640-811 CCNA

Cisco Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices

Practice Exam: 640-811 Exams
Exam Number/Code: 640-811
Exam Name: Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices
Questions and Answers: 120 Q&As
(CCNA)

Exam : ***640-811***

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Exam : CISCO 640-811

Title : ICND

1. Refer to the partial command output shown. Which two statements are correct regarding the router hardware? (Choose two.)

A. Total RAM size is 32 KB.

B. Total RAM size is 16384 KB (16 MB).

C. Total RAM size is 65536 KB (64 MB).

D. Flash size is 32 KB.

E. Flash size is 16384 KB (16 MB).

F. Flash size is 65536 KB (64 MB).

Answer: CE

2. If an ethernet port on a router was assigned an IP address of 172.16.112.1/20, what is the maximum number of hosts allowed on this subnet?

A. 1024

B. 2046

C. 4094

D. 4096

E. 8190

Answer: C

3. Refer to the exhibit. What can be determined from the output shown?

A. The JaxSwitch1 switch is using VTP.

B. This is the only switch in the LAN topology.

C. The JaxSwitch1 switch is not the root switch.

D. The link to the root bridge is through a 1 Gbps connection.

E. Spanning Tree Protocol is disabled on the JaxSwitch1 switch.

Answer: C

4. Refer to the graphic. It has been decided that Workstation 1 should be denied access to Server1. Which of the following commands are required to prevent only Workstation 1 from accessing Server1 while allowing all other traffic to flow normally? (Choose two.)

A. RouterA(config)# interface fa0/0
RouterA(config-if)# ip access-group 101 out

B. RouterA(config)# interface fa0/0
RouterA(config-if)# ip access-group 101 in

C. RouterA(config)# access-list 101 deny ip host 172.16.161.150 host 172.16.162.163
RouterA(config)# access-list 101 permit ip any any

D. RouterA(config)# access-list 101 deny ip 172.16.161.150 0.0.0.255 172.16.162.163 0.0.0.0
RouterA(config)# access-list 101 permit ip any any

Answer: BC

5. What are the general recommendations regarding the placement of access control lists? (Choose two.)

A. Standard ACLs should be placed as close as possible to the source of traffic to be denied.

B. Extended ACLs should be placed as close as possible to the source of traffic to be denied .

C. Standard ACLs should be placed as close as possible to the destination of traffic to be denied .
D. Extended ACLs should be placed as close as possible to the destination of traffic to be denied .
Answer: BC

6. LAB
6. Which command is required for connectivity in a Frame Relay network if Inverse ARP is not operational?
A. frame-relay arp
B. frame-relay map
C. frame-relay interface-dlci
D. frame-relay lmi-type
Answer: B

7. Refer to the graphic. Which of the following commands would create the output shown at the bottom of the graphic?
A. Router# show ip eigrp topology
B. Router# show ip route
C. Router# show ip eigrp neighbors
D. Router# show ip ospf route
E. Router# show ip ospf database
Answer: A

8. If all OSPF routers in a single area are configured with the same priority value, what value does a router use for the OSPF router ID in the absence of a loopback interface?
A. the IP address of the first Fast Ethernet interface
B. the IP address of the console management interface
C. the highest IP address among its active interfaces
D. the lowest IP address among its active interfaces
E. the priority value until a loopback interface is configured
Answer: C

9. To configure the VLAN trunking protocol to communicate VLAN information between two switches, what two requirements must be met? (Choose two.)
A. Each end of the trunk line must be set to IEEE 802.1E encapsulation.
B. The VTP management domain name of both switches must be set the same.
C. All ports on both the switches must be set as access ports.
D. One of the two switches must be configured as a VTP server.
E. A rollover cable is required to connect the two switches together.
F. A router must be used to forward VTP traffic between VLANs.
Answer: BD

10. Refer to the exhibit. R1 can ping across the serial link to 172.168.10.5, but cannot ping the FastEthernet interface of R2 (172.168.10.65). The routing protocol being used is EIGRP, and the routing table of R2 is shown. Which two statements could causes of this problem? (Choose two.)
A. The serial interface does not have the clockrate set.
B. EIGRP is not enabled on one of the routers.
C. The IP addressing scheme has overlapping subnetworks.
D. The IP addressing scheme is using subnet zero but the ip subnet-zero command has not been enabled on one or both of the routers.
E. The FastEthernet interface of R2 is administratively shutdown.
F. The EIGRP autonomous system numbers configured on the two routers do not match.
Answer: BF

11. Why has the network shown in the exhibit failed to converge?
A. The no auto-summary command needs to be applied to the routers.

B. The network numbers have not been properly configured on the routers.
C. The subnet masks for the network numbers have not been properly configured.
D. The autonomous system number has not been properly configured.
E. The bandwidth values have not been properly configured on the serial interfaces.
Answer: A

12. Which command is required for connectivity in a Frame Relay network if Inverse ARP is not operational?
A. frame-relay arp
B. frame-relay map
C. frame-relay interface-dlci
D. frame-relay lmi-type
Answer: B

13. Assuming only one VLAN in the exhibit, which switch is acting as the root bridge?
A. Switch1
B. Switch2
C. Switch3
D. A root bridge is not required in this network.
Answer: C

14. Refer to the exhibit. What can be determined about the interfaces of the Main_Campus router from the output shown?
A. The LAN interfaces are configured on different subnets.
B. Interface FastEthernet 0/0 is configured as a trunk.
C. The Layer 2 protocol of interface Serial 0/1 is NOT operational.
D. The router is a modular router with five FastEthernet interfaces.
E. Interface FastEthernet 0/0 is administratively deactivated.
Answer: B

15. A technician is investigating a problem with the exhibited network. These symptoms have been observed:
- None of the user hosts can access the Internet.
- None of the user hosts can access the server in VLAN 9.
- Host A can ping Host B.
- Host A CANNOT ping Host C or Host D.
- Host C can ping Host D.
What could cause the symptoms?
A. Interface S0/0 on the router is down.
B. Interface Fa1/0 on the router is down.
C. Interface Fa0/5 on Switch3 is down.
D. Interface Fa0/4 on Switch3 is down.
E. Switch 1 is turned off.
F. Switch 3 is turned off.
Answer: B

16. Refer to the exhibit. A network technician is troubleshooting a connectivity problem on R2. The technician enters the show cdp neighbors command at the R2 console. If the network is composed only of Cisco devices, for which devices should entries be displayed?
A. R1
B. SW-B and R1
C. SW-B, R1, and SW-C
D. R3, SW-B, R1, and SW-C
E. SW-A, R3, SW-B, R1, and SW-C
F. Host A, SW-A, R3, SW-B, R1, and SW-C

Answer: B

17. Which address represents a unicast address?
A. 224.1.5.2
B. FFFF.FFFF.FFFF
C. 192.168.24.59/30
D. 255.255.255.255
E. 172.31.128.255/18
Answer: E

18. Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator wants to prevent computers on the 192.168.23.64/26 subnet from accessing the 192.168.23.128/26 subnet via FTP. All other hosts should be allowed access. What commands should be entered on the router to accomplish this task?
A. Router(config)#access-list 101 deny tcp 192.168.23.64 0.0.0.63 192.168.23.128 0.0.0.63 eq ftp
Router(config)#access-list 101 permit ip any any
Router(config)#interface fa0/0
Router(config-if)#ip access-group 101 in
B. Router(config)#access-list 101 deny tcp 192.168.23.64 0.0.0.255 192.168.23.128 0.0.0.255 eq ftp
Router(config)#access-list 101 permit ip any any
Router(config)#interface fa0/0
Router(config-if)#ip access-group 101 in
C. Router(config)#access-list 101 deny tcp 192.168.23.64 0.0.0.63 192.168.23.128 0.0.0.63 eq ftp
Router(config)#access-list 101 permit ip any any
Router(config)#interface fa0/0
Router(config-if)#access-list 101 out
D. Router(config)#access-list 101 deny tcp 192.168.23.64 0.0.0.255 192.168.23.128 0.0.0.255 eq ftp
Router(config)#access-list 101 permit ip any any
Router(config)#interface fa0/1
Router(config-if)#ip access-group 101 in
E. Router(config)#access-list 101 deny tcp 192.168.23.128 0.0.0.63 192.168.23.64 0.0.0.63 eq ftp
Router(config)#access-list 101 permit ip any any
Router(config)#interface fa0/1
Router(config-if)#ip access-group 101 in
F. Router(config)#access-list 101 deny tcp 192.168.23.128 0.0.0.255 192.168.23.128 0.0.0.255 eq ftp
Router(config)#access-list 101 permit ip any any
Router(config)#interface fa0/1
Router(config-if)#ip access-group 101 out
Answer: A

19. Refer to the exhibit. Which two devices can be used to complete the connection between the WAN router at the customer site and the service provider? (Choose two.)
A. CSU/DSU
B. modem
C. WAN switch
D. ATM switch
E. Frame Relay switch
F. ISDN TA
Answer: AB

20. Refer to the exhibit. Host A is to send data to Host B. How will Router1 handle the data frame received from Host A? (Choose three.)
A. Router1 will strip off the source MAC address and replace it with the MAC address on the forwarding FastEthernet interface.

B. Router1 will strip off the source IP address and replace it with the IP address on the forwarding FastEthernet interface.
C. Router1 will strip off the destination MAC address and replace it with the MAC address of Host B.
D. Router1 will strip off the destination IP address and replace it with the IP address of Host B.
E. Router1 will forward the data frame out interface FastEthernet0/1.
F. Router1 will forward the data frame out interface FastEthernet0/2.
Answer: ACF

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