

[New 200-125 Dumps 200-125 PDF and VCE Dumps 1084Q Instant Download in Braindump2go 297-307]

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Questions: QUESTION 297 What OSPF command, when configured, will include all interfaces into area 0? A. network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0 B. network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0 C. network 255.255.255.255 0.0.0.0 area 0 D. network all-interfaces area 0

Answer: A QUESTION 298 Which statement describes the process ID that is used to run OSPF on a router? A. It is globally significant and is used to represent the AS number. B. It is locally significant and is used to identify an instance of the OSPF database. C. It is globally significant and is used to identify OSPF stub areas. D. It is locally significant and must be the same throughout an area.

Answer: B QUESTION 299 Which three are the components of SNMP? (Choose three) A. MIB B. SNMP Manager C. SysLog Server D. SNMP Agent E. Set **Answer: A B D** Explanation: SNMP is an application-layer protocol that provides a message format for communication between SNMP managers and agents. SNMP provides a standardized framework and a common language used for the monitoring and management of devices in a network. The SNMP framework has three parts: + An SNMP manager + An SNMP agent + A Management Information Base (MIB) The SNMP manager is the system used to control and monitor the activities of network hosts using SNMP. The most common managing system is called a Network Management System (NMS). The term NMS can be applied to either a dedicated device used for network management, or the applications used on such a device. A variety of network management applications are available for use with SNMP. These features range from simple command-line applications to feature-rich graphical user interfaces (such as the CiscoWorks 2000 line of products). The SNMP agent is the software component within the managed device that maintains the data for the device and reports these data, as needed, to managing systems. The agent and MIB reside on the routing device (router, access server, or switch). To enable the SNMP agent on a Cisco routing device, you must define the relationship between the manager and the agent. The Management Information Base (MIB) is a virtual information storage area for network management information, which consists of collections of managed objects. QUESTION 300 What are the Popular destinations for syslog messages to be saved? A. Flash B. The logging buffer .RAM C. The console terminal D. Other terminals E. Syslog server **Answer: B C E** Explanation: By default, switches send the output from system messages and debug privileged EXEC commands to a logging process. The logging process controls the distribution of logging messages to various destinations, such as the logging buffer (on RAM), terminal lines (console terminal), or a UNIX syslog server, depending on your configuration. The process also sends messages to the console. Note: Syslog messages can be written to a file in Flash memory although it is not a popular place to use. We can configure this feature with the command logging file flash:filename. QUESTION 301 Syslog was configured with a level 3 trap. Which 4 types of logs would be generated (choose four) A. Emergencies B. Alerts C. Critical D. Errors E. Warnings **Answer: A B C D** Explanation: The Message Logging is divided into 8 levels as listed below:

| Level | Keyword | Description |
|-------|---------------|---|
| 0 | emergencies | System is unusable |
| 1 | alerts | Immediate action is needed |
| 2 | critical | Critical conditions exist |
| 3 | errors | Error conditions exist |
| 4 | warnings | Warning conditions exist |
| 5 | notification | Normal, but significant, conditions exist |
| 6 | informational | Informational messages |
| 7 | debugging | Debugging messages |

The highest level is level 0 (emergencies). The lowest level is level 7. If you specify a level with the "logging console level" command, that level and all the higher levels will be displayed. For example, by using the "logging console warnings" command, all the logging of emergencies, alerts, critical, errors, warnings will be displayed.

QUESTION 302 What are the benefit of using Netflow? (Choose three.) A. Network, Application & User Monitoring B. Network Planning C. Security Analysis D. Accounting/Billing **Answer: A C D**

QUESTION 303 Which protocol can cause overload on a CPU of a managed device? A. Netflow B. WCCP C. IP SLAM D. SNMP **Answer: D** Explanation: Sometimes, messages like this might appear in the router console: %SNMP-3-CPUHOG: Processing [chars] of [chars] They mean that the SNMP agent on the device has taken too much time to process a request. You can determine the cause of high CPU use in a router by using the output of the show process cpu command. Note: A managed device is a part of the network that requires some form of monitoring and management (routers, switches, servers, workstations, printers...).

QUESTION 304 What are the three things that the Netflow uses to consider the traffic to be in a same flow? 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 305 What is the alert message generated by SNMP agents called ? A. TRAP B. INFORM C. GET D. SET **Answer: A B** Explanation: A TRAP is a SNMP message sent from one application to another (which is typically on a remote host). Their purpose is merely to notify the other application that

something has happened, has been noticed, etc. The big problem with TRAPs is that they're unacknowledged so you don't actually know if the remote application received your oh-so-important message to it. SNMPv2 PDUs fixed this by introducing the notion of an INFORM, which is nothing more than an acknowledged TRAP.

QUESTION 306 Which three features are added in SNMPv3 over SNMPv2?

A. Message Integrity
B. Compression
C. Authentication
D. Encryption
E. Error Detection

Answer: ACD

QUESTION 307 In a GLBP network, who is responsible for the arp request?

A. AVFB.
B. AVGC.
C. Active Router
D. Standby Router

Answer: B!!!RECOMMEND!!!

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