3.4.8 Practice Questions

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Score: 100%

Passing Score: 80%

Question 1.	✓ **Correct**

During the initial setup of a router, which of the following commands would set the host name as LAS?

→ 🔘 Router(config)#**hostname LAS**

⚪ Router>**ip dns LAS**

⚪ Router>**host LAS**

⚪ Router(config)#**host LAS**

Explanation

Router(config)#**hostname LAS** sets the hostname as LAS. After you execute this command, the command prompt will appear as LAS(config)#. The command must be executed after executing the commands **enable** and **configure terminal**.

The other commands do not produce the desired change.

References

🎬 **2.6.3 Routers**

📄 **2.6.4 Router Facts**

resources\text\t_intflist_ccna7\q_intflist_01_ccna7.question.xml

You just installed a new router (RTR07) in a field office. As part of the initial setup, you want to configure a description for the eighth gigabit Ethernet interface. Which of the following would set the description to WAN to Main Office?

○ **RTR07(config)#int gi0/8**
RTR07(config)#int description WAN to Main Office

→ ◉ **RTR07(config)#int gi0/8**
RTR07(config-if)#description WAN to Main Office

○ **RTR07>int gi0/8**
RTR07>description WAN to Main Office

○ **RTR07(config)#int gi0/8 set description WAN to Main Office**

Explanation

The correct syntax for the commands are:

RTR07(config)#int gi0/8

RTR07(config-if)#description WAN to Main Office

The first command specifies the eighth gigabit Ethernet interface on the device. The second command sets the description.

References

🎞 **2.6.3 Routers**

📄 **2.6.4 Router Facts**

resources\text\t_intflist_ccna7\q_intflist_02_ccna7.question.xml

✓ Correct

You want to add a description to the first serial interface on the router. Which commands would you use?

○ **int fa 0**
   description BOS to SFO

→ ◉ **int ser 0**
   description BOS to SFO

○ **int ser 0**
   set description BOS to SFO

○ **int fa 0**
   add description BOS to SFO

Explanation

To add the description for the first serial interface on the router. you would use the following commands.

int ser 0

description BOS to SFO

The other commands will not add a description.

References

📄 **3.4.2 Hostname and Description Command List**

resources\text\t_intflist_ccna7\q_intflist_03_ccna7.question.xml

You are troubleshooting a router at the console. You issued the following command at the CLI:

```
pdx#debug arp
```

You see debug output, but the output scrolls past faster than you can read. What two commands allow you to view debug output one page at a time? (Select two.)

→ ☑ show log

→ ☑ logging buffered

☐ no logging console

☐ terminal debug output 1

☐ debug scrolling off

Explanation

Use the **logging buffered** command to send debug output to RAM, which you can then view one page at a time with the **show log** command.

References

📄 **3.4.4 Screen Output Management Facts**

resources\text\t_soutp_ccna7\q_soutp_01_ccna7.question.xml

You have a test lab that you use to test different configurations before deploying them in your live network. You have been testing several commands from configuration mode, then going back to enable mode to view the running configuration. Every time you exit configuration mode, the following output is displayed:

```
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

What command can stop these messages from appearing on your screen?

- ○ **terminal no monitor**
- ○ **no syslog**
- ○ **terminal no notify**
- → ◉ **no logging console**

Explanation

The IOS generates messages when different events occur. These events are called syslog messages. By default, the console port always receives syslog messages. The **no logging console** command tells the router not to send syslog messages to the console.

References

📄 **3.4.4 Screen Output Management Facts**

resources\text\t_soutp_ccna7\q_soutp_02_ccna7.question.xml

You would like to see logging message from IOS appear on the terminal. However, IOS does not send log messages to a terminal session over IP when using a remote SSH session. What command would send terminal output to the terminal session?

→ ⦿ **terminal monitor**

○ **logging synchronous**

○ **show log**

○ **logging buffered**

Explanation

The **terminal monitor** command displays debugging output to the terminal session.

The **logging synchronous** command causes logging messages to be displayed above the command line instead of interrupting your requested session output and prompts.

You can use the **show log** command to show logs.

You can send logging information to RAM by entering **logging buffered**. You can then view the information one screen at a time by entering show log.

References

📄 **3.4.4 Screen Output Management Facts**

resources\text\t_soutp_ccna7\q_soutp_03_ccna7.question.xml

✓ Correct

How does configuring banners add to the security of your router?

○ Banners identify allowed traffic by protocol or source or destination address, allowing you to control which devices or applications have access.

→ ○ Banners provide a notice of intent, informing users that access is controlled or that activity may be logged.

○ Banners turn on password checking, allowing only those with the correct password to gain access to the router.

○ Banners obscure the intended use of the device, making it harder for attackers to perform reconnaissance attacks.

○ Banners encrypt passwords, making them impossible to recognize and difficult to crack.

Explanation

A banner is a message that shows before and after login. Banners can be useful in security by informing connecting users of the proper use of a device. For example, the banner could state that only administrators are allowed access. Banners can also inform users that actions might be logged or tracked. In many locations, you cannot monitor users unless they are informed that their actions are tracked. Banners could prove useful if you ever need to prosecute someone. With an appropriate banner in place, unauthorized users cannot claim that they didn't know such action was not allowed.

Use the **login** command to require a password for a console or VTY connection. Use the **service password-encryption** command to provide simple encryption of passwords in the configuration file. Use an access list to control traffic based on protocol or IP address.

References

📄 **3.4.5 Banner Command List**

resources\text\t_bannlist_ccna7\q_bannlist_01_ccna7.question.xml

✓ **Correct**

Following are three banner types that can be configured on a router:

- exec
- motd
- login

If all three banners were configured, in which order would they display when a Telnet session is used to connect to the router?

- ○ login, exec, motd
- ○ login, motd, exec
→ ● motd, login, exec
- ○ exec, motd, login
- ○ motd, exec, login

Explanation

Banners display in the following order:

1. The motd (message of the day) banner displays as soon as the connection is made.
2. The login banner displays immediately before the Telnet login prompt.
3. The exec banner displays after a successful login.

References

📄 **3.4.5 Banner Command List**

resources\text\t_bannlist_ccna7\q_bannlist_02_ccna7.question.xml

When you start up your router, you see the following messages:

```
Have a nice day!
The grass grows green
User Access Verification

Password:
The sky is blue
Router>
```

For security purposes, you would like to change the message **The grass grows green** to read **Only administrator access is allowed**. Which command should you use?

- ○ **banner motd *Only administrator access is allowed***
→ ◉ **banner login *Only administrator access is allowed***
- ○ **banner incoming *Only administrator access is allowed***
- ○ **banner exec *Only administrator access is allowed***

Explanation

The login banner shows immediately before the User Access Verification line. The first banner to display is the motd (message of the day) banner. The exec banner displays after a successful login.

References

📄 **3.4.5 Banner Command List**

resources\text\t_bannlist_ccna7\q_bannlist_03_ccna7.question.xml

✓ **Correct**

After the completion of regularly scheduled maintenance on a router, you want to remove the message-of-the-day (MOTD) banner. Which command will accomplish that task?

○ **remove banner motd**

→ ⦿ **no banner motd**

○ **banner motd clear**

○ **banner motd *clear***

Explanation

no banner motd command removes the message-of-the-day banner.

The other command will produce errors or, in the case of **banner motd *clear***, will set the message-of-the-day banner to the word *clear*.

References

📄 **3.4.5 Banner Command List**

resources\text\t_bannlist_ccna7\q_bannlist_04_ccna7.question.xml