> <subnet_mask> <next_hop_address> <distance_value>

Question 35

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following authentication mechanisms provides the strongest level of security for network access control?

- ☐ a. Single sign-on
- ☐ b. Biometric authentication
- ☐ c. Certificate-based authentication
- ☐ d. Passwords
- ☐ e. Smart cards
- ☐ f. Kerberos authentication

The correct answer is:

Biometric authentication

Question 36

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What is the purpose of the BPDU Guard feature in STP, and which two modes can it operate in?

- ☐ a. To prevent loops caused by unidirectional link failures; Detect and Prevent
- ☐ b. To provide additional redundancy to the network; Aggressive and Passive
- ☐ c. To allow multiple VLANs to share the same physical links; Shared and Isolated
- ☐ d. To detect rogue switches and disable their ports; Errdisable and Protect
- ☐ e. To automatically configure switchports with the optimal STP settings; Auto and Manual
- ☐ f. To limit the amount of broadcast traffic in the network; Normal and Aggressive

The correct answer is:

To detect rogue switches and disable their ports; Errdisable and Protect

Question 37

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

How does the Rapid PVST+ protocol differ from the original PVST protocol, and which two features enable it?

- ☐ a. Rapid PVST+ allows for multiple spanning tree instances to run on the same switch; MST and RSTP
- ☐ b. Rapid PVST+ supports a faster convergence time and a lower CPU usage; UplinkFast and BackboneFast
- ☐ c. Rapid PVST+ uses a different algorithm to calculate the root bridge; RootGuard and LoopGuard
- ☐ d. Rapid PVST+ reduces the number of BPDUs exchanged between switches; PortFast and BPDU Filter
- ☐ e. Rapid PVST+ provides better support for VLANs with mismatched configurations; PVLAN and VLAN Trunking
- ☐ f. Rapid PVST+ allows for load balancing across equal-cost paths; ECMP and LACP

The correct answer is:

Rapid PVST+ supports a faster convergence time and a lower CPU usage; UplinkFast and BackboneFast

Question 38

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which EtherChannel mode groups together ports with the same speed and duplex settings, and which two protocols are used to negotiate the link aggregation?

- ☐ a. On; Static and Passive
- ☐ b. LACP; Passive and Aggressive
- ☐ c. On; Dynamic and Auto
- ☐ d. LACP; Dynamic and Active
- ☐ e. PAgP; Active and Passive
- ☐ f. PAgP; Desirable and Auto

The correct answer is:

PAgP; Desirable and Auto

Question 39

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which type of EtherChannel load balancing method uses a hash of the source and destination MAC addresses, and which two other methods can be combined with it?

- ☐ a. Round-Robin; Destination-MAC and Destination-IP
- ☐ b. Round-Robin; Source-IP and Destination-MAC
- ☐ c. Destination-MAC; Source-MAC and Round-Robin
- ☐ d. Destination-IP; Source-IP and Round-Robin
- ☐ e. Source-MAC; Source-IP and Round-Robin
- ☐ f. Source-MAC; Destination-IP and Source-IP

The correct answer is:

Destination-IP; Source-IP and Round-Robin

Question 40

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What is the purpose of bundling multiple physical interfaces into a logical port channel interface using EtherChannel?

- ☐ a. To allow for the use of multiple VLANs on a single interface
- ☐ b. To simplify the configuration of network devices
- ☐ c. To increase bandwidth and redundancy
- ☐ d. To enable Layer 3 routing protocols on a switch
- ☐ e. To create a virtual interface with its own IP address
- ☐ f. To increase the speed of each physical interface

The correct answer is:

To increase bandwidth and redundancy

Question 41

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

In FHRP terminology, what represents a set of routers that present the illusion of a single router to hosts?

- ☐ a. Virtual router
- ☐ b. Cluster of routers
- ☐ c. Standby router
- ☐ d. Master router group
- ☐ e. Forwarding router
- ☐ f. Default gateway

The correct answer is:

Virtual router

Question 42

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What is the purpose of FHRP, and which two protocols are commonly used in its implementation?

- ☐ a. To enable faster link convergence in a switched network; STP and RSTP
- ☐ b. To allow for the automatic configuration of VLANs on a switch; VLAN Trunking Protocol and Dynamic Trunking Protocol
- ☐ c. To provide redundancy for default gateways in case of a router failure; HSRP and VRRP
- ☐ d. To provide load balancing across equal-cost paths in a network; ECMP and LACP
- ☐ e. To secure access to network devices by authenticating users and devices; 802.1X and RADIUS
- ☐ f. To enable dynamic routing protocols between routers in a network; OSPF and EIGRP

The correct answer is:

To provide redundancy for default gateways in case of a router failure; HSRP and VRRP

Question 43

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

To secure access to network devices by authenticating users and devices; 802.1X and RADIUS

- ☐ a. OSPF
- ☐ b. VRRP
- ☐ c. HSRP
- ☐ d. STP
- ☐ e. BGP
- ☐ f. EIGRP

The correct answer is:

HSRP

Question 44

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What is the purpose of the priority value in FHRP, and which two factors determine the active router in a group?

- ☐ a. The priority value determines the active router in a group; lowest priority and highest IP address
- ☐ b. The priority value determines the active router in a group; router ID and interface IP address
- ☐ c. The priority value determines the active router in a group; number of interfaces and amount of available memory
- ☐ d. The priority value determines the order in which routers will be selected as the active router; link speed and duplex mode
- ☐ e. The priority value determines the order in which routers will be selected as the active router; router ID and hostname
- ☐ f. The priority value determines the active router in a group; highest priority and highest MAC address (correct)

The correct answer is:

The priority value determines the active router in a group; highest priority and highest MAC address (correct)

Question 45

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which VLAN protocol is used to automatically propagate VLAN information between switches?

- ☐ a. None of the above
- ☐ b. VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP)
- ☐ c. Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)
- ☐ d. Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP)
- ☐ e. Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
- ☐ f. Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP)

The correct answer is:

VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP)

Question 46

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

What is the main purpose of an access control list (ACL) on a network device?

- ☐ a. o permit or deny traffic based on specified criteria
- ☐ b. To filter and redirect traffic based on MAC addresses
- ☐ c. To enforce Quality of Service (QoS) policies for different types of traffic
- ☐ d. To load-balance traffic across multiple links in a network
- ☐ e. To encrypt and decrypt data as it traverses the network
- ☐ f. To provide redundancy and failover capabilities for network connections

The correct answer is:

o permit or deny traffic based on specified criteria

Question 47

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following transport layer protocols provides a reliable, connection-oriented data transfer service?

- ☐ a. None of the above
- ☐ b. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
- ☐ c. Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
- ☐ d. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
- ☐ e. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
- ☐ f. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)

The correct answer is:

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)

Question 48

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which OSI layer is responsible for routing packets between different networks?

- ☐ a. Layer 3: Network
- ☐ b. Layer 4: Transport
- ☐ c. Layer 5: Session
- ☐ d. Layer 2: Data Link
- ☐ e. Layer 6: Presentation
- ☐ f. Layer 1: Physical

The correct answer is:

Layer 3: Network

Question 49

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following IPv4 address ranges is reserved for multicast traffic?

- ☐ a. 240.0.0.0/4
- ☐ b. 10.0.0.0/8
- ☐ c. 172.16.0.0/12
- ☐ d. 0.0.0.0/8
- ☐ e. 224.0.0.0/4
- ☐ f. 127.0.0.0/8

The correct answer is:

224.0.0.0/4

Question 50

Not answered

Marked out of 2.00

Which of the following IPv6 address types is used to identify a specific interface on a network device?

- ☐ a. Multicast Address
- ☐ b. Anycast Address
- ☐ c. Loopback Address
- ☐ d. Global Address
- ☐ e. Unicast Address
- ☐ f. Link-local Address

The correct answer is:

Link-local Address