# CCNA Job Interview Questions And Answers

# [About Interview Questions Answers](#)

**Interview Questions Answers . ORG** is an interview preparation guide of thousands of Job Interview Questions And Answers, Job Interviews are always stressful even for job seekers who have gone on countless interviews. The best way to reduce the stress is to be prepared for your job interview. Take the time to review the standard interview questions you will most likely be asked. These interview questions and answers on CCNA will help you strengthen your technical skills, prepare for the interviews and quickly revise the concepts.

If you find any **question or answer** is incorrect or incomplete then you can **submit your question or answer** directly with out any registration or login at our website. You just need to visit [CCNA Interview Questions And Answers](#) to add your answer click on the *Submit Your Answer* links on the website; with each question to post your answer, if you want to ask any question then you will have a link *Submit Your Question*; that's will add your question in CCNA category. To ensure quality, each submission is checked by our team, before it becomes live. This [CCNA Interview preparation PDF](#) was generated at **Wednesday 29th November, 2023**

You can follow us on FaceBook for latest Jobs, Updates and other interviews material. [www.facebook.com/InterviewQuestionsAnswers.Org](#)

Follow us on Twitter for latest Jobs and interview preparation guides. [https://twitter.com/InterviewQA](#)

If you need any further assistance or have queries regarding this document or its material or any of other inquiry, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Best Of Luck.

**Interview Questions Answers.ORG Team**
**[https://InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG/](#)**
**[Support@InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG](#)**

# CCNA Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

**Question - 1:**

How many (minimum and maximum) ports are present in a router?

**Ans:**

Please answer to this question
View All Answers

**Question - 2:**

What is the draw back of OSPF protocol?

**Ans:**

i) Single Area
ii) High Hardware Requirements
iii) Troubleshooting
View All Answers

**Question - 3:**

Which protocol comes under Hybrid dynamic type?

**Ans:**

EIGRP (ENHANCED INTERIOR GATEWAY ROUTING PROTOCOL)
View All Answers

**Question - 4:**

Which protocol works only on Cisco routers?

**Ans:**

EIGRP (ENHANCED INTERIOR GATEWAY ROUTING PROTOCOL)
View All Answers

**Question - 5:**

What is the size of Hello Packets in EIGREP protocol?

**Ans:**

50 BYTES
View All Answers

**Question - 6:**

How much hold down time of EIGREP protocol?

**Ans:**

15 SECONDS
View All Answers

**Question - 7:**

What is Formula of Hold down time of EIGRP protocol?

**Ans:**

HELLO PACKETS*5=15SECONDS
View All Answers

**Question - 8:**

After how long EIGRP protocol Advertise its routing table?

**Ans:**

5SECONDS

View All Answers

**Question - 9:**

Which multicast IP EIGRP protocol use?

**Ans:**

224.0.0.10

View All Answers

**Question - 10:**

Which protocol called Rapid protocol?

**Ans:**

EIGRP

View All Answers

**Question - 11:**

What is the name of Algorithm of EIGRP protocol?

**Ans:**

DUAL(DIFFUSING UPDATES ALGORITHM)

View All Answers

**Question - 12:**

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

**Ans:**

By default 100 counts, and maximum 25

View All Answers

**Question - 13:**

How much internal and External AD of EIGRP protocol?

**Ans:**

Internal =90 and Externa =170

View All Answers

**Question - 14:**

What is the name of best path in EIGRP protocol?

**Ans:**

SUCCESSOR

View All Answers

**Question - 15:**

What is the second best path name of EIGRP?

**Ans:**

FEASIBLE SUCCESSOR

View All Answers

**Question - 16:**

When DR communicate with BDR which multicast ip it use?

**Ans:**

224.0.0.6

View All Answers

**Question - 17:**

What is the command for change serial cost?

**Ans:**

IP OSPF COST (which want to set)

View All Answers

**Question - 18:**

If bandwidth will increase what will happen?

**Ans:**

SERIAL COST WILL DECREASE

View All Answers

**Question - 19:**

What is the default bandwidth size of T1 Routers?

**Ans:**

1544 BYTES

View All Answers

**Question - 20:**

What is hold down time formula of OSPF?

**Ans:**

HELLO PACKETS*4=40SECONDS

View All Answers

**Question - 21:**

How many types of OSPF Configuration?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 22:**

What is default cost of serial interface in OSPF?

**Ans:**

64

View All Answers

**Question - 23:**

On which bas OSPF take decision?

**Ans:**

LINK COST

View All Answers

**Question - 24:**

Wild card mask always in odd value or even?

**Ans:**

ODD

View All Answers

**Question - 25:**

On which interface we always Apply Access-List?

**Ans:**

Fast Ethernet

View All Answers

**Question - 26:**

What is the default behavior of Access-List?

**Ans:**

Deny

View All Answers

**Question - 27:**

When we use extended Access-List?

**Ans:**

When there is source and Destination

**Question - 28:**

When we use standard Access-List?

**Ans:**

When there is no Destination

**Question - 29:**

What is the difference between named and Extended ACL?

**Ans:**

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

**Question - 30:**

2500 value in which type of Access list?

**Ans:**

EXTENDED ACCESS-LIST

**Question - 31:**

1900 value in which type of Access list?

**Ans:**

STANDARD ACCESS-LIST

**Question - 32:**

1350 value in which type of Access-list?

**Ans:**

STANDARD ACCESS-LIST

**Question - 33:**

Which protocol can do load balancing on unequal cost also?

**Ans:**

EIGRP

**Question - 34:**

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

**Ans:**

i) Bandwidth
ii) Delay

**Question - 35:**

What is the matric of EIGRP protocol?

**Ans:**

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

**Question - 36:**

What is the draw back of EIGRP protocol?

**Ans:**

CONFIGURE ONLY ON CISCO ROUTERS

**Question - 37:**

Which type of updates EIGRP protocol do?

**Ans:**

INCREMENTAL UPDATES (CHANGE BASE)

View All Answers

**Question - 38:**

After how long keep alive messages exchange in EIGRP?

**Ans:**

5 SECONDS

View All Answers

**Question - 39:**

How many types of ends in WAN?

**Ans:**

i) DTE (Data Terminal Equipment
ii) DCE (Data Communication Equipment)
(1)DTE (DATA TERMINAL EQUIPMENT)
(2)DCE(DATA COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT)

View All Answers

**Question - 40:**

Which 2 Protocols are in WAN technology?

**Ans:**

i) HDLC ( High Level Data Link Control )
ii) PPP (Point to Point Protocol)

View All Answers

**Question - 41:**

What is overlaod?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 42:**

How many types of NAT?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 43:**

Which reserve port NO HTTP use?

**Ans:**

80

View All Answers

**Question - 44:**

Which reserve port Number Talent use?

**Ans:**

23

View All Answers

**Question - 45:**

What does EQ means?

**Ans:**

EQUAL TO

View All Answers

**Question - 46:**

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

**Ans:**

TCP(TRANSMISSION CONTROL PROTOCOL)

View All Answers

**Question - 47:**

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

**Ans:**

Standard and Extended

View All Answers

**Question - 48:**

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

**Ans:**

Host

View All Answers

**Question - 49:**

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

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 50:**

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

**Ans:**

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 Tranform 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.

View All Answers

**Question - 51:**

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

**Ans:**

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

## Question - 52:

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

**Ans:**

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

## Question - 53:

What is the difference between simple authentication and MD5?

**Ans:**

MD5 encrypted form and simple authentication  in clear text form

## Question - 54:

Which protocols do periodically updates?

**Ans:**

Distance vector

## Question - 55:

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

**Ans:**

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

## Question - 56:

How many hope count Rip or Rip2 can send updates?

**Ans:**

15 hope count

## Question - 57:

Define Class full Protocol?

**Ans:**

Which protocols advertise their networks without subnet mask.

## Question - 58:

Explain load balancing?

**Ans:**

When data divide in different paths

**Question - 59:**

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

**Ans:**

0 to 15

**Question - 60:**

Why we use filter option?

**Ans:**

When we specifically block, one router update for other routers

**Question - 61:**

What is the name of distance vector algorithm?

**Ans:**

Belmanford

**Question - 62:**

On which base distance vector choose best path?

**Ans:**

HOPE count

**Question - 63:**

What is matric?

**Ans:**

Formula of path selection

**Question - 64:**

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

**Ans:**

Distance Vector

**Question - 65:**

Which protocols are link states?

**Ans:**

OSPF and IS- IS

**Question - 66:**

What is difference between RIP and RIPv2?

**Ans:**

Rip
    Broadcast
    No authentication
    Support FLSM
Ripv2
    Multicast
    Authentication
    Support VLSM

**Question - 67:**

Explain protocol?

**Ans:**

Set of rules

**Question - 68:**

Which protocol used before part of CCNA?

**Ans:**

IGRP

View All Answers

**Question - 69:**

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

**Ans:**

Terminal monitor

View All Answers

**Question - 70:**

Why we use debug command?

**Ans:**

For live view

View All Answers

**Question - 71:**

What is difference between IGP and EIGRP?

**Ans:**

IGP = use in Autonomous and EIGP = use with multiple autonomous
IGP= Interior gateway routing protocol.
EIGRP= Enhanced Interior Gateway routing protocol

View All Answers

**Question - 72:**

What is difference between routing and routed protocols?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 73:**

When we do default route?

**Ans:**

When there is multiple destination and single gateway.

View All Answers

**Question - 74:**

How many parts of Ping?

**Ans:**

Tow parts - eco and eco reply

View All Answers

**Question - 75:**

Which type of routing you did in CCNA?

**Ans:**

Traditional Routing

View All Answers

**Question - 76:**

What is difference between static and dynamic routing?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 77:**

What does routing mean?

**Ans:**

For best path selection

**Question - 78:**

What does synchronization mean?

**Ans:**

Routers are ready to communication with each other

**Question - 79:**

Which command we give for see routing table?

**Ans:**

Show ip route

**Question - 80:**

Which command we give if router IOS stucked?

**Ans:**

Crl +Shift+F6 and X

**Question - 81:**

When written <CR > what does it mean?

**Ans:**

Command complete

**Question - 82:**

Interface 0/0 what does it mean?

**Ans:**

Card number / card interface number

**Question - 83:**

What s the formula for metric of OSPF?

**Ans:**

$10^8$

**Question - 84:**

What is refresher?

**Ans:**

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

**Question - 85:**

After how long OSPF exchange its topology table?

**Ans:**

After 30 min

**Question - 86:**

What are partial updates?

**Ans:**

Any change in network

**Question - 87:**

Which updates called incremental updates?

**Ans:**

Change based

**Question - 88:**
Which table find best path?

**Ans:**
Routing table

**Question - 89:**
When OSPF protocol advertise its routing table?

**Ans:**
When it discover neighbor with the help of hello packets

**Question - 90:**
How many tables are in OSPF protocol?

**Ans:**
Three
1-    Neighbor
2-    Topology
3-    Routing

**Question - 91:**
What is default time of hello packets in OSPF?

**Ans:**
10 sec

**Question - 92:**
What is default size of Hello packets in OSPF?

**Ans:**
50 bytes

**Question - 93:**
What is name of OSPF Algo?

**Ans:**
Dijecstra or SPF (shortest part first)

**Question - 94:**
What is difference between FLSM and VLSM?

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

**Question - 95:**
What is CIDR?

**Ans:**
Class Less Inter domain Routing Protocol - another name of Supernetting.

**Question - 96:**
What is subnetting?

**Ans:**
Subnetting is tool reduce the wastage of IP

**Question - 97:**
Do we subletting of IP?

**Ans:**
NO, we do subletting of NID
View All Answers

**Question - 98:**
How many potions of IP?

**Ans:**
Two portions of IP. Network and host
View All Answers

**Question - 99:**
Which classes are assignable?

**Ans:**
A, B and C
View All Answers

**Question - 100:**
Which company mange IP's?

**Ans:**
IANA (Internet Assigned Number of Authority)
View All Answers

**Question - 101:**
What is the minimum and maximum request timer?

**Ans:**
Minimum = 180 sec
Maximum = 300 Sec
View All Answers

**Question - 102:**
When IP confliction accord in subnet which IP assigned automatically and what it called?

**Ans:**
169.254.x.x APIPA (Automatic Private Internet Protocol address)
View All Answers

**Question - 103:**
When we use loop back IP?

**Ans:**
For Self  hardware test
View All Answers

**Question - 104:**
Which mode we can't skip when we come back from interface mode?

**Ans:**
2nd mode we can't skip
View All Answers

**Question - 105:**
Which command we give on privilege mode for coming back to user execution mode?

**Ans:**
Disable
View All Answers

**Question - 106:**
On Which mode we give debug command?

**Ans:**
Privilege mode / live view (2nd mode)
View All Answers

**Question - 107:**

When we use interface mode?

**Ans:**

For specific interface commands

View All Answers

**Question - 108:**

Which mode called privilege mode?

**Ans:**

Second mode

View All Answers

**Question - 109:**

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

**Ans:**

Onward 12.2 version

View All Answers

**Question - 110:**

What is IOS?

**Ans:**

Internet Operating system. Its router's operating system.

View All Answers

**Question - 111:**

How many ways to access router?

**Ans:**

3 ways
i) Telnet (IP)
ii) AUX (Telephone)
iii) Console (cable)

View All Answers

**Question - 112:**

Which cable we connect in DB-9?

**Ans:**

Roll over calbe

View All Answers

**Question - 113:**

Which cable called roll-over?

**Ans:**

Console access able

View All Answers

**Question - 114:**

How many types of Ethernet?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 115:**

What cable called V.35?

**Ans:**

Serial Connectivity cable

View All Answers

**Question - 116:**

Which works router Do?

**Ans:**

1- Path selection and
2- Packet Switching {frame relay}
<u>View All Answers</u>

**Question - 117:**

When we use Router?

**Ans:**

For communication between different networks
<u>View All Answers</u>

**Question - 118:**

How many types of router?

**Ans:**

Two types
i) Modular
ii) Non-Modular
<u>View All Answers</u>

**Question - 119:**

Which command we use for ping in IPv6?

**Ans:**

Ping6 source IP -s Destination IP
<u>View All Answers</u>

**Question - 120:**

What is loop back IP in IPV6?

**Ans:**

::1 and ping 6
<u>View All Answers</u>

**Question - 121:**

What we called 64 Bit Mac-address in IPV6?

**Ans:**

EUI= Enhanced universal identifier - 16 bits add in IPv6 so it's called EUI
<u>View All Answers</u>

**Question - 122:**

HUB in Star topology or Bus Topology?

**Ans:**

In star topology, but logically works like a bus topology.
<u>View All Answers</u>

**Question - 123:**

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

**Ans:**

Yes, because end terminal will not absorb signals. Signal will be bounce back and collision will accord.
<u>View All Answers</u>

**Question - 124:**

Which way of communication bus topology use?

**Ans:**

Broadcast
<u>View All Answers</u>

**Question - 125:**

What is the difference between half duplex and full duplex?

**Ans:**

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

**Question - 126:**

Which Type of Transmission Bus Topology Support?

**Ans:**

Half Duplex

**Question - 127:**

What is Collision?

**Ans:**

When signal hits each other, collision accord.

**Question - 128:**

Types of Resource Sharing?

**Ans:**

Intranet , Extranet and Internet .

**Question - 129:**

Types of communication in IPv6 ?

**Ans:**

Unicast, Multicast and Anycast

**Question - 130:**

Explain Types of communication in IPv4?

**Ans:**

Unicast, Multicast and Broad cast

**Question - 131:**

Define Network?

**Ans:**

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 )

**Question - 132:**

What is quality of IPv6?

**Ans:**

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

**Question - 133:**

Which mathematically form used inIPv6?

**Ans:**

Hexadecimal

**Question - 134:**

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

**Ans:**

ONE (:: called filler)

**Question - 135:**

Default Packet Size of IPv6?

**Ans:**

8 Bytes = 16*8 =128 bit

View All Answers

**Question - 136:**

What is MAC address size of IPv6?

**Ans:**

64 bits

View All Answers

**Question - 137:**

In which protocol supenetting is enable by default?

**Ans:**

RIPv2 and EIGRP

View All Answers

**Question - 138:**

In which protocol you manually enable route summarization?

**Ans:**

OSPF

View All Answers

**Question - 139:**

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

**Ans:**

1044

View All Answers

**Question - 140:**

What will be the prefix length of 224 in VLSM?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 141:**

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

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 142:**

How many broadcast domains are in Switch?

**Ans:**

One

View All Answers

**Question - 143:**

How many collision domains are in switch?

**Ans:**

Equal number of ports

View All Answers

**Question - 144:**

How ARP brings MAC address for switch?

**Ans:**

Through Broadcast

View All Answers

**Question - 145:**

On which base switches take decisions?

**Ans:**

Mac Address

**Question - 146:**

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

**Ans:**

Data link problem - Layer 2

**Question - 147:**

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

**Ans:**

Physical Layer - Layer 1

**Question - 148:**

Which type for communication switch do?

**Ans:**

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

**Question - 149:**

What is CAM?

**Ans:**

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

**Question - 150:**

Which protocol switch use for filling its MAC-Table?

**Ans:**

ARP - Address Resolution Protocol

**Question - 151:**

Is hub intelligent device?

**Ans:**

No; because it not use header

**Question - 152:**

What is the difference between bus topology and HUB?

**Ans:**

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

**Question - 153:**

What are the ranges of private IPS?

**Ans:**

A Class = 10.0.0.0 - 10.0.0.255
B Class = 172.16.0.0 - 172.31.0.0
C Class = 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.0.255

**Question - 154:**

How many types of IPS?

**Ans:**

Three Types of IP
1- Public
2- Private

3- Special IP
View All Answers

**Question - 155:**
What is Syntax of IPV4?

**Ans:**
. DOT
View All Answers

**Question - 156:**
What is the size of IPV4?

**Ans:**
32 bits
View All Answers

**Question - 157:**
Why IP address called logical address?

**Ans:**
Private IP called logical address because they are change able.
View All Answers

**Question - 158:**
How we can see MAC address from DOS Prompt?

**Ans:**
ipconfig/all
View All Answers

**Question - 159:**
Who controls MAC address uniqueness and how?

**Ans:**
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.
View All Answers

**Question - 160:**
Why MAC address called Physical address?

**Ans:**
Because it's not changeable
View All Answers

**Question - 161:**
What is Size of IPv4 MAC Address?

**Ans:**
48 Bits
View All Answers

**Question - 162:**
What is BIA?

**Ans:**
Burn in Address other name is MAC address
View All Answers

**Question - 163:**
What is Encapsulation and De-encapsulation?

**Ans:**
To send data called encapsulation and receive data called De-encapsulation.
View All Answers

**Question - 164:**
What is FCS?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 165:**

Which layer called error detection layer?

**Ans:**

Data link layer

View All Answers

**Question - 166:**

What is segmentation and fragmentation?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 167:**

Do you know How many types of Data?

**Ans:**

Voice, video, text

View All Answers

**Question - 168:**

Which decision called socket base?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 169:**

Tell me How many reserve ports?

**Ans:**

0 - 1023

View All Answers

**Question - 170:**

Which layer are called upper layer?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 171:**

What is the default size of Frame?

**Ans:**

1518 bytes

View All Answers

**Question - 172:**

What is OSI?

**Ans:**

Open System Interconnection. t was first name of 7 Layer

View All Answers

**Question - 173:**

What is the IGP (Interior Gateway Protocol)?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 174:**

What is the multicast routing?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 175:**

What is the Virtual Path?

**Ans:**

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.

View All Answers

**Question - 176:**

What is the Virtual Channel?

**Ans:**

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.

View All Answers

**Question - 177:**

What is the logical link control?

**Ans:**

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.

View All Answers

**Question - 178:**

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

**Ans:**

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.

View All Answers

**Question - 179:**

What is the MAU?

**Ans:**

MAU - Multistation Access Unit

View All Answers

**Question - 180:**

Explain 5-4-3 rule?

**Ans:**

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.

View All Answers

**Question - 181:**

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

**Ans:**

TFTP - 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 - 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.

View All Answers

**Question - 182:**

What is the difference between ARP and RARP?

**Ans:**

ARP - Address Resolution Protocol
The protocol that traces IP addresses to MAC addresses.
RARP - Reverse Address Resolution Protocol
The protocol within the TCP/IP stack that maps MAC addresses to IP addresses.

**Question - 183:**

What is the ICMP protocol?

**Ans:**

ICMP - 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.

**Question - 184:**

What is the MAC address?

**Ans:**

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.

**Question - 185:**

What is the Attenuation?

**Ans:**

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

**Question - 186:**

What is the Cladding?

**Ans:**

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

**Question - 187:**

What are the NetBIOS and NetBEUI?

**Ans:**

NetBIOS - 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 - 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.

**Question - 188:**

What is the Beaconing?

**Ans:**

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.

**Question - 189:**

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

**Ans:**

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.

**Question - 190:**

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

**Ans:**

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.

**Question - 191:**

What is the network Subnet?

**Ans:**

A subnet is the subdivision of an IP network.

View All Answers

**Question - 192:**

What is the network Brouter?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 193:**

How network Gateway is different from Routers?

**Ans:**

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.

View All Answers

**Question - 194:**

What is the Mesh Network?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 195:**

What is Passive Topology in ccna?

**Ans:**

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.

View All Answers

**Question - 196:**

What are major types of Networks and explain?

**Ans:**

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

View All Answers

**Question - 197:**

What is Protocol Data Unit in ccna?

**Ans:**

The processes at each layer of the OSI model.
Layers----------PDU
Transport-------Segments
Network---------Packets/Datagrams
Data Link-------Frames
Physical--------Bits

View All Answers

**Question - 198:**

What is difference between Baseband and Broadband Transmission in ccna?

**Ans:**

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.

View All Answers

**Question - 199:**

What are the possible ways of data exchange in ccna?

**Ans:**

Possible ways of data exchange in ccna are
Simplex
Half-duplex
Full-duplex
View All Answers

**Question - 200:**

What is point-to-point protocol in ccna?

**Ans:**

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

**Question - 201:**

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

**Ans:**

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

**Question - 202:**

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

**Ans:**

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.
View All Answers

**Question - 203:**

What is RAID in ccna?

**Ans:**

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).
View All Answers

**Question - 204:**

Difference between the Communication and Transmission?

**Ans:**

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.
View All Answers

**Question - 205:**

What is Subnetting? Why is it used?

**Ans:**

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.
View All Answers

**Question - 206:**

What is a VLAN? What does VLAN provide?

**Ans:**

VLAN - 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.
View All Answers

**Question - 207:**

What is PING utility?

**Ans:**

PING - 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.

**Question - 208:**

What is difference between Switch & Hub?

**Ans:**

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

# Networking Most Popular & Related Interview Guides

1 : **MCSE Interview Questions and Answers.**

2 : **MCSA Interview Questions and Answers.**

3 : **CCNP Interview Questions and Answers.**

4 : **Network Administrator Interview Questions and Answers.**

5 : **Active Directory Interview Questions and Answers.**

6 : **CCNA Security Interview Questions and Answers.**

7 : **Basic Networking Interview Questions and Answers.**

8 : **System Administration Interview Questions and Answers.**

9 : **VPN Interview Questions and Answers.**

10 : **VoIP Interview Questions and Answers.**

**Follow us on FaceBook**
**www.facebook.com/InterviewQuestionsAnswers.Org**

**Follow us on Twitter**
**https://twitter.com/InterviewQA**

**For any inquiry please do not hesitate to contact us.**

**Interview Questions Answers.ORG Team**
**https://InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG/**
**support@InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG**