Cisco

200-125 Exam

Cisco CCNA Cisco Certified Network Associate CCNA (v3.0) Exam

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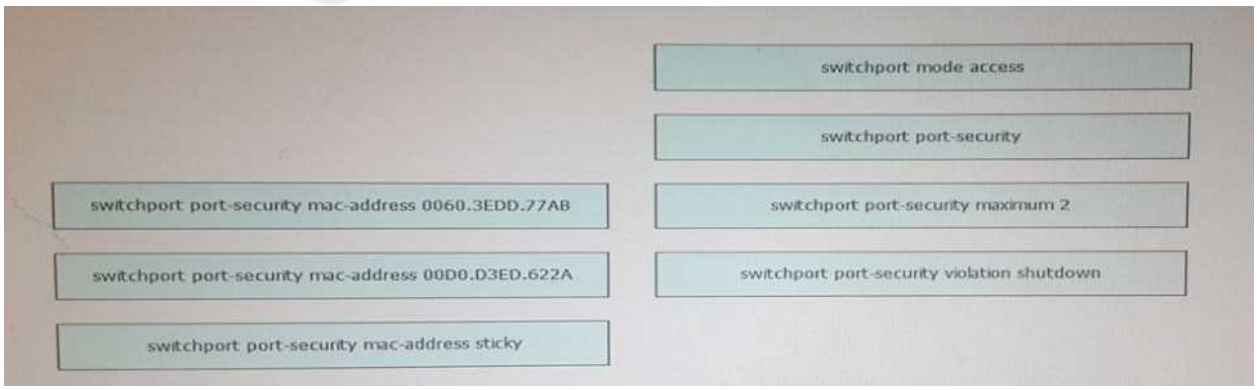
Version: 73.0

Question: 1

DRAG DROP
You are configuring a switch so that it accepts traffic from a maximum of two dynamic MAC addresses. Drag and drop the required configuration commands on the left into the correct sequence on the right. (Not all commands are used.)

Answer:



Question: 2

Which value is used to build the CAM table?

A. Source ip address
B. Destination ip address
C. Destination MAC address
D. Source MAC address

Answer: D

Question: 3

Which two circumstances can prevent two routers from establishing an EIGRP neighbor adjacency ? (Choose two.)

A. Both routers have the same router ID
B. The routers are on different subnets
C. The two routers have the same autonomous system number
D. The routers have mismatched K values.
E. An ACL is blocking traffic from multicast address 224.0.0.5.

Answer: BD

Question: 4

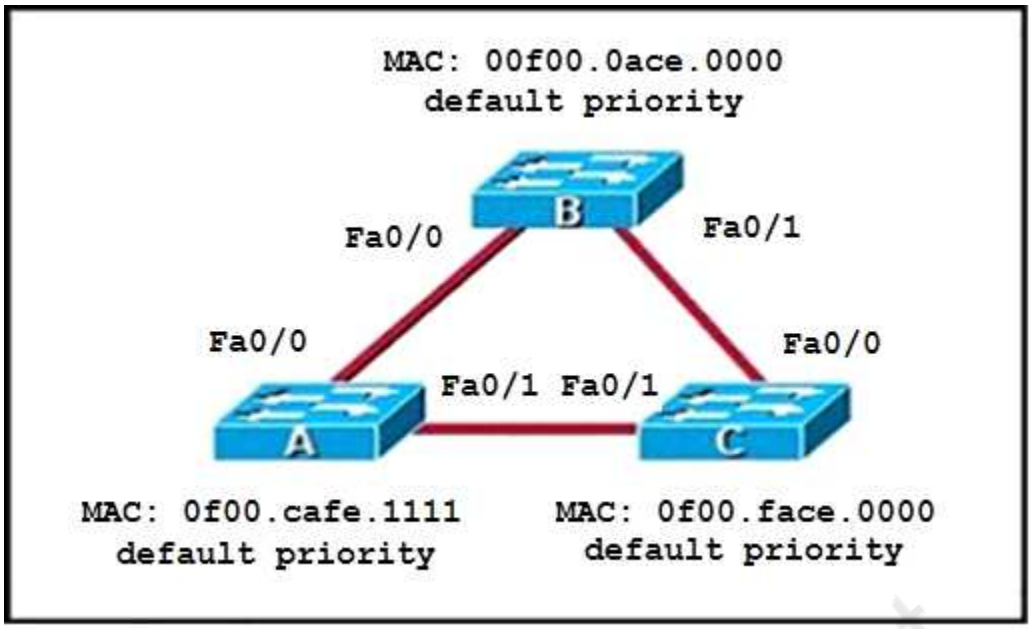
Which two steps must you perform on each device that is configured for ipv4 routing before you implement OSPFv3? (choose two)

A. configure an autonomous system number
B. configure a loopback interface
C. configure a router ID
D. enable IPv6 on an interface
E. enable IPv6 unicast routing

Answer: C, E

Question: 5

Refer to the topology shown in the exhibit.



Which three ports will be STP designated ports if all the links are operating at the same bandwidth? (Choose three.)

A. Switch A -Fa0/0
B. Switch A - Fa0/1
C. Switch B - Fa0/0
D. Switch B - Fa0/1
E. Switch C - Fa0/0
F. Switch C - Fa0/1

Answer: B, C, D

Explanation:
This question is to check the spanning tree election problem.
1. First, select the root bridge, which can be accomplished by comparing the bridge ID, the smallest will be selected. Bridge-id= bridge priority + MAC address. The three switches in the figure all have the default priority, so we should compare the MAC address, it is easy to find that SwitchB is the root bridge.
2. Select the root port on the non-root bridge, which can be completed through comparing root path cost. The smallest will be selected as the root port.
3. Next, select the Designated Port. First, compare the path cost, if the costs happen to be the same, then compare the BID, still the smallest will be selected. Each link has a DP. Based on the exhibit above, we can find DP on each link. The DP on the link between SwitchA and SwitchC is SwitchA'Fa0/1, because it has the smallest MAC address.

Question: 6

Based on the output below from SwitchB, Which Statement is True?

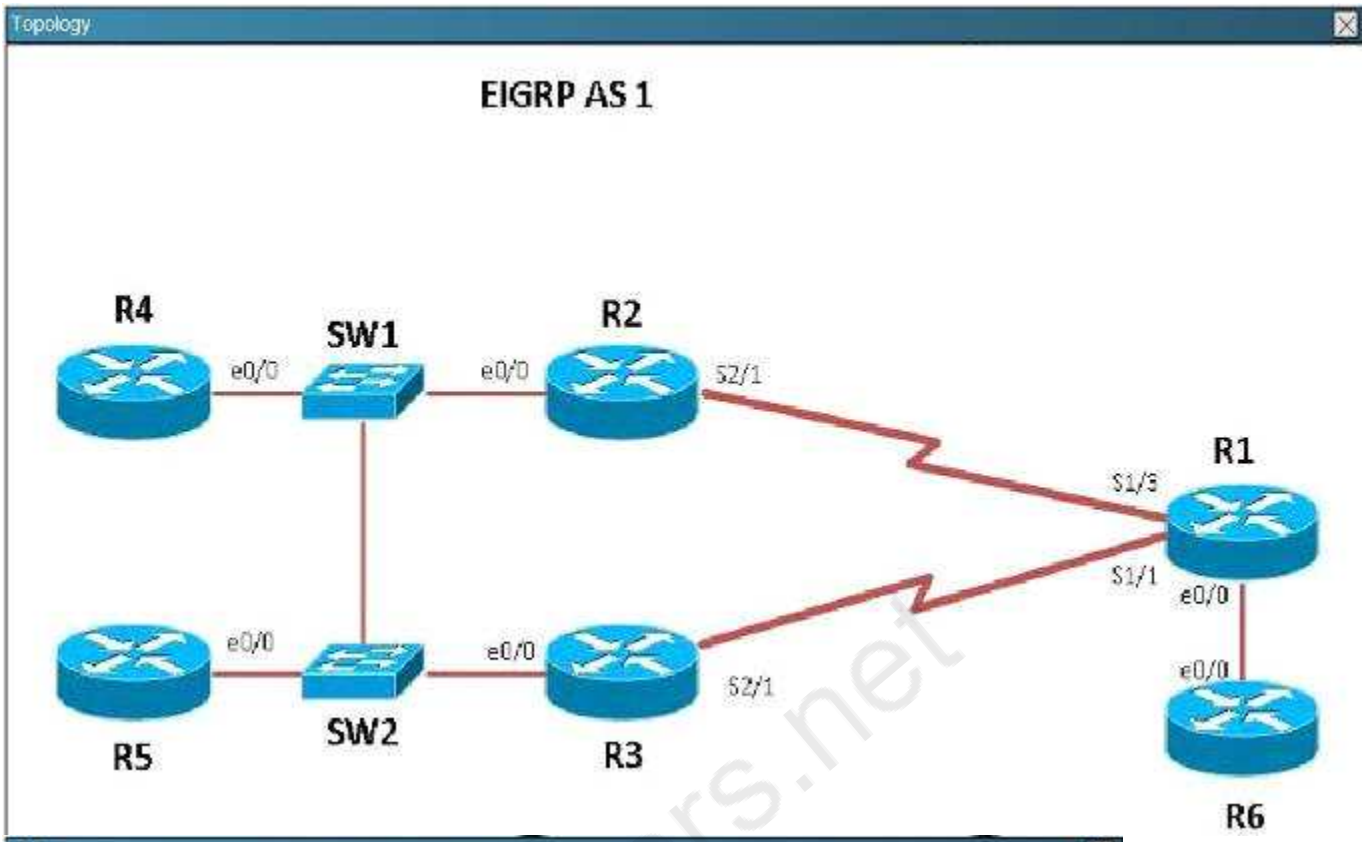
```
SwitchB# show spanning-tree vlan 40

VLAN0040
  Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
  Root ID     Priority    24596
              Address     0017.0123.4567
              Cost        38
              Port        11  (FastEthernet0/11)
              Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
  Bridge ID   Priority    28692  (priority 28652  sys-id-ext  40)
              Address     0017.596d.1580
              Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
              Aging Time  300

Interface        Role  Sts  Cost      Prio.Nbr  Type
---------------- ----- ---- --------- --------- --------
Fa0/11           Root  FWD  19        128.11    P2p
Fa0/12           Altn  BLK  19        128.11    P2p
```

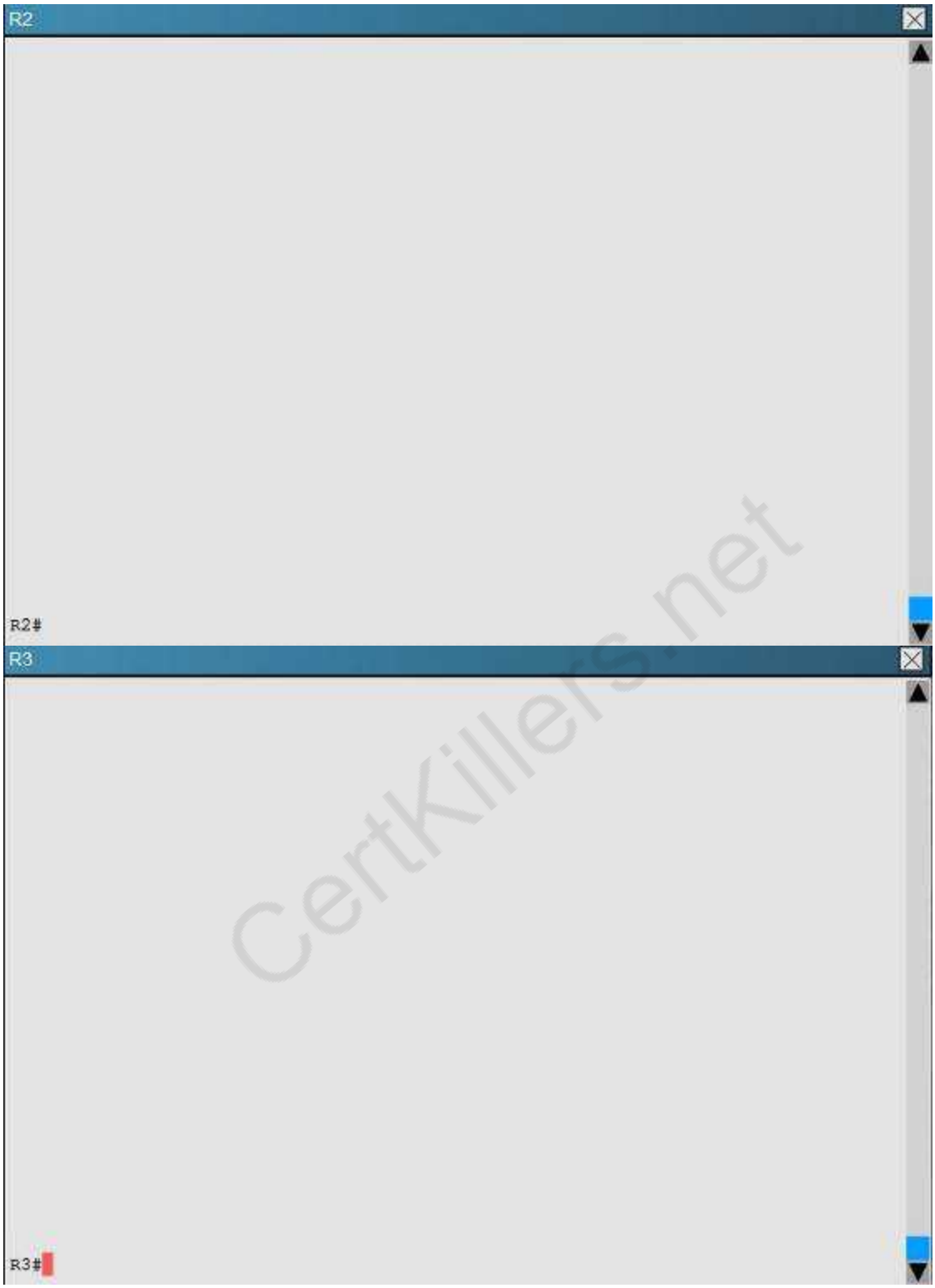
A. VLAN 40 is running the per VLAN Spanning Tree Protocol
B. The Fa0/11 role confirms that SwitchB is the root bridge for VLAN 40
C. SwitchB is not the root bridge, because not all of the interface roles are designated
D. The MAC Address of the root bridge is 0017:596d.1580

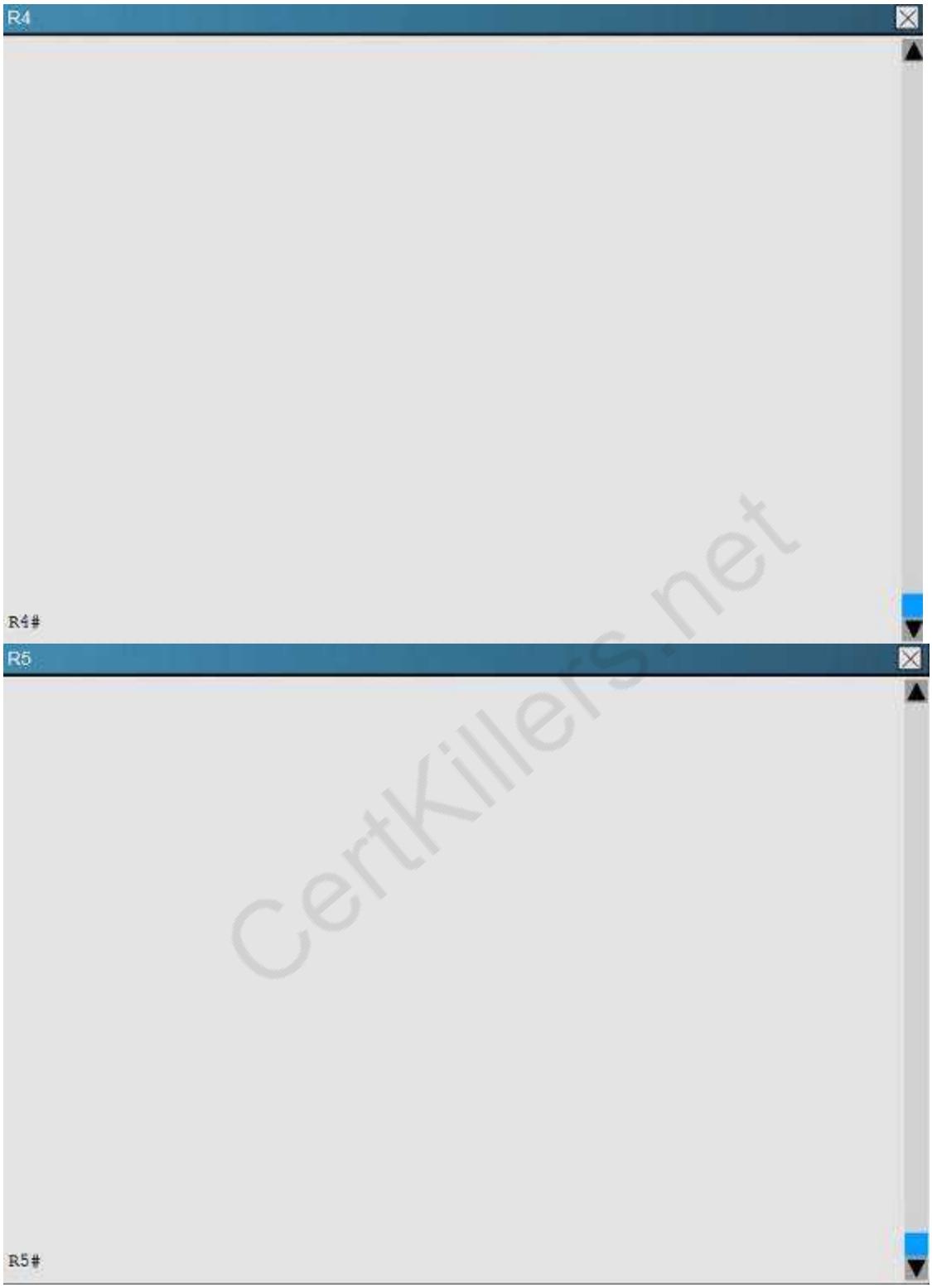
Answer: C

Question: 7

Scenario
Refer to the topology. Your company has connected the routers R1, R2, and R3 with serial links. R2 and R3 are connected to the switches SW1 and SW2, respectively. SW1 and SW2 are also connected to the routers R4 and R5.
The EIGRP routing protocol is configured.
You are required to troubleshoot and resolve the EIGRP issues between the various routers.
Use the appropriate show commands to troubleshoot the issues.







The loopback interfaces on R4 with the IP addresses of 10.4.4.4/32, 10.4.4.5/32, and 10.4.4.6/32 are not appearing in the routing table of R5. Why are the interfaces missing?

A. The interfaces are shutdown, so they are not being advertised.
B. R4 has been incorrectly configured to be in another AS, so it does not peer with R5.
C. Automatic summarization is enabled, so only the 10.0.0.0 network is displayed.
D. The loopback addresses haven't been advertised, and the network command is missing on R4.

Answer: B

Explanation:
For an EIGRP neighbor to form, the following must match:
- Neighbors must be in the same subnet
- K values
- AS numbers
- Authentication method and key strings
Here, we see that R4 is configured for EIGRP AS 2, when it should be AS 1.

R4

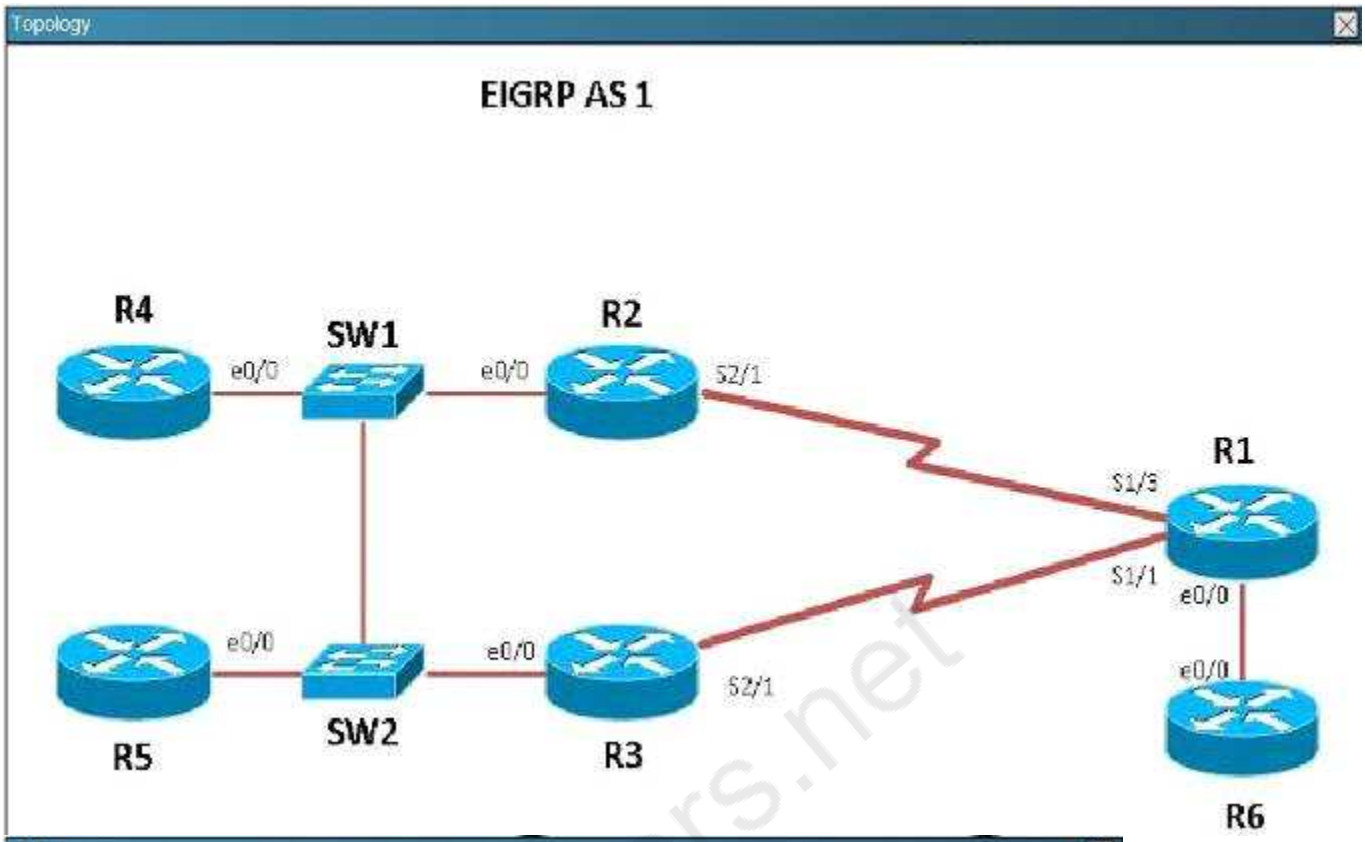
```
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
!
router eigrp 2
 network 10.4.4.4 0.0.0.0
 network 10.4.4.5 0.0.0.0
 network 10.4.4.6 0.0.0.0
 network 192.168.123.0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
!
!

 --- More (18) ---
```

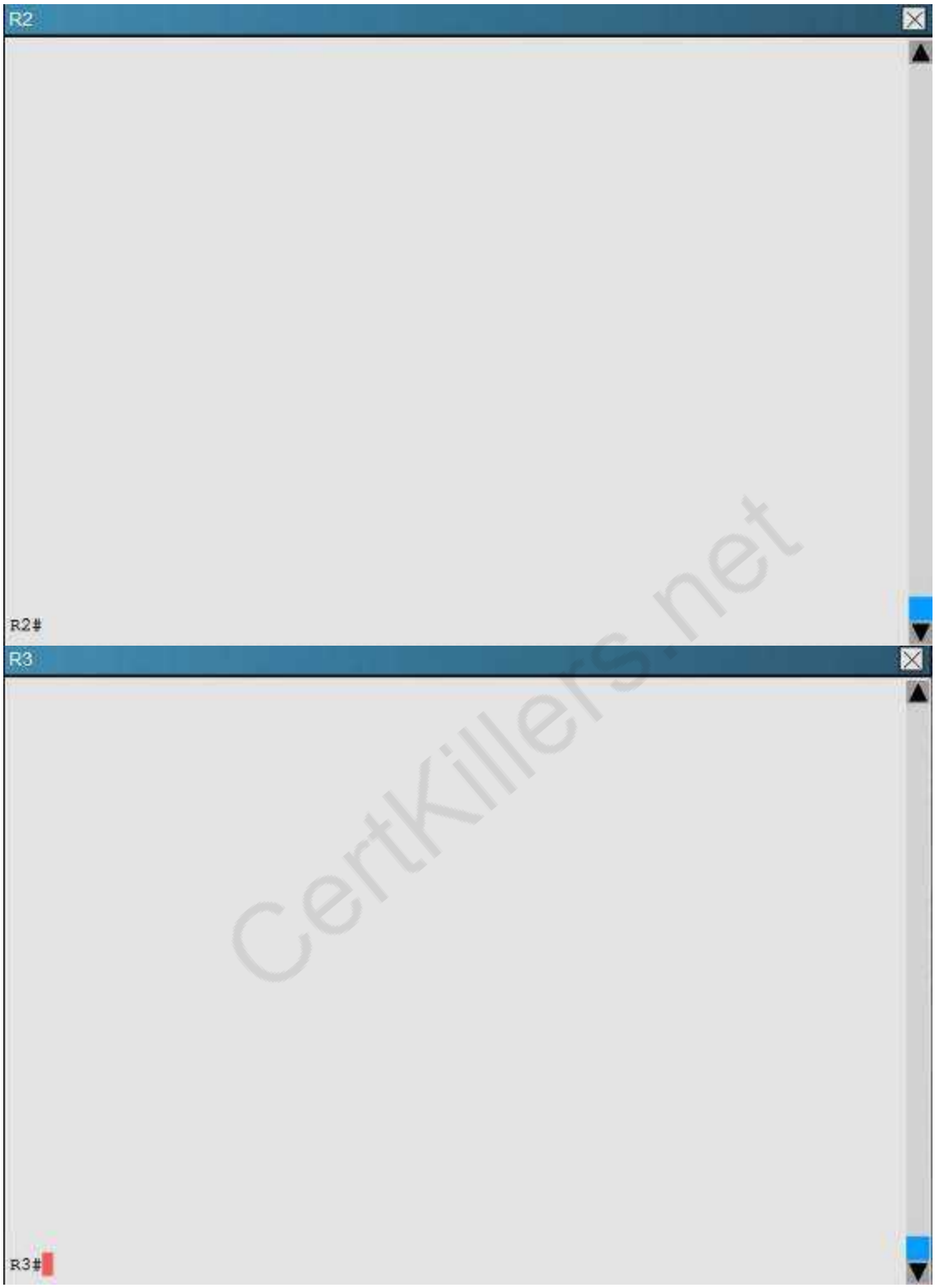
R5

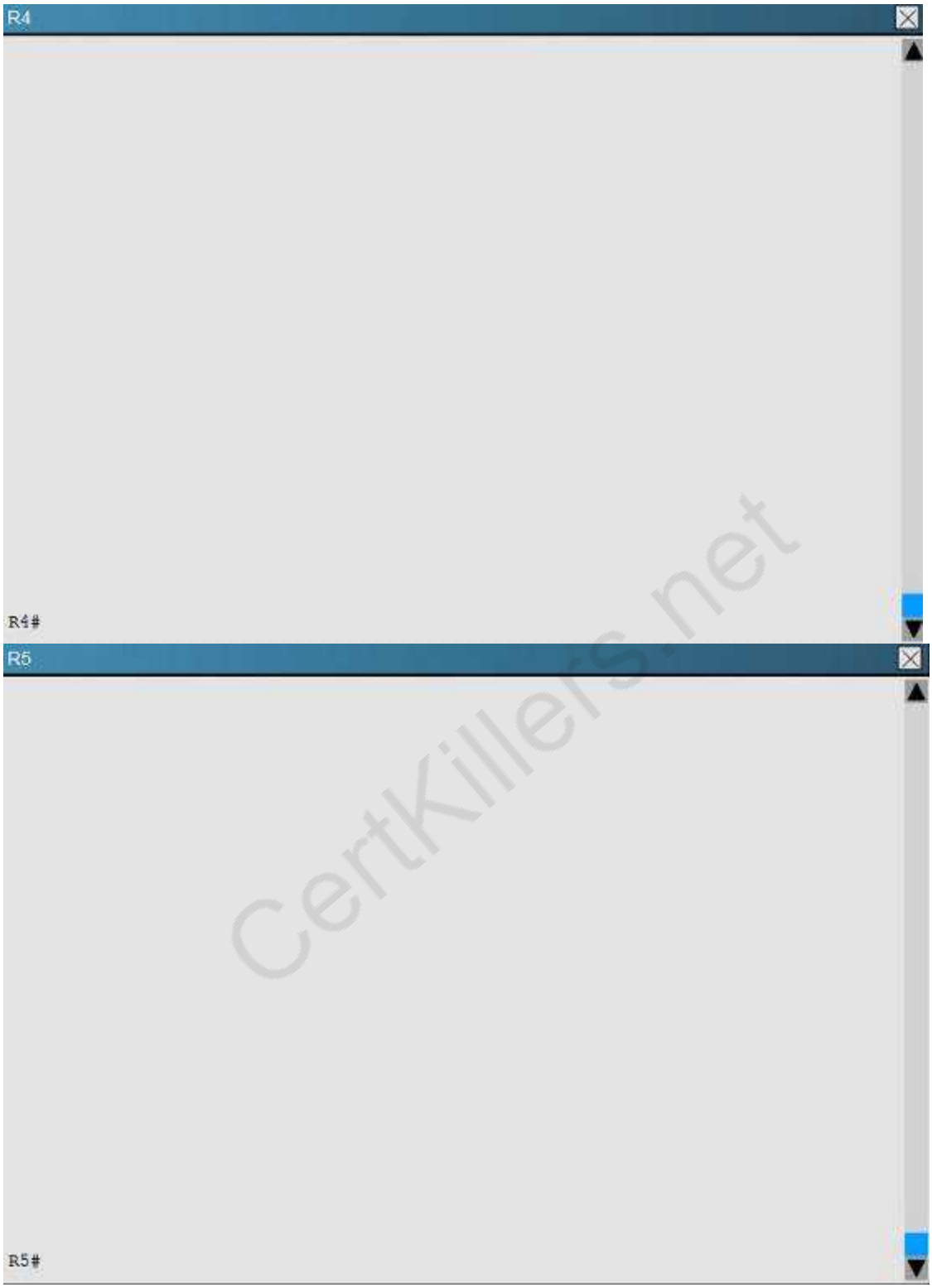
```
interface Ethernet0/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
!
router eigrp 1
 network 10.5.5.5 0.0.0.0
 network 10.5.5.55 0.0.0.0
 network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
 network 192.168.123.0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
!
!
!

control-plane
```

Question: 8

Scenario
Refer to the topology. Your company has connected the routers R1, R2, and R3 with serial links. R2 and R3 are connected to the switches SW1 and SW2, respectively. SW1 and SW2 are also connected to the routers R4 and R5.
The EIGRP routing protocol is configured.
You are required to troubleshoot and resolve the EIGRP issues between the various routers.
Use the appropriate show commands to troubleshoot the issues.





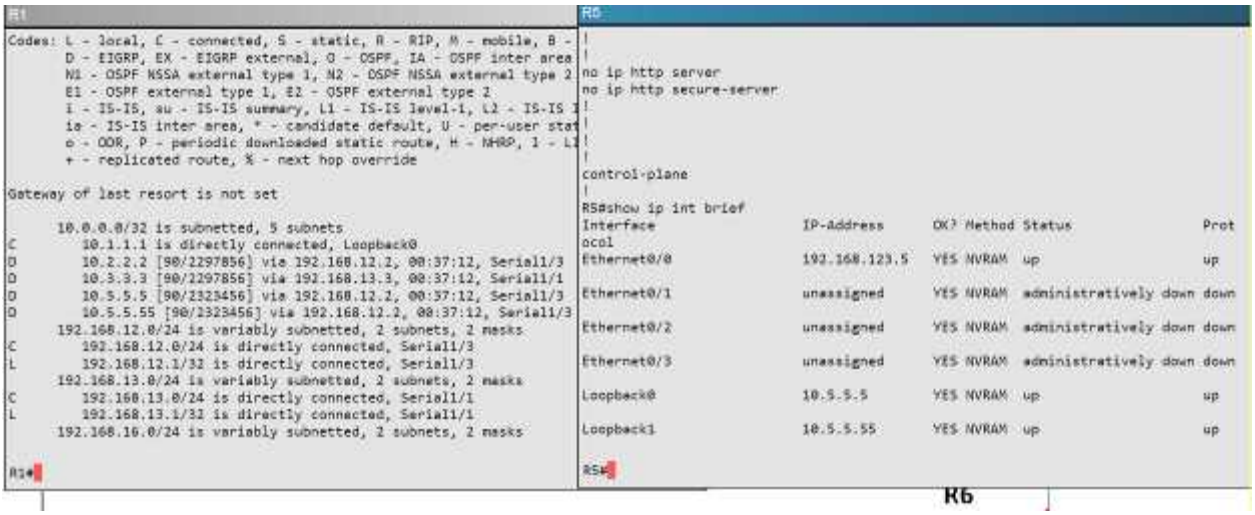


Which path does traffic take from R1 to R5?

A. The traffic goes through R2.
B. The traffic goes through R3.
C. The traffic is equally load-balanced over R2 and R3.
D. The traffic is unequally load-balanced over R2 and R3.

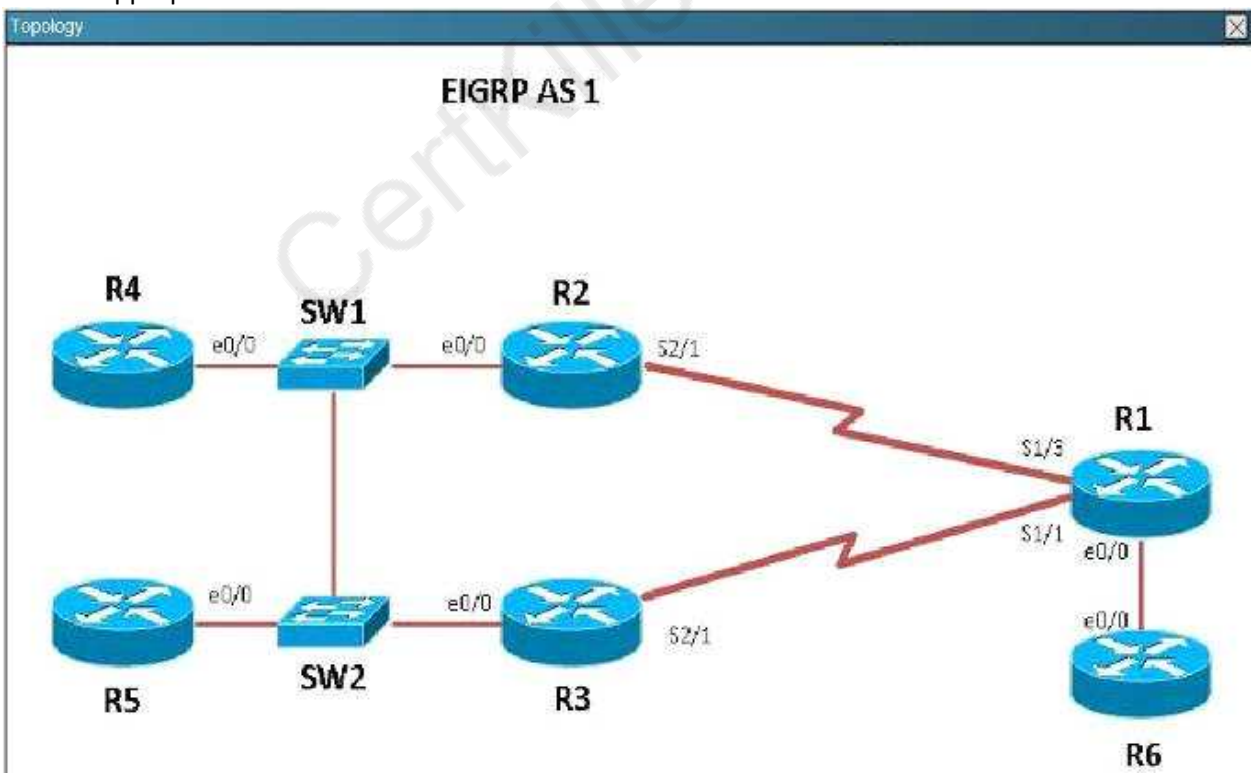
Answer: A

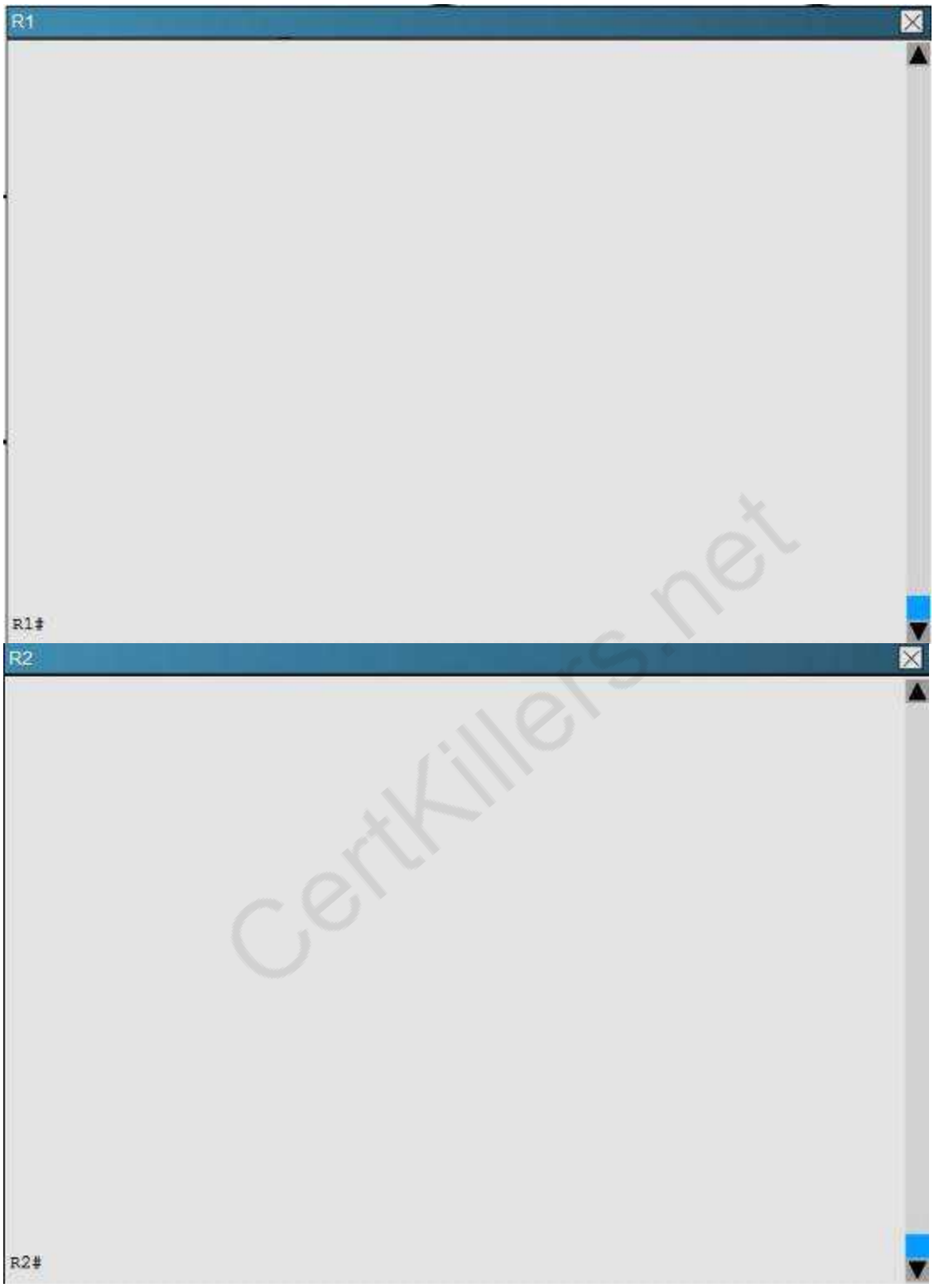
Explanation:
Using the “show ip int brief command” on R5 we can see the IP addresses assigned to this router. Then, using the “show ip route” command on R1 we can see that to reach 10.5.5.5 and 10.5.5.55 the preferred path is via Serial 1/3, which we see from the diagram is the link to R2.

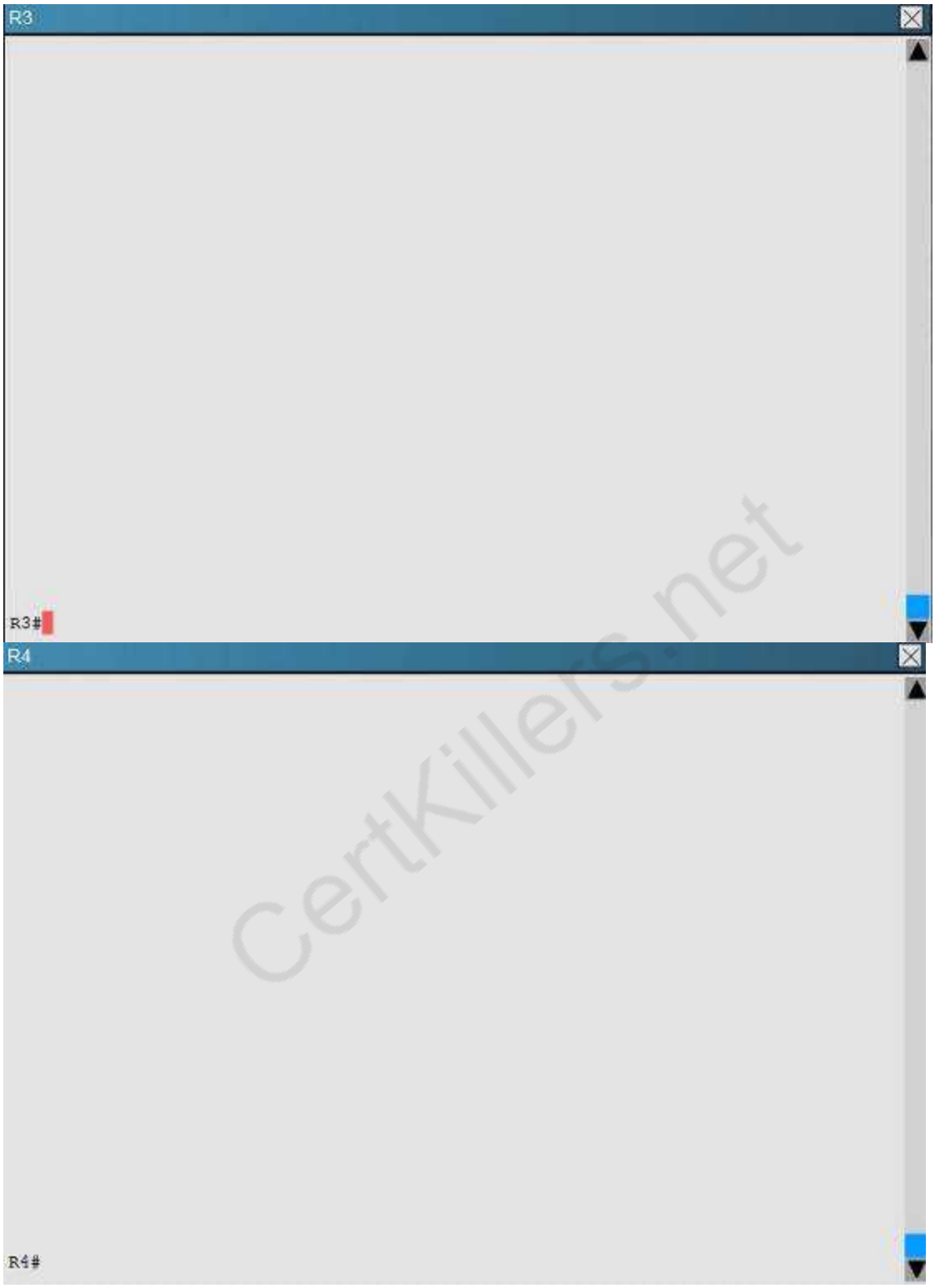


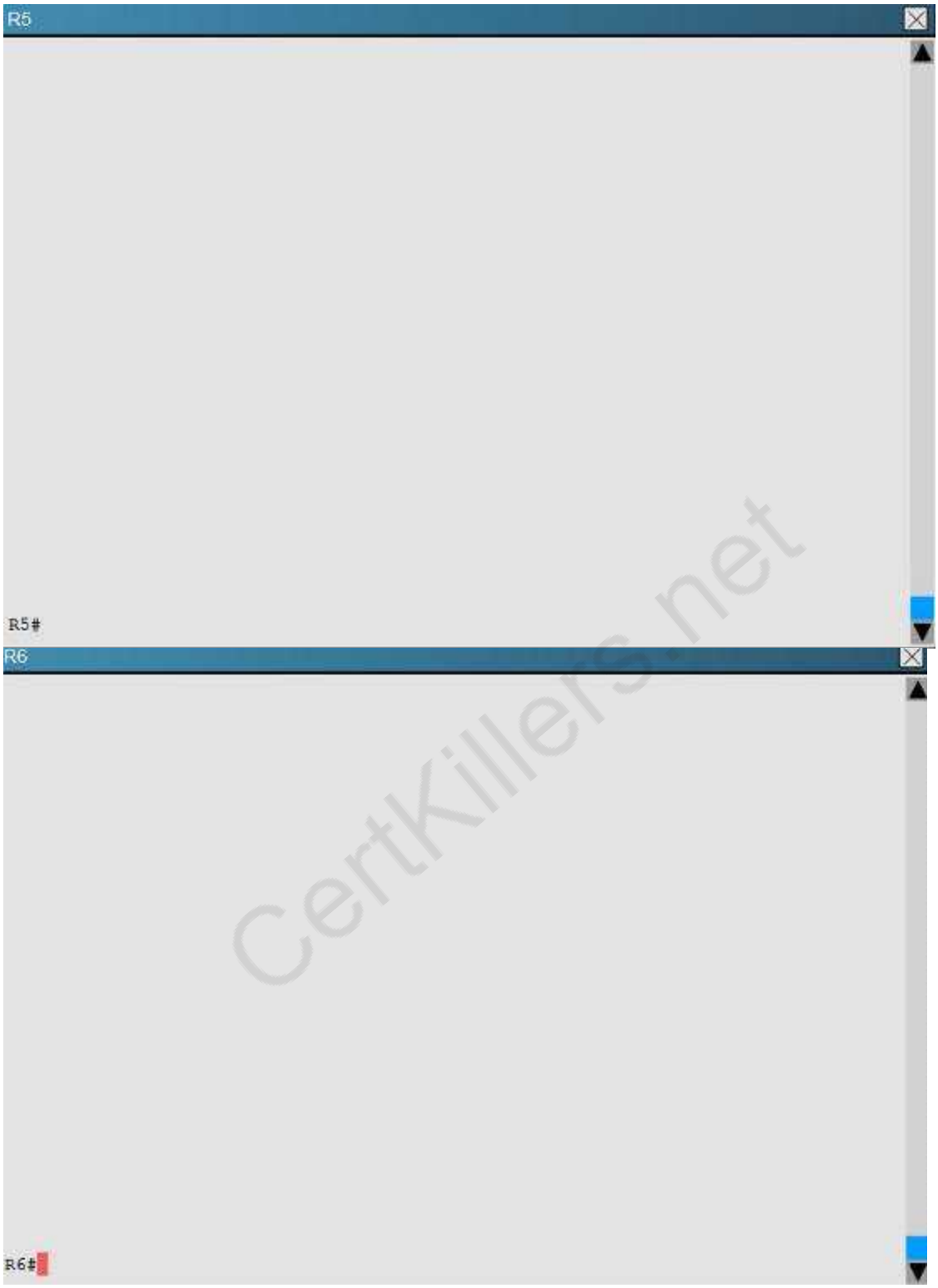
Question: 9

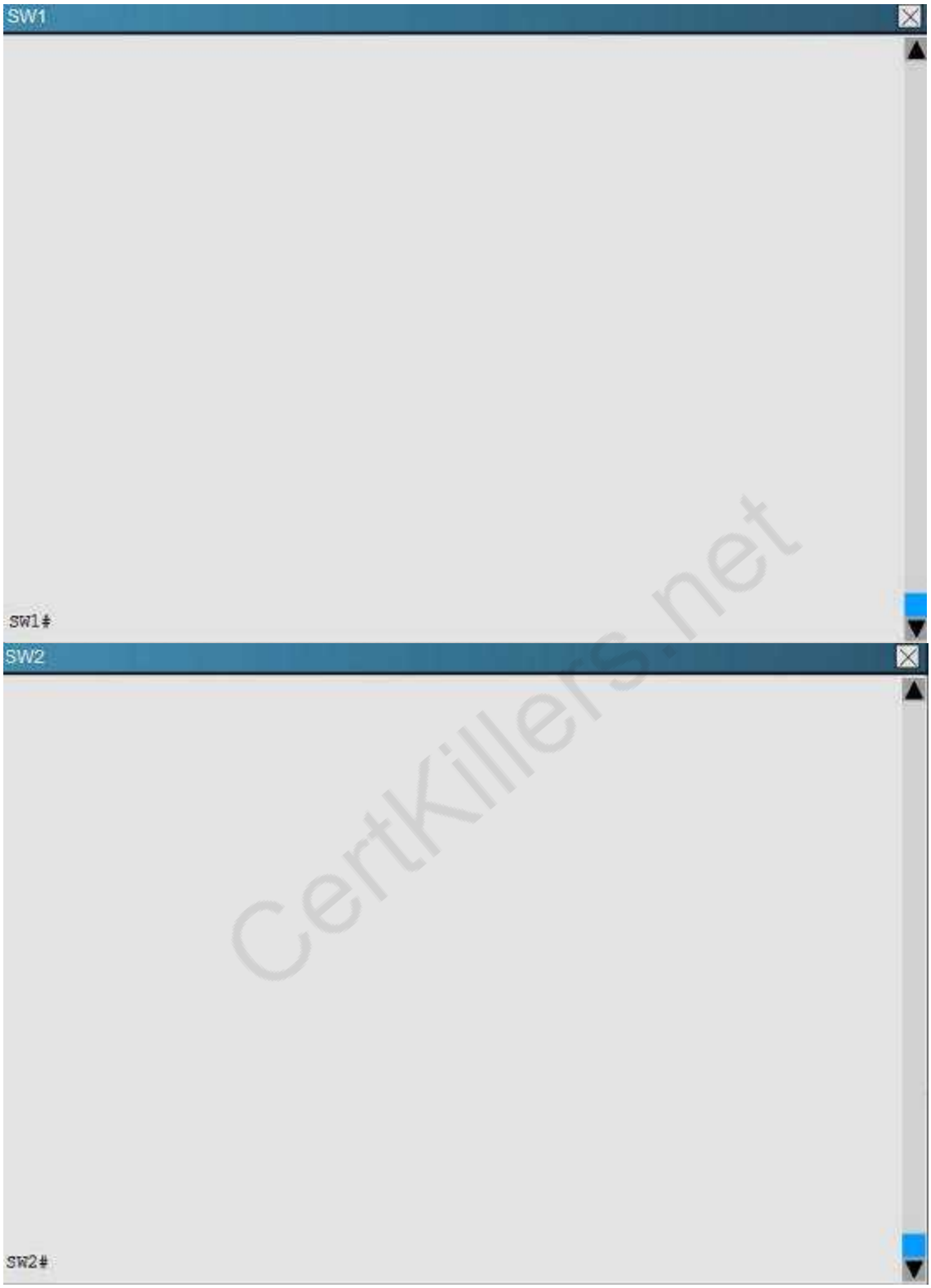
Scenario
Refer to the topology. Your company has connected the routers R1, R2, and R3 with serial links. R2 and R3 are connected to the switches SW1 and SW2, respectively. SW1 and SW2 are also connected to the routers R4 and R5.
The EIGRP routing protocol is configured.
You are required to troubleshoot and resolve the EIGRP issues between the various routers.
Use the appropriate show commands to troubleshoot the issues.











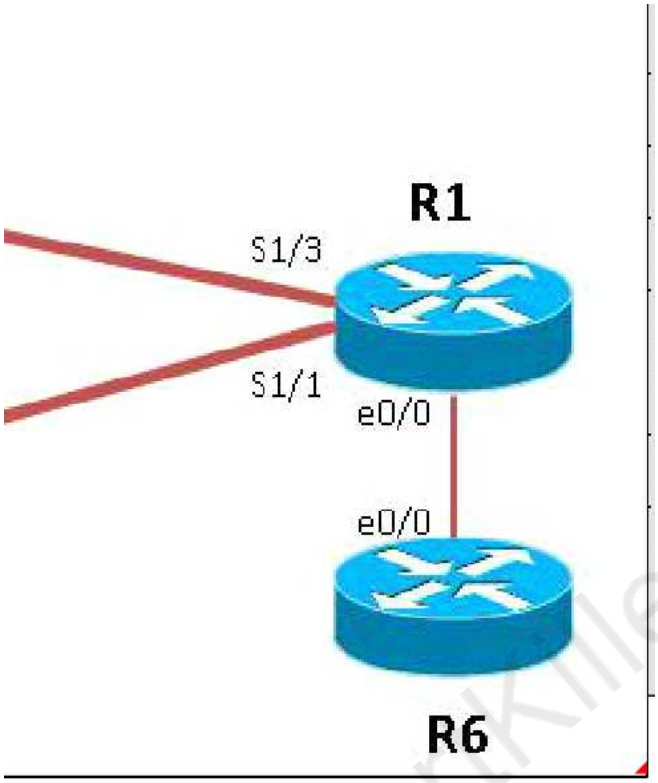
Router R6 does not form an EIGRP neighbor relationship correctly with router R1. What is the cause for this misconfiguration?

A. The K values mismatch.
B. The AS does not match.

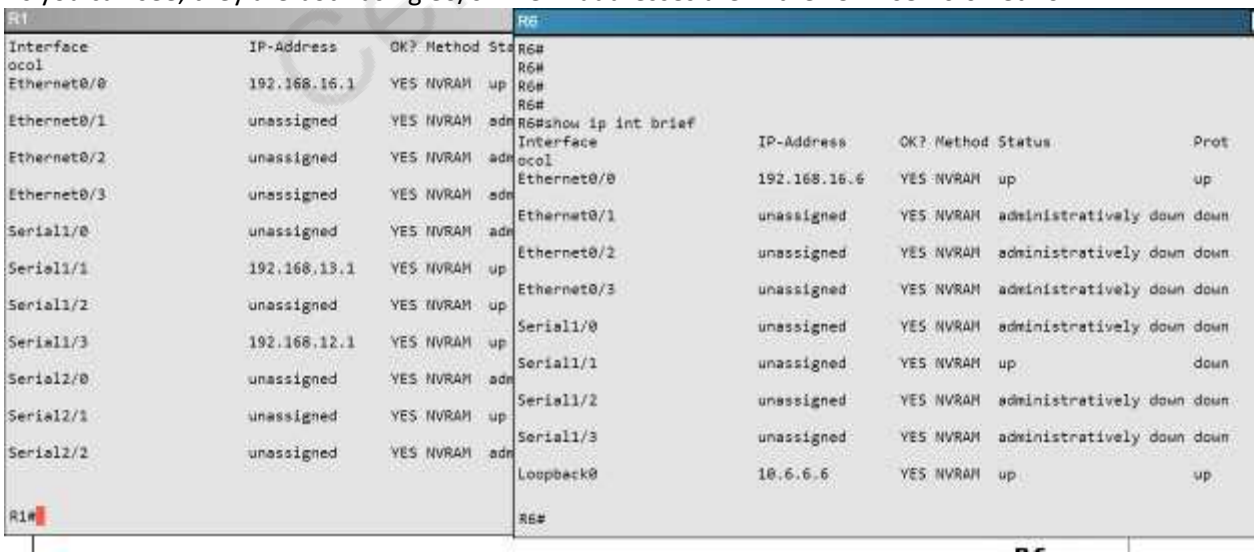
C. The network command is missing.
D. The passive interface command is enabled.

Answer: C

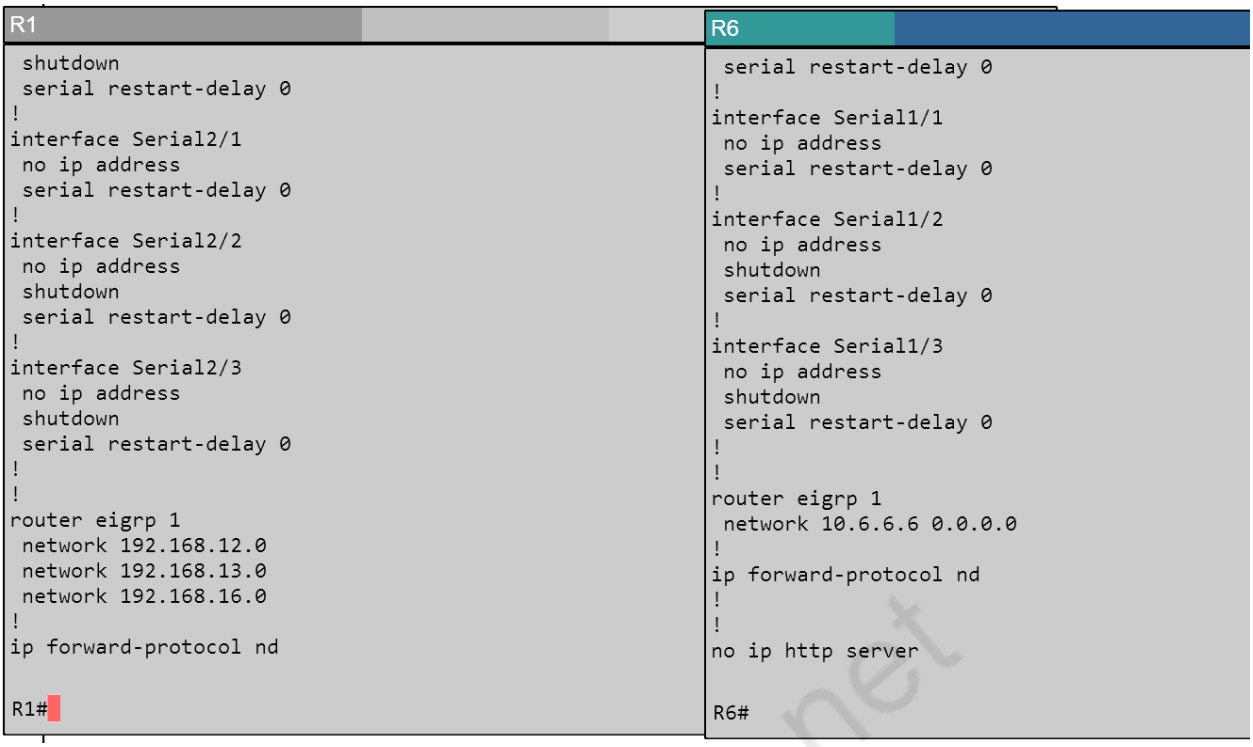
Explanation:
The link from R1 to R6 is shown below:



As you can see, they are both using e0/0. The IP addresses are in the 192.168.16.0 network:



But when we look at the EIGRP configuration, the “network 192.168.16.0” command is missing on R6.



R1

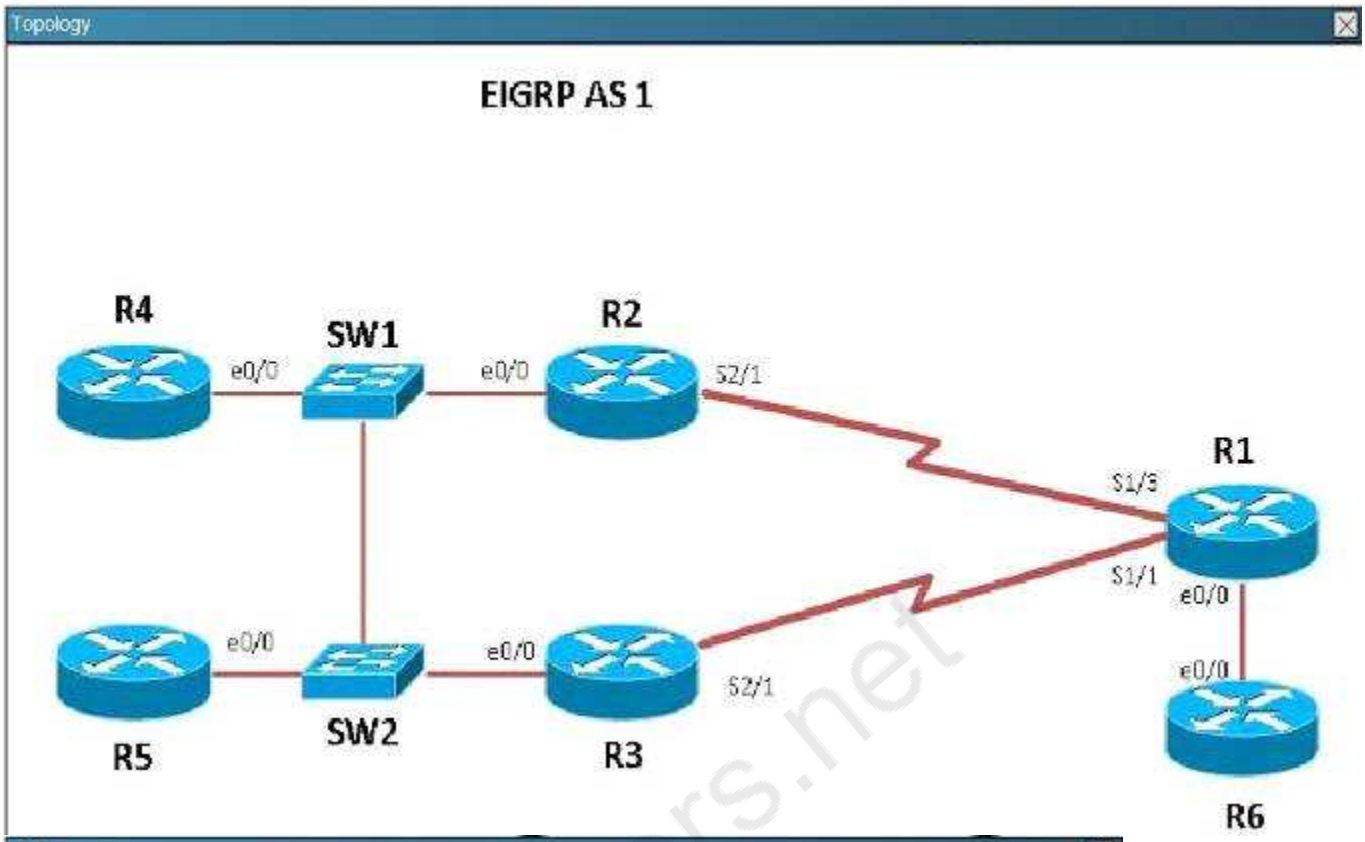
```
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial2/1
 no ip address
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial2/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial2/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
!
router eigrp 1
 network 192.168.12.0
 network 192.168.13.0
 network 192.168.16.0
!
ip forward-protocol nd

R1#
```

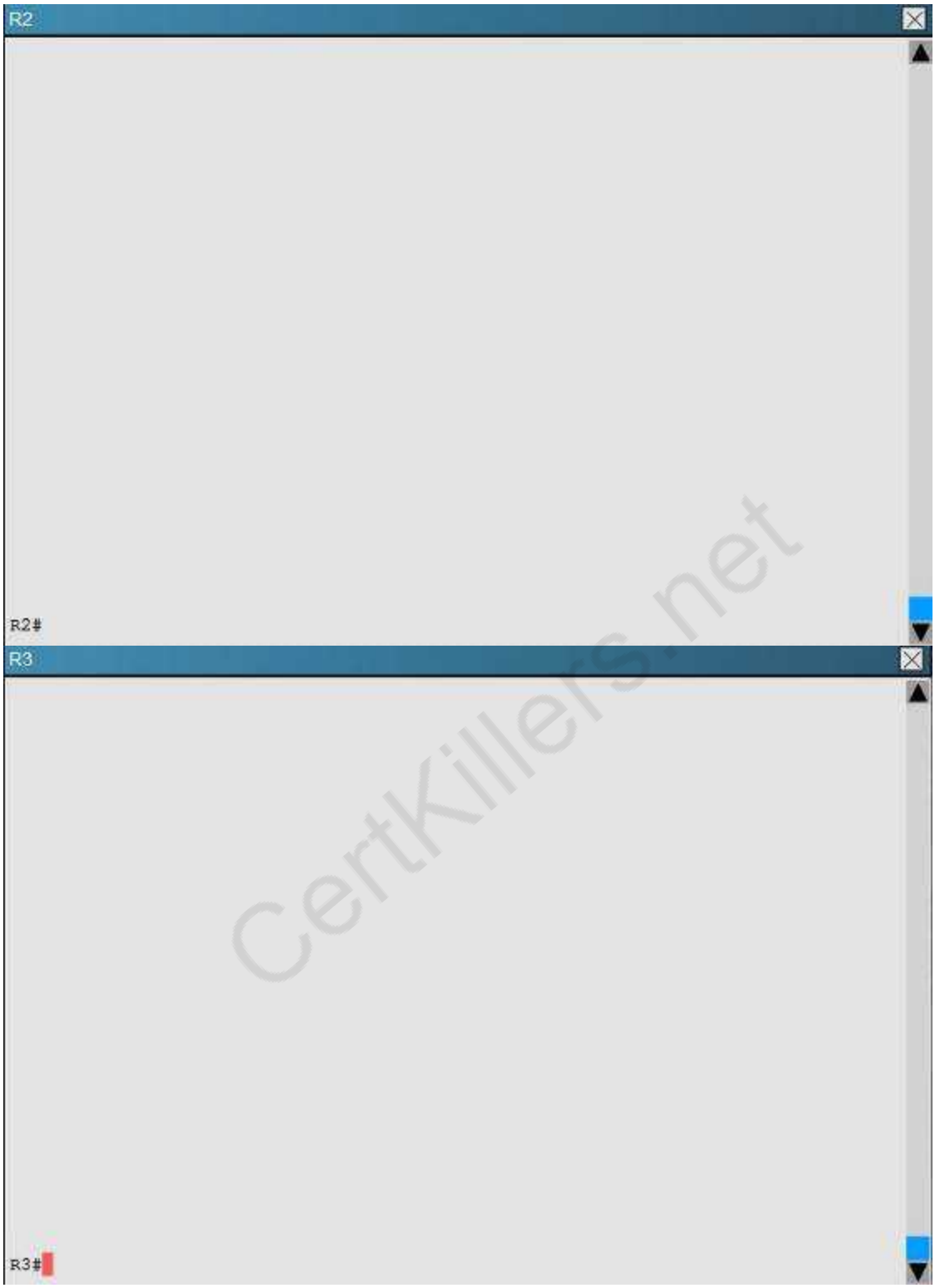
R6

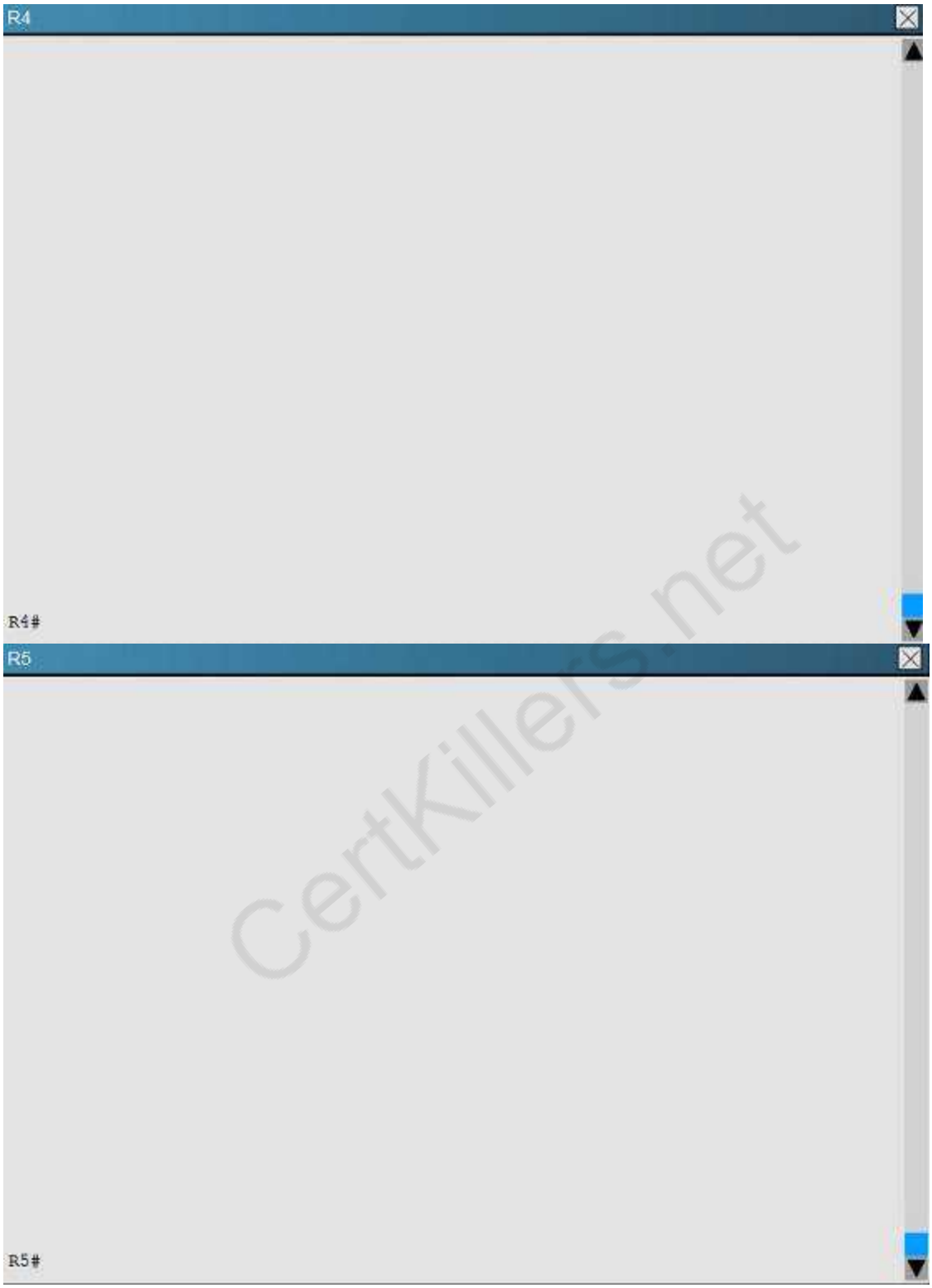
```
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial1/1
 no ip address
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial1/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial1/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
!
router eigrp 1
 network 10.6.6.6 0.0.0.0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server

R6#
```

Question: 10

Scenario
Refer to the topology. Your company has connected the routers R1, R2, and R3 with serial links. R2 and R3 are connected to the switches SW1 and SW2, respectively. SW1 and SW2 are also connected to the routers R4 and R5.
The EIGRP routing protocol is configured.
You are required to troubleshoot and resolve the EIGRP issues between the various routers.
Use the appropriate show commands to troubleshoot the issues.







Study the following output taken on R1:
R1# Ping 10.5.5.55 source 10.1.1.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.5.5.55, timeout is 2 seconds:
Packet sent with a source address of 10.1.1.1
…….
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
Why are the pings failing?

A. The network statement is missing on R5.
B. The loopback interface is shut down on R5.
C. The network statement is missing on R1.
D. The IP address that is configured on the Lo1 interface on R5 is incorrect.

Answer: C

Explanation:
R5 does not have a route to the 10.1.1.1 network, which is the loopback0 IP address of R1. When looking at the EIGRP configuration on R1, we see that the 10.1.1.1 network statement is missing on R1.

R1

```
 no ip address
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial2/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial2/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
!
router eigrp 1
 network 192.168.12.0
 network 192.168.13.0
 network 192.168.16.0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server

R1#
```

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