

Cisco CCNA Certification 200-105 Exam



- Vendor: Cisco
- Exam Code: 200-105
- Exam Name: Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 2 (ICND2)

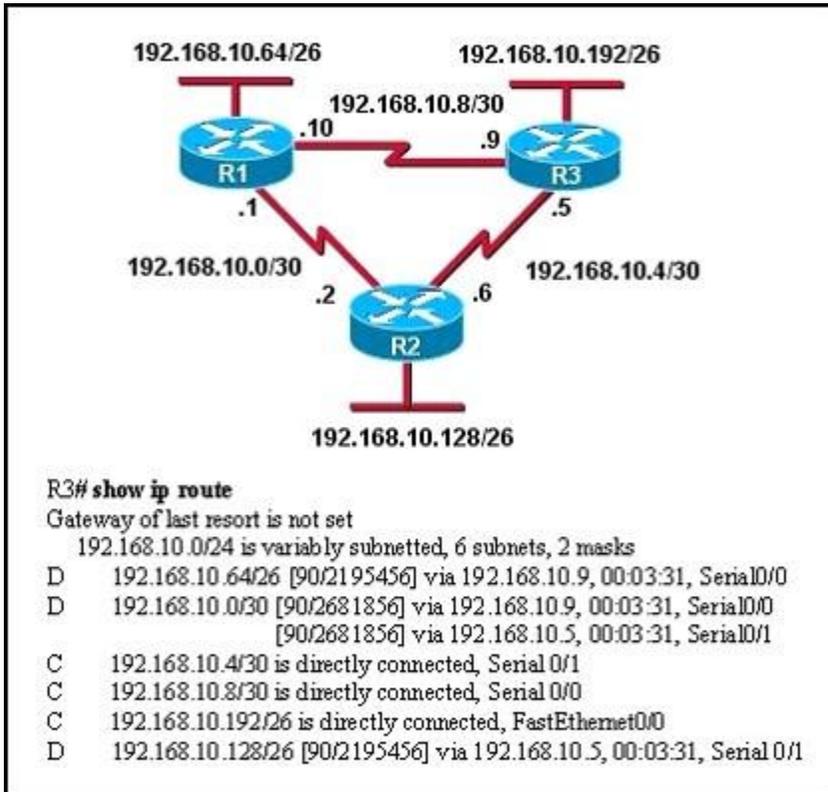
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QUESTION 331

Refer to the exhibit. Based on the exhibited routing table, how will packets from a host within the 192.168.10.192/26 LAN be forwarded to 192.168.10.1?



- A. The router will forward packets from R3 to R2 to R1.
- B. The router will forward packets from R3 to R1 to R2.
- C. The router will forward packets from R3 to R2 to R1 AND from R3 to R1.
- D. The router will forward packets from R3 to R1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

From the routing table we learn that network 192.168.10.0/30 is learned via 2 equal- cost paths (192.168.10.9 & 192.168.10.5) - traffic to this network will be load-balancing.

QUESTION 332

Refer to the exhibit. What information about the interfaces on the Main_Campus router is true?

```

Main_Campus# show ip interface brief

```

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
FastEthernet0/0	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
FastEthernet0/0.1	192.168.1.254	YES	manual	up	up
FastEthernet0/0.2	192.168.2.254	YES	manual	up	up
FastEthernet0/0.3	192.168.3.254	YES	manual	up	up
FastEthernet0/0.4	192.168.4.254	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0/0	10.2.3.5	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0/1	10.2.3.9	YES	manual	up	up

Main_Campus#

- A. The LAN interfaces are configured on different subnets.
- B. Interface FastEthernet 0/0 is configured as a trunk.
- C. The Layer 2 protocol of interface Serial 0/1 is NOT operational.
- D. The router is a modular router with five FastEthernet interfaces.
- E. Interface FastEthernet 0/0 is administratively deactivated.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Interface fa0/0 breaks into sub interface and Main_Campus router is connected with switch via fa0/0 .Subinterfaces configured with different subnet mask so its seem switch has multiple vlans and allow communication between vlan , router and inter-vlan we need to make a trunk port.So B will be the correct answer.

QUESTION 333

Refer to the exhibit. C-router is to be used as a "router-on-a-stick" to route between the VLANs. All the interfaces have been properly configured and IP routing is operational. The hosts in the VLANs have been configured with the appropriate default gateway. What is true about this configuration?

```

Fa0/0.1 - 172.19.1.254 /24 VLAN 1
Fa0/0.2 - 172.19.2.254 /24 VLAN 2
Fa0/0.3 - 172.19.3.254 /24 VLAN 3

```

- A. These commands need to be added to the configuration:

```
C-router(config)# router eigrp 123
C-router(config-router)# network 172.19.0.0
```

B. These commands need to be added to the configuration:

```
C-router(config)# router ospf 1
C-router(config-router)# network 172.19.0.0 0.0.3.255 area 0
```

C. These commands need to be added to the configuration:

```
C-router(config)# router rip
C-router(config-router)# network 172.19.0.0
```

D. No further routing configuration is required.

Answer: D

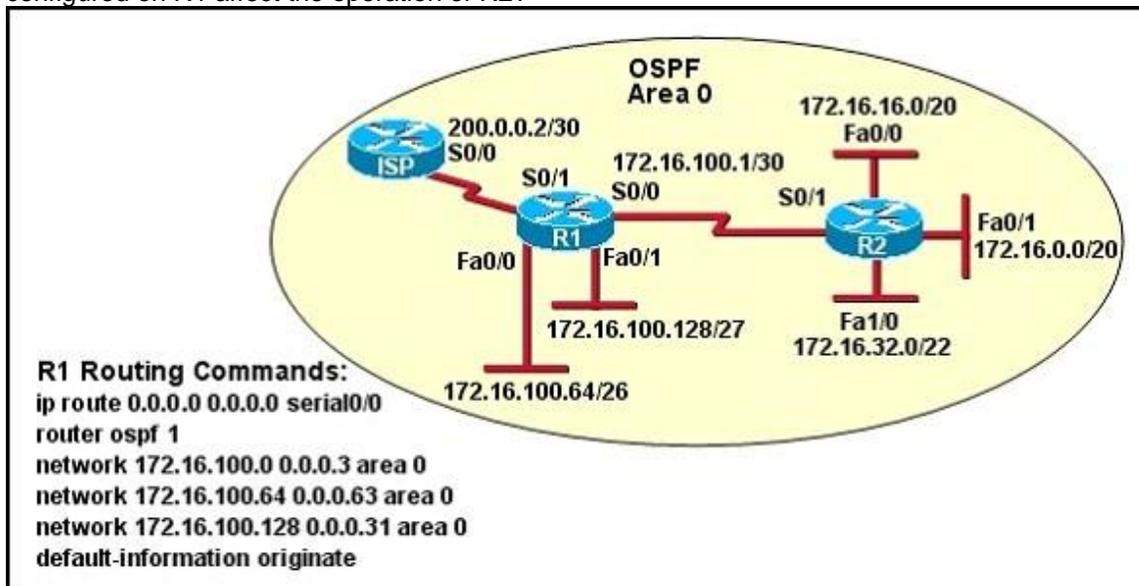
Explanation:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk815/technologies_configuration_example09186a00800949fd.shtml

<https://learningnetwork.cisco.com/servlet/JiveServlet/download/5669-2461/Router%20on%20a%20Stick.pdf>

QUESTION 334

Refer to the exhibit. Assume that all router interfaces are operational and correctly configured. In addition, assume that OSPF has been correctly configured on router R2. How will the default route configured on R1 affect the operation of R2?



- A. Any packet destined for a network that is not directly connected to router R1 will be dropped.
- B. Any packet destined for a network that is not directly connected to router R2 will be dropped immediately.
- C. Any packet destined for a network that is not directly connected to router R2 will be dropped immediately because of the lack of a gateway on R1.
- D. The networks directly connected to router R2 will not be able to communicate with the 172.16.100.0, 172.16.100.128, and 172.16.100.64 subnetworks.
- E. Any packet destined for a network that is not referenced in the routing table of router R2 will be directed to R1. R1 will then send that packet back to R2 and a routing loop will occur.

Answer: E

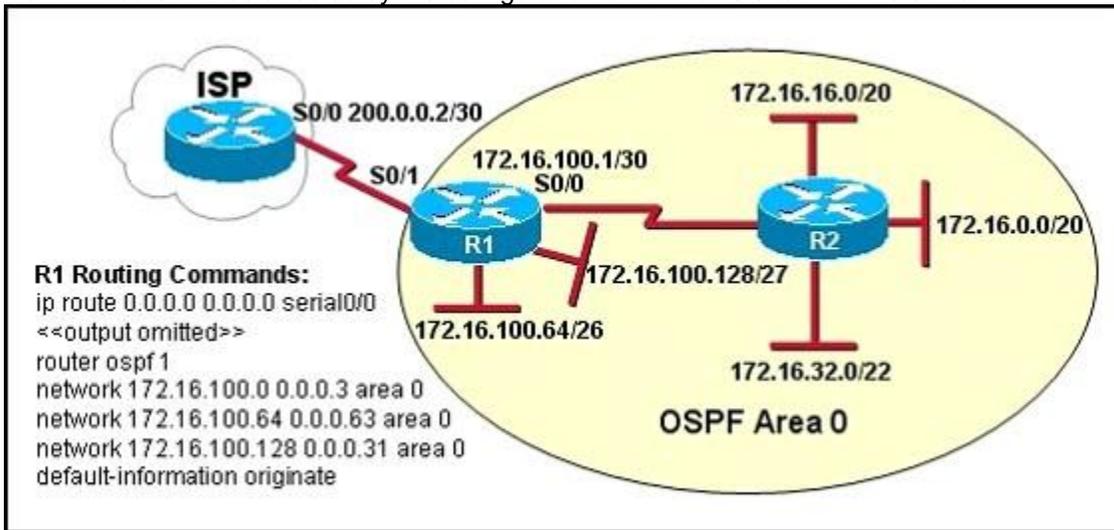
Explanation:

First, notice that the more-specific routes will always be favored over less-specific routes regardless

of the administrative distance set for a protocol. In this case, because we use OSPF for three networks (172.16.100.0 0.0.0.3, 172.16.100.64 0.0.0.63, 172.16.100.128 0.0.0.31) so the packets destined for these networks will not be affected by the default route. The default route configured on R1 "ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 serial0/0" will send any packet whose destination network is not referenced in the routing table of router R1 to R2, it doesn't drop anything so answers A, B and C are not correct. D is not correct too because these routes are declared in R1 and the question says that "OSPF has been correctly configured on router R2, so network directly connected to router R2 can communicate with those three subnetworks. As said above, the default route configured on R1 will send any packet destined for a network that is not referenced in its routing table to R2; R2 in turn sends it to R1 because it is the only way and a routing loop will occur.

QUESTION 335

Refer to the exhibit. Assume that all of the router interfaces are operational and configured correctly. How will router R2 be affected by the configuration of R1 that is shown in the exhibit?



- A. Router R2 will not form a neighbor relationship with R1.
- B. Router R2 will obtain a full routing table, including a default route, from R1.
- C. R2 will obtain OSPF updates from R1, but will not obtain a default route from R1.
- D. R2 will not have a route for the directly connected serial network, but all other directly connected networks will be present, as well as the two Ethernet networks connected to R1.

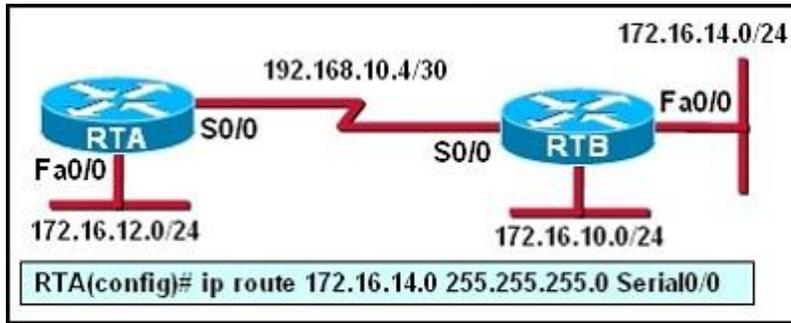
Answer: A

Explanation:

"ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 serial0/0" is causing a loop. configuration is going to cause a loop and the link between R1 and R2 will be congested, OSPF will not perform relationship between them. From its name, OSPF is a Link-State routing protocol, and the link state between R1 and R2 is simply down or something like that.

QUESTION 336

Refer to the exhibit. RTA is configured with a basic configuration. The link between the two routers is operational and no routing protocols are configured on either router. The line shown in the exhibit is then added to router RTA . Should interface Fa0/0 on router RTB shut down, what effect will the shutdown have on router RTA?



- A. A route to 172.16.14.0/24 will remain in the RTA routing table.
- B. A packet to host 172.16.14.225 will be dropped by router RTA
- C. Router RTA will send an ICMP packet to attempt to verify the route.
- D. Because router RTB will send a poison reverse packet to router RTA, RTA will remove the route.

Answer: A

Explanation:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a00800ef7b2.shtml

QUESTION 337

Refer to the exhibit. The show interfaces serial 0/1 command was issued on the R10-1 router. Based on the output displayed which statement is correct?

```

R10-1# show interfaces serial 0/1
Serial0/1 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is cxBus Serial
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec, reliability 255/255,
txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation HDLC, crc 16, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Last input 00:00:09, output 00:00:07, output hang 5w2d
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 00:39:17
Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: weighted fair
Output queue: 0/1000/64/0 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
Conversations 0/1/256 (active/max active/max total)
Reserved Conversations 0/0 (allocated/max allocated)
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
277 packets input, 16980 bytes, 0 no buffer
Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
277 packets output, 17106 bytes, 0 underruns
0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
0 carrier transitions
RTS up, CTS up, DTR up, DCD up, DSR up
    
```

- A. The cable connected to the serial 0/1 interface of the R10-1 router is a DTE cable.
- B. The R10-1 router can ping the router interface connected to the serial 0/1 interface.
- C. The clock rate used for interface serial 0/1 of the R10-1 router is 1,544,000 bits per second.

- D. The CSU used with the serial 0/1 interface of the R10-1 router has lost connection to the service provider.
- E. The interface of the remote router connected to the serial 0/1 interface of the R10-1 router is using the default serial interface encapsulation.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Cisco High-Level Data Link Controller (HDLC) is the Cisco proprietary protocol for Cisco HDLC is the default encapsulation type for the serial interfaces.

QUESTION 338

Which three statements are typical characteristics of VLAN arrangements? (Choose three.)

- A. A new switch has no VLANs configured.
- B. Connectivity between VLANs requires a Layer 3 device.
- C. VLANs typically decrease the number of collision domains.
- D. Each VLAN uses a separate address space.
- E. A switch maintains a separate bridging table for each VLAN.
- F. VLANs cannot span multiple switches.

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

By default, all ports on a new switch belong to VLAN 1 (default & native VLAN). There are also some well-known VLANs (for example: VLAN 1002 for fddi-default; VLAN 1003 for token-ring...) configured by default -> A is not correct.

To communicate between two different VLANs we need to use a Layer 3 device like router or Layer 3 switch -> B is correct.

VLANs don't affect the number of collision domains, they are the same -> C is not correct.

Typically, VLANs increase the number of broadcast domains. We must use a different network (or sub-network) for each VLAN. For example we can use 192.168.1.0/24 for VLAN 1, 192.168.2.0/24 for VLAN 2 -> D is correct.

A switch maintains a separate bridging table for each VLAN so that it can send frame to ports on the same VLAN only. For example, if a PC in VLAN 2 sends a frame then the switch look-ups its bridging table and only sends frame out of its ports which belong to VLAN 2 (it also sends this frame on trunk ports) -> E is correct.

We can use multiple switches to expand VLAN -> F is not correct.

QUESTION 339

The output of the show frame-relay pvc command shows "PVC STATUS = INACTIVE". What does this mean?

- A. The PVC is configured correctly and is operating normally, but no data packets have been detected for more than five minutes.
- B. The PVC is configured correctly, is operating normally, and is no longer actively seeking the address of the remote router.
- C. The PVC is configured correctly, is operating normally, and is waiting for interesting traffic to trigger a call to the remote router.
- D. The PVC is configured correctly on the local switch, but there is a problem on the remote end of the PVC
- E. The PVC is not configured on the local switch.

Answer: D

Explanation:

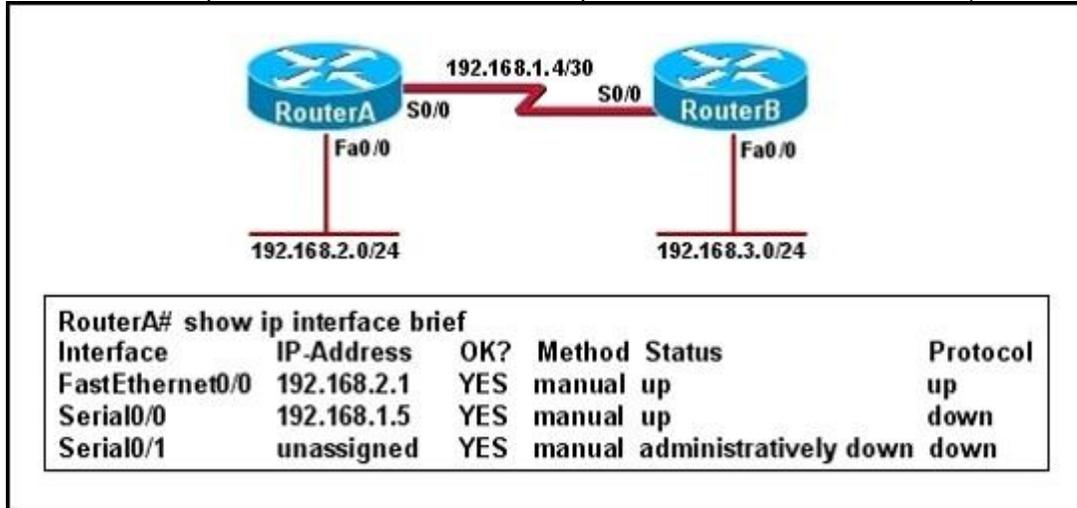
The PVC STATUS displays the status of the PVC. The DCE device creates and sends the report

to the DTE devices. There are 4 statuses:

ACTIVE: the PVC is operational and can transmit data
 INACTIVE: the connection from the local router to the switch is working, but the connection to the remote router is not available
 DELETED: the PVC is not present and no LMI information is being received from the Frame Relay switch
 STATIC: the Local Management Interface (LMI) mechanism on the interface is disabled (by using the "no keepalive" command). This status is rarely seen.

QUESTION 340

Refer to the exhibit. Hosts in network 192.168.2.0 are unable to reach hosts in network 192.168.3.0. Based on the output from RouterA, what are two possible reasons for the failure? (Choose two.)



- A. The cable that is connected to S0/0 on RouterA is faulty.
- B. Interface S0/0 on RouterB is administratively down.
- C. Interface S0/0 on RouterA is configured with an incorrect subnet mask.
- D. The IP address that is configured on S0/0 of RouterB is not in the correct subnet.
- E. Interface S0/0 on RouterA is not receiving a clock signal from the CSU/DSU.
- F. The encapsulation that is configured on S0/0 of RouterB does not match the encapsulation that is configured on S0/0 of RouterA

Answer: EF

Explanation:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/routers/access/800/819/software/configuration/Guide/6ser_conf.html

QUESTION 341

Refer to the exhibit. The output that is shown is generated at a switch. Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

```
Switch# show spanning-tree vlan 30
VLAN0030
Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
Root ID Priority 24606
Address 00d0.047b.2800
This bridge is the root
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Bridge ID Priority 24606 (priority 24576 sys-id-ext 30)
Address 00d0.047b.2800
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Aging Time 300
Interface      Role  Sts  Cost  Prio.Nbr  Type
-----
Fa1/1          Desg FWD   4     128.1    p2p
Fa1/2          Desg FWD   4     128.2    p2p
Fa5/1          Desg FWD   4     128.257  p2p
```

- A. All ports will be in a state of discarding, learning, or forwarding.
- B. Thirty VLANs have been configured on this switch.
- C. The bridge priority is lower than the default value for spanning tree.
- D. All interfaces that are shown are on shared media.
- E. All designated ports are in a forwarding state.
- F. This switch must be the root bridge for all VLANs on this switch.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

From the output, we see that all ports are in Designated role (forwarding state) -> A and E are correct.

The command "show spanning-tree vlan 30 only shows us information about VLAN 30.

We don't know how many VLAN exists in this switch -> B is not correct.

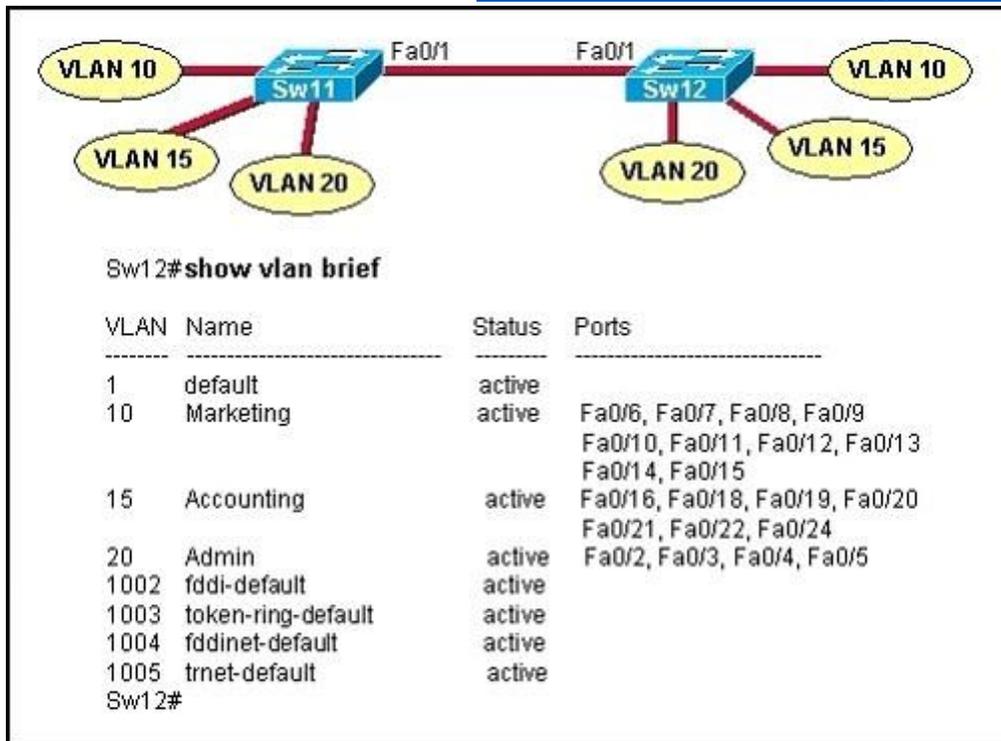
The bridge priority of this switch is 24606 which is lower than the default value bridge priority 32768 -> C is correct.

All three interfaces on this switch have the connection type "p2p", which means Point-to-point environment - not a shared media >; D is not correct.

The only thing we can specify is this switch is the root bridge for VLAN 30 but we can not guarantee it is also the root bridge for other VLANs -> F is not correct.

QUESTION 342

Refer to the exhibit. When running EIGRP, what is required for RouterA to exchange routing updates with RouterC?



- A. Only the hosts in VLAN 1 on the two switches will be able to communicate with each other.
- B. The hosts in all VLANs on the two switches will be able to communicate with each other.
- C. Only the hosts in VLAN 10 and VLAN 15 on the two switches will be able to communicate with each other.
- D. Hosts will not be able to communicate between the two switches.

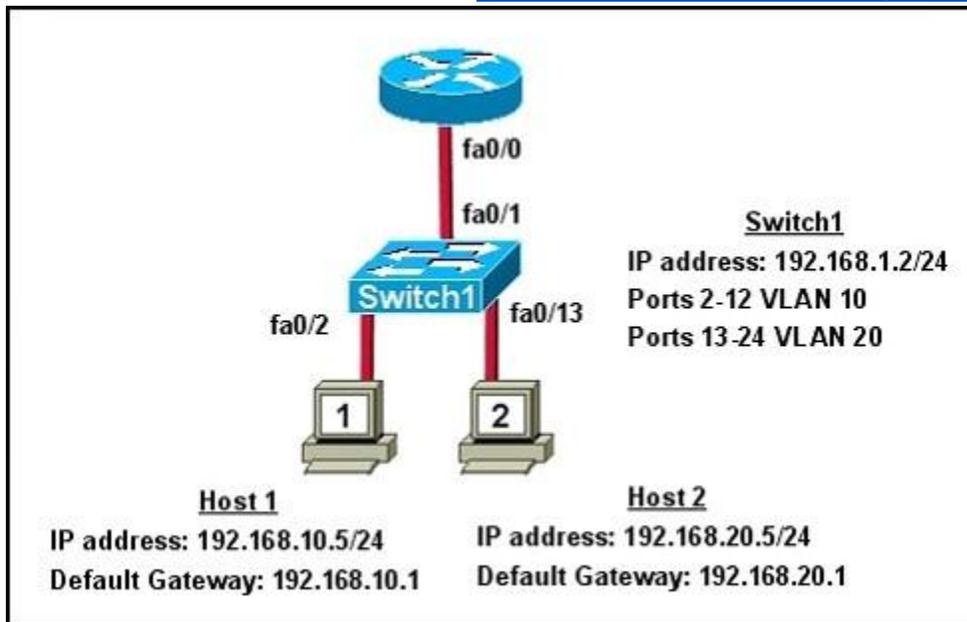
Answer: D

Explanation:

VLANs are local to each switch's database, and VLAN information is not passed between switches. Trunks carry traffic from all VLANs to and from the switch by default but can be configured to carry only specified VLAN traffic. Trunk links are required to pass VLAN information between switches. So sw 11 port should be trunk not access port. Additionally, there are no ports assigned to VLAN 1.

QUESTION 345

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk815/technologies_configuration_example09186a00800949fd.shtml

<https://learningnetwork.cisco.com/servlet/JiveServlet/download/5669-2461/Router%20on%20a%20Stick.pdf>

QUESTION 346

What command is used to verify the DLCI destination address in a Frame Relay static configuration?

- A. show frame-relay pvc
- B. show frame-relay lmi
- C. show frame-relay map
- D. show frame relay end-to-end

Answer: C

Explanation:

This command is used to verify whether the frame-relay inverse-arp command resolved a remote IP address to a local DLCI. Use the show frame-relay map command to display the current map entries and information about the connections.

QUESTION 347

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