



Vendor: Cisco

Exam Code: 100-490

Exam Name: Supporting Cisco Routing & Switching
Network Devices

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

What is the primary method for recovering or upgrading a Cisco network device system image?

- A. USB storage
- B. FTP
- C. the tftpdnld command
- D. the xmodem command

Answer: C

Explanation:

The tftpdnld command in Cisco IOS is specifically designed for recovering or upgrading a system image.

Purpose: The tftpdnld command directly initiates a TFTP download of a new system image and stores it in memory. This is ideal for replacing a corrupt image or upgrading to a newer version of Cisco IOS.

ROMmon: The tftpdnld command can often be used from ROMmon mode, which is essential when the existing image is unusable.

Efficiency: It streamlines the image transfer process specifically using TFTP, which is commonly used for Cisco IOS images.

QUESTION 2

Which two commands are valid for copying a saved configuration to RAM? (Choose two.)

- A. copy startup-config running-config
- B. copy running-config startup-config
- C. copy tftp running-config
- D. copy running-config tftp
- E. copy tftp startup-config

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The commands to copy a saved configuration to RAM on Cisco devices are:

copy startup-config running-config: This command is used to copy the startup configuration (saved configuration) into the running configuration (current configuration in RAM). It is typically used when you want to restore the device to a previously saved configuration after changes have been made.

copy tftp running-config: This command allows you to copy a configuration file from a TFTP server directly into the running configuration of the device. It's useful for applying a new configuration or for restoring a configuration from a backup located on a TFTP server.

QUESTION 3

What are two purposes of a USB thumb drive? (Choose two.)

- A. to save the system log
- B. to copy configuration files to and from a PC
- C. to save router hardware information
- D. to copy IOS images to and from a PC
- E. to increase system memory size

Answer: BD

Explanation:

USB thumb drives (also called flash drives) serve several practical purposes in networking:

File Transfer: They are excellent for transferring Cisco router or switch configuration files between the device and a PC. This allows you to back up configurations, easily restore configurations, or work with them offline.

IOS Image Storage: USB thumb drives are convenient for storing and transferring Cisco IOS images, especially when you need to upgrade or recover network devices.

QUESTION 4

Which method is the fastest way to recover a software version that supports a USB flash port on a Cisco device?

- A. tftp command
- B. xmodem transfer command
- C. copy command with USB memory
- D. copy tftp flash: command

Answer: C

Explanation:

The fastest way to recover a software version on a Cisco device that supports a USB flash port is by using the copy command with USB memory. This method allows for the direct transfer of the Cisco IOS image from a USB flash drive to the device's memory. It is significantly faster than using TFTP or Xmodem, which are slower due to network speed limitations and the inherent slowness of the Xmodem protocol, respectively. By using a USB flash drive, you can bypass these limitations and achieve a quicker recovery process.

QUESTION 5

Which command initiates the transfer of a Cisco IOS image over IP from ROMMON?

- A. Xmodem
- B. copy tftp: flash:
- C. copy flash: tftp:
- D. tftpdnld

Answer: D

Explanation:

The tftpdnld command is specifically designed to initiate a TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) transfer of an image within ROMmon mode on a Cisco device.

ROMmon Functionality: ROMmon (Read-Only Memory Monitor) is a basic operating system mode used when the main Cisco IOS is unavailable. The tftpdnld command works from ROMmon to download a new IOS image.

TFTP Protocol: The tftpdnld command utilizes TFTP, which is a simple and reliable protocol commonly used for transferring Cisco IOS images.

Purpose: The command is used primarily for recovering corrupt images or upgrading to a different IOS version.

QUESTION 6

What does Cisco use for Return Materials Authorization tracking of field-replaceable parts?

- A. product number
- B. serial number
- C. RMA number
- D. FRU number

Answer: C

Explanation:

RMA (Return Materials Authorization) is a tracking number that is assigned to a product that is being returned to the manufacturer for repair or replacement. The RMA number allows the manufacturer to track the progress of the return and ensure that the product is returned to the correct customer.

QUESTION 7

Which set of steps best describes how to assign a static IP address to the Ethernet port on a computer?

- A. From the Network and Sharing Center, click Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), and follow the New Connection Wizard instructions.
- B. From the Network and Sharing Center, click Change adapter, then double-click a local area connection. Select Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) > Properties > Use the Following Address, and then configure the IP information.
- C. Click Start. Enter cmd and click OK. Enter the IP address XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX.
- D. From the Network and Sharing Center, double-click Local Area Connection. Select Properties > iPass Protocol (IEEE 802.1x) > Properties > Static IP.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To assign a static IP address to the Ethernet port on a computer, particularly in a Windows environment, you would navigate to the Network and Sharing Center. From there, you would access the adapter settings, select your local area connection, and then enter the properties for Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4). Within the properties, you would choose the option to use a specific IP address and enter the desired IP information, including the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway. This process sets a static IP address for the Ethernet port, ensuring that the computer will always use the same IP address every time it connects to the network, which is useful for various network configurations and applications.

QUESTION 8

Which router port is used for dial-in access to the router for CLI management purposes and does not usually pass normal network traffic?

- A. Fast Ethernet
- B. channelized serial
- C. AUX
- D. Gigabit Ethernet

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AUX (Auxiliary) port on a router is used for dial-in access for CLI (Command Line Interface) management purposes. It is typically connected to a modem and allows an administrator to dial into the router's CLI for remote management. This port is not used for passing normal network traffic, which differentiates it from other ports like Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet that handle regular data flow. The AUX port is specifically designed as a backup async port for management access.

QUESTION 9

ESD is the sudden and momentary electric current that flows between two objects at different

electrical potentials, caused by direct contact or induced by an electrostatic field. Which three tools are used to avoid ESD? (Choose three.)

- A. negative static bag
- B. antistatic mat
- C. ESD wrist strap
- D. negative static mat
- E. antistatic bag
- F. latex gloves

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) poses a significant risk to delicate electronic components.

Antistatic Mat: Provides a grounded surface to work on, dissipating static buildup from your body and the components you're handling.

ESD Wrist Strap: When connected to a grounding point (often on the antistatic mat), this strap creates an electrical path to safely discharge static electricity from your body.

Antistatic Bag: These special bags are designed to shield sensitive components from static charge, crucial for storing and transporting electronic parts.

QUESTION 10

Which type of cable is used to connect a laptop to an Ethernet port on a Cisco router?

- A. rollover
- B. fiber
- C. straight-through
- D. crossover

Answer: C

Explanation:

Straight-through cables are the most common type of Ethernet cable. They're used to connect dissimilar devices, such as a laptop to a router or a switch to a router. The internal wiring of the cable connects the transmit pins on one end to the receive pins on the other end, and vice versa.

Crossover cables were historically necessary to connect similar devices (e.g., router to router, or switch to switch). Modern devices often have auto MDI-X capabilities, allowing them to automatically detect and adjust to straight-through or crossover connections as needed. Rollover cables have a reversed pinout and are primarily used for console access into Cisco routers and switches. Fiber cables use fiber optic technology for high-speed, long-distance connectivity.

QUESTION 11

Which Xmodem option is used to enhance error checking of an image that is copied to flash memory?

- A. -e
- B. -r
- C. -c
- D. -x

Answer: C

Explanation:

The -c option in Xmodem file transfers is used to enable CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) for enhanced error checking.

Error Detection: CRC is a more robust error detection mechanism compared to the standard checksum method used in Xmodem. It provides greater reliability in identifying file corruption during the transfer.

Flash Memory: Since flash memory on a Cisco router or switch stores critical data like configuration files or the IOS image, ensuring the integrity of transferred files is crucial.

QUESTION 12

Which sequence begins a unique local IPv6 address in binary notation?

- A. 11111110
- B. 11111111
- C. 00000000
- D. 11111100

Answer: A

Explanation:

A IPv6 Unique Local Address is an IPv6 address in the block FC00::/7, which means that IPv6 Unique Local addresses begin with 7 bits with exact binary pattern as 11111110 is correct.

Note: IPv6 Unique Local Address is the approximate IPv6 counterpart of the IPv4 private address. It is not routable on the global Internet.

QUESTION 13

Which two pins does an RJ-45 connector use to transmit data? (Choose two.)

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 6

Answer: AB

QUESTION 14

Which protocol does TFTP typically use for transport?

- A. RSVP
- B. TCP
- C. HTTP
- D. UDP

Answer: D

Explanation:

TFTP, or Trivial File Transfer Protocol, is a simple protocol used for transferring files. Unlike other file transfer protocols, TFTP operates on top of the User Datagram Protocol (UDP), which is a connectionless protocol. This means that TFTP does not establish a persistent connection between the client and server, and it does not guarantee reliable delivery of packets, error checking, or correction. TFTP is typically used in scenarios where simplicity and minimal memory footprint are more critical than the need for reliable delivery, such as when booting a device over a network.

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