

Exam Questions 200-105

ICND2 Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 2 (ICND2 v3.0)

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/200-105/>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

Instructions

- Enter Cisco IOS commands on the device to verify network operation and answer for multiple-choice questions.
- **THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.**
- Click the device icon to gain access to the console of the router. No console or enable passwords are required.
- To access the multiple-choice questions, click the numbered boxes on the left of the top panel.
- This task has **four** multiple-choice questions. Be sure to answer all four questions before clicking the Next button.

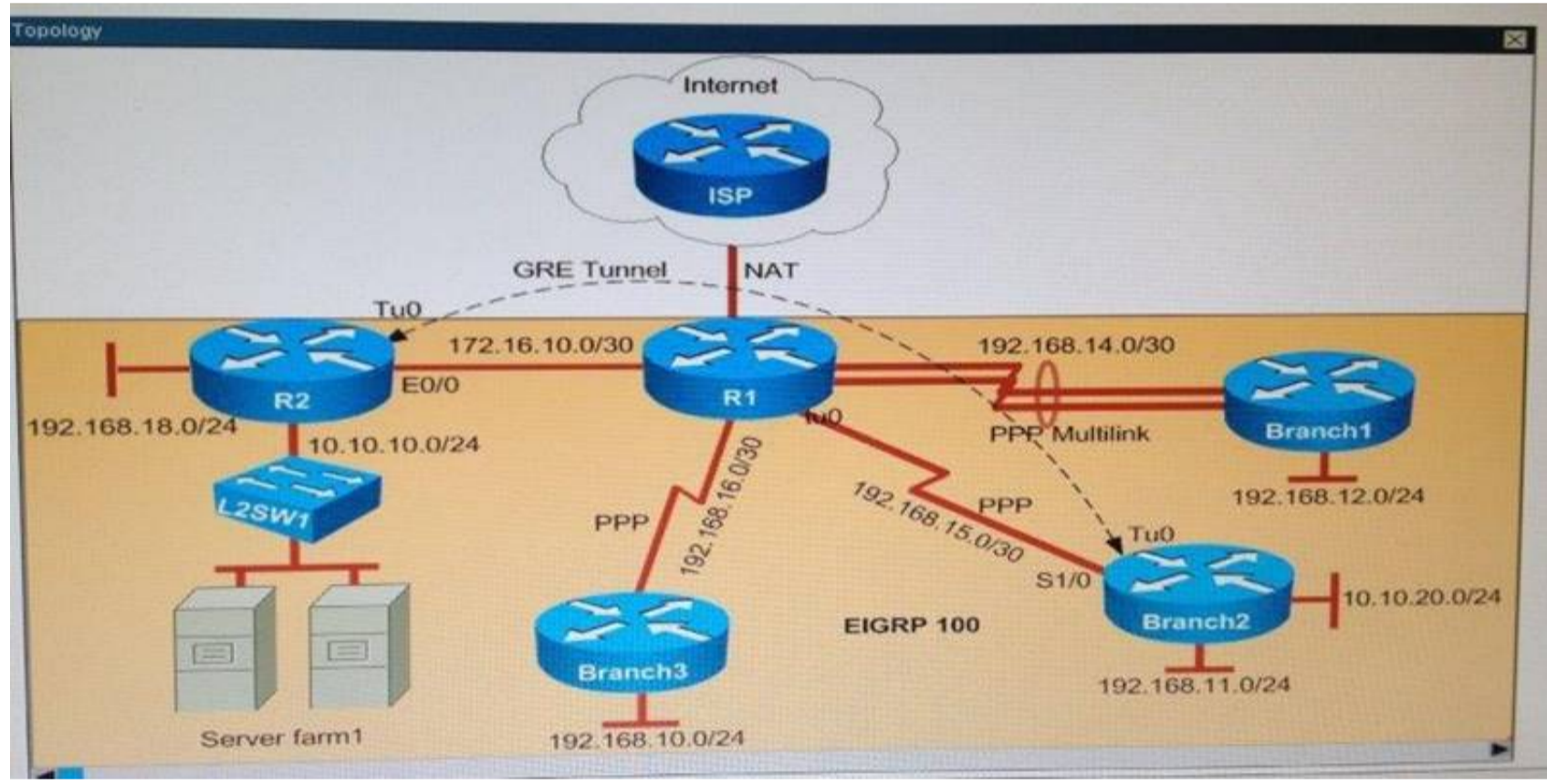
Scenario

You are implementing PPP over serial links between R1 router and branch offices. In Phase 1 you must implement and verify PPP and GRE tunnel configurations as mentioned in the topology. In Phase 2 your colleague is expected to do NAT and ISP configurations between R1 and ISP router.

Identify the issues that you encounter during PPP over serial links implementation.

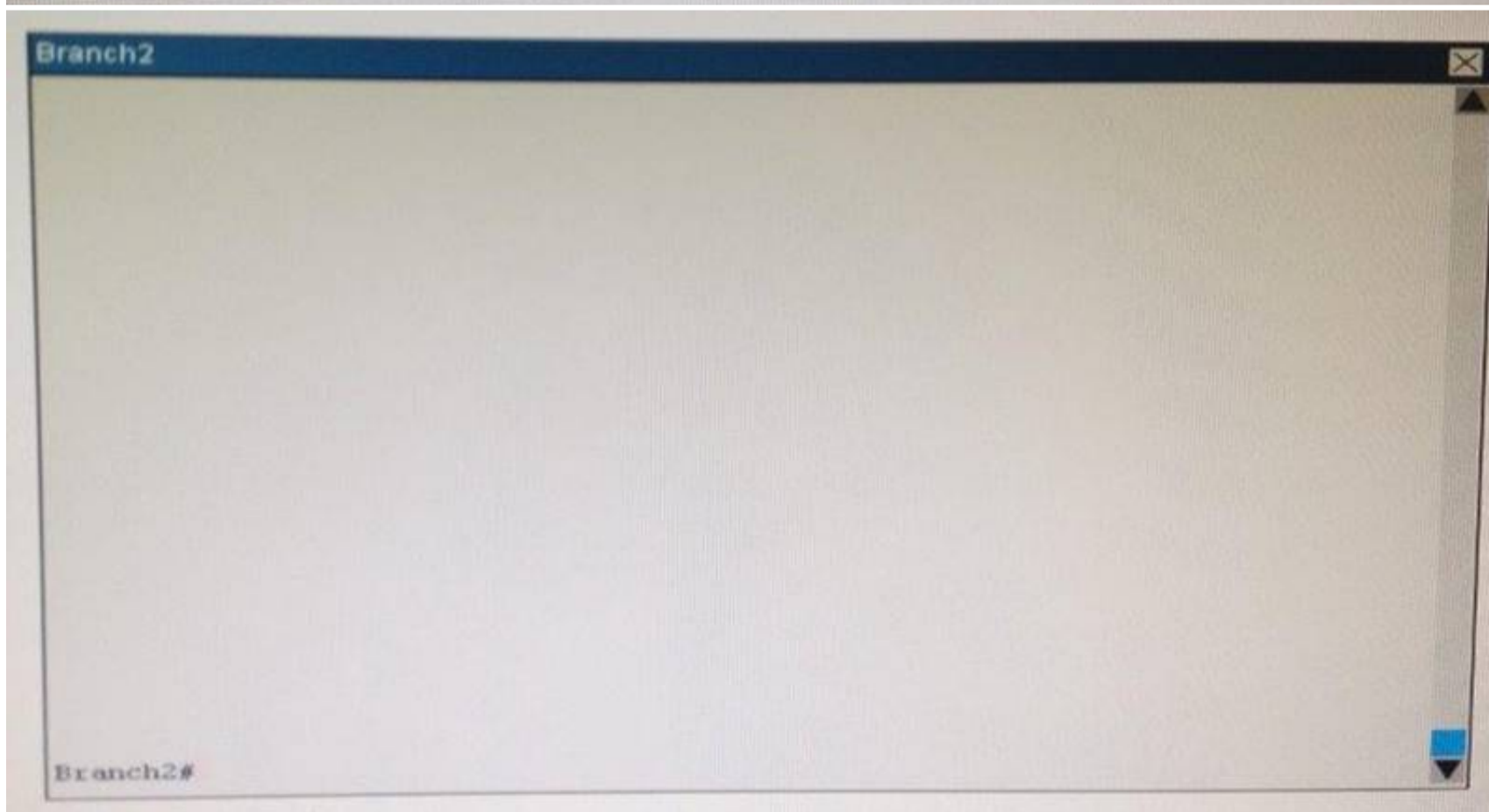
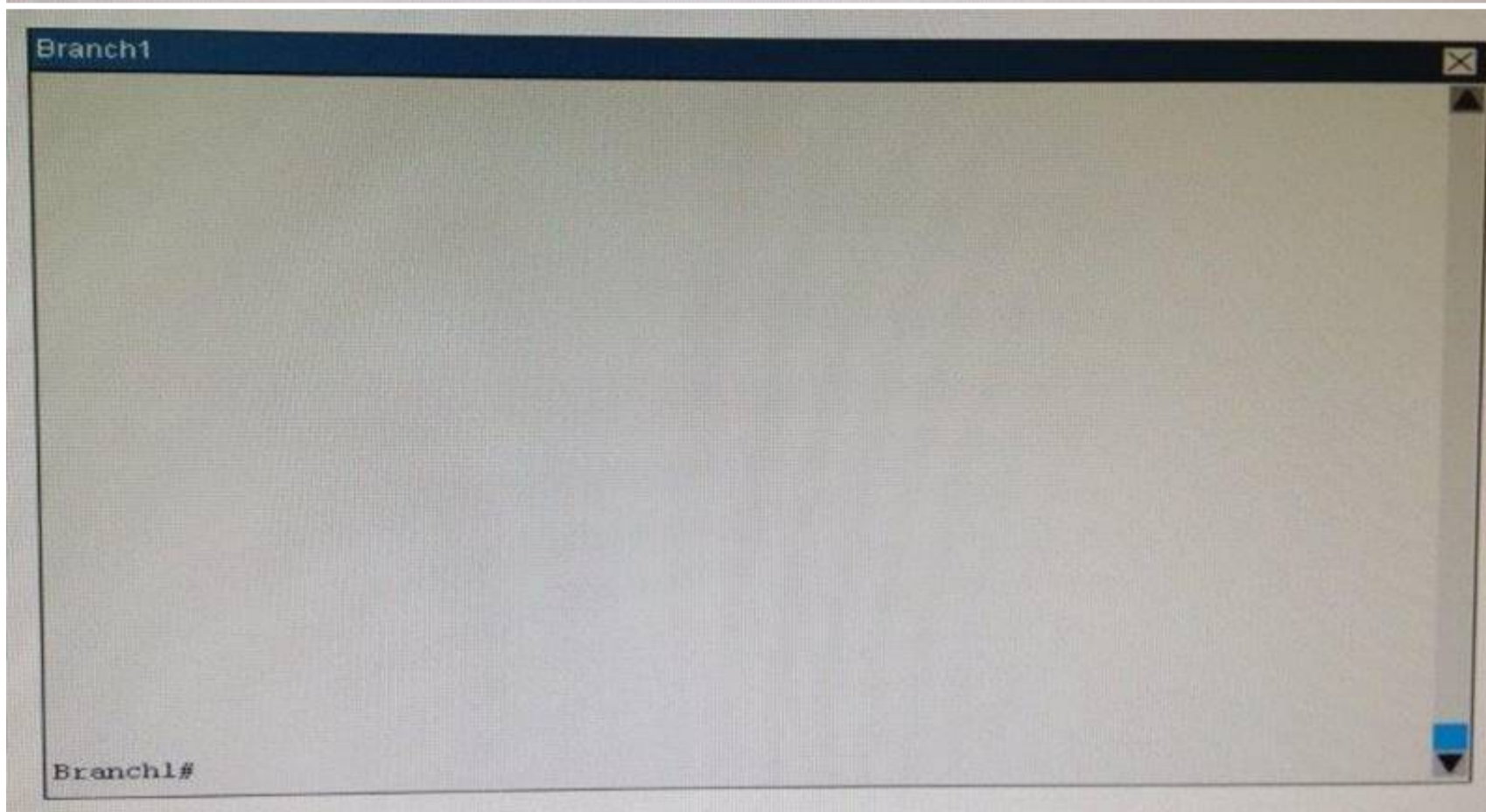
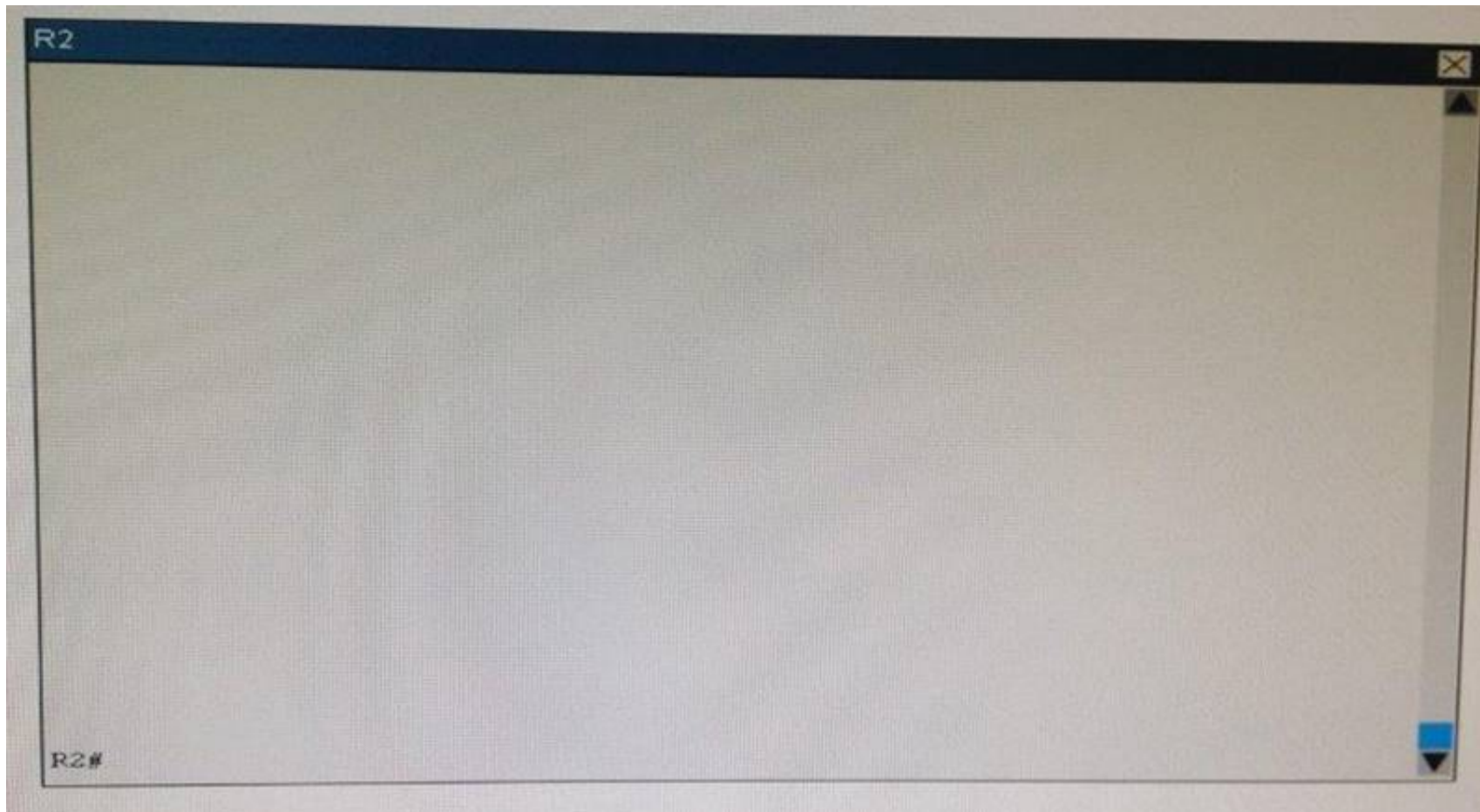
Routers Branch1, Branch2, and Branch3 connect to Router R1 in the main office over serial links. PPP multilink implementation is recommended between R1 and Branch1 routers. The GRE tunnel is configured between R2 and Branch2 routers, and traffic between Server farm1 10.10.10.0/24 network and Branch2 LAN 10.10.20.0/24 network, is routed over GRE tunnel using static route.

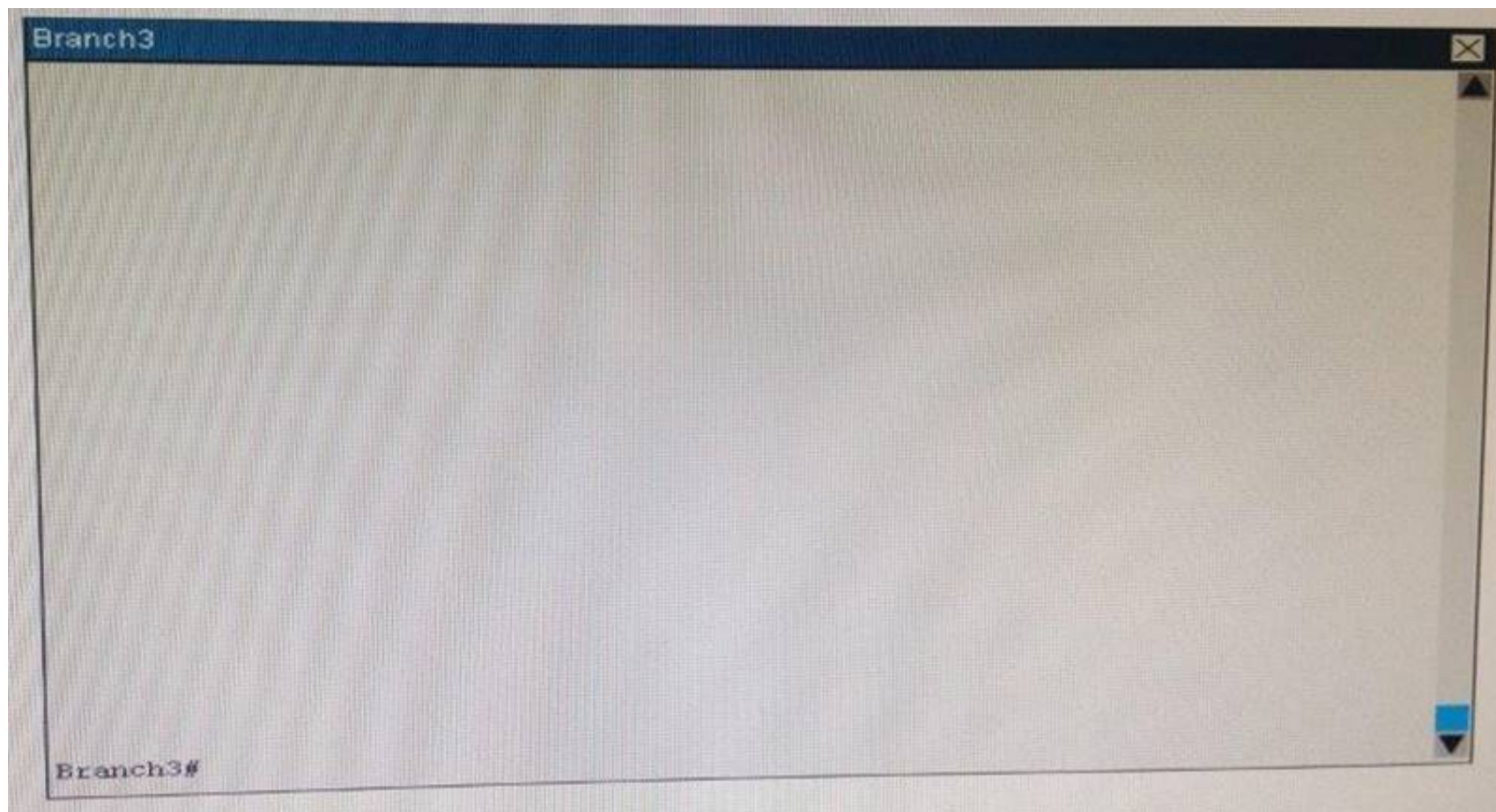
You have console access on R1, R2, Branch1, Branch2, and Branch3 devices. Use only show commands to troubleshoot the issues.



R1

R1#





Why is the Branch2 network 10.1 0.20.0/24 unable to communicate with the Server farm1 network 10.1 0.10.0/24 over the GRE tunnel?

- A. The GRE tunnel destination is not configured on the R2 router.
- B. The GRE tunnel destination is not configured on the Branch2 router.
- C. The static route points to the tunnel0 interface that is misconfigured on the Branch2 router.
- D. The static route points to the tunnel0 interface that is misconfigured on the R2 router.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

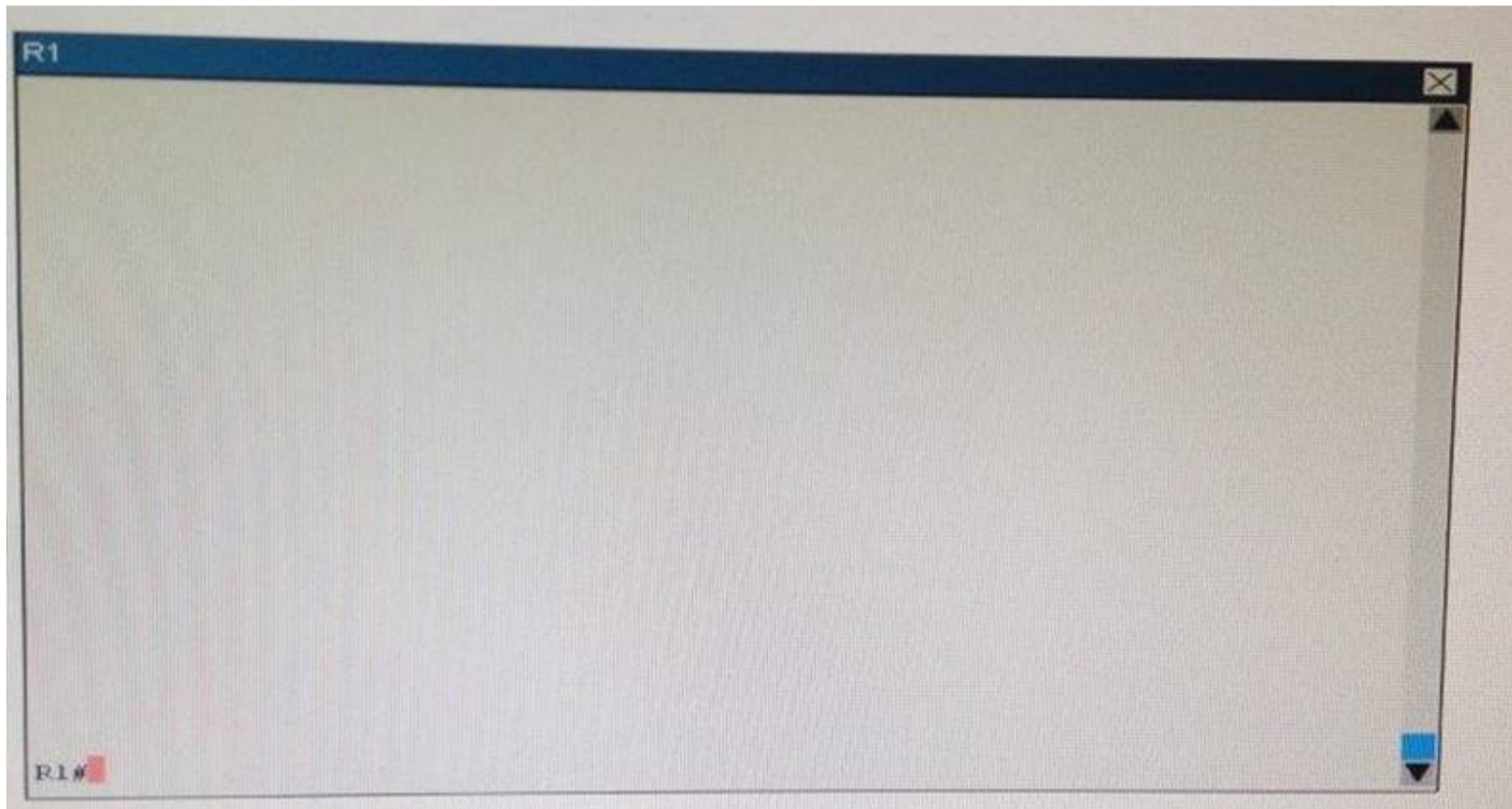
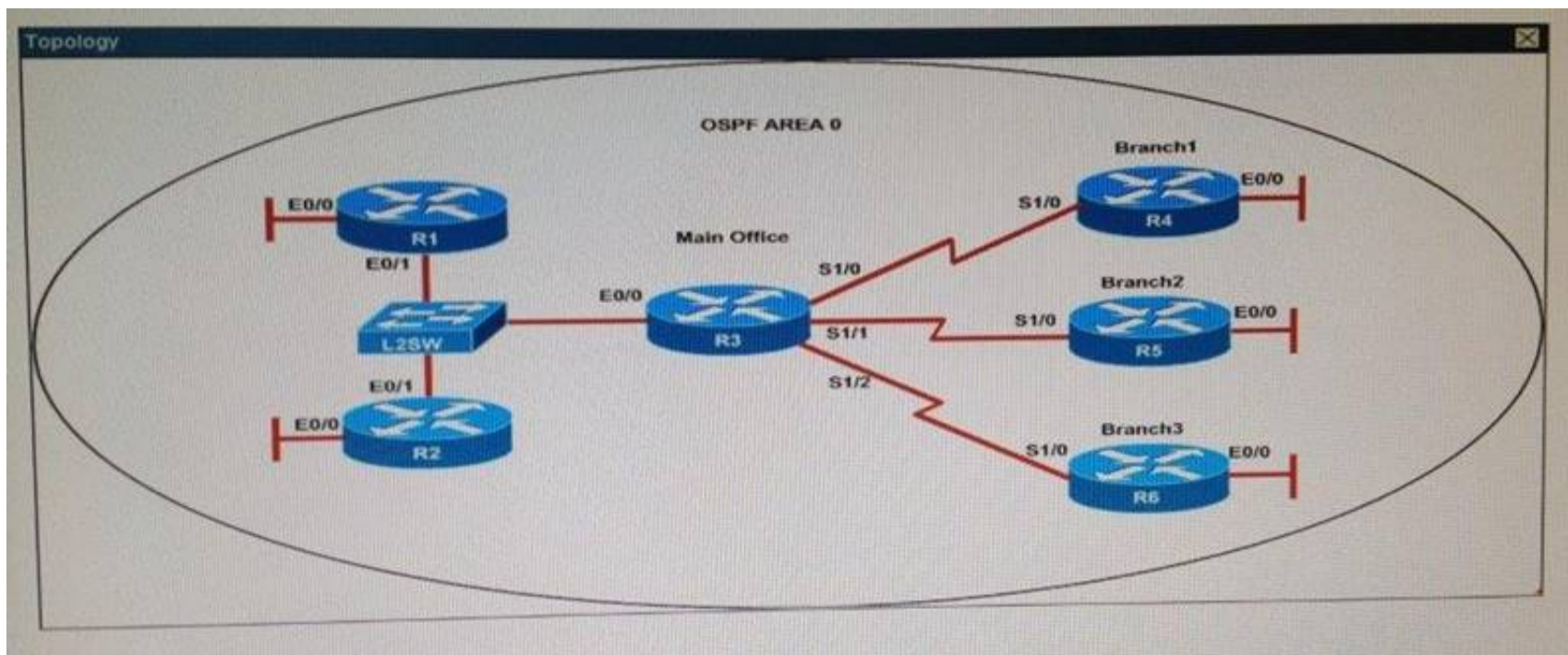
- (Topic 1)

Instructions

- Enter Cisco IOS commands on the device to verify network operation and answer the multiple-choice questions.
- **THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.**
- Click on the device to gain access to the console of the device. No console or enable passwords are required.
- To access the multiple-choice questions, click on the numbered boxes on the left of the top panel.
- There are **four** multiple-choice questions with this task. Be sure to answer all four questions before clicking the Next button.

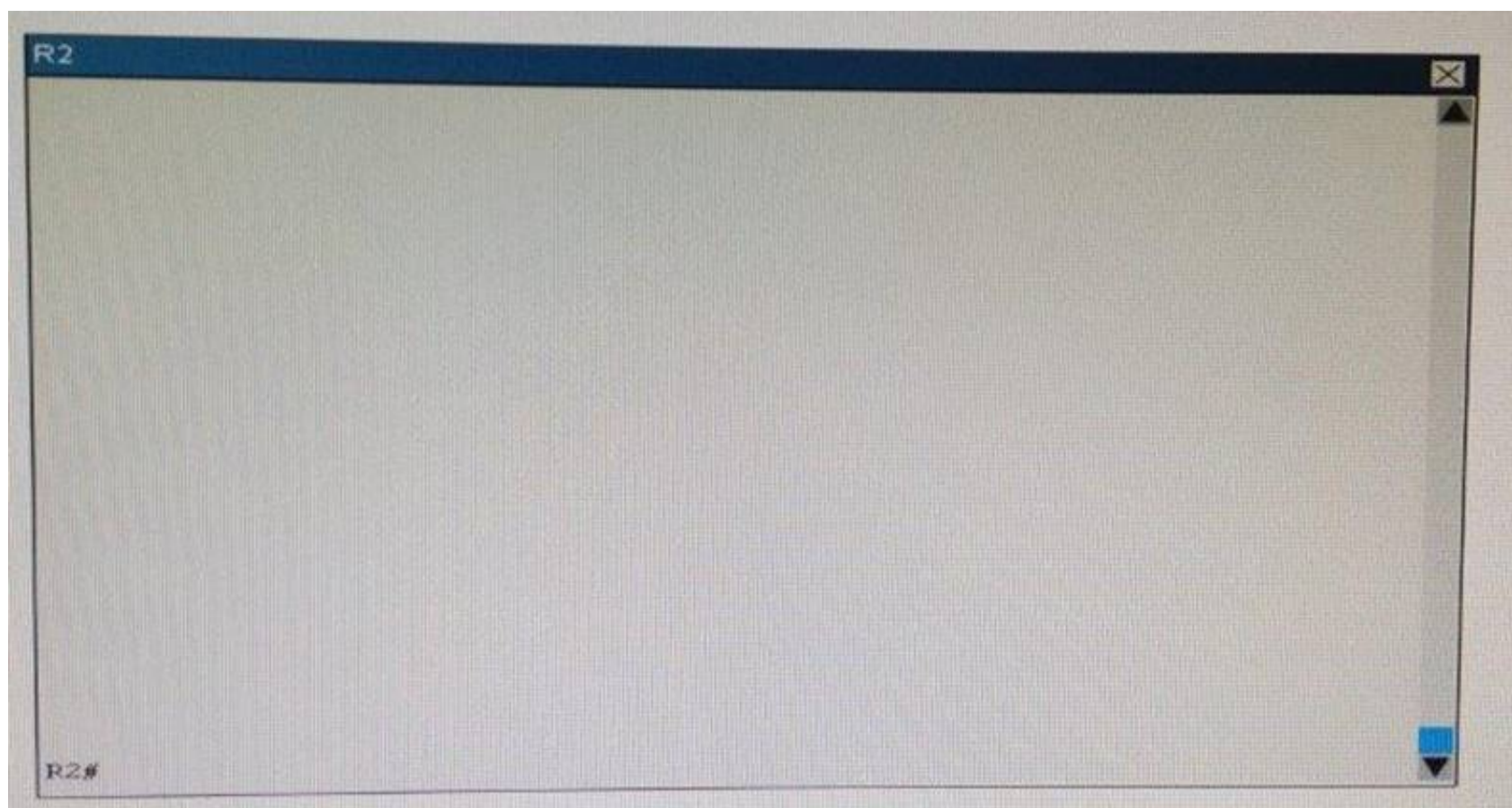
Scenario

Refer to the topology. Your company has decided to connect the main office with three other remote branch offices using point-to-point serial links. You are required to troubleshoot and resolve OSPF neighbor adjacency issues between the main office and the routers located in the remote branch offices. Use appropriate show commands to troubleshoot the issues and answer all four questions.

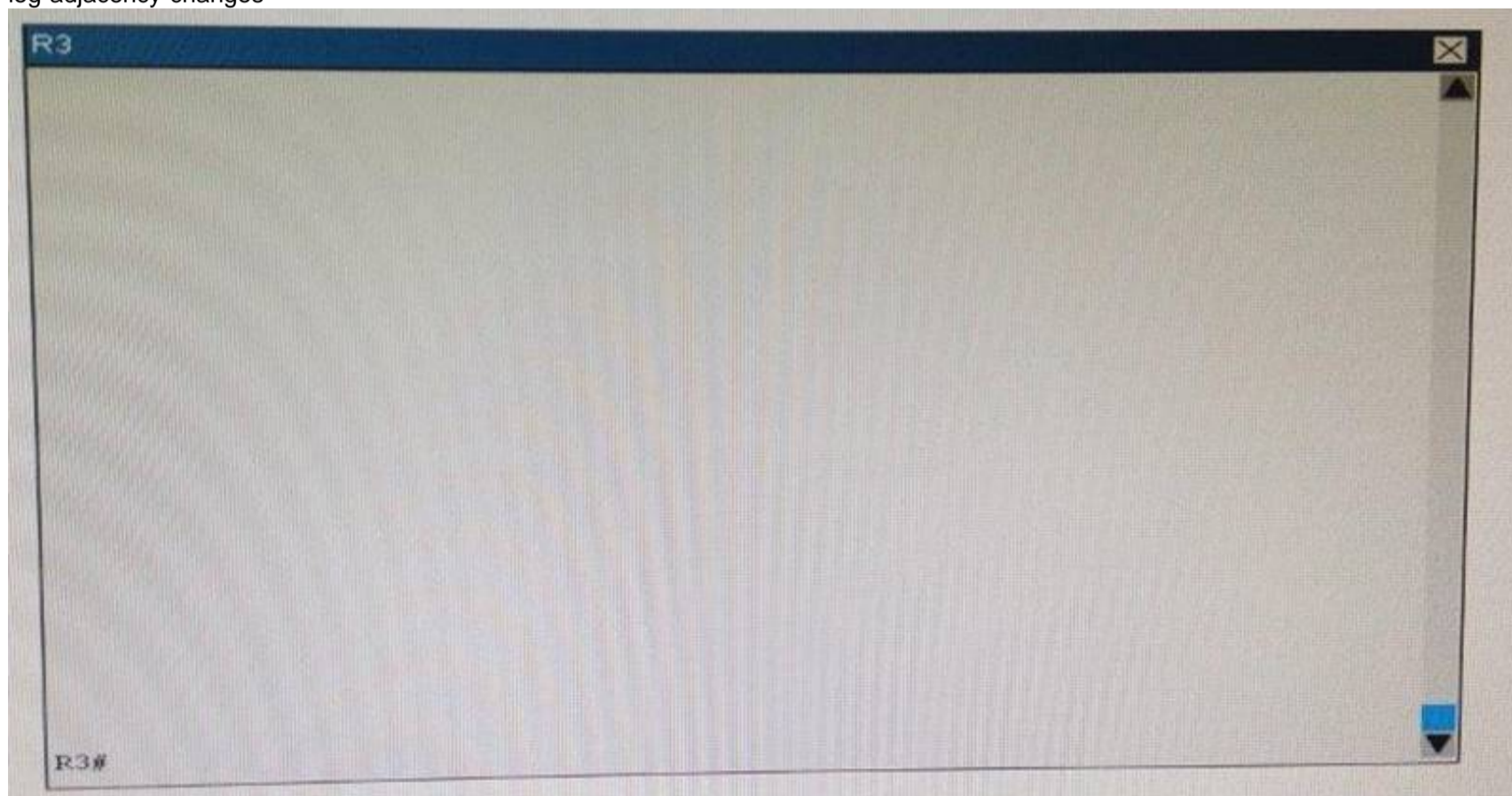


```

R1# show running-config interface Loopback0
description ***Loopback***
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.255
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
description **Connected to R1-LAN** ip address 10.10.110.1 255.255.255.0
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
description **Connected to L2SW**
ip address 10.10.230.1 255.255.255.0
ip ospf hello-interval 25 ip ospf 1 area 0
!
router ospf 1
log-adjacency-changes
    
```

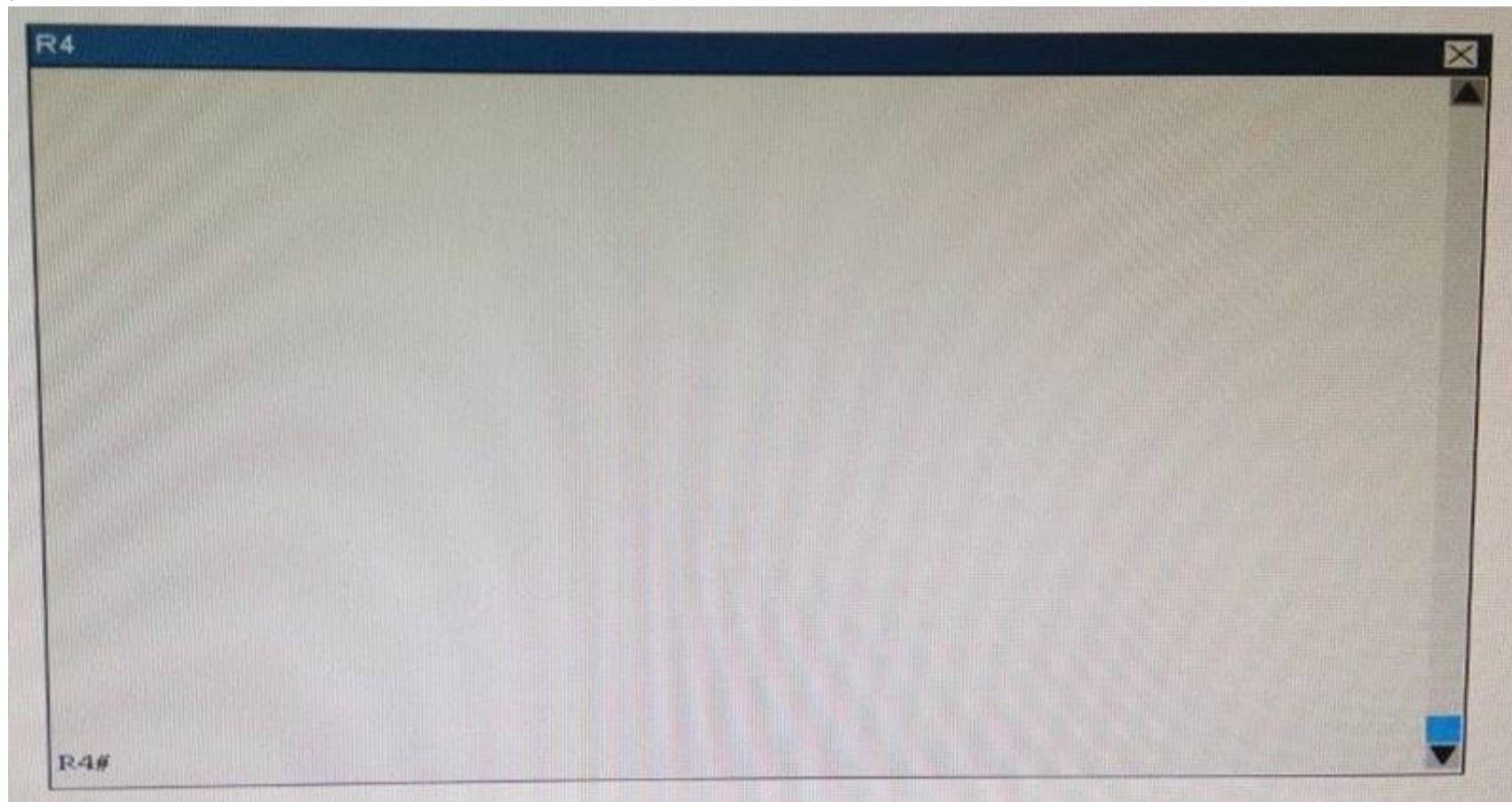


```
R2# show running-config R2
!
interface Loopback0 description **Loopback**
ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.255
ip ospf 2 area 0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
description **Connected to R2-LAN** ip address 10.10.120.1 255.255.255.0
ip ospf 2 area 0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
description **Connected to L2SW**
ip address 10.10.230.2 255.255.255.0
ip ospf 2 area 0
!
router ospf 2
log-adjacency-changes
```

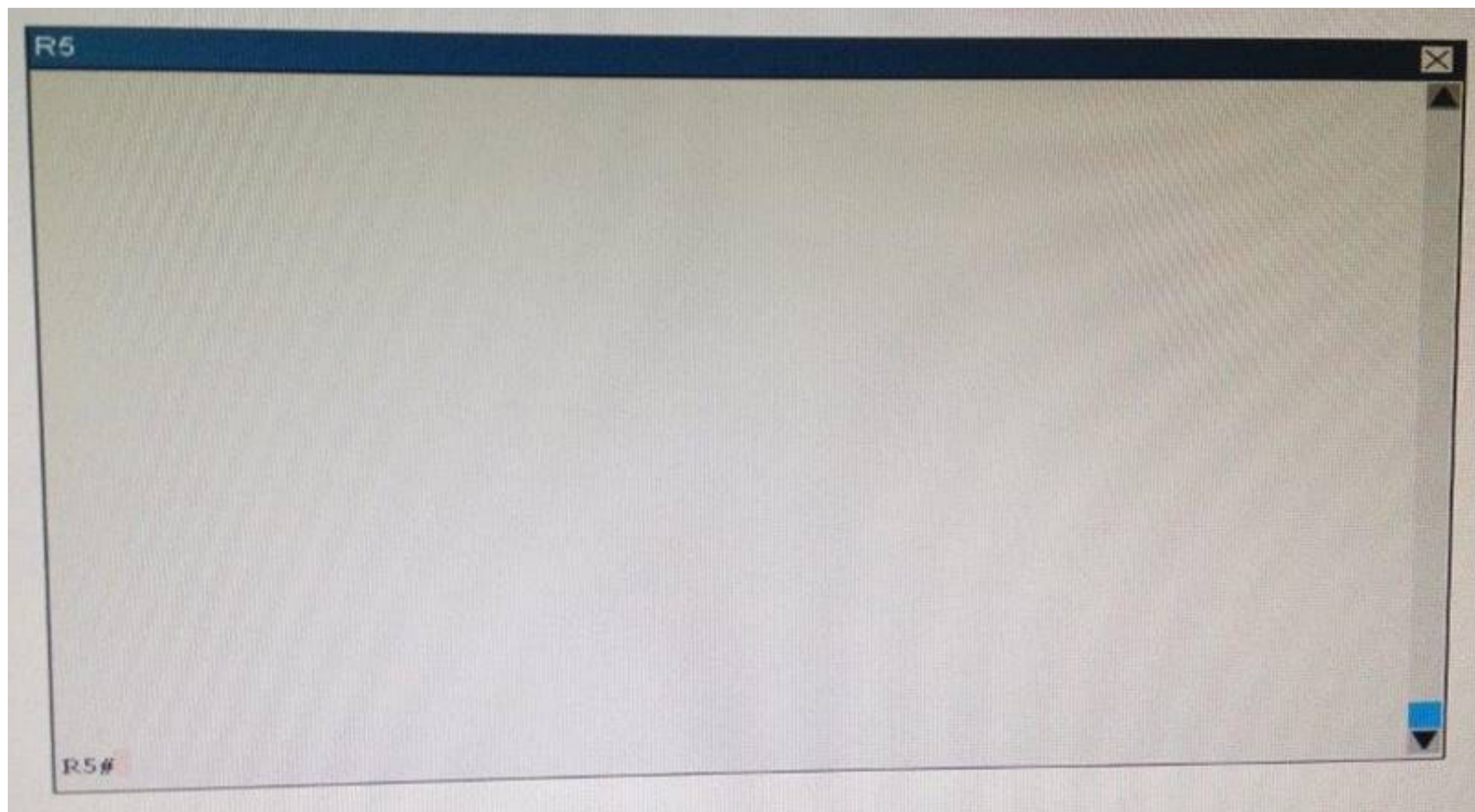


```
R3# show running-config R3
username R6 password CISCO36
!
interface Loopback0 description **Loopback**
ip address 192.168.3.3 255.255.255.255
ip ospf 3 area 0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
description **Connected to L2SW**
ip address 10.10.230.3 255.255.255.0
ip ospf 3 area 0
!
interface Serial1/0
description **Connected to R4-Branch1 office** ip address 10.10.240.1 255.255.255.252
```

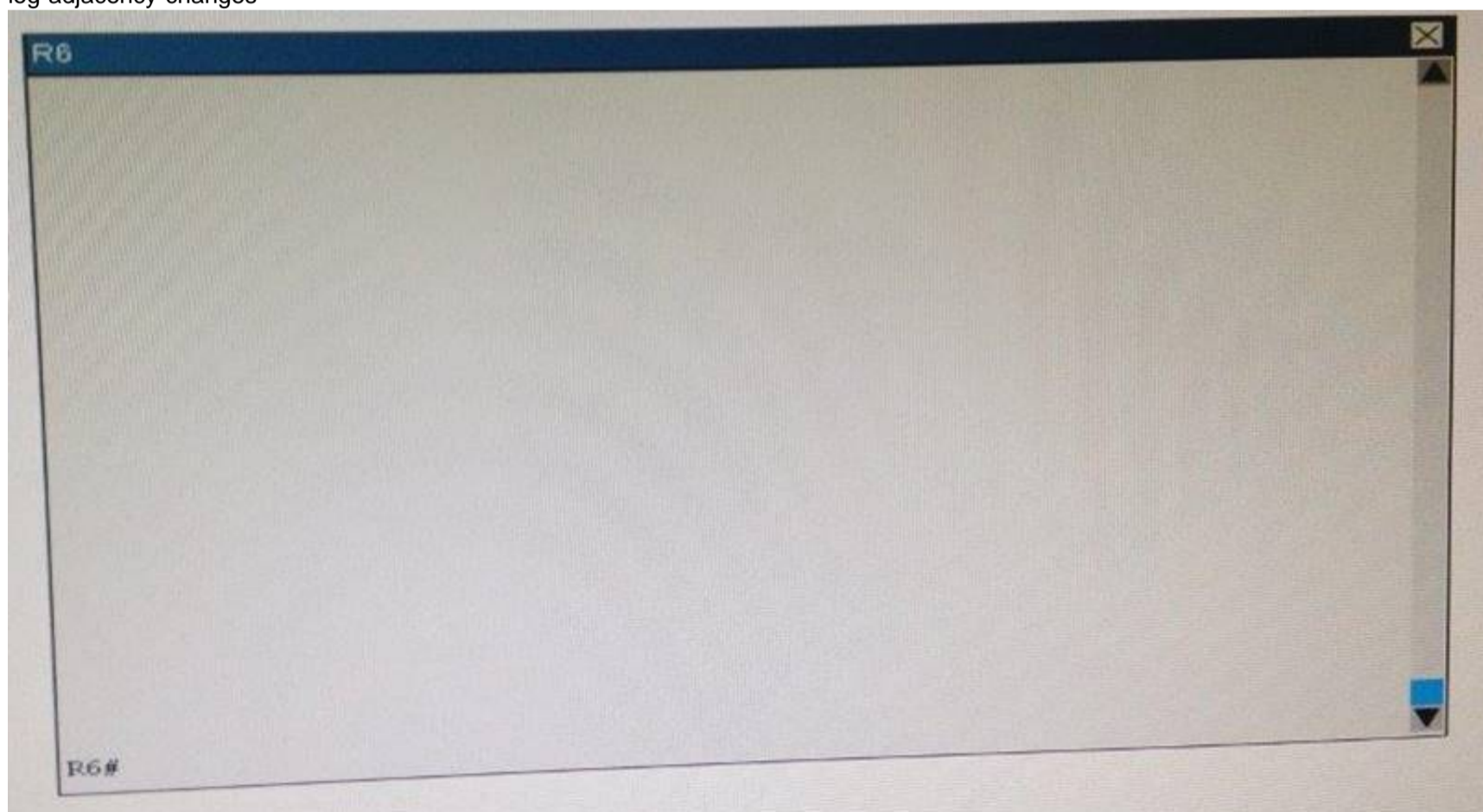
```
encapsulation ppp
ip ospf 3 area 0
!
interface Serial1/1
description **Connected to R5-Branch2 office** ip address 10.10.240.5 255.255.255.252
encapsulation ppp
ip ospf hello-interval 50 ip ospf 3 area 0
!
interface Serial1/2
description **Connected to R6-Branch3 office** ip address 10.10.240.9 255.255.255.252
encapsulation ppp ip ospf 3 area 0
ppp authentication chap
!
router ospf 3
router-id 192.168.3.3
!
```



```
R4# show running-config
R4
!
interface Loopback0 description **Loopback**
ip address 192.168.4.4 255.255.255.255
ip ospf 4 area 2
!
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 172.16.113.1 255.255.255.0
ip ospf 4 area 2
!
interface Serial1/0
description **Connected to R3-Main Branch office** ip address 10.10.240.2 255.255.255.252
encapsulation ppp ip ospf 4 area 2
!
router ospf 4
log-adjacency-changes
```



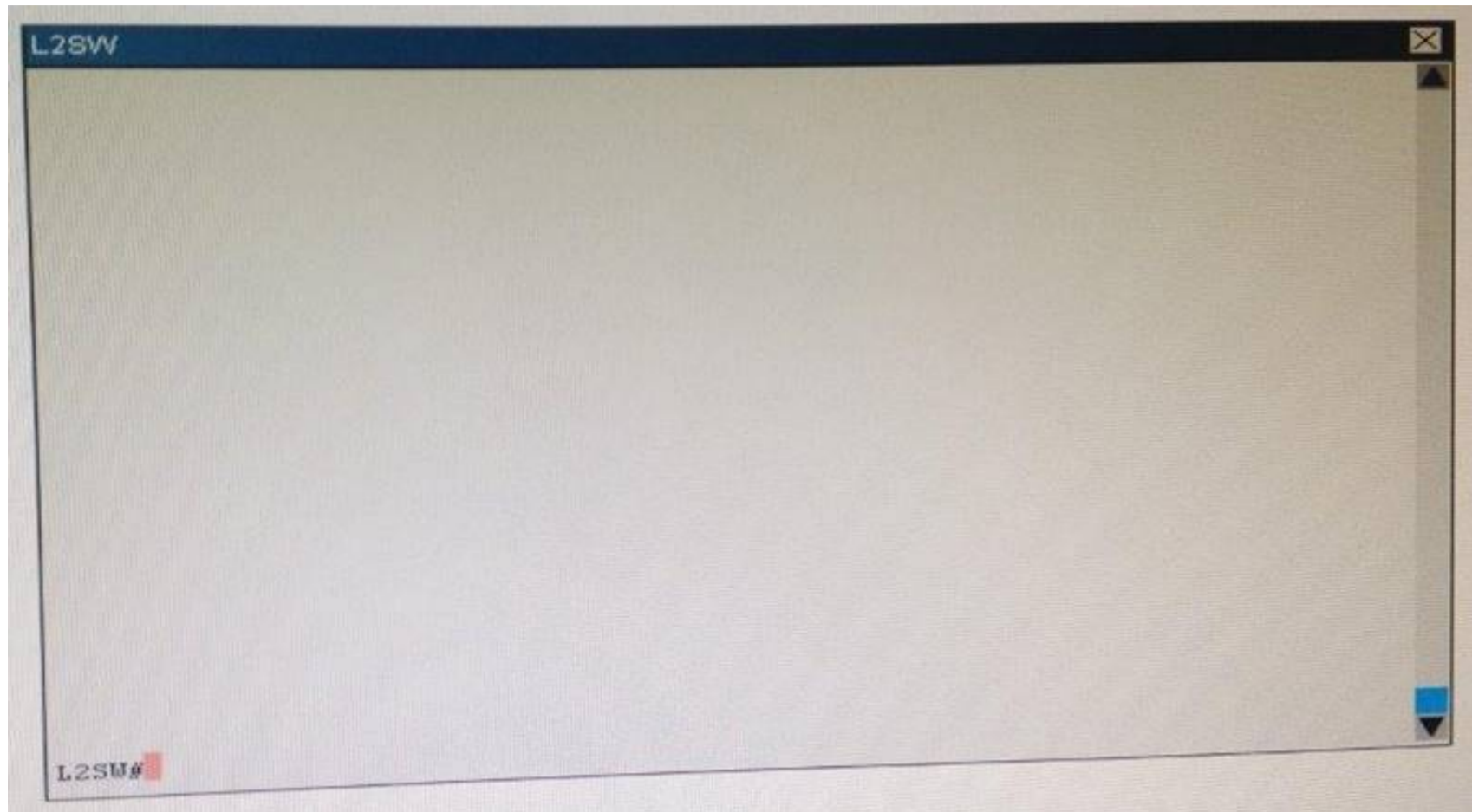
```
R5# show running-config
R5
!
interface Loopback0 description **Loopback**
ip address 192.168.5.5 255.255.255.255
ip ospf 5 area 0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 172.16.114.1 255.255.255.0
ip ospf 5 area 0
!
interface Serial1/0
description **Connected to R3-Main Branch office** ip address 10.10.240.6 255.255.255.252
encapsulation ppp ip ospf 5 area 0
!
router ospf 5
log-adjacency-changes
```



```
R6# show running-config R6
username R3 password CISCO36
!
interface Loopback0 description **Loopback**
ip address 192.168.6.6 255.255.255.255
ip ospf 6 area 0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 172.16.115.1 255.255.255.0
ip ospf 6 area 0
!
interface Serial1/0
```



```
description **Connected to R3-Main Branch office** ip address 10.10.240.10 255.255.255.252
encapsulation ppp ip ospf 6 area 0
ppp authentication chap
!
router ospf 6
router-id 192.168.3.3
!
```



An OSPF neighbor adjacency is not formed between R3 in the main office and R5 in the Branch2 office. What is causing the problem?

- A. There is an area ID mismatch.
- B. There is a PPP authentication issue; a password mismatch.
- C. There is an OSPF hello and dead interval mismatch.
- D. There is a missing network command in the OSPF process on R5.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

Which spanning-tree feature places a port immediately into a forwarding state?

- A. BPDU guard
- B. PortFast
- C. loop guard
- D. UDLD
- E. Uplink Fast

Answer: B

Explanation:

PortFast causes a switch or trunk port to enter the spanning tree forwarding state immediately, bypassing the listening and learning states. You can use PortFast on switch or trunk ports that are connected to a single workstation, switch, or server to allow those devices to connect to the network immediately, instead of waiting for the port to transition from the listening and learning states to the forwarding state.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

Which two switch states are valid for 802.1w? (Choose two.)

- A. listening
- B. backup
- C. disabled
- D. learning
- E. discarding

Answer: DE

Explanation:

Port States

There are only three port states left in RSTP that correspond to the three possible operational states. The 802.1D disabled, blocking, and listening states are merged into a unique 802.1w discarding state.

STP (802.1D) Port State	RSTP (802.1w) Port State	Is Port Included in Active Topology?	Is Port Learning MAC Addresses?
Disabled	Discarding	No	No
Blocking	Discarding	No	No
Listening	Discarding	Yes	No
Learning	Learning	Yes	Yes
Forwarding	Forwarding	Yes	Yes

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

Which EIGRP for IPv6 command can you enter to view the link-local addresses of the neighbors of a device?

- A. show ipv6 eigrp 20 interfaces
- B. show ipv6 route eigrp
- C. show ipv6 eigrp neighbors
- D. show ip eigrp traffic

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Cisco#show ip interface brief
Interface                IP-Address      OK? Method Status      Protocol
FastEthernet0/0          192.168.1.1     YES manual up          up
FastEthernet0/1          172.16.1.1      YES manual up          up
Loopback0                 1.1.1.1         YES manual up          up
Loopback1                 2.2.2.2         YES manual up          up
Vlan1                     unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
```

If the router Cisco returns the given output and has not had its router ID set manually, what value will OSPF use as its router ID?

- A. 192.168.1.1
- B. 172.16.1.1
- C. 1.1.1.1
- D. 2.2.2.2

Answer: D

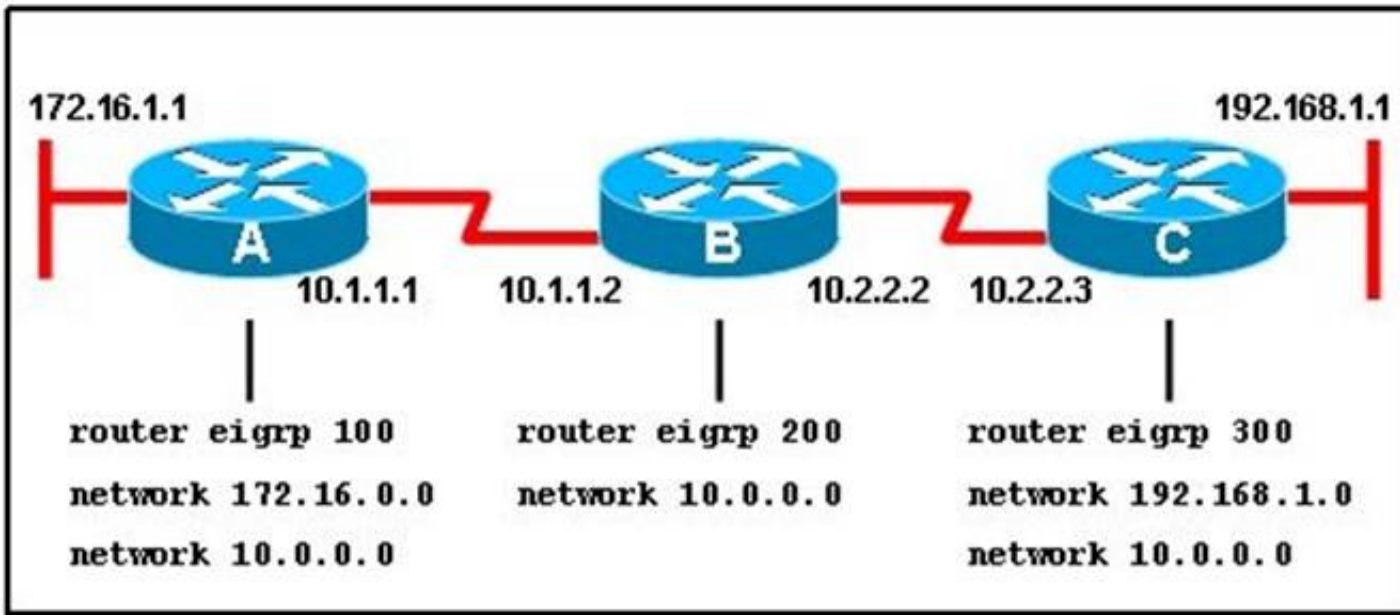
Explanation:

If a router-id is not configured manually in the OSPF routing process the router will automatically configure a router-id determined from the highest IP address of a logical interface (loopback interface) or the highest IP address of an active interface. If more than one loopback interfaces are configured, the router will compare the IP addresses of each of the interfaces and choose the highest IP address from the loopbacks.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



When running EIGRP, what is required for RouterA to exchange routing updates with RouterC?

- A. AS numbers must be changed to match on all the routers
- B. Loopback interfaces must be configured so a DR is elected
- C. The no auto-summary command is needed on Router A and Router C
- D. Router B needs to have two network statements, one for each connected network

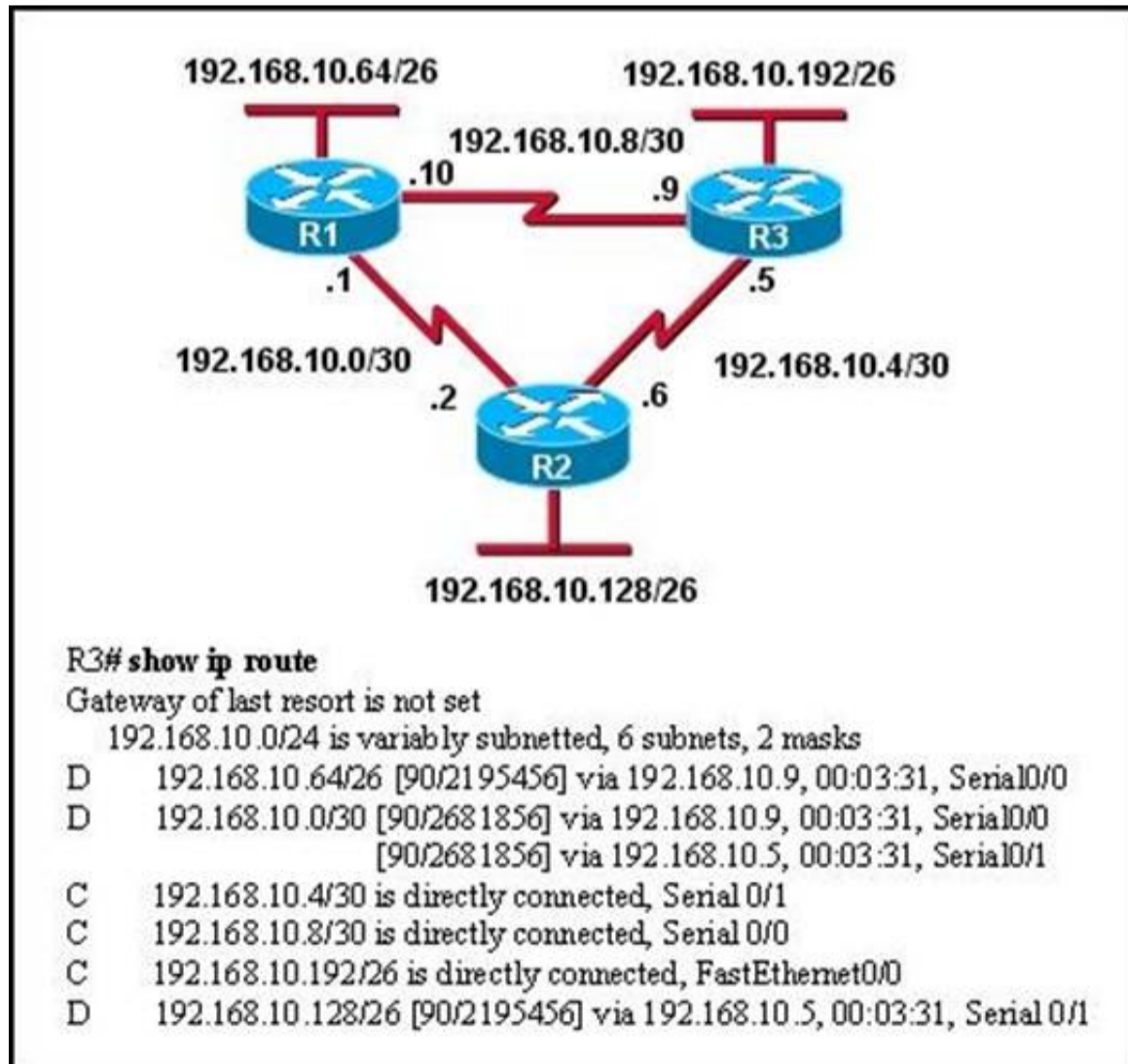
Answer: A

Explanation:

Here we required same autonomous system between router A,B,C.Routing updated always exchange between in same EIGRP EIGRP autonomous system.you can configure more than one EIGRP autonomous system on the same router. This is typically done at a redistribution point where two EIGRP autonomous systems are interconnected. Individual router interfaces should only be included within a single EIGRP autonomous system. Cisco does not recommend running multiple EIGRP autonomous systems on the same set of interfaces on the router. If multiple EIGRP autonomous systems are used with multiple points of mutual redistribution, it can cause discrepancies in the EIGRP topology table if correct filtering is not performed at the redistribution points. If possible, Cisco recommends you configure only one EIGRP autonomous system in any single autonomous system.
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a0080093f07.shtml

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 3)
 Refer to the exhibit.



Based on the exhibited routing table, how will packets from a host within the 192.168.10.192/26 LAN be forwarded to 192.168.10.1?

- A. The router will forward packets from R3 to R2 to R1.
- B. The router will forward packets from R3 to R1 to R2.
- C. The router will forward packets from R3 to R2 to R1 AND from R3 to R1.
- D. The router will forward packets from R3 to R1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

From the routing table we learn that network 192.168.10.0/30 is learned via 2 equal- cost paths (192.168.10.9 & 192.168.10.5) - traffic to this network will be load-

balanced.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 3)

Which parameter or parameters are used to calculate OSPF cost in Cisco routers?

- A. Bandwidth
- B. Bandwidth and Delay
- C. Bandwidth, Delay, and MTU
- D. Bandwidth, MTU, Reliability, Delay, and Load

Answer: A

Explanation:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_white_paper09186a0080094e9e.sht ml#6

OSPF Cost

The cost (also called metric) of an interface in OSPF is an indication of the overhead required to send packets across a certain interface. The cost of an interface is inversely proportional to the bandwidth of that interface. A higher bandwidth indicates a lower cost. There is more overhead (higher cost) and time delays involved in crossing a 56k serial line than crossing a 10M Ethernet line. The formula used to calculate the cost is:

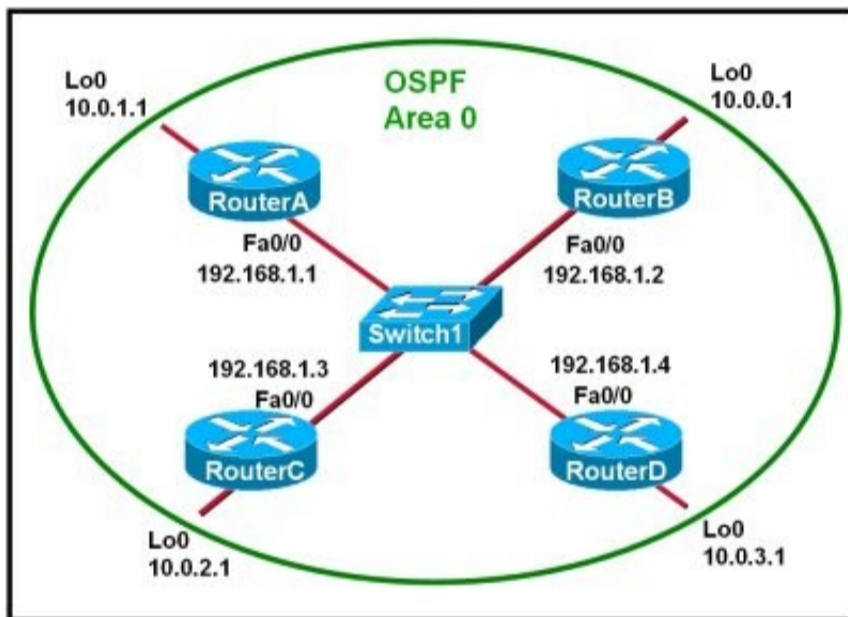
Cost= 10000 0000/bandwidth in bps

For example, it will cost 10 EXP8/10 EXP7 = 10 to cross a 10M Ethernet line and will cost 10 EXP8/1544000 =64 to cross a T1 line. By default, the cost of an interface is calculated based on the bandwidth; you can force the cost of an interface with the ip ospf cost <value> interface sub configuration mode command.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which two statements are true about the loopback address that is configured on RouterB? (Choose two.)

- A. It ensures that data will be forwarded by RouterB.
- B. It provides stability for the OSPF process on RouterB.
- C. It specifies that the router ID for RouterB should be 10.0.0.1.
- D. It decreases the metric for routes that are advertised from RouterB.
- E. It indicates that RouterB should be elected the DR for the LAN.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

A loopback interface never comes down even if the link is broken so it provides stability for the OSPF process (for example we use that loopback interface as the router-id) - B is correct.

The router-ID is chosen in the order below:

The highest IP address assigned to a loopback (logical) interface. If a loopback interface is not defined, the highest IP address of all active router's physical interfaces will be chosen.

-The loopback interface will be chosen as the router ID of RouterB - C is correct.

NEW QUESTION 11

- (Topic 4)

Which VLAN bridge priority value is assigned by the set span tree root command?

- A. 8192
- B. 16384
- C. 28672
- D. 32768

Answer: A

Explanation:

1. Explanations: The set spantree priority command provides a third method to specify the root switch: Source Cisco Website2. Switch-15> (enable)set spantree priority 81923. Spantree 1 bridge priority set to 8192.

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 4)

In which solution is a router ACL used?

- A. filtering packets that are passing through a router
- B. to change the default administrative distance of a route in the route table
- C. protecting a server from unauthorized access
- D. controlling path selection, based on the route metric

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 4)

Which configuration enables OSPF for network 192.168.1.0/24?

- A. router ospf router-id 192.168.1.0
- B. router ospf 1 network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 area 0
- C. router ospf 1 neighbor 192.168.1.0
- D. router ospf 1 area 0 virtual-link 192.168.1.0

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 4)

What three pieces of information can be used in an extended access list to filter traffic? (Choose three)

- A. VLAN number
- B. TCP or UDP port numbers
- C. source switch port number
- D. source IP address and destination IP address
- E. protocol
- F. source MAC address and destination MAC address

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 4)

Which feature facilitates the tagging of frames on a specific VLAN?

- A. Routing
- B. hairpinning
- C. switching
- D. encapsulation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Topic 4)

What is the minimum command to turn on encryption on SNMP?

- A. SNMPV3authpriv
- B. SMNPV3authnopriv
- C. SNMPV3noauthpriv
- D. SMNPV2authnopriv
- E. SNMPV2NOAUTHPRIV
- F. SNMPV2AUTHNOPRIV

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Topic 4)

How does a router handle an incoming packet whose destination network is missing from the Routing table?

- A. it discards the packet.
- B. it broadcasts the packet to each network on the router.
- C. it routes the packet to the default route.
- D. it broadcasts the packet to each interface on the router.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

City#show ip interface brief					
Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
FastEthernet0/0	192.168.12.48	YES	manual	up	up
FastEthernet0/1	192.168.12.65	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0/0	192.168.12.121	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0/1	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Serial0/1.102	192.168.12.125	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0/1.103	192.168.12.129	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0/1.104	192.168.12.133	YES	manual	up	up
City#					

A network associate has configured OSPF with the command: City(config-router)# network 192.168.12.64 0.0.0.63 area 0
 After completing the configuration, the associate discovers that not all the interfaces are participating in OSPF. Which three of the interfaces shown in the exhibit will participate in OSPF according to this configuration statement? (Choose three.)

- A. FastEthernet0 /0
- B. FastEthernet0 /1
- C. Serial0/0
- D. Serial0/1.102
- E. Serial0/1.103
- F. Serial0/1.104

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

The "network 192.168.12.64 0.0.0.63 equals to network 192.168.12.64/26. This network has:Increment: 64 (/26= 1111 1111.1111 1111.1111 1111.1100 0000)Network address: 192.168.12.64
 Broadcast address: 192.168.12.127Therefore all interface in the range of this network will join OSPF - B C D are correct.

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 5)
 What are three reasons to collect Netflow data on a company network? (Choose three.)

- A. To identify applications causing congestion
- B. To authorize user network access
- C. To report and alert link up / down instances
- D. To diagnose slow network performance, bandwidth hogs, and bandwidth utilization
- E. To detect suboptimal routing in the network
- F. To confirm the appropriate amount of bandwidth that has been allocated to each Class of Service

Answer: ADF

Explanation:

NetFlow facilitates solutions to many common problems encountered by IT professionals.
 + Analyze new applications and their network impact
 Identify new application network loads such as VoIP or remote site additions.
 + Reduction in peak WAN traffic
 Use NetFlow statistics to measure WAN traffic improvement from application-policy changes; understand who is utilizing the network and the network top talkers.
 + Troubleshooting and understanding network pain points
 Diagnose slow network performance, bandwidth hogs and bandwidth utilization quickly with command line interface or reporting tools. -> D is correct.
 + Detection of unauthorized WAN traffic
 Avoid costly upgrades by identifying the applications causing congestion. -> A is correct.
 + Security and anomaly detection
 NetFlow can be used for anomaly detection and worm diagnosis along with applications such as Cisco CS-Mars.
 + Validation of QoS parameters
 Confirm that appropriate bandwidth has been allocated to each Class of Service (CoS) and that no CoS is over- or under-subscribed.-> F is correct.
 ference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/ios-netflow/prod_white_paper0900aecd80406232.html

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Topic 6)
 Which three statements about VTP features are true? (Choose three.)

- A. VTP works at Layer 3 of the OSI model and requires that a management VLAN IP address be configured.
- B. When properly configured, VTP minimizes VLAN misconfigurations and configuration inconsistencies.
- C. When properly configured, VTP maintains VLAN configuration consistency and accelerates trunk link negotiation.
- D. Each broadcast domain on a switch can have its own unique VTP domain.
- E. VTP pruning is used to increase available bandwidth in trunk links.
- F. To configure a switch to be part of two VTP domains, each domain must have its own passwords.

G. Client, server, and transparent are valid VTP modes.

Answer: BEG

NEW QUESTION 21

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