الاسم : ....

ملاحظة : الإجابة في نفس الورقة وفي الخانة المخصصة لكل سؤال

Q 1) : What is meant by each of the following:

LAN Redundancy

Link Aggregation

Scaling Network

Root Bridge

Non-designated Port

EtherChannel

Q2) : What is the difference(s) between each of the following ?

Modular Platform Vs. Stackable Platform

Distance vector protocols Vs. Link State Protocols.

Circuit switching Vs. Packet Switching.

Forwarding Rate Vs. wire speed of a switch.

Store-and-forward switching Vs. Cut-Through switching.

Automatic allocation Vs. Dynamic allocation assigned by DHCP server?

Q 3) There are 2 methods of memory buffering for switches, what are they ?

Q 4) : What is the purpose of Hello messages sent by routers running OSPF protocol ?

Q 5) : For what reason(s) the following are used ?

LoopBack interface :

Passive Interface :

Trunk Link :

Administrative Distance :

Q 6) : Configuring an EtherChannel has some restrictions. mention some of these restrictions.

Q 7) To secure a switch, we can configure interfaces for one of three violation modes, what are they ?

Q 8) : What is the main Purpose of using STP ?

Q 9) : During STP conversion, a Root Bridge is elected, what are the electing criteria ?

Q 10) : OSPF uses two types of tables, Routing Table and Topology table (link state database), what are the entries of each ?

Q 11) Mention the full wording of the following abbreviations. what is its purpose ?

ARP:

OSPF:

DTP:

PAgP:

Q 12) Static routes can be configured either by an Exit interface or by Next hop address. which one is better ? why ?

Q 13) What are the benefits of VLANs ?

Q 14) If we create an access list with only one statement that denies one host from accessing the internet, then all the traffic will be blocked through the configured interface. why?

Q 15) We can use either inbound or outbound ACL, which one is better? why?

Q 16) What is the wildcard mask corresponding to the subnet mask 255.255.255.253

Q 17) What are the Advantages of extended access lists against standard access lists?

Q 18) : Using the three-layer hierarchical design model helps organize the network. This model divides the network functionality into three distinct layers, define these 3 layers.