



configuration : 1029 bytes ! version 12.2 no service timestamps log datetime msec no service timestamps debug datetime msec no service password-encryption ! hostname MGT ! enable secret 5 \$1\$mERr\$hX5rVt7rPNoS4wqbXKX7m0 ! interface FastEthernet0/0 ip address 192.168.77.33 255.255.255.252 duplex auto speed auto ! interface Serial0/0 ip address 192.168.36.13 255.255.255.252 clock rate 64000 ! interface Serial0/1 ip address 192.168.60.25 255.255.255.252 clock rate 64000 ! interface Serial1/0 ip address 198.0.18.6 255.255.255.252 ! interface Serial1/1 no ip address shutdown ! interface Serial1/2 no ip address shutdown ! interface Serial1/3 no ip address shutdown ! router eigrp 222 network 192.168.36.0 network 192.168.60.0 network 192.168.85.0 network 198.0.18.0 no auto-summary ! ip classless ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 198.0.18.5 ! line con 0 line vty 0 4 login ! end MGT# Notice that it is missing a definition to the network ENG. Therefore we have to add it so that it can recognize ENG router MGT# conf t MGT(config)# router eigrp 222 MGT(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 MGT(config-router)# end MGT# copy running-config startup-config Now the whole network will work well. You should check again with ping command from router ENG to other routers! In Short: ENG RouterENG>enable Password: cisco ENG# conf t ENG(config)# no router eigrp 22 ENG(config)# router eigrp 222 ENG(config-router)# network 192.168.60.0 ENG(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 ENG(config-router)# no auto-summary ENG(config-router)# end ENG# copy running-config startup-config MGT RouterMGT>enable Password: cisco MGT# conf t MGT(config)# router eigrp 222 MGT(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 MGT(config-router)# end MGT# copy running-config startup-config Some Modification in QuestionAfter adding ENG router, no routing updates are being exchanged between MGT and the new location. All other inter connectivity for the existing locations of the company are working properly. But Internet connection for existing location including Remote1 and Remote2 networks are not working. Faults Identified: 1. Incorrect Autonomous System Number configured in ENG router. 2. MGT router does not advertise route to the new router ENG. 3. Internet Connection is not working all stations. We need to correct the above two configuration mistakes to have full connectivity Steps: 1. ENG Router: Change the Autonomous System Number of ENG 2. Perimeter Router: Add the network address of interface of Perimeter that link between MGT and ENG. 3. Perimeter Router: Add default route and default-network. Check the IP Address of S1/0 interface of MGT Router using show running-config command. (The interfaced used to connect to the ISP)! interface Serial1/0 ip address 198.0.18.6 255.255.255.252 ! For Internet sharing we have create a default route, and add default-network configuration. The IP address is 198.0.18.6/30. Then the next hop IP will be 198.0.18.5.ENG RouterENG>enable Password: cisco ENG# conf t ENG(config)# no router eigrp 22 ENG(config)# router eigrp 222 ENG(config-router)# network 192.168.60.0 ENG(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 ENG(config-router)# no auto-summary ENG(config-router)# end ENG# copy running-config startup-config MGT Router MGT>enable Password: cisco MGT# conf t MGT(config)# router eigrp 222 MGT(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 MGT(config-router)# exit MGT(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 198.0.18.5 MGT(config)# ip default-network 198.0.18.0 MGT(config)# exit MGT# copy running-config startup-config Important: If you refer the topology and IP chart, the MGT router uses Fa0/0 to connect ENG router, S0/0 used to connect Remote1, and S0/1 used to connect Remote2. Refer to the command show running-config, the command #PASSIVE-INTERFACE <Interface Name> will deny EIGRP updates to specified interface. In that case we need to use #no passive-interface <Interface Name> to allow the routing updates to be passed to that interface. For example when used the #show run command and we see the output like below. ! router eigrp 22 network 192.168.77.0 network 192.168.60.0 passive-interface FastEthernet 0/0 passive-interface Serial 1/0 no auto-summary ! Then the command would be MGT(config)#router eigrp 222MGT(config-router)#no passive-interface Fa0/0 MGT(config-router)#end Also MGT router connect to the ISP router using Serial 1/0. If you seen passive-interface s1/0, then do not remove it using #no passive-interface s1/0 command.QUESTION 143Refer to the exhibit. How should the FastEthernet0/1 ports on the 2950 model switches that are shown in the exhibit be configured to allow connectivity between all devices?A. The ports only need to be connected by a crossover cable.B. SwitchX(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1SwitchX(config-if)# switchport mode trunkC. SwitchX(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1SwitchX(config-if)# switchport mode accessSwitchX(config-if)# switchport access vlan 1D. SwitchX(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1SwitchX(config-if)# switchport mode trunkSwitchX(config-if)# switchport trunk vlan 1 SwitchX(config-if)# switchport trunk vlan 10SwitchX(config-if)# switchport trunk vlan 20Answer: BQUESTION 144Refer to the exhibit. A junior network engineer has prepared the exhibited configuration file. What two statements are true of the planned configuration for interface fa0/1? (Choose two.)A. The two FastEthernet interfaces will require NAT configured on two outside serial interfaces.B. Address translation on fa0/1 is not required for DMZ Devices to access the Internet.C. The fa0/1 IP address overlaps with the space used by s0/0.D. The fa0/1 IP address is invalid for the IP subnet on which it resides.E. Internet hosts may not initiate connections to DMZ Devices through the configuration that is shown.Answer: BEQUESTION 145Refer to the exhibit. Which statement describes DLCI 17? A. DLCI 17 describes the ISDN circuit between R2 and R3.B. DLCI 17 describes a PVC on R2. It cannot be used on R3 or R1.C. DLCI 17 is the Layer 2 address used by R2 to describe a PVC to R3.D. DLCI 17 describes the dial-up circuit from R2 and R3 to the service provider.Answer: CEExplanation:DLCI stands for Data Link Connection

Identifier. DLCI values are used on Frame Relay interfaces to distinguish between different virtual circuits. DLCIs have local significance because, the identifier references the point between the local router and the local Frame Relay switch to which the DLCI is connected. QUESTION 146 What is the default Local Management Interface frame type transmitted by a Cisco router on a Frame Relay circuit? A. Q933a B. B8ZSC. IETFD. CiscoE. ANSI Answer: **D!!!RECOMMEND!!!** 1. | 2019 Latest 200-105 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 575 Q&As Instant Download: <https://www.braindump2go.com/200-105.html> 2. | **2019 Latest 200-105 Study Guide Video Instant Download:** YouTube Video: [YouTube.com/watch?v=FbVpPd5FMVw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FbVpPd5FMVw)