# **QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

Kill your exam at first Attempt





Cisco

200-120

CCNA Cisco Certified Network Associate

#### **QUESTION:** 93

A network engineer wants to allow a temporary entry for a remote user with a specific username and password so that the user can access the entire network over the Internet. Which ACL can be used?

- A. standard
- B. extended
- C. dynamic
- D. reflexive

#### **Answer:** C

# **Explanation:**

We can use a dynamic access list to authenticate a remote user with a specific username and password. The authentication process is done by the router or a central access server such as a TACACS+ or RADIUS server. The configuration of dynamic ACL can be read here: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk583/tk822/technologies\_tech\_note09186a008009452 4.shtml

#### **QUESTION:** 94

How does a DHCP server dynamically assign IP addresses to hosts?

- A. Addresses are permanently assigned so that the host uses the same address at all times.
- B. Addresses are assigned for a fixed period of time. At the end of the period, a new request for an address must be made, and another address is then assigned.
- C. Addresses are leased to hosts. A host will usually keep the same address by periodically contacting the DHCP server to renew the lease.
- D. Addresses are allocated after a negotiation between the server and the host to determine the length of the agreement.

#### **Answer:** C

# **Explanation:**

DHCP works in a client/server mode and operates like any other client/server relationship. When a PC connects to a DHCP server, the server assigns or leases an IP address to that PC. The PC connects to the network with that leased IP address until the lease expires. The host must contact the DHCP server periodically to extend the lease. This lease mechanism ensures that hosts that move or power off do not hold onto addresses that they do not need. The DHCP server returns these addresses to the address pool and reallocates them as necessary.

# **QUESTION:** 95 Refer to the exhibit.

Router# show ip IP address	Detection method	Detection time
172.16.1.32	Ping	Feb 16 1998 12:28 PM
172.16.1.64	Gratuitous ARP	Feb 23 1998 08:12 AM

Which rule does the DHCP server use when there is an IP address conflict?

- A. The address is removed from the pool until the conflict is resolved.
- B. The address remains in the pool until the conflict is resolved.
- C. Only the IP detected by Gratuitous ARP is removed from the pool.
- D. Only the IP detected by Ping is removed from the pool.
- E. The IP will be shown, even after the conflict is resolved.

#### **Answer:** A

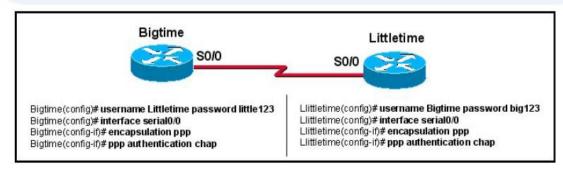
# **Explanation:**

An address conflict occurs when two hosts use the same IP address. During address assignment, DHCP checks for conflicts using ping and gratuitous ARP. If a conflict is detected, the address is removed from the pool. The address will not be assigned until the administrator resolves the conflict.

#### (Reference:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12\_1/iproute/configuration/guide/1cddhcp.html)

# **QUESTION:** 96 Refer to the exhibit.



The Bigtime router is unable to authenticate to the Littletime router. What is the cause of the problem?

- A. The usernames are incorrectly configured on the two routers.
- B. The passwords do not match on the two routers.
- C. CHAP authentication cannot be used on a serial interface.
- D. The routers cannot be connected from interface S0/0 to interface S0/0.
- E. With CHAP authentication, one router must authenticate to another router. The routers cannot be configured to authenticate to each other.

#### **Answer:** B

# **Explanation:**

With CHAP authentication, the configured passwords must be identical on each router. Here, it is configured as little123 on one side and big123 on the other.

# **QUESTION: 97**

Which two tasks does the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol perform? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the IP gateway to be used by the network.
- B. Perform host discovery used DHCPDISCOVER message.
- C. Configure IP address parameters from DHCP server to a host.
- D. Provide an easy management of layer 3 devices.
- E. Monitor IP performance using the DHCP server.
- F. Assign and renew IP address from the default pool.

#### **Answer:** C, F

# **Explanation:**

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a network protocol used to configure devices that are connected to a network (known as hosts) so they can communicate on that network using the Internet Protocol (IP). It involves clients and a server operating in a client-server model. DHCP servers assigns IP addresses from a pool of addresses and also assigns other parameters such as DNS and default gateways to hosts.

#### **QUESTION:** 98

When a DHCP server is configured, which two IP addresses should never be assignable to hosts? (Choose two.)

- A. network or subnetwork IP address
- B. broadcast address on the network
- C. IP address leased to the LAN
- D. IP address used by the interfaces
- E. manually assigned address to the clients
- F. designated IP address to the DHCP server

#### **Answer:** A, B

# **Explanation:**

Network or subnetwork IP address (for example 11.0.0.0/8 or 13.1.0.0/16) and broadcast address (for example 23.2.1.255/24) should never be assignable to hosts. When try to assign these addresses to hosts, you will receive an error message saying that they can't be assignable.

# **QUESTION:** 99

Which two statements about static NAT translations are true? (Choose two.)

- A. They allow connections to be initiated from the outside.
- B. They require no inside or outside interface markings because addresses are statically defined.
- C. They are always present in the NAT table.
- D. They can be configured with access lists, to allow two or more connections to be initiated from the outside.

#### **Answer:** A, C

# **Explanation:**

Static NAT is to map a single outside IP address to a single inside IP address. This is typically done to allow incoming connections from the outside (Internet) to the inside. Since these are static, they are always present in the NAT table even if they are not actively in use.

#### **QUESTION:** 100

A network administrator needs to configure port security on a switch. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The network administrator can apply port security to dynamic access ports.
- B. The network administrator can apply port@ecurity to EtherChannels.

- C. When dynamic MAC address learning is enabled on an interface, the switch can learn new addresses, up to the maximum defined.
- D. The sticky learning feature allows the addition of dynamically learned addresses to the running configuration.
- E. The network administrator can configure static secure or sticky secure MAC addresses in the voice VLAN.

# Answer: C, D

#### **Explanation:**

Follow these guidelines when configuring port security:

- + Port security can only be configured on static access ports, trunk ports, or 802.1Q tunnel ports.
- + A secure port cannot be a dynamic access port.
- + A secure port cannot be a destination port for Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN).
- + A secure port cannot belong to a Fast EtherChannel or Gigabit EtherChannel port group.
- + You cannot configure static secure or sticky secure MAC addresses on a voice VLAN.
- + When you enable port security on an interface that is also configured with a voice VLAN, you must set the maximum allowed secure addresses on the port to at least two.
- + If any type of port security is enabled on the access VLAN, dynamic port security is automatically enabled on the voice VLAN.
- + When a voice VLAN is configured on a secure port that is also configured as a sticky secure port, all addresses seen on the voice VLAN are learned as dynamic secure addresses, and all addresses seen on the access VLAN (to which the port belongs) are learned as sticky secure addresses.
- + The switch does not support port security aging of sticky secure MAC addresses.
- + The protect and restrict options cannot be simultaneously enabled on an interface. (Reference:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3550/software/release/12.1\_19\_ea 1/confi guration/guide/swtrafc.html)

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