CISCO CERTIFIED NETWORK PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. **Which of the following occurs when a device first joins a network?**

   A. It communicates with the gateway

   B. It performs Duplicate Address Detection

   C. It automatically acquires an IP address

   D. It initiates HSRP

2. **How is the configuration for PVLAN transmission generally managed?**

   A. Automated on all switches

   B. Manually configured on terminating switches

   C. Automatically transmitted via SNMP

   D. No configuration is required

3. **What command is used to restrict access to the console based on an access list?**

   A. access-class access-list out

   B. access-class access-list in

   C. ip access-group access-list

   D. ip ssh access-list

4. **What does the command 'vlan dot1q tag native' achieve?**

   A. Enables trunking on the native VLAN

   B. Prevents double-tagging attacks on trunked ports

   C. Sets the native VLAN to the default

   D. Designates a VLAN for management traffic

5. **Which specific hardware function is associated with CAM in networking equipment?**

   A. L3 routing

   B. Traffic analysis

   C. L2 forwarding decisions

   D. Application layer processing

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6. What does the command "monitor session session-number source vlan vlan-id" do?

A. Sets the destination for mirrored traffic

B. Defines the source of mirrored traffic

C. Enables trunking on the port

D. Disables bridging on the interface

7. What is the purpose of including a password in VTP configurations?

A. To encrypt VLAN IDs

B. To restrict VTP domain access

C. To enhance VTP advertisement efficiency

D. To store VLAN configurations securely

8. What type of VLAN tagging is standards-based and uses a tag inside the frame header?

A. VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP)

B. Inter-Switch Link (ISL)

C. 802.1Q

D. EtherChannel

9. In a VTP domain, where is the pruning command propagated from?

A. The switch with the lowest bridge ID

B. The VTP server

C. All client switches

D. The root bridge

10. Which command is used to check VRRP status?

A. show vrrp status

B. show vrrp

C. show vrrp brief

D. verify vrrp

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Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following occurs when a device first joins a network?

A. It communicates with the gateway

B. It performs Duplicate Address Detection

C. It automatically acquires an IP address

D. It initiates HSRP

When a device first joins a network, it performs Duplicate Address Detection (DAD) to ensure that the IP address it intends to use is not already in use by another device on the network. This is crucial for preventing network communication issues caused by address conflicts. DAD is especially relevant in IPv6 networks, where a newly connected device checks whether its selected address is already assigned to another device. This process helps maintain the integrity of the network and minimizes disruptions. The other processes mentioned, such as communicating with the gateway and acquiring an IP address, may occur after the initial checks. While a device does need to communicate with the gateway and acquire an IP address, these actions are not the very first ones performed upon joining the network. Initiating HSRP (Hot Standby Router Protocol) relates to creating redundancy among routers rather than individual device onboarding, making it irrelevant to the question about a device's initial actions. Thus, the performance of Duplicate Address Detection is indeed an essential first step when a device joins a network.

2. How is the configuration for PVLAN transmission generally managed?

A. Automated on all switches

B. Manually configured on terminating switches

C. Automatically transmitted via SNMP

D. No configuration is required

The management of the configuration for Private VLAN (PVLAN) transmission is typically done through manual configuration on terminating switches. PVLANs are a specialized type of VLAN that allows the segregation of traffic within the same broadcast domain while maintaining a hierarchical structure for isolating devices. This complexity requires intentional and specific configurations on the switches that are responsible for managing the traffic. When you manually configure PVLANs on switches, you designate primary VLANs and associate secondary VLANs to create the necessary isolation and communication paths. This manual intervention allows network administrators to tailor the VLAN structure to specific business needs, ensuring that certain devices can only communicate with designated peers while being isolated from others within the same physical network. Choosing automated options, such as relying on all switches to automatically manage PVLANs, would not guarantee the precise control necessary for isolating traffic and managing communication paths effectively. Furthermore, while SNMP can be used for monitoring and managing network devices, it does not inherently configure PVLANs; such functionality must be explicitly established through manual configuration. Thus, manual configuration on terminating switches is the most accurate and applicable approach for managing PVLAN transmission.

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3. What command is used to restrict access to the console based on an access list?

A. access-class access-list out

B. access-class access-list in

C. ip access-group access-list

D. ip ssh access-list

The command that restricts access to the console based on an access list is implemented using the access-class command with the "in" direction. When applied to the console line, this command can limit which sources are permitted or denied access to the console based on the defined criteria in the access list. The "in" direction specifies that the access list will be evaluated for incoming connections attempting to access the console. Essentially, it checks the source address of the connection attempt against the access list rules to determine whether to allow or deny access. This is useful in scenarios where you want to restrict which IP addresses can connect to the console, enhancing the security of the device by ensuring that only trusted sources can access management interfaces. In contrast, the "out" option refers to outbound traffic, which does not apply to console access management. Other options like "ip access-group" typically apply to interfaces rather than console access, and "ip ssh access-list" is specifically related to SSH connections, rather than the console line access.

4. What does the command 'vlan dot1q tag native' achieve?

A. Enables trunking on the native VLAN

B. Prevents double-tagging attacks on trunked ports

C. Sets the native VLAN to the default

D. Designates a VLAN for management traffic

The command 'vlan dot1q tag native' specifically addresses how native VLAN traffic is treated on trunk ports. By issuing this command, the Cisco switch is configured to tag packets that are part of the native VLAN with a specific VLAN ID. This is important as it helps prevent double-tagging attacks that can exploit the default behavior of trunking, where packets in the native VLAN are sent untagged. In a typical VLAN setup, the native VLAN is used for management and untagged traffic, which can create vulnerabilities if malicious users are able to craft packets that can bypass security measures. By tagging the native VLAN packets, the command ensures that these packets are treated consistently like other tagged VLAN traffic, thereby mitigating the risk of attackers exploiting untagged packets to manipulate VLANs or gain unauthorized access. The other options relate to different functionalities that are not achieved by this specific command. For instance, enabling trunking on the native VLAN, setting the native VLAN to the default, or designating a VLAN for management traffic do not directly involve addressing the security concern of double-tagging in the context of trunked ports.

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5. Which specific hardware function is associated with CAM in networking equipment?

A. L3 routing

B. Traffic analysis

C. L2 forwarding decisions

D. Application layer processing

Content Addressable Memory (CAM) is a type of memory used in networking equipment specifically for making Layer 2 (L2) forwarding decisions. In the context of switches, CAM is utilized to store the MAC addresses of devices connected to the switch ports. When a frame arrives at a switch, the switch examines the source MAC address and updates its CAM table with the corresponding port information. This allows the switch to quickly look up the destination MAC address of incoming frames and make decisions about where to forward the traffic. The speed and efficiency of CAM enable the switch to handle data at high speeds without the need for searching through traditional memory, which would be slower. This is crucial for performance in network environments where many devices are interconnected, and prompt delivery of packets is necessary. In summary, the primary function of CAM in networking equipment is to facilitate the decision-making process regarding L2 forwarding, allowing the switch to efficiently route traffic based on MAC addresses.

6. What does the command "monitor session session-number source vlan vlan-id" do?

A. Sets the destination for mirrored traffic

B. Defines the source of mirrored traffic

C. Enables trunking on the port

D. Disables bridging on the interface

The command "monitor session session-number source vlan vlan-id" is used to define the source of mirrored traffic in a network environment where packet monitoring is necessary. By specifying a VLAN as the source, the command instructs the switch to capture and mirror all traffic that flows through the specified VLAN. This is especially useful for network analysis and troubleshooting, as it allows for the examination of traffic from multiple devices within that VLAN without needing to individually access each device. Monitoring sessions are vital for network performance analysis and security assessments. While the other options relate to different network configurations — such as setting a destination for mirrored traffic, enabling trunking, or managing bridging — they do not pertain to the specific function of defining the source of traffic for monitoring purposes. Thus, the focus here is clearly on capturing and handling traffic from the designated VLAN to facilitate further analysis.

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7. What is the purpose of including a password in VTP configurations?

A. To encrypt VLAN IDs

B. To restrict VTP domain access

C. To enhance VTP advertisement efficiency

D. To store VLAN configurations securely

Including a password in VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) configurations serves to restrict access to the VTP domain. When a password is configured, only switches that share the same VTP domain name and the correct password can participate in VTP operations. This enhances security by preventing unauthorized switches from sending or receiving VTP advertisements, thus protecting the VLAN configuration and integrity of the network. This is particularly important in environments where multiple administrators or third-party devices may have access, as an unauthorized switch could potentially disrupt or interfere with VLAN configurations. By requiring a password, network administrators ensure that only trusted devices can make changes or updates to the VLAN information within the VTP domain, helping maintain network stability and security. The other options focus on aspects that aren't related to the primary function of VTP passwords; for instance, while encryption of VLAN IDs is a security measure, it isn't a direct function of VTP passwords. Similarly, while VTP can affect advertisement efficiency, the inclusion of a password does not enhance this process, nor does it serve to store VLAN configurations securely.

8. What type of VLAN tagging is standards-based and uses a tag inside the frame header?

A. VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP)

B. Inter-Switch Link (ISL)

C. 802.1Q

D. EtherChannel

The correct choice, which is 802.1Q, refers to a standards-based method of VLAN tagging that incorporates a tag directly into the Ethernet frame header. This process allows for the identification of VLAN membership, enabling multiple VLANs to traverse a single physical link between switches or other network devices. 802.1Q adds a four-byte tag to the Ethernet frame that contains critical information, such as the VLAN identifier (VID), which specifies which VLAN the frame belongs to. This makes it possible to maintain separation and manage traffic efficiently across different VLANs on the same network infrastructure. Other options like VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) and Inter-Switch Link (ISL) do not apply here. VTP is a protocol used to manage the addition, deletion, and renaming of VLANs across a network but does not perform the tagging itself. ISL is a Cisco proprietary method of VLAN tagging, which is not standard and does not directly insert its tags into the frame header in the same way that 802.1Q does. EtherChannel refers to a technology that allows aggregation of multiple physical links into one logical link to increase bandwidth but is not related to VLAN tagging. Thus, 802.1Q stands out as the correct

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9. In a VTP domain, where is the pruning command propagated from?

A. The switch with the lowest bridge ID

B. The VTP server

C. All client switches

D. The root bridge

The pruning command in a VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) domain is propagated from the VTP server. In a VTP environment, the server is responsible for managing VLAN information and controls the configuration parameters that are distributed to all switches within the domain, including commands related to VLAN pruning. When a VTP server sends a pruning command, it updates all VTP client switches and other servers in the domain. This is an essential aspect of VTP, as it facilitates the efficient management of VLAN traffic across the network by allowing unnecessary broadcast traffic to be trimmed, which optimizes bandwidth and reduces unnecessary load on network devices. The other choices do not have the capability to effectively propagate pruning commands in a VTP domain, as they lack the administrative authority or functional role associated with VTP servers. This highlights the unique and critical role of the VTP server in managing VLANs and their associated configurations.

10. Which command is used to check VRRP status?

A. show vrrp status

B. show vrrp

C. show vrrp brief

D. verify vrrp

The command used to check the status of Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) is designed to provide detailed information about the configuration and operational status of VRRP on a router. When you use the "show vrrp brief" command, it presents a concise summary of the VRRP interfaces, their group numbers, virtual IP addresses, and the current state of each VRRP instance. This allows network administrators to quickly assess the health and configuration of VRRP on the device. This command is particularly useful in troubleshooting scenarios, as it enables administrators to verify that the correct routers are participating in the VRRP configuration, understand which router is the master, and ensure that the virtual IP address is properly configured and reachable. The brevity of the output helps in quickly identifying issues without sifting through extensive configuration details. In contrast, the other commands suggested do not provide the same level of focused information. For instance, "show vrrp" might present the complete details of all VRRP instances but could be overwhelming in terms of information volume, whereas "show vrrp status" is not a standard command in Cisco's IOS. The command "verify vrrp" does not exist, making it an invalid choice. Thus, "show v

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://ccnp.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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