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**CCNA Cisco Certified Network Associate CCNA (v3.0)**

Question No: 31 - (Topic 2)Which port state is introduced by Rapid-PVST?learninglisteningdiscardingforwardingAnswer: C Explanation:PVST is based on IEEE802.1D Spanning Tree Protocol (STP). But PVST has only 3 port states (discarding, learning and forwarding) while STP has 5 port states (blocking, listening, learning, forwarding and disabled). So discarding is a new port state in PVST .

Question No: 32 - (Topic 2)Which two protocols are used by bridges and/or switches to prevent loops in a layer 2 network? (Choose two.)A. 802.1dB. VTPC. 802.1qSTPSAPAnswer: A,D Explanation:This question is to examine the STP protocol. STP (802.1d) is used to prevent Layer 2 loops.802.1q is a Frame Relay protocol which belongs to VLAN. SAP is a concept of the OSI model.

Question No: 33 - (Topic 2)Refer to the exhibit.
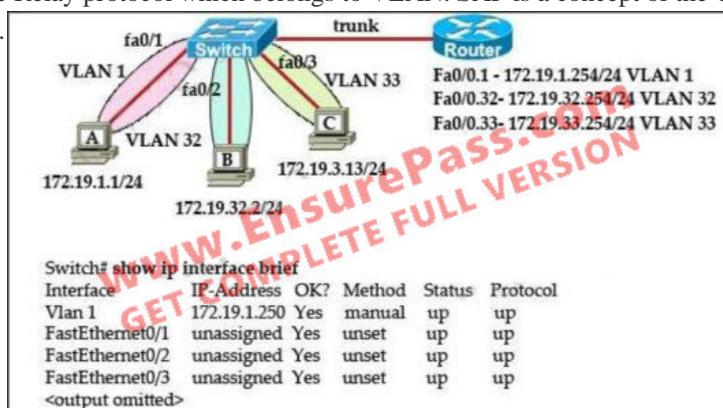
The network administrator normally establishes a Telnet session with the switch from hostA. However, host A is unavailable. The administrator#39;s attempt to telnet to the switch from host B fails, but pings to the other two hosts are successful. What is the issue? Host B and the switch need to be in the same subnet.The switch interface connected to the router is down.Host B needs to be assigned an IP address in VLAN 1.The switch needs an appropriate default gateway assigned.The switch interfaces need the appropriate IP addresses assigned.Answer: D Explanation:Ping was successful form host B to other hosts because of intervlan routing configured onrouter. But to manage switch via telnet the VLAN32 on the switch needs to be configured interface vlan32 along with ip address and its appropriate default-gateway address.Since VLAN1 interface is already configure on switch Host A was able to telnet switch.

Question No: 34 - (Topic 2)Refer to the exhibit.
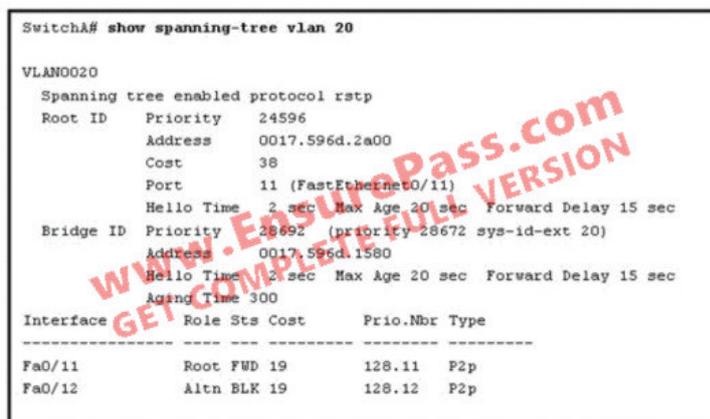
Which statement is true?The Fa0/11 role confirms that SwitchA is the root bridge for VLAN 20.VLAN 20 is running the Per VLAN Spanning Tree Protocol.The MAC address of the root bridge is 0017.596d.1580.SwitchA is not the root bridge, because not all of

the interface roles are designated.Answer: D Explanation:Only non-root bridge can have root port. Fa0/11 is the root port so we can confirm this switch is not the root bridge -gt;.From the output we learn this switch is running Rapid STP, not PVST -gt;. 0017.596d.1580 is the MAC address of this switch, not of the root bridge. The MACaddress of the root bridge is 0017.596d.2a00 -gt;.All of the interface roles of the root bridge are designated. SwitchA has one Root port and 1 Alternative port so it is not the root bridge.

Question No: 35 - (Topic 2)Refer to the exhibit.
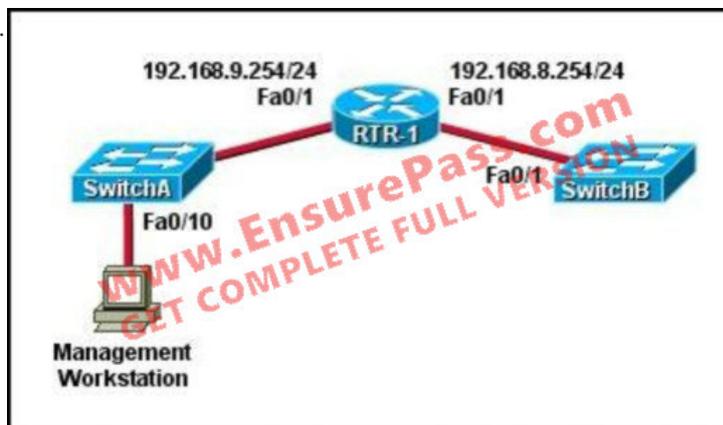
 A technician has installed SwitchB and needs to configure it for remote access from the management workstation connected to SwitchA. Which set of commands is required to accomplish this task?SwitchB(config)# interface FastEthernet 0/1 SwitchB(config-if)# ip address 192.168.8.252 255.255.255.0 SwitchB(config-if)# no shutdownSwitchB(config)# interface vlan 1SwitchB(config-if)# ip address 192.168.8.252 255.255.255.0SwitchB(config-if)# ip default-gateway 192.168.8.254 255.255.255.0 SwitchB(config-if)# no shutdownSwitchB(config)# ip default-gateway 192.168.8.254 SwitchB(config)# interface vlan 1SwitchB(config-if)# ip address 192.168.8.252 255.255.255.0 SwitchB(config-if)# no shutdownSwitchB(config)# ip default-network 192.168.8.254 SwitchB(config)# interface vlan 1SwitchB(config-if)# ip address 192.168.8.252 255.255.255.0 SwitchB(config-if)# no shutdownE. SwitchB(config)# ip route 192.168.8.254 255.255.255.0 SwitchB(config)# interface FastEthernet 0/1SwitchB(config-if)# ip address 192.168.8.252 255.255.255.0 SwitchB(config-if)# no shutdownAnswer: C Explanation:To remote access to SwitchB, it must have a management IP address on a VLAN on that switch. Traditionally, we often use VLAN 1 as the management VLAN (but in fact it is not secure).In the exhibit, we can recognize that the Management Workstation is in a different subnet from the SwitchB. For intersubnetwork communication to occur, you must configure at least one default gateway. This default gateway is used to forward traffic originating from the switch only, not to forward traffic sent by devices connected to the switch.

Question No: 36 - (Topic 2)Which two states are the port states when RSTP has converged? (Choose two.) discardinglisteninglearningforwardingdisabledAnswer: A,D Explanation:There are only three port states left in RSTP that correspond to the three possible operational states. The 802.1D disabled, blocking, and listening states are merged into a unique 802.1w discarding state.STP (802.1D) Port StateRSTP (802.1w) Port StateIs Port Included in Active Topology? Is Port Learning MAC Addresses?Disabled Discarding NoNo Blocking Discarding NoNo Listening Discarding YesNo Learning Learning YesYes Forwarding Forwarding YesYesReference:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk621/technologies_white_paper09186a0080094cf a.shtml#states

Question No: 37 - (Topic 2)Which two of these are characteristics of the 802.1Q protocol? (Choose two.)It is used exclusively for tagging VLAN frames and does not address network reconvergence following switched network topology changes.It modifies the 802.3 frame header, and thus requires that the FCS be recomputed.It is a Layer 2 messaging protocol which maintains VLAN configurations across networks.It includes an 8-bit field which specifies the priority of a frame.It is a trunking protocol capable of carrying untagged frames.Answer: B,E Explanation:802.1Q protocol, or Virtual Bridged Local Area Networks protocol, mainly stipulates the realization of the VLAN. 802.1Q is a standardized relay method that inserts 4 bytes field into the original Ethernet frame and re-calculate the FCS. 802.1Q frame relay supports two types of frame: marked and non-marked. Non-marked frame carries no VLAN identification information.

Question No: 38 - (Topic 2)Which three statements about RSTP are true? (Choose three.)RSTP significantly reduces topology reconverging time after a link failure.RSTP expands the STP port roles by adding the alternate and backup roles.RSTP port states are blocking, discarding, learning, or forwarding.RSTP provides a faster transition to the forwarding state on point-to-point links than

STP does.RSTP also uses the STP proposal-agreement sequence.RSTP uses the same timer-based process as STP on point-to-point links.Answer: A,B,D Explanation:One big disadvantage of STP is the low convergence which is very important in switched network. To overcome this problem, in 2001, the IEEE with document 802.1w introduced an evolution of the Spanning Tree Protocol: Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP), which significantly reduces the convergence time after a topology change occurs in the network. While STP can take 30 to 50 seconds to transit from a blocking state to a forwarding state, RSTP is typically able to respond less than 10 seconds of a physical link failure.RSTP works by adding an alternative port and a backup port compared to STP. These ports are allowed to immediately enter the forwarding state rather than passively wait for the network to converge.RSTP bridge port roles:Root port - A forwarding port that is the closest to the root bridge in terms of path costDesignated port - A forwarding port for every LAN segmentAlternate port - A best alternate path to the root bridge. This path is different than using the root port. The alternative port moves to the forwarding state if there is a failure on the designated port for the segment.Backup port - A backup/redundant path to a segment where another bridge port already connects. The backup port applies only when a single switch has two links to the same segment (collision domain). To have two links to the same collision domain, the switch must be attached to a hub.Disabled port - Not strictly part of STP, a network administrator can manually disable a port.

Question No: 39 - (Topic 2)Refer to the topology shown in the exhibit.
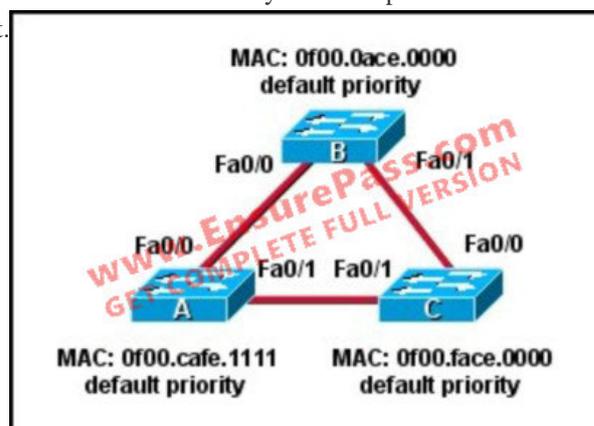
Which three ports will be STP designated ports if all the links are operating at the same bandwidth? (Choose three.)Switch A - Fa0/0Switch A - Fa0/1Switch B - Fa0/0Switch B - Fa0/1Switch C - Fa0/0Switch C - Fa0/1Answer: B,C,D Explanation:This question is to check the spanning tree election problem.First, select the root bridge, which can be accomplished by comparing the bridge ID, the smallest will be selected. Bridge-id= bridge priority   MAC address. The three switches in the figure all have the default priority, so we should compare the MAC address, it is easy to find that SwitchB is the root bridge.Select the root port on the non-root bridge, which can be completed through comparing root path cost. The smallest will be selected as the root port.Next, select the Designated Port. First, compare the path cost, if the costs happen to be the same, then compare the BID, still the smallest will be selected. Each link has a DP. Based on the exhibit above, we can find DP on each link. The DP on the link between SwitchA and SwitchC is SwitchA#39;Fa0/1, because it has the smallest MAC address.

Question No: 40 - (Topic 2)In a switched environment, what does the IEEE 802.1Q standard describe?the operation of VTPa method of VLAN trunkingan approach to wireless LAN communicationthe process for root bridge selectionVLAN pruningAnswer: B Explanation:A broadcast domain must sometimes exist on more than one switch in the network. To accomplish this, one switch must send frames to another switch and indicate which VLAN a particular frame belongs to. On Cisco switches, a trunk link is created to accomplish this VLAN identification. ISL and IEEE 802.1Q are different methods of putting a VLAN identifier in a Layer 2 frame.The IEEE 802.1Q protocol interconnects VLANs between multiple switches, routers, and servers. With 802.1Q, a network administrator can define a VLAN topology to span multiple physical devices.Cisco switches support IEEE 802.1Q for FastEthernet and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. An 802.1Q trunk link provides VLAN identification by adding a 4-byte tag to an Ethernet Frame as it leaves a trunk port.

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