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Topic Break Down

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Topic 2, LAN Switching Technologies	198
Topic 3, Routing Technologies	169
Topic 4, WAN Technologies	81
Topic 5, Infrastructure Services	81
Topic 6, Infrastructure Security	98
Topic 7, Infrastructure Management	434
Total	1286

QUESTION NO: 1

Instructions

Enter IOS commands on the device to verify network operation and answer the multiple-choice questions.

THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.

Click the device icon to gain access to the console of the device. No console or enable passwords are required.

To access the multiple-choice questions, click the numbered boxes on the left of the top panel.

There are four multiple-choice questions with this task. Be sure to answer all four questions before clicking Next button.

Scenario

You are a junior network engineer for a financial company, and the main office network is experiencing network issues. Troubleshoot the network issues.

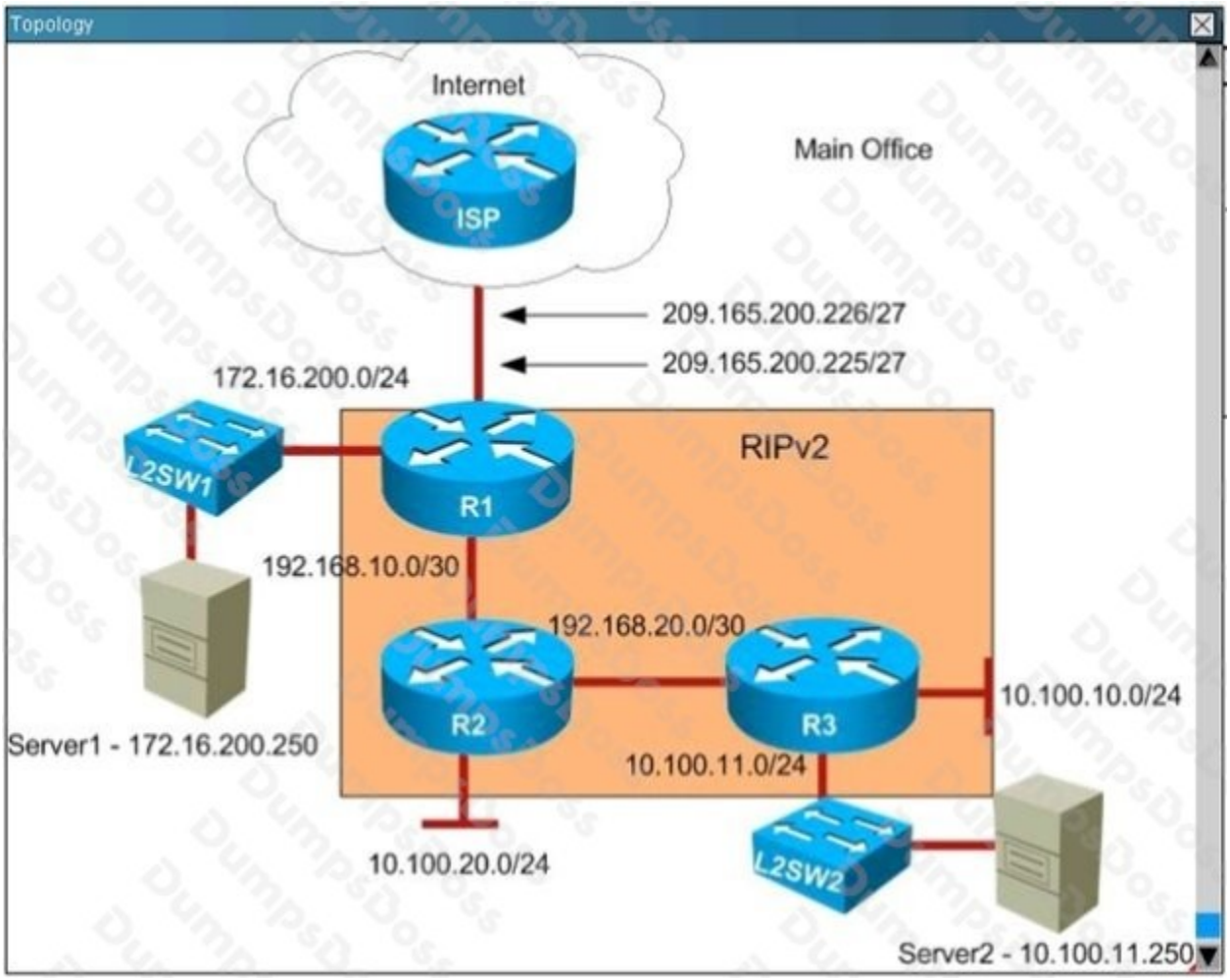
Router R1 connects the main office to the Internet, and routers R2 and R3 are internal routers.

NAT is enabled on router R1.

The routing protocol that is enabled between routers R1, R2 and R3 is RIPv2.

R1 sends the default route into RIPv2 for the internal routers to forward Internet traffic to R1.

You have console access on R1, R2 and R3 devices. Use only show commands to troubleshoot the issues.



Users complain that they are unable to reach Internet sites. You are troubleshooting Internet connectivity problem at the main office. Which statement correctly identifies the problem on Router R1?

A. Interesting traffic for NAT ACL is incorrectly configured.

B. NAT configurations on the interfaces are incorrectly configured.

C. The NAT translation statement incorrectly configured.

D. Only static NAT translation is configured for the server and is missing dynamic NAT for internal networks.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

If all users cannot access internet, then R1 is most likely to cause the problem so we should check it first. From the “show running-config” command we will see:

```
R1# show running-config
<output omitted>

interface Ethernet0/0
 description Link to ISP
 ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
 ip nat inside
 ip virtual-reassembly in
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 description Link to Server 1
 ip address 172.16.200.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nat outside
 ip virtual-reassembly in
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 description Link to R2
 ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.252
 ip nat outside
 ip virtual-reassembly in
```

We notice that interface E0/0 (connected to ISP) has been configured as “nat inside” while interfaces E0/1 & E0/2 (connected to our company) have been configured as “nat outside”. This is not correct because “nat inside” should be configured with interfaces connected to our company while “nat outside” should be configured with interfaces connected to the internet. Therefore, we can conclude the NAT configuration on these interfaces is not correct.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two technologies can combine multiple physical switches into one logical switch? (Choose two.)

A. GLBP

B. HSRP

C. VRRP

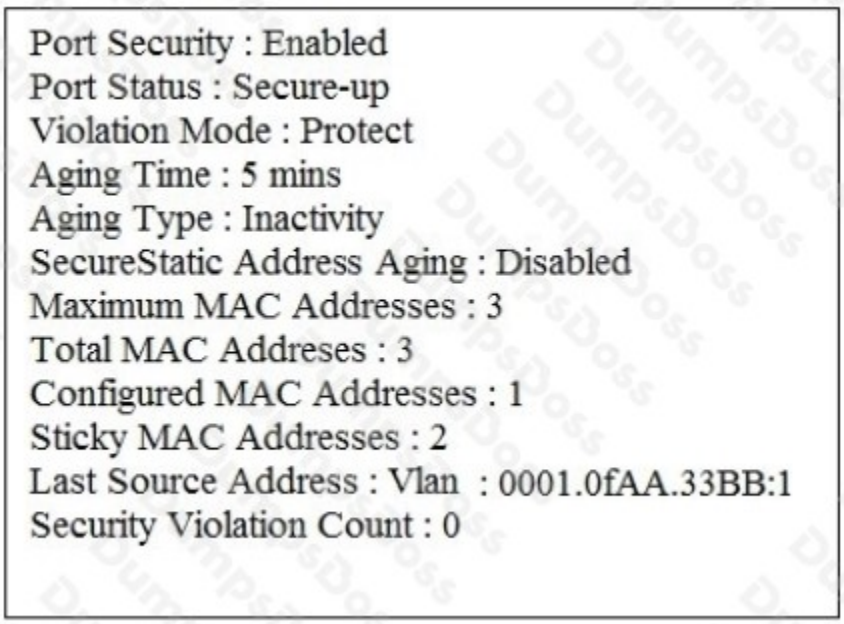
D. VSS

E. StackWise

ANSWER: D E

QUESTION NO: 3

Refer to the exhibit. Which two statements about the interface that generated the output are true? (Choose two.)



A. It has dynamically learned three secure MAC addresses

B. The interface is error-disabled if packets arrive from a new unknown source address

C. Learned MAC addresses are deleted after five minutes of inactivity

D. The security violation counter increments if packets arrive from a new unknown source address

E. It has dynamically learned two secure MAC addresses

ANSWER: B D

QUESTION NO: 4

Which switching method checks for CRC errors?

A. Layer 3

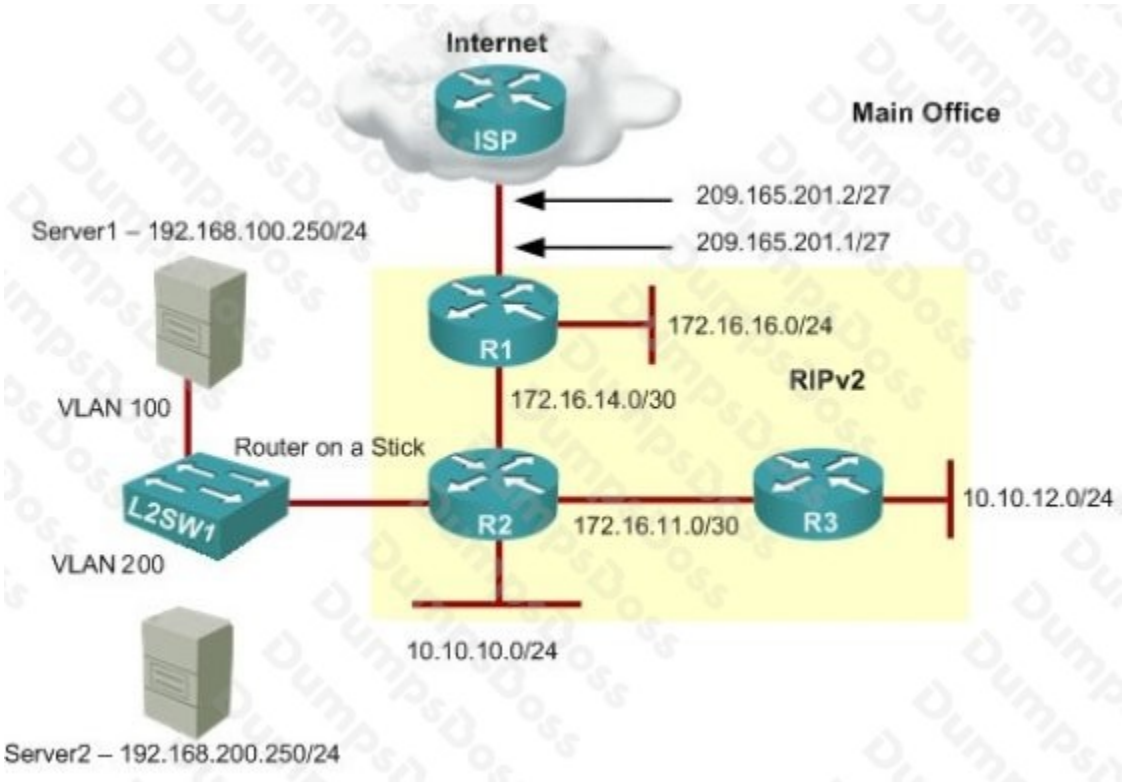
B. Store-and-forward

C. fragment-free

D. cut-through

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 5



Instructions:

- Enter IOS commands on the device to verify network operation and answer the multiple questions.

- THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE REVICE CONFIGURATION.

- Click the device icon to gain access to the console device. No console or enable passwords are required.

- To access the multiple choice questions, click the numbered boxes on the left of the top panel.

- there are four multiple-choice questions with this task. Be sure to answer all four questions before clicking Next.

Which statement is correct, based on the R1 routing table?

A. Traffic that is destined to 10.10.10.0/24 from the R1 LAN network uses static route instead of RIPv2, because the static route AD that is configured is less than the AD of RIPv2.

B. Traffic that is destined to 10.10.10.0/24 from the R1 LAN network uses RIPv2 instead of static route, because the static route AD that is configured is higher than the AD of RIPv2.

C. Traffic that is destined to 10.10.10.0/24 from the R1 LAN network uses static route instead of RIPv2, but the traffic is forwarded to the ISP instead of the internal network.

D. Traffic that is destined to 10.10.10.0/24 from the R1 LAN network uses RIPv2 instead of static route, because the static route AD that is configured is 255.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

First use the “show ip route” command to check the R1 routing table:

```
R1#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS
level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user
static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l -
LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

     10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R       10.10.10.0 [120/1] via 172.16.14.2, 00:00:06, Ethernet0/2
     172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks
R       172.16.11.0/30 [120/1] via 172.16.14.2, 00:00:14, Ethernet0/2
C       172.16.14.0/30 is directly connected, Ethernet0/2
L       172.16.14.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/2
C       172.16.16.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L       172.16.16.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
R    192.168.100.0/24 [120/1] via 172.16.14.2, 00:00:14, Ethernet0/2
R    192.168.200.0/24 [120/1] via 172.16.14.2, 00:00:14, Ethernet0/2
     209.165.201.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       209.165.201.0/27 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L       209.165.201.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
```

As we see here, 10.10.10/24 is learned from RIP. Notice that although there is a static route on R1 to this destination (you can check with the “show running-config” on R1 to see the line “ip route 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.14.2 200”), this static route is not installed to the routing table because it is not the best path because the Administrative Distance (AD) of this static route is 200 while the AD of RIP is 120 so R1 chose the path with lowest AD so it chose path advertised via RIP.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two approaches are common when troubleshooting network issues? (Choose two.)

A. top-down

B. policing

C. layer-by-layer

D. round-robin

E. divide and conquer

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two advantages do dynamic routing protocols provide over static routing? (Choose two.)

A. Dynamic routing requires fewer resources than static routing

B. Only dynamic routing is supported on all topologies that require multiple routers

C. Dynamic routing protocols are easier to manage on very large networks

D. Dynamic routing protocols automatically adapt to reroute traffic if possible

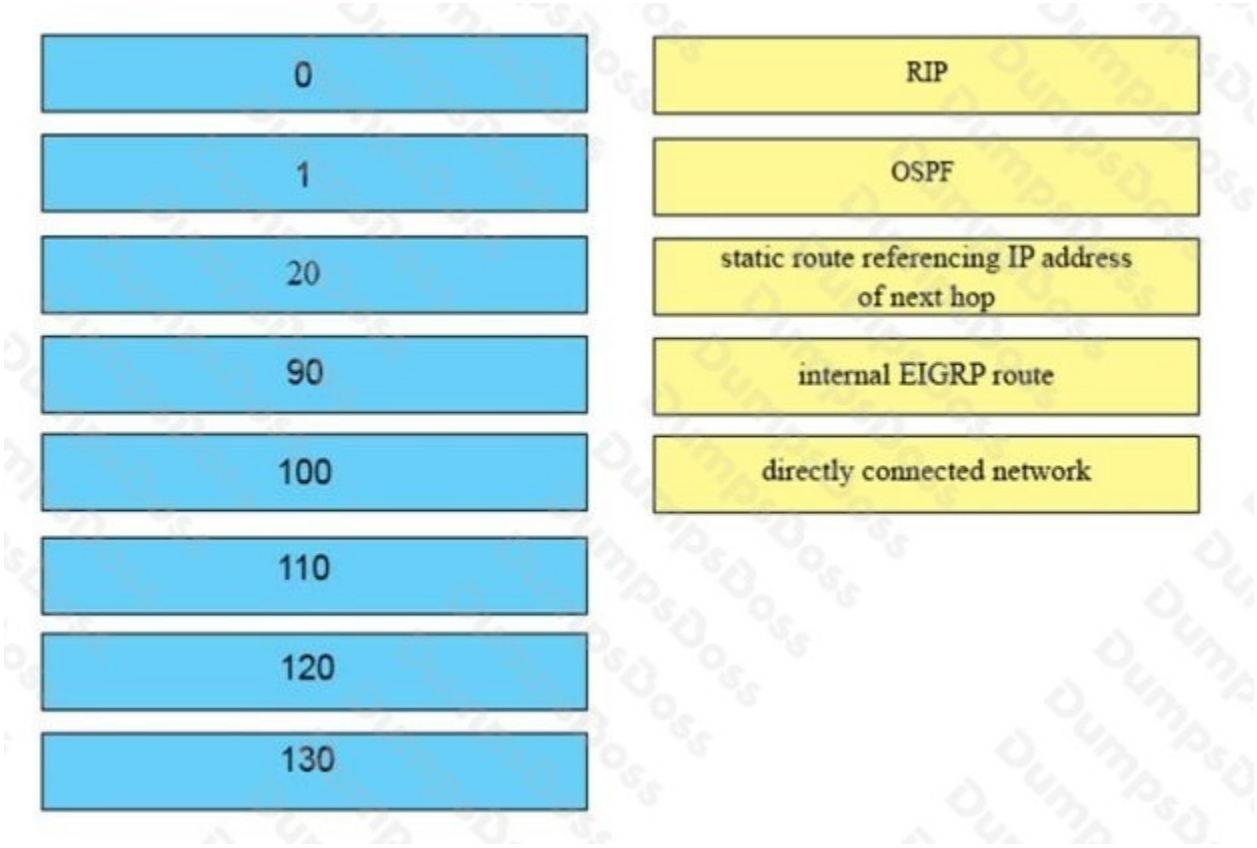
E. Dynamic routing is more secure than static routing

ANSWER: C D

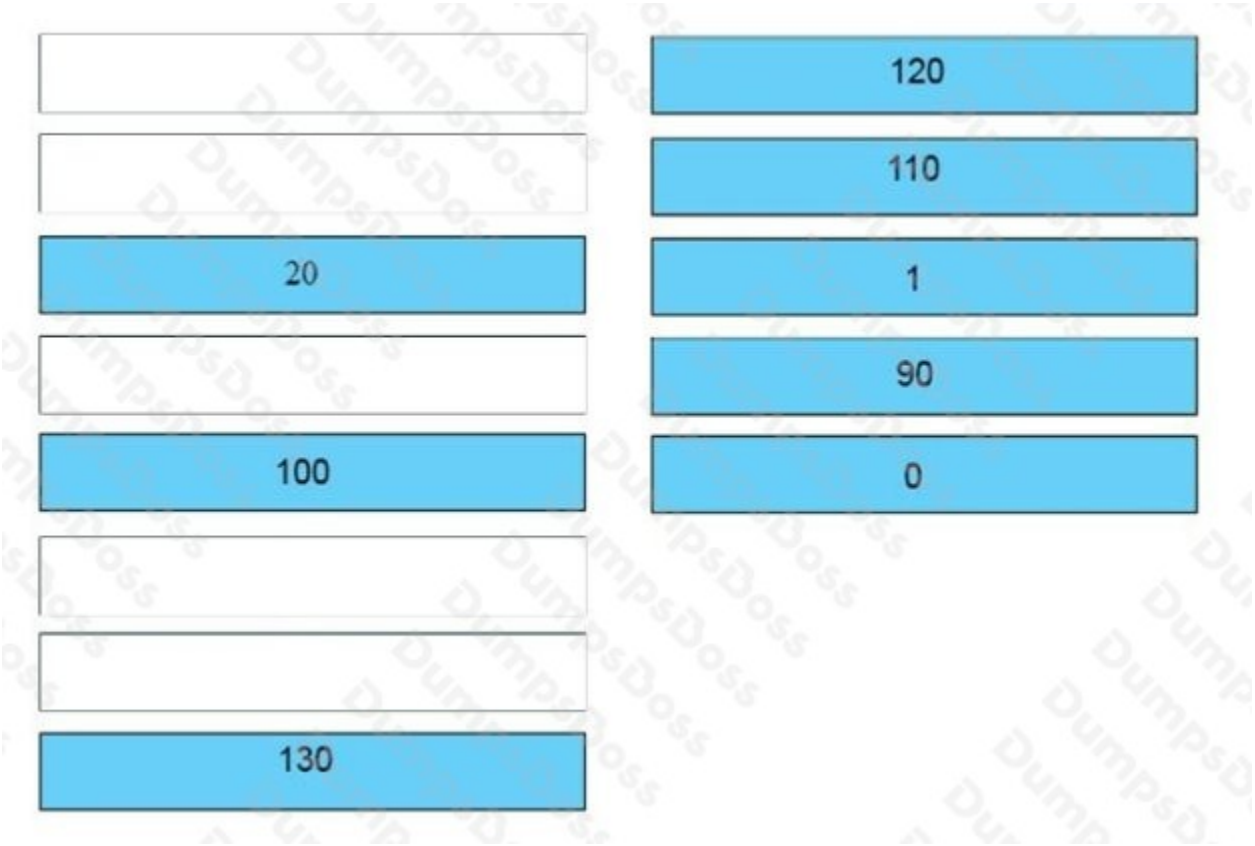
QUESTION NO: 8 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

Drag the Cisco default administrative distance to the appropriate routing protocol or route. (Not all options are used.)
Select and Place:


0
1
20
90
100
110
120
130
RIP
OSPF
static route referencing IP address of next hop
internal EIGRP route
directly connected network

ANSWER:



QUESTION NO: 9

What information does a router running a link-state protocol use to build and maintain its topological database? (Choose two.)

A. hello packets

B. SAP messages sent by other routers

C. LSAs from other routers

D. beacons received on point-to-point links

E. routing tables received from other link-state routers

F. TTL packets from designated routers

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Neighbor discovery is the first step in getting a link state environment up and running. In keeping with the friendly neighbor terminology, a Hello protocol is used for this step. The protocol will define a Hello packet format and a procedure for exchanging the packets and processing the information the packets contain.

After the adjacencies are established, the routers may begin sending out LSAs. As the term flooding implies, the advertisements are sent to every neighbor. In turn, each received LSA is copied and forwarded to every neighbor except the one that sent the LSA.

QUESTION NO: 10

You are configuring an IP SLA ICMP Echo operation to troubleshoot a network connectivity issue. When do you enter an IP address to test the IP SLA?

A. when you define the ICMP Echo operation

B. when you enable the ICMP Echo operation

C. when you verify the IP SLA operation

D. when you specify the test frequency

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

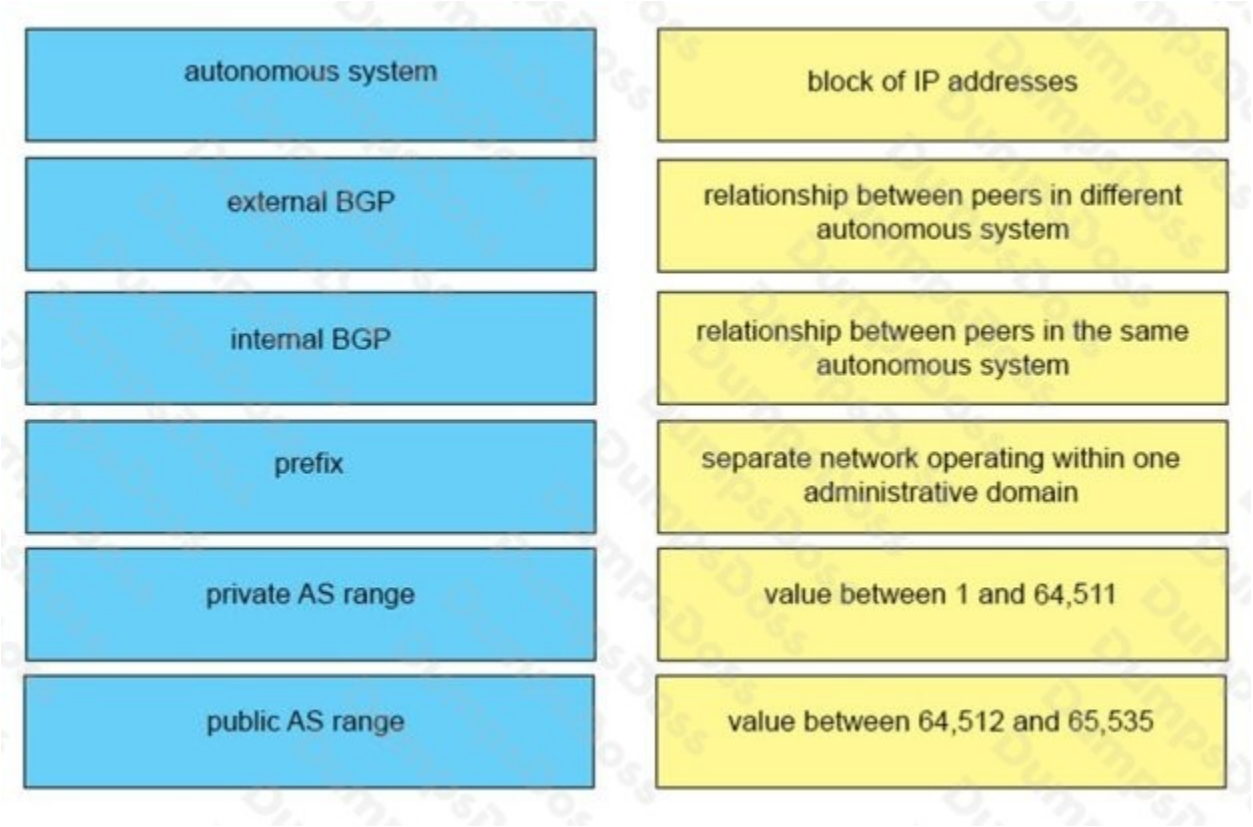
Version 3.0

QUESTION NO: 11 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the BGP terms from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

Select and Place:


autonomous system
external BGP
internal BGP
prefix
private AS range
public AS range
block of IP addresses
relationship between peers in different autonomous system
relationship between peers in the same autonomous system
separate network operating within one administrative domain
value between 1 and 64,511
value between 64,512 and 65,535

ANSWER:

QUESTION NO: 12 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

A corporation wants to add security to its network. The requirements are:

- Host C should be able to use a web browser (HTTP) to access the Finance Web Server.
- Other types of access from host C to the Finance Web Server should be blocked.
- All access from hosts in the Core or local LAN to the Finance Web Server should be blocked.
- All hosts in the Core and on local LAN should be able to access the Public Web Server.

You have been tasked to create and apply a numbered access list to a single outbound interface. This access list can contain no more than three statements that meet these requirements.

Access to the router CLI can be gained by clicking on the appropriate host.

- All passwords have been temporarily set to “cisco”.
- The Core connection uses an IP address of 192.168.94.65.
- The computers in the Hosts LAN have been assigned addresses of 192.168.125.1 - 192.168.125.254.

- host A 192.168.125.1

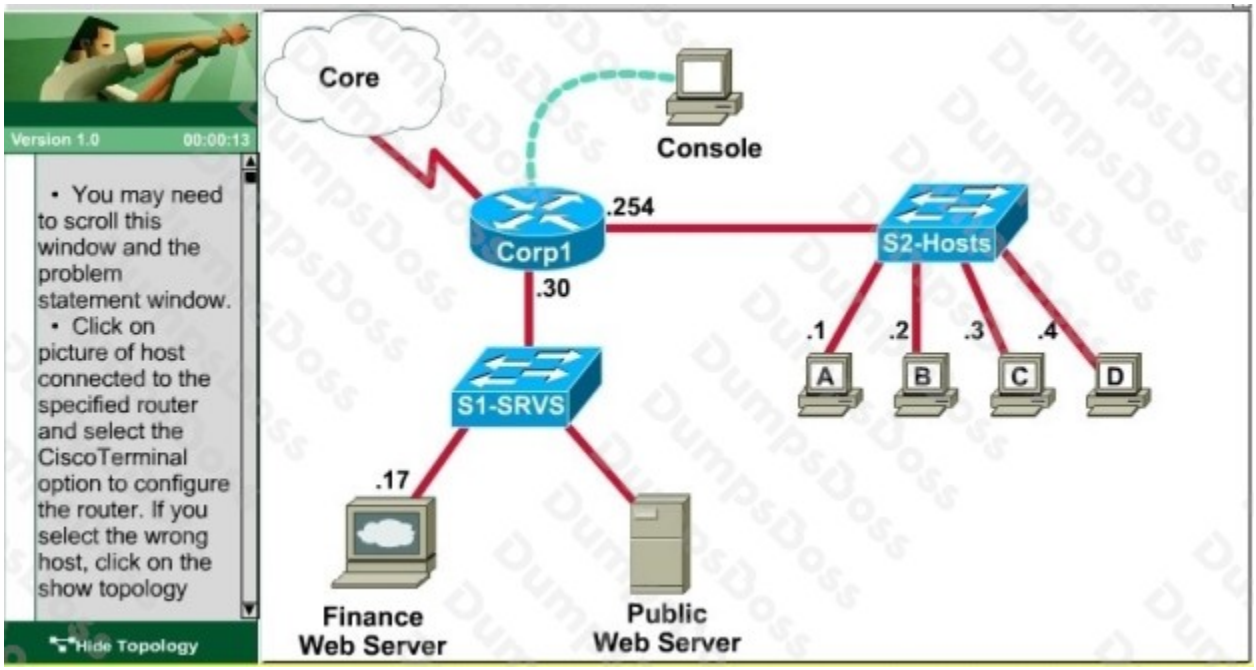
- host B 192.168.125.2

- host C 192.168.125.3

- host D 192.168.125.4

- The Finance Web Server has been assigned an address of 172.22.109.17

- The Public Web Server in the Server LAN has been assigned an address of 172.22.109.18.



ANSWER: See explanation

Explanation:

We should create an access-list and apply it to the interface that is connected to the Server LAN because it can filter out traffic from both S2 and Core networks. To see which interface this is, use the “show ip int brief” command:

```
Corp1#show ip int brief
Interface              IP-Address      OK? Method Status                Protocol
Fastethernet0/0        192.168.125.254 YES manual   up                    up
Fastethernet0/1        172.22.109.30   YES manual   up                    up
Serial0/0              192.168.94.65   YES manual   up                    up
Corp1#
```

From this, we know that the servers are located on the fa0/1 interface, so we will place our numbered access list here in the outbound direction.

Corp1#configure terminal

Our access-list needs to allow host C – 192.168.125.3 to the Finance Web Server 172.22.109.17 via HTTP (port 80), so our first line is this: Corp1(config)#access-list 100 permit tcp host 192.168.125.3 host 172.22.109.17 eq 80

Then, our next two instructions are these:

- Other types of access from host C to the Finance Web Server should be blocked.

- All access from hosts in the Core or local LAN to the Finance Web Server should be blocked.

This can be accomplished with one command (which we need to do as our ACL needs to be no more than 3 lines long), blocking all other access to the finance web server:

Corp1(config)#access-list 100 deny ip any host 172.22.109.17

Our last instruction is to allow all hosts in the Core and on the local LAN access to the Public Web Server (172.22.109.18)

Corp1(config)#access-list 100 permit ip host 172.22.109.18 any

Finally, apply this access-list to Fa0/1 interface (outbound direction)

Corp1(config)#interface fa0/1

Corp1(config-if)#ip access-group 100 out

Notice: We have to apply the access-list to Fa0/1 interface (not Fa0/0 interface) so that the access-list can filter traffic coming from both the LAN and the Core networks.

To verify, just click on host C to open its web browser. In the address box type http://172.22.109.17 to check if you are allowed to access Finance Web Server or not. If your configuration is correct then you can access it.

Click on other hosts (A, B and D) and check to make sure you can't access Finance Web Server from these hosts. Then, repeat to make sure they can reach the public server at 172.22.109.18. Finally, save the configuration

Corp1(config-if)#end

Corp1#copy running-config startup-config

QUESTION NO: 13

Which three statements about IPv6 address fd14:920b:f83d:4079::/64 are true? (Choose three)

A. The subnet ID is 14920bf83d

B. The subnet ID is 4079

C. The global ID is 14920bf83d

D. The address is a link-local address

E. The global ID is 4079

F. The address is a unique local address

ANSWER: B C F

QUESTION NO: 14

On which combinations 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

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Standard ACL's only examine the source IP address/mask to determine if a match is made. Extended ACL's examine the source and destination address, as well as port information.

QUESTION NO: 15

What are two security appliances that can be installed in a network? (Choose two.)

A. ATM

B. IDS

C. IOS

D. IOX

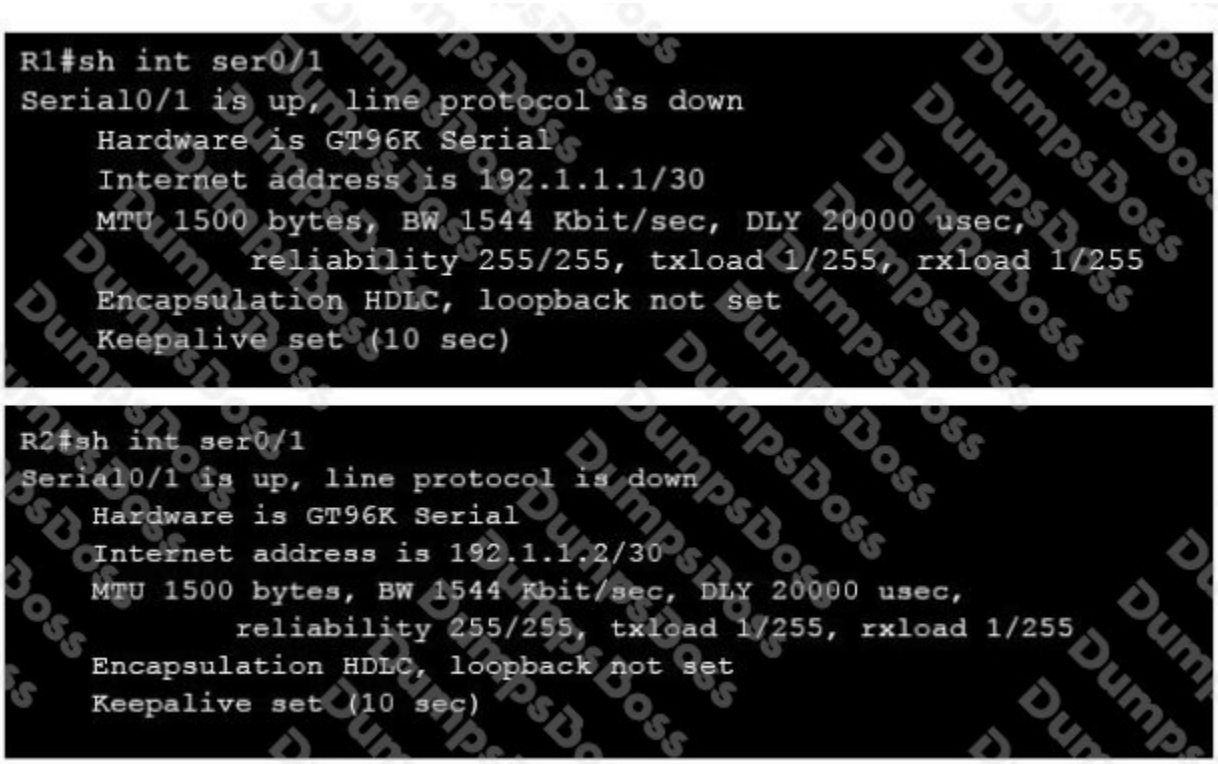
E. IPS

F. SDM

ANSWER: B E

QUESTION NO: 16

Refer to the exhibit. A network technician is unable to ping from R1 to R2. What will help correct the problem?



A. Ensure that the serial cable is correctly plugged in to the interfaces.

B. Apply the clock rate 56000 configuration command to the serial0/1 interface of R1.

C. Configure the serial0/1 interfaces on R1 and R2 with the no shutdown command.

D. Change the address of the serial0/1 interface of R1 to 192.1.1.4.

E. Change the subnet masks of both interfaces to 255.255.255.240.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 17

Which command must you enter to configure a DHCP relay?

A. ip dhcp relay

B. ip address dhcp

C. ip helper-address

D. ip dhcp pool

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 18

Which statement about DHCP snooping is true?

A. it can be configured on switches and routers.

B. It uses DHCPDiscover packets to identify DHCP servers.

C. It blocks traffic from DHCP servers on untrusted interfaces.

D. It allows packets from untrusted ports if their source MAC address is found in the binding table.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 19 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

Instructions

To configure a router click on the console host icon in the topology.

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.

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.

Console access is available to switches SW1, SW2 and SW3.

The console password configured on router HQ is cisco.

(Console cable connected between PC and HQ.)

Devices configurations are saved automatically and saving configurations is not required.

You work as a network engineer for SASCOM Network Ltd company. On router HQ, a provider link has been enabled and you must configure an IPv6 default route on HQ and make sure that this route is advertised in IPv6 OSPF process. Also, you must troubleshoot another issue. The router HQ is not forming an IPv6 OSPF neighbor relationship with router BR.

Topology Details

Two routers HQ and BR are connected via serial links.

Router HQ has interface Ethernet0/1 connected to the provider cloud and interface Ethernet0/0 connected to RA1.

Router BR has interface Ethernet0/0 connected to another router RA2.

IPv6 Routing Details

All routers are running IPv6 OSPF routing with process ID number 100. Refer to the topology diagram for information about the OSPF areas. The Loopback 0 IPv4 access is the OSPF router ID on each router.

Configuration requirements

- Configure IPv6 default route on router HQ with default gateway as 2001:DB8:B:B1B2::1
- Verify by pinging provider test IPv6 address 2001:DB8:0:1111::1 after configuring default route on HQ.
- Make sure that the default route is advertised in IPv6 OSPF on router HQ. This default route should be advertised only when HQ has a default route in its routing table.
- Router HQ is not forming IPv6 OSPF neighbor with BR. You must troubleshoot and resolve this issue.

Special Note: To gain the maximum numbers of points, you must complete the necessary configurations and fix IPv6 OSPF neighbor issue with router BR. IPv6 OSPFv3 must be configured without using address families. Do not change the IPv6 OSPF process ID.

ANSWER: See explanation below.

Explanation:

Requirement (1): Configure IPv6 default route on router HQ with default gateway as 2001:DB8:B:B1B2::1. HQ(config)# ipv6 unicast routing

HQ(config)# ipv6 route 0::/0 2001:DB8:B:B1B2::1

Requirement (2): Verify by pinging provider test IPv6 address 2001:DB8:0:1111::1 after configuring default route on HQ.

HQ# ping 2001:DB8:0:1111::1

!!!!!

Requirement (3): Make sure that the default route is advertised in IPv6 router HQ. This default route should be advertised only when HQ has a default route in its routing table.

|Here you must advertise the default route in IPv6 OSPF on HQ|

HQ(config) # ipv6 router ospf 100

HQ(config-rtr) # default-information originate always HQ(config) # exit

Requirement (4): Router HQ is not forming IPv6 OSPF neighbor with BR. You must troubleshoot and resolve this issue.

1. Verify the OSPFv3 advertise on Serial 1/0 using the show run command:

HQ#show run

!

interface serial1/0

!

Note: Interface Serial 1/0 missing OSPFv3 advertise 2. Advertise the OSPFv3 on Serial 1/0:

HQ(config) # interface serial 1/0 HQ(config-if) # ipv6 ospf 100 area 0 3. Verify after OSPFv3 advertise:

HQ#show run

!

interface serial1/0 IPV6 OSPF 100 area 0

!

Finally: Save the configuration

HQ# copy running-config startup-config

Make sure that the default route is advertised:

|Here you must advertise the default route in IPv6 OSPF on HQ|

HQ(config) # ipv6 router ospf 100

HQ(config-rtr) # default-information originate always

HQ(config) # exit

Requirement (4): Router HQ is not forming IPv6 OSPF neighbor with BR. You must troubleshoot and resolve this issue.

1. Verify the OSPFv3 advertise on Serial 1/0 using the show run command: Note: Interface Serial 1/0 missing OSPFv3 advertise 2. Advertise the OSPFv3 on Serial 1/0:

HQ(config) # interface serial 1/0

HQ(config-if) # ipv6 ospf 100 area 0 3. Verify after OSPFv3 advertise:

Finally: Save the configuration

HQ# copy running-config startup-config

QUESTION NO: 20

In which two formats can the IPv6 address fd15:0db8:0000:0000:0700:0003:400F:572B be written? (Choose two.)

A. fd15:0db8:0000:0000:700:3:400F:572B

B. fd15::db8:0000::700:3:400F:572B

C. fd15:db8:0::700:3:4F:572B

D. fd15:0db8::7:3:4F:572B

E. fd15:db8::700:3:400F:572B

ANSWER: A E