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NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>ID Cost</th>
<th>Path Cost</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN001</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>126.1</td>
<td>P2p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN003</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>126.2</td>
<td>P2p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Given the output shown from this Cisco Catalyst 2950, what is the reason that interface FastEthernet 0/10 is not the root port for VLAN 2?

A. This switch has more than one interface connected to the root network segment in VLAN 2.
B. This switch is running RSTP while the elected designated switch is running 802.1d Spanning Tree.
C. This switch interface has a higher path cost to the root bridge than another in the topology.
D. This switch has a lower bridge ID for VLAN 2 than the elected designated switch.

Answer: C

Explanation:
These four parameters are examined in order to make root bridge, root port, designated port. Other switch has lowest Sending Bridge ID or Sending Port ID so vlan 2 is not the root port.
*1. A lower Root Bridge ID
*2. A lower path cost to the Root
*3. A lower Sending Bridge ID
*4. A lower Sending Port ID

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.

Which switch provides the spanning-tree designated port role for the network segment that services the printers?

A. Switch1  
B. Switch2  
C. Switch3  
D. Switch4  

Answer: C

Explanation:
First, the question asks what switch services the printers, so it can be Switch 3 or Switch 4 which is connected directly to the Printers.
Designated port is a port that is in the forwarding state. All ports of the root bridge are designated ports.
Switch 3 and Switch 4 has same priority so it will see on lowest MAC address and here switch 3 has lowest MAC address. So switch 3 segment will play a Designated port role. By comparing the MAC address of Switch 3 and Switch 4 we found that the MAC of Switch 3 is smaller. Therefore the interface connected to the Printers of Switch 3 will become designated interface and the interface of Switch 4 will be blocked.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
Which three statements are typical characteristics of VLAN arrangements? (Choose three.)

A. A new switch has no VLANs configured.
B. Connectivity between VLANs requires a Layer 3 device.
C. VLANs typically decrease the number of collision domains.
D. Each VLAN uses a separate address space.
E. A switch maintains a separate bridging table for each VLAN.
F. VLANs cannot span multiple switches.

**Answer:** BDE

**Explanation:**
By default, all ports on a new switch belong to VLAN 1 (default & native VLAN). There are also some well-known VLANs (for example: VLAN 1002 for fddi-default; VLAN 1003 for token-ring…) configured by default -> A is not correct.
To communicate between two different VLANs we need to use a Layer 3 device like router or Layer 3 switch -> B is correct.
VLANs don’t affect the number of collision domains, they are the same -> C is not correct. Typically, VLANs increase the number of broadcast domains. We must use a different network (or sub-network) for each VLAN. For example, we can use 192.168.1.0/24 for VLAN 1, 192.168.2.0/24 for VLAN 2 -> D is correct.
A switch maintains a separate bridging table for each VLAN so that it can send frame to ports on the same VLAN only. For example, if a PC in VLAN 2 sends a frame then the switch look-ups its bridging table and only sends frame out of its ports which belong to VLAN 2 (it also sends this frame on trunk ports) -> E is correct.
We can use multiple switches to expand VLAN -> F is not correct.

**NEW QUESTION 4**
- (Topic 2)
The internetwork infrastructure of company XYZ consists of a single OSPF area as shown in the graphic. There is concern that a lack of router resources is impeding internetwork performance. As part of examining the router resources, the OSPF DRs need to be known. All the router OSPF priorities are at the default and the router IDs are shown with each router.

Which routers are likely to have been elected as DR? (Choose two.)

A. Corp-1
B. Corp-2
C. Corp-3
D. Corp-4
E. Branch-1
F. Branch-2

**Answer:** DF

**Explanation:**
There are 2 segments on the topology above which are separated by Corp-3 router. Each segment will have a DR so we have 2 DRs.
To select which router will become DR they will compare their router-IDs. The router with highest (best) router-ID will become DR. The router-ID is chosen in the order below:
The highest IP address assigned to a loopback (logical) interface.
If a loopback interface is not defined, the highest IP address of all active router’s physical interfaces will be chosen.
In this question, the IP addresses of loopback interfaces are not mentioned so we will consider IP addresses of all active router’s physical interfaces. Router Corp-4 (10.1.40.40)
& Branch-2 (10.2.20.20) have highest “active” IP addresses so they will become DRs.

**NEW QUESTION 5**
- (Topic 3)
The following configuration is applied to a Layer 2 Switch:
interface fastethernet 0/4
switchport mode access
switchport port-security
switchport port-security mac-address 0000.1111.1111
switchport port-security maximum 2
switchport port-security
What is the result of the above configuration being applied to the switch?
A. A host with a mac address of 0000.1111.1111 and up to two other hosts can connect to FastEthernet 0/4 simultaneously
B. A host with a mac address of 0000.1111.1111 and one other host can connect to FastEthernet 0/4 simultaneously
C. Violating addresses are dropped and no record of the violation is kept
D. The switch can send an SNMP message to the network management station
E. The port is effectively shutdown

Answer: BD

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 6 - (Topic 4)

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If required, what password should be configured on the DeepSouth router in the branch office to allow a connection to be established with the MidEast router?

A. No password is required.
B. Enable
C. Secret
D. Telnet
E. Console

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the diagram, DeepSouth is connected to Dubai’s S1/2 interface and is configured as follows:

Interface Serial1/2
IP address 192.168.0.5 255.255.255.252
Encapsulation frame-relay
no fair-queue

Interface Serial1/1
ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.252
encapsulation ppp

Interface Serial1/2
ip address 192.168.0.5 255.255.255.252
encapsulation ppp
ppp authentication chap

router rip
version 2
network 172.30.0.0
network 192.168.0.0
no auto-summary

line con 0
exec-timeout 0 0
line aux 0
line vty 0 4
password Tinet
login
end

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**Configurations**

```
Router 1

! isdn switch-type basic-5ess
!
hostname r1
!
username r2 password 0 cisco

! -- Hostname of other router and shared secret
!
interface BRI0/0
  ip address 20.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  no ip directed-broadcast
  encapsulation ppp
  dialer map ip 20.1.1.2 name r2 broadcast 5772222
dialer-group 1
isdn switch-type basic-5ess
ppp authentication chap callin

! -- Authentication on incoming calls only

ppp chap hostname alias-r1

! -- Alternate CHAP hostname
```
NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 5)
Which protocol is an open standard protocol framework that is commonly used in VPNs, to provide secure end-to-end communications?

A. RSA
B. L2TP
C. IPsec
D. PPTP

Answer: C

Explanation:
Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) is a technology protocol suite for securing Internet Protocol (IP) communications by authenticating and/or encrypting each IP packet of a communication session. IPsec also includes protocols for establishing mutual authentication between agents at the beginning of the session and negotiation of cryptographic keys to be used during the session.

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 5)
A network administrator needs to configure a serial link between the main office and a remote location. The router at the remote office is a non-Cisco router. How should the network administrator configure the serial interface of the main office router to make the connection?

A. Main(config)# interface serial 0/0Main(config-if)# ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.252 Main(config-if)# no shut
B. Main(config)# interface serial 0/0Main(config-if)# ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.252Main(config-if)# encapsulation ppp Main(config-if)# no shut
C. Main(config)# interface serial 0/0Main(config-if)# ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.252 Main(config-if)# encapsulation frame-relayMain(config-if)# authentication chap Main(config-if)# no shut
D. Main(config)# interface serial 0/0Main(config-if)#ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.252 Main(config-if)#encapsulation ietfMain(config-if)# no shut

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cisco High-Level Data Link Controller (HDLC) is the Cisco proprietary protocol for sending data over synchronous serial links using HDLC. So HDLC runs only in Cisco router. PPP is not proprietary protocol it's a open source every cisco router and non-cisco router understand the PPP protocol. So we need to configure the PPP protocol if connection is between cisco and non-cisco router.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 5)
Which PPP subprotocol negotiates authentication options?

A. NCP
B. ISDN
C. SLIP
D. LCP
E. DLCI
Answer: D

Explanation:
A protocol that establishes, configures, and tests data link connections used by the PPP Link Control Protocol offers PPP encapsulation different options, including the following: Authentication - options includes PAP and CHAP Compression - Data compression increases the throughput on a network link, by reducing the amount of data that must be transmitted. Error Detection - Quality and Magic numbers are used by PPP to ensure a reliable, loop-free data link. Multilink - Supported in IOS 11.1 and later, multilink is supported on PPP links between Cisco routers. This splits the load for PPP over two or more parallel circuits and is called a bundle.

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Topic 5)
Which two statistics appear in show frame-relay map output? (Choose two.)

A. the number of BECN packets that are received by the router
B. the value of the local DLCI
C. the number of FECN packets that are received by the router
D. the status of the PVC that is configured on the router
E. the IP address of the local router

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Frame Relay Commands (map-class frame-relay through threshold ecn)
Examples
The following is sample output from the show frame-relay map command: Router#show frame-relay map Serial 1 (administratively down): ip 10.108.177.177 dlc 177 (0xB1,0x2C10), static, broadcast, CISCO TCP/IP Header Compression (inherited), passive (inherited)

NEW QUESTION 12
DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
1) a router is this type of device: DTE
2) the most common type of virtual circuit: PVC
3) provides status messages between DTE and DCE devices: LMI
4) identifies the virtual connection between the DTE and the switch: DLCI

CCNA Certification Test Prep Case Study http://www.thebryantadvantage.com/CCNACertificationExamTutorialDirectlyConnectedSerialInterfaces.htm
Configuring the LMI Type on a Frame Relay Interface http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=170741&seqNum=3
Frame Relay DLCIs And Mappings
NEW QUESTION 13  
- (Topic 5)  
What are three reasons that an organization with multiple branch offices and roaming users might implement a Cisco VPN solution instead of point-to-point WAN links? (Choose three.)

A. reduced cost  
B. better throughput  
C. broadband incompatibility  
D. increased security  
E. scalability  
F. reduced latency

Answer: ADE

Explanation:  
Enhance Productivity and Cut Costs  
Cisco VPN solutions provide exceptional security through encryption and authentication technologies that protect data in transit from unauthorized access and attacks. A Cisco VPN helps you:  
Use highly secure communications, with access rights tailored to individual users  
Quickly add new sites or users, without significantly expanding your existing infrastructure  
Improve productivity by extending corporate networks, applications, and collaboration tools Reduce communications costs while increasing flexibility

NEW QUESTION 14  
- (Topic 6)  
The output of the show frame-relay pvc command shows "PVC STATUS = INACTIVE". What does this mean?

A. The PVC is configured correctly and is operating normally, but no data packets have been detected for more than five minutes.  
B. The PVC is configured correctly, is operating normally, and is no longer actively seeking the address of the remote router.  
C. The PVC is configured correctly, is operating normally, and is waiting for interesting traffic to trigger a call to the remote router.  
D. The PVC is configured correctly on the local switch, but there is a problem on the remote end of the PVC.  
E. The PVC is not configured on the local switch.

Answer: D

Explanation:  
The PVC STATUS displays the status of the PVC. The DCE device creates and sends the report to the DTE devices. There are 4 statuses:  
ACTIVE: the PVC is operational and can transmit data  
INACTIVE: the connection from the hardware to the DTE is working, but the connection to the remote router is not available  
DELETED: the PVC is not present and no LMI information is being received from the Frame Relay switch  
STATIC: the Local Management Interface (LMI) mechanism on the interface is disabled (by using the "no keepalive" command). This status is rarely seen.

NEW QUESTION 15  
- (Topic 5)  
The network administrator has been asked to give reasons for moving from IPv4 to IPv6. What are two valid reasons for adopting IPv6 over IPv4? (Choose two.)

A. no broadcast  
B. change of source address in the IPv6 header  
C. change of destination address in the IPv6 header  
D. Telnet access does not require a password  
E. autoconfig  
F. NAT

Answer: AE

Explanation:  
Six Benefits Of IPv6  
With IPv6, everything from appliances to automobiles can be interconnected. But an increased number of IT addresses isn't the only advantage of IPv6 over IPv4. In honor of World IPv6 Day, here are six more good reasons to make sure your hardware, software, and services support IPv6.  
More Efficient Routing IPv6 reduces the size of routing tables and makes routing more efficient and hierarchical. IPv6 allows ISPs to aggregate the prefixes of their customers' networks into a single prefix and announce this one prefix to the IPv6 Internet. In addition, in IPv6 networks, fragmentation is handled by the source device, rather than the router, using a protocol for discovery of the path's maximum transmission unit (MTU).  
More Efficient Packet Processing IPv6's simplified packet header makes packet processing more efficient. Compared with IPv4, IPv6 contains no IP-level checksum, so the checksum does not need to be recalculated at every router hop. Getting rid of the IP-level checksum was possible because most link-layer technologies already contain checksum and error-control capabilities. In addition, most transport layers, which handle end-to-end connectivity, have a checksum that enables error detection. Directed Data Flows IPv6 supports multicast rather than broadcast. Multicast allows bandwidth-intensive packet flows (like multimedia streams) to be sent to multiple destinations simultaneously, saving network bandwidth. Disinterested hosts no longer must process broadcast packets. In addition, the IPv6 header has a new field, named Flow Label, that can identify packets belonging to the same flow. Simplified Network Configuration Address auto-configuration (address assignment) is built in to IPv6. A router will send the prefix of the local link in its router advertisements. A host can generate its own IP address by appending its link-layer (MAC) address, converted into Extended Universal Identifier (EUI) 64-bit format, to the 64 bits of the local link prefix.  
Support For New Services By eliminating Network Address Translation (NAT), true end-to-end connectivity at the IP layer is restored, enabling new and valuable services. Peer-to-peer networks are easier to create and maintain, and services such as VoIP and Quality of Service (QoS) become more robust. Security IPvSec, which provides confidentiality, authentication and data integrity, is baked into in IPv6. Because of their potential to carry malware, IPv4 ICMP packets are often blocked by corporate firewalls, but ICMPv6, the implementation of the Internet Control Message Protocol for IPv6, may be permitted because IPvSec can be applied to the ICMPv6 packets.

NEW QUESTION 16  
- (Topic 6)
What is the purpose of LCP?

A. to perform authentication  
B. to negotiate control options  
C. to encapsulate multiple protocols  
D. to specify asynchronous versus synchronous

Answer: B

Explanation:
Link Control Protocol
http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1661.txt
In order to be sufficiently versatile to be portable to a wide variety of environments, PPP provides a Link
Control Protocol (LCP). The LCP is used to automatically agree upon the encapsulation format options, handle varying limits on sizes of packets, detect a looped-
back link and other common misconfiguration errors, and terminate the link. Other optional facilities provided are authentication of the identity of its peer on the
link, and determination when a link is functioning properly and when it is failing.

NEW QUESTION 17
CORRECT TEXT - (Topic 6)
A new switch is being added to the River Campus LAN. You will work to complete this process by first configuring the building_2 switch with an IP address and
default gateway. For the switch host address, you should use the last available IP address on the management subnet. In addition, the switch needs to be
configured to be in the same VTP domain as the building_1 switch and also needs to be configured as a VTP client. Assume that the IP configuration and VTP
configuration on building_1 are complete and correct. The configuration of the router is not accessible for this exercise. You must accomplish the following tasks:
Determine and configure the IP host address of the new switch.
Determine and configure the default gateway of the new switch.
Determine and configure the correct VTP domain name for the new switch.
Configure the new switch as a VTP client.

A. 

Answer: Here are the steps for this lab solution:

Explanation:
The question states we can't access the router so we can only get required information from switch building_1. Click on the PC connected with switch building_1
(through a console line) to access switch building_1's CLI. On this switch use the show running-config command:

```
building_1#show running-config
```
Next use the show vtp status command to learn about the vtp domain on this switch
building_1#show vtp status
(Notice: the IP address, IP default-gateway and VTP domain name might be different!!) You should write down these 3 parameters carefully.

Configuring the new switch
+ Determine and configure the IP host address of the new switch The question requires "for the switch host address, you should use the last available IP address
on the management subnet". The building_1 switch's IP address, which is 192.168.22.50 255.255.255.224, belongs to the management subnet.
Increment: 32 (because 224 = 1110 0000)
Network address: 192.168.22.32
Broadcast address: 192.168.22.63
->The last available IP address on the management subnet is 192.168.22.62 and it hasn't been used (notice that the IP address of Fa0/1 interface of the router is
also the default gateway address 192.168.22.35).
Also notice that the management IP address of a switch should be configured in Vlan1 interface. After it is configured, we can connect to it via telnet or SSH to
manage it. Switch2#configure terminal
Switch2(config)#interface Vlan1
Switch2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.22.62 255.255.255.224
Switch2(config-if)#no shutdown (not really necessary since VLAN interfaces are not physical and are not shut
down but, no harm in doing so and is good practice for physical ports)
+ Determine and configure the default gateway of the new switch The default gateway of this new switch is same as that of building_1 switch, which is
192.168.22.35 Switch2(config-if)#exit
Switch2(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.22.35
+ Determine and configure the correct VTP domain name for the new switch The VTP domain name shown on building_1 switch is Cisco so we have to use it in
the new switch (notice: the VTP domain name will be different in the exam and it is case sensitive so be careful)
Switch2(config)#vtp domain Cisco
+ Configure the new switch as a VTP client Switch2(config)#vtp mode client
We should check the new configuration with the "show running-config" & "show vtp status"; also try pinging from the new switch to the the default gateway to make
NEW QUESTION 18
- (Topic 6)
Refer to the exhibit.

Host A pings interface S0/0 on router 3, what is the TTL value for that ping?

A. 253  
B. 252  
C. 255  
D. 254  

Answer: A

Explanation:
From the CCNA ICND2 Exam book: “Routers decrement the TTL by 1 every time they forward a packet; if a router decrements the TTL to 0, it throws away the packet. This prevents packets from rotating forever.” I want to make it clear that before the router forwards a packet, the TTL is still remain the same. For example in the topology above, pings to S0/1 and S0/0 of Router 2 have the same TTL.
The picture below shows TTL values for each interface of each router and for Host B. Notice that Host A initializes ICMP packet with a TTL of 255:
NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 6)
What are two characteristics of a switch that is configured as a VTP client? (Choose two.)

A. If a switch that is configured to operate in client mode cannot access a VTP server, then the switch reverts to transparent mode.
B. On switches that are configured to operate in client mode, VLANs can be created, deleted, or renamed locally.
C. The local VLAN configuration is updated only when an update that has a higher configuration revision number is received.
D. VTP advertisements are not forwarded to neighboring switches that are configured in VTP transparent mode.
E. VTP client is the default VTP mode.
F. When switches in VTP client mode are rebooted, they send a VTP advertisement request to the VTP servers.

Answer: CF

Explanation:
VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP)

VTP Modes
Server Mode Once VTP is configured on a Cisco switch, the default mode used is Server Mode. In any given VTP management domain, at least one switch must be in Server Mode. When in Server Mode, a switch can be used to add, delete, and modify VLANs, and this information will be passed to all other switches in the VTP management domain.

Client Mode When a switch is configured to use VTP Client Mode, it is simply the recipient of any VLANs added, deleted, or modified by a switch in Server Mode within the same management domain. A switch in VTP client mode cannot make any changes to VLAN information.

Transparent Mode A switch in VTP Transparent Mode will pass VTP updates received by switches in Server Mode to other switches in the VTP management domain, but will not actually process the contents of these messages. When individual VLANs are added, deleted, or modified on a switch running in transparent mode, the changes are local to that particular switch only, and are not passed to other switches in the VTP management domain.

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Topic 6)
A network administrator is troubleshooting an EIGRP problem on a router and needs to confirm the IP addresses of the devices with which the router has established adjacency. The retransmit interval and the queue counts for the adjacent routers also need to be checked. What command will display the required information?

A. Router# show ip eigrp adjacency
B. Router# show ip eigrp topology
C. Router# show ip eigrp interfaces
D. Router# show ip eigrp neighbors

Answer: D

Explanation:
Implementing EIGRP

Below is an example of the show ip eigrp neighbors command. The retransmit interval (Smooth Round Trip Timer – SRTT) and the queue counts (Q count, which shows the number of queued EIGRP packets) for the adjacent routers are listed:

```
R1# show ip eigrp neighbors
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 1
H Address Interface Hold Uptime SRTT RTO Q Seq (sec) (ms) Cnt Num 0 10.10.10.2 Fa0/0 12 00:00:39 1282 5000 0 3
```

NEW QUESTION 21

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