



# 100-101<sup>Q&As</sup>

CCNA Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices 1 (ICND1)

## Pass Cisco 100-101 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/100-101.html>

100% Passing Guarantee  
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Cisco  
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





### QUESTION 1

This topology contains 3 routers and 1 switch. Complete the topology.

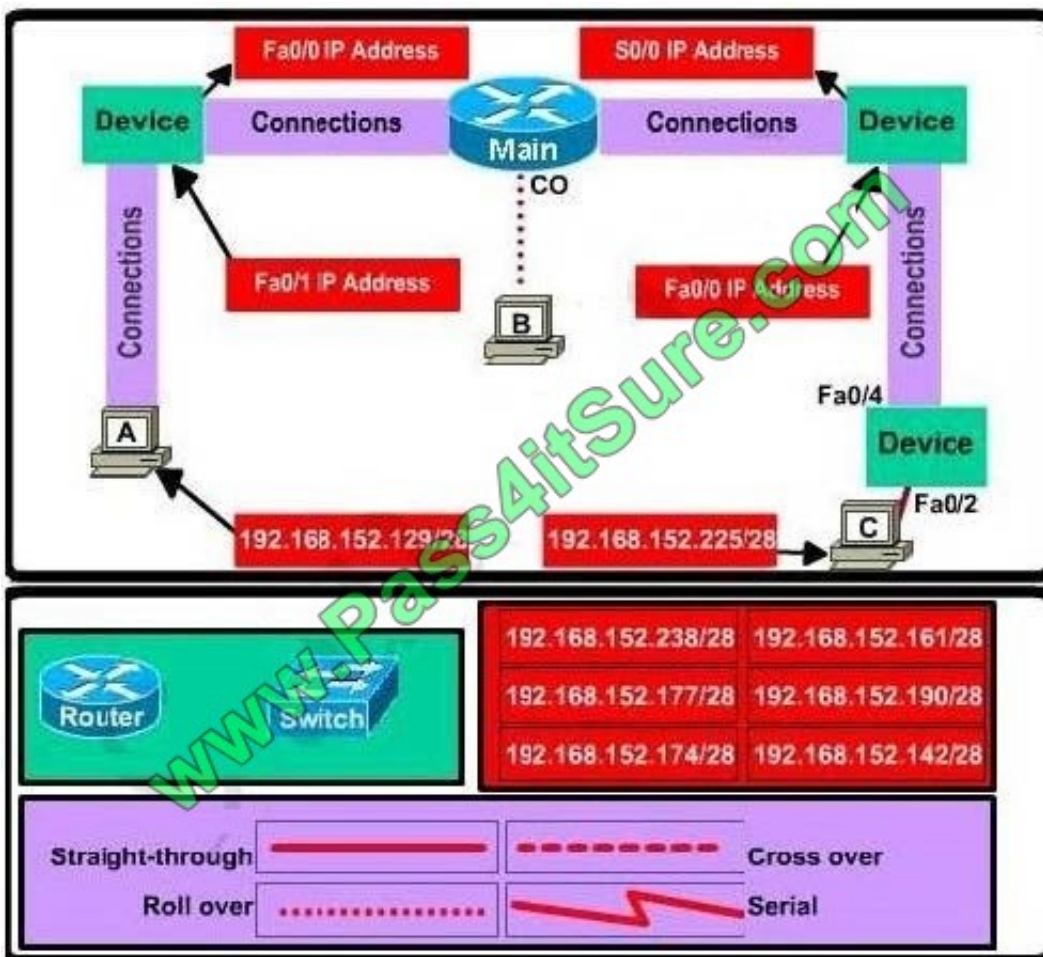
Drag the appropriate device icons to the labeled Device. Drag the appropriate connections to the locations labeled Connections. Drag the appropriate IP addresses to the locations labeled IP address.

(Hint: use the given host addresses and Main router information)

To remove a device or connection, drag it away from the topology.

Use information gathered from the Main router to complete the configuration of any additional routers.

No passwords are required to access the Main router. The config terminal command has been disabled for the HQ router. The router does not require any configuration.



Configure each additional router with the following:

Configure the interfaces with the correct IP address and enable the interfaces.

Set the password to allow console access to consolepw

Set the password to allow telnet access to telnetpw



Set the password to allow privilege mode access to privpw

Note.

Because routes are not being added to the configurations, you will not be able to ping through the internetwork.

All devices have cable autosensing capabilities disabled.

All hosts are PC

Correct Answer: Specify appropriate devices and drag them on the "Device" boxes For the device at the bottom-right box, we notice that it has 2 interfaces Fa0/2 and Fa0/4; moreover the link connects the PC on the right with the device on

the bottom-right is a straightthrough link -> it is a switch

The question stated that this topology contains 3 routers and 1 switch -> two other devices are routers Place them on appropriate locations as following:



Host D and host E will be automatically added after placing two routers. Click on them to access neighboring routers

Specify appropriate connections between these devices:

- + The router on the left is connected with the Main router through FastEthernet interfaces: use a crossover cable
- + The router on the right is connected with the Main router through Serial interfaces: use a serial cable
- + The router on the right and the Switch: use a straight-through cable
- + The router on the left and the computer: use a crossover cable

To remember which type of cable you should use, follow these tips:

- To connect two serial interfaces of 2 routers we use serial cable
- To specify when we use crossover cable or straight-through cable, we should remember:



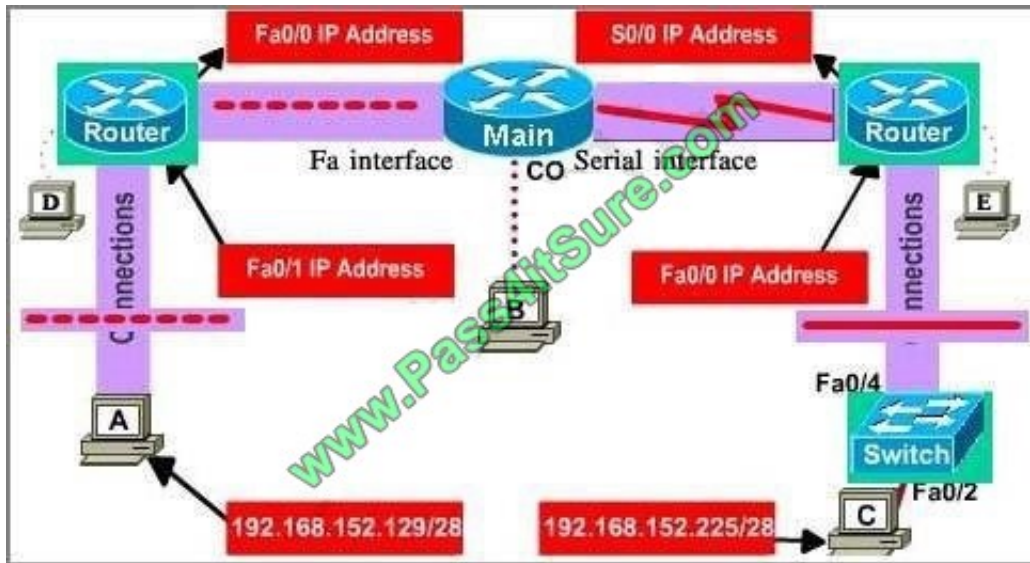
Group 1: Router, Host, Server

Group 2: Hub, Switch

One device in group 1 + One device in group 2: use straight-through cable

Two devices in the same group: use crossover cable

For example, we use straight-through cable to connect switch to router, switch to host, hub to host, hub to server... and we use crossover cable to connect switch to switch, switch to hub, router to router, host to host... )



Assign appropriate IP addresses for interfaces:

From Main router, use show running-config command.

```

Main#show running-config
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.152.177 255.255.255.240
!
interface Serial0/0
 ip address 192.168.152.161 255.255.255.240
 clockrate 64000
<output omitted>

```

(Notice that you may see different IP addresses in the real CCNA exam, the ones shown above are just used for demonstration)

From the output we learned that the ip address of Fa0/0 interface of the Main router is 192.168.152.177/28. This address belongs to a subnetwork which has:

Increment: 16 (/28 = 255.255.255.240 or 1111 1111.1111 1111.1111 1111.1111 0000)

Network address: 192.168.152.176 (because 176 = 16 \* 11 and 176

Broadcast address: 192.168.152.191 (because 191 = 176 + 16 - 1)



And we can pick up an ip address from the list that belongs to this subnetwork: 192.168.152.190

and assign it to the Fa0/0 interface the router on the left

Use the same method for interface Serial0/0 with an ip address of 192.168.152.161

Increment: 16

Network address: 192.168.152.160 (because  $160 = 16 * 10$  and 160)

Broadcast address: 192.168.152.175 (because  $176 = 160 + 16 - 1$ )

-> and we choose 192.168.152.174 for Serial0/0 interface of the router on the right

Interface Fa0/1 of the router on the left

IP (of the computer on the left) : 192.168.152.129/28

Increment: 16

Network address: 192.168.152.128 (because  $128 = 16 * 8$  and 128)

Broadcast address: 192.168.152.143 (because  $144 = 128 + 16 - 1$ )

-> we choose 192.168.152.142 from the list

Interface Fa0/0 of the router on the right

IP (of the computer on the left) : 192.168.152.225/28

Increment: 16

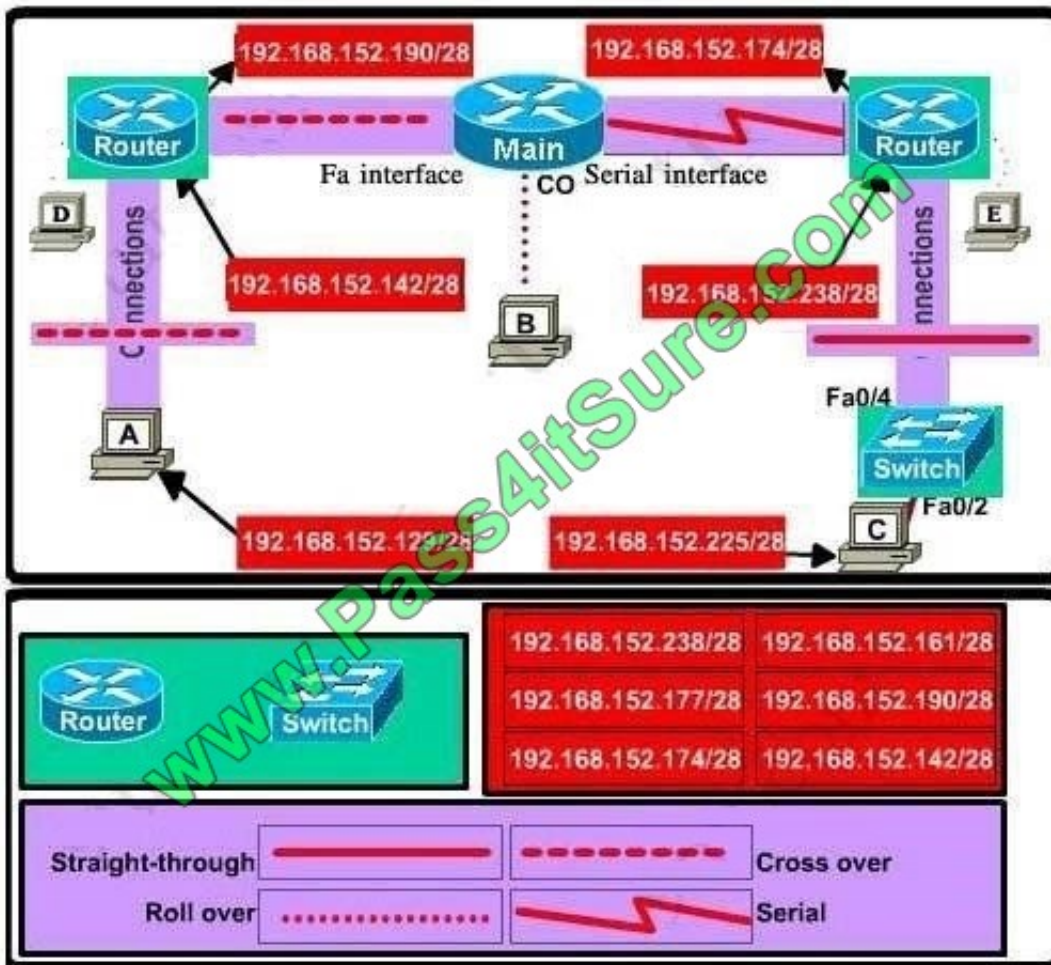
Network address: 192.168.152.224 (because  $224 = 16 * 14$  and 224)

Broadcast address: 192.168.152.239 (because  $240 = 224 + 16 - 1$ )

-> we choose 192.168.152.238 from the list

Let's have a look at the picture below to summarize

Configure two routers on the left and right with these commands:



Router1 = router on the left

Assign appropriate IP addresses to Fa0/0 and Fa0/1 interfaces:

```
Router1>enable
```

```
Router1#configure terminal
```

```
Router1(config)#interface fa0/0
```

```
Router1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.152.190 255.255.255.240
```

```
Router1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
Router1(config-if)#interface fa0/1
```

```
Router1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.152.142 255.255.255.240
```

```
Router1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Set passwords (configure on two routers)

+ Console password:

```
Router1(config-if)#exit
```



Router1(config)#line console 0

Router1(config-line)#password consolepw

Router1(config-line)#login

Router1(config-line)#exit

+ Telnet password:

Router1(config)#line vty 0 4

Router1(config-line)#password telnetpw

Router1(config-line)#login

Router1(config-line)#exit

+ Privilege mode password:

Router1(config)#enable password privpw

Save the configuration:

Router1(config)#exit

Router1#copy running-config startup-config

Configure IP addresses of Router2 (router on the right)

Router2>enable

Router2#configure terminal

Router2(config)#interface fa0/0

Router2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.152.238 255.255.255.240

Router2(config-if)#no shutdown

Router2(config-if)#interface serial0/0

Router2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.152.174 255.255.255.240

Router2(config-if)#no shutdown and set console, telnet and privilege mode passwords for

Router2 as we did for Router1, remember to save the configuration when you finished

---

## QUESTION 2

Which command can you use to manually assign a static IPV6 address to a router interface?

A. ipv6 address PREFIX\_1::1/64

B. ipv6 autoconfig 2001:db8:2222:7272::72/64



C. ipv6 autoconfig

D. ipv6 address 2001:db8:2222:7272::72/64

Correct Answer: D

---

### QUESTION 3

What information can be used by a router running a link-state protocol 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

Correct Answer: AC

Reference 1:

<http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=24090andseqNum=4>

Link state protocols, sometimes called shortest path first or distributed database protocols, are built around a well-known algorithm from graph theory, E. W. Dijkstra's shortest path algorithm.

Examples of link state routing protocols are:

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) for IP

The ISO's Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) for CLNS and IP DEC's DNA Phase V Novell's NetWare Link Services Protocol (NLSP)

Although link state protocols are rightly considered more complex than distance vector protocols, the basic functionality is not complex at all:

1.

Each router establishes a relationship--an adjacency--with each of its neighbors.

2.

Each router sends link state advertisements (LSAs), some

3.





Each router stores a copy of all the LSAs it has seen in a database. If all works well, the databases in all routers should be identical.

4.

The completed topological database, also called the link state database, describes a graph of the internetwork. Using the Dijkstra algorithm, each router calculates the shortest path to each network and enters this information into the route table. OSPF Tutorial <http://www.9tut.com/ospf-routing-protocol-tutorial>

---

#### QUESTION 4

What are two benefits of using a single OSPF area network design? (Choose two.)

- A. It is less CPU intensive for routers in the single area.
- B. It reduces the types of LSAs that are generated.
- C. It removes the need for virtual links.
- D. It increases LSA response times.
- E. It reduces the number of required OSPF neighbor adjacencies.

Correct Answer: BC

---

#### QUESTION 5

Which statements are true regarding ICMP packets? (Choose two.)

- A. They acknowledge receipt of TCP segments.
- B. They guarantee datagram delivery.
- C. TRACERT uses ICMP packets.
- D. They are encapsulated within IP datagrams.
- E. They are encapsulated within UDP datagrams.

Correct Answer: CD

Ping may be used to find out whether the local machines are connected to the network or whether a remote site is reachable. This tool is a common network tool for determining the network connectivity which uses ICMP protocol instead of TCP/IP and UDP/IP. This protocol is usually associated with the network management tools which provide network information to network administrators, such as ping and traceroute (the later also uses the UDP/IP protocol). ICMP is quite different from the TCP/IP and UDP/IP protocols. No source and destination ports are included in its packets. Therefore, usual packet-filtering rules for TCP/IP and UDP/IP are not applicable. Fortunately, a special "signature" known as the packet's Message type is included for denoting the purposes of the ICMP packet. Most commonly used message types are namely, 0, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, and 12 which represent echo reply, destination unreachable, source quench, redirect, echo request, time exceeded, and parameter problem respectively. In the ping service, after receiving the ICMP "echo request" packet from the source location, the destination



### QUESTION 6

Which two options will help to solve the problem of a network that is suffering a broadcast storm? (Choose two.)

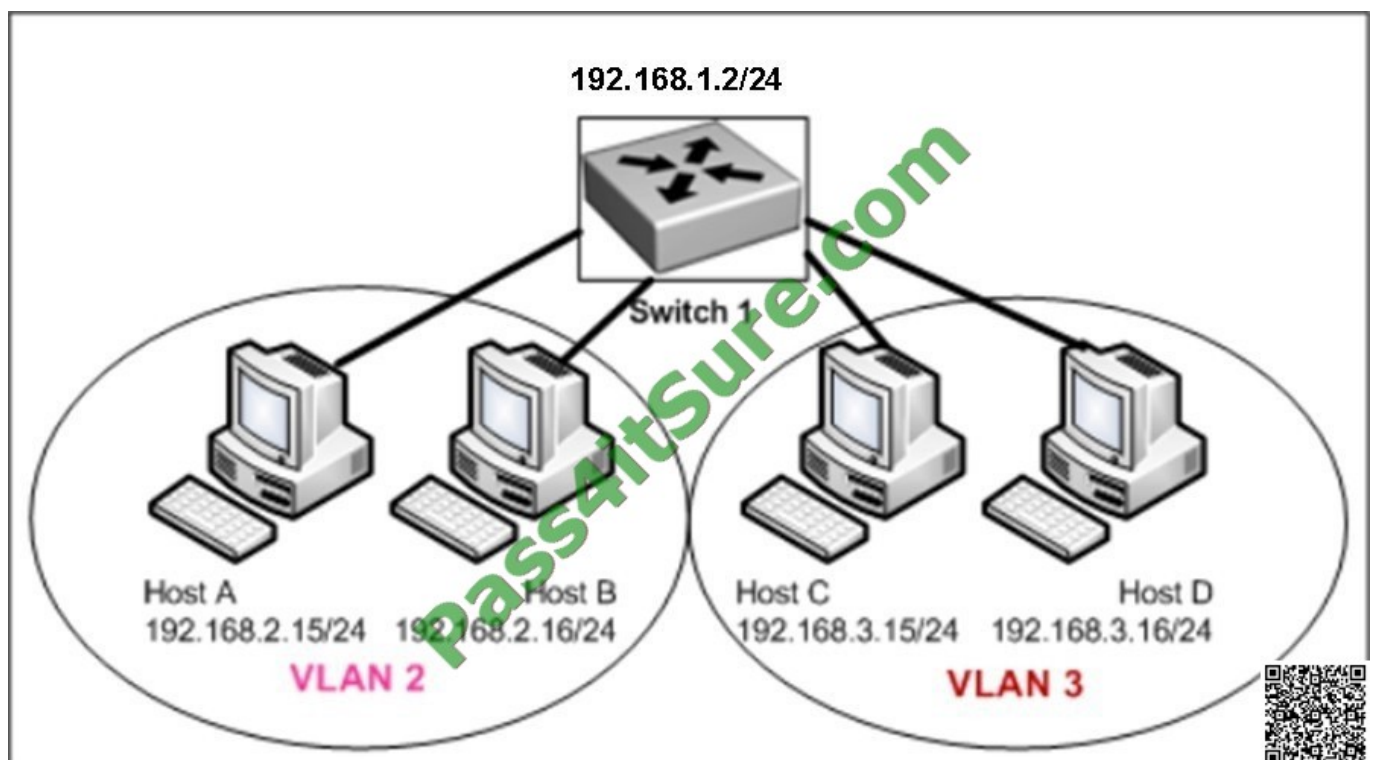
- A. a bridge
- B. a router
- C. a hub
- D. a Layer 3 switch
- E. an access point

Correct Answer: BD

Routers and layer 3 switches will not propagate broadcast traffic beyond the local segment, so the use of these devices is the best method for eliminating broadcast storms.

### QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.



Host A can communicate with Host B but not with Hosts C or D. How can the network administrator solve this problem?

- A. Configure Hosts C and D with IP addresses in the 192.168.2.0 network.
- B. Install a router and configure a route to route between VLANs 2 and 3.



- C. Install a second switch and put Hosts C and D on that switch while Hosts A and B remain on the original switch.
- D. Enable the VLAN trunking protocol on the switch.

Correct Answer: B

Two VLANs require a router in between otherwise they cannot communicate through a simple switch mechanism

### QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.

RouterA# show ip route

Codes: 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

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 172.16.1.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1

10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 10.255.255.200 is directly connected, Serial0/0

S\* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0/0

RouterA#



The output is from a router in a large enterprise. From the output, determine the role of the router.

- A. A Core router.
- B. The HQ Internet gateway router.
- C. The WAN router at the central site.
- D. Remote stub router at a remote site.

Correct Answer: D

### QUESTION 9

When configuring NAT, the Internet interface is considered to be what?

- A. local



- B. inside
- C. global
- D. outside

Correct Answer: D

Network address translation or NAT requires the Internet to be considered as an outside interface else it won't serve the purpose it intends to.

### QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the simplest way to configure routing between the regional office network 10.89.0.0/20 and the corporate network?

- A. `router1(config)#ip route 10.89.0.0 255.255.240.0 10.89.16.2`
- B. `router2(config)#ip route 10.89.3.0 255.255.0.0 10.89.16.2`
- C. `router1(config)#ip route 10.89.0.0 255.255.240.0 10.89.16.1`
- D. `router2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.89.16.1`

Correct Answer: D

The fourth command makes it possible for all hosts beyond R2 and all hosts beyond R1 to interact with each other, hence it is the most simplest technique.

### QUESTION 11

Which statement describes the process ID that is used to run OSPF on a router?

- A. It is globally significant and is used to represent the AS number.
- B. It is locally significant and is used to identify an instance of the OSPF database.
- C. It is globally significant and is used to identify OSPF stub areas.



D. It is locally significant and must be the same throughout an area.

Correct Answer: B

---

#### QUESTION 12

What command sequence will configure a router to run OSPF and add network 10.1.1.0 /24 to area 0?

A. router ospf area 0 network 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 area 0

B. router ospf network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255

C. router ospf 1 network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

D. router ospf area 0 network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

E. router ospf network 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 area 0

F. router ospf 1 network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255

Correct Answer: C

[100-101 Practice Test](#)

[100-101 Exam Questions](#)

[100-101 Braindumps](#)



To Read the [Whole Q&As](#), please purchase the [Complete Version](#) from [Our website](#).

## Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success

100% Money Back Guarantee

365 Days Free Update

Instant Download After Purchase

24x7 Customer Support

Average 99.9% Success Rate

More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide

Multi-Platform capabilities - [Windows](#), [Mac](#), [Android](#), [iPhone](#), [iPod](#), [iPad](#), [Kindle](#)

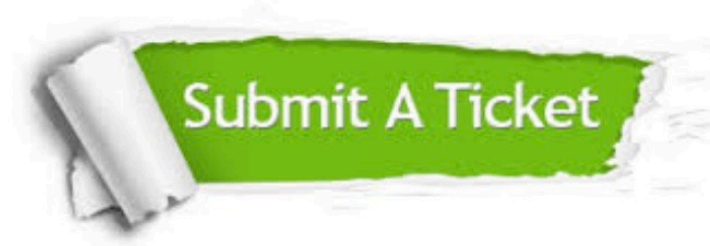
We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications. You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/allproducts>

## Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.

To update a previously submitted ticket:



 <p><b>One Year Free Update</b> Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email.</p>	 <p><b>Money Back Guarantee</b> To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase.</p>	 <p><b>Security &amp; Privacy</b> We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information &amp; peace of mind.</p>
---	---	--

Any charges made through this site will appear as Global Simulators Limited.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Copyright © pass4itsure, All Rights Reserved.