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QUESTION 1

How to see dhcp conflict?

- A. show ip dhcp pool
- B. show dhcp database
- C. show ip dhcp conflict

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Which path does a router choose when it receives a packet with multiple possible paths to the destination over different routing?

- A. the path with the lowest administrative distance
- B. the path with the lowest metric
- C. the path with both the lowest administrative distance and the highest metric
- D. the path with both the lowest administrative distance and lowest metric

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Which two of these statements are true of IPv6 address representation? (Choose two.)

- A. There are four types of IPv6 addresses: unicast, multicast, anycast, and broadcast.
- B. A single interface may be assigned multiple IPv6 addresses of any type.
- C. Every IPv6 interface contains at least one loopback address.
- D. The first 64 bits represent the dynamically created interface ID.
- E. Leading zeros in an IPv6 16 bit hexadecimal field are mandatory.

Correct Answer: BC

or: DC

A single interface may be assigned multiple addresses of any type (unicast, anycast, multicast). Every IPv6-enabled interface must contain at least one loopback and one link-local address. Optionally, every interface can have multiple unique local and global addresses.

Reference: IPv6 Addressing at a Glance ?Cisco PDF

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QUESTION 4

Which three are characteristics of an IPv6 anycast address? (Choose three.)

A. one-to-many communication model

B. one-to-nearest communication model

C. any-to-many communication model

D. a unique IPv6 address for each device in the group

E. the same address for multiple devices in the group

F. delivery of packets to the group interface that is closest to the sending device

Correct Answer: BEF

A new address type made specifically for IPv6 is called the Anycast Address. These IPv6 addresses are global addresses, these addresses can be assigned to more than one interface unlike an IPv6 unicast address. Anycast is designed to send a packet to the nearest interface that is a part of that anycast group. The sender creates a packet and forwards the packet to the anycast address as the destination address which goes to the nearest router. The nearest router or interface is found by using the metric of a routing protocol currently running on the network. However in a LAN setting the nearest interface is found depending on the order the neighbors were learned. The anycast packet in a LAN setting forwards the packet to the neighbor it learned about first.

QUESTION 5

ACL 132

Refer to the exhibit.

access-list 102 deny top 172.21.1.1 0.0.0.255 any eq 80 access-list 102 deny ip any any

RouterA#sho ip int

FastEthernet0.0 is up, line protocol is in

Internet address is 192.168.1.144/20

Broadcast address is 255.255.255 255

Address determined by DHOP

MTU is 1500 bytes

Helper address is not set

Directed broadcast forwarding is enabled

Outgoing access list is 102

Inbound access list is not set

Proxy ARP is enabled

An attempt to deny web access to a subnet blocks all traffic from the subnet. Which interface command immediately removes the effect of ACL 102?

A. no ip access-class 102 in

B. no ip access-class 102 out



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C. no ip access-group 102 in

D. no ip access-group 102 out

E. no ip access-list 102 in

Correct Answer: D

The "ip access-group" is used to apply and ACL to an interface. From the output shown, we know that the ACL is applied to outbound traffic, so "no ip access-group 102 out" will remove the effect of this ACL.

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