Vendor: Cisco

Exam Code:200-120

Exam Name: Cisco Certified Network Associate Exam

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1

What are the possible trunking modes for a switch port? (Choose three.)

A. transparent

B. auto

C. on

D. desirable

E. client

F. forwarding

Correct Answer: BCD

These are the different types of trunk modes:

ON: This mode puts the port into permanent trunk mode and negotiates to convert the link into a trunk link. The port becomes a trunk port even if the adjacent port does not agree to the change.

OFF: This mode puts the port into permanent non-trunk mode and negotiates to convert the link into a non-trunk link. The port becomes a non-trunk port even if the adjacent port does not agree to the change.

Desirable: This mode causes the port to actively attempt to convert the link into a trunk link. The port becomes a trunk port if the adjacent port is set to on, desirable, or auto mode.

Auto: This mode enables the port to convert the link into a trunk link. The port becomes a trunk port if the adjacent port is set to on or desirable mode. This is the default mode for Fast and Gigabit Ethernet ports.

Nonegotiate: This mode puts the port into permanent trunk mode, but does not allow the port to generate Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP) frames. The adjacent port must be configured manually as a trunk port to establish a trunk link.

QUESTION 2

Assuming the default switch configuration, which VLAN range can be added, modified, and removed on a Cisco switch?

A. 1 through 1001

B. 2 through 1001

C. 1 through 1002

D. 2 through 1005

Correct Answer: B

VLAN 1 is the default VLAN on Cisco switch. It always exists and cannot be added, modified or removed. VLANs 1002-1005 are default VLANs for FDDI and Token Ring and they can\\'t be deleted or used for Ethernet.

```
Switch#show vlan

VLAN Name                             Status     Ports
---- -------------------------------- ---------- -------------------------------
1    default                          active     Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4
                                                  Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8
                                                  Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12
                                                  Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16
                                                  Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20
                                                  Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Fa0/24
                                                  Gig1/1, Gig1/2
1002 fddi-default                     act/unsup
1003 token-ring-default               act/unsup
1004 fddinet-default                  act/unsup
1005 trnet-default                    act/unsup

VLAN Type  SAID    MTU   Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp  BrdgMode Trans1 Trans2
---- ----- ------- ----- ------ ------ -------- ---- -------- ------ ------
1    enet  100001  1500  -      -      -        -    -        0      0
1002 fddi  101002  1500  -      -      -        -    -        0      0
1003 tr    101003  1500  -      -      -        -    -        0      0
1004 fdnet 101004  1500  -      -      -        ieee -        0      0
1005 trnet 101005  1500  -      -      -        ibm  -        0      0
```

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show frame-relay map
Serial0/0 (up): ip 172.16.3.1 dlci 100 (0x64, 0x1840), dynamic
               broadcast,, status defined, active
```

What is the meaning of the term dynamic as displayed in the output of the show frame-relay map command shown?

A. The Serial0/0 interface is passing traffic.

B. The DLCI 100 was dynamically allocated by the router.

C. The Serial0/0 interface acquired the IP address of 172.16.3.1 from a DHCP server.

D. The DLCI 100 will be dynamically changed as required to adapt to changes in the Frame Relay cloud.

E. The mapping between DLCI 100 and the end station IP address 172.16.3.1 was learned through Inverse ARP.
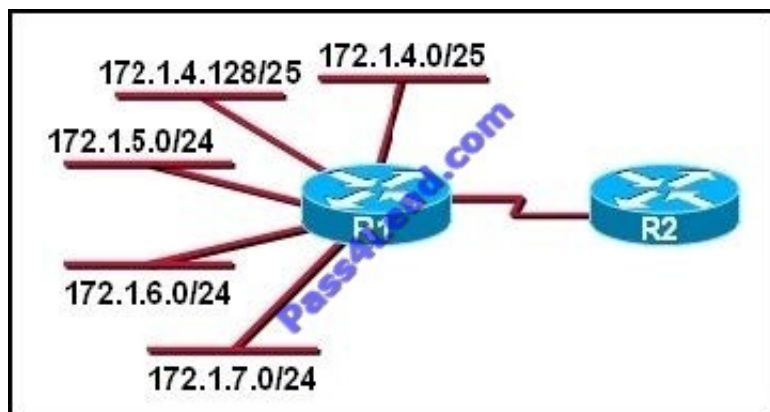
Correct Answer: E

Inverse Address Resolution Protocol (Inverse ARP) was developed to provide a mechanism for dynamic DLCI to Layer 3 address maps. Inverse ARP works much the same way Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) works on a LAN. However, with ARP, the device knows the Layer 3 IP address and needs to know the remote data link MAC address. With Inverse ARP, the router knows the Layer 2 address which is the DLCI, but needs to know the remote Layer 3 IP address. When using dynamic address mapping, Inverse ARP requests a next-hop protocol address for each active PVC. Once the requesting router receives an Inverse ARP response, it updates its DLCI-to-Layer 3 address mapping

table. Dynamic address mapping is enabled by default for all protocols enabled on a physical interface. If the Frame Relay environment supports LMI autosensing and Inverse ARP, dynamic address mapping takes place automatically. Therefore, no static address mapping is required.

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

What is the most efficient summarization that R1 can use to advertise its networks to R2?

A. 172.1.0.0/22

B. 172.1.0.0/21

C. 172.1.4.0/22

D. 172.1.4.0/24 172.1.5.0/24 172.1.6.0/24 172.1.7.0/24

E. 172.1.4.0/25 172.1.4.128/25 172.1.5.0/24 172.1.6.0/24 172.1.7.0/24

Correct Answer: C

The 172.1.4.0/22 subnet encompasses all routes from the IP range 172.1.4.0 ?172.1.7.255.

QUESTION 5

Which two commands correctly verify whether port security has been configured on port FastEthernet 0/12 on a switch? (Choose two.)

A. SW1#show port-secure interface FastEthernet 0/12

B. SW1#show switchport port-secure interface FastEthernet 0/12

C. SW1#show running-config

D. SW1#show port-security interface FastEthernet 0/12

E. SW1#show switchport port-security interface FastEthernet 0/12

Correct Answer: CD

We can verify whether port security has been configured by using the "show running-config" or "show port-security interface" for more detail. An example of the output of "show port-security interface" command is shown below:


```
Switch# show port-security interface fa0/12
Port Security              : Enabled
Port Status                : Secure-down
Violation Mode             : Shutdown
Aging Time                 : 0 mins
Aging Type                 : Absolute
SecureStatic Address Aging : Disabled
Maximum MAC Addresses      : 2
```
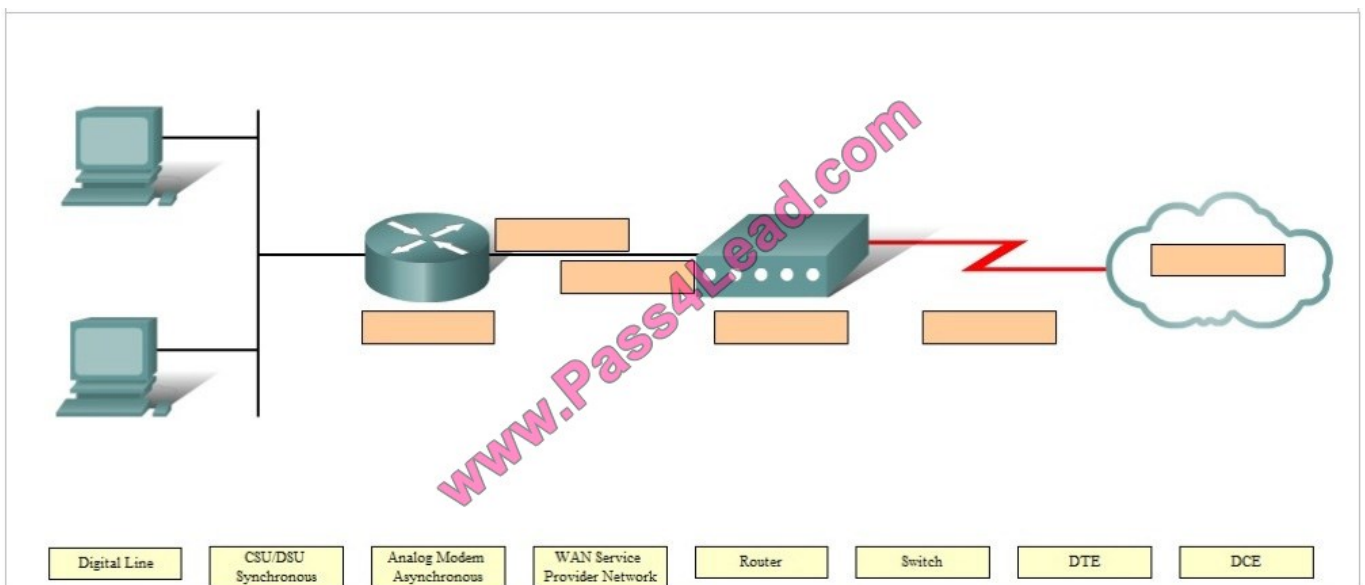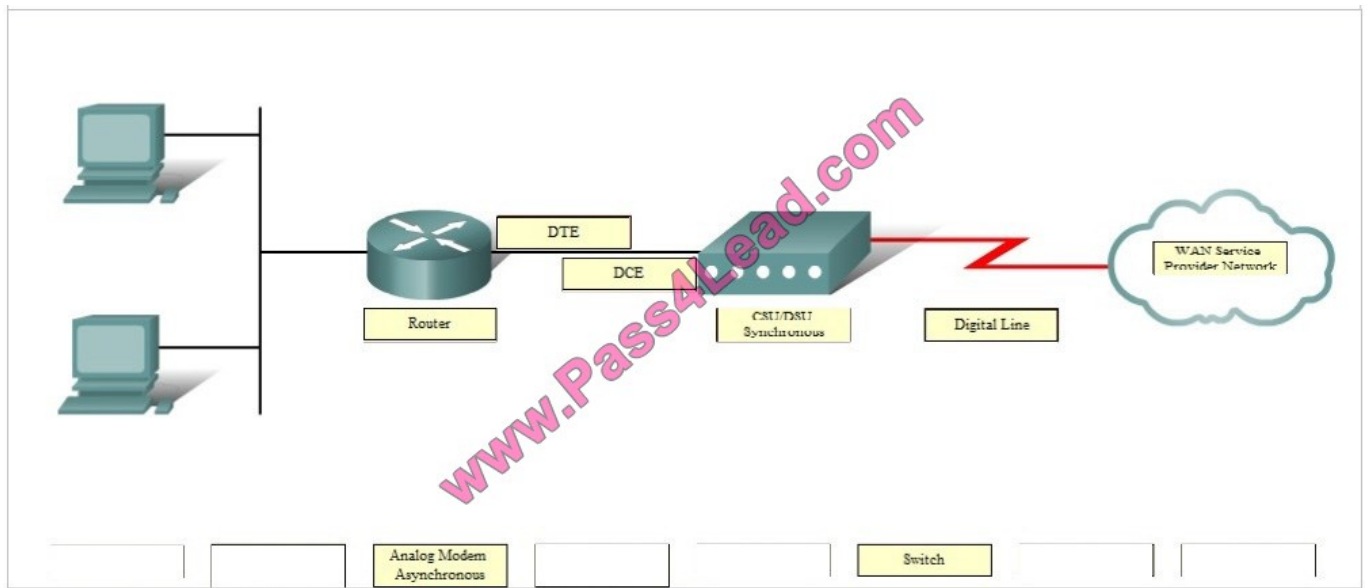
QUESTION 6

DRAG DROP

Refer to the exhibit. Complete this network diagram by dragging the correct device name or description to the correct location. Not all the names or descriptions will be used.

Select and Place:

| Digital Line | CSU/DSU Synchronous | Analog Modem Asynchronous | WAN Service Provider Network | Router | Switch | DTE | DCE |

Correct Answer:

QUESTION 7
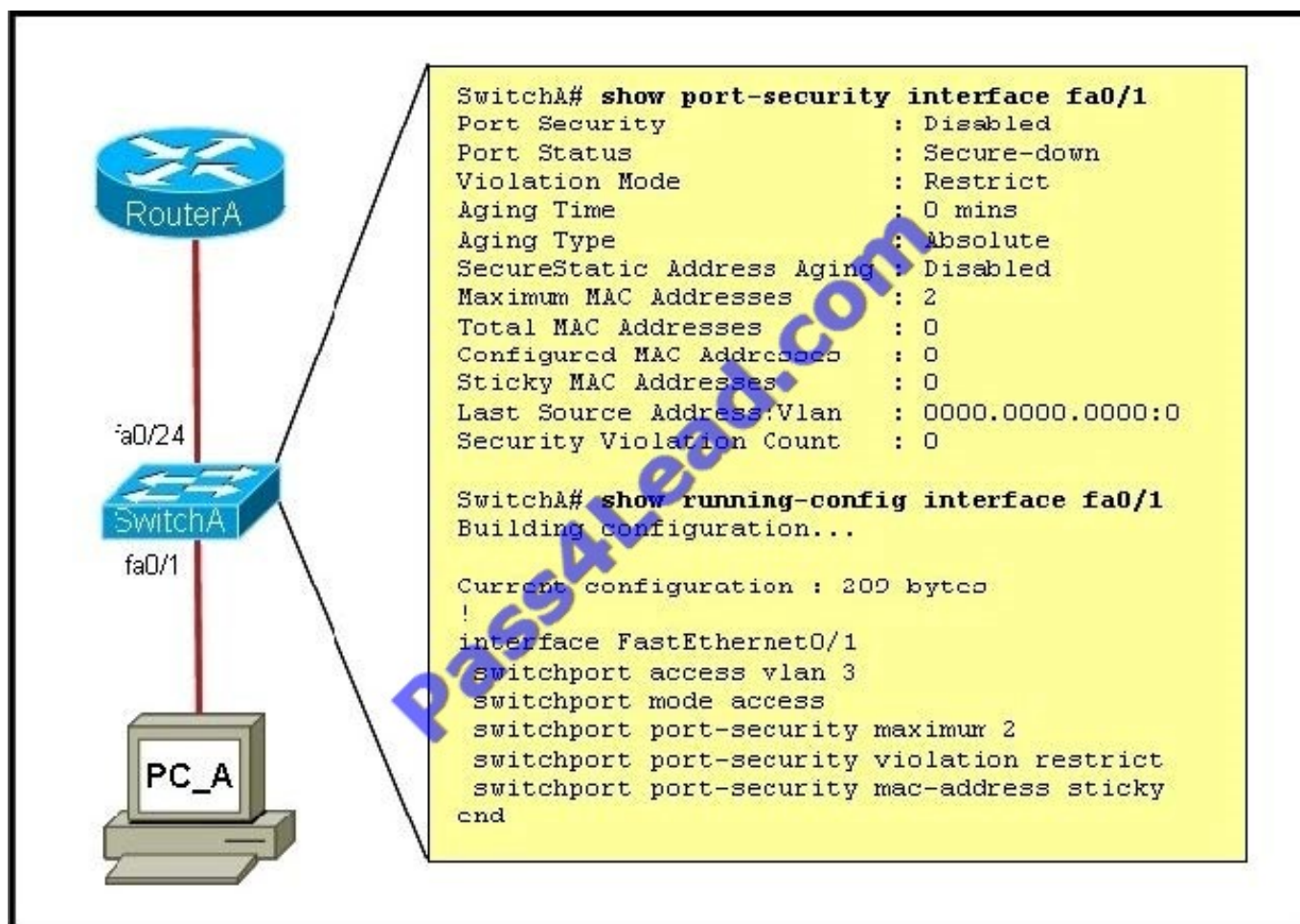
What is the difference between a CSU/DSU and a modem?

A. A CSU/DSU converts analog signals from a router to a leased line; a modem converts analog signals from a router to a leased line.

B. A CSU/DSU converts analog signals from a router to a phone line; a modem converts digital signals from a router to a leased line.

C. A CSU/DSU converts digital signals from a router to a phone line; a modem converts analog signals from a router to a phone line.

D. A CSU/DSU converts digital signals from a router to a leased line; a modem converts digital signals from a router to a phone line.

Correct Answer: D

CSU/DSU is used to convert digital signals from a router to a network circuit such as a T1, while a modem is used to convert digital signals over a regular POTS line.

QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SwitchA# show port-security interface fa0/1
Port Security              : Disabled
Port Status                : Secure-down
Violation Mode             : Restrict
Aging Time                 : 0 mins
Aging Type                 : Absolute
SecureStatic Address Aging : Disabled
Maximum MAC Addresses      : 2
Total MAC Addresses        : 0
Configured MAC Addresses   : 0
Sticky MAC Addresses       : 0
Last Source Address:Vlan   : 0000.0000.0000:0
Security Violation Count   : 0

SwitchA# show running-config interface fa0/1
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 209 bytes
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 switchport access vlan 3
 switchport mode access
 switchport port-security maximum 2
 switchport port-security violation restrict
 switchport port-security mac-address sticky
end
```

A junior network administrator was given the task of configuring port security on SwitchA to allow only PC_A to access the switched network through port fa0/1. If any other device is detected, the port is to drop frames from this device. The administrator configured the interface and tested it with successful pings from PC_A to RouterA, and then observes the output from these two show commands.

Which two of these changes are necessary for SwitchA to meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Port security needs to be globally enabled.

B. Port security needs to be enabled on the interface.

C. Port security needs to be configured to shut down the interface in the event of a violation.

D. Port security needs to be configured to allow only one learned MAC address.

E. Port security interface counters need to be cleared before using the show command.

F. The port security configuration needs to be saved to NVRAM before it can become active.

Correct Answer: BD

From the output we can see that port security is disabled so this needs to be enabled. Also, the maximum number of devices is set to 2 so this needs to be just one if we want the single host to have access and nothing else.

QUESTION 9

In GLBP, which router will respond to client ARP requests?

A. The active virtual gateway will reply with one of four possible virtual MAC addresses.

B. All GLBP member routers will reply in round-robin fashion.

C. The active virtual gateway will reply with its own hardware MAC address.

D. The GLBP member routers will reply with one of four possible burned in hardware addresses.

Correct Answer: A

One disadvantage of HSRP and VRRP is that only one router is in use, other routers must wait for the primary to fail because they can be used. However, Gateway Load Balancing Protocol (GLBP) can use of up to four routers simultaneously. In GLBP, there is still only one virtual IP address but each router has a different virtual MAC address. First a GLBP group must elect an Active Virtual Gateway (AVG). The AVG is responsible for replying ARP requests from hosts/clients. It replies with different virtual MAC addresses that correspond to different routers (known as Active Virtual Forwarders ?AVFs) so that clients can send traffic to different routers in that GLBP group (load sharing).

QUESTION 10

DRAG DROP

Drag the cable type on the left to the purpose for which it is best suited on the right. (Not all options are used.)

Select and Place:

crossover		switch access port to router
null modem		switch to switch
straight-through		PC COM port to switch
rollover		
9-25 pin serial		

Correct Answer:

		straight-through
null modem		crossover
		rollover
9-25 pin serial		

To remember which type of cable you should use, follow these tips:

- To connect two serial interfaces of 2 routers we use serial cable

– To specify when we use crossover cable or straight-through cable, we should remember:

Group 1: Router, Host, Server

Group 2: Hub, Switch

One device in group 1 + One device in group 2: use straight-through cable

Two devices in the same group: use crossover cable

For example: we use straight-through cable to connect switch to router, switch to host, hub to host, hub to server… and we use crossover cable to connect switch to switch, switch to hub, router to router, host to host…)

QUESTION 11

If a router has four interfaces and each interface is connected to four switches, how many broadcast domains are present on the router?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. 8

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 12

Which of the following statements describe the network shown in the graphic? (Choose two.)
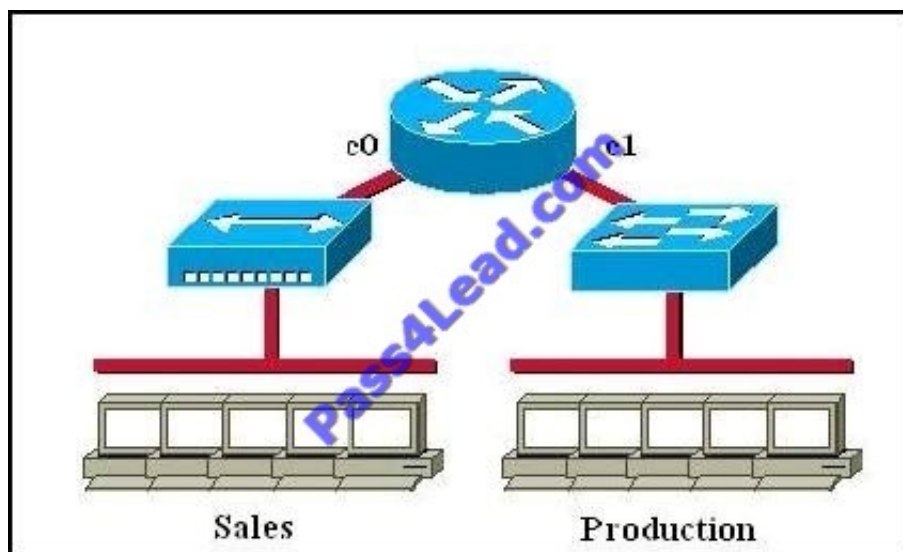
A. There are two broadcast domains in the network.

B. There are four broadcast domains in the network.

C. There are six broadcast domains in the network.

D. There are four collision domains in the network.

E. There are five collision domains in the network.

F. There are seven collision domains in the network.

Correct Answer: AF

Only router can break up broadcast domains so in the exhibit there are 2 broadcast domains: from e0 interface to the left is a broadcast domain and from e1 interface to the right is another broadcast domain ->. Both router and switch can break up collision domains so there is only 1 collision domain on the left of the router (because hub doesn\\'t break up collision domain) and there are 6 collision domains on the right of the router (1 collision domain from e1 interface to the switch + 5 collision domains for 5 PCs in Production) ->.

To Read the Whole Q&As, please purchase the Complete Version from Our website.

Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success

100% Money Back Guarantee

365 Days Free Update

Instant Download After Purchase
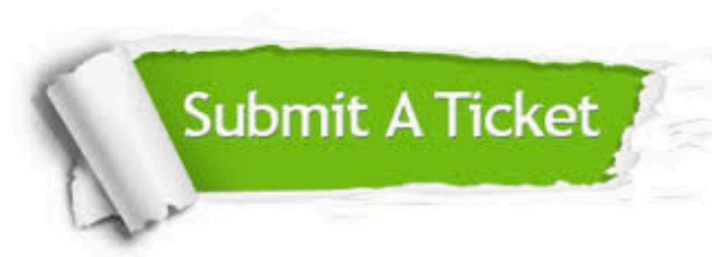
24x7 Customer Support

Average 99.9% Success Rate

More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide

Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.
To update a previously submitted ticket:

One Year Free Update
Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email.

Money Back Guarantee
To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase.

Security & Privacy
We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information & peace of mind.