

## [New-100-105-DumpsFree 100-105 Exam VCE Dumps Offered by Braindump2go[51-60]

2017 New CISCO 100-105 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) with New 100-105 Questions Updated! 1. |NEW 100-105 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 295Q&As Download:<http://www.braindump2go.com/100-105.html>2. |NEW 100-105 Exam Questions & Answers:] <https://1drv.ms/f/s!AvI7wzKf6QBjgFYeld4mJ-E9p1q> QUESTION 51 Refer to the exhibit. Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.) A. This is a default route. B. Adding the subnet mask is optional for the ip route command. C. This will allow any host on the 172.16.1.0 network to reach all known destinations beyond RouterA. D. This command is incorrect, it needs to specify the interface, such as s0/0/0 rather than an IP address. E. The same command needs to be entered on RouterA so that hosts on the 172.16.1.0 network can reach network 10.0.0.0. Answer: ACE Explanation: This is obviously the default value for the route which is set between the routers and since it is entered in such a manner that it ensures connectivity between the stub network and any host lying beyond RouterA. QUESTION 52 Which statements are true regarding ICMP packets? (Choose two.) A. They acknowledge receipt of TCP segments. B. They guarantee datagram delivery. C. TRACERT uses ICMP packets. D. They are encapsulated within IP datagrams. E. They are encapsulated within UDP datagrams. Answer: CE Explanation: Ping may be used to find out whether the local machines are connected to the network or whether a remote site is reachable. This tool is a common network tool for determining the network connectivity which uses ICMP protocol instead of TCP/IP and UDP/IP. This protocol is usually associated with the network management tools which provide network information to network administrators, such as ping and traceroute (the later also uses the UDP/IP protocol). ICMP is quite different from the TCP/IP and UDP/IP protocols. No source and destination ports are included in its packets. Therefore, usual packet-filtering rules for TCP/IP and UDP/IP are not applicable. Fortunately, a special "signature" known as the packet's Message type is included for denoting the purposes of the ICMP packet. Most commonly used message types are namely, 0, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, and 12 which represent echo reply, destination unreachable, source quench, redirect, echo request, time exceeded, and parameter problem respectively. In the ping service, after receiving the ICMP "echo request" packet from the source location, the destination QUESTION 53 The command ip route 192.168.100.160 255.255.255.224 192.168.10.2 was issued on a router. No routing protocols or other static routes are configured on the router. Which statement is true about this command? A. The interface with IP address 192.168.10.2 is on this router. B. The command sets a gateway of last resort for the router. C. Packets that are destined for host 192.168.100.160 will be sent to 192.168.10.2. D. The command creates a static route for all IP traffic with the source address 192.168.100.160. Answer: CE Explanation: 160 it's actually network address of /27 so any address within the range of 160 network will be sent to 192.168.10.2 QUESTION 54 Refer to the exhibit. Host A can communicate with Host B but not with Hosts C or D. How can the network administrator solve this problem? A. Configure Hosts C and D with IP addresses in the 192.168.2.0 network. B. Install a router and configure a route to route between VLANs 2 and 3. C. Install a second switch and put Hosts C and D on that switch while Hosts A and B remain on the original switch. D. Enable the VLAN trunking protocol on the switch. Answer: BE Explanation: Two VLANs require a router in between otherwise they cannot communicate through a simple switch mechanism QUESTION 55 Refer to the exhibit. What is the simplest way to configure routing between the regional office network 10.89.0.0/20 and the corporate network? A. router1(config)#ip route 10.89.0.0 255.255.240.0 10.89.16.2 B. router2(config)#ip route 10.89.3.0 255.255.0.0 10.89.16.2 C. router1(config)#ip route 10.89.0.0 255.255.240.0 10.89.16.1 D. router2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.89.16.1 Answer: DE Explanation: The fourth command makes it possible for all hosts beyond R2 and all hosts beyond R1 to interact with each other, hence it is the most simplest technique. QUESTION 56 Refer to the exhibit. Which command would you use to configure a static route on Router1 to network 192.168.202.0/24 with a nondefault administrative distance? A. router1(config)#ip route 1 192.168.201.1 255.255.255.0 192.168.201.2 B. router1(config)#ip route 192.168.202.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.201.2 1 C. router1(config)#ip route 5 192.168.202.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.201.2 D. router1(config)#ip route 192.168.202.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.201.2 5 Answer: D Explanation: Since it has /24 CIDR and it also has a non default administrative distance, the answer has to be option D. QUESTION 57 What does administrative distance refer to? A. the cost of a link between two neighboring routers B. the advertised cost to reach a network C. the cost to reach a network that is administratively set D. a measure of the trustworthiness of a routing information source Answer: DE Explanation: Administrative distance is the first criterion that a router uses to determine which routing protocol to use if two protocols provide route information for the same destination. Administrative distance is a measure of the trustworthiness of the source of the routing information. The smaller the administrative distance value, the more reliable the protocol. QUESTION 58 Which IOS command is used to initiate a login into a VTY port on a remote router? A. router# login B. router# telnet C. router# trace D. router# ping E. router(config)# line vty 0 5 F. router(config-line)# login Answer: B Explanation: VTY ports are telnet ports hence command B will initiate login to the telnet port. QUESTION 59 In the configuration of

NAT, what does the keyword overload signify? A. When bandwidth is insufficient, some hosts will not be allowed to access network translation. B. The pool of IP addresses has been exhausted. C. Multiple internal hosts will use one IP address to access external network resources. D. If the number of available IP addresses is exceeded, excess traffic will use the specified address pool. Answer: C Explanation: Overload simply means using multiple hosts to access the network using the same translated IP address. QUESTION 60 What happens when computers on a private network attempt to connect to the Internet through a Cisco router running PAT? A. The router uses the same IP address but a different TCP source port number for each connection. B. An IP address is assigned based on the priority of the computer requesting the connection. C. The router selects an address from a pool of one-to-one address mappings held in the lookup table. D. The router assigns a unique IP address from a pool of legally registered addresses for the duration of the connection. Answer: A Explanation:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/security/asa/asa82/configuration/guide/nat\\_staticpat.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/security/asa/asa82/configuration/guide/nat_staticpat.html) Static PAT translations allow a specific UDP or TCP port on a global address to be translated to a specific port on a local address. That is, both the address and the port numbers are translated. Static PAT is the same as static NAT, except that it enables you to specify the protocol (TCP or UDP) and port for the real and mapped addresses. Static PAT enables you to identify the same mapped address across many different static statements, provided that the port is different for each statement. You cannot use the same mapped address for multiple static NAT statements. Port Address Translation makes the PC connect to the Internet but using different TCP source port. !!!RECOMMEND!!!

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