

## 200-120<sup>Q&As</sup>

Cisco Certified Network Associate Exam

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#### **QUESTION 1**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch# show spanning-tree vlan 1
VLAN0001
  Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
 Root ID
                          20481
             Priority
             Address
                          0008.217a.5800
             Cost
                          1 (FastEthernet0/1)
             Port
                          2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
             Hello Time
                          32769 (priority 0008.205e.6600
                                            32768 sys-id-ext 1)
 Bridge ID Priority
             Address
                                                    Forward Delay 15 sec
             Hello Time
                           2 sec
                                  Max
                                       Age 20 sec
             Aging Time 300
                  Role Sts
Interface
                                      Prio. Nbr Type
Fa0/1
                  Root FMD
                                      128.1
                                                P2p
                      FUD 38
Fa0/4
                                      128.1
                                                PZp
                  Alth BLK 57
Fa0/11
                                      128.1
                                                P2p
Fa0/13
                  Desg FWD 38
                                      128.1
                                                P2p
```

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.

Correct Answer: D

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 2**

What value is primarily used to determine which port becomes the root port on each nonroot switch in a spanning-tree topology?

- A. path cost
- B. lowest port MAC address
- C. VTP revision number
- D. highest port priority number

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E. port priority number and MAC address

Correct Answer: A

The path cost to the root bridge is the most important value to determine which port will become the root port on each non-root switch. In particular, the port with lowest cost to the root bridge will become root port (on non-root switch).

#### **QUESTION 3**

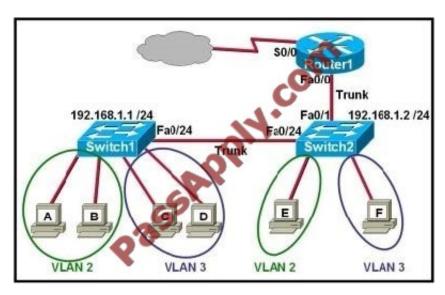
Which two types of NAT addresses are used in a Cisco NAT device? (Choose two.)

- A. inside local
- B. inside global
- C. inside private
- D. outside private
- E. external global
- F. external local

Correct Answer: AB

#### **QUESTION 4**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which two statements are true about interVLAN routing in the topology that is shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. Host E and host F use the same IP gateway address.
- B. Router1 and Switch2 should be connected via a crossover cable.

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- C. Router1 will not play a role in communications between host A and host D.
- D. The FastEthernet 0/0 interface on Router1 must be configured with subinterfaces.
- E. Router1 needs more LAN interfaces to accommodate the VLANs that are shown in the exhibit.
- F. The FastEthernet 0/0 interface on Router1 and the FastEthernet 0/1 interface on Switch2 trunk ports must be configured using the same encapsulation type.

Correct Answer: DF

In order for multiple VLANs to connect to a single physical interface on a Cisco router, subinterfaces must be used, one for each VLAN. This is known as the router on a stick configuration. Also, for any trunk to be formed, both ends of the trunk must agree on the encapsulation type, so each one must be configured for 802.1q or ISL.

#### **QUESTION 5**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
C:\> ping 10.10.10.1

Pinging 10.10.10.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 10.10.10.1:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss)
```

An administrator pings the default gateway at 10.10.10.1 and sees the output as shown. At which OSI layer is the problem?

- A. data link layer
- B. application layer
- C. access layer
- D. session layer
- E. network layer

Correct Answer: E

The command ping uses ICMP protocol, which is a network layer protocol used to propagate control message between host and router. The command ping is often used to verify the network connectivity, so it works at the network layer.

#### **QUESTION 6**

In which three ways is an IPv6 header simpler than an IPv4 header? (Choose three.)

A. Unlike IPv4 headers, IPv6 headers have a fixed length.



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- B. IPv6 uses an extension header instead of the IPv4 Fragmentation field.
- C. IPv6 headers eliminate the IPv4 Checksum field.
- D. IPv6 headers use the Fragment Offset field in place of the IPv4 Fragmentation field.
- E. IPv6 headers use a smaller Option field size than IPv4 headers.
- F. IPv6 headers use a 4-bit TTL field, and IPv4 headers use an 8-bit TTL field.

Correct Answer: ABC

#### **QUESTION 7**

Which statements describe the routing protocol OSPF? (Choose three.)

- A. It supports VLSM.
- B. It is used to route between autonomous systems.
- C. It confines network instability to one area of the network.
- D. It increases routing overhead on the network.
- E. It allows extensive control of routing updates.
- F. It is simpler to configure than RIP v2.

Correct Answer: ACE

The OSPF protocol is based on link-state technology, which is a departure from the Bellman-Ford vector based algorithms used in traditional Internet routing protocols such as RIP. OSPF has introduced new concepts such as authentication

of routing updates, Variable Length Subnet Masks (VLSM), route summarization, and so forth.

OSPF uses flooding to exchange link-state updates between routers. Any change in routing information is flooded to all routers in the network. Areas are introduced to put a boundary on the explosion of link-state updates. Flooding and

calculation of the Dijkstra algorithm on a router is limited to changes within an area.

#### **QUESTION 8**

Which three statements about link-state routing are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Routes are updated when a change in topology occurs.
- B. Updates are sent to a multicast address by default.
- C. OSPF is a link-state protocol.
- D. Updates are sent to a broadcast address.

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E. RIP is a link-state protocol.

F. It uses split horizon.

Correct Answer: ABC

#### **QUESTION 9**

Which condition indicates that service password-encryption is enabled?

- A. The local username password is encrypted in the configuration.
- B. The enable secret is encrypted in the configuration.
- C. The local username password is in clear text in the configuration.
- D. The enable secret is in clear text in the configuration.

Correct Answer: A

#### **QUESTION 10**

Which of the following correctly describe steps in the OSI data encapsulation process? (Choose two.)

- A. The transport layer divides a data stream into segments and may add reliability and flow control information.
- B. The data link layer adds physical source and destination addresses and an FCS to the segment.
- C. Packets are created when the network layer encapsulates a frame with source and destination host addresses and protocol-related control information.
- D. Packets are created when the network layer adds Layer 3 addresses and control information to a segment.
- E. The presentation layer translates bits into voltages for transmission across the physical link.

Correct Answer: AD

The transport layer segments data into smaller pieces for transport. Each segment is assigned a sequence number, so that the receiving device can reassemble the data on arrival.

The transport layer also use flow control to maximize the transfer rate while minimizing the requirements to retransmit. For example, in TCP, basic flow control is implemented by acknowledgment by the receiver of the receipt of data; the

sender waits for this acknowledgment before sending the next part.

The Network layer (Layer 3) has two key responsibilities. First, this layer controls the logical addressing of devices. Second, the network layer determines the best path to a particular destination network, and routes the data appropriately.

#### **QUESTION 11**



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Which three statements about static routing are true? (Choose three.)

- A. It uses consistent route determination.
- B. It is best used for small-scale deployments.
- C. Routing is disrupted when links fail.
- D. It requires more resources than other routing methods.
- E. It is best used for large-scale deployments.
- F. Routers can use update messages to reroute when links fail.

Correct Answer: ABC

#### **QUESTION 12**

Given an IP address 172.16.28.252 with a subnet mask of 255.255.240.0, what is the correct network address?

- A. 172.16.16.0
- B. 172.16.0.0
- C. 172.16.24.0
- D. 172.16.28.0

Correct Answer: A

For this example, the network range is 172.16.16.1 - 172.16.31.254, the network address is 172.16.16.0 and the broadcast IP address is 172.16.31.255.

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