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**Shared by Suarez on 22-07-2024**

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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which device is able to be configured as a TFTP server?

## Options:

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- A- CSU/DSU
- B- modem
- C- Cisco router
- D- Cisco Content Engine

## Answer:

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C

## Explanation:

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A Cisco router can be configured to act as a TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) server. TFTP is a simple protocol used to transfer files without the need for authentication. On a Cisco router, the `tftp-server` command is used to designate the router as a TFTP server, allowing it to manage file transfers to and from connected devices. This is particularly useful for tasks such as updating the router's

firmware or backing up configuration files. Neither CSU/DSU, modem, nor Cisco Content Engine are typically used as TFTP servers. Reference := The ability to configure a Cisco router as a TFTP server is documented in Cisco's support forums and knowledge base articles

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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How are IPv6 addresses notated?

### Options:

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- A- 2001:0DB8::1:1:1:1:1
- B- 2001:0DB8:130F:0000:0000:7000:0000:140B
- C- 2001:0DB8:0::
- D- 2001:0DB8::/128

### Answer:

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B

### Explanation:

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IPv6 addresses are 128 bits in length and are written as eight groups of four hexadecimal digits. Each group is separated from the others by colons (:). The correct notation for IPv6 addresses allows for the omission of leading zeros within each block of four hexadecimal digits and the use of double colons (::) to represent consecutive blocks of zeros. However, the double colons can only be used once in an address to ensure proper expansion to the full 128 bits. Option B is the only choice that correctly represents a full IPv6 address without any abbreviation. Options A and C use double colons incorrectly, and option D represents a prefix length rather than a full address. Reference:= The information is based on standard IPv6 address notation practices, which include the representation of addresses in hexadecimal format and the rules for abbreviating zeros<sup>1</sup>

## Question 3

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which Xmodem option enhances error checking of an image copied to flash memory?

### Options:

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**A-** -c

**B** -e

**C** -r

**D** -x

### **Answer:**

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B

### **Explanation:**

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The Xmodem option that enhances error checking when copying an image to flash memory is the -e option. This option enables error checking to ensure the integrity of the file being transferred. Xmodem is a protocol that uses checksums or cyclic redundancy checks (CRC) to detect errors during the transfer. The -e option specifically invokes CRC error checking, which is more reliable than the basic checksum method, providing an additional layer of verification that the copied image is free from errors. Reference := The information is based on standard practices for using the Xmodem protocol for file transfers in networking devices, as outlined in Cisco's documentation and support forums<sup>1</sup>.

## **Question 4**

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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What are two functions of SmartJack? (Choose two.)

**Options:**

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- A- It regenerates the signal to compensate for signal degradation from line transmission.
- B- It provides signal conversion.
- C- It operates at Layer 2 of the OSI model.
- D- It provides channel testing.
- E- It acts as a concentration point for dial-in and dial-out connections.

**Answer:**

---

A, B

**Explanation:**

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A SmartJack is a type of Network Interface Device (NID) that provides advanced features beyond simple electrical connection. Two of its functions include:

\* Regenerating the signal: Similar to a repeater, a SmartJack can buffer and regenerate the signal to compensate for signal degradation that occurs during line transmission. This helps maintain signal integrity over longer distances<sup>1</sup>.

\* Signal conversion: A SmartJack may also provide signal conversion, which involves converting codes and protocols to the type needed by the customer equipment. This can include converting framing types or other signal characteristics to ensure compatibility with the connected devices<sup>1</sup>.

The other options listed are not primary functions of a SmartJack:

\* Operating at Layer 2 of the OSI model is not a function of a SmartJack; it is a characteristic of network devices like switches and bridges.

\* Providing channel testing (D) is not a standard function of a SmartJack; however, SmartJacks enable phone companies to remotely test customer wiring without a site visit<sup>2</sup>.

\* Acting as a concentration point for dial-in and dial-out connections (E) is not a function of a SmartJack; this is typically a function of devices like modems or access servers.

## Question 5

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which two IPv4 addresses are assigned to host computers? (Choose two.)

### Options:

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A- 292.10.3.4

B- 10.1.1.20

C- 255.255.255.255

D- 0.0.0.0

E- 192.168.10.15

### Answer:

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B, E

### Explanation:

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In the context of IPv4 addresses, a host address is an identifier for a specific device on a network. The addresses 10.1.1.20 and 192.168.10.15 are both within ranges typically reserved for private networks, making them suitable for assignment to host computers within a local network. Address 292.10.3.4 is not a valid IPv4 address because the first octet is beyond the maximum value of 255. Address 255.255.255.255 is reserved for broadcast messages to all hosts on the local network, and 0.0.0.0 is used to denote an unspecified address, often indicating the absence of an IP address<sup>123</sup>. Reference := IP address, Network address, and Host address Explained, IP address - Wikipedia, Understanding IP Addresses: How IP Addressing Works | ENP



## Question 6

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What is the fastest way to recover a software version that supports a USB flash port on a Cisco device?

### Options:

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- A- tftp command
- B- xmodem transfer command
- C- copy command with USB memory
- D- copy tftp flash: command

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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The fastest way to recover a software version on a Cisco device that supports a USB flash port is by using the copy command with USB memory. This method allows for the direct transfer of the Cisco IOS image from a USB flash drive to the device's memory. It is significantly faster than using TFTP or Xmodem, which are slower due to network speed limitations and the inherent slowness of the Xmodem protocol, respectively. By using a USB flash drive, you can bypass these limitations and achieve a quicker recovery process.

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which command returns the user to the main configuration prompt from the interface configuration prompt?

### Options:

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A- end

B- clear

C- quit

D- exit

### Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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The command that returns the user to the main configuration prompt from the interface configuration prompt is exit. When you are in interface configuration mode on a Cisco device and you want to return to the global configuration mode, you use the exit command. If you want to go all the way back to privileged EXEC mode, you would use the end command or press Ctrl-Z1.

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which type of custom scripting has Cisco NX-OS added to help manage user networks?

**Options:**

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A- C++

B- Collective

C- SQL

D- Python

**Answer:**

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D

### **Explanation:**

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Cisco NX-OS has added support for Python scripting to help manage user networks. Python is a powerful and versatile scripting language that is widely used for automation tasks, including network management. Cisco NX-OS leverages Python to enable network administrators to write custom scripts and programs that can interact with the network operating system, automate repetitive tasks, and integrate with other systems and APIs. This support for Python scripting is part of Cisco's commitment to network programmability and automation, allowing for more efficient and flexible network operations<sup>12</sup>.

## **Question 9**

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### **Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which two pieces of information about a neighboring device are displayed when you the CLI command show cdp neighbor? (Choose two.)

### **Options:**

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**A-** platform

- B-** uptime
- C-** device ID
- D-** Cisco IOS Software version
- E-** IP address

**Answer:**

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A, C

**Explanation:**

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The `show cdp neighbor` command on Cisco devices displays various pieces of information about directly connected neighboring devices that support Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP). Two key pieces of information displayed by this command are the platform of the neighboring device, which indicates the hardware type, and the device ID, which is typically the hostname of the device<sup>1</sup>. The command does not display the uptime or the Cisco IOS Software version; these details can be seen with the `show cdp neighbor detail` command. The IP address is also part of the detailed information and not displayed in the standard `show cdp neighbor` output<sup>1</sup>.

## Question 10

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which two pieces of information are displayed when the show ip interface brief command is used? (Choose two.)

**Options:**

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- A- Layer 2 address
- B- keepalive
- C- Layer 3 address
- D- encapsulation type
- E- interface status

**Answer:**

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C, E

**Explanation:**

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The show ip interface brief command provides a concise summary of the status and IP addressing configuration of interfaces on a Cisco router or switch. Here's what it displays:

Interface: The name of the interface (e.g., FastEthernet0/0, GigabitEthernet1/1).

IP Address: The Layer 3 IP address assigned to the interface (if any).

OK? Indicates the IP layer status of the interface (YES if operational, NO if not).

Method: How the IP address was configured (manual or DHCP).

Status: The Layer 1 status of the interface (up or down).

Protocol: The Layer 2 status of the interface (up or down).

Why other options are incorrect:

Layer 2 address: The show ip interface brief command does not directly display Layer 2 (MAC) addresses. You can use the show interface <interface-name> command for that.

Keepalive: Keepalives are used in some routing protocols but are not generally reflected in the output of the show ip interface brief command.

Encapsulation type: Encapsulation information is also not typically included in the show ip interface brief output.

Cisco IOS show ip interface brief command: [invalid URL removed]

Example output of show ip interface brief: [https://www.cisco.com/E-Learning/bulk/public/tac/cim/cib/using\\_cisco\\_ios\\_software/cmdrefs/show\\_ip\\_interface](https://www.cisco.com/E-Learning/bulk/public/tac/cim/cib/using_cisco_ios_software/cmdrefs/show_ip_interface).

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