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They simplify switch administration.Answer: BCEExplanation:When using VLAN the number and size of collision domains remain the same -> VLANs allow to group users by function, not by location or geography -> . VLANs help minimize the incorrect configuration of VLANs so it enhances the security of the network -> .VLAN increases the size of broadcast domains but does not decrease the number of collision domains ->VLANs increase the number of broadcast domains while decreasing the size of the broadcast domains which increase the utilization of the links. It is also a big advantage of VLAN -> . VLANs are useful but they are more complex and need more administration -> QUESTION 27Refer to the exhibit. A technician has installed SwitchB and needs to configure it for remote access from the management workstation connected to SwitchA . Which set of commands is required to accomplish this task? A. SwitchB(config)# interface FastEthernet 0/1SwitchB(config-if)# ip address 192.168.8.252 255.255.255.0 SwitchB(config-if)# no shutdownB. SwitchB(config)# interface vlan 1SwitchB(config-if)# ip address 192.168.8.252 255.255.255.0 SwitchB(config-if)# ip default-gateway 192.168.8.254 255.255.255.0 SwitchB(config-if)# no shutdownC. SwitchB(config)# ip default-gateway 192.168.8.254SwitchB(config)# interface vlan 1SwitchB(config-if)# ip address 192.168.8.252 255.255.255.0 SwitchB(config-if)# no shutdownD. SwitchB(config)# ip default-network 192.168.8.254SwitchB(config)# interface vlan 1SwitchB(config-if)# ip address 192.168.8.252 255.255.255.0 SwitchB(config-if)# no shutdownE. SwitchB(config)# ip route 192.168.8.254 255.255.255.0SwitchB(config)# interface FastEthernet 0/1SwitchB(config-if)# ip address 192.168.8.252 255.255.255.0 SwitchB(config-if)# no shutdown Answer: CExplanation:To remote access to SwitchB, it must have a management IP address on a VLAN on that switch. Traditionally, we often use VLAN 1 as the management VLAN (but in fact it is not secure). In the exhibit, we can recognize that the Management Workstation is in a different subnet from the SwitchB. For intersubnetwork communication to occur, you must configure at least one default gateway. This default gateway is used to forward traffic originating from the switch only, not to forward traffic sent by devices connected to the switch. QUESTION 28In an Ethernet network, under what two scenarios can devices transmit? (Choose two.) A. when they receive a special tokenB. when there is a carrierC. when they detect no other devices are sendingD. when the medium is idleE. when the server grants access Answer: CDExplanation: 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 29Which two states are the port states when RSTP has converged? (Choose two.) A. discardingB. listeningC. learningD. forwardingE. disabled Answer: ADExplanation:http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk621/technologies_white_paper09186a0080094cfa.shtml #states QUESTION 30Which two commands can be used to verify a trunk link configuration status on a given Cisco switch interface? (Choose two.) A. show interface trunkB. show interface interfaceC. show ip interface briefD. show interface vlanE. show interface switchport Answer: AE QUESTION 31Which 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: AFExplanation: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 32Which command enables RSTP on a switch? A. spanning-tree uplinkfastB. spanning-tree mode rapid-pvstC. spanning-tree backbonefastD. spanning-tree mode mst Answer: BExplanation: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 33Refer 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: CExplanation:In order to pass traffic from VLANs on different switches, the connections between the switches must be configured as trunk ports. QUESTION 34What 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: BExplanation:Configuring the Native VLAN for Untagged TrafficA 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 35Refer 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: CExplanation:Since the port is in the blocked status, we must assume that there is a shorter path to the root bridge elsewhere. QUESTION 36Why 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: CExplanation: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 37Refer 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: DExplanation: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 38Which two link protocols are used to carry multiple VLANs over a single link? (Choose two.) A. VTPB. 802.1qC. IGPD. ISLE. 802.3u Answer: BDExplanation: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 39Assuming the default switch configuration, which VLAN range can be added, modified, and removed on a Cisco switch? A. 1 through 1001B. 2 through 1001C. 1 through 1002D. 2 through 1005 Answer: BExplanation: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 40Which 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: BExplanation: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. QUESTION 41Refer to the topology shown in the exhibit. Which ports will be STP designated ports if all the links are operating at the same bandwidth? (Choose three.) A. Switch A - Fa0/0B. Switch A - Fa0/1C. Switch B - Fa0/0D. Switch B - Fa0/1E. Switch C - Fa0/0F. Switch C - Fa0/1 Answer: BCDExplanation:This question is to check the spanning tree election problem.1. First, select the root bridge, which can be accomplished by comparing the bridge ID, the smallest will be selected. Bridge-id= bridge priority + MAC address. The three switches in the figure all have the default priority, so we should compare the MAC address, it is easy to find that SwitchB is the root bridge.2. Select the root port on the non-root bridge, which can be completed through comparing root path cost. The smallest will be selected as the root port.3. Next, select the Designated Port. First, compare the path cost, if the costs happen to be the same, then compare the BID, still the smallest will be selected. Each link has a DP. Based on the exhibit above, we can find DP on each link. The DP on the link between SwitchA and SwitchC is SwitchA'Fa0/1, because it has the

smallest MAC address. QUESTION 42Refer 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 1SwitchX(config-if)# switchport trunk vlan 10SwitchX(config-if)# switchport trunk vlan 20 Answer: BExplanation:IN order for multiple VLANs to cross switches, the connection between the switches must be a trunk. The "switchport mode trunk" command is all that is needed, the individual VLANs should not be listed over that trunk interface. QUESTION 43Which three statements about RSTP are true? (Choose three.) A. RSTP significantly reduces topology reconverging time after a link failure.B. RSTP expands the STP port roles by adding the alternate and backup roles.C. RSTP port states are blocking, discarding, learning, or forwarding.D. RSTP provides a faster transition to the forwarding state on point-to-point links than STP does.E. RSTP also uses the STP proposal-agreement sequence.F. RSTP uses the same timer-based process as STP on point-to-point links. Answer: ABDExplanation:One big disadvantage of STP is the low convergence which is very important in switched network. To overcome this problem, in 2001, the IEEE with document 802.1w introduced an evolution of the Spanning Tree Protocol: Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP), which significantly reduces the convergence time after a topology change occurs in the network. While STP can take 30 to 50 seconds to transit from a blocking state to a forwarding state, RSTP is typically able to respond less than 10 seconds of a physical link failure.RSTP works by adding an alternative port and a backup port compared to STP. These ports are allowed to immediately enter the forwarding state rather than passively wait for the network to converge.RSTP bridge port roles:* Root port - A forwarding port that is the closest to the root bridge in terms of path cost* Designated port - A forwarding port for every LAN segment* Alternate port - A best alternate path to the root bridge. This path is different than using the root port. The alternative port moves to the forwarding state if there is a failure on the designated port for the segment.* Backup port - A backup/redundant path to a segment where another bridge port already connects. The backup port applies only when a single switch has two links to the same segment (collision domain). To have two links to the same collision domain, the switch must be attached to a hub.* Disabled port - Not strictly part of STP, a network administrator can manually disable a port QUESTION 44Refer to the exhibit. A frame on VLAN 1 on switch S1 is sent to switch S2 where the frame is received on VLAN 2. What causes this behavior? A. trunk mode mismatchesB. allowing only VLAN 2 on the destinationC. native VLAN mismatchesD. VLANs that do not correspond to a unique IP subnet Answer: CExplanation:Untagged frames are encapsulated with the native VLAN. In this case, the native VLANs are different so although S1 will tag it as VLAN 1 it will be received by S2. QUESTION 45At which layer of the OSI model is RSTP used to prevent loops? A. physicalB. data linkC. networkD. transport Answer: BExplanation:RSTP and STP operate on switches and are based on the exchange of Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) between switches. One of the most important fields in BPDUs is the Bridge Priority in which the MAC address is used to elect the Root Bridge -> RSTP operates at Layer 2 ?Data Link layer -> . QUESTION 46What does a Layer 2 switch use to decide where to forward a received frame? A. source MAC addressB. source IP addressC. source switch portD. destination IP addressE. destination port addressF. destination MAC address Answer: FExplanation:When a frame is received, the switch looks at the destination hardware address and finds the interface if it is in its MAC address table. If the address is unknown, the frame is broadcast on all interfaces except the one it was received on. QUESTION 47Refer to the exhibit. Which statement is true? A. The Fa0/11 role confirms that SwitchA is the root bridge for VLAN 20.B. VLAN 20 is running the Per VLAN Spanning Tree Protocol.C. The MAC address of the root bridge is 0017.596d.1580.D. SwitchA is not the root bridge, because not all of the interface roles are designated. Answer: DExplanation:Only non-root bridge can have root port. Fa0/11 is the root port so we can confirm this switch is not the root bridge ->From the output we learn this switch is running Rapid STP, not PVST -> 0017.596d.1580 is the MAC address of this switch, not of the root bridge. The MAC address of the root bridge is 0017.596d.2a00 ->All of the interface roles of the root bridge are designated. SwitchA has one Root port and 1 Alternative port so it is not the root bridge. QUESTION 48Which two benefits are provided by creating VLANs? (Choose two.) A. added securityB. dedicated bandwidthC. provides segmentationD. allows switches to route traffic between subinterfaces E. contains collisions Answer: ACExplanation:A VLAN is a switched network that is logically segmented on an organizational basis, by functions, project teams, or applications rather than on a physical or geographical basis.Security:VLANs also improve security by isolating groups. High-security users can be grouped into a VLAN, possible on the same physical segment, and no users outside that VLAN can communicate with themLAN SegmentationVLANs allow logical network topologies to overlay the physical switched infrastructure such that any arbitrary collection of LAN ports can be combined into an autonomous user group or community of interest. The technology logically segments the network into separate Layer 2 broadcast domains whereby packets are switched between ports designated to be within the same VLAN. By containing

traffic originating on a particular LAN only to other LANs in the same VLAN, switched virtual networks avoid wasting bandwidth. QUESTION 49Which command can be used from a PC to verify the connectivity between hosts that connect through a switch in the same LAN? A. pingaddressB. tracertaddressC. tracerouteaddressD. arpaddress Answer: AExplanation:ICMP pings are used to verify connectivity between two IP hosts. Traceroute is used to verify the router hop path traffic will take but in this case since the hosts are in the same LAN there will be no router hops involved. QUESTION 50Based on the network shown in the graphic. Which option contains both the potential networking problem and the protocol or setting that should be used to prevent the problem? A. routing loops, hold down timersB. switching loops, split horizonC. routing loops, split horizonD. switching loops, VTPE. routing loops, STPF. switching loops, STP Answer: FExplanation:The Spanning-Tree Protocol (STP) prevents loops from being formed when switches or bridges are interconnected via multiple paths. Spanning-Tree Protocol implements the 802.1D IEEE algorithm by exchanging BPDU messages with other switches to detect loops, and then removes the loop by shutting down selected bridge interfaces. This algorithm guarantees that there is one and only one active path between two network devices. Latest 200-125 questions and answers from Cisco Exam Center offered by Lead2pass for free share now! Read and remember all real questions answers, Guarantee pass 200-125 real test 100% or full money back! 200-125 new questions on Google Drive: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3Syig5i8gpDUG9MR3ZFUDNqeDQ 2017 Cisco 200-125 exam dumps (All 765 Q&As) from Lead2pass: http://www.lead2pass.com/200-125.html [100% Exam Pass Guaranteed]