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QUESTION NO: 1

Which extension header uses a variable-length Initialization vector (IV)?

- A. Authentication.
- B. Fragment.
- C. Encrypted security payload.
- D. Routing.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Payload Data is a variable-length field containing data described by the Next Header field. The Payload Data field is mandatory and is an integral number of bytes in length. If the algorithm used to encrypt the payload requires cryptographic synchronization data, e.g., an Initialization Vector (IV), then this data MAY be carried explicitly in the Payload field. Any encryption algorithm that requires such explicit, per-packet synchronization data MUST indicate the length, any structure for such data, and the location of this data as part of an RFC specifying how the algorithm is used with ESP. If such synchronization data is implicit, the algorithm for deriving the data MUST be part of the RFC. (Reference RFC 2406)

Incorrect Answers:

- A: These extension headers do not have the Initialization Vector.
- B: These extension headers do not have the Initialization Vector.
- D: These extension headers do not have the Initialization Vector.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which header field was created for packets that require special heading by IPv6 routers?

- A. The flow label field.
- B. The next header field.
- C. The protocol field.
- D. The payload length field.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A: The flow label field is used by the sender to label packets that require special processing at the router.

Incorrect Answers:

- B: The next header field is used for identifying Ipv6 header extensions.
 - C: The protocol field was renamed to the next header field. The protocol field does not exist in Ipv6.
 - D: The payload length contains the size of the packet, excluding the size of the header.
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QUESTION NO: 3

In IPv6, what does the Site-Level Aggregator identify?

- A. Individual locations.
- B. Backbone providers.
- C. Server location
- D. ISPs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

An ISP can be identified by either a Site-Level Aggregator (SLA ID) or a Next-Level Aggregator (NLA ID). In the NLA, which is a Network Service Provider or ISP (Tier 2), so an ISP can fall if they support downstream service providers. An ISP can be a Site-Level Aggregator if it has downstream customers which are not service providers. The difference between a SLA and NLA depends on whether the address space is delegated.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: They are identified by the Interface ID.
- B: Internet Backbone Providers are identified by the Top Level Aggregator (TLA ID), and is considered Tier 1.
- C: They are identified by the Interface ID.

QUESTION NO: 4

Within the Encrypted Security payload (ESP) extension header, which of the following identifies the encryption association?

- A. Security Parameters Index (SPI)
- B. Payload Type.
- C. Padding.
- D. Sequence Number.

Answer: A

Explanation:

By combining the SPI with the destination address and the Security Protocol (ESP) identifies the security association of the packet. The SPI is an unsigned 32-bit integer.

Incorrect Answers:

- B: The ESP header does not have a field called the payload type. There is payload data and payload length, for the length of the payload. The type of payload is actually stored in the next header field.

C: Padding are the characters added after the data payload. The number of padding characters is determined by a pad length. Padding is used to control the size and alignment of the message. The Pad Length indicates the number of 8-bit passing bytes to be added after the data. The padding ensures the message ends on a 64-bit boundary.

D: The sequence number is used for anti-replay.

QUESTION NO: 5

Why were checksums eliminated from IPv6?

- A. To introduce alternative error checking.
- B. To accommodate different topologies.
- C. To increase packet processing speed.
- D. To increase MTU discovery over networks.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Checksums were eliminated to reduce overhead and speed packet processing. Calculation of the checksum was a mathematical operation that took time, and by eliminating it eliminated that overhead.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: The purpose was not to offer alternative checking, it was to get rid of the checking because checksums and CRC checks occurred in other places.
- B: The topology was not affected by the checksum, so having it would not affect any new or different topologies.
- D: The objective was to speed up all processing, and not directed at any one particular function.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following choices lists the recommended sequence of IPv6 extension headers?

- A. Destination options, authentication, Hop-by-Hop, routing.
- B. Hop-by-hop, routing, destination options, authentication.
- C. Destination options, routing, hop-by-hop, authentication.
- D. Hop-by-hop, destination options, routing, authentication.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 7