

[July-2018-New100% Success-Braindump2go 100-105 PDF Dumps and 100-105 VCE Dumps 649Q Instant Download[122-132

2018 July Cisco 100-105 Dumps with PDF and VCE New Version Updated Today! Following are some new 100-105 Real Exam Questions:

QUESTION 122 Refer to the exhibit. An administrator replaced the 10/100 Mb NIC in a desktop PC with a 1 Gb NIC and now the PC will not connect to the network. The administrator began troubleshooting on the switch. Using the switch output shown, what is the cause of the problem? A. Speed is set to 100Mb/s. B. Input flow control is off. C. Encapsulation is set to ARPA. D. The port is administratively down. E. The counters have never been cleared. **Answer: A**

QUESTION 123 Refer to the exhibit. A technician is troubleshooting a host connectivity problem. The host is unable to ping a server connected to Switch_A. Based on the results of the testing, what could be the problem? A. A remote physical layer problem exists. B. The host NIC is not functioning. C. TCP/IP has not been correctly installed on the host. D. A local physical layer problem exists. **Answer: D**

QUESTION 124 Which statement about IPv6 is true? A. Addresses are not hierarchical and are assigned at random. B. Only one IPv6 address can exist on a given interface. C. There are 2.7 billion addresses available. D. Broadcasts have been eliminated and replaced with multicasts. **Answer: D**

Explanation: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757359\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757359(v=ws.10).aspx) IPv6 has three types of addresses, which can be categorized by type and scope: Unicast addresses. A packet is delivered to one interface. Multicast addresses. A packet is delivered to multiple interfaces. Anycast addresses. A packet is delivered to the nearest of multiple interfaces (in terms of routing distance). IPv6 does not use broadcast messages. Unicast and anycast addresses in IPv6 have the following scopes (for multicast addresses, the scope are built into the address structure): Link-local. The scope is the local link (nodes on the same subnet). Site-local. The scope is the organization (private site addressing). Global. The scope is global (IPv6 Internet addresses). In addition, IPv6 has special addresses such as the loopback address. The scope of a special address depends on the type of special address. Much of the IPv6 address space is unassigned.

QUESTION 125 What are two recommended ways of protecting network device configuration files from outside network security threats? (Choose two.) A. Allow unrestricted access to the console or VTY ports. B. Use a firewall to restrict access from the outside to the network devices. C. Always use Telnet to access the device command line because its data is automatically encrypted. D. Use SSH or another encrypted and authenticated transport to access device configurations. E. Prevent the loss of passwords by disabling password encryption. **Answer: BD**

QUESTION 126 Refer to the exhibit. A problem with network connectivity has been observed. It is suspected that the cable connected to switch port Fa0/9 on Switch1 is disconnected. What would be an effect of this cable being disconnected? A. Host B would not be able to access the server in VLAN9 until the cable is reconnected. B. Communication between VLAN3 and the other VLANs would be disabled. C. The transfer of files from Host B to the server in VLAN9 would be significantly slower. D. For less than a minute, Host B would not be able to access the server in VLAN9. Then normal network function would resume. **Answer: D**

QUESTION 127 A receiving host has failed to receive all of the segments that it should acknowledge. What can the host do to improve the reliability of this communication session? A. decrease the window size B. use a different source port for the session C. decrease the sequence number D. obtain a new IP address from the DHCP server E. start a new session using UDP **Answer: A**

QUESTION 128 Which command enables IPv6 forwarding on a Cisco router? A. ipv6 host B. ipv6 unicast-routing C. ipv6 local D. ipv6 neighbor **Answer: B**

Explanation: Enabling IPv6 on Cisco IOS Software Technology <http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=31948&seqNum=4> The first step of enabling IPv6 on a Cisco router is the activation of IPv6 traffic forwarding to forward unicast IPv6 packets between network interfaces. By default, IPv6 traffic forwarding is disabled on Cisco routers. The ipv6 unicast-routing command is used to enable the forwarding of IPv6 packets between interfaces on the router. The syntax for this command is as follows: Router(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing The ipv6 unicast-routing command is enabled on a global basis.

QUESTION 129 Refer to the exhibit. A host is connected to switch port fa0/3. The host and switch have been fully configured for IP connectivity as shown. However, the indicator LED on switch port fa0/3 is not on, and the host cannot communicate with any other hosts including those connected to VLAN 2 on the same switch. Based on the given information, what is the problem? A. switch port fa0/3 is not configured as a trunk port B. there is a bad cable C. the switch has been assigned an incorrect subnet mask D. switch port fa0/3 has been blocked by STPE. the switch and the host must be in the same subnet **Answer: B**

QUESTION 130 Identify the four valid IPv6 addresses. (Choose four.) A. :: B. ::192:168:0:1C. 2000::D. 2001:3452:4952:2837::E. 2002:c0a8:101::42F. 2003:dead:beef:4dad:23:46:bb:101 **Answer: ABEF**

Explanation: <http://www.internmapper.com/ipv6validator> http://www.ripe.net/lir-services/new-lir/ipv6_reference_card.pdf

QUESTION 131 Which two statements describe characteristics of IPv6 unicast addressing? (Choose two.) A. Global addresses start with 2000::/3. B. Link-local addresses start with FE00::/10. C. Link-local addresses start with FF00::/10. D. There is only one loopback address and it is ::1. E. If a global address is assigned to an interface, then that is the only allowable address for the interface. **Answer: AD**

QUESTION 132A network administrator is trying to add a new router into an established OSPF network. The networks attached to the new router do not appear in the routing tables of the other OSPF routers. Given the information in the partial configuration shown below, what configuration error is causing this problem?

```
Router(config)# router ospf 1
Router(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 area 0A.
```

The process id is configured improperly.
B. The OSPF area is configured improperly.
C. The network wildcard mask is configured improperly.
D. The network number is configured improperly.
E. The AS is configured improperly.
F. The network subnet mask is configured improperly.

Answer: C
Explanation: When configuring OSPF, the mask used for the network statement is a wildcard mask similar to an access list. In this specific example, the correct syntax would have been "network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0."
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