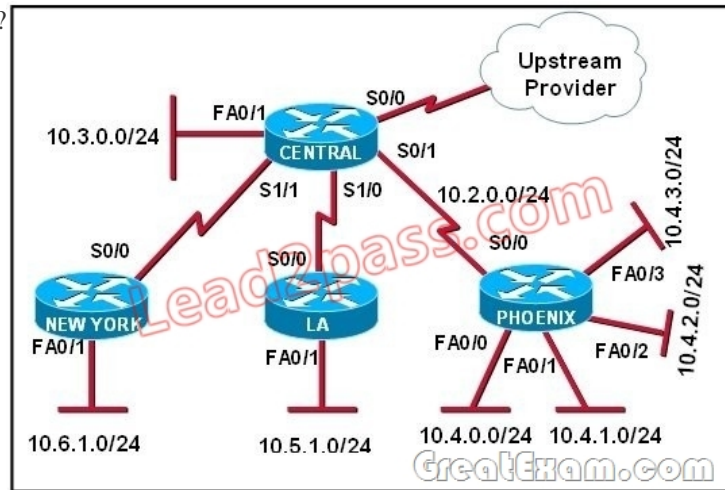
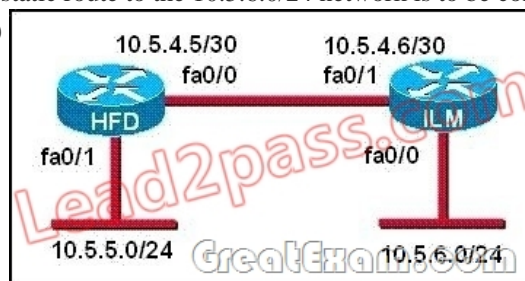


Free Download Cisco CCNA 200-120 Practice Exams with PDF & VCE (101-110)

QUESTION 101 Refer to the exhibit. The Lakeside Company has the internetwork in the exhibit. The administrator would like to reduce the size of the routing table on the Central router. Which partial routing table entry in the Central router represents a route summary that represents the LANs in Phoenix but no additional subnets?



A. 10.0.0.0/22 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.0.0.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1B. 10.0.0.0/28 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.2.0.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1C. 10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.2.2.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1D. 10.0.0.0/22 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.4.0.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1E. 10.0.0.0/28 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.4.4.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1F. 10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.4.4.4 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1 Answer: D Explanation: The 10.4.0.0/22 route includes 10.4.0.0/24, 10.4.1.0/24, 10.4.2.0/24 and 10.4.3.0/24 only. QUESTION 102 Refer to the graphic. A static route to the 10.5.6.0/24 network is to be configured on the HFD router. Which commands will accomplish this? (Choose two.)



A. HFD(config)# ip route 10.5.6.0 0.0.0.255 fa0/0B. HFD(config)# ip route 10.5.6.0 0.0.0.255 10.5.4.6C. HFD(config)# ip route 10.5.6.0 255.255.255.0 fa0/0D. HFD(config)# ip route 10.5.6.0 255.255.255.0 10.5.4.6E. HFD(config)# ip route 10.5.4.6 0.0.0.255 10.5.6.0F. HFD(config)# ip route 10.5.4.6 255.255.255.0 10.5.6.0 Answer: C D Explanation: The simple syntax of static route: ip route destination-network-address subnet-mask {next-hop-IP-address | exit-interface} + destination-network-address: destination network address of the remote network + subnet mask: subnet mask of the destination network + next-hop-IP-address: the IP address of the receiving interface on the next-hop router + exit-interface: the local interface of this router where the packets will go out In the statement "ip route 10.5.6.0 255.255.255.0 fa0/0: + 10.5.6.0 255.255.255.0: the destination network + fa0/0: the exit-interface QUESTION 103 Before installing a new, upgraded version of the IOS, what should be checked on the router, and which command should be used to gather this information? (Choose two.) A. the amount of available ROM B. the amount of available flash and RAM memory C. the version of the bootstrap software present on the router D. show version E. show processes F. show running-config Answer: B D Explanation: When upgrading new version of the IOS we need to copy the IOS to the Flash so first we have to check if the Flash has enough memory or not. Also running the new IOS may require more RAM than the older one so we should check the available RAM too. We can check both with the "show version" command. QUESTION 104 Which command reveals the last method used to powercycle a router? A. show reload B. show boot C. show running-config D. show version Answer: D Explanation: The "show version" command can be used to show the last method to powercycle (reset) a router

```

Router>show version
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) 3600 Software (C3640-IK9S-M), Version 12.2(40a), RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
Copyright (c) 1986-2007 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Sat 10-Mar-07 21:57 by pwade
Image text-base: 0x60000990, data-base: 0x612A2000

ROM: ROMMON Emulation Microcode
ROM: 3600 Software (C3640-IK9S-M), Version 12.2(40a), RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)

Router uptime is 3 minutes
System returned to ROM by unknown reload cause - suspect boot_data[BOOT_COUNT] 0x0
System image file is "tftp://255.255.255.255/unknown"

This product contains cryptographic features and is subject to United
States and local country laws governing import, export, transfer and
use. Delivery of Cisco cryptographic products does not imply
third-party authority to import, export, distribute or use encryption.
Importers, exporters, distributors and users are responsible for
compliance with U.S. and local country laws. By using this product you
agree to comply with applicable laws and regulations. If you are unable
to comply with U.S. and local laws, return this product immediately.

A summary of U.S. laws governing Cisco cryptographic products may be found at:
http://www.cisco.com/wml/export/crypto/tool/stqrg.html

If you require further assistance please contact us by sending email to
export@cisco.com.

cisco 3640 (R4700) processor (revision 0xFF) with 126976K/4096K bytes of memory.
Processor board ID 00000000
R4700 CPU at 100Mhz, Implementation 33, Rev 1.2
Bridging software.
X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.
SuperLAT software (copyright 1990 by Meridian Technology Corp).
1 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
4 Serial network interface(s)
DRAM configuration is 64 bits wide with parity enabled.
125K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
8192K bytes of processor board System flash (Read/Write)

Configuration register is 0x2142

```

GreatExam.com

QUESTION 105 Which command would you use on a Cisco router to verify the Layer 3 path to a host? A. `tracert address` B. `traceroute address` C. `telnet address` D. `ssh address` Answer: B Explanation: In computing, traceroute is a computer network diagnostic tool for displaying the route (path) and measuring transit delays of packets across an Internet Protocol (IP) network. The history of the route is recorded as the round-trip times of the packets received from each successive host (remote node) in the route (path); the sum of the mean times in each hop indicates the total time spent to establish the connection. Traceroute proceeds unless all (three) sent packets are lost more than twice, then the connection is lost and the route cannot be evaluated. Ping, on the other hand, only computes the final round-trip times from the destination point. QUESTION 106 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: AC 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 107 Which statements describe the routing protocol OSPF? (Choose three.) A. It supports VLSM. B. It is used to route between autonomous systems. C. It confines network instability to one area of the network. D. It increases routing overhead on the network. E. It allows extensive control of routing updates. F. It is simpler to configure than RIP v2. Answer: ACE Explanation: The OSPF protocol is based on link-state technology, which is a departure from the Bellman-Ford vector based algorithms used in traditional Internet routing protocols such as RIP. OSPF has introduced new concepts such as authentication of routing updates, Variable Length Subnet Masks (VLSM), route summarization, and so forth. OSPF uses flooding to exchange link-state updates between routers. Any change in routing information is flooded to all routers in the network. Areas are introduced to put a boundary on the explosion of link-state updates. Flooding and calculation of the Dijkstra algorithm on a router is limited to changes within an area. QUESTION 108 Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configures a new router and enters the copy startup-config running-config command on the router. The network administrator powers down the router and sets it up at a remote location. When the router starts, it enters the system configuration dialog as shown. What is the cause of the problem?

```

-- System Configuration Dialog
Would you like to enter the initial configuration? [yes]:
Would you like to enter the initial configuration now? [yes]:
Would you like to terminate autoinstall? [no]:
Press RETURN to get started!

```

A. The network administrator failed to save the configuration.B. The configuration register is set to 0x2100.C. The boot system flash command is missing from the configuration.D. The configuration register is set to 0x2102.E. The router is configured with the boot system startup command. Answer: AExplanation:The "System Configuration Dialog" appears only when no startup configuration file is found. The network administrator has made a mistake because the command "copy startup-config running- config" will copy the startup config (which is empty) over the running config (which is configured by the administrator). So everything configured was deleted. Note: We can tell the router to ignore the start-up configuration on the next reload by setting the register to 0?142. This will make the "System Configuration Dialog" appear at the next reload. QUESTION 109Refer to the exhibit. Which WAN protocol is being used?

```
RouterA#show interface pos8/0/0
pos8/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is Packet over Sonet
keepalive set (10 sec)
Scramble disabled
LMI enq sent 2474988, LMI stat recvd 2474969, LMI upd recvd 0, DTE LMI up
Broadcast queue 0/256, broadcasts sent/dropped 25760668/0, interface broadcasts 25348176
Last input 00:00:00, output 00:00:00, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 40m6d
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 39000 bits/sec, 60 packets/sec
63153396 packets input, 4389121455 bytes, 0 no buffer
Received 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicast)
0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
0 parity
44773 input errors, 39138 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 27 abort
945596253 packets output, 62753244360 bytes, 0 underruns
0 output errors, 0 applique, 0 interface resets
0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
0 carrier transitions
```

A. ATM B. HDLCC. Frame Relay D. PPP Answer: CExplanation:This question is to examine the show int command. According to the information provided in the exhibit, we can know that the data link protocol used in this network is the Frame Relay protocol."LMI enq sent..." QUESTION 110What is the default administrative distance of OSPF? A. 90 B. 100 C. 110 D. 120 Answer: CExplanation:Administrative distance is the feature that routers use in order to select the best path when there are two or more different routes to the same destination from two different routing protocols. Administrative distance defines the reliability of a routing protocol. Each routing protocol is prioritized in order of most to least reliable (believable) with the help of an administrative distance value.Default Distance Value TableThis table lists the administrative distance default values of the protocols that Cisco supports:Route SourceDefault Distance ValuesConnected interfaceStatic routeEnhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) summary route External Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)Internal EIGRPIGRPOSPFIntermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)Routing Information Protocol (RIP)Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP)On Demand Routing (ODR)External EIGRPInternal BGPUnknown* If you want to pass the Cisco CCNA 200-120 exam successfully, recommend to read latest Cisco [200-120 dumps](#) full version.

