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QUESTION 1

A network administrator creates a layer 3 EtherChannel, bundling four interfaces into channel group 1. On what interface is the IP address configured?

- A. the port-channel 1 interface
- B. the highest number member interface
- C. all member interfaces
- D. the lowest number member interface

Correct Answer: A

To create an EtherChannel interface and assign its IP address and subnet mask, use the following steps beginning in global configuration mode:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Router(config)# interface port-channel channel- number Router(config-if)#	Creates the EtherChannel interface. You can configure up to 16 FECs and 1 GEC on the Catalyst 2948G-L3 and up to 4 GECs on the Catalyst 4908G-L3.
Step 2	Router(config-if)# ip address ip-address subnet-mask	Assigns an IP address and subnet mask to the EtherChannel interface.
Step 3	Router(config-if)# exit Router(config)#	Exits this mode. Optionally, you can remain in interface configuration mode and enable othe supported interface commands to meet

The IP address is assigned to the port channel interface, not the underlying physical member interfaces.

Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2948gand4908g/12-0_7_w5_15d/configuration/gu ide/config/ether_ch.html

QUESTION 2

Which statement describes the process of dynamically assigning IP addresses by the DHCP server?

A. Addresses are allocated after a negotiation between the server and the host to determine the length of the agreement.

B. Addresses are permanently assigned so that the hosts uses the same address at all times.

C. Addresses are assigned for a fixed period of time, at the end of the period, a new request for an address must be made.



D. Addresses are leased to hosts, which periodically contact the DHCP server to renew the lease.

Correct Answer: D

The DHCP lifecycle consists of the following:

Allocation: A client begins with no active lease, and hence, no DHCP-assigned address. It acquires a lease through a process of allocation.

Reallocation: If a client already has an address from an existing lease, then when it reboots or starts up after being shut down, it will contact the DHCP server that granted it the lease to confirm the lease and acquire operating parameters.

This is sometimes called reallocation; it is similar to the full allocation process but shorter.

Normal Operation: Once a lease is active, the client functions normally, using its assigned IP address and other parameters during the "main part" of the lease. The client is said to be bound to the lease and the address.

Renewal: After a certain portion of the lease time has expired, the client will attempt to contact the server that initially granted the lease, to renew the lease so it can keep using its IP address.

Rebinding. If renewal with the original leasing server fails (because, for example, the server has been taken offline), then the client will try to rebind to any active DHCP server, trying to extend its current lease with any server that will allow

it to do so.

Release: The client may decide at any time that it no longer wishes to use the IP address it was assigned, and may terminate the lease, releasing the IP address.

QUESTION 3

Which term describes a spanning-tree network that has all switch ports in either the blocking or forwarding state?

- A. converged
- B. redundant
- C. provisioned
- D. spanned
- Correct Answer: A

Spanning Tree Protocol convergence (Layer 2 convergence) happens when bridges and switches have transitioned to either the forwarding or blocking state. When layer 2 is converged, root bridge is elected and all port roles (Root, Designated and Non-Designated) in all switches are selected.

QUESTION 4

What information does a router running a link-state protocol use to build and maintain its topological database? (Choose two.)

A. hello packets



- B. SAP messages sent by other routers
- C. LSAs from other routers
- D. beacons received on point-to-point links
- E. routing tables received from other link-state routers
- F. TTL packets from designated routers

Correct Answer: AC

Neighbor discovery is the first step in getting a link state environment up and running. In keeping with the friendly neighbor terminology, a Hello protocol is used for this step. The protocol will define a Hello packet format and a procedure for

exchanging the packets and processing the information the packets contain.

After the adjacencies are established, the routers may begin sending out LSAs. As the term flooding implies, the advertisements are sent to every neighbor. In turn, each received LSA is copied and forwarded to every neighbor except the one

that sent the LSA.

QUESTION 5

On a corporate network, hosts on the same VLAN can communicate with each other, but they are unable to communicate with hosts on different VLANs. What is needed to allow communication between the VLANs?

A. a router with subinterfaces configured on the physical interface that is connected to the switch

B. a router with an IP address on the physical interface connected to the switch

C. a switch with an access link that is configured between the switches

D. a switch with a trunk link that is configured between the switches

Correct Answer: A

Different VLANs can\\'t communicate with each other, they can communicate with the help of Layer3 router. Hence, it is needed to connect a router to a switch, then make the sub-interface on the router to connect to the switch, establishing Trunking links to achieve communications of devices which belong to different VLANs.

When using VLANs in networks that have multiple interconnected switches, you need to use VLAN trunking between the switches. With VLAN trunking, the switches tag each frame sent between switches so that the receiving switch knows to what VLAN the frame belongs. End user devices connect to switch ports that provide simple connectivity to a single VLAN each. The attached devices are unaware of any VLAN structure.

By default, only hosts that are members of the same VLAN can communicate. To change this and allow inter-VLAN communication, you need a router or a layer 3 switch.

Here is the example of configuring the router for inter-vlan communication RouterA(config)#int f0/0.1 RouterA(config-subif)#encapsulation ? dot1Q IEEE 802.1Q Virtual LAN RouterA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q or isl VLAN ID RouterA(config-subif)# ip address x.x.x y.y.y.



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