

CCNA Interview Questions And Answers Guide.



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CCNA Job Interview Preparation Guide.

Question # 1

What is OSI?

Answer:-

Open System Interconnection. It was first named of 7 Layers

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Question # 2

What is the default size of Frame?

Answer:-

1518 bytes

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Question # 3

What is FCS?

Answer:-

Frame Check Sequence -

CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) algorithm runs in switch that called FCS (Frame Check Sequence)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 4

What is CAM?

Answer:-

Content Address Memory. Its another name of MAC address table.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 5

If line down and protocol also down; in this case which layer move problem?

Answer:-

Physical Layer & Layer 1

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Question # 6

How many valid IP will be in /21 in route Summarization?

Answer:-

1044

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 7

In which protocol supernetting is enabled by default?

Answer:-

RIPv2 and EIGRP

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Question # 8



What is quality of IPv6?

Answer:-

- a) Router processing will rapid because field size wills 8 bytes (but in IPv4 it was 12 byres)
- b) No Fragmentation
- c) No Checksum

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 9

Types of Resource Sharing?

Answer:-

Intranet , Extranet and Internet .

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 10

Which Type of Transmission Bus Topology Support?

Answer:-

Half Duplex

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Question # 11

Which works router Do?

Answer:-

- 1- Path selection and
- 2- Packet Switching { frame relay }

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 12

What cable called V.35?

Answer:-

Serial Connectivity cable

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Question # 13

How many types of Ethernet?

Answer:-

- 4 types
- i) Ethernet
- ii) Fast Ethernet
- iii) Gigabit
- iv) 10 Giga.

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Question # 14

What is difference between FLSM and VLSM?

Answer:-

In FLSM subnet mask of all subnets will b same. But in FLSM it varies.

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Question # 15

What is default size of Hello packets in OSPF?

Answer:-

50 bytes

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Question # 16

What is difference between IGP and EIGRP?

Answer:-

IGP = use in Autonomous and EIGP = use with multiple autonomous

IGP= Interior gateway routing protocol.

EIGRP= Enhanced Interior Gateway routing protocol

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Question # 17

Which protocol used before part of CCNA?

Answer:-

IGRP

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Question # 18

Which protocols do periodically updates?

Answer:-

Distance vector

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Question # 19

Which defined peer IP address an local subnet belong to Crete? (Choose two)

Answer:-

Home

Chat Room

Forum

Contact

IPSEC related questions and their answers

* Question

Which IPSec rule is used for the Olympia branch and what does it define? (Choose two)

A " 102

B " 116

C " 127

D " IP traffic sourced from 10.10.10.0/24 destined to 10.5.15.0/24 will use the VPN.

E " IP traffic sourced from 10.10.10.0/24 destined to 10.8.28.0/24 will use the VPN.

F " IP traffic sourced from 10.10.10.0/24 destined to 10.5.33.0/24 will use the VPN.

Answer: B E

Explanation:

From the output above, we learn that the IPSec Rule is 116. Next click on "IPSec Rules" and select the Name/Number of 116 to view the rule applied to it. You will see a "permit" rule for traffic from 10.10.10.0/24 to 10.8.28.0/24 (notice that the picture shown the wildcard masks, which are inverse subnet masks)

Question

Which defined peer IP address an local subnet belong to Crete? (Choose two)

A " peer address 192.168.55.159

B " peer address 192.168.89.192

C " peer address 192.168.195.23

D " subnet 10.5.15.0/24

E " subnet 10.7.23.0/24

F " subnet 10.4.38.0/24

Answer: A D

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Question # 20

How many types of ends in WAN?

Answer:-

i) DTE (Data Terminal Equipment)

ii) DCE (Data Communication Equipment)

(1)DTE (DATA TERMINAL EQUIPMENT)

(2)DCE(DATA COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 21

1900 value in which type of Access list?

Answer:-

STANDARD ACCESS-LIST

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 22

2500 value in which type of Access list?

Answer:-

EXTENDED ACCESS-LIST

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 23



When we use standard Access-List?

Answer:-

When there is no Destination

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 24

What is the default behavior of Access-List?

Answer:-

Deny

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Question # 25

What is the command for change serial cost?

Answer:-

IP OSPF COST (which want to set)

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Question # 26

How much internal and External AD of EIGRP protocol?

Answer:-

Internal =90 and Externa =170

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Question # 27

How much hold down time of EIGREP protocol?

Answer:-

15 SECONDS

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 28

What is the size of Hello Packets in EIGREP protocol?

Answer:-

50 BYTES

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Question # 29

Which protocol works only on Cisco routers?

Answer:-

EIGRP (ENHANCED INTERIOR GATEWAY ROUTING PROTOCOL)

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Question # 30

Who controls MAC address uniqueness and how?

Answer:-

IEEE (Institute of Electrical Electronics and Engineering) Controls its uniqueness.

They divide 48 bits MAC address in two parts. First 24 bits part called OUI (Organizational unique identifier) and other 24 bits are device code.

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Question # 31

What is the size of IPV4?

Answer:-

32 bits

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Question # 32

What is Syntax of IPV4?

Answer:-

. DOT

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**Question # 33**

How many types of IPS?

Answer:-

Three Types of IP

- 1- Public
- 2- Private
- 3- Special IP

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 34

Is hub intelligent device?

Answer:-

No; because it not use header

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 35

In which protocol you manually enable route summarization?

Answer:-

OSPF

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Question # 36

Which mathematical form used in IPv6?

Answer:-

Hexadecimal

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Question # 37

Which way of communication bus topology use?

Answer:-

Broadcast

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Question # 38

Which command we use for ping in IPv6?

Answer:-

Ping6 source IP -s Destination IP

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Question # 39

How many types of router?

Answer:-

Two types

- i) Modular
- ii) Non-Modular

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Question # 40

When we use Router?

Answer:-

For communication between different networks

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 41

Which mode we can't skip when we come back from interface mode?

Answer:-

2nd mode we can't skip

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Question # 42

Do we subletting of IP?

**Answer:-**

NO, we do subletting of NID

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Question # 43

What is CIDR?

Answer:-

Class Less Inter domain Routing Protocol " another name of Supernetting.

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Question # 44

What is name of OSPF Algo?

Answer:-

Dijecstra or SPF (shortest part first)

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Question # 45

What is default time of hello packets in OSPF?

Answer:-

10 sec

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Question # 46

When OSPF protocol advertise its routing table?

Answer:-

When it discover neighbor with the help of hello packets

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Question # 47

Which updates called incremental updates?

Answer:-

Change based

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Question # 48

When we do default route?

Answer:-

When there is multiple destination and single gateway.

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Question # 49

Which command we give for live view of remote site routers?

Answer:-

Terminal monitor

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Question # 50

On which base distance vector choose best path?

Answer:-

HOPE count

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 51

How many maximum paths you can give on Latest IOS in RIP?

Answer:-

0 to 15

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Question # 52

How many hope count Rip or Rip2 can send updates?

**Answer:-**

15 hop count

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Question # 53

What is the difference between simple authentication and MD5?

Answer:-

MD5 encrypted form and simple authentication in clear text form

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Question # 54

In stead of 0.0.0.0 wild card mask what u can write after IP?

Answer:-

Host

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Question # 55

Which reserve port NO HTTP use?

Answer:-

80

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 56

What is overlaod?

Answer:-

It's another name of PAT (Port Address Translation)

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Question # 57

After how long keep alive messages exchange in EIGRP?

Answer:-

5 SECONDS

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Question # 58

What is the matric of EIGRP protocol?

Answer:-

- i) Bandwidth
- ii) Load
- iii) Delay
- iv) Reliability
- v) MTU
- vi) Maximum Transmission Unit

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Question # 59

1350 value in which type of Access-list?

Answer:-

STANDARD ACCESS-LIST

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Question # 60

What is the difference between named and Extended ACL?

Answer:-

In named Access-list we can edit and also give name

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Question # 61

Wild card mask always in odd value or even?

Answer:-

ODD



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Question # 62

What is default cost of serial interface in OSPF?

Answer:-

64

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Question # 63

What is hold down time formula of OSPF?

Answer:-

HELLO PACKETS*4=40SECONDS

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 64

What is difference between Switch & Hub?

Answer:-

Switch:

Switches operate at Layer 2 Data Link Layer

Address Learning

Forward / Filter decision using MAC address

Loop Avoidance

Breakup collision domains

Switches create separate collision domains but a single broadcast domain

Hub:

Hub operates at Layer 1 Physical Layer

No Filtering

No Addressing

Hub creates single collision domain and single broadcast domain

Make forwarding to all the ports when signal is arrived

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Question # 65

What is PING utility?

Answer:-

PING is "Packet Internet Gopher"

A utility that verifies connections to one or more remote hosts. The ping command uses the ICMP echo request and echo reply packets to determine whether a particular IP system on a network is functional. Ping is useful for diagnosing IP network or router failures.

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Question # 66

What is a VLAN? What does VLAN provide?

Answer:-

VLAN is "Virtual Local Area Network"

Vlan is a logical grouping or segmenting a network connected to administratively defined ports on a switch, they provide Broadcast control, Security and Flexibility.

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Question # 67

What is Subnetting? Why is it used?

Answer:-

Used in IP Networks to break up larger networks into smaller subnetworks. It is used to reduce network traffic, Optimized network performance, and simplify management i.e. to identify and isolate network problems.

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Question # 68

Difference between the Communication and Transmission?

Answer:-

Communication is the process of sending and receiving data by means of a data cable that is connected externally.

Transmission means the transfer of data from the source to the destination.

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Question # 69

What is RAID in ccna?

Answer:-



A method used to standardize and categorize fault-tolerant disk systems. RAID levels provide various mixes of performance, reliability, and cost. Some servers provide three of the RAID levels: Level 0 (striping), Level 1 (mirroring), and Level 5 (striping & parity).

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Question # 70

What are 10Base2, 10Base5 and 10BaseT Ethernet LANs?

Answer:-

10Base2 an Ethernet term meaning a maximum transfer rate of 10 Megabits per second that uses baseband signaling, with a contiguous cable segment length of 200 meters (185mts). Known as Thinnet.

10Base5 an Ethernet term meaning a maximum transfer rate of 10 Megabits per second that uses baseband signaling, with a contiguous cable segment length of 500 meters. Known as Thicknet.

10BaseT an Ethernet term meaning a maximum transfer rate of 10 Megabits per second that uses two pairs of twisted-pair baseband signaling, with a contiguous cable segment length of 100 meters.

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Question # 71

What are the two types of Transmission Technology available in ccna?

Answer:-

Two types of Transmission Technology available in ccna are Point-to-Point and Broadcast

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 72

What is point-to-point protocol in ccna?

Answer:-

An industry standard suite of protocols for the use of point-to-point links to transport multiprotocol datagrams.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 73

What are the possible ways of data exchange in ccna?

Answer:-

Possible ways of data exchange in ccna are

Simplex

Half-duplex

Full-duplex

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 74

What is difference between Baseband and Broadband Transmission in ccna?

Answer:-

In a baseband transmission, the entire bandwidth of the cable is consumed by a single signal.

In broadband transmission, signals are sent on multiple frequencies, allowing multiple signals to be sent simultaneously.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 75

What is Protocol Data Unit in ccna?

Answer:-

The processes at each layer of the OSI model.

Layers-----PDU

Transport-----Segments

Network-----Packets/Datagrams

Data Link-----Frames

Physical-----Bits

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 76

What are major types of Networks and explain?

Answer:-

Peer-to-Peer Network

Computers can act as both servers sharing resources and as clients using the resources.

Server-based Network

Provide centralized control of network resources and rely on server computers to provide security and network administration

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 77

What is Passive Topology in ccna?

**Answer:-**

When the computers on the network simply listen and receive the signal, they are referred to as passive because they don't amplify the signal in any way.

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Question # 78

What is the Mesh Network?

Answer:-

A network in which there are multiple network links between computers to provide multiple paths for data to travel.

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Question # 79

How network Gateway is different from Routers?

Answer:-

Gateway

A device connected to multiple physical TCP/IP networks capable of routing or delivering IP packets between them.

Router

It's a layer 3 device that connects 2 different networks and routes packets of data from one network to another. It breaks up Broadcast domain as well as Collision Domain.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 80

What is the network Brouter?

Answer:-

It's a Hybrid device that combines the features of both bridges and routers.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 81

What is the network Subnet?

Answer:-

A subnet is the subdivision of an IP network.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 82

What is the Frame relay, in which layer it comes?

Answer:-

Frame relay is an industry standard, shared access, switched Data Link Layer encapsulation that services multiple virtual circuits and protocols between connected mechanism.

Frame relay is a packet-switched technology.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 83

What is the Terminal Emulation, in which layer it comes?

Answer:-

The use of software, installed on PC or LAN server, that allows the PC to function as if it were dumb terminal directly attached to a particular type of mainframe.

Telnet is also called as terminal emulation. It belongs to application layer.

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Question # 84

What is the Beaconsing?

Answer:-

An FDDI frame or Token Ring frame that points to serious problem with the ring, such as a broken cable. The beacon frame carries the address of the station thought to be down.

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Question # 85

What are the NetBIOS and NetBEUI?

Answer:-

NetBIOS â€" Network Basic Input / Output System

An application-programming interface (API) that can be used by programs on a local area network (LAN). NetBIOS provides programs with a uniform set of commands for requesting the lower-level services required to manage names, conduct sessions, and send datagrams between nodes on a network.

NetBEUI â€" NetBIOS Extended User Interface

An improved version of the NetBIOS protocol, a network protocol native to Microsoft Networking. It is usually used in small, department-size local area networks (LANs) of 1 to 200 clients. It can use Token Ring source routing as its only method of routing.



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Question # 86

What is the Cladding?

Answer:-

A layer of a glass surrounding the center fiber of glass inside a fiber-optic cable.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 87

What is the Attenuation?

Answer:-

In communication weakening or loss of signal energy, typically caused by distance.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 88

What is the MAC address?

Answer:-

The address for a device as it is identified at the Media Access Control (MAC) layer in the network architecture. MAC address is usually stored in ROM on the network adapter card and is unique.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 89

What is the ICMP protocol?

Answer:-

ICMP is "Internet Control Message Protocol"

It is a Network Layer Internet protocol, which can report errors and status information. We can use the ping command to send ICMP echo request messages and record the receipt of ICMP echo reply messages. With these messages, we can detect network or host communication failures and troubleshoot common TCP/IP connectivity problems.

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Question # 90

What is the difference between ARP and RARP?

Answer:-

ARP is "Address Resolution Protocol"

The protocol that traces IP addresses to MAC addresses.

RARP is "Reverse Address Resolution Protocol"

The protocol within the TCP/IP stack that maps MAC addresses to IP addresses.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 91

What is the difference between TFTP and FTP application layer protocols?

Answer:-

TFTP is "Trivial File Transfer Protocol"

A stripped down version of FTP, easy to use and fast. TFTP has no Directory browsing, no Authentication and insecure it can only send and receive files.

FTP is "File Transfer Protocol"

The TCP/IP protocol used for transmitting files between network nodes. FTP allows access to both Directories and files, manipulating directories, typing file contents and copying files between hosts.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 92

Explain 5-4-3 rule?

Answer:-

In a Ethernet network, between any two points on the network, there can be no more than five network segments or four repeaters, and of those five segments only three of segments can be populated.

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Question # 93

What is the MAU?

Answer:-

MAU is "Multistation Access Unit"

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Question # 94



What is the difference between routable and non- routable protocols?

Answer:-

Routable protocols can work with a router and can be used to build large networks. Non-Routable protocols are designed to work on small, local networks and cannot be used with a router.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 95

What is the logical link control?

Answer:-

One of two sublayers of the data link layer of OSI reference model, as defined by the IEEE 802 standard. This sublayer is responsible for error detection but not correction, flow control and framing.

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Question # 96

What is the Virtual Channel?

Answer:-

A logical circuit that is created by Virtual channel links. It carries data between two endpoints in a network. The other name for Virtual Channel is Virtual Circuit.

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Question # 97

What is the Virtual Path?

Answer:-

Along any transmission path from a given source to a given destination, a group of virtual circuits can be grouped together into what is called path.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 98

What is the multicast routing?

Answer:-

Sending a message to a group multicast address is called multicasting, and its routing algorithm is called multicast routing.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 99

What is the IGP (Interior Gateway Protocol)?

Answer:-

Any protocol used by an internetwork to exchange routing data within an autonomous system. E.g. RIP, IGRP and OSPF.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 100

What is the size of ipv6?

Answer:-

128 bit

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 101

What is BIA?

Answer:-

Burn in Address other name is MAC address

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 102

HUB in Star topology or Bus Topology?

Answer:-

In star topology, but logically works like a bus topology.

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Question # 103

What we called 64 Bit Mac-address in IPV6?

Answer:-

EUI= Enhanced universal identifier " 16 bits add in IPv6 so it's called EUI



[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 104

How many ways to access router?

Answer:-

3 ways

- i) Telnet (IP)
- ii) AUX (Telephone)
- iii) Console (cable)

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Question # 105

What is IOS?

Answer:-

Internet Operating system. Its router's operating system.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 106

When we use interface mode?

Answer:-

For specific interface commands

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 107

When we use loop back IP?

Answer:-

For Self hardware test

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 108

What is subnetting?

Answer:-

Subnetting is tool reduce the wastage of IP

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 109

How many tables are in OSPF protocol?

Answer:-

Three

- 1- Neighbor
- 2- Topology
- 3- Routing

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Question # 110

What are partial updates?

Answer:-

Any change in network

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Question # 111

What is refresher?

Answer:-

Every 30 min of topology table exchange time called refresher OR
Exchange time of topology table in OSPF protocol called refresher

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Question # 112

What s the formula for metric of OSPF?

Answer:-

10^8



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Question # 113

What is difference between static and dynamic routing?

Answer:-

In Static route we add others connected network and in dynamic, we advertise our network

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Question # 114

How many parts of Ping?

Answer:-

Tow parts "echo" and "reply"

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Question # 115

Define Class full Protocol?

Answer:-

Which protocols advertise their networks without subnet mask.

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Question # 116

In which Access-list type you can't do editing?

Answer:-

Standard and Extended

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 117

In port based Access-List which command u give instead of IP?

Answer:-

TCP(TRANSMISSION CONTROL PROTOCOL)

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Question # 118

What is the draw back of EIGRP protocol?

Answer:-

CONFIGURE ONLY ON CISCO ROUTERS

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 119

If bandwidth will increase what will happen?

Answer:-

SERIAL COST WILL DECREASE

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Question # 120

What is the name of Algorithm of EIGRP protocol?

Answer:-

DUAL(DIFFUSING UPDATES ALGORITHM)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 121

What is Formula of Hold down time of EIGRP protocol?

Answer:-

HELLO PACKETS*5=15SECONDS

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 122

What is difference between tcp/ip and osi model?

Answer:-



Tcp establish connection between one end other end and ip carry the data from one end to other end

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Question # 123

What is cisco?

Answer:-

CCNA

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Question # 124

I simulate ten routers r1 to r10 straightly.

i want i can ping from the loop of r1 to loop of r10, but i want i cant ping r1 and r10 from inside routers.?

Answer:-

No Answer is Posted For this Question

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Question # 125

My favorite food?

Answer:-

chappathi

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Question # 126

Which layer are called upper layer?

Answer:-

- a) Application Layer - 7
- b) Presentation Layer - 6
- c) Session Layer - 5

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Question # 127

What is segmentation and fragmentation?

Answer:-

To divide data in pieces is called segmentation and divide segmentation in pieces called Fragmentation.

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Question # 128

What is Encapsulation and De-encapsulation?

Answer:-

To send data called encapsulation and receive data called De-encapsulation.

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Question # 129

What is Size of IPv4 MAC Address?

Answer:-

48 Bits

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Question # 130

Why MAC address called Physical address?

Answer:-

Because it's not changeable

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 131

On which base switches take decisions?

Answer:-

Mac Address

[Read More Answers.](#)

**Question # 132**

How ARP brings MAC address for switch?

Answer:-

Through Broadcast

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 133

What will be the prefix length of 224 in VLSM?

Answer:-

27 (carry 3 bits from host ($128+64+16=224$) and add in network ports ($24+3=27$))

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 134

Default Packet Size of IPv6?

Answer:-

8 Bytes = $16 \times 8 = 128$ bit

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 135

Define Network?

Answer:-

Communication, Resource sharing and Media (When multiple host share their resources with each other OR when multiple devices connect with each other for resource sharing)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 136

What is Collision?

Answer:-

When signal hits each other, collision accord.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 137

Which cable we connect in DB-9?

Answer:-

Roll over cable

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Question # 138

In which IOS version 182 people can access router through telnet?

Answer:-

Onward 12.2 version

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Question # 139

What is the minimum and maximum request timer?

Answer:-

Minimum = 180 sec

Maximum = 300 Sec

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Question # 140

After how long OSPF exchange its topology table?

Answer:-

After 30 min

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Question # 141

Which command we give if router IOS stuck?

Answer:-

Ctrl +Shift+F6 and X



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Question # 142

What is difference between routing and routed protocols?

Answer:-

- i) Routing use for best path selection
- ii) Routed protocol keeps source and destination information.

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Question # 143

Why we use debug command?

Answer:-

For live view

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Question # 144

Explain protocol?

Answer:-

Set of rules

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Question # 145

Which Dynamic Type draw back is, if single link down, it removes its routing table?

Answer:-

Distance Vector

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Question # 146

What is the name of distance vector algorithm?

Answer:-

Belmanford

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Question # 147

Explain load balancing?

Answer:-

When data divide in different paths

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Question # 148

Which algorithm as defined by the transform set is used for providing data confidentiality when connected to Tyre?

Answer:-

- A " ESP-3DES-SHA
- B " ESP-3DES-SHA1
- C " ESP-3DES-SHA2
- D- ESP-3DES
- E " ESP-SHA-HMAC

*Answer: D

Explanation:

In the site-to-site VPN branch we see something like this but in the Transform Set sub-branch, we see so the answer should be ESP-3DES-SHA2 or ESP-3DES?

To answer this question, we should review the concept:

"Data confidentiality is the use of encryption to scramble data as it travels across an insecure media". Data confidentiality therefore means encryption. The transform set is a group of attributes that are exchanged together, which eliminates the need to coordinate and negotiate individual parameters. In the picture above, we can see 3 parts of the transform-set ESP-3DES-SHA2:

IPsec protocol: ESP

IPsec encryption type: 3DES

IPsec authentication: SHA2

The question wants to ask which algorithm is used for providing data confidentiality (encryption), therefore the answer should be D " ESP-3DES.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 149

Which peer authentication method and which IPSEC mode is used to connect to the branch locations? (Choose two)

Answer:-



- A " Digital Certificate
- B " Pre-Shared Key
- C " Transport Mode
- D " Tunnel Mode
- E " GRE/IPSEC Transport Mode
- F " GRE/IPSEC Tunnel Mode

Answer: B D

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 150

How many types of NAT?

Answer:-

- i) Static
- ii) NAT
- iii) Dynamic NAT
- iv) PAT (Port Address Translation)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 151

In EIGRP metric parameters which 2 Options are enable by default?

Answer:-

- i) Bandwidth
- ii) Delay

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 152

On which bas OSPF take decision?

Answer:-

LINK COST

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 153

How many types of OSPF Configuration?

Answer:-

- There are Two Types
- A) SINGLE AREA
 - b) MULTI AREA

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 154

When DR communicate with BDR which multicast ip it use?

Answer:-

224.0.0.6

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 155

What is the name of best path in EIGRP protocol?

Answer:-

SUCCESSOR

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 156

How many hop counts are by default and how much you can increase in EIGRP protocol?

Answer:-

By default 100 counts, and maximum 25

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 157

Which multicast IP EIGRP protocol use?

Answer:-

224.0.0.10

[Read More Answers.](#)

**Question # 158**

After how long EIGRP protocol Advertise its routing table?

Answer:-

5SECONDS

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 159

What is the different between console port and auxiliary port?

Answer:-

User can directly connect to router through console port via console cable.
user can connect to router via Modem and modem is directly connected to auxillary port.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 160

Do you know How many types of Data?

Answer:-

Voice, video, text

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 161

Why IP address called logical address?

Answer:-

Private IP called logical address because they are change able.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 162

What are the ranges of private IPS?

Answer:-

A Class = 10.0.0.0 â€" 10.0.0.255

B Class = 172.16.0.0 â€" 172.31.0.0

C Class = 192.168.0.0 â€" 192.168.0.255

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 163

What is the difference between bus topology and HUB?

Answer:-

Hub is Centralized device (series) .Bus topology is Decentralized device (in parallel)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 164

Which protocol switch use for filling its MAC-Table?

Answer:-

ARP â€" Address Resolution Protocol

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 165

Which type for communication switch do?

Answer:-

In case of any new event switch do broadcast, after that always do Unicast.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 166

What is the subnetmask of / 27 in network based and host based?

Answer:-

In network based 224 { 128+64+32}and in host based 248 (128+64+64+16+8)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 167

Explain Types of communication in IPv4?

Answer:-



Unicast, Multicast and Broad cast

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 168

Types of communication in IPv6 ?

Answer:-

Unicast, Multicast and Anycast

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 169

If there is only 2 Host in Bus Topology is that possible collision accord?

Answer:-

Yes, because end terminal will not absorb signals. Signal will be bounce back and collision will accord.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 170

Which cable called roll-over?

Answer:-

Console access cable

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 171

Which mode called privilege mode?

Answer:-

Second mode

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 172

Which command we give on privilege mode for coming back to user execution mode?

Answer:-

Disable

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 173

When IP confliction accord in subnet which IP assigned automatically and what it called?

Answer:-

169.254.x.x APIPA (Automatic Private Internet Protocol address)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 174

Which classes are assignable?

Answer:-

A, B and C

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 175

Interface 0/0 what does it mean?

Answer:-

Card number / card interface number

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 176

When written <CR > what does it mean?

Answer:-

Command complete

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 177

Which command we give for see routing table?

Answer:-



Show ip route

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 178

What does routing mean?

Answer:-

For best path selection

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 179

Which protocols are link states?

Answer:-

OSPF and IS- IS

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 180

Which IPSec rule is used for the Olympia branch and what does it define? (Choose two)

Answer:-

A " 102

B " 116

C " 127

D " IP traffic sourced from 10.10.10.0/24 destined to 10.5.15.0/24 will use the VPN.

E " IP traffic sourced from 10.10.10.0/24 destined to 10.8.28.0/24 will use the VPN.

F " IP traffic sourced from 10.10.10.0/24 destined to 10.5.33.0/24 will use the VPN.

Answer: B E

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 181

Which 2 Protocols are in WAN technology?

Answer:-

i) HDLC (High Level Data Link Control)

ii) PPP (Point to Point Protocol)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 182

Which type of updates EIGRP protocol do?

Answer:-

INCREMENTAL UPDATES (CHANGE BASE)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 183

When we use extended Access-List?

Answer:-

When there is source and Destination

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 184

On which interface we always Apply Access-List?

Answer:-

Fast Ethernet

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 185

What is the draw back of OSPF protocol?

Answer:-

i) Single Area

ii) High Hardware Requirements

iii) Troubleshooting

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 186

What clock rate do?

**Answer:-**

Clockrate merely allows the routers or DCE equipment to communicate properly

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 187

Tell me How many reserve ports?

Answer:-

0 to 1023

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 188

Which decision called socket base?

Answer:-

IP plus port (IP on layer 3 and port on Layer 4) In Encapsulation, socket base decision on Network Layer -Layer 3)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 189

Which layer called error detection layer?

Answer:-

Data link layer

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 190

How we can see MAC address from DOS Prompt?

Answer:-

ipconfig/all

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 191

If line up, but protocol down which layer should be troubleshoot?

Answer:-

Data link problem Layer 2

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 192

How many collision domains are in switch?

Answer:-

Equal number of ports

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 193

How many broadcast domains are in Switch?

Answer:-

One

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 194

What is MAC address size of IPv6?

Answer:-

64 bits

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 195

How many fillers we can put in one IP of IPv6?

Answer:-

ONE (:: called filler)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 196

What is the difference between half duplex and full duplex?

**Answer:-**

In half duplex, sender should be one. In full duplex, sender can be multiple.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 197

What is loop back IP in IPV6?

Answer:-

::1 and ping 6

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 198

On Which mode we give debug command?

Answer:-

Privilege mode / live view (2nd mode)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 199

Which company manage IP's?

Answer:-

IANA (Internet Assigned Number of Authority)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 200

How many portions of IP?

Answer:-

Two portions of IP. Network and host

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 201

Which table find best path?

Answer:-

Routing table

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 202

What does synchronization mean?

Answer:-

Routers are ready to communication with each other

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 203

Which type of routing you did in CCNA?

Answer:-

Traditional Routing

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 204

What is difference between RIP and RIPv2?

Answer:-

Rip

- Broadcast

- No authentication

- Support FLISM

Ripv2

- Multicast

- Authentication

- Support VLSM

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 205

What is metric?

Answer:-



Formula of path selection

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 206

Why we use filter option?

Answer:-

When we specifically block, one router update for other routers

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 207

What is Trigger RiP and from which IOS version it starts?

Answer:-

As link down it removes from its routing table " Version = 12.4

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 208

What does EQ means?

Answer:-

EQUAL TO

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 209

Which reserve port Number Talent use?

Answer:-

23

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 210

Which protocol can do load balancing on unequal cost also?

Answer:-

EIGRP

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 211

What is the default bandwidth size of T1 Routers?

Answer:-

1544 BYTES

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 212

What is the second best path name of EIGRP?

Answer:-

FEASIBLE SUCCESSOR

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 213

Which protocol called Rapid protocol?

Answer:-

EIGRP

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 214

Which protocol comes under Hybrid dynamic type?

Answer:-

EIGRP (ENHANCED INTERIOR GATEWAY ROUTING PROTOCOL)

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