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Tunnels are used to carry one protocol inside another, while translators simply translate IPv6 packets into IPv4 packets. Dual stack uses a combination of both native IPv4 and IPv6. With dual stack, devices are able to run IPv4 and IPv6 together and if IPv6 communication is possible that is the preferred protocol. Hosts can simultaneously reach IPv4 and IPv6 content. QUESTION 77Refer to the exhibit. In this VLSM addressing scheme, what summary address would be sent from router A? A. 172.16.0.0 /16B. 172.16.0.0 /20C. 172.16.0.0 /24D. 172.32.0.0 /16E. 172.32.0.0 /17F. 172.64.0.0 /16 Answer: AExplanation:Router A receives 3 subnets: 172.16.64.0/18, 172.16.32.0/24 and 172.16.128.0/18. All these 3 subnets have the same form of 172.16.x.x so our summarized subnet must be also in that form -> Only A, B or .The smallest subnet mask of these 3 subnets is /18 so our summarized subnet must also have its subnet mask equal or smaller than /18.-> Only answer A has these 2 conditions -> . QUESTION 78How is an EUI-64 format interface ID created from a 48-bit MAC address? A. by appending 0xFF to the MAC addressB. by prefixing the MAC address with 0xFFEEC. by prefixing the MAC address with 0xFF and appending 0xFF to itD. by inserting 0xFFFE between the upper three bytes and the lower three bytes of the MAC addressE. by prefixing the MAC address with 0xF and inserting 0xF after each of its first three bytes Answer: DExplanation:The modified EUI-64 format interface identifier is derived from the 48-bit link-layer (MAC) address by inserting the hexadecimal number FFFE between the upper three bytes (OUI field) and the lower three bytes (serial number) of the link layer address. QUESTION 79Refer to the exhibit. What is the most efficient summarization that R1 can use to advertise its networks to R2? A. 172.1.0.0/22B. 172.1.0.0/21C. 172.1.4.0/22D. 172.1.4.0/24172.1.5.0/24172.1.6.0/24172.1.7.0/24E. 172.1.4.0/25172.1.4.128/25172.1.5.0/24172.1.6.0/24172.1.7.0/24 Answer: CExplanation:The 172.1.4.0/22 subnet encompasses all routes from the IP range 172.1.4.0 ?172.1.7.255. QUESTION 80Which option is a valid IPv6 address? A. 2001:0000:130F::099a::12aB. 2002:7654:A1AD:61:81AF:CCC1C. FEC0:ABCD:WXYZ:0067::2A4D. 2004:1:25A4:886F::1 Answer: DExplanation:An IPv6 address is represented as eight groups of four hexadecimal digits, each group representing 16 bits (two octets). The groups are separated by colons (:). An example of an IPv6 address is 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334. The leading 0's in a group can be collapsed using ::, but this can only be done once in an IP address. QUESTION 81Which three are characteristics of an IPv6 anycast address? (Choose three.) A. one-to-many communication modelB. one-to-nearest communication modelC. any-to-many communication modelD. a unique IPv6 address for each device in the groupE. the same address for multiple devices in the groupF. delivery of packets to the group interface that is closest to the sending device Answer: BEFExplanation:A new address type made specifically for IPv6 is called the Anycast Address. These IPv6 addresses are global addresses, these addresses can be assigned to more than one interface unlike an IPv6 unicast address. Anycast is designed to send a packet to the nearest interface that is apart of that anycast group.The sender creates a packet and forwards the packet to the anycast address as the destination address which goes to the nearest router. The nearest router or interface is found by using the metric of a routing protocol currently running on the network. However in a LAN setting the nearest interface is found depending on the order the neighbors were learned. The anycast packet in a LAN setting forwards the packet to the neighbor it learned about first. QUESTION 82A national retail chain needs to design an IP addressing scheme to support a nationwide network. The company needs a minimum of 300 sub-networks and a maximum of 50 host addresses per subnet. Working with only one Class B address, which of the following subnet masks will support an appropriate addressing scheme? (Choose two.) A. 255.255.255.0B. 255.255.255.128C. 255.255.252.0D. 255.255.255.224E. 255.255.255.192F. 255.255.248.0 Answer: BEExplanation:Subnetting is used to break the network into smaller more efficient subnets to prevent excessive rates of Ethernet packet collision in a large network. Such subnets can be arranged hierarchically, with the organization's network address space (see also Autonomous System) partitioned into a tree-like structure. Routers are used to manage traffic and constitute borders between subnets. A routing prefix is the sequence of leading bits of an IP address that precede the portion of the address used as host identifier. In IPv4 networks, the routing prefix is often expressed as a "subnet mask", which is a bit mask covering the number of bits used in the prefix. An IPv4 subnet mask is frequently expressed in quad-dotted decimal representation,

e.g., 255.255.255.0 is the subnet mask for the 192.168.1.0 network with a 24-bit routing prefix (192.168.1.0/24). QUESTION 83Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator is adding two new hosts to Switch A . Which three values could be used for the configuration of these hosts? (Choose three.)   A.   host A IP address: 192.168.1.79B.   host A IP address: 192.168.1.64C.   host A default gateway: 192.168.1.78D.   host B IP address: 192.168.1.128E.   host B default gateway: 192.168.1.129F.   host B IP address: 192.168.1.190 Answer: ACF QUESTION 84Which IPv6 address is the all-router multicast group? A.   FF02::1B.   FF02::2C.   FF02::3D.   FF02::4 Answer: BExplanation:Well-known IPv6 multicast addresses:AddressDescriptionff02::1All nodes on the local network segmentff02::2All routers on the local network segment QUESTION 85Refer to the exhibit. Which address range efficiently summarizes the routing table of the addresses for router Main? A.   172.16.0.0./21B.   172.16.0.0./20C. 172.16.0.0./16D.   172.16.0.0/18 Answer: BExplanation:The 172.16.0.0./20 network is the best option as it includes all networks from 172.16.0.0 - 172.16.16.0 and does it more efficiently than the /16 and /18 subnets. The /21 subnet will not include all the other subnets in this one single summarized address. QUESTION 86Which IPv6 address is valid? A. 2001:0db8:0000:130F:0000:0000:08GC:140BB.   2001:0db8:0:130H:87C:140BC.   2031::130F::9C0:876A:130BD. 2031:0:130F::9C0:876A:130B Answer: DExplanation:An IPv6 address is represented as eight groups of four hexadecimal digits, each group representing 16 bits (two octets). The groups are separated by colons (:). An example of an IPv6 address is 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334. The leading 0's in a group can be collapsed using ::, but this can only be done once in an IP address. QUESTION 87Which command can you use to manually assign a static IPv6 address to a router interface? A.   ipv6 autoconfig 2001:db8:2222:7272::72/64B.   ipv6 address 2001:db8:2222:7272::72/64C.   ipv6 address PREFIX_1 ::1/64D.   ipv6 autoconfig Answer: BExplanation:To assign an IPv6 address to an interface, use the "ipv6 address" command and specify the IP address you wish to use. QUESTION 88Which of these represents an IPv6 link-local address? A.   FE80::380e:611a:e14f:3d69B. FE81::280f:512b:e14f:3d69C.   FEFE:0345:5f1b::e14d:3d69D.   FE08::280e:611:a:f14f:3d69 Answer: AExplanation:In the Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6), the address block fe80::/10 has been reserved for link- local unicast addressing. The actual link local addresses are assigned with the prefix fe80::/64. They may be assigned by automatic (stateless) or stateful (e.g. manual) mechanisms. QUESTION 89The network administrator is asked to configure 113 point-to-point links. Which IP addressing scheme defines the address range and subnet mask that meet the requirement and waste the fewest subnet and host addresses? A. 10.10.0.0/16 subnetted with mask 255.255.255.252B.   10.10.0.0/18 subnetted with mask 255.255.255.252C.   10.10.1.0/24 subnetted with mask 255.255.255.252D.   10.10.0.0/23 subnetted with mask 255.255.255.252E.   10.10.1.0/25 subnetted with mask 255.255.255.252 Answer: DExplanation:We need 113 point-to-point links which equal to 113 sub-networks < 128 so we need to borrow 7 bits (because 2^7 = 128).The network used for point-to-point connection should be /30.So our initial network should be 30 ?7 = 23.So 10.10.0.0/23 is the correct answer.You can understand it more clearly when writing it in binary form:/23 = 1111 1111.1111 1110.0000 0000/30 = 1111 1111.1111 1111.1111 1111 1100 (borrow 7 bits) QUESTION 90A Cisco router is booting and has just completed the POST process. It is now ready to find and load an IOS image. What function does the router perform next? A.   It checks the configuration register.B.   It attempts to boot from a TFTP server.C.   It loads the first image file in flash memory.D.   It inspects the configuration file in NVRAM for boot instructions. Answer: AExplanation:Default (normal) Boot SequencePower on Router - Router does POST - Bootstrap starts IOS load - Check configuration registerto see what mode the router should boot up in (usually 0x2102to read startup-config in NVRAM / or 0x2142 to start in "setup-mode") - check the startup-config file in NVRAM for boot-system commands - load IOS from Flash. QUESTION 91Refer to the exhibit. What is the meaning of the output MTU 1500 bytes? A.   The maximum number of bytes that can traverse this interface per second is 1500.B.   The minimum segment size that can traverse this interface is 1500 bytes.C.   The maximum segment size that can traverse this interface is 1500 bytes.D.   The minimum packet size that can traverse this interface is 1500 bytes.E.   The maximum packet size that can traverse this interface is 1500 bytes.F.   The maximum frame size that can traverse this interface is 1500 bytes. Answer: EExplanation:The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) defines the maximum Layer 3 packet (in bytes) that the layer can pass onwards. QUESTION 92On a corporate network, hosts on the same VLAN can communicate with each other, but they are unable to communicate with hosts on different VLANs. What is needed to allow communication between the VLANs? A.   a router with subinterfaces configured on the physical interface that is connected to the switchB.   a router with an IP address on the physical interface connected to the switchC. a switch with an access link that is configured between the switchesD.   a switch with a trunk link that is configured between the switches Answer: AExplanation:Different VLANs can't communicate with each other , they can communicate with the help of Layer3 router. Hence , it is needed to connect a router to a switch , then make the sub-interface on the router to connect to the switch, establishing Trunking links to achieve communications of devices which belong to different VLANs.When using VLANs in networks that have multiple interconnected switches, you need to use VLAN trunking between the switches. With VLAN trunking, the switches tag each frame sent between switches so that the receiving switch knows to what VLAN the frame belongs. End user

devices connect to switch ports that provide simple connectivity to a single VLAN each. The attached devices are unaware of any VLAN structure.By default, only hosts that are members of the same VLAN can communicate. To change this and allow inter-VLAN communication, you need a router or a layer 3 switch.Here is the example of configuring the router for inter-vlan communication RouterA(config)#int f0/0.1RouterA(config-subif)#encapsulation ?dot1Q IEEE 802.1Q Virtual LANRouterA(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q or isl VLAN ID RouterA(config-subif)# ip address x.x.x.x y.y.y.y QUESTION 93Which command displays CPU utilization? A.   show protocolsB.   show processC.   show systemD.   show version Answer: BExplanation:The "show process" (in fact, the full command is "show processes") command gives us lots of information about each process but in fact it is not easy to read. Below shows the output of this command (some next pages are omitted)   A more friendly way to check the CPU utilization is the command "show processes cpu history", in which the total CPU usage on the router over a period of time: one minute, one hour, and 72 hours are clearly shown: + The Y-axis of the graph is the CPU utilization.+ The X-axis of the graph is the increment within the period displayed in the graphFor example, from the last graph (last 72 hours) we learn that the highest CPU utilization within 72 hours is 37% about six hours ago. QUESTION 94What two things will a router do when running a distance vector routing protocol? (Choose two.) A.   Send periodic updates regardless of topology changes.B.   Send entire routing table to all routers in the routing domain.C.   Use the shortest-path algorithm to the determine best path.D.   Update the routing table based on updates from their neighbors.E.   Maintain the topology of the entire network in its database. Answer: ADExplanation:Distance means how far and Vector means in which direction. Distance Vector routing protocols pass periodic copies of routing table to neighbor routers and accumulate distance vectors. In distance vector routing protocols, routers discover the best path to destination from each neighbor. The routing updates proceed step by step from router to router. QUESTION 95Which command is used to display the collection of OSPF link states? A.   show ip ospf link-stateB.   show ip ospf lsa databaseC.   show ip ospf neighborsD.   show ip ospf database Answer: DExplanation:The "show ip ospf database" command displays the link states. Here is an example:Here is the lsa database on R2.R2#show ip ospf databaseOSPF Router with ID (2.2.2.2) (Process ID 1)Router Link States (Area 0)Link ID ADV Router Age Seq# Checksum Link count2.2.2.2 2.2.2.2 793 0x80000003 0x004F85 210.4.4.4 10.4.4.4 776 0x80000004 0x005643 1111.111.111.111 111.111.111.111 755 0x80000005 0x0059CA 2133.133.133.133 133.133.133.133 775 0x80000005 0x00B5B1 2 Net Link States (Area 0)Link ID ADV Router Age Seq# Checksum10.1.1.1 111.111.111.111 794 0x80000001 0x001E8B10.2.2.3 133.133.133.133 812 0x80000001 0x004BA910.4.4.1 111.111.111.111 755 0x80000001 0x007F1610.4.4.3 133.133.133.133 775 0x80000001 0x00C31F QUESTION 96Refer to the exhibit. The technician wants to upload a new IOS in the router while keeping the existing IOS. What is the maximum size of an IOS file that could be loaded if the original IOS is also kept in flash? A.   3 MBB.   4 MBC.   5 MBD.   7 MBE.   8 MB Answer: BExplanation:In this example, there are a total of 8 MB, but 3.8 are being used already, so another file as large as 4MB can be loaded in addition to the original file. QUESTION 97If IP routing is enabled, which two commands set the gateway of last resort to the default gateway? (Choose two.) A.   ip default-gateway 0.0.0.0B.   ip route 172.16.2.1 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0C.   ip default-network 0.0.0.0D.   ip default-route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.2.1E.   ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.2.1 Answer: CEExplanation:Both the "ip default-network" and "ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 (next hop)" commands can be used to set the default gateway in a Cisco router. QUESTION 98Refer to the exhibit. The two exhibited devices are the only Cisco devices on the network. The serial network between the two devices has a mask of 255.255.255.252. Given the output that is shown, what three statements are true of these devices? (Choose three.) A.   The Manchester serial address is 10.1.1.1.B.   The Manchester serial address is 10.1.1.2.C.   The London router is a Cisco 2610.D.   The Manchester router is a Cisco 2610.E.   The CDP information was received on port Serial0/0 of the Manchester router.F.   The CDP information was sent by port Serial0/0 of the London router. Answer: ACEExplanation:From the output, we learn that the IP address of the neighbor router is 10.1.1.2 and the question stated that the subnet mask of the network between two router is 255.255.255.252. Therefore there are only 2 available hosts in this network (22 ?2 = 2). So we can deduce the ip address (of the serial interface) of Manchester router is 10.1.1.1 -> The platform of the neighbor router is cisco 2610, as shown in the output -> Maybe the most difficult choice of this question is the answer E or F. Please notice that "Interface" refers to the local port on the local router, in this case it is the port of Manchester router, and "Port ID (outgoing port)" refers to the port on the neighbor router. QUESTION 99Which parameter would you tune to affect the selection of a static route as a backup, when a dynamic protocol is also being used? A.   hop countB.   administrative distanceC.   link bandwidthD.   link delayE.   link cost Answer: BExplanation:By default the administrative distance of a static route is 1, meaning it will be preferred over all dynamic routing protocols. If you want to have the dynamic routing protocol used and have the static route be used only as a backup, you need to increase the AD of the static route so that it is higher than the dynamic routing protocol. QUESTION 100Refer to the exhibit. A network associate has configured OSPF with the command: City(config-router)# network 192.168.12.64 0.0.0.63 area 0 After completing the configuration, the associate discovers that not all the interfaces are participating in OSPF. Which three of the

interfaces shown in the exhibit will participate in OSPF according to this configuration statement? (Choose three.)   A. FastEthernet0 /0B.   FastEthernet0 /1C.   Serial0/0D.   Serial0/1.102E.   Serial0/1.103F.   Serial0/1.104 Answer: BCDExplanation:The "network 192.168.12.64 0.0.0.63 equals to network 192.168.12.64/26. This network has:+ Increment: 64 (/26= 1111 1111.1111 1111.1111 1111.1100 0000) + Network address: 192.168.12.64+ Broadcast address: 192.168.12.127Therefore all interface in the range of this network will join OSPF. Lead2pass 200-125 PDF dumps is perfect! Totally! Thanks so much! 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]