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<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B75b5xYLjSSNeGdLM0gta2VVYm8?usp=sharing>QUESTION 136Which three statements about the features of SNMPv2 and SNMPv3 are true? (Choose three.)A. SNMPv3 enhanced SNMPv2 security features.B.

SNMPv3 added the Inform protocol message to SNMP.C. SNMPv2 added the Inform protocol message to SNMP.D. SNMPv3 added the GetBulk protocol messages to SNMP.E. SNMPv2 added the GetBulk protocol message to SNMP.F. SNMPv2 added the GetNext protocol message to SNMP.

Answer: ACEQUESTION 137What Cisco IOS feature can be enabled to pinpoint an application that is causing slow network performance?A. SNMPB. NetflowC. WCCPD. IP SLA**Answer: B**Explanation:

Netflow can be used to diagnose slow network performance, bandwidth hogs and bandwidth utilization quickly with command line interface or reporting tools.

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/ios-netflow/prod_white_paper0900aecd80406232.html

QUESTION 138In a GLBP network, who is responsible for the arp request?A. AVFB. AVGC. Active RouterD. Standby Router**Answer: B**

QUESTION 139In 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.

Answer: AQUESTION 140Which three statements about HSRP operation are true? (Choose three.)A. The virtual IP address and virtual MA+K44C address are active on the HSRP Master router.B. The HSRP default timers are a 3 second hello interval and a 10 second dead interval.C. HSRP supports only clear-text authentication.D. The HSRP virtual IP address must be on a different subnet than the routers' interfaces on the same LAN.E. The HSRP virtual IP address must be the same as one of the router's interface addresses on the LAN.F. HSRP supports up to 255 groups per interface, enabling an administrative form of load balancing.

Answer: BEF Explanation:The virtual MAC address of HSRP version 1 is 0000.0C07.ACxx, where xx is the HSRP group number in hexadecimal based on the respective interface. For example, HSRP group 10 uses the HSRP virtual MAC address of 0000.0C07.AC0A. HSRP version 2 uses a virtual MAC address of 0000.0C9F.FXXX (XXX: HSRP group in hexadecimal)All routers in a HSRP group send hello packets. By default, the hello timer is set to 3 seconds and the dead interval is 10 seconds. The range for HSRP version 1 is from 0 to 255. The range is for HSRP version 2 is from 0 to 4095. The default value is 0. For this question, it is assumed that Cisco is referring to HSRP version 1 as the other options are not correct.

QUESTION 141What is a valid HSRP virtual MAC address?A. 0000.5E00.01A3B. 0007.B400.AE01C. 0000.0C07.AC15D. 0007.5E00.B301**Answer: CE**Explanation:Hot Standby Router Protocol Features and Functionality

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk648/tk362/technologies_tech_note09186a0080094a91.shtmlHSRP AddressingIn most cases when you configure routers to be part of an HSRP group, they listen for the HSRP MAC address for that group as well as their own burned-in MAC address. The exception is routers whose Ethernet controllers only recognize a single MAC address (for example, the Lance controller on the Cisco 2500 and Cisco 4500 routers). These routers use the HSRP MAC address when they are the Active router, and their burned-in address when they are not.

HSRP uses the following MAC address on all media except Token Ring: 0000.0c07.ac** (where ** is the HSRP group number)QUESTION 142Lab Simulation Question - EIGRP**Answer: First we should check the configuration of the ENG Router. Click the console PC ?F? and enter the following commands. ENG> enable Password: cisco ENG# show running-config Building configuration... Current configuration : 770 bytes ! version 12.2 no service timestamps log datetime msec no service timestamps debug datetime msec no service password-encryption ! hostname ENG ! enable secret 5 \$1\$mERr\$hX5rVt7rPNoS4wqbXKX7m0 ! interface FastEthernet0/0 ip address 192.168.77.34 255.255.255.252 duplex auto speed auto ! interface FastEthernet0/1 ip address 192.168.60.65 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto ! interface FastEthernet1/0 ip address 192.168.60.81 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto ! router eigrp 22 network 192.168.77.0 network 192.168.60.0 no auto-summary ! ip classless ! line con 0 line vty 0 4 login ! end ENG#**

From the output above, we know that this router was wrongly configured with an autonomous number (AS) of 22. When the AS numbers among routers are mismatched, no adjacency is formed. (You should check the AS numbers on other routers for sure) To solve this problem, we simply re-configure router ENG router with the following commands: ENG# conf t ENG(config)# no router eigrp 22 ENG(config)# router eigrp 222 ENG(config-router)# network 192.168.60.0 ENG(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 ENG(config-router)# no auto-summary ENG(config-router)# end ENG# copy running-config startup-config

Second we should check the configuration of the MGT Router. Click the console PC ?G? and enter the following commands. MGT> enable Password: cisco MGT# show running-config Building configuration... Current

configuration: 1000 bytes ! version 12.2 no service timestamps log datetime msec no service timestamps debug datetime msec no service password-encryption ! hostname MGT ! enable secret 5 \$1\$mERr\$hX5rVt7rPNoS4wqbXKX7m0 ! interface FastEthernet0/0 ip address 192.168.77.34 255.255.255.252 duplex auto speed auto ! interface FastEthernet0/1 ip address 192.168.60.65 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto ! interface FastEthernet1/0 ip address 192.168.60.81 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto ! router eigrp 222 network 192.168.77.0 network 192.168.60.0 no auto-summary ! ip classless ! line con 0 line vty 0 4 login ! end MGT#

From the output above, we know that this router was wrongly configured with an autonomous number (AS) of 222. When the AS numbers among routers are mismatched, no adjacency is formed. (You should check the AS numbers on other routers for sure) To solve this problem, we simply re-configure router MGT router with the following commands: MGT# conf t MGT(config)# no router eigrp 222 MGT(config)# router eigrp 22 MGT(config-router)# network 192.168.60.0 MGT(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 MGT(config-router)# no auto-summary MGT(config-router)# end MGT# copy running-config startup-config

Third we should check the configuration of the RTR Router. Click the console PC ?H? and enter the following commands. RTR> enable Password: cisco RTR# show running-config Building configuration... Current configuration: 1000 bytes ! version 12.2 no service timestamps log datetime msec no service timestamps debug datetime msec no service password-encryption ! hostname RTR ! enable secret 5 \$1\$mERr\$hX5rVt7rPNoS4wqbXKX7m0 ! interface FastEthernet0/0 ip address 192.168.77.34 255.255.255.252 duplex auto speed auto ! interface FastEthernet0/1 ip address 192.168.60.65 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto ! interface FastEthernet1/0 ip address 192.168.60.81 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto ! router eigrp 222 network 192.168.77.0 network 192.168.60.0 no auto-summary ! ip classless ! line con 0 line vty 0 4 login ! end RTR#

From the output above, we know that this router was wrongly configured with an autonomous number (AS) of 222. When the AS numbers among routers are mismatched, no adjacency is formed. (You should check the AS numbers on other routers for sure) To solve this problem, we simply re-configure router RTR router with the following commands: RTR# conf t RTR(config)# no router eigrp 222 RTR(config)# router eigrp 22 RTR(config-router)# network 192.168.60.0 RTR(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 RTR(config-router)# no auto-summary RTR(config-router)# end RTR# copy running-config startup-config

Fourth we should check the configuration of the SPC Router. Click the console PC ?I? and enter the following commands. SPC> enable Password: cisco SPC# show running-config Building configuration... Current configuration: 1000 bytes ! version 12.2 no service timestamps log datetime msec no service timestamps debug datetime msec no service password-encryption ! hostname SPC ! enable secret 5 \$1\$mERr\$hX5rVt7rPNoS4wqbXKX7m0 ! interface FastEthernet0/0 ip address 192.168.77.34 255.255.255.252 duplex auto speed auto ! interface FastEthernet0/1 ip address 192.168.60.65 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto ! interface FastEthernet1/0 ip address 192.168.60.81 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto ! router eigrp 222 network 192.168.77.0 network 192.168.60.0 no auto-summary ! ip classless ! line con 0 line vty 0 4 login ! end SPC#

From the output above, we know that this router was wrongly configured with an autonomous number (AS) of 222. When the AS numbers among routers are mismatched, no adjacency is formed. (You should check the AS numbers on other routers for sure) To solve this problem, we simply re-configure router SPC router with the following commands: SPC# conf t SPC(config)# no router eigrp 222 SPC(config)# router eigrp 22 SPC(config-router)# network 192.168.60.0 SPC(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 SPC(config-router)# no auto-summary SPC(config-router)# end SPC# copy running-config startup-config

Fifth we should check the configuration of the TRK Router. Click the console PC ?J? and enter the following commands. TRK> enable Password: cisco TRK# show running-config Building configuration... Current configuration: 1000 bytes ! version 12.2 no service timestamps log datetime msec no service timestamps debug datetime msec no service password-encryption ! hostname TRK ! enable secret 5 \$1\$mERr\$hX5rVt7rPNoS4wqbXKX7m0 ! interface FastEthernet0/0 ip address 192.168.77.34 255.255.255.252 duplex auto speed auto ! interface FastEthernet0/1 ip address 192.168.60.65 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto ! interface FastEthernet1/0 ip address 192.168.60.81 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto ! router eigrp 222 network 192.168.77.0 network 192.168.60.0 no auto-summary ! ip classless ! line con 0 line vty 0 4 login ! end TRK#

From the output above, we know that this router was wrongly configured with an autonomous number (AS) of 222. When the AS numbers among routers are mismatched, no adjacency is formed. (You should check the AS numbers on other routers for sure) To solve this problem, we simply re-configure router TRK router with the following commands: TRK# conf t TRK(config)# no router eigrp 222 TRK(config)# router eigrp 22 TRK(config-router)# network 192.168.60.0 TRK(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 TRK(config-router)# no auto-summary TRK(config-router)# end TRK# copy running-config startup-config

Sixth we should check the configuration of the VLB Router. Click the console PC ?K? and enter the following commands. VLB> enable Password: cisco VLB# show running-config Building configuration... Current configuration: 1000 bytes ! version 12.2 no service timestamps log datetime msec no service timestamps debug datetime msec no service password-encryption ! hostname VLB ! enable secret 5 \$1\$mERr\$hX5rVt7rPNoS4wqbXKX7m0 ! interface FastEthernet0/0 ip address 192.168.77.34 255.255.255.252 duplex auto speed auto ! interface FastEthernet0/1 ip address 192.168.60.65 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto ! interface FastEthernet1/0 ip address 192.168.60.81 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto ! router eigrp 222 network 192.168.77.0 network 192.168.60.0 no auto-summary ! ip classless ! line con 0 line vty 0 4 login ! end VLB#

From the output above, we know that this router was wrongly configured with an autonomous number (AS) of 222. When the AS numbers among routers are mismatched, no adjacency is formed. (You should check the AS numbers on other routers for sure) To solve this problem, we simply re-configure router VLB router with the following commands: VLB# conf t VLB(config)# no router eigrp 222 VLB(config)# router eigrp 22 VLB(config-router)# network 192.168.60.0 VLB(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 VLB(config-router)# no auto-summary VLB(config-router)# end VLB# copy running-config startup-config

Seventh we should check the configuration of the WRT Router. Click the console PC ?L? and enter the following commands. WRT> enable Password: cisco WRT# show running-config Building configuration... Current configuration: 1000 bytes ! version 12.2 no service timestamps log datetime msec no service timestamps debug datetime msec no service password-encryption ! hostname WRT ! enable secret 5 \$1\$mERr\$hX5rVt7rPNoS4wqbXKX7m0 ! interface FastEthernet0/0 ip address 192.168.77.34 255.255.255.252 duplex auto speed auto ! interface FastEthernet0/1 ip address 192.168.60.65 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto ! interface FastEthernet1/0 ip address 192.168.60.81 255.255.255.240 duplex auto speed auto ! router eigrp 222 network 192.168.77.0 network 192.168.60.0 no auto-summary ! ip classless ! line con 0 line vty 0 4 login ! end WRT#

From the output above, we know that this router was wrongly configured with an autonomous number (AS) of 222. When the AS numbers among routers are mismatched, no adjacency is formed. (You should check the AS numbers on other routers for sure) To solve this problem, we simply re-configure router WRT router with the following commands: WRT# conf t WRT(config)# no router eigrp 222 WRT(config)# router eigrp 22 WRT(config-router)# network 192.168.60.0 WRT(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 WRT(config-router)# no auto-summary WRT(config-router)# end WRT# copy running-config startup-config

configuration : 1029 bytes ! version 12.2 no service timestamps log datetime msec no service timestamps debug datetime msec no service password-encryption ! hostname MGT ! enable secret 5 \$1\$mERr\$hx5rVt7rPNoS4wqbXKX7m0 ! interface FastEthernet0/0 ip address 192.168.77.33 255.255.255.252 duplex auto speed auto ! interface Serial0/0 ip address 192.168.36.13 255.255.255.252 clock rate 64000 ! interface Serial0/1 ip address 192.168.60.25 255.255.255.252 clock rate 64000 ! interface Serial1/0 ip address 198.0.18.6 255.255.255.252 ! interface Serial1/1 no ip address shutdown ! interface Serial1/2 no ip address shutdown ! interface Serial1/3 no ip address shutdown ! router eigrp 222 network 192.168.36.0 network 192.168.60.0 network 192.168.85.0 network 198.0.18.0 no auto-summary ! ip classless ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 198.0.18.5 ! line con 0 line vty 0 4 login ! end MGT# Notice that it is missing a definition to the network ENG. Therefore we have to add it so that it can recognize ENG router MGT# conf t MGT(config)# router eigrp 222 MGT(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 MGT(config-router)# end MGT# copy running-config startup-config Now the whole network will work well. You should check again with ping command from router ENG to other routers! In Short: ENG RouterENG>enable Password: cisco ENG# conf t ENG(config)# no router eigrp 22 ENG(config)# router eigrp 222 ENG(config-router)# network 192.168.60.0 ENG(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 ENG(config-router)# no auto-summary ENG(config-router)# end ENG# copy running-config startup-config MGT RouterMGT>enable Password: cisco MGT# conf t MGT(config)# router eigrp 222 MGT(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 MGT(config-router)# end MGT# copy running-config startup-config Some Modification in QuestionAfter adding ENG router, no routing updates are being exchanged between MGT and the new location. All other inter connectivity for the existing locations of the company are working properly. But Internet connection for existing location including Remote1 and Remote2 networks are not working. Faults Identified: 1. Incorrect Autonomous System Number configured in ENG router. 2. MGT router does not advertise route to the new router ENG. 3. Internet Connection is not working all stations. We need to correct the above two configuration mistakes to have full connectivity Steps: 1. ENG Router: Change the Autonomous System Number of ENG 2. Perimeter Router: Add the network address of interface of Perimeter that link between MGT and ENG. 3. Perimeter Router: Add default route and default-network. Check the IP Address of S1/0 interface of MGT Router using show running-config command. (The interfaced used to connect to the ISP)! interface Serial1/0 ip address 198.0.18.6 255.255.255.252 ! For Internet sharing we have create a default route, and add default-network configuration. The IP address is 198.0.18.6/30. Then the next hop IP will be 198.0.18.5.ENG RouterENG>enable Password: cisco ENG# conf t ENG(config)# no router eigrp 22 ENG(config)# router eigrp 222 ENG(config-router)# network 192.168.60.0 ENG(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 ENG(config-router)# no auto-summary ENG(config-router)# end ENG# copy running-config startup-config MGT Router MGT>enable Password: cisco MGT# conf t MGT(config)# router eigrp 222 MGT(config-router)# network 192.168.77.0 MGT(config-router)# exit MGT(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 198.0.18.5 MGT(config)# ip default-network 198.0.18.0 MGT(config)# exit MGT# copy running-config startup-config Important: If you refer the topology and IP chart, the MGT router uses Fa0/0 to connect ENG router, S0/0 used to connect Remote1, and S0/1 used to connect Remote2. Refer to the command show running-config, the command #PASSIVE-INTERFACE <Interface Name> will deny EIGRP updates to specified interface. In that case we need to use #no passive-interface <Interface Name> to allow the routing updates to be passed to that interface. For example when used the #show run command and we see the output like below. ! router eigrp 22 network 192.168.77.0 network 192.168.60.0 passive-interface FastEthernet 0/0 passive-interface Serial 1/0 no auto-summary ! Then the command would be MGT(config)#router eigrp 222MGT(config-router)#no passive-interface Fa0/0 MGT(config-router)#end Also MGT router connect to the ISP router using Serial 1/0. If you seen passive-interface s1/0, then do not remove it using #no passive-interface s1/0 command.QUESTION 143Refer to the exhibit. How should the FastEthernet0/1 ports on the 2950 model switches that are shown in the exhibit be configured to allow connectivity between all devices?A. The ports only need to be connected by a crossover cable.B. SwitchX(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1SwitchX(config-if)# switchport mode trunkC. SwitchX(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1SwitchX(config-if)# switchport mode accessSwitchX(config-if)# switchport access vlan 1D. SwitchX(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1SwitchX(config-if)# switchport mode trunkSwitchX(config-if)# switchport trunk vlan 1 SwitchX(config-if)# switchport trunk vlan 10SwitchX(config-if)# switchport trunk vlan 20Answer: BQUESTION 144Refer to the exhibit. A junior network engineer has prepared the exhibited configuration file. What two statements are true of the planned configuration for interface fa0/1? (Choose two.)A. The two FastEthernet interfaces will require NAT configured on two outside serial interfaces.B. Address translation on fa0/1 is not required for DMZ Devices to access the Internet.C. The fa0/1 IP address overlaps with the space used by s0/0.D. The fa0/1 IP address is invalid for the IP subnet on which it resides.E. Internet hosts may not initiate connections to DMZ Devices through the configuration that is shown.Answer: BEQUESTION 145Refer to the exhibit. Which statement describes DLCI 17? A. DLCI 17 describes the ISDN circuit between R2 and R3.B. DLCI 17 describes a PVC on R2. It cannot be used on R3 or R1.C. DLCI 17 is the Layer 2 address used by R2 to describe a PVC to R3.D. DLCI 17 describes the dial-up circuit from R2 and R3 to the service provider.Answer: CExplanation:DLCI stands for Data Link Connection

Identifier. DLCI values are used on Frame Relay interfaces to distinguish between different virtual circuits. DLCIs have local significance because, the identifier references the point between the local router and the local Frame Relay switch to which the DLCI is connected.

QUESTION 146 What is the default Local Management Interface frame type transmitted by a Cisco router on a Frame Relay circuit?

A. Q933a B. B8ZSC. IETFD. CiscoE. ANSI

Answer: **D!!!RECOMMEND!!!** 1. | 2019 Latest 200-105 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 575 Q&As Instant Download: <https://www.braindump2go.com/200-105.html> 2. | **2019 Latest 200-105 Study Guide Video Instant Download:** YouTube Video: [YouTube.com/watch?v=FbVpPd5FMVw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FbVpPd5FMVw)