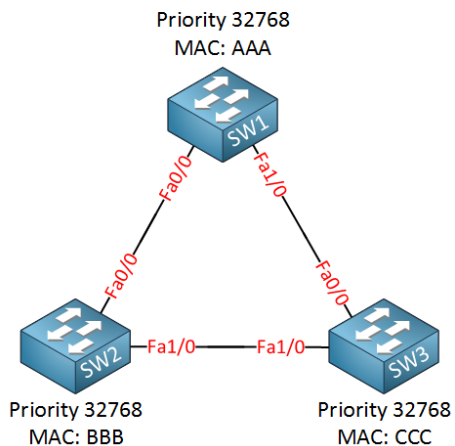


Refer to the following diagram:



All of the links between the switches are functioning at 100 Mbps. Users connected to SW3 are complaining that connectivity to the servers connected to SW2 is quite slow while users connected to SW1 are having no such problems. Which of the following may solve this problem? (Choose all that apply)

As far as STP is concerned, users on SW3 will have to traverse two switches to reach servers on SW2. This is because initially, SW1 is the root bridge, and one end of the link between SW2 and SW3 will be blocked due to STP. So all traffic between users and servers must go to SW1 and then to SW2. Ideally, what we want is to make SW3 the root bridge so that connectivity between SW1 and SW3 as well as that between SW2 and SW3 will be direct. This means that a blocked port will appear between SW1 and SW2. In order to do this, we either have to decrease the priority value on SW2 so that it becomes root bridge (the lower priority value prevails) or increase the priority value on SW1 so that it does not become root bridge. In the latter case, SW2 will become root bridge because even though the priorities are the same, it has a lower MAC address and thus will become root bridge.

For more information, take a look at the [Introduction to Spanning-Tree](#) lesson.

- Change the bridge priority of SW2 to 8192

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- Change the bridge priority of SW2 to 8192
- Increase the link speed of the connection between SW2 and SW3 to 1 Gbps
- Change the bridge priority of SW2 to 8192 and change the port priority of FastEthernet 1/0 on SW3 to ensure it will not be blocked
- Change the bridge priority of SW1 to 32769
- Disable FastEthernet 1/0 on SW1
- Change the bridge priority of SW1 to 36846