



# 200-105<sup>Q&As</sup>

Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 2 (ICND2 v3.0)

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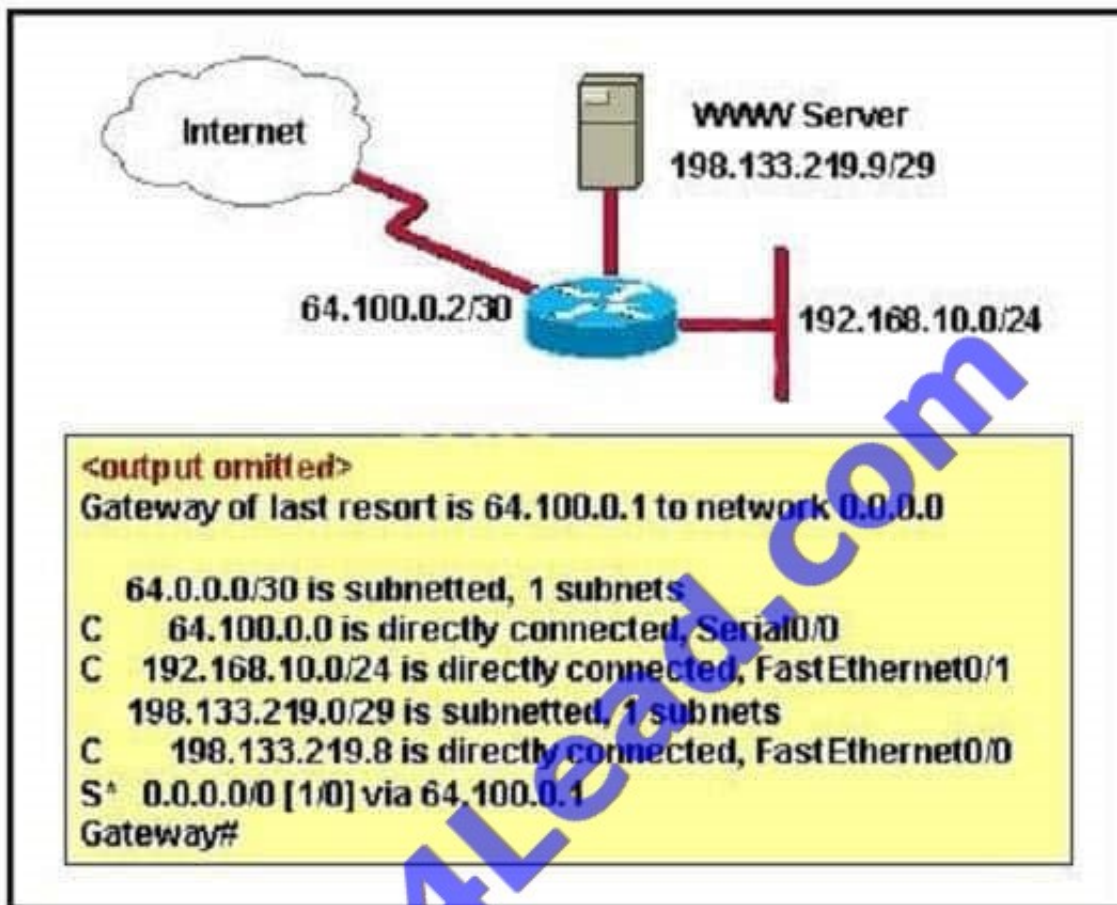


### QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit. The router has been configured with these commands:

```
hostname Gateway interface FastEthernet 0/0 ip address 198.133.219.14 255.255.255.248 no shutdown interface
FastEthernet 0/1 ip address 192.168.10.254 255.255.255.0 no shutdown interface Serial 0/0 ip address 64.100.0.2
255.255.255.252 no shutdown ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 64.100.0.1
```

What are the two results of this configuration? (Choose two.)



```
hostname Gateway
interface FastEthernet 0/0
 ip address 198.133.219.14 255.255.255.248
 no shutdown
interface FastEthernet 0/1
 ip address 192.168.10.254 255.255.255.0
 no shutdown
interface Serial 0/0
 ip address 64.100.0.2 255.255.255.252
 no shutdown
 ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 64.100.0.1
```

- A. The default route should have a next hop address of 64.100.0.3.
- B. Hosts on the LAN that is connected to FastEthernet 0/1 are using public IP addressing.
- C. The address of the subnet segment with the WWW server will support seven more servers.
- D. The addressing scheme allows users on the Internet to access the WWW server.



E. Hosts on the LAN that is connected to FastEthernet 0/1 will not be able to access the Internet without address translation.

Correct Answer: DE

---

### QUESTION 2

Which router command can be used to verify the type of cable connected to interface serial 0/0?

- A. show running-config
- B. show controllers serial 0/0
- C. show interfaces serial 0/0
- D. show ip interface serial 0/0

Correct Answer: B

---

### QUESTION 3

Which two commands correctly verify whether port security has been configured on port FastEthernet 0/12 on a switch? (Choose two.)

- A. SW1#show port-secure interface FastEthernet 0/12
- B. SW1#show switchport port-secure interface FastEthernet 0/12
- C. SW1#show running-config
- D. SW1#show port-security interface FastEthernet 0/12
- E. SW1#show switchport port-security interface FastEthernet 0/12

Correct Answer: CD

---

### QUESTION 4

Which command can you enter to block HTTPS traffic from the whole class A private network range to a host?

- A. R1(config)#access-list 105 deny tcp 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 40.0.0.2 0.0.0.0 eq 443
- B. R1(config)#access-list 105 deny tcp 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 40.0.0.2 0.0.0.0 eq 53
- C. R1(config)#access-list 105 deny tcp 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 40.0.0.2 0.0.0.0 eq 53
- D. R1(config)#access-list 105 deny tcp 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 40.0.0.2 0.0.0.0 eq 443

Correct Answer: D

---



## QUESTION 5

What is a valid HSRP virtual MAC address?

- A. 0000.5E00.01A3
- B. 0007.B400.AE01
- C. 0000.0C07.AC15
- D. 0007.5E00.B301

Correct Answer: C

Hot Standby Router Protocol Features and Functionality

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk648/tk362/technologies\\_tech\\_note09186a0080094a91.shtml](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk648/tk362/technologies_tech_note09186a0080094a91.shtml) HSRP Addressing

In most cases when you configure routers to be part of an HSRP group, they listen for the HSRP MAC address for that group as well as their own burned-in MAC address. The exception is routers whose Ethernet controllers only recognize a

single MAC address (for example, the Lance controller on the Cisco 2500 and Cisco 4500 routers). These routers use the HSRP MAC address when they are the Active router, and their burned-in address when they are not.

HSRP uses the following MAC address on all media except Token Ring:

0000.0c07.ac\*\* (where \*\* is the HSRP group number)

## QUESTION 6

### CORRECT TEXT

To configure the router(Gotha) click on the console host icon that is connected to a router by a serial console cable(shown in the diagram as a dashed black line).

You can click on the buttons below to view the different windows.

Each of the windows can be minimized by clicking on the [-]. You can also reposition a window by dragging it by the title bar.

The "Tab" key and most commands that use the "Control" or "Escape" keys are not supported and are not necessary to complete this simulation. The help command does not display all commands of the help system.

Central Floria Widgets recently installed a new router in their Gotha office. Complete the network installation by performing the initial router configurations and configuring RIPv2 routing using the router command line interface(CLI) on the Gotha router.

Configure the router per the following requirements:

Name of the router is Gotha Enable-secret password is mi222ke The password to access user EXEC mode using the console is G8tors1 The password to allow telnet access to the router is dun63lapIPv4 addresses must be configured as follows:

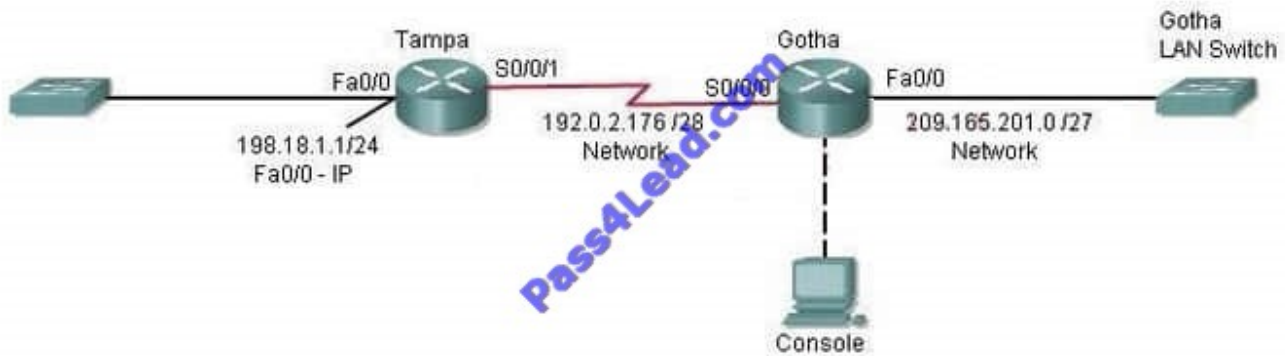
Ethernet network 209.165.201.0/27 - router has fourth assignable host address in subnet.



Serial network is 192.0.2.176/28 - router has last assignable host address in the subnet.

Interfaces should be enabled.

Routing protocol is RIPv2



Attention:

In practical examinations, please note the following, the actual information will prevail.

1.

Name of the router is xxx

2.

Enable secret password is xxx

3.

Password In access user EXEC mode using the console is xxx

4.

The password to allow telnet access to the router is xxx

5.

IP information

Correct Answer: explanation.

```
Answer: Router>enable Router#config terminal Router(config)#hostname Gotha Gotha(config)#enable secret mi222ke
Gotha(config)#line console 0 Gotha(config-line)#password G8tors1 Gotha(config-line)#exit Gotha(config)#line vty 0 4
Gotha(config-line)#password dun63lap Gotha(config-line)#login Gotha(config-line)#exit Gotha(config)#interface fa0/0
Gotha(config-if)#no shutdown Gotha(config-if)#ip address 209.165.201.4 255.255.255.224 Gotha(config)#interface
s0/0/0 Gotha(config-if)#ip address 192.0.2.190 255.255.255.240 Gotha(config-if)#no shutdown Gotha(config-if)#exit
Gotha(config)#router rip Gotha(config-router)#version 2 Gotha(config-router)#network 209.165.201.0 Gotha(config-
router)#network 192.0.2.176 Gotha(config-router)#end Gotha#copy running-config startup-config
```



### QUESTION 7

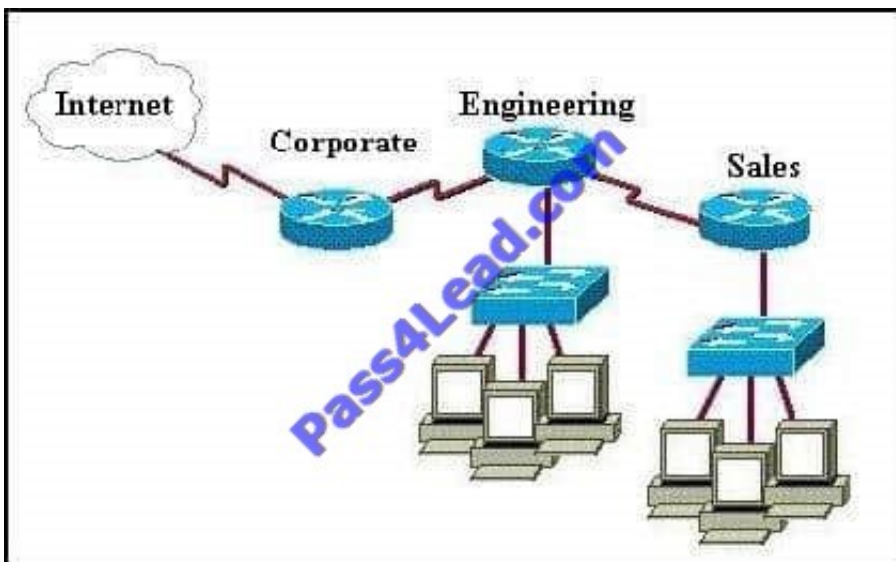
When using the CLI, which banner displays a message upon every connection that is made into the router?

- A. exec
- B. login
- C. motd
- D. slip-ppp

Correct Answer: C

### QUESTION 8

A network administrator would like to implement NAT in the network shown in the graphic to allow inside hosts to use a private addressing scheme. Where should NAT be configured?



- A. Corporate router
- B. Engineering router
- C. Sales router
- D. all routers
- E. all routers and switches

Correct Answer: A

### QUESTION 9

Refer to the exhibit. The user at Workstation B reports that Server A cannot be reached. What is preventing Workstation





B from reaching Server A?



- A. The IP address for Server A is a broadcast address.
- B. The IP address for Workstation B is a subnet address.
- C. The gateway for Workstation B is not on the same subnet.
- D. The gateway for Server A is not on the same subnet.

Correct Answer: D

#### QUESTION 10

Which three features are represented by the letter A in AAA authentication? (Choose three.)

- A. authorization
- B. accountability
- C. authority
- D. authentication
- E. accounting
- F. accessibility

Correct Answer: ADE

#### QUESTION 11

Scenario:

You work as Junior Network Engineer for RADO Network Ltd company. Your colleague has set up a Layer 2 network for testing purpose in one of your client locations. You must verify the configuration and fix if any issues identified as per customer requirements.





### Topology Details

- 
- Three switches (SVV1, SW2, and SW3) are connected using Ethernet link as shown in the topology diagram.
- 
- Server1 and PC1 are connected to SW1 and are assigned to VLAN 500 and VLAN 600 respectively.
- 
- Server2 and PC2 are connected to SW2 and are assigned to VLAN 500 and VLAN 600 respectively.
- PC3 is connected to SW3 and assigned to VLAN 600.

### Customer requirements

- 
- Verify if switch ports are assigned in correct VLANs as per topology diagram Identify and fix any misconfigurations found in three switches.
- 
- Verify if trunk links are operational between switches and the IEEE 802.1 q trunk encapsulation method is used Identify and fix if any misconfigurations are found in the trunk configuration
- 
- You must make sure the ports connected between switches are set as trunk ports. Special Note: To gain the maximum number you must make sure that VLANs are assigned to switch ports as per customer requirements and make sure the trunk links are operational between switches Do not change VLAN names and VLAN number that are already configured in the switches



Correct Answer: explanation

switch 1 port e0/1 was connected to a computer with a straight through cable and as well as rollover cable (for configuration of switch ports on this switch) which was shown in vlan 600 in the diagram but actually that pc was not in vlan 600 after checking the vlan configuration using show vlan command. instead this port was configured in vlan 1. so we needed to put that pc in van 600 using following commands:

```
sw1(config)# interface e0/0sw1(config-if)#switchport mode accesssw1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 600
```

now the e0/0-port of this switch-sw1 was receiving native vlan mismatch from sw3 switch-port e0/1. also e0/0 of sw1 and e0/1 of sw3 were not in trunking mode. and the question was asked to make sure that connection between both switches should be in trunking mode with 802.1q encapsulation enabled so used the below commands:

```
sw1(config)#int e0/0sw1(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulationdot1qsw1(config-if)# switchport mode trunk.on other switch which is switch3 sw3(config)#int e0/0sw3(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulationdot1qsw3(config-if)# switchport mode trunk.sw3(config-if)#
```

switchport trunk native vlan 1 also port e0/2 of sw3 was connected to server and in vlan 600 and port e0/3 was assigned to vlan 500 and to a computer again in vlan 500 itself. so that computer had a console cable connected to sw3 as well in order to configure sw3 ports as trunk ports and switchports using the above steps for sw1 which was mentioned above.

similarly sw2 port e0/1 port was connected to e0/4 port of sw3 so again trunk link configurations between e0/1 and e0/4 ports between two switches need to eb done here. but you nedd not to again run that native vlan command change on sw3 or sw2 since on sw3 we akready changed in above step and in sw2 its fine in vlan 1 only.

a computer was connected to port e0/2 of sw2 and was in vlan 600 and e0/3 was connected tio server which was in vlan 600 again. also again this time the computer was connected to the switch using a console cable aswell to give you console access to configure and verify the configurations on sw2. so just verify the access ports are correctly assigned and trunk ports as well using below commands.

**QUESTION 12**

Which component of VPN technology ensures that data is unaltered between the sender and recipient?

- A. encryption
- B. authentication
- C. key exchange
- D. data integrity

Correct Answer: D

---

**QUESTION 13**

Which VLAN bridge priority value will make a switch as root for a given VLAN from the below options by the spanning-tree vlan vlan-id root command?

- A. 16384
- B. 8192
- C. 28672
- D. 32768

Correct Answer: B

---

**QUESTION 14**

Which WAN technology uses labels to make decisions about data forwarding?

- A. Metro Ethernet
- B. Frame Relay
- C. MPLS
- D. ISDN
- E. VSAT

Correct Answer: C

---

**QUESTION 15**

Which port state is introduced by Rapid-PVST?

- A. learning



- B. listening
- C. discarding
- D. forwarding

Correct Answer: C

Spanning Tree from PVST+ to Rapid-PVST Migration Configuration Example Reference 1:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/switches/ps708/products\\_configuration\\_example09186a00807b0670.shtml](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/switches/ps708/products_configuration_example09186a00807b0670.shtml)

Reference 2: [http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk621/technologies\\_white\\_paper09186a0080094cfa.shtml](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk621/technologies_white_paper09186a0080094cfa.shtml) PVST+

is based on IEEE802.1D Spanning Tree Protocol (STP). But PVST+ has only 3 port states (discarding, learning and forwarding) while STP has 5 port states (blocking, listening, learning, forwarding and disabled). So discarding is a new port state in PVST+.

STP (802.1D) Port State	RSTP (802.1w) Port State	Is Port Included in Active Topology?	Is Port Learning MAC Addresses?
Disabled	Discarding	No	No
Blocking	Discarding	No	No
Listening	Discarding	Yes	No
Learning	Learning	Yes	Yes
Forwarding	Forwarding	Yes	Yes

#### Background Information

802.1D Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) has a drawback of slow convergence. Cisco Catalyst switches support three types of STPs, which are PVST+, rapid-PVST+ and MST. PVST+ is based on IEEE802.1D standard and includes Cisco

proprietary extensions such as BackboneFast, UplinkFast, and PortFast. Rapid-PVST+ is based on IEEE 802.1w standard and has a faster convergence than 802.1D. RSTP (IEEE 802.1w) natively includes most of the Cisco proprietary

enhancements to the 802.1D Spanning Tree, such as BackboneFast and UplinkFast. Rapid-PVST+ has these unique features:

Uses Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) version 2 which is backward compatible with the 802.1D STP, which uses BPDU version 0.

All the switches generate BPDUs and send out on all the ports every 2 seconds, whereas in 802.1D STP only the root bridge sends the configuration BPDUs.

Port Roles--Root port, designated port, alternate port and backup port.

Port States--Discarding, Learning, and Forwarding.

Port Types--Edge Port (PortFast), Point-to-Point and Shared port.

Rapid-PVST uses RSTP to provide faster convergence. When any RSTP port receives legacy 802.1D BPDU, it falls back to legacy STP and the inherent fast convergence benefits of 802.1w are lost when it interacts with legacy bridges.

**QUESTION 16**

What is the maximum cost for hello and dead packets in OSPF? (Choose two)

- A. hello 10
- B. hello 60
- C. dead 40
- D. dead 120

Correct Answer: AC

---

**QUESTION 17**

What 8-bit field exists in IP packet for QoS?

- A. Tos Field
- B. DSCP
- C. IP Precedence
- D. Cos

Correct Answer: A

---

**QUESTION 18**

Which WAN solution is secured by default?

- A. VPN
- B. DSL
- C. LCP
- D. PPP

Correct Answer: A

---

**QUESTION 19**

The network administrator has been asked to give reasons for moving from IPv4 to IPv6. What are two valid reasons for adopting IPv6 over IPv4? (Choose two.)

- A. no broadcast
- B. change of source address in the IPv6 header



C. change of destination address in the IPv6 header

D. Telnet access does not require a password

E. autoconfiguration

F. NAT

Correct Answer: AE

Six Benefits Of IPv6 <http://www.networkcomputing.com/ipv6/six-benefits-of-ipv6/230500009> With IPv6, everything from appliances to automobiles can be interconnected. But an increased number of IT addresses isn't the only advantage of IPv6 over IPv4. In honor of World IPv6 Day, here are six more good reasons to make sure your hardware, software, and services support IPv6. More Efficient Routing IPv6 reduces the size of routing tables and makes routing more efficient and hierarchical. IPv6 allows ISPs to aggregate the prefixes of their customers' networks into a single prefix and announce this one prefix to the IPv6 Internet. In addition, in IPv6 networks, fragmentation is handled by the source device, rather than the router, using a protocol for discovery of the path's maximum transmission unit (MTU). More Efficient Packet Processing IPv6's simplified packet header makes packet processing more efficient. Compared with IPv4, IPv6 contains no IP-level checksum, so the checksum does not need to be recalculated at every router hop. Getting rid of the IP-level checksum was possible because most link-layer technologies already contain checksum and error-control capabilities. In addition, most transport layers, which handle end-to-end connectivity, have a checksum that enables error detection. Directed Data Flows IPv6 supports multicast rather than broadcast. Multicast allows bandwidth-intensive packet flows (like multimedia streams) to be sent to multiple destinations simultaneously, saving network bandwidth. Disinterested hosts no longer must process broadcast packets. In addition, the IPv6 header has a new field, named Flow Label, that can identify packets belonging to the same flow. Simplified Network Configuration Address auto-configuration (address assignment) is built in to IPv6. A router will send the prefix of the local link in its router advertisements. A host can generate its own IP address by appending its link-layer (MAC) address, converted into Extended Universal Identifier (EUI) 64-bit format, to the 64 bits of the local link prefix. Support For New Services By eliminating Network Address Translation (NAT), true end-to-end connectivity at the IP layer is restored, enabling new and valuable services. Peer-to-peer networks are easier to create and maintain, and services such as VoIP and Quality of Service (QoS) become more robust. Security IPsec, which provides confidentiality, authentication and data integrity, is baked into in IPv6. Because of their potential to carry malware, IPv4 ICMP packets are often blocked by corporate firewalls, but ICMPv6, the implementation of the Internet Control Message Protocol for IPv6, may be permitted because IPsec can be applied to the ICMPv6 packets.

---

## QUESTION 20

Which EIGRP for IPv6 command can you enter to view the link-local addresses of the neighbors of a device?

A. show ipv6 eigrp 20 interfaces

B. show ipv6 route eigrp

C. show ipv6 eigrp neighbors

D. show ip eigrp traffic

Correct Answer: C

---

## QUESTION 21

Which protocol supports sharing the VLAN configuration between two or more switches?



- A. multicast
- B. STP
- C. VTP
- D. split-horizon

Correct Answer: C

"VTP allows a network manager to configure a switch so that it will propagate VLAN configurations to other switches in the network" VTP minimizes misconfigurations and configuration inconsistencies that can cause problems, such as duplicate VLAN names or incorrect VLAN-type specifications. VTP helps you simplify management of the VLAN database across multiple switches. VTP is a Cisco-proprietary protocol and is available on most of the Cisco switches.

---

### QUESTION 22

Which two of these statements are true of IPv6 address representation? (Choose two.)

- A. There are four types of IPv6 addresses: unicast, multicast, anycast, and broadcast.
- B. A single interface may be assigned multiple IPv6 addresses of any type.
- C. Every IPv6 interface contains at least one loopback address.
- D. The first 64 bits represent the dynamically created interface ID.
- E. Leading zeros in an IPv6 16 bit hexadecimal field are mandatory.

Correct Answer: BC

---

### QUESTION 23

A network administrator is troubleshooting an EIGRP problem on a router and needs to confirm the IP addresses of the devices with which the router has established adjacency. The retransmit interval and the queue counts for the adjacent routers also need to be checked. What command will display the required information?

- A. Router# show ip eigrp adjacency
- B. Router# show ip eigrp topology
- C. Router#show ip eigrp interfaces
- D. Router#show ip eigrp neighbors

Correct Answer: D

Implementing EIGRP <http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=1171169andseqNum=3> Below is an example of the show ip eigrp neighbors command. The retransmit interval (Smooth Round Trip Timer SRTT) and the queue counts (Q count, which shows the number of queued EIGRP packets) for the adjacent routers are listed:

```
R1#show ip eigrp neighbors IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 1 H Address Interface Hold Uptime SRTT RTO Q Seq  
(sec) (ms) Cnt Num 0 10.10.10.2 Fa0/0 12 00:00:39 1282 5000 0 3
```





#### QUESTION 24

Which interface counter can you use to diagnose a duplex mismatch problem?

- A. runts
- B. CRC errors
- C. no carrier
- D. late collisions
- E. deferred
- F. giants

Correct Answer: B

---

#### QUESTION 25

Which configuration can you apply to enable encapsulation on a subinterface?

- A. interface FastEthernet 0/0 encapsulation dot1Q 30 ip address 10.1.1.30 255.255.255.0
- B. interface FastEthernet 0/0.30 ip address 10.1.1.30 255.255.255.0
- C. interface FastEthernet 0/0.30 description subinterface vlan 30
- D. interface FastEthernet 0/0.30 encapsulation dot1Q 30 ip address 10.1.1.30 255.255.255.0

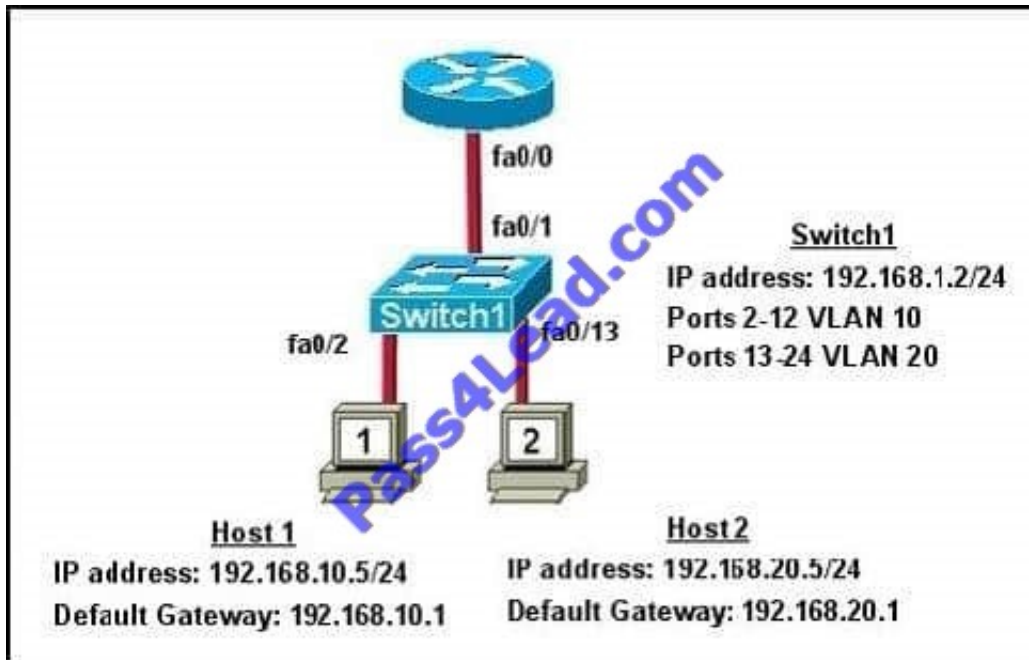
Correct Answer: D

---

#### QUESTION 26

Refer to the exhibit.

What commands must be configured on the 2950 switch and the router to allow communication between host 1 and host 2? (Choose two.)



- A. Router(config)# interface fastethernet 0/0 Router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 Router(config-if)# no shut down
- B. Router(config)# interface fastethernet 0/0 Router(config-if)# no shut down Router(config)# interface fastethernet 0/0.1 Router(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 10 Router(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0 Router(config)# interface fastethernet 0/0.2 Router(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 20 Router(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
- C. Router(config)# router eigrp 100 Router(config-router)# network 192.168.10.0 Router(config-router)# network 192.168.20.0
- D. Switch1(config)# vlan database Switch1(config-vlan)# vtp domain XYZ Switch1(config-vlan)# vtp server
- E. Switch1(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1 Switch1(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
- F. Switch1(config)# interface vlan 1 Switch1(config-if)# ip default-gateway 192.168.1.1

Correct Answer: BE

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk815/technologies\\_configuration\\_example09186a00800\\_949fd.shtml](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk815/technologies_configuration_example09186a00800_949fd.shtml)  
<https://learningnetwork.cisco.com/servlet/JiveServlet/download/5669-2461/Router%20on%20a%20Stick.pdf>

## QUESTION 27

Hotspot QandAs Why has the Branch3 router lost connectivity with R1? Use only show commands to troubleshoot because usage of the debug command is restricted on the Branch3 and R1 routers.



**Instructions**

- Enter Cisco IOS commands on the device to verify network operation and answer for multiple-choice questions
- **THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.**
- Click the device icon to gain access to the console of the router. No console or enable passwords are required.
- To access the multiple-choice questions, click the numbered boxes on the left of the top panel.
- This task has **four** multiple-choice questions. Be sure to answer all four questions before clicking the Next button.

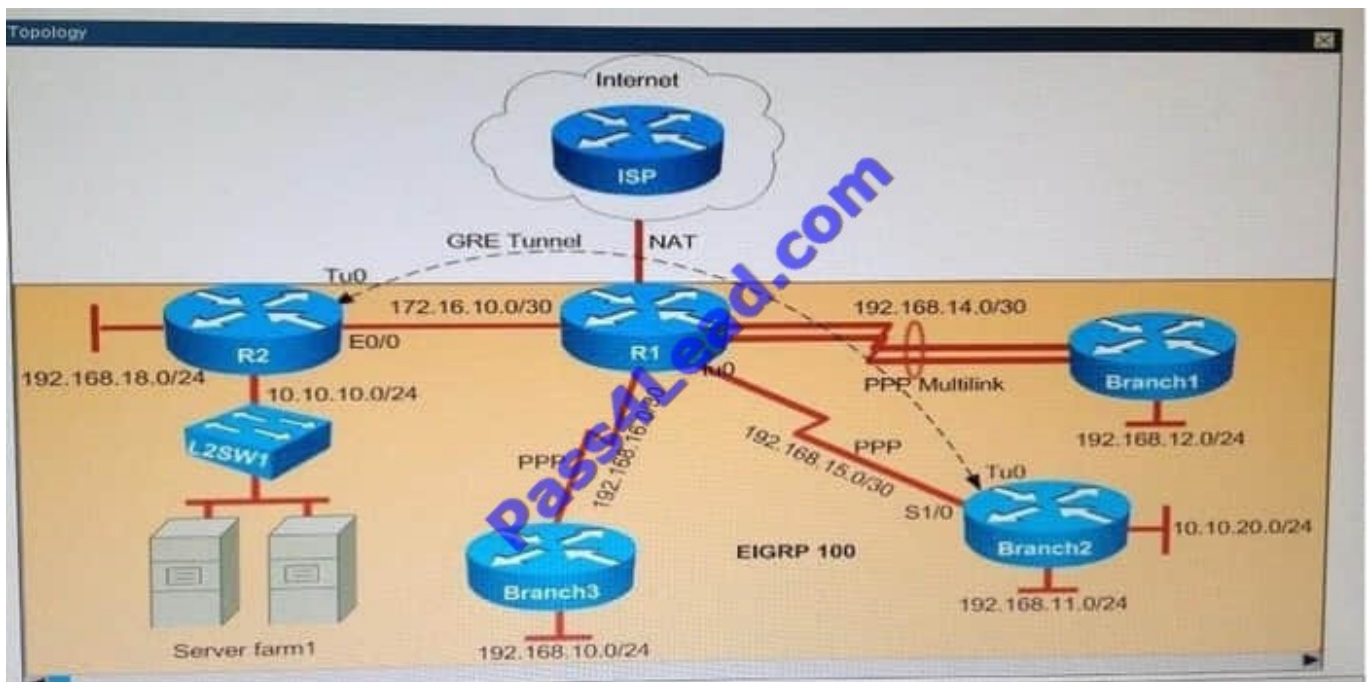
**Scenario**

You are implementing PPP over serial links between R1 router and branch offices. In Phase 1 you must implement and verify PPP and GRE tunnel configurations as mentioned in the topology. In Phase 2 your colleague is expected to do NAT and ISP configurations between R1 and ISP router.

Identify the issues that you encounter during PPP over serial links implementation.

Routers Branch1, Branch2, and Branch3 connect to Router R1 in the main office over serial links. PPP multilink implementation is recommended between R1 and Branch1 routers. The GRE tunnel is configured between R1 and Branch2 routers, and traffic between Server farm1 10.10.0/24 network and Branch2 LAN 10.10.20.0/24 network is routed over GRE tunnel using static route.

You have console access on R1, R2, Branch1, Branch2, and Branch3 devices. Use only show commands to troubleshoot the issues.



- A. A PPP chap hostname mismatch is noticed between Branch3 and R1.
- B. A PPP chap password mismatch is noticed between Branch3 and R1.
- C. PPP encapsulation is not configured on Branch3.
- D. The PPP chap hostname and PPP chap password commands are missing on the Branch3 router.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 28**

Refer to the exhibit. What command sequence will enable PAT from the inside to outside network?

```
ip nat pool isp-net 1.2.4.10 1.2.4.240 netmask 255.255.255.0
!
interface ethernet 1
  description ISP Connection
  ip address 1.2.4.2 255.255.255.0
  ip nat outside
!
Interface ethernet 0
  description Ethernet to Firewall eth0
  ip address 10.10.0.1 255.255.255.0
  ip nat inside
!
access-list 1 permit 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
```

- A. (config) ip nat pool isp-net 1.2.4.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 overload
- B. (config-if) ip nat outside overload
- C. (config) ip nat inside source list 1 interface ethernet1 overload
- D. (config-if) ip nat inside overload

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 29**

What are three values that must be the same within a sequence of packets for Netflow to consider them a network flow? (Choose three.)

- A. source IP address
- B. source MAC address
- C. egress interface
- D. ingress interface
- E. destination IP address
- F. IP next-hop

Correct Answer: ADE

Each packet that is forwarded within a router or switch is examined for a set of IP packet attributes. These attributes are the IP packet identity or fingerprint of the packet and determine if the packet is unique or similar to other packets. Traditionally, an IP Flow is based on a set of 5 and up to 7 IP packet attributes. IP Packet attributes used by NetFlow: IP



source address IP destination address Source port Destination port Layer 3 protocol type Class of Service Router or switch interface All packets with the same source/destination IP address, source/destination ports, protocol interface and class of service are grouped into a flow and then packets and bytes are tallied. This methodology of fingerprinting or determining a flow is scalable because a large amount of network information is condensed into a database of NetFlow information called the NetFlow cache. [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/ios-netflow/prod\\_white\\_paper0900aecd80406232.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/ios-netflow/prod_white_paper0900aecd80406232.html)

---

**QUESTION 30**

When you are troubleshooting an ACL issue on a router, which command can help you to verify which interfaces are affected by the ACL?

- A. show ip access-lists
- B. show access-lists
- C. show interface
- D. show ip interface
- E. list ip interface

Correct Answer: D

---

**QUESTION 31**

What is the purpose of LCP?

- A. to perform authentication
- B. to negotiate control options
- C. to encapsulate multiple protocols
- D. to specify asynchronous versus synchronous

Correct Answer: B

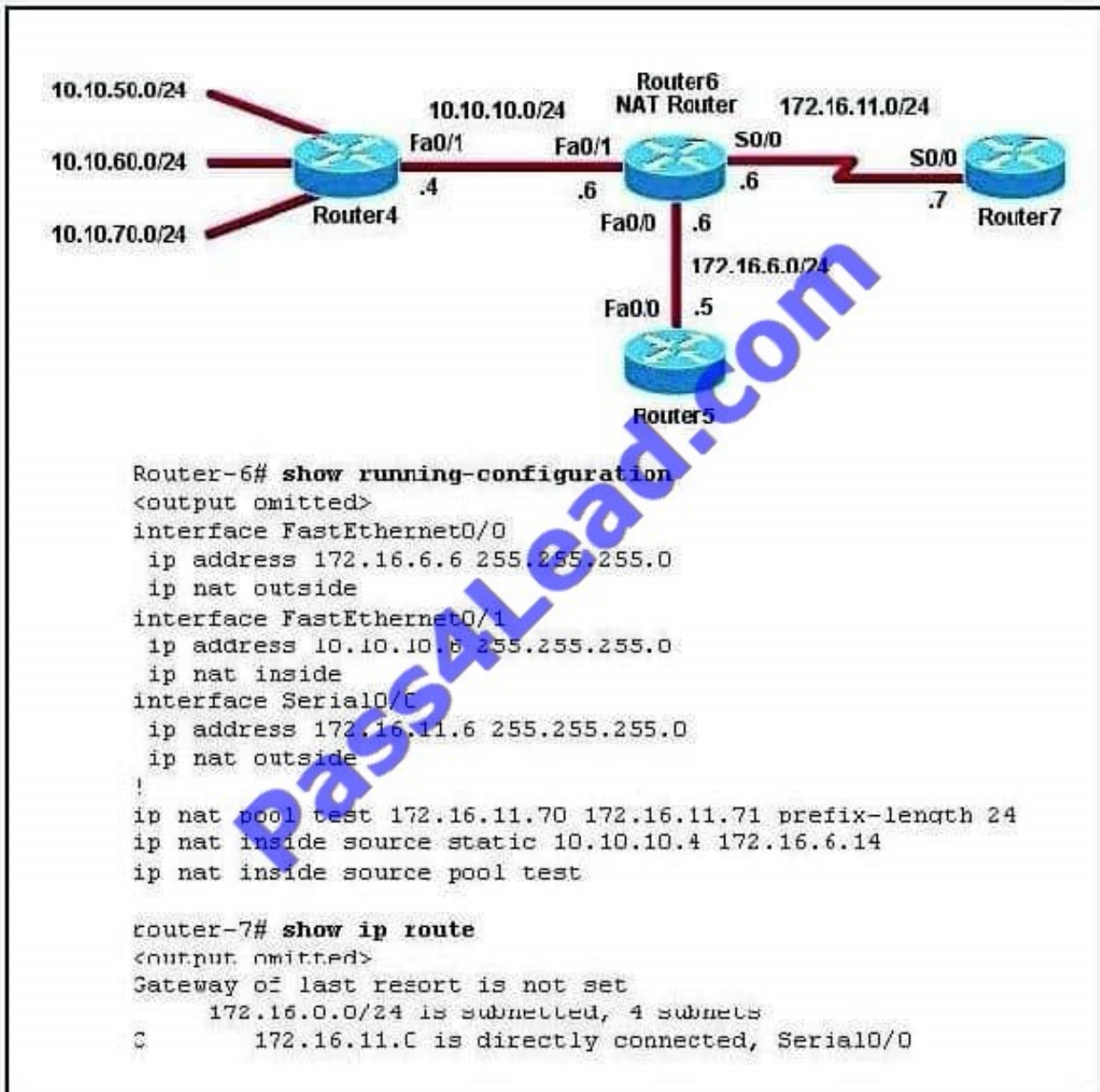
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1661.txt> In order to be sufficiently versatile to be portable to a wide variety of environments, PPP provides a Link Control Protocol (LCP). The LCP is used to automatically agree upon the encapsulation format options, handle varying limits on sizes of packets, detect a looped-back link and other common misconfiguration errors, and terminate the link. Other optional facilities provided are authentication of the identity of its peer on the link, and determination when a link is functioning properly and when it is failing.

---

**QUESTION 32**

Refer to the exhibit. Router4 can ping Router5 (172.16.6.5), but not Router7 (172.16.11.7). There are no routing protocols running in any of the routers, and Router4 has Router6 as its default gateway. What can be done to address this problem?





- A. Convert to static NAT.
- B. Convert to dynamic NAT.
- C. Add a static route in Router7 back to Router4.
- D. Change the inside and outside NAT commands.

Correct Answer: C

### QUESTION 33

Which protocol can cause overload on a CPU of a managed device?

- A. Netflow



- B. WCCP
- C. IP SLA
- D. SNMP

Correct Answer: D

---

#### QUESTION 34

Two hosts are attached to a switch with the default configuration. Which statement about the configuration is true?

- A. IP routing must be enabled to allow the two hosts to communicate.
- B. The two hosts are in the same broadcast domain.
- C. The switch must be configured with a VLAN to allow the two hosts to communicate.
- D. Port security prevents the hosts from connecting to the switch.

Correct Answer: B

---

#### QUESTION 35

On which options are standard access lists based?

- A. destination address and wildcard mask
- B. destination address and subnet mask
- C. source address and subnet mask
- D. source address and wildcard mask

Correct Answer: D

---

#### QUESTION 36

Select and Place:





Drag each description on the left to the appropriate term on the right. Not all the descriptions are used.

prevents invalid updates from looping the internetwork indefinitely	holddown timer
causes a routing protocol to advertise an infinite metric for a failed route	split horizon
prevents a router from improperly reinstating a route from a regular routing update	defining a maximum
prevents information about a route from being sent in the direction from which the route was learned	route poisoning
prevents, via the use of logical subdivisions, routing updates from propagating the internetwork	triggered update
decreases convergence time by immediately sending route information in response to a topology change	

Correct Answer:

Drag each description on the left to the appropriate term on the right. Not all the descriptions are used.

	prevents a router from improperly reinstating a route from a regular routing update
	prevents information about a route from being sent in the direction from which the route was learned
	prevents invalid updates from looping the internetwork indefinitely
	causes a routing protocol to advertise an infinite metric for a failed route
prevents, via the use of logical subdivisions, routing updates from propagating the internetwork	decreases convergence time by immediately sending route information in response to a topology change

**QUESTION 37**

Which type of interface can negotiate an IP address for a PPPoE client?

- A. Ethernet
- B. dialer
- C. serial
- D. Frame Relay

Correct Answer: B



### QUESTION 38

What are two characteristics of a switch that is configured as a VTP client? (Choose two.)

- A. If a switch that is configured to operate in client mode cannot access a VTP server, then the switch reverts to transparent mode.
- B. On switches that are configured to operate in client mode, VLANs can be created, deleted, or renamed locally.
- C. The local VLAN configuration is updated only when an update that has a higher configuration revision number is received.
- D. VTP advertisements are not forwarded to neighboring switches that are configured in VTP transparent mode.
- E. VTP client is the default VTP mode.
- F. When switches in VTP client mode are rebooted, they send a VTP advertisement request to the VTP servers.

Correct Answer: CF

VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP)

<http://archive.networknewz.com/2004/0317.html>

VTP Modes

**Server Mode** Once VTP is configured on a Cisco switch, the default mode used is Server Mode. In any given VTP management domain, at least one switch must be in Server Mode. When in Server Mode, a switch can be used to add, delete,

and modify VLANs, and this information will be passed to all other switches in the VTP management domain. **Client Mode** When a switch is configured to use VTP Client Mode, it is simply the recipient of any VLANs added, deleted, or

modified by a switch in Server Mode within the same management domain. A switch in VTP client mode cannot make any changes to VLAN information. **Transparent Mode** A switch in VTP Transparent Mode will pass VTP updates received

by switches in Server Mode to other switches in the VTP management domain, but will not actually process the contents of these messages. When individual VLANs are added, deleted, or modified on a switch running in transparent mode,

the changes are local to that particular switch only, and are not passed to other switches in the VTP management domain.

---

### QUESTION 39

What are three features of the IPv6 protocol? (Choose three.)

- A. optional IPsec
- B. autoconfiguration
- C. no broadcasts
- D. complicated header



E. plug-and-play

F. checksums

Correct Answer: BCE

---

#### QUESTION 40

Which two statement about proxy ARP are true ? (Choose two)

A. It is supported on networks without ARP.

B. It allows machines to spoof packets.

C. It requires larger ARP tables.

D. It reduces the amount of ARP traffic.

Correct Answer: BC

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