

Test Questions

Written by Administrator

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1. When a router is first booted, where is the IOS loaded by default? A. Boot ROM B. NVRAM C. Flash D. ROM Answer: C The Cisco IOS is loaded from Flash memory by default. Chapter: 4
2. What are the two ways that you can enter setup mode on a router? A. By typing the clear flash command B. By typing the erase start command and rebooting the router C. By typing the command setup D. By typing the command setup mode Answer: B, C Not that you would want to enter setup mode, but if you did, you could erase the contents of NVRAM by using the erase startup-config command and then rebooting the router. You can also type setup from the privileged mode at any time. Chapter: 4
3. If you are in privileged mode and want to return to user mode, what command would you use? A. Exit B. Quit C. Disable D. Control+Z Answer: C The command disable will take you from privileged mode to user mode. Chapter: 4
4. What editing command moves your cursor to the beginning of the line? A. Ctrl+E B. Ctrl+F C. Ctrl+B D. Ctrl+A Answer: D The editing command Ctrl+A will take your cursor to the beginning of the line. Chapter: 4
5. Which editing command will move your cursor to the end of the line? A. Ctrl+E B. Ctrl+F C. Esc+B D. Ctrl+A Answer: A The editing command Ctrl+E will take your cursor to the end of the line. Chapter: 4
6. Which editing command moves your cursor forward one character? A. Ctrl+E B. Ctrl+F C. Ctrl+B D. Ctrl+A Answer: B The editing command Ctrl+F will take your cursor forward one character. Chapter: 4
7. Which editing command moves your cursor back one word? A. Ctrl+E B. Ctrl+F C. Esc+B D. Ctrl+A Answer: C The editing command Esc+B will take your cursor back one word. Chapter: 4
8. Which command will show you the IOS version currently running on your router? A. Show flash B. Show flash file C. Show ip flash D. Sh ver Answer: D Show version will give you the IOS version currently running on the router. Chapter: 4
9. Which command will show you the contents of the EEPROM in your router? A. Show flash B. Show flash file C. Show ip flash D. Sh ver Answer: A The EEPROM is Flash memory. Flash is where the IOS is stored and loaded from by default. Show flash will show you the contents of Flash memory. However, show version will show you the version of IOS currently running. If only one IOS is in Flash memory, then show version and show flash will always be the same. Chapter: 4
10. Which command will show you if a DTE or DCE cable is plugged into serial 0? A. Sh int s0 B. Sh int serial 0 C. Sho controllers s 0 D. Sho controllers s0 Answer: C The command show controllers serial 0 will show you if either a DTE or DCE cable is connected to the interface. Chapter: 4
11. What command will stop console messages from writing over the command you are trying to type in? A. No logging B. Logging C. Logging asynchronous D. Logging synchronous Answer: D This is a helpful command. The logging synchronous under the line console 0 configuration stops console messages from overwriting the command you are typing. Chapter: 4
12. What command will allow users to telnet into a router and not be prompted with a user-mode password? A. Login B. No login C. You can telnet by default, so no command is needed. D. No password Answer: B The command no login under the line vty command sets the VTY ports to not prompt for authentication. Chapter: 4
13. What command will set your console to time out after only one second? A. Timeout 1 0 B. Timeout 0 1 C. Exec-timeout 1 0 D. Exec-timeout 0 1 Answer: D The exec-timeout command sets the console timeout in minutes and seconds. Chapter: 4
14. How do you only set your Telnet line 1 to a password of bob? A. line vty 0 1 Login Password bob B. line vty 0 4 Login Password bob C. line vty 1 Login Password bob D. line vty 1 Password bob Login Answer: B The command line vty 0 4 configures the VTY ports. Login tells the VTY ports to authenticate, although that command is on by default for Cisco router VTY ports. The last command is password bob. Chapter: 4
15. How do you set the password for the auxiliary port? A. Line aux 1 B. Line aux 0 C. Line aux 0

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4 D. Line aux port Answer: B You can gain access to the auxiliary port by using the line auxiliary 0 command. There is only one auxiliary port so it is always aux 0. Chapter: 4 16. Which of the following commands will encrypt your Telnet password on a Cisco router? A. Line telnet 0, encryption on, password todd B. Line vty 0, password encryption, password todd C. Service password encryption, line vty 0 4, password todd D. Password encryption, line vty 0 4, password todd Answer: C To encrypt your user-mode and enable passwords, use the global configuration command service password encryption before setting your passwords. Chapter: 4 17. What command do you type to back up your currently running configuration and have it reload if the router is restarted? A. (Config)#copy current to starting B. Router#copy starting to running C. Router(config)#copy running-config star D. Router#copy run startup Answer: D To copy the current config to NVRAM so that it will be used if the router is restarted, use the command copy run start. Chapter: 4 18. When using setup mode, what are the two different management setup configurations? A. Basic B. Advanced C. Extended D. Expanded Answer: A, C Basic management setup configures only enough connectivity for management of the system; extended setup will ask you to configure each interface on the system. Chapter: 4 19. Which command will delete the contents of NVRAM on a router? A. Delete NVRAM B. Delete Startup-config C. Erase NVRAM D. Erase start Answer: D The command erase startup-config erases the contents of NVRAM and will put you in setup mode if the router is restarted. Chapter: 4 20. What is the problem with an interface if you type show interface serial 0 and receive the following message? · Serial0 is administratively down, line protocol is down A. The keepalives are different times. B. The administrator has the interface shut down. C. The administrator is pinging from the interface. D. No cable is attached. Answer: B If an interface is shut down, the show interface command will show the interface as administratively shut down. (It is possible no cable is attached, but you can't tell that from this message.) Chapter: 4

1. If you type show interface serial 0 and receive the following response, what could the problem be? · RouterA#sh int s0 · Serial0 is up, line protocol is down A. The keepalives could be set wrong between the point-to-point links. B. No cable is attached to the interface. C. The administrator needs to issue a no shutdown request to the interface. D. The interface is defective. Answer: A If you see the line is up, but the protocol is down, you are having a clocking (keepalive) or framing issue. Check the keepalives on both ends to make sure they match; the clock rate is set, if needed; and the encapsulation type is the same on both ends. For more information on interface statistics, see Chapter 4. Chapter: 101 2. If you are typing commands and receive this message, · Router#clock set 10:30:10 · % Incomplete command. what is wrong and how do you fix it? (Choose all that apply.) A. The IOS doesn't support a clock on this router. B. The command string is not done. C. Press the up arrow key and type a question mark. D. Press the down arrow key and the Tab key. E. Erase what you typed and reboot the router. Answer: B, C If you receive an incomplete command, then you know that the command string is not done. Just press the up arrow key to receive the last command entered, and continue with the command by using your question mark. For more information on help and editing, see Chapter 4. Chapter: 101 3. Which of the following is true about the enable passwords? (Choose all that apply.) A. The enable password is encrypted by default. B. The enable secret is encrypted by default. C. The enable-encrypted password should be set first. D. The enable password supersedes the enable secret. E. The enable secret password supersedes the enable password. F. The enable-encrypted password supersedes all other

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passwords. Answer: B, E There is no enable-encrypted password. The enable secret is encrypted by default and supersedes the enable password. To learn how to set the passwords on a router, see Chapter 4. Chapter: 101 4. What is the correct command to set the router identification to the name Atlanta, which an administrator would see when connecting with Telnet or through the console? A. Description Atlanta Router B. Banner Motd \$ C. Hostname Atlanta D. Host name Atlanta E. Set prompt Atlanta Answer: C The command hostname (one word) is used to set the name of the router. For more information on how to set the hostname of a router, see Chapter 4. Chapter: 101 5. If you wanted to find out all the commands that start with "cl" from a certain prompt, what would you type at that particular prompt? A. Show commands cl B. Cl ? C. Cl? D. Cl ? more Answer: C You can use a letter, or combination of letters, followed by a question mark without a space to get all the commands starting with those letters from that prompt. For more editing and help information, see Chapter 4. Chapter: 101

1. If your router is facilitating a CSU/DSU, which of the following commands do you need to use to provide the router with a 64000bps serial link? A. RouterA(config)#bandwidth 64 B. RouterA(config-if)#bandwidth 64000 C. RouterA(config)#clockrate 64000 D. RouterA(config-if)clock rate 64 E. RouterA(config-if)clock rate 64000 Answer: E The clock rate command is two words, and the speed of the line is in bps. See Chapter 4 for more information. Chapter: 102 2. Which of the following commands will set your Telnet password on a Cisco router? A. Line telnet 0 4 B. Line aux 0 4 C. Line vty 0 4 D. Line con 0 Answer: C The command line vty 0 4 places you in a prompt that will allow you to set or change your Telnet password. See Chapter 4 for more information. Chapter: 102 3. If an interface is administratively down, what is the problem? A. The interface is bad. B. The interface is not connected to another device. C. There is no problem. D. The interface is looped. Answer: C If an interface is administratively shut down, it just means the administrator needs to perform a no shutdown on the interface. See Chapter 4 for more information. Chapter: 102 4. If you wanted to delete the configuration stored in NVRAM, what would you type? A. Erase startup B. Erase nvram C. Delete nvram D. Erase running Answer: A The command erase-startup-config deletes the configuration stored in NVRAM. See Chapter 4 for more information. Chapter: 102 5. What does the command routerA(config)#line cons 0 allow you to perform next? A. Set the Telnet password. B. Shut down the router. C. Set your console password. D. Disable console connections. Answer: C The command line console 0 places you at a prompt where you can then set your console user-mode password. See Chapter 4 for more information. Chapter: 102 6. What command do you use to set the enable secret password on a Cisco router? A. RouterA(config)#enable password todd B. RouterA(config)#enable secret todd C. RouterA(config)#enable secret password todd D. RouterA(config-if)#enable secret todd Answer: B The command enable secret todd sets the enable secret password to todd. See Chapter 4 for more information. Chapter: 102 7. What does the command show controllers s 0 provide? A. The type of serial port connection (e.g., Ethernet or Token Ring) B. The type of connection (e.g., DTE or DCE) C. The configuration of the interface including the IP address and clock rate D. The controlling processor of that interface Answer: B The command show controllers s 0 tells you what type of serial connection you have. If it is a DCE, you need to provide the clock rate. See Chapter 4 for more information. Chapter: 102

1. What do you type to see the terminal history size of your console connection? A. RouterA#

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show terminal B. RouterA(config)# show terminal C. RouterA(config-if)#show terminal D. RouterA# show terminal history size Answer: A The command show terminal will show you the console settings, which include the terminal history size. See Chapter 4 for more information. Chapter: 103

2. What does the command routerA#config net do? A. Configures DRAM parameters on the router B. Configures NVRAM parameters on the router C. Copies a router configuration stored on a TFTP host to running-config D. Copies a configuration from NVRAM to running-config Answer: C Config net is used to take a configuration stored on a TFTP host and copy it into running-config. See Chapter 4 for more information. Chapter: 103

3. What does the command routerA#config mem do? A. Configures DRAM parameters on the router B. Configures NVRAM parameters on the router C. Copies a router configuration stored on a TFTP host to running-config D. Copies a configuration from NVRAM to running-config Answer: D The command config mem is used to copy or restore a configuration from startup-config to running-config. See Chapter 4 for more information. Chapter: 103

4. If you wanted to set the name of a router to Todd, which of the following commands would you use? A. RouterA# host name Todd B. RouterA(config)#host name Todd C. RouterA# hostname Todd D. RouterA(config)#hostname Todd Answer: D To change or configure a hostname on a router, use the command hostname from global configuration mode. See Chapter 4 for more information. Chapter: 103

5. What does the command logging synchronous do? A. Syncs the configuration with a TFTP database B. Logs errors to a database C. Stops console messages from writing over the command you are trying to type in D. Disables the console port Answer: C This is a helpful command. The logging synchronous under the line console 0 configuration stops console messages from overwriting the command you are typing. See Chapter 4 for more information. Chapter: 103

6. What does the keystroke Ctrl+A do? A. Takes your cursor to the end of the line B. Takes your cursor to the beginning of the line C. Takes your cursor back one space D. Takes your cursor back one word Answer: B Simultaneously pressing Control plus the A key will take your cursor to the beginning of the line. See Chapter 4 for more information. Chapter: 103

7. How do you take the cursor to the end of the command line with one keystroke? A. Ctrl+A B. Ctrl+B C. Esc+F D. Ctrl+E Answer: D Simultaneously pressing Control plus the E key will take your cursor to the end of the line. See Chapter 4 for more information. Chapter: 103