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QUESTION 139In GLBP, which router will respond to client ARP requests?A. The active virtual gateway will reply with one of four possible virtual MAC addresses.B. All GLBP member routers will reply in round-robin fashion.C. The active virtual gateway will reply with its own hardware MAC address.D. The GLBP member routers will reply with one of four possible burned in hardware addresses.
Answer: A
QUESTION 140Which three statements about HSRP operation are true? (Choose three.)A. The virtual IP address and virtual MAC address are active on the HSRP Master router.B. The HSRP default timers are a 3 second hello interval and a 10 second dead interval.C. HSRP supports only clear-text authentication.D. The HSRP virtual IP address must be on a different subnet than the routers' interfaces on the same LAN.E. The HSRP virtual IP address must be the same as one of the router's interface addresses on the LAN.F. HSRP supports up to 255 groups per interface, enabling an administrative form of load balancing.
Answer: BEF
Explanation:The virtual MAC address of HSRP version 1 is 0000.0C07.ACxx, where xx is the HSRP group number in hexadecimal based on the respective interface. For example, HSRP group 10 uses the HSRP virtual MAC address of 0000.0C07.AC0A. HSRP version 2 uses a virtual MAC address of 0000.0C9F.FXXX (XXX: HSRP group in hexadecimal)All routers in a HSRP group send hello packets. By default, the hello timer is set to 3 seconds and the dead interval is 10 seconds. The range for HSRP version 1 is from 0 to 255. The range is for HSRP version 2 is from 0 to 4095. The default value is 0. For this question, it is assumed that Cisco is referring to HSRP version 1 as the other options are not correct.
QUESTION 141What is a valid HSRP virtual MAC address?A. 0000.5E00.01A3B. 0007.B400.AE01C. 0000.0C07.AC15D. 0007.5E00.B301
Answer: C
Explanation:Hot Standby Router Protocol Features and Functionality

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk648/tk362/technologies_tech_note09186a0080094a91.shtml
HSRP AddressingIn 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 142Lab Simulation Question - EIGRP
Answer: First we should check the configuration of the ENG Router. Click the console PC ?F? and enter the following commands.
ENG> enable
Password: cisco
ENG# show running-config
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 770 bytes
! version 12.2
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
no service password-encryption
! hostname ENG
! enable secret 5 \$1\$mERr\$hX5rVt7rPNoS4wqbXKX7m0
! interface FastEthernet0/0 ip address 192.168.77.34 255.255.255.252 duplex auto speed auto
! interface FastEthernet0/1 ip address 192.168.60.65 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto
! interface FastEthernet1/0 ip address 192.168.60.81 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto
! router eigrp 22 network 192.168.77.0 network 192.168.60.0 no auto-summary
! ip classless
! line con 0 line vty 0 4 login
! end
ENG#
From the output above, we know that this router was wrongly configured with an autonomous number (AS) of 22. When the AS numbers among routers are mismatched, no adjacency is formed. (You should check the AS numbers on other routers for sure)
To solve this problem, we simply re-configure router ENG router with the following commands:
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
Second we should check the configuration of the MGT Router. Click the console PC ?G? and enter the following commands.
MGT> enable
Password: cisco
MGT# show running-config
Building configuration...
Current 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 1SwitchX(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 146What is the default Local Management Interface frame type transmitted by a Cisco router on a Frame Relay circuit?A. Q933aB. B8ZSC. IETFD. CiscoE. ANSIAnswer: DQUESTION 147Refer to the exhibit. The network shown in the exhibit has just been installed. Host B can access the Internet, but it is unable to ping host C. What is the problem with this configuration?A. Host B should be in VLAN 13.B. The address of host C is incorrect.C. The gateway for host B is in a different subnet than the host is on.D. The switch port that sends VLAN 13 frames from the switch to the router is shut down.E. The switch port connected to the router is incorrectly configured as an access port.Answer: BQUESTION 148Which protocol

provides a method of sharing VLAN configuration information between switches?A. VTPB. STPC. ISLD. 802.1QE.

VLSMAnswer: AExplanation:Understanding VLAN Trunk Protocol (VTP)

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk689/technologies_tech_note09186a0080094c52.shtmlIntroductionVLAN Trunk Protocol (VTP) reduces administration in a switched network. When you configure a new VLAN on one VTP server, the VLAN is distributed through all switches in the domain. This reduces the need to configure the same VLAN everywhere. VTP is a Cisco-proprietary protocol that is available on most of the Cisco Catalyst series products.QUESTION 149Refer to the exhibit. What is the most appropriate summarization for these routes?A. 10.0.0.0 /21B. 10.0.0.0 /22C. 10.0.0.0 /23D. 10.0.0.0 /24Answer: B

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