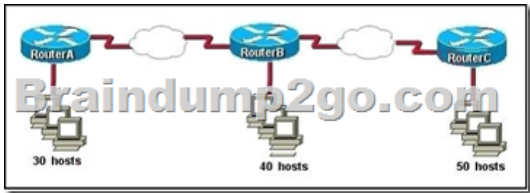# [New-100-105-DumpsBraindump2go 100-105 Exam Questions Instant Download[31-40

2017 New CISCO 100-105 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) with New 100-105 Questions Updated! 1.|NEW 100-105 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 295Q&As Download:http://www.braindump2go.com/100-105.html2.|NEW 100-105 Exam Questions & Answers:] https://1drv.ms/f/s!AvI7wzKf6QBjgjFYeld4mJ-E9p1q QUESTION 31Which three statements are true about the operation of a full-duplex Ethernet network? (Choose three.) A.   There are no collisions in full-duplex mode.B.   A dedicated switch port is required for each full-duplex node.C.   Ethernet hub ports are preconfigured for full-duplex mode.D.   In a full-duplex environment, the host network card must check for the availability of the network media before transmitting.E.   The host network card and the switch port must be capable of operating in full-duplex mode. Answer: ABEExplanation:Half-duplex Ethernet is defined in the original 802.3 Ethernet and Cisco says you only use one wire pair with a digital signal running in both directions on the wire. It also uses the CSMA/CD protocol to help prevent collisions and to permit retransmitting if a collision does occur. If a hub is attached to a switch, it must operate in half-duplex mode because the end stations must be able to detect collisions. Half-duplex Ethernet--typically 10BaseT--is only about 30 to 40 percent efficient as Cisco sees it, because a large 10BaseT network will usually only give you 3- to 4Mbps--at most. Full-duplex Ethernet uses two pairs of wires, instead of one wire pair like half duplex. Also, full duplex uses a point-to-point connection between the transmitter of the transmitting device and the receiver of the receiving device, which means that with full-duplex data transfer, you get a faster data transfer compared to half duplex. And because the transmitted data is sent on a different set of wires than the received data, no collisions occur. The reason you don't need to worry about collisions is because now Full-duplex Ethernet is like a freeway with multiple lanes instead of the single-lane road provided by half duplex. Full-duplex Ethernet is supposed to offer 100 percent efficiency in both directions; this means you can get 20Mbps with a 10Mbps Ethernet running full duplex, or 200Mbps for FastEthernet. QUESTION 32Which router command can be used to determine the status of Serial 0/0? A.   show ip routeB.   show interfacesC.   show s0/0 statusD.   debug s0/0E.   show runF.   show version Answer: B QUESTION 33What is the subnet address of 172.16.159.159/22? A.   172.16.0.0B.   172.16.128.0C.   172.16.156.0D.   172.16.159.0E.   172.16.159.128F.   172.16.192.0 Answer: CExplanation:Converting to binary format it comes to 11111111.11111111.11111100.00000000 or255.255.252.0Starting with 172.16.0.0 and having increment of 4 we get. QUESTION 34An administrator is working with the 192.168.4.0 network, which has been subnetted with a /26 mask. Which two addresses can be assigned to hosts within the same subnet? (Choose two.) A.   192.168.4.61B.   192.168.4.63C.   192.168.4.67D.   192.168.4.125E.   192.168.4.128F.   192.168.4.132 Answer: CDExplanation:Only the values of host with 67 and 125 fall within the range of /26 CIDR subnet mask, all others lie beyond it. QUESTION 35Refer to the exhibit. The internetwork is using subnets of the address 192.168.1.0 with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.224. The routing protocol in use is RIP version 1. Which address could be assigned to the FastEthernet interface on RouterA? A.   192.168.1.31B.   192.168.1.64C.   192.168.1.127D.   192.168.1.190E.   192.168.1.192 Answer: DExplanation: Subnet mask 255.255.255.224 with CIDR of /27 which results in 32 hosts per.192.168.1.31 is the broadcast address for sunbet '0' 192.168.1.64 is the network address for subnet '2' 192.168.1.127 is the broadcast address for subnet '3' 192.168.1.192 is the network address for subnet '6'

 QUESTION 36What is the network address for the host with IP address 192.168.23.61/28? A.   192.168.23.0B.   192.168.23.32C.   192.168.23.48D.   192.168.23.56E.   192.168.23.60 Answer: CExplanation:convert bit-length prefix to quad-dotted decimal representation, then from it find the number of bits used for subnetting you can find previously calculated number of subnets by separating subnets each having value of last bit used for subnet masking Find that your IP address is in which subnet, that subnet's first address is network address and last address is broadcast address. Based on above steps the answer is option C. QUESTION 37 What is the best practice when assigning IP addresses in a small office of six hosts? A.   Use a DHCP server that is located at the headquarters.B.   Use a DHCP server that is located at the branch office.C.   Assign the addresses by using the local CDP protocol. D.   Assign the addresses statically on each node. Answer: DExplanation:Its best to use static addressing scheme where the number of systems is manageable rather than use dynamic protocol as it is easy to operate and manage. QUESTION 38Refer to the exhibit. The enterprise has decided to use the network address 172.16.0.0. The network administrator needs to design a classful addressing

scheme to accommodate the three subnets, with 30, 40, and 50 hosts, as shown. What subnet mask would accommodate this network?

  A.   255.255.255.192B.   255.255.255.224C.   255.255.255.240D.   255.255.255.248E.   255.255.255.252 Answer: A Explanation:Subnet mask A i.e. 255.255.255.192 with CIDR of /26 which means 64 hosts per subnet which are sufficient to accommodate even the largest subnet of 50 hosts.

Net Bits	Subnet Mask	Total-Address Per Subnet
/20	255.255.240.0	4096
/21	255.255.248.0	2048
/22	255.255.252.0	1024
/23	255.255.254.0	512
/24	255.255.255.0	256
/25	255.255.255.128	128
/26	255.255.255.192	64
/27	255.255.255.224	32
/28	255.255.255.240	16
/29	255.255.255.248	8
/30	255.255.255.252	4

  QUESTION 39Which two statements describe the IP address 10.16.3.65/23? (Choose two.) A.   The subnet address is 10.16.3.0 255.255.254.0.B.   The lowest host address in the subnet is 10.16.2.1 255.255.254.0.C.   The last valid host address in the subnet is 10.16.2.254 255.255.254.0D.   The broadcast address of the subnet is 10.16.3.255 255.255.254.0.E.   The network is not subnetted. Answer: BDExplanation:The mask 255.255.254.0 (/23) used with a Class A address means that there are 15 subnet bits and 9 host bits. The block size in the third octet is 2 (256 - 254). So this makes the subnets in 0, 2, 4, 6, etc., all the way to 254. The host 10.16.3.65 is in the 2.0 subnet. The next subnet is 4.0, so the broadcast address for the 2.0 subnet is 3.255. The valid host addresses are 2.1 through 3.254 QUESTION 40Given a Class C IP address subnetted with a /30 subnet mask, how many valid host IP addresses are available on each of the subnets? A.   1B.   2C.   4D.   8E.   252F.   254 Answer: BExplanation:/30 CIDR corresponds to mask 55.255.255.252 whose binary is 11111100 which means 6 subnet bits and 2 host bits which means 62 subnets and 2 hosts per subnet. !!!RECOMMEND!!! 1.Braindump2go|NEW 100-105 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 295Q&As Download: http://www.braindump2go.com/100-105.html 2.Braindump2go|NEW 100-105 Study Guide: YouTube Video: YouTube.com/watch?v=H1Mo6SKblEw