

# DUMPS ARENA

## CCNA Cisco Certified Network Associate

Cisco 200-125

Version Demo

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## Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Network Fundamentals	225
Topic 2, LAN Switching Technologies	198
Topic 3, Routing Technologies	169
Topic 4, WAN Technologies	81
Topic 5, Infrastructure Services	81
Topic 6, Infrastructure Security	98
Topic 7, Infrastructure Management	434
<b>Total</b>	<b>1286</b>

**QUESTION NO: 1**

What command instructs the device to timestamp Syslog debug messages in milliseconds?

- A. service timestamps log datetime localtime
- B. service timestamps debug datetime msec
- C. service timestamps debug datetime localtime
- D. service timestamps log datetime msec

**ANSWER: B****QUESTION NO: 2**

Which statement is correct regarding the operation of DHCP?

- A. A DHCP client uses a ping to detect address conflicts.
- B. A DHCP server uses a gratuitous ARP to detect DHCP clients.
- C. A DHCP client uses a gratuitous ARP to detect a DHCP server.
- D. If an address conflict is detected, the address is removed from the pool and an administrator must resolve the conflict.
- E. If an address conflict is detected, the address removed from the pool for an amount of time configurable by the administrator.
- F. If an address conflict is detected, the address is removed from the pool and will not be reused until server is rebooted.

**ANSWER: D****QUESTION NO: 3**

Refer to the exhibit. Which two statements are true based the output of the show frame-relay lmi command issued on the Branch router? (Choose two.)

```
Branch# show frame-relay lmi

LMI Statistics for interface Serial0/0 (Frame Relay DTE) LMI TYPE = ANSI
Invalid Unnumbered Info 0      Invalid Prot Disc 0
Invalid dummy Call Ref 0      Invalid Msg Type 0
Invalid Status Message 0      Invalid Lock Shift 0
Invalid Information ID 0      Invalid Report IE Len 0
Invalid Report Request 0      Invalid Keep IE Len 0
Num Status Enq. Sent 61       Num Status msgs Rcvd 0
Num Update Status Rcvd 0      Num Status Timeouts 60
Branch#
```

- A. LMI messages are being sent on DLCI 1023.
- B. The LMI exchange between the router and Frame Relay switch is functioning properly.
- C. LMI messages are being sent on DLCI 0.
- D. The Frame Relay switch is not responding to LMI requests from the router.
- E. The router is providing a clock signal on Serial0/0 on the circuit to the Frame Relay switch.
- F. Interface Serial0/0 is not configured to encapsulate Frame Relay.

**ANSWER: C D**

**QUESTION NO: 4 - (DRAG DROP)**

DRAG DROP

Drag the frame relay acronym on the left to match its definition on the right. (Not all acronyms are used.)

**Select and Place:**

CIR

a router is this of device

DCE

the most common type of a virtual circuit

DTE

provides status messages between DTE and DCE devices

LMI

identifies the virtual connection between the DTE and the switch

PVC

SVC

DLCI

ANSWER:

CIR

DTE

DCE

PVC

LMI

DLCI

SVC

**QUESTION NO: 5**

Which two functions can be performed by a local DNS server? (Choose two.)

- A. assigning IP addresses to local clients
- B. copying updated IOS images to Cisco switches
- C. resolving names locally
- D. forwarding name resolution requests to an external DNS server
- E. transferring split horizon traffic between zones

**ANSWER: C D**

**QUESTION NO: 6**

You apply a new inbound access list to routers, blocking UDP packets to the HSRP group. Which two effects does this action have on the HSRP group process? (Choose two.)

- A. HSRP redundancy works as expected
- B. Both the active and standby routers become active
- C. The active router immediately becomes the standby router.
- D. HSRP redundancy fails.
- E. The routers in the group generate duplicate IP address warnings

**ANSWER: B D**

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/hot-standby-router-protocol-hsrp/9281-3.html#q17>

**QUESTION NO: 7**

Which type of device can be replaced by the use of subinterfaces for VLAN routing?

- A. Layer 2 bridge
- B. Layer 2 switch
- C. Layer 3 switch
- D. router

**ANSWER: C**

**QUESTION NO: 8**

What are the three things that the Netflow uses to consider the traffic to be in a same flow? (Choose three.)

- A. IP address
- B. Interface name
- C. Port numbers
- D. L3 protocol type
- E. MAC address

**ANSWER: A C D**

**Explanation:**

What is an IP Flow?

Each packet that is forwarded within a router or switch is examined for a set of IP packet attributes. These attributes are the IP packet identity or fingerprint of the packet and determine if the packet is unique or similar to other packets. Traditionally, an IP Flow is based on a set of 5 and up to 7 IP packet attributes.

IP Packet attributes used by NetFlow:

- + IP source address
- + IP destination address
- + Source port
- + Destination port
- + Layer 3 protocol type
- + Class of Service
- + Router or switch interface

**QUESTION NO: 9**

Which logging command can enable administrators to correlate syslog messages with millisecond precision?

- A. no logging console
- B. logging buffered 4
- C. no logging monitor

D. service timestamps log datetime msec

E. logging host 10.2.0.21

**ANSWER: D**

### QUESTION NO: 10

Which two commands should you enter to prevent a Cisco device from sharing information with upstream devices? (Choose two.)

A. R1(config-if)#no cdp run

B. R1(config)#no cdp run

C. R1(config)#no cdp enable

D. R1(config)#no cdp advertise-v2

E. R1(config-if)#no cdp enable

**ANSWER: B E**

### QUESTION NO: 11 - (SIMULATION)

#### SIMULATION

A corporation wants to add security to its network. The requirements are:

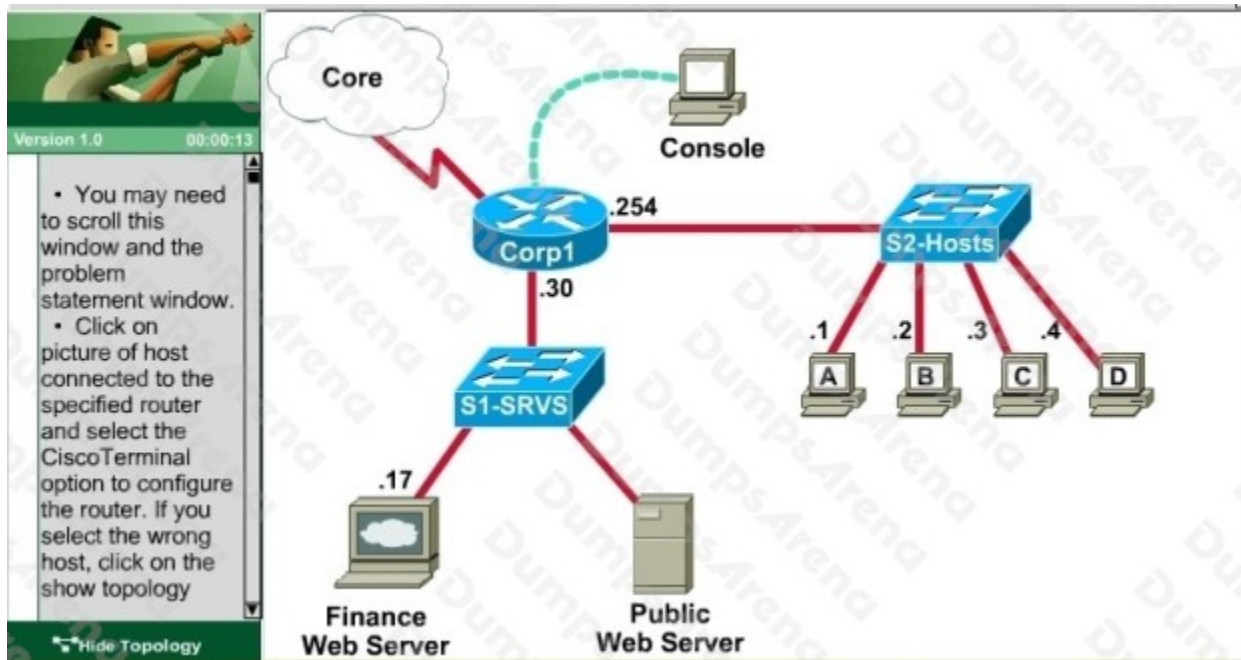
- Host C should be able to use a web browser (HTTP) to access the Finance Web Server.
- Other types of access from host C to the Finance Web Server should be blocked.
- All access from hosts in the Core or local LAN to the Finance Web Server should be blocked.
- All hosts in the Core and on local LAN should be able to access the Public Web Server.

You have been tasked to create and apply a numbered access list to a single outbound interface. This access list can contain no more than three statements that meet these requirements.

Access to the router CLI can be gained by clicking on the appropriate host.

- All passwords have been temporarily set to "cisco".
  - The Core connection uses an IP address of 192.168.94.65.
  - The computers in the Hosts LAN have been assigned addresses of 192.168.125.1 - 192.168.125.254.
- host A 192.168.125.1
- host B 192.168.125.2

- host C 192.168.125.3
- host D 192.168.125.4
- The Finance Web Server has been assigned an address of 172.22.109.17
- The Public Web Server in the Server LAN has been assigned an address of 172.22.109.18.



**ANSWER: See explanation**

## Explanation:

We should create an access-list and apply it to the interface that is connected to the Server LAN because it can filter out traffic from both S2 and Core networks. To see which interface this is, use the "show ip int brief" command:

```
Corp1#show ip int brief
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status  Protocol
FastEthernet0/0    192.168.125.254 YES manual  up      up
FastEthernet0/1    172.22.109.30  YES manual  up      up
Serial0/0          192.168.94.65  YES manual  up      up
Corp1#
```

From this, we know that the servers are located on the fa0/1 interface, so we will place our numbered access list here in the outbound direction.

Corp1#configure terminal

Our access-list needs to allow host C – 192.168.125.3 to the Finance Web Server 172.22.109.17 via HTTP (port 80), so our first line is this: Corp1(config)#access-list 100 permit tcp host 192.168.125.3 host 172.22.109.17 eq 80

Then, our next two instructions are these:

- Other types of access from host C to the Finance Web Server should be blocked.

- All access from hosts in the Core or local LAN to the Finance Web Server should be blocked.

This can be accomplished with one command (which we need to do as our ACL needs to be no more than 3 lines long), blocking all other access to the finance web server:

```
Corp1(config)#access-list 100 deny ip any host 172.22.109.17
```

Our last instruction is to allow all hosts in the Core and on the local LAN access to the Public Web Server (172.22.109.18)

```
Corp1(config)#access-list 100 permit ip host 172.22.109.18 any
```

Finally, apply this access-list to Fa0/1 interface (outbound direction)

```
Corp1(config)#interface fa0/1
```

```
Corp1(config-if)#ip access-group 100 out
```

Notice: We have to apply the access-list to Fa0/1 interface (not Fa0/0 interface) so that the access-list can filter traffic coming from both the LAN and the Core networks.

To verify, just click on host C to open its web browser. In the address box type `http://172.22.109.17` to check if you are allowed to access Finance Web Server or not. If your configuration is correct then you can access it.

Click on other hosts (A, B and D) and check to make sure you can't access Finance Web Server from these hosts. Then, repeat to make sure they can reach the public server at 172.22.109.18. Finally, save the configuration

```
Corp1(config-if)#end
```

```
Corp1#copy running-config startup-config
```

## QUESTION NO: 12 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

Order the DHCP message types as they would occur between a DHCP client and a DHCP server.

Select and Place:

DHCPACK	
DHCPOFFER	
DHCPDISCOVER	
DHCPREQUEST	

**ANSWER:****QUESTION NO: 13**

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 NO: 14**

```
R1
interface Loopback0
  ip address 172.16.1.33 255.255.255.224

interface FastEthernet0/0
  ip address 192.168.12.1 255.255.255.0

router bgp 100
neighbor 192.168.12.2 remote-as 100
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which command do you enter so that R1 advertises the Loopback0 interface to the BGP peers?

- A. network 172.16.1.32 mask 255.255.255.224
- B. network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
- C. network 172.16.1.32 255.255.255.224
- D. network 172.16.1.33 mask 255.255.255.224
- E. network 172.16.1.32 mask 0.0.0.31
- F. network 172.16.1.32 0.0.0.31

**ANSWER: A**

#### QUESTION NO: 15

How does NAT overloading provide one-to-many address translation?

- A. It converts IPv4 addresses to unused IPv6 addresses.
- B. It assigns a unique TCP/UDP port to each session.
- C. It uses a pool of addresses.
- D. It uses virtual MAC addresses and virtual IP addresses.

**ANSWER: B**

#### QUESTION NO: 16

Which port security mode can assist with troubleshooting by keeping count of violations?

- A. shutdown
- B. access
- C. restrict
- D. protect

**ANSWER: C**

#### QUESTION NO: 17

Which option is the master redundancy scheme for stacked switches?

- A. 1:N
- B. 1:1
- C. N:1
- D. 1+N

**ANSWER: A**

#### QUESTION NO: 18 - (SIMULATION)

##### SIMULATION

You work as a network engineer for SASCOM Network Ltd company. On router HQ, a provider link has been enabled and you must configure an IPv6 default route on HQ and make sure that this route is advertised in IPv6 OSPF process. Also, you must troubleshoot another issue. The router HQ is not forming an IPv6 OSPF neighbor relationship with router BR.

##### Topology Details

Two routers HQ and BR are connected via serial links.

Router HQ has interface Ethernet0/1 connected to the provider cloud and interface Ethernet0/0 connected to RA1.

Router BR has interface Ethernet0/0 connected to another router RA2.

##### IPv6 Routing Details

All routers are running IPv6 OSPF routing with process ID number 100. Refer to the topology diagram for information about the OSPF areas. The Loopback 0 IPv4 address is the OSPF router ID on each router.

##### Configuration requirements

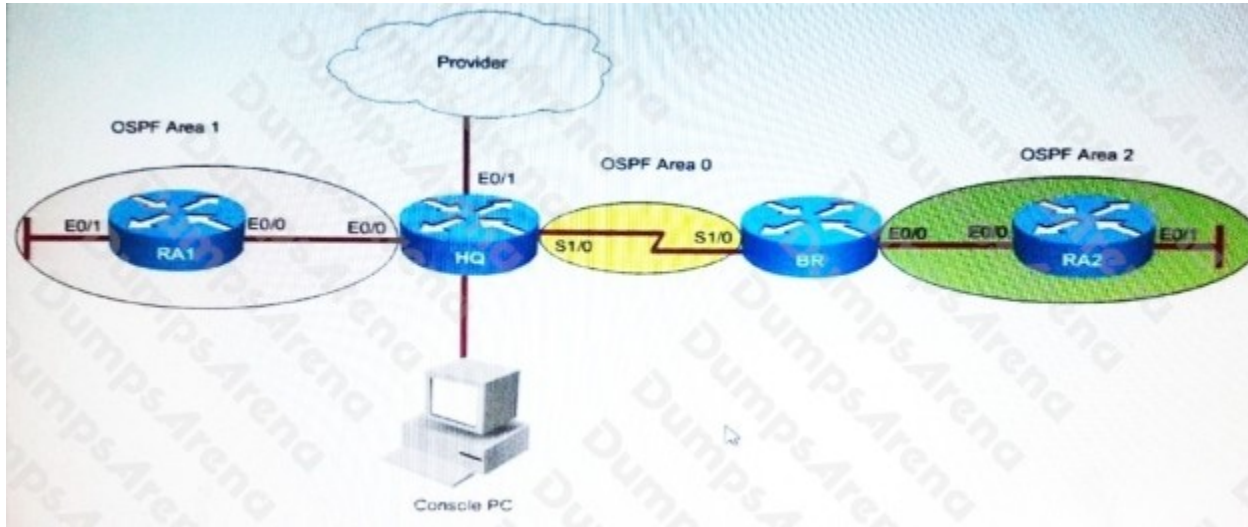
Configure IPv6 default route on router HQ with default gateway as 2001:DB8:B:B1B2::1

Verify by pinging provider test IPv6 address 2001:DB8:0:1111::1 after configuring default route on HQ.

Make sure that the default route is advertised in IPv6 OSPF on router HQ. This default route should be advertised only when HQ has a default route in its routing table.

Router HQ is not forming IPv6 OSPF neighbor with BR. You must troubleshoot and resolve this issue.

Special Note: To gain the maximum numbers of points, you must complete the necessary configurations and fix IPv6 OSPF neighbor issue with router BR. IPv6 OSPFv3 must be configured without using address families. Do not change the IPv6 OSPF process ID.



**ANSWER: See the solution below.**

## Explanation:

Requirement (1): Configure IPv6 default route on router HQ with default gateway as 2001:DB8:B:B1B2::1.

```
HQ(config)# ipv6 unicast routing
```

```
HQ(config)# ipv6 route 0::/0 2001:DB8:B:B1B2::1
```

Requirement (2): Verify by pinging provider test IPv6 address 2001:DB8:0:1111::1 after configuring default route on HQ.

```
HQ# ping 2001:DB8:0:1111::1
```

!!!!

Requirement (3): Make sure that the default route is advertised in IPv6 router HQ. This default route should be advertised only when HQ has a default route in its routing table.

|Here you must advertise the default route in IPv6 OSPF on HQ|

```
HQ(config) # ipv6 router ospf 100
```

```
HQ(config-rtr) # default-information originate always HQ(config) # exit
```

Requirement (4): Router HQ is not forming IPv6 OSPF neighbor with BR. You must troubleshoot and resolve this issue.

1. Verify the OSPFv3 advertise on Serial 1/0 using the show run command:

```
HQ#show run
```

!

```
interface serial1/0
```

!

Note: Interface Serial 1/0 missing OSPFv3 advertise 2. Advertise the OSPFv3 on Serial 1/0:

```
HQ(config) # interface serial 1/0 HQ(config-if) # ipv6 ospf 100 area 0 3. Verify after OSPFv3 advertise:
```

```
HQ#show run
```

!

```
interface serial1/0 IPV6 OSPF 100 area 0
```

!

Finally: Save the configuration

```
HQ# copy running-config startup-config
```

Make sure that the default route is advertised:

[Here you must advertise the default route in IPv6 OSPF on HQ]

```
HQ(config) # ipv6 router ospf 100
```

```
HQ(config-rtr) # default-information originate always HQ(config) # exit
```

Requirement (4): Router HQ is not forming IPv6 OSPF neighbor with BR. You must troubleshoot and resolve this issue.

1. Verify the OSPFv3 advertise on Serial 1/0 using the show run command: Note: Interface Serial 1/0 missing OSPFv3 advertise 2. Advertise the OSPFv3 on Serial 1/0:

```
HQ(config) # interface serial 1/0
```

```
HQ(config-if) # ipv6 ospf 100 area 0 3. Verify after OSPFv3 advertise:
```

Finally: Save the configuration

```
HQ# copy running-config startup-config
```

### QUESTION NO: 19

Which three elements are field in a basic Ethernet data frame? (Choose three.)

- A. Preamble
- B. Frame Check Sequence
- C. Header Checksum
- D. Length/Type
- E. Time to Live

F. Version

**ANSWER: A B D**

**QUESTION NO: 20**

Which of the following describes the roles of devices in a WAN? (Choose three.)

- A. A CSU/DSU terminates a digital local loop
- B. A modem terminates a digital local loop
- C. A CSU/DSU terminates an analog local loop
- D. A modem terminates an analog local loop
- E. A router is commonly considered a DTE device
- F. A router is commonly considered a DCE device

**ANSWER: A D E**