Vendor: Cisco

Exam Code: 100-105

Exam Name: Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 1 (ICND1)

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
Hotspot Question - RIPv2 Troubleshooting II
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. The IP address that is used in the NTP configuration on R2 router is incorrect.
B. The NTP server command not configured on R2 router.
C. R2 router Ethernet interface that is connected to R1 is placed in shutdown condition.
D. R1 router Ethernet interface that is connected to R2 is placed in shutdown condition.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Check the below configuration for this

Explanation/show commands:

```
R2
 deny 172.16.200.0 0.0.0.255
 permit any
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
 logging synchronous
line aux 0
line vty 0 4
 login
 transport input all
!
ntp server 192.168.100.1
!
end
R2#
```

```
R1
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
router rip
 version 2
 network 172.16.0.0
 network 192.168.10.0
 network 192.168.250.0
 default-information originate
 no auto-summary
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no nat inside source list LOCAL interface Ethernet0
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.226
!
ip access-list standard LOCAL
 permit 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255
 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
!
!
```

QUESTION 2
Which table displays the MAC addresses that are learned on a switch?

A. FIB
B. ARP
C. TCAM
D. CAM

Answer: D
Explanation:
The table is built by recording the source address and inbound port of all frames. As frames arrive on switch ports, the source MAC addresses are learned and recorded in the CAM table. The port of arrival and the VLAN are both recorded in the table, along with a timestamp. If a MAC address

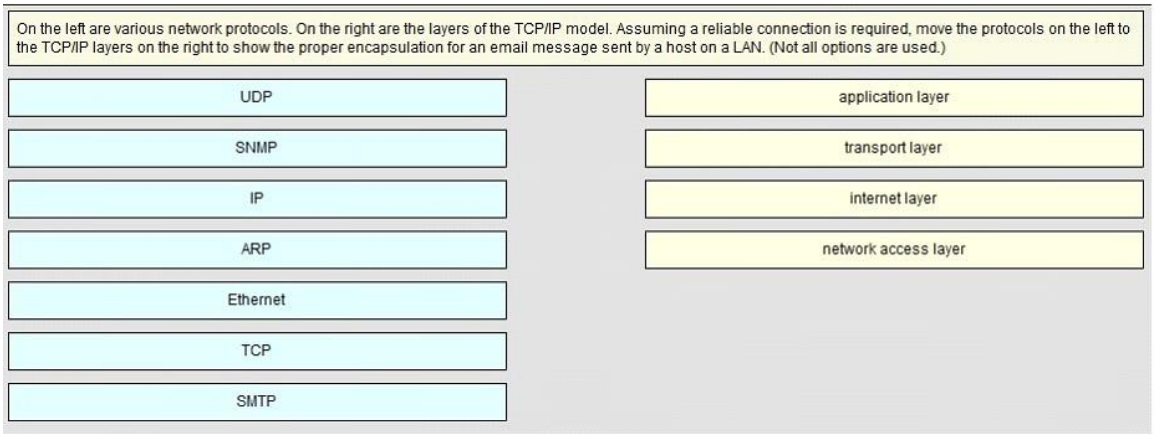
learned on one switch port has moved to a different port, the MAC address and timestamp are recorded for the most recent arrival port. Then, the previous entry is deleted. If a MAC address is found already present in the table for the correct arrival port, only its timestamp is updated.

QUESTION 3
How does TCP differ from UDP? (Choose two.)

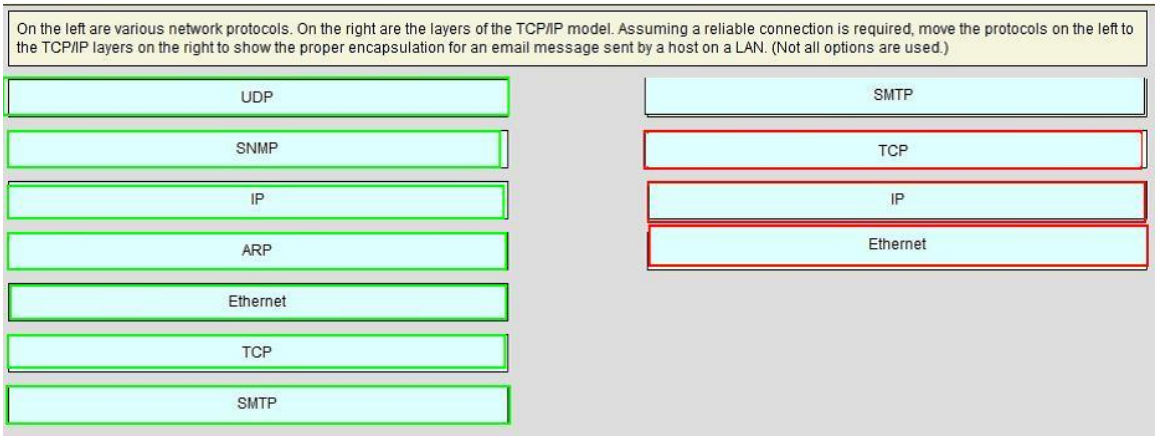
A. TCP provides best effort delivery.
B. TCP provides synchronized communication.
C. TCP segments are essentially datagrams.
D. TCP provides sequence numbering of packets.
E. TCP uses broadcast delivery.

Answer: BD
Explanation:
TCP differs from UDP in the following ways: TCP provides best effort delivery.
TCP provides synchronized communication. TCP segments are essentially datagrams.
TCP provides sequence numbering of packets. TCP uses broadcast delivery.

QUESTION 4
Drag and Drop Question



Answer:



QUESTION 5
A workstation has just resolved a browser URL to the IP address of a server. What protocol will the workstation now use to determine the destination MAC address to be placed into frames directed toward the server?

A. HTTP
B. DNS
C. DHCP
D. RARP
E. ARP

Answer: E
Explanation:
The RARP protocol is used to translate hardware interface addresses to protocol addresses. The RARP message format is very similar to the ARP format. When the booting computer sends the broadcast ARP request, it places its own hardware address in both the sending and receiving fields in the encapsulated ARP data packet. The RARP server will fill in the correct sending and receiving IP addresses in its response to the message. This way the booting computer will know its IP address when it gets the message from the RARP server.

QUESTION 6
The network manager has requested a 300-workstation expansion of the network.
The workstations are to be installed in a single broadcast domain, but each workstation must have its own collision domain. The expansion is to be as cost-effective as possible while still meeting the requirements. Which three items will adequately fulfill the request? (Choose three).

A. one IP subnet with a mask of 255.255.254.0
B. two IP subnets with a mask of 255.255.255.0
C. seven 48-port hubs
D. seven 48-port switches
E. one router interface
F. seven router interfaces

Answer: ADE
Explanation:
of 255.255.254.0 can absorb 510 hosts being 23 bits mask and also 7*48 port switches can handle this much hosts and router interface is required to be minimum to avoid unnecessary wastage hence the answers.

QUESTION 7
Which set of conditions comprises a successful ping attempt between two connected routers configured with IP addresses on the same subnet?

A. The destination host receives an echo reply from the source host within one second and the source host receives an echo request from the destination host.
B. The destination host receives an echo request from the source host within one second.
C. The destination host receives an echo reply from the source host within one second and the source host receives an echo reply from the destination host within two seconds.
D. The destination host receives an echo request from the source host and the source host receives an echo request from the destination host within one second.

E. The destination host receives an echo request from the source host and the source host receives an echo reply from the destination host within two seconds.

Answer: D

QUESTION 8
Which two statements describe the operation of the CSMA/CD access method? (Choose two.)

A. In a CSMA/CD collision domain, multiple stations can successfully transmit data simultaneously.
B. In a CSMA/CD collision domain, stations must wait until the media is not in use before transmitting.
C. The use of hubs to enlarge the size of collision domains is one way to improve the operation of the CSMA/CD access method.
D. After a collision, the station that detected the collision has first priority to resend the lost data.
E. After a collision, all stations run a random backoff algorithm. When the backoff delay period has expired, all stations have equal priority to transmit data.
F. After a collision, all stations involved run an identical backoff algorithm and then synchronize with each other prior to transmitting data.

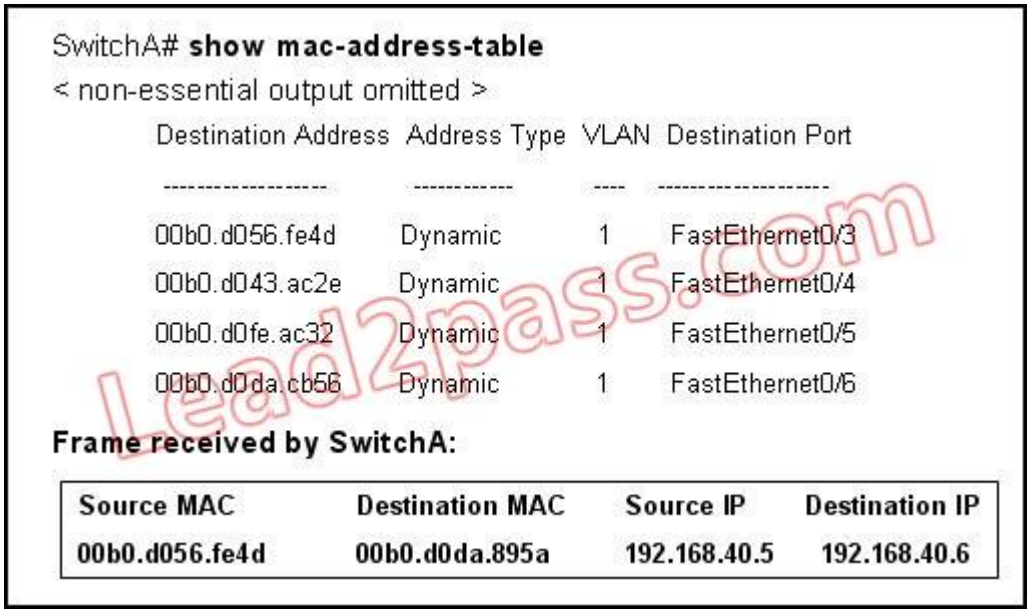
Answer: BE
Explanation:
Ethernet networking uses Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detect (CSMA/CD), a protocol that helps devices share the bandwidth evenly without having two devices transmit at the same time on the network medium. CSMA/CD was created to overcome the problem of those collisions that occur when packets are transmitted simultaneously from different nodes. And trust me, good collision management is crucial, because when a node transmits in a CSMA/CD network, all the other nodes on the network receive and examine that transmission. Only bridges and routers can effectively prevent a transmission from propagating throughout the entire network! So, how does the CSMA/CD protocol work? Like this: when a host wants to transmit over the network, it first checks for the presence of a digital signal on the wire. If all is clear (no other host is transmitting), the host will then proceed with its transmission. But it doesn't stop there. The transmitting host constantly monitors the wire to make sure no other hosts begin transmitting. If the host detects another signal on the wire, it sends out an extended jam signal that causes all nodes on the segment to stop sending data (think, busy signal). The nodes respond to that jam signal by waiting a while before attempting to transmit again. Backoff algorithms determine when the colliding stations can retransmit. If collisions keep occurring after 15 tries, the nodes attempting to transmit will then time out.

QUESTION 9
What are two common TCP applications? (Choose two.)

A. TFTP
B. SMTP
C. SNMP
D. FTP
E. DNS

Answer: BD
Explanation:
SMTP uses TCP port 25, while FTP uses TCP ports 20 and 21.
http://pentestlab.wordpress.com/2012/03/05/common-tcpip-ports/

QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit. SwitchA receives the frame with the addressing shown in the exhibit. According to the command output also shown in the exhibit, how will SwitchA handle this frame?


SwitchA# **show mac-address-table**
< non-essential output omitted >

Destination Address	Address Type	VLAN	Destination Port
00b0.d056.fe4d	Dynamic	1	FastEthernet0/3
00b0.d043.ac2e	Dynamic	1	FastEthernet0/4
00b0.d0fe.ac32	Dynamic	1	FastEthernet0/5
00b0.d0da.cb56	Dynamic	1	FastEthernet0/6

Frame received by SwitchA:

Source MAC	Destination MAC	Source IP	Destination IP
00b0.d056.fe4d	00b0.d0da.895a	192.168.40.5	192.168.40.6

A. It will drop the frame.
B. It will forward the frame out port Fa0/6 only.
C. It will forward the frame out port Fa0/3 only.
D. It will flood the frame out all ports.
E. It will flood the frame out all ports except Fa0/3.

Answer: E
Explanation:
When frame receives the frame, it checks the source address on MAC table if MAC address found in MAC table it tries to forward if not in MAC table adds the Address on MAC table. After checking the source address, it checks the destination address on MAC table, if MAC address found on MAC table it forwards to proper ports otherwise floods on all ports except the source port.

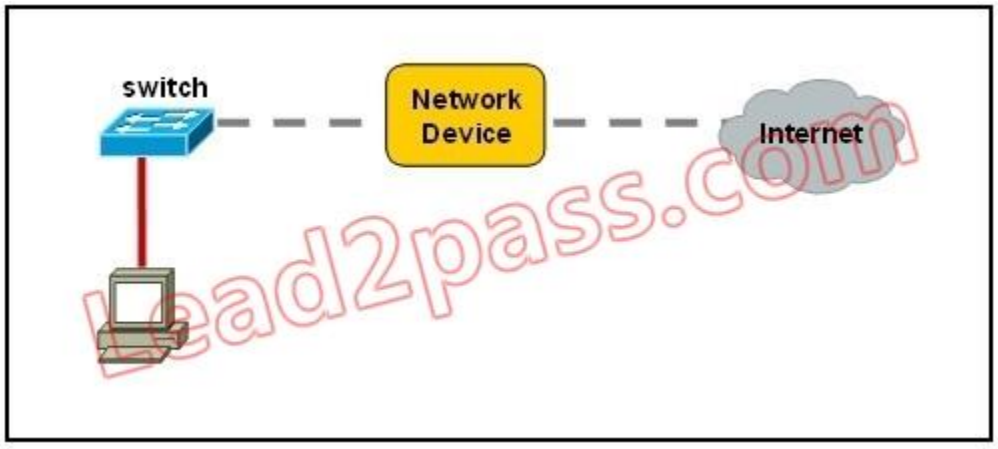
QUESTION 12
Which OSI layer header contains the address of a destination host that is on another network?

A. application
B. session
C. transport
D. network
E. data link
F. physical

Answer: D
Explanation:
Only network address contains this information. To transmit the packets the sender uses network address and datalink address. But the layer 2 address represents just the address of the next hop

device on the way to the sender. It is changed on each hop. Network address remains the same.

QUESTION 13
Refer to the exhibit. A network device needs to be installed in the place of the icon labeled Network Device to accommodate a leased line attachment to the Internet. Which network device and interface configuration meets the minimum requirements for this installation?



A. a router with two Ethernet interfaces
B. a switch with two Ethernet interfaces
C. a router with one Ethernet and one serial interface
D. a switch with one Ethernet and one serial interface
E. a router with one Ethernet and one modem interface

Answer: C
Explanation:
Only a router can terminate a leased line attachment access circuit, and only a router can connect two different IP networks. Here, we will need a router with two interfaces, one serial connection for the line attachment and one Ethernet interface to connect to the switch on the LAN.

QUESTION 14
Which command displays the number of times that an individual router translated an inside address to an outside address?

A. show ip protocol 0
B. show ip nat translation
C. show counters
D. show ip route
E. show ip nat statistics

Answer: D

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