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Ccna 2 chapter 7 quiz answers

Last Updated on June 14, 2021 by Admin Cisco Netacad ITE v7 – IT Essentials (Version 7.00) – IT Essentials 7.0 Chapter 7 Exam Answers 2020 2021 IT Essentials (Version 7.00) – IT Essentials 7.0 Chapter 7 Exam Answers cotton swabs mild cleaning solution ammonia rubbing alcohol car wax Explanation: To clean a laptop computer, mild substances and lint-free cloths are required. Cleaners should be nonabrasive. Otherwise they can damage the laptop components. touchpad fingerprint reader web camera external monitor PS/2 keyboard AC power connector Explanation: Touchpads, fingerprint readers, and web cameras are common devices on modern laptops. An external monitor is an output device. While a PS/2 keyboard is an input device, it is not commonly used with laptops. An AC power connector provides a method to recharge the battery, but provides no data input to the laptop.? Laptop CPUs operate at higher clock speeds. Laptop CPUs use smaller cooling devices. Laptop CPUs consume more power. Laptop CPUs are interchangeable with desktop CPUs. Laptop CPUs are designed to produce less heat. Explanation: Laptop CPUs are designed to use less power and generate less heat than desktop CPUs. exterior case keyboard CPU optical drive RAM Explanation: Routine preventive maintenance includes the cleaning of parts that can get dirty with everyday use. Internal components are not required to be cleaned as often as external parts. Nonabrasive cleaners should be used to ensure that no damage is caused to laptop components. cellular Zigbee Wi-Fi Z-Wave GPS Explanation: Mobile devices commonly use Wi-Fi and cellular to connect to the internet. The cellular connection uses the cellular data network for a fee. The Wi-Fi connection uses an 802.11 wireless network in the area to connect to the internet. The backlight needs adjusting. The display properties need adjusting. The laptop has gone into sleep mode. The screen cutoff switch needs cleaning or is damaged. The video cable is loose. Explanation: A dark screen on a laptop when the display is up and the laptop is powered on could happen because the laptop is in sleep mode. Tap a key to see if that is the case. If that does not work, remove the battery and AC power cord, then reinstall the battery and attach the power cord and try powering on again. The problem could also be a dirty or damaged screen cutoff switch. Use the repair manual to locate and clean or replace the switch. SODIMMs SRAM SIMMs DIMMs Explanation: SRAM is not used for desktops or laptops as a RAM module, but as L1 cache inside the CPU. SIMMs were replaced by DIMMs on desktops as RAM modules. They are interchangeable with desktop CPUs. They require smaller cooling mechanisms than desktops do. They operate at higher clock speeds than desktops do. They consume more power than desktops do. Explanation: Laptop CPUs are designed to generate less heat and therefore require smaller cooling mechanisms than their desktop counterparts. SMTP POP3 SNMP HTTP Explanation: SMTP is used to send mail from the client to the server but POP3 is used to download mail from the server to the client. HTTP and SNMP are protocols that are unrelated to email. Laptop motherboards use the same form factors as desktop motherboards. Laptop motherboards are proprietary. Laptop motherboards use standard form factors. Laptop motherboard components are compatible with desktop motherboards. Explanation: Laptop motherboards are proprietary and vary based on the manufacturer. Laptop motherboards and desktop motherboards are designed differently and are not compatible. Components that are used on a desktop motherboard generally cannot be used on a laptop motherboard. mobile hotspot airplane mode Wake on LAN Wi-Fi Explanation: The mobile hotspot setting is used to share an Internet connection on a mobile phone with other devices. Wi-Fi antenna SODIMM motherboard power connector Explanation: The laptop lid commonly contains the screen, webcam, microphone, and Wi-Fi antenna. to convert AC to DC to convert analog video signals to digital ones to convert digital music to analog for headphone delivery to convert user touch actions to digital input signals Explanation: Digitizers are used in mobile device touchscreens. The digitizer converts user touch actions such as a swipe or tap into an input digital signal. LCD LED CCFL light-generating pixels Explanation: Light-emitting diode (LED) displays use an LED backlight to illuminate pixels on the screen. In contrast, liquid crystal displays (LCDs) use either an LED or cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL) backlight. Organic LEDs (OLEDs) do not use a backlight. near the exterior on either side of the keyboard by the plastic frame by the exterior ports in the top of the display under the keyboard near the pointing device or touchpad Explanation: A laptop webcam, microphone, and wireless antenna are commonly located in the top of the display. S0 S1 S2 S3 S4 Explanation: The Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) standard provides support for power states that are very important to mobile devices such as laptops. S0 – The computer is on and CPU running. S1 – CPU and RAM have power, but unused devices are powered down. S2 – CPU is off; RAM is refreshed. S3 – CPU is off; RAM is set to a slow refresh rate. S4 – CPU and RAM are off (and RAM contents saved to a temp file). S5 – The computer is off. SSD card reader M.2 card SO-DIMM Explanation: A flash card reader (sometimes simply called a card reader) accepts a variety of flash card types and commonly attaches to a USB port. Align the memory module notch at a 45-degree angle and press to release. Attach an AC adapter before starting the procedure. Press outward on the clips that hold the memory module. Gently press down on the memory module until it releases from the slot. Explanation: Memory modules have a clip on either end that holds the SODIMM securely in the slot. Press outward on both clips to release the memory module from the slot. SODIMM display battery external card reader Explanation: A field-replaceable unit (FRU), such as a motherboard, display, keyboard, or touchpad, commonly requires some technical skill to install. RAM and a battery are considered to be customer-replaceable units (CRUs). It has the same power ratings. It is from the same manufacturer. It provides a warranty. It is a mini-ATX form factor. Explanation: A replacement battery must meet or exceed the specifications of the mobile device manufacturer and have the same form factor. fitness monitor smart watch headset e-reader Explanation: Virtual reality (VR) provides an immersive experience replacing the real world; augmented reality (AR) uses an overlay of digital elements into the real world. Headsets are commonly used with both VR and AR technologies. Z-Wave Zigbee 5G 4G Explanation: Cellular technology standards are 1G, 2G, 3G, 4G, LTE, and 5G. 5G technology supports speeds up to 20 Gbps and is more efficient. Wi-Fi Zigbee Bluetooth tethering Explanation: In order to configure two Bluetooth devices, the devices must connect to one another by pairing with one another. This may require a PIN or passkey as part of the process. iTunes Auto Sync MIME SMTP Explanation: iOS devices can synchronize apps, music, video or books using the iTunes app. after questioning the user before establishing a theory of probable cause after testing a theory to determine the cause after implementing preventive measures Explanation: The steps of the troubleshooting process are as follows: Identify the problem. Establish a theory of probable cause. Test the theory to determine the cause. Establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and implement the solution. Verify full system functionality and, if applicable, implement preventive measures. Document findings, actions, and outcomes. It is during step 4 that if no solution is achieved in the previous step that a technicians needs further research. MIME airplane mode cloud service Bluetooth mobile hotspot airplane mode cloud service Bluetooth airplane mode NFC GPS MIME cloud service NFC GPS MIME cloud service NFC GPS MIME Wi-Fi calling NFC GPS MIME Wi-Fi calling MIME GPS mobile hotspot geotagging MIME GPS mobile hotspot digitizer MIME GPS mobile hotspot cloud service digitizer geotagging VPN GPS digitizer geotagging IDS geotagging digitizer Wi-Fi calling RFID mobile hotspot digitizer geotagging RAID headset geotagging Wi-Fi calling IPS Bluetooth digitizer geotagging firewall smartwatch geotagging Wi-Fi calling QoS cloud service NFC GPS virtualization Greetings, and welcome to Seeseenayy. Here are the quizzes from chapter 7 (CCNA2), chapter 7 and 7.1 quizzes to be more exact. This quiz covers the content in CCNA R&S Routing & Switching Essentials Chapter 7. It is designed to provide an additional opportunity to practice the skills and knowledge presented in the chapter and to prepare for the Chapter Exam. You will be allowed multiple attempts and the grade does not appear in the gradebook. There are multiple task types that may be available in this quiz. Rather than having static graphics to view, some items may require you to open a PT activity and perform some investigation and configuration of devices before answering the question. NOTE: There are some small differences in how the questions score and operate in the Quiz and how they score and operate in the Chapter Exam. Quizzes allow for partial credit scoring on all item types to foster learning. Points on quizzes can also be deducted for answering incorrectly. This does not occur with the Chapter Exam. Chapter 7 Quiz - Part II - 7.0 1. A network administrator has examined the routing table of a router and noted that the entry for the destination network 172.16.4.0/24 begins with the letter D. What does this letter signify? - The route to network 172.16.4.0/24 is directly connected.- The route source was learned dynamically. - That is the direct route for packets to that network. - The route to this network is configured statically on the router. Diagram: 2. Refer to the exhibit. All hosts and router interfaces are configured correctly. Pings to the server from both H1 and H2 and pings between H1 and H2 are not successful. What is causing this problem? - RIPv2 does not support VLSM. - RIPv2 is misconfigured on router R1. - RIPv2 is misconfigured on router R2. - RIPv2 is misconfigured on router R3. - RIPv2 does not support discontiguous networks. 3. What are two functions of dynamic routing protocols? (Choose two.) - to maintain routing tables - to assure low router overhead - to avoid exposing network information - to discover the network - to choose the path that is specified by the administrator 4. What is the purpose of classifying Cisco IP routing table entries as ultimate route, level 1 route, level 1 parent route, and level 2 child routes? - to enable the implementation of dynamic routing protocols - to explain the operation of the routing table as a flat database - to enable Cisco routers to implement both IPv4 and IPv6 routing - to explain the operation of the hierarchical structure of the routing table 5. Which two statements are true for OSPF Hello packets? (Choose two.) - They are used to negotiate correct parameters among neighboring interfaces. - They are used to maintain neighbor relationships. - They are used to determine the complete network topology. - They are used for dynamic neighbor discovery. - They are used to flood link-state information to all neighbors. 6. Which factor directly affects the time to convergence? - the data link layer protocol used - number of hosts - size of the network - type of applications used 7. Which classless routing protocol supports VLSM and CIDR, bounded and triggered updates, and uses the multicast address of 224.0.0.10? - RIPv1 - RIPv2 - OSPF - EIGRP 8. What is the difference between interior and exterior routing protocols? - Exterior routing protocols are only used by large ISPs. Interior routing protocols are used by small ISPs. - Interior routing protocols are used to route on the Internet. Exterior routing protocols are used inside organizations. - Exterior routing protocols are used to administer a single autonomous system. Interior routing protocols are used to administer several domains. - Interior routing protocols are used to communicate within a single autonomous system. Exterior routing protocols are used to communicate between multiple autonomous systems. 9. Which classless routing protocol supports VLSM and CIDR, supports manual route summarization, and uses the multicast address 224.0.0.9? - RIPv1 - RIPv2 - OSPF - EIGRP 10. Match the steps that are taken by a router in the route look up process when it receives a packet, there is no match, and the packet is eventually dropped. (Not all options are used.) Step 1 - examining level 1 network routes for the best match Step 2 - examining child routes of the parent route for the best match Step 3 - searching level 1 supernet routes for the best match Step 4 - determining if a default route exists Step 5 - dropping the packet 11. Which algorithm is used by the OSPF routing process to construct the SPF tree on a router? - DUAL algorithm - Bellman-Ford algorithm - Dijkstra's algorithm - path vector protocol 12. What are two characteristics of link-state protocols compared to distance vector protocols? (Choose two.) - They require a lot of hardware resources. - They know of the network topology from the perspective of their neighbors. - They compute their own knowledge of the network topology. - They use hop counts to compute the network topology. - They flood the routing table to all hosts periodically. 13. Here is a link to the PT Activity. Open the PT activity. Perform the tasks in the activity instructions and then answer the question. Which two networks are two hops away from Router2? (Choose two.) - 2001:DB8:: - 2001:DB8:1:: - 2001:DB8:2:: - 2001:DB8:5:: - 2001:DB8:6:: - 2001:DB8:8:: 14. What is an advantage of OSPF compared to RIP? - fast convergence - less complexity - less CPU processing - low memory requirements Exhibit: Refer to the exhibit. What is the metric to forward a data packet with the IPv6 destination address 2001:DB8:ACAD:E:240:BFF:FED4:9DD2? - 90 - 128 - 2170112 - 2681856 - 2682112 - 3193856 Chapter 7 Quiz - Part II - 7.1 This quiz covers the content in CCNA R&S Routing & Switching Essentials Section 7.1 Quiz. This can be taken after topic 7.1.3. It is designed to provide an additional opportunity to practice the skills and knowledge presented in the chapter and to prepare for the Chapter Exam. You will be allowed multiple attempts and the grade does not appear in the gradebook. There are multiple task types that may be available in this quiz. Rather than having static graphics to view, some items may require you to open a PT activity and perform some investigation and configuration of devices before answering the question. NOTE: There are some small differences in how the questions score and operate in the Quiz and how they score and operate in the Chapter Exam. Quizzes allow for partial credit scoring on all item types to foster learning. Points on quizzes can also be deducted for answering incorrectly. This does not occur with the Chapter Exam. Form 27102 1. Refer to the exhibit. Given that HQ is correctly configured, what is the next hop address of a packet that HQ is forwarding to LAN 1? - 10.10.1.1 - 10.100.1.10 - 192.168.1.2 - 192.168.1.1 2. Refer to the exhibit. Which command that is issued on R1 will ensure that a packet from LAN 1 and destined for LAN 2 will be forwarded correctly? - ip route 10.20.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.1.1 - ip route 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.1.2 - ip route 10.20.0.0 255.255.0.0 serial 0/0/0 - ip route 10.20.0.0 255.255.0.0 fastethernet 0/0 3. Refer to the exhibit. Fill in the blank. A route to 10.20.0.0 /16 is required in the routing table of HQ to forward a packet from LAN 1 to LAN 2. 4. Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is replacing the static routing on the network with dynamic routing. If all shown interfaces are active, what is the first step that a configured dynamic routing protocol will perform on router HQ?- Router HQ will add the remote 10.10.0.0/16 and 10.20.0.0/16 networks to its routing table.- Router HQ will attempt to send information about the 192.168.1.0/30, 192.168.2.0/30, and 172.16.200.4/30 networks to routers R1 and R2. - Router HQ will add the 192.168.1.0/30, 192.168.2.0/30, and 172.16.200.4/30 networks to its routing table.- Router HQ will initially send information about network 172.16.200.4/30 to routers R1 and R2. 5. Refer to the exhibit. What is the IP address of the gateway for LAN 2? - 10.10.1.1 - 10.20.1.1 - 192.168.2.2 - 10.20.1.100 - 192.168.2.1 6. Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is configuring IPv6 routing on the network. Which command issued on router HQ will configure a default route to the Internet to forward packets to an IPv6 destination network that is not listed in the routing table? - ipv6 route ::/0 serial 0/0/0 - ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 serial 0/1/1 - ipv6 route ::1/0 serial 0/1/1 - ipv6 route ::/0 serial 0/1/1 7. Refer to the exhibit. In addition to static routes directing traffic to networks 10.10.0.0/16 and 10.20.0.0/16, Router HQ is also configured with the following command: ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 serial 0/1/1 What is the purpose of this command? - Packets that are destined for networks that are not in the routing table of HQ will be dropped. - Packets with a destination network that is not 10.10.0.0/16 or is not 10.20.0.0/16 or is not a directly connected network will be forwarded to the Internet. - Packets that are received from the Internet will be forwarded to one of the LANs connected to R1 or R2. - Packets from the 10.10.0.0/16 network will be forwarded to network 10.20.0.0/16, and packets from the 10.20.0.0/16 network will be forwarded to network 10.10.0.0/16. 8. Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is troubleshooting why PC1 cannot communicate with hosts in other networks. What is the problem? - A default route has not been configured on router R1. - A default gateway IP address of 10.20.1.1 needs to be configured on PC1. - The IP address that is configured on PC1 is in a different network than the gateway address on router R1. - The subnet mask that is configured on PC1 is the same as the mask that is configured on the router R1 interface.

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