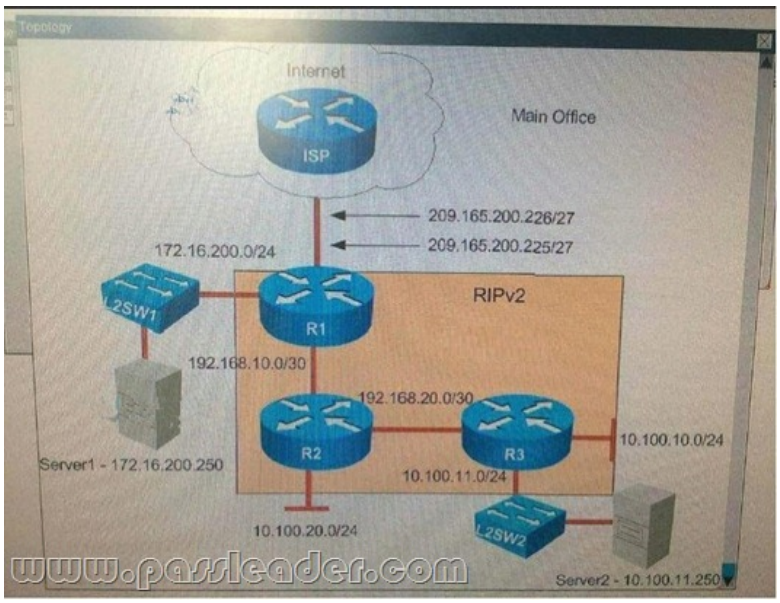
[Nov-2016 Dumps PassLeader Best Valid 200-125 Braindump in VCE and PDF Help Passing Exam

New Updated 200-125 Exam Questions from PassLeader 200-125 PDF dumps! Welcome to download the newest PassLeader 200-125 VCE dumps: http://www.passleader.com/200-125.html (583 Q&As) Keywords: 200-125 exam dumps, 200-125 exam questions, 200-125 VCE dumps, 200-125 PDF dumps, 200-125 practice tests, 200-125 study guide, 200-125 braindumps, Cisco Certified Network Associate Exam (CCNA v3.0) P.S. Free 200-125 dumps download from Google Drive: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpeHlmcExhU2FVY00 **NEW QUESTION 546**In which two formats can the IPv6 address fd15:0db8:0000:0000:0700:0003:400F:572B be written? (Choose two.) A. fd15:0db8:0000:0000:700:3:400F:527BB. d15::db8::700:3:400F:527BC. fd15:db8:0::700:3:4F:527BD. fd15:0db8::7:3:4F:527BE. fd15:db8::700:3:400F:572B **Answer: AE NEW QUESTION 547**When an interface is configured with PortFast BPDU guard, how does the interface respond when it receives a BPDU? A. It continues operating normally.B. It goes into a down/down state.C. It becomes the root bridge for the configured VLAN.D. It goes into an errdisable state. **Answer: D NEW QUESTION 548**What are three characteristics of the TCP protocol? (Choose three.) A. It uses a single SYN-ACK message to establish a connection.B. The connection is established before data is transmitted.C. It ensures that all data is transmitted and received by the remote device.D. It supports significantly higher transmission speeds than UDP.E. It requires applications to determine when data packets must be retransmitted.F. It uses separate SYN and ACK messages to establish a connection. **Answer: BCF NEW QUESTION 549**Which command can you enter to determine whether serial interface 0/2/0 has been configured using HDLC encapsulation? A. router#show platformB. router#show interfaces Serial 0/2/0C. router#show ip interface s0/2/0D. router#show ip interface brief **Answer: B NEW QUESTION 550**Which function of the IP SLAs ICMP jitter operation can you use to determine whether a VoIP issue is caused by excessive end-to-end time? A. packet lossB. jitterC. successive packet lossD. round-trip time latency **Answer: D NEW QUESTION 551**Which condition does the err-disabled status indicate on an Ethernet interface? A. There is a duplex mismatch.B. The device at the other end of the connection is powered off.C. The serial interface is disabled.D. The interface is configured with the shutdown command.E. Port security has disabled the interface.F. The interface is fully functioning. **Answer: E NEW QUESTION 552**Which statement about RADIUS security is true? A. It supports EAP authentication for connecting to wireless networks.B. It provides encrypted multiprotocol support.C. Device-administration packets are encrypted in their entirety.D. It ensures that user activity is fully anonymous. **Answer: A NEW QUESTION 553**Which two statements about IPv4 multicast traffic are true? (Choose two.) A. It burdens the source host without affecting remote hosts.B. It uses a minimum amount of network bandwidth.C. It is bandwidth-intensive.D. It simultaneously delivers multiple streams of data.E. It is the most efficient way to deliver data to multiple receivers. **Answer: DE NEW QUESTION 554**Which type of device can be replaced by the use of subinterfaces for VLAN routing? A. Layer 2 bridgeB. Layer 2 switchC. Layer 3 switchD. router **Answer: C NEW QUESTION 555**Which statement about LLDP is true? A. It is a Cisco proprietary protocol.B. It is configured in global configuration mode.C. The LLDP update frequency is a fixed value.D. It runs over the transport layer. **Answer: B NEW QUESTION 556**What are two benefits of private IPv4 IP addresses? (Choose two.) A. They are routed the same as public IP addresses.B. They are less costly than public IP addresses.C. They can be assigned to devices without Internet connections.D. They eliminate the necessity for NAT policies.E. They eliminate duplicate IP conflicts. **Answer: BC NEW QUESTION 557**What is the authoritative source for an address lookup? A. a recursive DNS searchB. the operating system cacheC. the ISP local cacheD. the browser cache **Answer: A NEW QUESTION 558**Which command can you enter to verify that a BGP connection to a remote device is established? A. show ip bgp summaryB. show ip community-listC. show ip bgp pathsD. show ip route **Answer: A NEW QUESTION 559**Which three circumstances can cause a GRE tunnel to be in an up/down state? (Choose three.) A. The tunnel interface IP address is misconfigured.B. The tunnel interface is down.C. A valid route to the destination address is missing from the routing table.D. The tunnel address is routed through the tunnel itself.E. The ISP is blocking the traffic.F. An ACL is blocking the outbound traffic. **Answer: BCD NEW QUESTION 560**Which command can you enter to display duplicate IP addresses that the DHCP server assigns? A. show ip dhcp conflict 10.0.2.12B. show ip dhcp database 10.0.2.12C. show ip dhcp server statisticsD. show ip dhcp binding 10.0.2.12 **Answer: A NEW QUESTION 561**Which two statements about using leased lines for your WAN infrastructure are true? (Choose two.) A. Leased lines provide inexpensive WAN access.B. Leased lines with sufficient bandwidth can avoid latency between endpoints.C. Leased lines require little installation and maintenance expertise.D. Leased lines provide highly flexible bandwidth scaling.E. Multiple leased lines can share a router interface.F. Leased lines support up to T1 link speeds. **Answer: CD NEW QUESTION 562**Which command can you enter to verify that a 128-bit address is live and responding? A. tracerouteB. telnetC. pingD. ping ipv6 **Answer: D NEW**

QUESTION 563 Which two Cisco IOS commands, used in troubleshooting, can enable debug output to a remote location? (Choose two) A. no logging consoleB. logging host ip-addressC. terminal monitorD. show logging | redirect flashioutput.txtE. snmp-server enable traps syslog **Answer: BC NEW QUESTION 564**During which phase of PPPoE is PPP authentication performed? A. the PPP Session phaseB. Phase 2C. the Active Discovery phaseD. the Authentication phaseE. Phase 1 **Answer: A NEW QUESTION 565**Which two passwords must be supplied in order to connect by Telnet to a properly secured Cisco switch and make changes to the device configuration? (Choose two.) A. tty passwordB. enable secret passwordC. vty passwordD. aux passwordE. console passwordF. username password **Answer: BC NEW QUESTION 566**Which logging command can enable administrators to correlate syslog messages with millisecond precision? A. no logging consoleB. logging buffered 4C. no logging monitorD. service timestamps log datetime msecE. logging host 10.2.0.21 **Answer: D NEW QUESTION 567**Which two statements about northbound and southbound APIs are true? (Choose two.) A. Only southbound APIs allow program control of the network.B. Only northbound APIs allow program control of the network.C. Only southbound API interfaces use a Service Abstraction Layer.D. Only northbound API interfaces use a Service Abstraction Layer.E. Both northbound and southbound API interfaces use a Service Abstraction Layer.F. Both northbound and southbound APIs allow program control of the network. **Answer: BC NEW QUESTION 568**Which switching method duplicates the first six bytes of a frame before making a switching decision? A. fragment-free switchingB. store and-forward switchingC. cut through switching D. ASIC switching **Answer: CExplanation:**Cut and Through method has lowest latency. In this method Switch only read first six bytes from frame after the preamble. These six bytes are the destination address of frame. This is the fastest method of switching. This method also processes invalid frames. Only advantage of this method is speed. **NEW QUESTION 569**Which interface counter can you use to diagnose a duplex mismatch problem? A. no earnerB. late collisionsC. giantsD. CRC errorsE. deferredF. runts **Answer: B NEW QUESTION 570**Refer to the exhibit. Which user-mode password has just been set?

```
Router#config1
Router(cofing)#line vty 04
Router(confing-line)#passwo
Router(confing-line)#login
```

A. TelnetB. AuxiliaryC. SSHD. Console **Answer: A NEW QUESTION 571**Which feature can you implement to reserve bandwidth for VoIP calls across the call path? A. PQB. CBWFQC. round robinD. RSVP **Answer: DExplanation:**When implemented on all nodes in the path, RSVP guarantees bandwidth for the call along the entire path for the entire duration of the call. This is the only technique that achieves this level of accuracy. **NEW QUESTION 572**Which command is necessary to permit SSH or Telnet access to a cisco switch that is otherwise configured for these vty line protocols? A. transport type allB. transport output allC. transport preferred allD. transport input all **Answer: D NEW QUESTION 573**Which command can you enter to determine whether a switch is operating in trunking mode? A. show ip interface briefB. show vlanC. show interfacesD. show interface switchport **Answer: D NEW QUESTION 574**What should be part of a comprehensive network security plan? A. Allow users to develop their own approach to network security.B. Physically secure network equipment from potential access by unauthorized individuals.C. Encourage users to use personal information in their passwords to minimize the likelihood of passwords being forgotten.D. Delay deployment of software patches and updates until their effect on end-user equipment is well known and widely reported.E. Minimize network overhead by deactivating automatic antivirus client updates. **Answer: B NEW QUESTION 575**Which two statements about wireless LAN controllers are true? (Choose two.) A. They can simplify the management and deployment of wireless LANs.B. They rely on external firewalls for WLAN security.C. They are best suited to smaller wireless networks.D. They must be configured through a GUI over HTTP or HTTPS.E. They can manage mobility policies at a systemwide level. **Answer: AE NEW QUESTION 576**Hotspot Question - DHCP



Examine the DHCP configuration between R2 and R3,R2 is configured as the DHCP server and R3 as the client. What is the reason R3 is not receiving the IP address via DHCP? A. On R3,DHCP is not enabled on the interface that is connected to R2.B. On R3,the interface that is connected to R2 is in shutdown condition.C. On R2, the interface that is connected to R3 is in shutdown condition.D. On R2, the network statement in the DHCP pool configuration is incorrectly configured. **Answer: AExplanation:** First we should check which interface on R3 that is connected to R2 via the "show run" command.

```
R3#show running-config
<output omitted>
interface Ethernet0/1
 description Link to R2
 no ip address
!
```

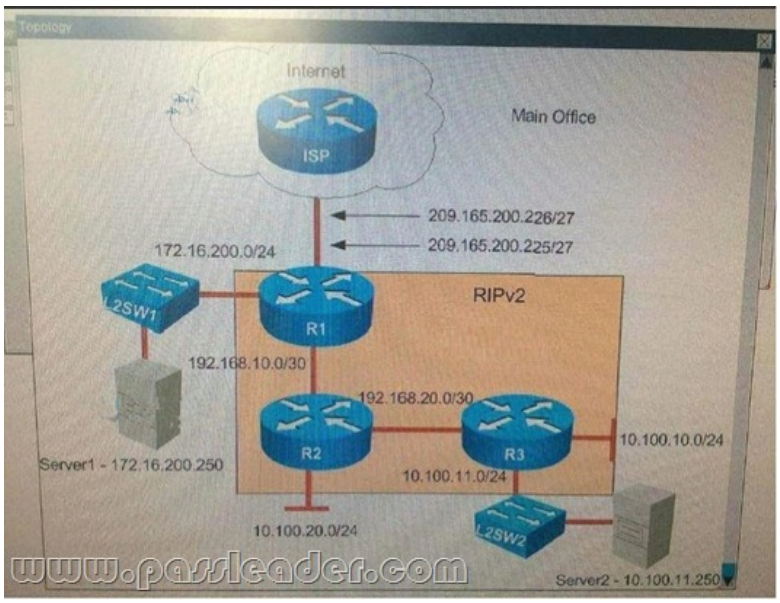
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From the description we learn interface E0/1 is connected to R2. Use the "show ip interface brief" command to verify the IP address of this interface.

```
R3#show ip interface brief
Interface              IP-Address      OK? Method Status                Protocol
Ethernet0/0            10.100.10.1     YES manual up                    up
Ethernet0/1            unassigned      YES unset  up                    up
Ethernet0/2            10.100.11.1     YES manual up                    up
Ethernet0/3            unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
Loopback0              192.168.250.3   YES manual up                    up
```

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Therefore we can conclude this interface does not have any IP address and there is no configuration on this interface (except the "description Link to R2" line).If R3 wants to receive an IP address from R2 via DHCP, interface E0/1 should be configured with the command "ip address dhcp" so the answer "DHCP is not enabled on this interface" is correct. **NEW QUESTION 577**Hotspot Question - DHCP



R1 router clock is synchronized with ISP router. R2 is supposed to receive NTP updates from R1. But you observe that R2 clock is not synchronized with R1. What is the reason R2 is not receiving NTP updates from R1? A. R1 router Ethernet interface that is connected to R2 is placed in shutdown condition.B. R2 router Ethernet interface that is connected to R1 is placed in shutdown condition.C. The NTP server command not configured on R2 router.D. The IP address that is used in the NTP configuration on R2 router is incorrect. **Answer: DExplanation:**First we should verify if the ports connected between R1 and R2 is in "up/up" state with the "show ip interface brief" command on R1 & R2.

```
R1#show ip interface brief                                    www.passleader.com
Interface      IP-Address      OK? Method Status                Protocol
Ethernet0/0    209.165.200.225 YES manual up                    up
Ethernet0/1    172.16.200.1    YES manual up                    up
Ethernet0/2    192.168.10.1    YES manual up                    up
Ethernet0/3    unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
Loopback0      192.168.250.1   YES manual up                    up
NVI0           192.168.250.1   YES unset  up                    up

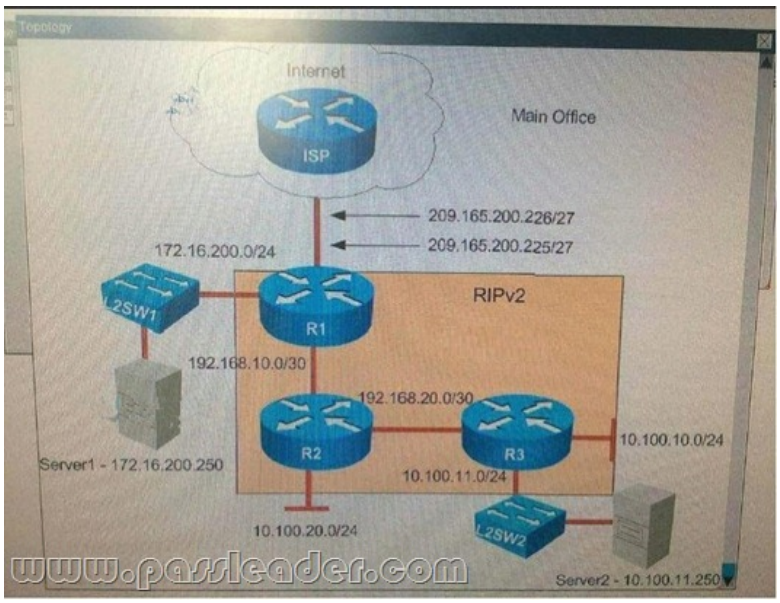
R2#show ip interface brief

Interface      IP-Address      OK? Method Status                Protocol
Ethernet0/0    192.168.20.1    YES manual up                    up
Ethernet0/1    unassigned      YES unset  up                    up
Ethernet0/2    192.168.10.2    YES manual up                    up
Ethernet0/3    10.100.20.1     YES manual up                    up
Loopback0      192.168.250.2   YES manual up                    up
```

Note: We learn R1 & R2 connect to each other via E0/2 interface because the IP addresses of these interfaces belong to 192.168.10.0/30 subnet. Both of them are "up/up" so the link connecting between R1 & R2 is good.Next we need to verify the ntp configuration on R2 with the "show running-config" command.

```
R2#show running-config
<output omitted>
ntp server 192.168.100.1
!
end   www.passleader.com
```

So there is only one command related to NTP configuration on R2 so we need to check if the IP address of 192.168.100.1 is correct or not. But from the "show ip interface brief" command on R1 we don't see this IP -> This IP address is not correct. It should be 192.168.10.1 (IP address of interface E0/2 of R1), not 192.168.100.1. **NEW QUESTION 578**Hotspot Question - DHCP



Why applications that are installed on PCs in R2 LAN network 10.100.20.0/24 are unable to communicate with server1? A. A standard ACL statement that is configured on R1 is blocking the traffic sourced from R2 LAN network.B. A standard ACL statement that is configured on R1 is blocking the traffic sourced from Server1 network.C. A standard ACL statement that is configured on R2 is blocking the traffic sourced from Server1 network.D. A standard ACL statement that is configured on R2 is blocking the traffic sourced from R2 LAN network. **Answer: CExplanation:**We should check if we can ping from R1 to Server 1 or not:

```
R1#ping 172.16.200.250
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.16.200.250, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
```

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The ping worked well so maybe R1 is good so we should check R2 first. We notice on R2 there is an access-list:

```
R2# show running-con
<output omitted>
interface Ethernet0/2
 description Link to
 ip address 192.168.1
 ip access-group SERV
!
<output omitted>
ip access-list standa
 deny   172.16.200.0
 permit any
```

This access-list is applied to E0/2 interface with inbound direction. The purpose of this access-list is to block traffic with source IP address of 172.16.200.0/24 so it will block all traffic sent from Server 1 to us. **NEW QUESTION 579**Hotspot Question - DHCP



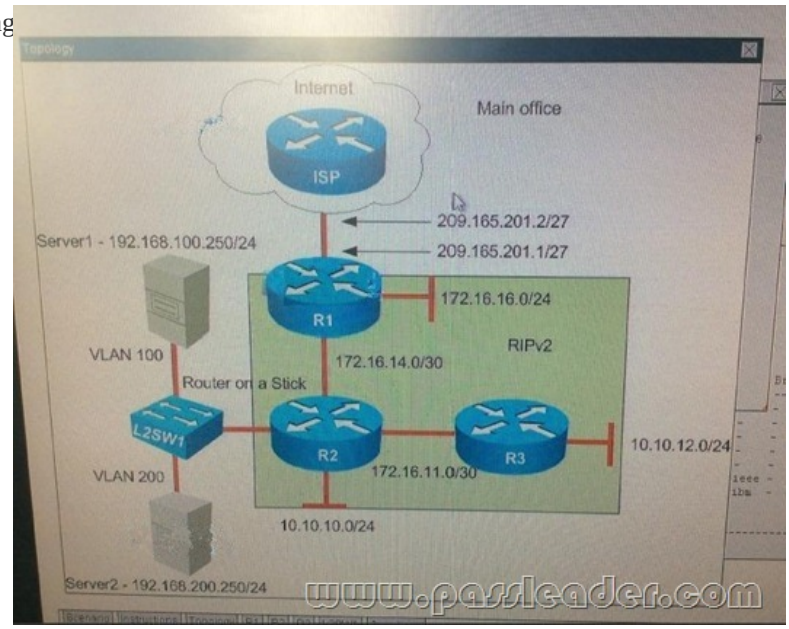
Users complain that they are unable to reach internet sites. You are troubleshooting internet connectivity problem at main office. Which statement correctly identifies the problem on Router R1? A. NAT configurations on the interfaces are incorrectly configured.B. NAT translation statement incorrectly configured.C. Interesting traffic for NAT ACL is incorrectly configured.D. Only static NAT translation configured from the server, missing Dynamic NAT or Dynamic NAT overloading for internal networks. **Answer: AExplanation:**If all users cannot access internet then R1 is most likely to cause the problem so we should check it first. From the "show running-config" command we will see:

```
R1# show running-config
<output omitted>

interface Ethernet0/0
 description Link to ISP
 ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
 ip nat inside
 ip virtual-reassembly in
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 description Link to Server 1
 ip address 172.16.200.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nat outside
 ip virtual-reassembly in
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 description Link to R2
 ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.252
 ip nat outside
 ip virtual-reassembly in
```

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We notice that interface E0/0 (connected to ISP) has been configured as "nat inside" while interfaces E0/1 & E0/2 (connected to our company) have been configured as "nat outside". This is not correct because "nat inside" should be configured with interfaces connected to our company while "nat outside" should be configured with interfaces connected to the internet. Therefore we can conclude the NAT configuration on these interfaces is not correct. **NEW QUESTION 580**Hotspot Question - RIPv2 Troubleshooting

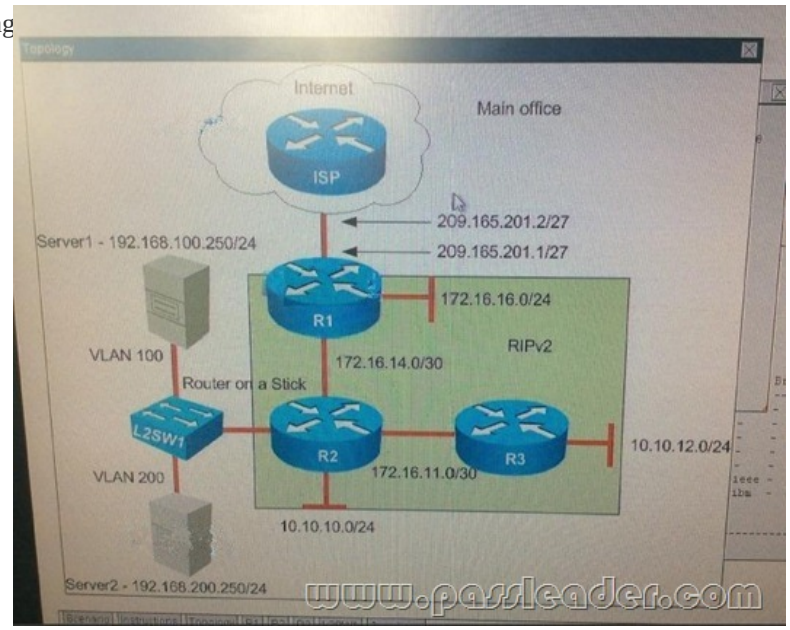


- Router R1 connects the main office to internet, and routers R2 and R3 are internal routers.- NAT is enabled on Router R1.- The routing protocol that is enabled between R1, R2 and R3 is RIPv2.- R1 sends default route into RIPv2 for internal routers to forward internet traffic to R1.- Server1 and Server 2 are placed in VLAN 100 and 200 respectively, and are still running on stick Configuration with router R2.You have console access on R1, R2, R3 and L2SW1 devices. Use only show commands to troubleshoot the issues. Server1 and Server2 are unable to communicate with the rest of the network. Your initial check with system administrators shows that IP address settings are correctly configured on the server side. What could be an issue? A. The VLAN encapsulation is misconfigured on the router subinterfaces.B. The Router is missing subinterface configuration.C. The Trunk is

not configured on the L2SW1 switch.D. The IP address is misconfigured on the primary router interface. **Answer: A**Explanation: Check the configuration of the interface that is connected to Server1 and Server2 on R2 with "show running-config" command.

```
R2#show ru
<output om
interface
 descripti
 encapsula
 ip addres
!
interface
 descripti
 encapsula
 ip addres
!
```

We see that sub interface E0/1.100 has been configured with VLAN 200 (via "encapsulation dot1Q 200" command) while Server1 belongs to VLAN 100. Therefore this configuration is not correct. It should be "encapsulation dot1Q 100" instead. The same thing for interface E0/1.200, it should be "encapsulation dot1Q 200" instead. NEW QUESTION 581Hotspot Question - RIPv2 Troubleshooting



- Router R1 connects the main office to internet, and routers R2 and R3 are internal routers.- NAT is enabled on Router R1.- The routing protocol that is enabled between R1, R2 and R3 is RIPv2.- R1 sends default route into RIPv2 for internal routers to forward internet traffic to R1.- Server1 and Server 2 are placed in VLAN 100 and 200 respectively, and are still running on stick Configuration with router R2.You have console access on R1, R2, R3 and L2SW1 devices. Use only show commands to troubleshoot the issues. Users in the main office complain that they are unable to reach internet sites. You observe that internet traffic that is destined towards ISP router is not forwarded correctly on Router R1. What could be an issue? Ping to Internet server shows the following results from R1:

```
R1#ping 209.165.200.225
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.165.200.225, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```
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A. The next hop router address for the default route is incorrectly configured.B. Default route pointing to ISP router is not configured on Router R1.C. Default route pointing to ISP router is configured with AD of 225.D. Router R1 configured as DHCP client is not receiving default route via DHCP from ISP router. **Answer: BExplanation:**When all the users cannot reach internet sites we should check on the router connecting to the ISP to see if it has a default route pointing to the ISP or not. Use the "show ip route" command on R1:

```
R1#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS
level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user
static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l -
LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

      10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R        10.10.10.0 [120/1] via 172.16.14.2, 00:00:06, Ethernet0/2
      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks
R        172.16.11.0/30 [120/1] via 172.16.14.2, 00:00:14, Ethernet0/2
C        172.16.14.0/30 is directly connected, Ethernet0/2
L        172.16.14.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/2
C        172.16.16.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L        172.16.16.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
R     192.168.100.0/24 [120/1] via 172.16.14.2, 00:00:14, Ethernet0/2
R     192.168.200.0/24 [120/1] via 172.16.14.2, 00:00:14, Ethernet0/2
      209.165.201.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        209.165.201.0/27 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L        209.165.201.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
```

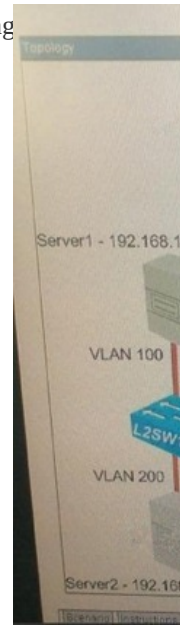
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We cannot find a default route on R1 (something like this: S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.201.2) so maybe R1 was not configured with a default route. We can check with the "show running-config" on R1:

```
R1#show running-config
<output omitted>
ip route 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.14.2 200
<output omitted>
```

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We need a default route (like "ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.201.2") but we cannot find here so we can conclude R1 was not be configured with a default route pointing to the ISP router. **NEW QUESTION 582**Hotspot Question - RIPv2 Troubleshooting



- Router R1 connects the main office to internet, and routers R2 and R3 are internal routers.- NAT is enabled on Router R1.- The routing protocol that is enabled between R1, R2 and R3 is RIPv2.- R1 sends default route into RIPv2 for internal routers to forward internet traffic to R1.- Server1 and Server 2 are placed in VLAN 100 and 200 respectively, and are still running on stick Configuration with router R2.You have console access on R1, R2, R3 and L2SW1 devices. Use only show commands to troubleshoot the issues. Examine R2 configuration,the traffic that is destined to R3 LAN network sourced from Router R2 is forwarded to R1 instead R3. What could be an issue?

```
R2#traceroute 10.10.12.1 source 10.10.10.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 10.10.12.1
VRF info: (vrf in name/id, vrf out name/id)
1 172.16.14.1 0 msec 1 msec 0 msec
2 172.16.14.1 !H !H *

R2#
```

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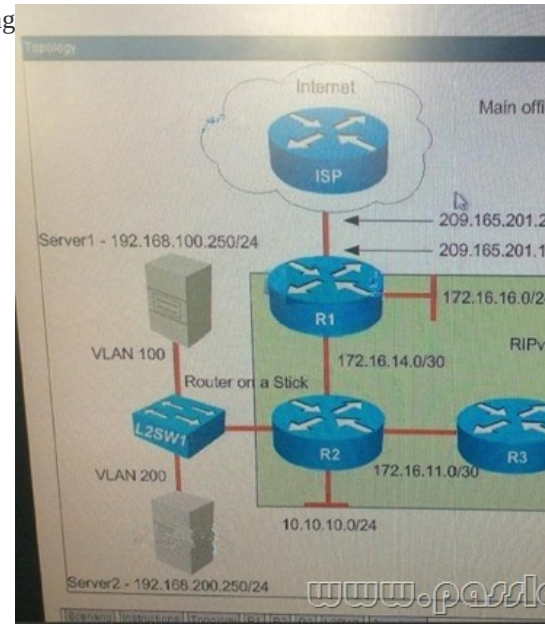
A. RIPv2 enabled on R3, but R3 LAN network that is not advertised into RIPv2 domain.B. RIPv2 routing updates are suppressed between R2 and R3 using passive interface feature.C. RIPv2 not enabled on R3.D. No issue that is identified; this behavior is normal since default route propagated into RIPv2 domain by Router R1. **Answer: CExplanation:**First we should check the routing table of R2 with the "show ip route" command.

```
R2#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS
level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user
static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l -
LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is 172.16.14.1 to network 0.0.0.0

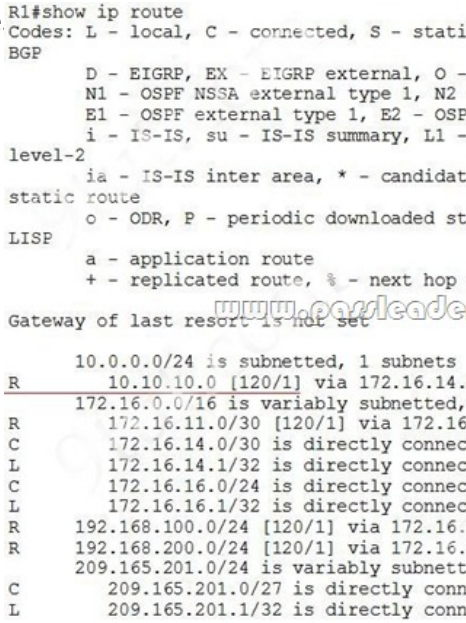
R*    0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.16.14.1, 00:00:26, Ethernet0/2
      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/3
L        10.10.10.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/3
      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks
C        172.16.11.0/30 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L        172.16.11.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C        172.16.14.0/30 is directly connected, Ethernet0/2
L        172.16.14.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/2
R        172.16.16.0/24 [120/1] via 172.16.14.1, 00:00:26, Ethernet0/2
      192.168.100.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.100.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1.100
L        192.168.100.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1.100
      192.168.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.200.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1.200
L        192.168.200.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1.200
```

In this table we cannot find the subnet "10.10.12.0/24" (R3 LAN network) so R2 will use the default route advertised from R1 (with the command "default-information originate" on R1) to reach unknown destination, in this case subnet 10.10.12.0/24 -> R2 will send traffic to 10.10.12.0/24 to R1. Next we need to find out why R3 did not advertise this subnet to R2. A quick check with the "show running-config" on R3 we will see that R3 was not configured with RIP (no "router rip" section). Therefore we can conclude RIPv2 was not enabled on R3. **NEW QUESTION 583**Hotspot Question - RIPv2 Troubleshooting



- Router R1 connects the main office to internet, and routers R2 and R3 are internal routers.- NAT is enabled on Router R1.- The routing protocol that is enabled between R1, R2 and R3 is RIPv2.- R1 sends default route into RIPv2 for internal routers to forward internet traffic to R1.- Server1 and Server 2 are placed in VLAN 100 and 200 respectively, and are still running on stick Configuration with router R2.You have console access on R1, R2, R3 and L2SW1 devices. Use only show commands to troubleshoot the issues. What is the correct statement below after examining the R1 routing table? A. Traffic that is destined to 10.10.10.0/24 from R1 LAN network uses static route instead RIPv2.Because the static route AD that is configured is less than the

AD of RIPv2B. Traffic that is destined to 10.10.10.0/24 from R1 LAN network uses RIPv2 instead static route.Because the static route AD that is configured is higher than the AD of RIPv2C. Traffic that is destined to 10.10.10.0/24 from R1 LAN network uses static route instead RIPv2.Because the traffic is forwarded to the ISP instead of the internal network.D. Traffic that is destined to 10.10.10.0/24 from R1 LAN network uses RIPv2 instead static route.Because the static route AD that is configured is 255 **Answer: BExplanation:**Surely we have to use the "show ip route" command to check the R1 routing table



As we see here, 10.10.10/24 is learned from RIP. Notice that although there is a static route on R1 to this destination (you can check with the "show running-config" on R1 to see the line "ip route 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.14.2 200"), this static route is not installed to the routing table because it is not the best path because the Administrative Distance (AD) of this static route is 200 while the AD of RIP is 120 -> R1 chose the path with lowest AD so it chose path advertised via RIP. Download the newest PassLeader 200-125 dumps from passleader.com now! 100% Pass Guarantee! 200-125 PDF dumps & 200-125 VCE dumps: http://www.passleader.com/200-125.html (583 Q&As) (New Questions Are 100% Available and Wrong Answers Have Been Corrected! Free VCE simulator!) P.S. Free 200-125 Exam Dumps Collection On Google Drive: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpeHlmcExhU2FVY00