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QUESTION 126 Refer to the exhibit. What is the cause of the Syslog output messages?
A. The EIGRP neighbor on Fa0/1 went down due to a failed link.
B. The EIGRP neighbor connected to Fa0/1 is participating in a different EIGRP process, causing the adjacency to go down.
C. A shut command was executed on interface Fa0/1, causing the EIGRP adjacency to go down.
D. Interface Fa0/1 has become error disabled, causing the EIGRP adjacency to go down.
Answer: C

QUESTION 127 Which protocol can cause overload on a CPU of a managed device?
A. Netflow
B. WCCP
C. IP SLAM
D. SNMP
Answer: D

QUESTION 128 What is the alert message generated by SNMP agents called?
A. TRAP
B. INFORM
C. GETD
D. SET
Answer: A

QUESTION 129 Which three features are added in SNMPv3 over SNMPv2?
A. Message Integrity
B. Compression
C. Authentication
D. Encryption
E. Error Detection
Answer: ACD

QUESTION 130 What are three components that comprise the SNMP framework? (Choose three.)
A. MIB
B. agent
C. set
D. AESE
E. supervisor
F. manager
Answer: ABF

QUESTION 134 What SNMP message alerts the manager to a condition on the network?
A. response
B. get
C. trap
D. capture
Answer: C

QUESTION 135 What authentication type is used by SNMPv2?
A. HMAC-MD5
B. HMAC-SHAC
C. CBC-DES
D. community strings
Answer: D

QUESTION 136 Which three statements about the features of SNMPv2 and SNMPv3 are true? (Choose three.)
A. SNMPv3 enhanced SNMPv2 security features.
B. SNMPv3 added the Inform protocol message to SNMP.
C. SNMPv2 added the Inform protocol message to SNMP.
D. SNMPv3 added the GetBulk protocol messages to SNMP.
E. SNMPv2 added the GetBulk protocol message to SNMP.
F. SNMPv2 added the GetNext protocol message to SNMP.
Answer: ACE

QUESTION 137 What Cisco IOS feature can be enabled to pinpoint an application that is causing slow network performance?
A. SNMP
B. Netflow
C. WCCP
D. IP SLA
Answer: B
Explanation: Netflow can be used to diagnose slow network performance, bandwidth hogs and bandwidth utilization quickly with command line interface or reporting tools. http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/ios-netflow/prod_white_paper0900aecd80406232.html

QUESTION 138 In a GLBP network, who is responsible for the arp request?
A. AVFB
B. AVGC
C. Active Router
D. Standby Router
Answer: B

QUESTION 139 In 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 140 Which three statements about HSRP operation are true? (Choose three.)
A. The virtual IP address and virtual MA+K44C 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: ABF
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 141 What is a valid HSRP virtual MAC address?
A. 0000.5E00.01A3
B. 0007.B400.AE01
C. 0000.0C07.AC15
D. 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 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 142 Lab 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 Router ENG>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)# end MGT# copy running-config startup-config

Some Modification in Question After 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 Router ENG>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 143 Refer 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 0/1 SwitchX(config-if)# switchport mode trunk C. SwitchX(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1 SwitchX(config-if)# switchport mode access SwitchX(config-if)# switchport access vlan 1 D. SwitchX(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1 SwitchX(config-if)# switchport mode trunk SwitchX(config-if)# switchport trunk vlan 1 SwitchX(config-if)# switchport trunk vlan 10 SwitchX(config-if)# switchport trunk vlan 20 Answer: B

QUESTION 144 Refer 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: BE

QUESTION 145 Refer 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: C Explanation: 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. Cisco E. ANSI Answer: D

QUESTION 147 Refer 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: B

QUESTION 148 Which protocol provides a method of sharing VLAN configuration information between switches? A. VTP B. STPC. ISLD. 802.1QE. VLSM Answer: A Explanation: Understanding VLAN Trunk Protocol (VTP) http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk689/technologies_tech_note09186a0080094c52.shtml Introduction VLAN 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 149 Refer to the exhibit. What is the most appropriate summarization for these routes? A. 10.0.0.0 /21 B. 10.0.0.0 /22 C. 10.0.0.0 /23 D. 10.0.0.0 /24 Answer: B

QUESTION 150 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 Answer: AE Explanation: 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. All the 200-105 braindumps are updated. Get a complete hold of 200-105 PDF dumps and 200-105 practice test with free VCE player through Lead2pass and boost up your skills. **200-105** new questions on Google Drive: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3Syig5i8gpDVzY4ZEIvSmlkb2M> 2017 Cisco **200-105** exam dumps (All 402 Q&As) from Lead2pass: <http://www.lead2pass.com/200-105.html> [100% Exam Pass Guaranteed]