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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are two ways Telnet and SSH function? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- SSH is a protocol that provides a secure remote access connection to network devices.

B- Telnet is a protocol that provides a secure remote access connection to network devices.

C- SSH uses the well-known TCP port 23 for its communication.

D- Telnet is preferred over SSH for security reasons.

E- A Telnet network management connection is dropped when a router reboots.

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

* A. SSH...secure remote access: This is correct. SSH (Secure Shell) is designed specifically for secure remote access. It utilizes strong encryption to protect data transmissions, including login credentials and commands.

* B. Telnet...secure remote access: This is incorrect. Telnet is inherently insecure as it transmits all data, including sensitive passwords, in cleartext.

* C. SSH uses...TCP port 23: This is incorrect. SSH uses TCP port 22 by default, while Telnet uses TCP port 23.

* D. Telnet preferred...security reasons: This is incorrect. SSH is vastly preferred over Telnet due to its strong security features.

* E. Telnet connection...router reboots: This is correct. Telnet connections are not persistent, so a router reboot disrupts them. This re-enforces their lack of suitability for critical management tasks.

Key Points:

* Security: SSH is the recommended protocol for remote access to network devices due to its strong encryption and authentication mechanisms.

* Persistence: Telnet connections are temporary and get disrupted on events like router reboots.

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

To which value is the configuration register changed to bypass the loading of the startup configuration when performing a password recovery on a Cisco device?

Options:

A- 0x2102

B- 0x2112

C- 0x2122

D- 0x2142

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The configuration register on Cisco devices controls how the device boots up. By changing the configuration register to 0x2142, you instruct the router to bypass the startup configuration file stored in NVRAM. This is crucial in the password recovery process because the passwords are stored in this configuration file.

Procedure for Password Recovery:

1. Break the boot sequence: Power cycle the router (turn off/on). During the boot process, send a 'Break' signal to get into ROMmon mode.

2. Change the configuration register: In ROMmon mode, type confreg 0x2142 and reload the router.

3. Boot without startup-config: The router will boot up, ignoring the saved startup configuration, allowing you to enter privileged EXEC mode without a password.

4. Change the password: Access configuration mode (configure terminal), and change the passwords as needed (enable password, enable secret, etc.).

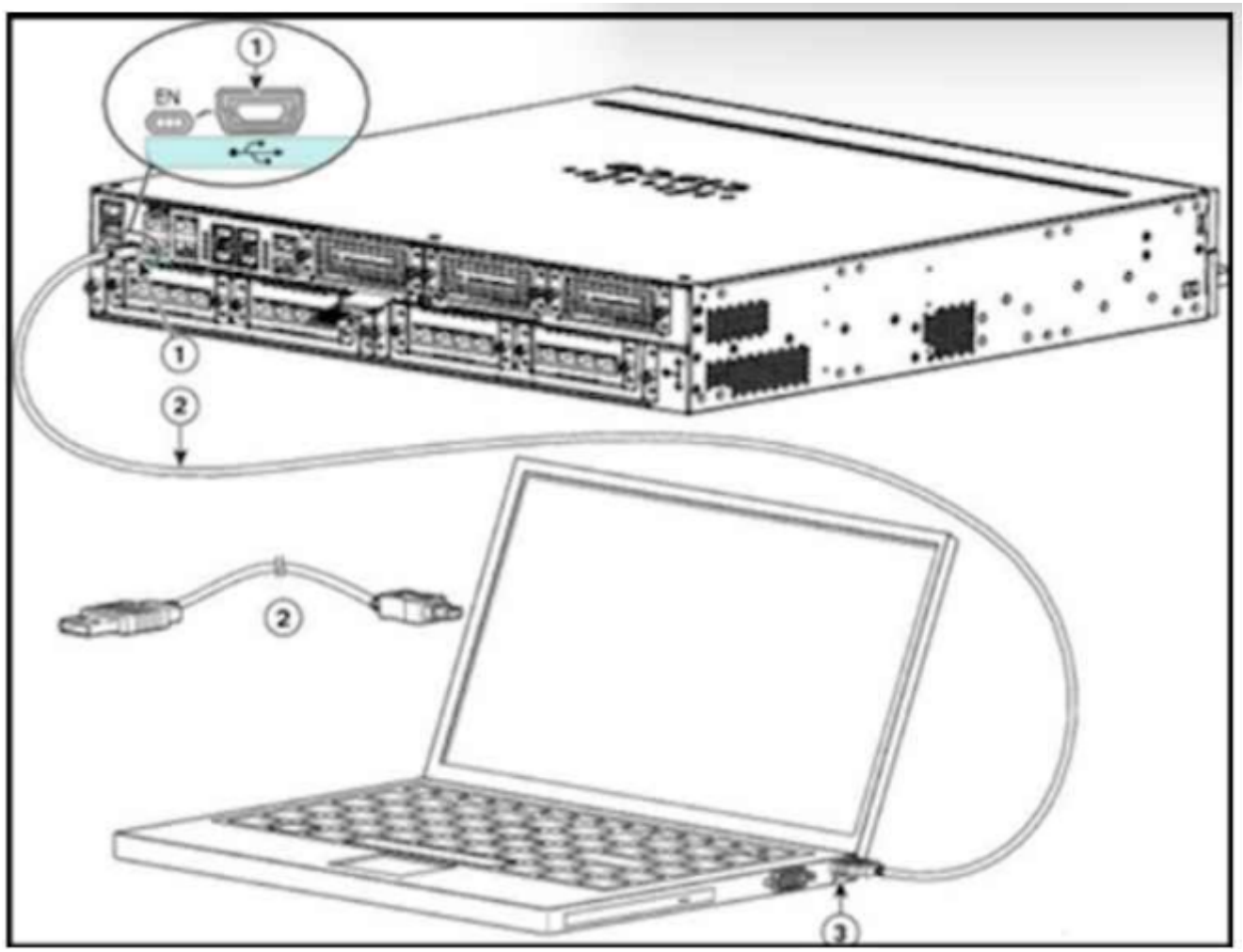
5. Reset the configuration register: Set the configuration register back to its original value (usually 0x2102).

6. Save changes: Save the new configuration with copy running-config startup-config.

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Refer to the exhibit. What are two identifications for the hardware components? (Choose two.)



Options:

A- 1 is a USB Type A port.

B- 2 is an RJ-45 to USB Type A console cable.

C- 2 is a USB 5-pin mini USB Type B to USB Type A console cable.

D- 3 is a USB Type A port.

E- 3 is a USB 5-pin mini USB Type B port.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

* The label '1' points to a rectangular port on the laptop. This is consistent with the shape of a USB Type A port.

* The cable labeled '2' has an RJ-45 connector on one end and a USB Type A connector on the other end.

Incorrect Answers:

* C. 2 is a USB 5-pin mini USB Type B to USB Type A console cable: The connector on the cable labeled '2' is not a mini USB Type B connector. It is a standard RJ-45 connector.

* D. 3 is a USB Type A port: The label '3' points to a port on the server that is not visible in the image. Therefore, we cannot identify the type of port it is.

* E. 3 is a USB 5-pin mini USB Type B port: Same as D, we cannot identify the type of port labeled '3' due to lack of visibility in the image.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two Cisco Nexus 9300 Series switches support 400-Gbps Ethernet ports? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Cisco Nexus 93600CD-GX

B- Cisco Nexus 93240YC-FX2

C- Cisco Nexus 9316D-GX

D- Cisco Nexus 9364C

E- Cisco Nexus C9336C-FX2

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

The Cisco Nexus 9300 Series switches are a family of high-performance data center switching products. However, only a specific subset of models within this series supports 400-Gbps Ethernet ports.

Based on the information available online, two models from the Cisco Nexus 9300 Series that offer 400-Gbps Ethernet ports are:

Cisco Nexus 9316D-GX: This is a 1RU fixed switch that provides 16 ports of 400 Gbps (QSFP-DD) with a non-blocking switch architecture. It's suitable for aggregation, core, or spine applications.

Cisco Nexus 93600CD-GX: This is also a 1RU fixed switch, but it offers a combination of ports. It includes 28 ports of 100G and 8 ports of 400 Gbps (QSFP-DD) with a non-blocking switch architecture. This model is well-suited for data center Top-of-Rack (ToR), End-of-Row (EoR), and collapsed aggregation and access deployments, particularly when used with Cisco Nexus 2000 Fabric Extenders.

Cisco Nexus 9000 Series 400G Deployment Guide

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which type of memory is erased on a Cisco device when rebooted?

Options:

A- DRAM

B- PVDM

C- flash

D- NVRAM

Answer:

A

Explanation:

DRAM, or Dynamic Random-Access Memory, is the type of memory that is erased when a Cisco device is rebooted. DRAM is used to store the running configuration and routing tables of the device. Since DRAM is volatile memory, its contents are lost when the device is powered down or restarted. This is in contrast to non-volatile memory types like flash and NVRAM, which retain their contents even after a reboot1. Reference := Types of memory on a Cisco device - Study-CCNA

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which two sets of pins are looped on an RJ-45 56K loopback plug? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- pins 1 and 4

B- pins 1 and 7

C- pins 2 and 5

D- pins 2 and 7

E- pins 2 and 8

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

An RJ-45 56K loopback plug is used to test the functionality of network ports, particularly for T1/56K lines. The correct loopback wiring for such a plug involves looping pins 1 and 4, as well as pins 2 and 5. This configuration allows the device to send and receive signals on the same wire pairs, effectively testing the transmit and receive paths of the port1.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are two descriptions for FTP? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- FTP loads Cisco IOS Software to a router in ROMMON mode.

B- The copy running-config ftp: command copies a configuration file from an FTP server to the running configuration.

C- A router is able to act as an FTP server.

D- FTP uses UDP as its transport protocol.

E- A Cisco router must be configured with the appropriate username and password because FTP usually requires authentication.

Answer:

B, E

Explanation:

1. It is built on a client-server model architecture and uses separate control and data connections between the client and the server2. Here are the explanations for the correct answers:

* B: The copy running-config ftp: command is used to copy the running configuration from a router to an FTP server or vice versa. This is a common method for backing up and restoring configurations on Cisco devices1.

* E: FTP typically requires authentication, which means a Cisco router acting as an FTP client must be configured with the appropriate username and password to access an FTP server. This ensures secure file transfer and access control1.

The other options are incorrect because:

* A: FTP is not used to load Cisco IOS Software to a router in ROMMON mode; this is typically done using TFTP or Xmodem.

* C: While a router can act as an FTP server, this is not a description of FTP itself.

* D: FTP uses TCP as its transport protocol, not UDP. FTP needs the reliability that TCP provides because it ensures the complete and accurate transfer of files1.