CCNA 1 Chapter 7 2016 v5.1 Answers 100%

- 1. How many bits are in an IPv4 address?
- o **32**
- o **64**
- o **128**
- o **256**
- 2. Which two parts are components of an IPv4 address? (Choose two.)
- subnet portion
- o network portion
- logical portion
- host portion
- physical portion
- broadcast portion
- 3. What does the IP address 172.17.4.250/24 represent?
- network address
- multicast address
- host address
- broadcast address
- 4. What is the purpose of the subnet mask in conjunction with an IP address?
- o to uniquely identify a host on a network
- $_{\odot}$ to identify whether the address is public or private
- o to determine the subnet to which the host belongs
- o to mask the IP address to outsiders
- 5. What subnet mask is represented by the slash notation /20?
- o **255.255.255.248**
- o **255.255.224.0**
- o **255.255.240.0**
- o **255.255.255.0**
- o **255.255.255.192**
- 6. A message is sent to all hosts on a remote network. Which type of message is it?
- limited broadcast
- o multicast
- o directed broadcast
- unicast
- 7. What are three characteristics of multicast transmission? (Choose three.)

- The source address of a multicast transmission is in the range of 224.0.0.0 to 224.0.0.255.
- A single packet can be sent to a group of hosts.
- Multicast transmission can be used by routers to exchange routing information.
- The range of 224.0.0.0 to 224.0.0.255 is reserved to reach multicast groups on a local network.
- Computers use multicast transmission to request IPv4 addresses.
- Multicast messages map lower layer addresses to upper layer addresses.
- 8. Which three IP addresses are private ? (Choose three.)
- o **10.1.1.1**
- o **172.32.5.2**
- o **192.167.10.10**
- o **172.16.4.4**
- o **192.168.5.5**
- o **224.6.6.6**
- 9. Which two IPv4 to IPv6 transition techniques manage the interconnection of IPv6 domains? (Choose two.)
- \circ trunking
- dual stack
- encapsulation
- o tunneling
- o multiplexing
- 10. Which of these addresses is the shortest abbreviation for the IP address: 3FFE:1044:0000:0000:00AB:0000:0057?
- 3FFE : 1044 :: AB :: 57
- o 3FFE : 1044 :: 00AB :: 0057
- 3FFE : 1044 : 0 : 0 : AB :: 57
- **3FFE : 1044 : 0 : 0 : 00AB :: 0057**
- o **3FFE : 1044 : 0000 : 0000 : 00AB :: 57**
- **3FFE : 1044 : 0000 : 0000 : 00AB :: 0057**
- 11. What type of address is automatically assigned to an interface when IPv6 is enabled on that interface?
- o global unicast
- o link-local
- loopback
- o unique local

12. What are two types of IPv6 unicast addresses? (Choose two.)

- o multicast
- loopback

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- o link-local
- o anycast
- broadcast

13. What are three parts of an IPv6 global unicast address? (Choose three.)

- \circ an interface ID that is used to identify the local network for a particular host
- a global routing prefix that is used to identify the network portion of the address that has been provided by an ISP
- o a subnet ID that is used to identify networks inside of the local enterprise site
- a global routing prefix that is used to identify the portion of the network address provided by a local administrator
- o an interface ID that is used to identify the local host on the network
- 14. An administrator wants to configure hosts to automatically assign IPv6 addresses to themselves by the use of Router Advertisement messages, but also to obtain the DNS server address from a DHCPv6 server. Which address assignment method should be configured?
- SLAAC
- stateless DHCPv6
- stateful DHCPv6
- **RA and EUI-64**
- 15. Which protocol supports Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC) for dynamic assignment of IPv6 addresses to a host?
- **ARPv6**
- o DHCPv6
- o ICMPv6
- UDP

16. Which two things can be determined by using the ping command? (Choose two.)

- the number of routers between the source and destination device
- $_{\odot}$ $\,$ the IP address of the router nearest the destination device
- the average time it takes a packet to reach the destination and for the response to return to the source
- the destination device is reachable through the network
- the average time it takes each router in the path between source and destination to respond

17. What is the purpose of ICMP messages?

- o to inform routers about network topology changes
- o to ensure the delivery of an IP packet
- o to provide feedback of IP packet transmissions
- to monitor the process of a domain name to IP address resolution

18. What is indicated by a successful ping to the ::1 IPv6 address?

- The host is cabled properly.
- The default gateway address is correctly configured.
- All hosts on the local link are available.
- The link-local address is correctly configured.
- IP is properly installed on the host.
- 19. A user is executing a tracert to a remote device. At what point would a router, which is in the path to the destination device, stop forwarding the packet?
- o when the router receives an ICMP Time Exceeded message
- when the RTT value reaches zero
- when the host responds with an ICMP Echo Reply message
- when the value in the TTL field reaches zero
- when the values of both the Echo Request and Echo Reply messages reach zero

20. What field content is used by ICMPv6 to determine that a packet has expired?

- \circ TTL field
- CRC field
- Hop Limit field
- Time Exceeded field

21. Fillintheblank.The decimal equivalent of the binary number 10010101 is 149 .

- 22. Fill in the blank. The binary equivalent of the decimal number 232 is 11101000
- 23. Fill in the blank.

What is the decimal equivalent of the hex number 0x3F? 63

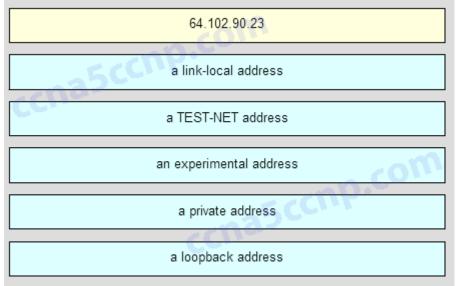
24. Match each description with an appropriate IP address. (Not all options are used.)

• Question

a private address	64.102.90.23
a loopback address	169.254.1.5
an experimental address	192.0.2.123
a TEST-NET address	240.2.6.255
a link-local address	172.19.20.5
	127.0.0.1

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o **Answer**



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