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# Exam QUESTION uestions 100-105

ICND1 Cisco Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 1 (ICND1 v3.0) <u>https://certificationstime.com/</u>



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### **QUESTION 1**

What does the "Inside Global" address represent in the configuration of NAT?

A. the summarized address for all of the internal subnetted addresses

B. the MAC address of the router used by inside hosts to connect to the Internet

C. a globally uniQuestion ue, private IP address assigned to a host on the inside network

D. a registered address that represents an inside host to an outside network

Answer: D

Explanation:

NAT: Local and Global Definitions http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk648/tk361/technologies\_tech\_note09186a0080094837. shtml

Cisco defines these terms as:

Inside local addressu2014The IP address assigned to a host on the inside network. This is the address configured as a parameter of the computer OS or received via dynamic address allocation protocols such as DHCP. The address is likely not a legitimate IP address assigned by the Network Information Center (NIC) or service provider.

Inside global addressu2014A legitimate IP address assigned by the NIC or service provider that represents one or more inside local IP addresses to the outside world.

Outside local addressu2014The IP address of an outside host as it appears to the inside network. Not necessarily a legitimate address, it is allocated from an address space routable on the inside.

Outside global addressu2014The IP address assigned to a host on the outside network by the host owner.

The address is allocated from a globally routable address or network space.

These definitions still leave a lot to be interpreted. For this example, this document redefines these terms by first defining local address and global address. Keep in mind that the terms inside and outside are NAT definitions. Interfaces on a NAT router are defined as inside or outside with the NAT configuration commands, ip nat inside destination and ip nat outside source. Networks to which these interfaces connect can then be thought of as inside networks or outside networks, respectively.

Local addressu2014A local address is any address that appears on the inside portion of the network.

Global addressu2014A global address is any address that appears on the outside portion of the network.

## QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.

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

A. It will drop the frame.

B. It will forward the frame out port Fa0/6 only.

C. It will flood the frame out all ports.

D. It will flood the frame out all ports except Fa0/3.

Answer: B

Explanation: Get Certified In First Attempt

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Switches keep the learned MAC addresses in a table, so that when a frame comes in with a destination MAC address that the switch has already learned, it will forward it to that port only. If a frame comes in with a destination MAC that is not already in the MAC address table, then the frame will be flooded to all ports except for the one that it came in on. In this case, Switch A already knows that 00b0.d0da.cb56 resides on port fa0/6, so it will forward the from out that port.

## **QUESTION 3**

Which layer of the OSI model controls the reliability of communications between network devices using flow control, seQuestion uencing and acknowledgments?

| QUESTION 4   |  |
|--------------|--|
| Answer: C    |  |
| D. Network   |  |
| C. Transport |  |
| B. Data-link |  |
| A. Physical  |  |

Which one of the following IP addresses is the last valid host in the subnet using mask 255.255.255.224?

A. 192.168.2.63

B. 192.168.2.62

C. 192.168.2.61

D. 192.168.2.60

E. 192.168.2.32

Answer: B

Explanation:

With the 224 there are 8 networks with increments of 32

One of these is 32 33 62 63 where 63 is broadcast so 62 is last valid host out of given choices.

#### **QUESTION 5**

Refer to the exhibit.

Given the output for this command, if the router ID has not been manually set, what router ID will OSPF use for this router?

A. 10.1.1.2

B. 10.154.154.1

C. 172.16.5.1

D. 192.168.5.3

Answer: C

Explanation:

The highest IP address of all loopback interfaces will be chosen -> Loopback 0 will be chosen as the router ID.

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Refer to the exhibit.

Mary is sending an instant message to Robert. The message will be broken into a series of packets that will traverse all network devices. What addresses will populate these packets as they are forwarded from Router1 to Router2?

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Source and Destination IP address is not going to change. Host 1 IP address will stay as being the source IP and the Host 2 IP address will stay the destination IP address. Those two are not going to change.

For the MAC address it is going to change each time it goes from one hope to another. (Except switches... they don't change anything)

Frame leaving HOST 1 is going to have a source MAC of Host 1 and a destination MAC of Router 1.

Router 1 is going to strip that info off and then will make the source MAC address of Router1's exiting interface, and making Router2's interface as the destination MAC address.

Then the same will happen... Router2 is going to change the source/destination info to the source MAC being the Router2 interface that it is going out, and the destination will be Host2's MAC address.

Topic 2, LAN Switching Technologies

41.Refer to the exhibit.

All devices attached to the network are shown. How many collision domains are present in this network?

A. 2

В. З

C. 6

D. 9

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