

640-875 - SPNGN1 Building Cisco Service Provider Next-Generation Networks, Part 1

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1. The network administrator is using a Windows PC application that is called putty.exe for remote communication to a switch for network troubleshooting. Which two protocols could be used during this communication? (Choose two).

- A. SNMP
- B. HTTP
- C. Telnet
- D. RMON
- E. SSH

Answer: C,E

2. According to RFC 2080, which routing protocol is compatible with IPv6?

- A. RIPv2
- B. OSPF
- C. RIP-NG
- D. EIGRPv6
- E. OSPFv2
- F. EIGRP-NG

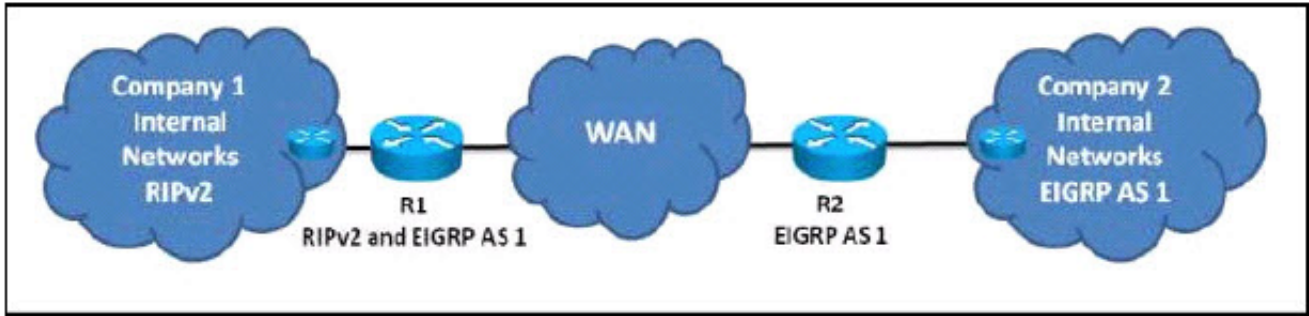
Answer: C

3. When EIGRP is enabled on Cisco IOS XR, which EIGRP feature is on by default?

- A. no auto-summary
- B. stub routing
- C. unequal cost paths load-balancing
- D. no ip eigrp split-horizon
- E. eigrp authentication

Answer: A

4. Refer to the exhibit.



Company 1 has merged with Company 2. Company 1 is using RIPv2 as its IGP and Company 2 is using EIGRP as its IGP. EIGRP also is running between R1 and R2 over the WAN link. Which action must be taken to allow these two configurations?

The Company 1 RIP routes appear as external EIGRP routes within Company 2.

The Company 2 EIGRP routes appear as RIPv2 routes within Company 1.

- A. Enable RIPv2 on the R2 router.
- B. Enable RIPv2 on the R2 router and on all internal routers of Company 2. Enable EIGRP on all internal routers of Company 1.
- C. Configure mutual route redistribution between RIPv2 and EIGRP on the R1 and R2 routers.
- D. Configure mutual route redistribution between RIPv2 and EIGRP on the R1 router.
- E. Configure mutual route redistribution between RIPv2 and EIGRP on the R2 router.

Answer: D

5. DRAG DROP

Drag the routing protocols from the left and drop them on the correct categories on the right.

OSPF	IGP	Target
IS-IS		Target
EIGRP		Target
BGP		Target
RIP		Target
	EGP	Target

Answer:

Drag the routing protocols from the left and drop them on the correct categories on the right.

OSPF		IGP
IS-IS		IS-IS
EIGRP		RIP
BGP		OSPF
RIP		EIGRP
		EGP
		BGP

6. Which IPv6 feature replaced and enhanced the IPv4 ARP functions?

- A. ARPv6
- B. DHCPv6
- C. Neighbor discovery protocol in ICMPv6
- D. Router solicitation and router advertisement
- E. Auto configuration

Answer: C

7. A centralized DHCP server has been setup for customer use. What command is required on the customer Switched Virtual Interface (SVI) to allow clients to receive addresses from this server?

- A. switch(config-if)#ip helper-address
- B. switch(config)#ip helper-address
- C. switch(config-if)#ip dhcp-address
- D. switch(config-if)#ip dhcp-gateway
- E. switch(config-if)#helper-address

Answer: A

8. Which two statements about IPv4 DHCP operations are true? (Choose two.)

- A. If the DHCP clients and servers are on the same subnet, DHCP uses UDP broadcasts to communicate between the clients and servers.

- B. The DHCP server that receives a DHCPDISCOVER message may respond with a DHCPOFFER message on UDP port 67.
- C. A client can receive DHCPOFFER from multiple servers and it can accept all the offers by broadcasting the DHCPREQUEST message to all the servers.
- D. A DHCP relay is required if the DHCP clients and the servers are on the same subnet.
- E. If the client and server are on different subnets, DHCPDISCOVER and DHCPREQUEST messages are sent via UDP broadcasts, but DHCPOFFER and DHCPACK messages are unicast.
- F. The client broadcasts a DHCPDISCOVER message on UDP port 68 with its own MAC address to discover available DHCP servers.

Answer: A,E

9. What are three features present on both ICMPv4 and ICMPv6? (Choose three.)

- A. Connectivity tests
- B. Address assignment
- C. Information error messaging
- D. Address resolution
- E. Mobile IPv4 support
- F. Multicast group management
- G. Mobile IPv6 support
- H. Fragmentation needed notification

Answer: A,C,H

10. Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface e0
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
!
interface e1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
!
ip nat inside source static 10.1.1.2 192.168.1.2
```

Which two statements about these partial Cisco IOS/IOS-XE configurations are true? (Choose two.)

- A. 10.1.1.2 is the inside local address.
- B. 192.168.1.2 is the outside local address.
- C. 192.168.1.2 is the outside global address.
- D. This is an example of static one-to-one Network Address Translation.
- E. This is an example of static Port Address Translation.

Answer: A,D

11. With IPv6, for which purpose are router solicitation and router advertisement used?

- A. Routing protocol updates
- B. Routing protocol neighbor peerings
- C. Router and prefix discovery
- D. Layer 3 to Layer 2 address resolution (similar to IPv4 ARP)

Answer: C

12. DRAG DROP

Drag the DNS record types from the left and drop them on the correct descriptions on the right. Not all record types on the left are used.

A	for IPv4 name-to-address lookups
LOC	for IPv6 name-to-address lookups
MX	for reverse DNS lookups (address-to-name)
AAAA	
PTR	

Answer:

Drag the DNS record types from the left and drop them on the correct descriptions on the right. Not all record types on the left are used.

A	A
LOC	AAAA
MX	PTR
AAAA	
PTR	

13. Refer to the exhibit.

```
RouterX# show ip nat translations
Pro  Inside global      Inside local        Outside local      Outside global
TCP  172.17.38.1:1050   192.168.3.7:1050   10.1.1.1:23       10.1.1.1:23
TCP  172.17.38.1:1776   192.168.4.12:1776  10.2.2.2:25       10.2.2.2:25
```

Which configuration is necessary to support this output?

A. interface Ethernet0 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0 ip nat outside! interface Ethernet1 ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0 ip nat outside! interface Serial0 ip address

172.17.38.1 255.255.255.0 ip nat inside! ip nat inside source list 1 interface Serial0 overload! access-list 1 permit 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0

0.0.0.255.

B. interface Ethernet0 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0 ip nat inside! interface Ethernet1 ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0 ip nat inside! interface Serial0 ip address 172.17.38.1 255.255.255.0 ip nat outside! ip nat inside source list 1 interface Serial0 overload! access-list 1 permit 172.17.38.0 0.0.0.255.

C. interface Ethernet0 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0 ip nat inside! interface Ethernet1 ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0 ip nat inside! interface Serial0 ip address

```
172.17.38.1 255.255.255.0ip nat outside!ip nat inside source list 1 static 172.17.38.1!access-list 1 permit 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0
```

0.0.0.255.

```
D. interface Ethernet0ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0ip nat inside!interface Ethernet1ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0ip nat inside!interface Serial0ip address
```

```
172.17.38.1 255.255.255.0ip nat outside!ip nat inside source list 1 interface Serial0 overload!access-list 1 permit 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0
```

0.0.0.255.

Answer: D

14. A network administrator issues the who command on a Cisco router, which takes longer than usual to display the results. Which two commands can be used to speed up the process? (Choose two.)

- A. nslookup
- B. no ip-domain lookup
- C. ip name-server
- D. ipconfig /all
- E. ifconfig

Answer: B,C

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