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**QUESTION 1**

What are two enhancements that OSPFv3 supports over OSPFv2? (Choose two.)

- A. It requires the use of ARP.
- B. It can support multiple IPv6 subnets on a single link.
- C. It supports up to 2 instances of OSPFv3 over a common link.
- D. It routes over links rather than over networks.

Correct Answer: BD

Here is a list of the differences between OSPFv2 and OSPFv3:

They use different address families (OSPFv2 is for IPv4-only, OSPFv3 can be used for IPv6-only or both protocols)
OSPFv3 introduces new LSA types
OSPFv3 has different packet format
OSPFv3 uses different flooding scope bits (U/S2/S1)
OSPFv3 adjacencies are formed over link-local IPv6 communications
OSPFv3 runs per-link rather than per-subnet
OSPFv3 supports multiple instances on a single link, Interfaces can have multiple IPv6 addresses
OSPFv3 uses multicast addresses FF02::5 (all OSPF routers), FF02::6 (all OSPF DRs)
OSPFv3 Neighbor Authentication done with IPsec (AH)
OSPFv2 Router ID (RID) must be manually configured, still a 32-bit number

Reference: <http://www.networkworld.com/article/2225270/cisco-subnet/ospfv3-for-ipv4-and-ipv6.html>

QUESTION 2

In which circumstance is static routing most useful?

- A. on a stub network
- B. on a network with frequent routing changes
- C. on a network that experiences frequent link failures
- D. on a large network that must share routes quickly between routers

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

When a router undergoes the exchange protocol within OSPF, in what order does it pass through each state?

- A. exstart state > loading state > exchange state > full state
- B. exstart state > exchange state > loading state > full state
- C. exstart state > full state > loading state > exchange state
- D. loading state > exchange state > full state > exstart state



Correct Answer: B

When OSPF adjacency is formed, a router goes through several state changes before it becomes fully adjacent with its neighbor. Those states are defined in the OSPF RFC 2328, section 10.1. The states are (in order) Down, Attempt, Init, 2Way, Exstart, Exchange, Loading, and Full.

Reference: <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13685-13.html>

QUESTION 4

Which two statements about 1000BASE-T UTP cable are true? (Choose two)

- A. It uses four wires
- B. It uses four wire pairs
- C. It is most appropriate for installations up to 1000 feet in length
- D. It is most appropriate for installations up to 1000 meters in length
- E. Both ends of the cable can transmit and receive simultaneously

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Switch# show ip interface brief
Interface      IP-Address OK? Method Status Protocol
Vlan 1        172.19.1.250 Yes manual up up
FastEthernet0/1 unassigned Yes unset up up
FastEthernet0/2 unassigned Yes unset up up
FastEthernet0/3 unassigned Yes unset up up
<output omitted>
  
```

The network administrator normally establishes a Telnet session with the switch from host

A. However, host A is unavailable. The administrator's attempt to telnet to the switch from host B fails, but pings to the



other two hosts are successful. What is the issue?

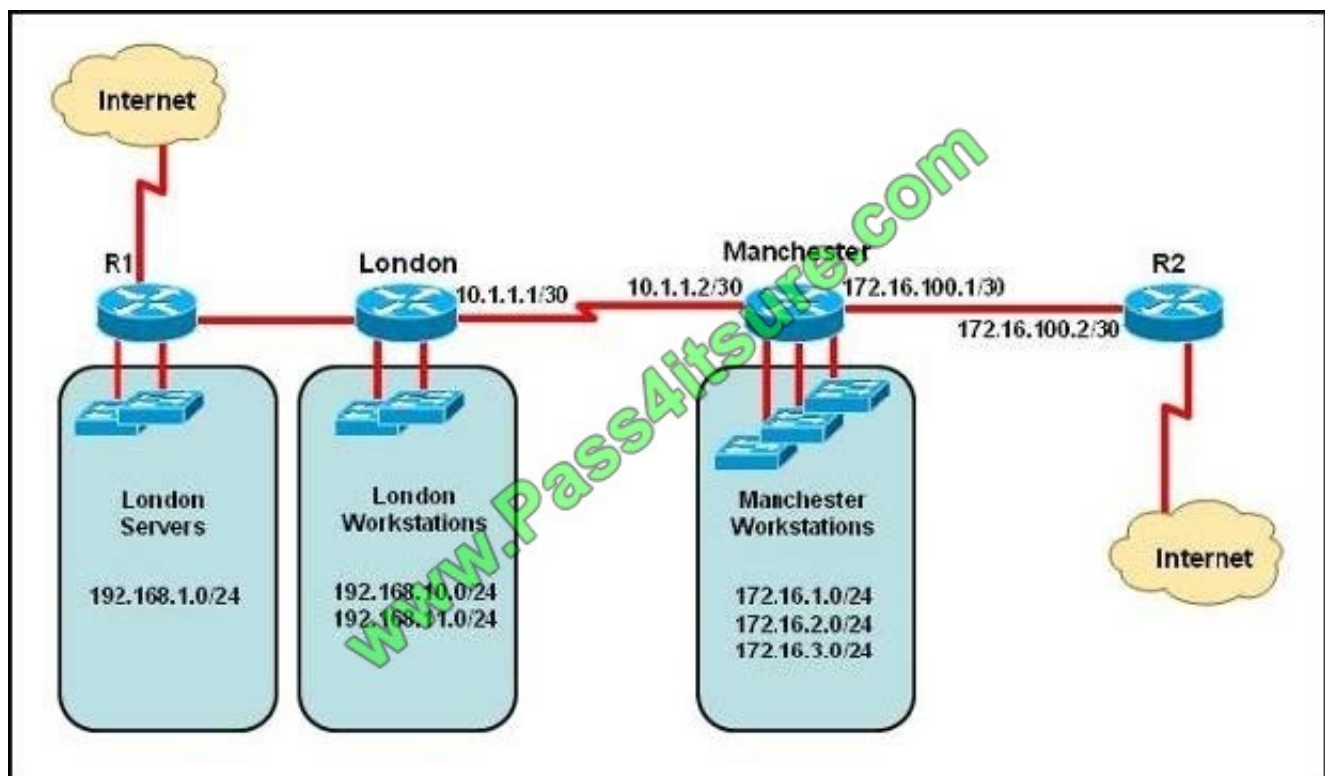
- B. Host B and the switch need to be in the same subnet.
- C. The switch interface connected to the router is down.
- D. Host B needs to be assigned an IP address in VLAN 1.
- E. The switch needs an appropriate default gateway assigned.
- F. The switch interfaces need the appropriate IP addresses assigned.

Correct Answer: E

Ping was successful from host B to other hosts because of intervlan routing configured on router. But to manage switch via telnet the VLAN32 on the switch needs to be configured interface vlan32 along with ip address and its appropriate default-gateway address. Since VLAN1 interface is already configure on switch Host A was able to telnet switch.

QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator must establish a route by which London workstations can forward traffic to the Manchester workstations. What is the simplest way to accomplish this?

- A. Configure a dynamic routing protocol on London to advertise all routes to Manchester.
- B. Configure a dynamic routing protocol on London to advertise summarized routes to Manchester.
- C. Configure a dynamic routing protocol on Manchester to advertise a default route to the London router.



D. Configure a static default route on London with a next hop of 10.1.1.1.

E. Configure a static route on London to direct all traffic destined for 172.16.0.0/22 to 10.1.1.2.

F. Configure Manchester to advertise a static default route to London.

Correct Answer: E

This static route will allow for communication to the Manchester workstations and it is better to use this more specific route than a default route as traffic destined to the Internet will then not go out the London Internet connection.

QUESTION 7

The following have already been configured on the router:

The basic router configuration

The appropriate interfaces have been configured for NAT inside and NAT outside.

The appropriate static routes have also been configured (since the company will be a stub network, no routing protocol will be required)

All passwords have been temporarily set to "cisco".

The task is to complete the NAT configuration using all IP addresses assigned by the ISP to provide Internet access for the hosts in the Weaver LAN. Functionality can be tested by clicking on the host provided for testing.

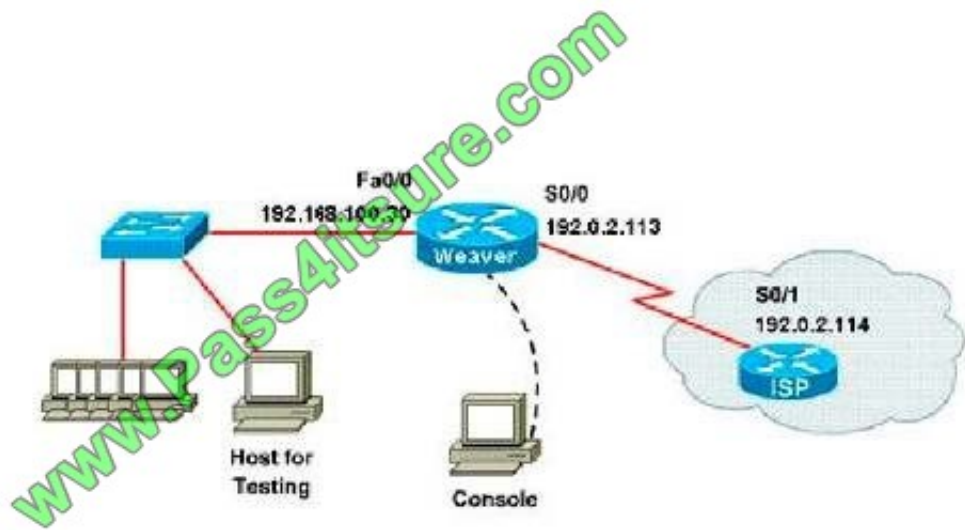
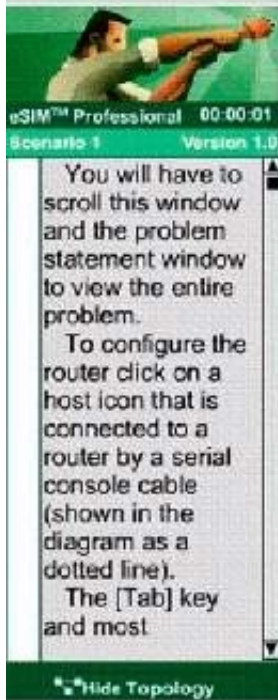
Configuration information:

router name – Weaver

inside global addresses – 198.18.184.105 - 198.18.184.110/29

inside local addresses - 192.168.100.17 – 192.168.100.30/28

number of inside hosts – 14



A network associate is configuring a router for the weaver company to provide internet access. The ISP has provided the company six public IP addresses of 198.18.184.105 198.18.184.110. The company has 14 hosts that need to access the internet simultaneously. The hosts in the company LAN have been assigned private space addresses in the range of 192.168.100.17 – 192.168.100.30.

Correct Answer:

The company has 14 hosts that need to access the internet simultaneously but we just have 6 public IP addresses from 198.18.184.105 to 198.18.184.110/29.

Therefore we have to use NAT overload (or PAT)

Double click on the Weaver router to open it

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

First you should change the router's name to Weaver

```
Router(config)#hostname Weaver
```

Create a NAT pool of global addresses to be allocated with their netmask.

```
Weaver(config)#ip nat pool mypool 198.18.184.105 198.18.184.110 netmask 255.255.255.248
```

Create a standard access control list that permits the addresses that are to be translated.

```
Weaver(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.100.16 0.0.0.15
```

Establish dynamic source translation, specifying the access list that was defined in the prior step.



Weaver(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool mypool overload

This command translates all source addresses that pass access list 1, which means a source address from 192.168.100.17 to 192.168.100.30, into an address from the pool named mypool (the pool contains addresses from 198.18.184.105

to 198.18.184.110).

Overload keyword allows to map multiple IP addresses to a single registered IP address (many-to-one) by using different ports.

The question said that appropriate interfaces have been configured for NAT inside and NAT outside statements.

This is how to configure the NAT inside and NAT outside, just for your understanding:

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

```
Weaver(config-if)#ip nat inside
```

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

```
Weaver(config)#interface s0/0
```

```
Weaver(config-if)#ip nat
```

```
outsideWeaver(config-if)#end
```

Finally, we should save all your work with the following command:

```
Weaver#copy running-config startup-config
```

Check your configuration by going to "Host for testing" and type:

```
C :\>ping 192.0.2.114
```

The ping should work well and you will be replied from 192.0.2.114

QUESTION 8

Under normal operations, Cisco recommends that you configure switchports on which VLAN?

- A. on any VLAN except the default VLAN
- B. on the management VLAN
- C. on the native VLAN
- D. on the default VLAN

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 9**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
FastEthernet0/3:
Port state      = 1
Channel group  = 2
Port-channel    = Po2
Port index      = 0
Mode            = Passive
GC              = -
Load            = 0x00
Gechange       =
Pseudo port-channel = Po2
Protocol        = LACP
```

What set of commands was configured on interface Fa0/3 to produce the given output?

- A. interface FastEthernet 0/3 channel-group 1 mode desirable switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q switchport mode trunk
- B. interface FastEthernet 0/3 channel-group 2 mode passive switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q switchport mode trunk
- C. interface FastEthernet 0/3 channel-group 2 mode active switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q switchport mode trunk
- D. interface FastEthernet 0/3 channel-group 2 mode on switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q switchport mode trunk

Correct Answer: B

Based on the output shown, the configured channel group number was 2 and the mode used was passive, so only choice B is correct.

QUESTION 10

Which command is used to display the collection of OSPF link states?

- A. show ip ospf link-state
- B. show ip ospf lsa database
- C. show ip ospf neighbors
- D. show ip ospf database

Correct Answer: D

The "show ip ospf database" command displays the link states. Here is an example:

Here is the lsa database on R2.

```
R2#show ip ospf database
```

```
OSPF Router with ID (2.2.2.2) (Process ID 1)
```

```
Router Link States (Area 0)
```

```
Link ID ADV Router Age Seq# Checksum Link count
```




2.2.2.2 2.2.2.2 793 0x80000003 0x004F85 2

10.4.4.4 10.4.4.4 776 0x80000004 0x005643 1

111.111.111.111 111.111.111.111 755 0x80000005 0x0059CA 2 133.133.133.133 133.133.133.133 775 0x80000005
0x00B5B1 2 Net Link States (Area 0) Link ID ADV Router Age Seq# Checksum

10.1.1.1 111.111.111.111 794 0x80000001 0x001E8B

10.2.2.3 133.133.133.133 812 0x80000001 0x004BA9

10.4.4.1 111.111.111.111 755 0x80000001 0x007F16

10.4.4.3 133.133.133.133 775 0x80000001 0x00C31F

QUESTION 11

What is the result of issuing the frame-relay map ip 192.168.1.2 202 broadcast command?

- A. defines the destination IP address that is used in all broadcast packets on DLCI 202
- B. defines the source IP address that is used in all broadcast packets on DLCI 202
- C. defines the DLCI on which packets from the 192.168.1.2 IP address are received
- D. defines the DLCI that is used for all packets that are sent to the 192.168.1.2 IP address

Correct Answer: D

This command identifies the DLCI that should be used for all packets destined to the 192.168.1.2 address. In this case, DLCI 202 should be used.

QUESTION 12

What layer of the OSI Model is included in TCP/IP Model's INTERNET layer?

- A. Application
- B. Session
- C. Data Link
- D. Presentation
- E. Network

Correct Answer: E



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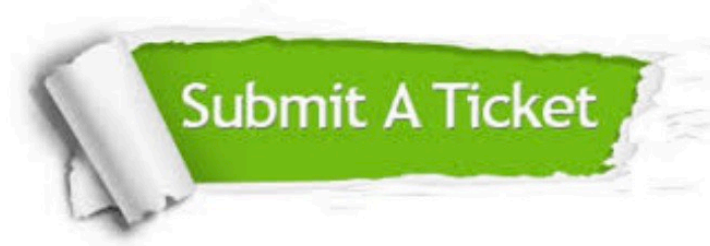
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