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<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0BwwEErkugSaLS116YUdERmpVc1k&usp=sharing> QUESTION 1 What are two features of a bridge? (Choose two.) A. reliable transmission B. operate at OSI Layer 2 C. operate at OSI Layer 3 D. create multiple broadcast domains E. create multiple collision domains F. flood input packets to all ports G. drop IP packets with invalid destination ports Answer: B Explanation: "A bridge is a two interfaces device that creates 2 collision domains, since it forwards the traffic it receives from one interface only to the interface where the destination layer 2 device (based on his mac address) is connected to. A bridge is considered as an "intelligent hub" since it reads the destination mac address in order to forward the traffic only to the interface where it is connected" <https://learningnetwork.cisco.com/thread/1734> QUESTION 2 What are three reasons that switches supersede bridges? (Choose three.) A. Smaller frame buffers decrease latency B. Forward, filter, or flood frames C. Multiple simultaneous communications between ports D. Larger inspection engine allows for higher throughput E. Switches have many ports. Answer: B Explanation: http://docwiki.cisco.com/wiki/Bridging_and_Switching_Basics QUESTION 3 What action does a switch take if the destination MAC address is unknown? A. discard frame B. send ICMP unreachable message to source C. flood packet on all ports D. compare destination IP address against an ACL to determine if it is permitted E. send gratuitous ARP on all ports and wait for reply before forwarding Answer: C Explanation: "What happens though when the switch receives a frame with a destination MAC address that is not included in the table? In that case the switch will just broadcast/flood the frame with the unknown destination address to all of its ports (apart from the port where the frame came from). This process is called unknown unicast flooding." <http://telconotes.wordpress.com/2013/03/09/how-a-switch-works/> QUESTION 4 Which statement describes the purpose of the MAC address forwarding table of a switch? A. The switch consults the forwarding table to determine the best route to a destination B. The switch consults the forwarding table to determine the output port C. The switch consults the forwarding table to determine if the packet is routable D. The switch consults the forwarding table to determine if access control permits the packet. Answer: B QUESTION 5 What are two attributes of a VLAN? (Choose two.) A. A VLAN defines a collision domain B. A VLAN defines a broadcast domain C. Broadcasts are flooded to all VLANs D. Collisions are flooded to all VLANs E. A Layer 3 device is required to route packets between VLANs F. A Layer 2 device is required to route packets between VLANs Answer: B Explanation: "In computer networking, a single layer-2 network may be partitioned to create multiple distinct broadcast domains, which are mutually isolated so that packets can only pass between them via one or more routers; such a domain is referred to as a virtual local area network, virtual LAN or VLAN." "A router (Layer 3 device) serves as the backbone for network traffic going across different VLANs." http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual_LAN QUESTION 6 Which four statements indicate unique properties of VLAN 1 on Cisco Nexus switches? (Choose four.) A. VLAN 1 is used to flood multicast traffic B. VLAN 1 cannot be deleted C. VLAN 1 is used for Cisco Discovery Protocol D. VLAN 1 is used for VTP advertisements E. VLAN 1 defines a collision domain F. VLAN 1 defines a broadcast domain. Answer: B C D F Explanation:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5_x/nx-os/layer2/configuration/guide/Cisco_Nexus_7000_Series_NX-S_Layer_2_Switching_Configuration_Guide_Release_5.x_chapter4.html QUESTION 7 Which command displays the Trunking Native Mode VLAN on port Ethernet 1/18? A. show running-config switchport e1/18 B. show running-config e1/18 switchport C. show interface e1/18 D. show interface e1/18 switchport E. show interface e1/18 native Answer: D Explanation: NX# show interface e1/18 switchport Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default) Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default) Trunking VLANs Allowed: 1-4094 Voice VLAN: none QUESTION 8 Which VTP mode disallows the creation of local VLANs? A. transparent B. tunneling C. server D. client E. off F. native Answer: D Explanation: "A VTP client behaves like a VTP server and transmits and receives VTP updates on its trunks, but you cannot create, change, or delete VLANs on a VTP client. VLANs are configured on another switch in the domain that is in server mode."

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3560/software/release/12.2_52_se/configuration/guide/swvtp.html#wp12050_76 QUESTION 9 Which three statements are true concerning RFC 1918 IP addresses? (Choose three.) A. They are globally routable B. They are not globally routable C. They must not be filtered at Internet border interfaces D. They should be filtered at Internet border interfaces E. They include 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/16, and 192.168.1.0/24 F. They include 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/21, and 192.168.0.0/16. Answer: B D F Explanation: "The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) has reserved the

following three blocks of the IP address space for private internets: 10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255 (10/8 prefix)
172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255 (172.16/12 prefix)
192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255 (192.168/16 prefix)"<http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1918> QUESTION
10 Which two statements describe the purpose of RFC 1918? (Choose two.)
A. Establish a range of IP addresses that are dedicated to the growing use of multicast video.
B. Establish a range of IP addresses that are dedicated to the growing use of peer-to-peer file-sharing applications.
C. Establish a range of IP addresses that are dedicated to use on internal networks.
D. Establish a range of IP addresses to address the shrinking pool of globally routable addresses.
E. Delay the transition to IPv6. Answer: CD
Explanation:<http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1918> !!!RECOMMEND!!!
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