

## [2016-6-NEWS100% Real 200-125 Dumps PDF 458Q&As Free Download in Braindump2go[NQ31-NQ40]

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<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B272WrTALRHcdJlxOVp1cWRtTIE&usp=sharing> NEW QUESTION 31 - NEW QUESTION 40 QUESTION 31 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. Answer: A F Explanation: 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) -> QUESTION

32 [2016-6-NEWS][NQ31-NQ40] Which command enables RSTP on a switch? A. spanning-tree uplinkfast B. spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst C. spanning-tree backbonefast D. spanning-tree mode mst Answer: B Explanation: Ethernet network is a shared environment so all devices have the right to access to the medium. If more than one device transmits simultaneously, the signals collide and can not reach the destination. If a device detects another device is sending, it will wait for a specified amount of time before attempting to transmit. When there is no traffic detected, a device will transmit its message. While this transmission is occurring, the device continues to listen for traffic or collisions on the LAN. After the message is sent, the device returns to its default listening mode. QUESTION 33 Refer to the exhibit. All switch ports are assigned to the correct VLANs, but none of the hosts connected to SwitchA can communicate with hosts in the same VLAN connected to SwitchB. Based on the output shown, what is the most likely problem? A. The access link needs to be configured in multiple VLANs. B. The link between the switches is configured in the wrong VLAN. C. The link between the switches needs to be configured as a trunk. D. VTP is not configured to carry VLAN information between the switches. E. Switch IP addresses must be configured in order for traffic to be forwarded between the switches. Answer: C Explanation: In order to pass traffic from VLANs on different switches, the connections between the switches must be configured as trunk ports. QUESTION 34 What is the function of the command switchport trunk native vlan 999 on a Cisco Catalyst switch? A. It creates a VLAN 999 interface. B. It designates VLAN 999 for untagged traffic. C. It blocks VLAN 999 traffic from passing on the trunk. D. It designates VLAN 999 as the default for all unknown tagged traffic. Answer: B Explanation: Configuring the Native VLAN for Untagged Traffic A trunk port configured with 802.1Q tagging can receive both tagged and untagged traffic. By default, the switch forwards untagged traffic in the native VLAN configured for the port. The native VLAN is VLAN 1 by default. QUESTION 35 Refer to the exhibit. 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: Since the port is in the blocked status, we must assume that there is a shorter path to the root bridge elsewhere. QUESTION 36 Why will a switch never learn a broadcast address? A. Broadcasts only use network layer addressing. B. A broadcast frame is never forwarded by a switch. C. A broadcast address will never be the source address of a frame. D. Broadcast addresses use an incorrect format for the switching table. E. Broadcast frames are never sent to switches. Answer: C Explanation: Switches dynamically learn MAC addresses based on the source MAC addresses that it sees, and since a broadcast is never the source, it will never learn the broadcast address.

QUESTION 37 Refer to the exhibit. Why has this switch not been elected the root bridge for VLAN1? A. It has more than one interface that is connected to the root network segment. B. It is running RSTP while the elected root bridge is running 802.1d spanning tree. C. It has a higher MAC address than the elected root bridge. D. It has a higher bridge ID than the elected root bridge. Answer: D Explanation: The root bridge is determined by the lowest bridge ID, and this switch has a bridge ID priority of 32768, which is higher than the roots priority of 20481. QUESTION 38 Which two link protocols are used to carry multiple VLANs over a single link? (Choose two.) A. VTP B. 802.1q C. IGMP D. ISLE. 802.3u Answer: B D Explanation: Cisco switches can use

two different encapsulation types for trunks, the industry standard 802.1q or the Cisco proprietary ISL. Generally, most network engineers prefer to use 802.1q since it is standards based and will interoperate with other vendors. QUESTION 39 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 Answer: B Explanation: VLAN 1 is the default VLAN on Cisco switch. It always exists and can not be added, modified or removed. VLANs 1002-1005 are default VLANs for FDDI & Token Ring and they can't be deleted or used for Ethernet. QUESTION 40 Which statement about VLAN operation on Cisco Catalyst switches is true? A.

When a packet is received from an 802.1Q trunk, the VLAN ID can be determined from the source MAC address and the MAC address table. B. Unknown unicast frames are retransmitted only to the ports that belong to the same VLAN. C. Broadcast and multicast frames are retransmitted to ports that are configured on different VLAN. D. Ports between switches should be configured in access mode so that VLANs can span across the ports. Answer: B Explanation: Each VLAN resides in its own broadcast domain, so incoming frames with unknown destinations are only transmitted to ports that reside in the same VLAN as the incoming frame.

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