Exam Number/Code:200-120

Exam Name:Cisco Certified
Network Associate CCNA (803)

Version: Demo

QUESTION NO: 1
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router1# show ip arp
Protocol  Address        Age(min)  Hardware Adddr   Type    Interface
Internet  192.168.20.5      9       0000.0c07.f892   ARPA    FastEthernet0/0
Internet  192.168.60.5      8       0000.0c07.ac00   ARPA    FastEthernet0/1
Internet  192.168.20.1      -       0000.0c63.ae45   ARPA    FastEthernet0/0
Internet  192.168.40.5      9       0000.0c07.4320   ARPA    FastEthernet0/2
Internet  192.168.60.1      -       0000.0c63.1300   ARPA    FastEthernet0/1
Internet  192.168.40.1      -       0000.0c36.6965   ARPA    FastEthernet0/2
```

Data Frame:

| Source MAC	Source IP	Destination MAC	Destination IP
0000.0c07.f892	192.168.20.5	0000.0c63.ae45	192.138.40.5

What will Router1 do when it receives the data frame shown? (Choose three.)

A. Router1 will strip off the source MAC address and replace it with the MAC address 0000.0c36.6965.
B. Router1 will strip off the source IP address and replace it with the IP address 192.168.40.1.
C. Router1 will strip off the destination MAC address and replace it with the MAC address 0000.0c07.4320.
D. Router1 will strip off the destination IP address and replace it with the IP address of 192.168.40.1.
E. Router1 will forward the data packet out interface FastEthernet0/1.
F. Router1 will forward the data packet out interface FastEthernet0/2.

Answer: A,C,F

QUESTION NO: 2
Refer to the exhibit.
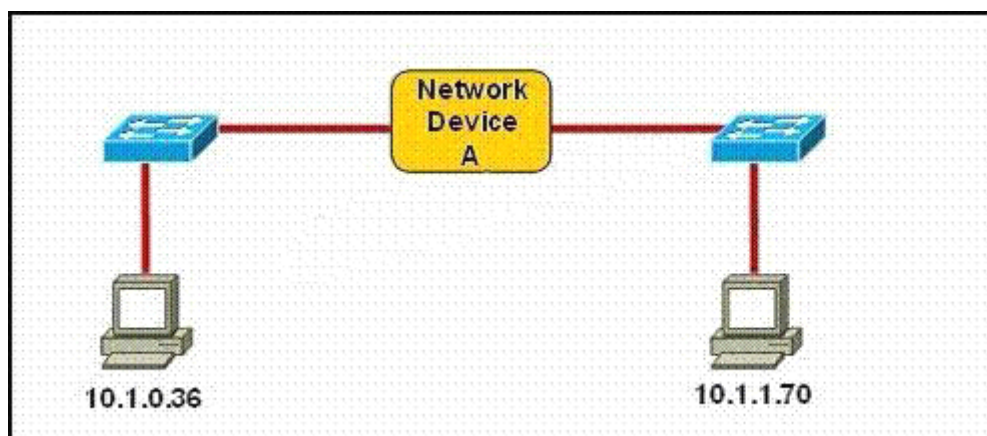
Which three statements correctly describe Network Device A? (Choose three.)

A. With a network wide mask of 255.255.255.128, each interface does not require an IP address.
B. With a network wide mask of 255.255.255.128, each interface does require an IP address on a unique IP subnet.
C. With a network wide mask of 255.255.255.0, must be a Layer 2 device for the PCs to communicate with each other.
D. With a network wide mask of 255.255.255.0, must be a Layer 3 device for the PCs to communicate with each other.
E. With a network wide mask of 255.255.254.0, each interface does not require an IP address.

Answer: B,D,E

QUESTION NO: 3
Which layer in the OSI reference model is responsible for determining the availability of the receiving program and checking to see if enough resources exist for that communication?

A. transport
B. network
C. presentation
D. session
E. application

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 4
Which of the following describes the roles of devices in a WAN? (Choose three.)

A. A CSU/DSU terminates a digital local loop.
B. A modem terminates a digital local loop.
C. A CSU/DSU terminates an analog local loop.
D. A modem terminates an analog local loop.
E. A router is commonly considered a DTE device.
F. A router is commonly considered a DCE device.

Answer: A,D,E

QUESTION NO: 5

Refer to the exhibit.
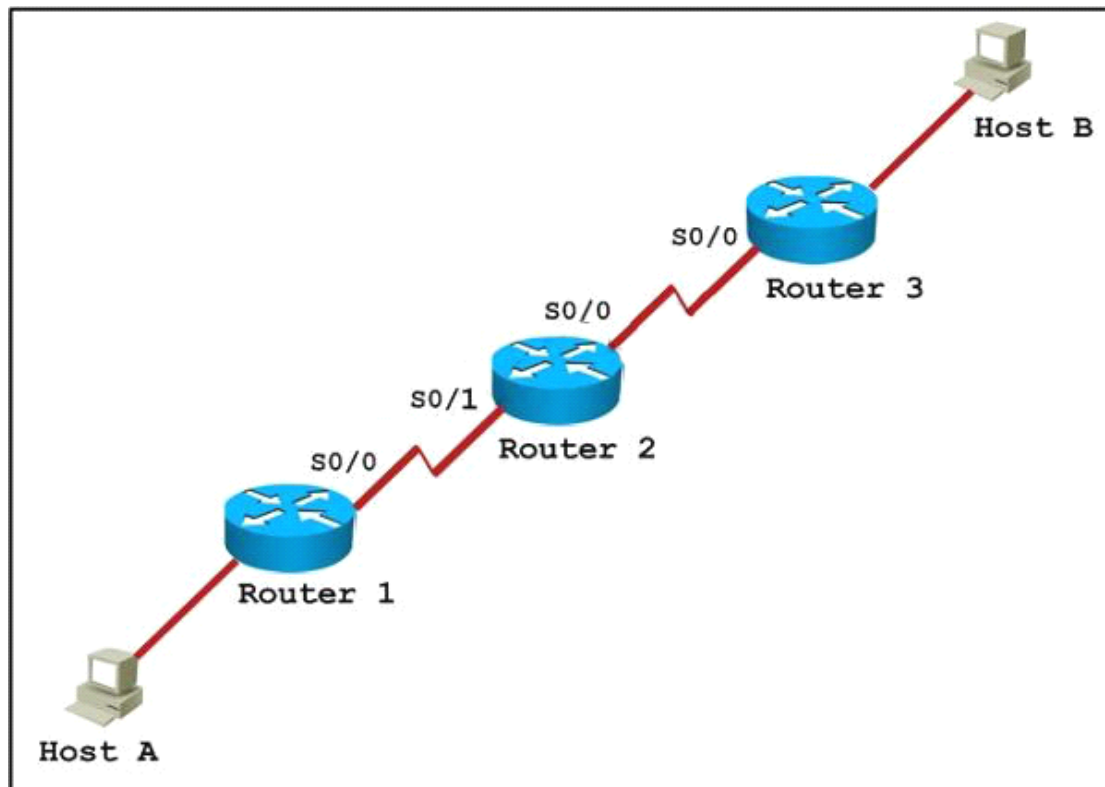
Host A pings interface S0/0 on router 3. What is the TTL value for that ping?

A. 252
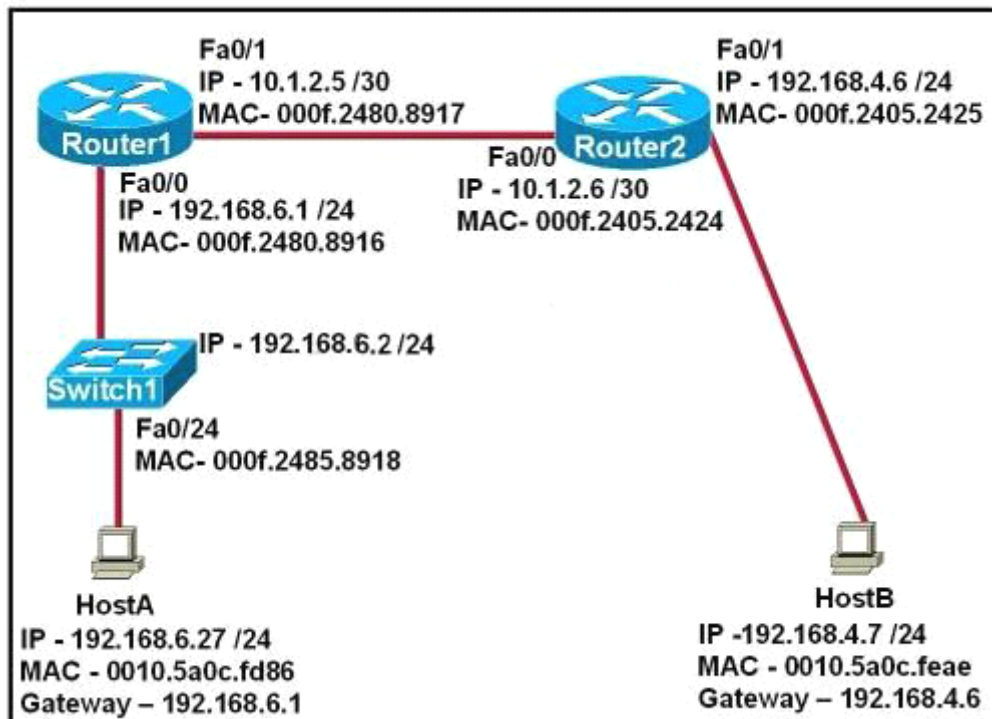B. 253
C. 254
D. 255

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 6
A network administrator is verifying the configuration of a newly installed host by establishing an FTP connection to a remote server. What is the highest layer of the protocol stack that the network administrator is using for this operation?

A. application
B. presentation
C. session
D. transport
E. internet
F. data link

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 7
Refer to the exhibit.

Fa0/1
IP - 10.1.2.5 /30
MAC- 000f.2480.8917
Router1

Fa0/1
IP - 192.168.4.6 /24
MAC- 000f.2405.2425
Router2

Fa0/0
IP - 192.168.6.1 /24
MAC- 000f.2480.8916

Fa0/0
IP - 10.1.2.6 /30
MAC- 000f.2405.2424

IP - 192.168.6.2 /24
Switch1

Fa0/24
MAC- 000f.2485.8918

HostA
IP - 192.168.6.27 /24
MAC - 0010.5a0c.fd86
Gateway – 192.168.6.1

HostB
IP -192.168.4.7 /24
MAC - 0010.5a0c.feae
Gateway – 192.168.4.6

A.

Interface Address	Physical Address	Type
192.168.4.7	000f.2480.8916	dynamic

B.

Interface Address	Physical Address	Type
192.168.4.7	0010.5a0c.feae	dynamic

C.

Interface Address	Physical Address	Type
192.168.6.1	0010.5a0c.feae	dynamic

D.

Interface Address	Physical Address	Type
192.168.6.1	000f.2480.8916	dynamic

E.

Interface Address	Physical Address	Type
192.168.6.2	0010.5a0c.feae	dynamic

F.

Interface Address	Physical Address	Type
192.168.6.2	000f.2485.8918	dynamic

A. Exhibit A
B. Exhibit B
C. Exhibit C
D. Exhibit D
E. Exhibit E

F. Exhibit F

Answer: A

Explanation:
When a host needs to reach a device on another subnet, the ARP cache entry will be that of the Ethernet address of the local router (default gateway) for the physical MAC address. The destination IP address will not change, and will be that of the remote host (HostB).

QUESTION NO: 8
A network interface port has collision detection and carrier sensing enabled on a shared twisted pair network. From this statement, what is known about the network interface port?

A. This is a 10 Mb/s switch port.
B. This is a 100 Mb/s switch port.
C. This is an Ethernet port operating at half duplex.
D. This is an Ethernet port operating at full duplex.
E. This is a port on a network interface card in a PC.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 9
A receiving host computes the checksum on a frame and determines that the frame is damaged.
The frame is then discarded. At which OSI layer did this happen?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 10
Which of the following correctly describe steps in the OSI data encapsulation process? (Choose two.)

A. The transport layer divides a data stream into segments and may add reliability and flow control information.

B. The data link layer adds physical source and destination addresses and an FCS to the segment.

C. Packets are created when the network layer encapsulates a frame with source and destination host addresses and protocol-related control information.

D. Packets are created when the network layer adds Layer 3 addresses and control information to a segment.

E. The presentation layer translates bits into voltages for transmission across the physical link.

Answer: A,D