

100% Money Back
Guarantee

Vendor:Cisco

Exam Code:200-101

Exam Name:Interconnecting Cisco Networking
Devices Part 2 (ICND2)

Version:Demo

QUESTION 1

Which statement describes an EIGRP feasible successor route?

- A. A primary route, added to the routing table
- B. A backup route, added to the routing table
- C. A primary route, added to the topology table
- D. A backup route, added to the topology table

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R10-1# show interfaces serial 0/1
Serial0/1 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is cxBus Serial
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec, reliability 255/255,
  txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation HDLC, crc 16, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Last input 00:00:09, output 00:00:07, output hang 5w2d
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 00:39:17
Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: weighted fair
Output queue: 0/1000/64/0 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
  Conversations 0/1/256 (active/max active/max total)
  Reserved Conversations 0/0 (allocated/max allocated)
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  277 packets input, 16980 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
  277 packets output, 17106 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
  0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
  0 carrier transitions
  RTS up, CTS up, DTR up, DCD up, DSR up
```

The show interfaces serial 0/1 command was issued on the R10-1 router. Based on the output displayed which statement is correct?

- A. The cable connected to the serial 0/1 interface of the R10-1 router is a DTE cable.

- B. The R10-1 router can ping the router interface connected to the serial 0/1 interface.
- C. The clock rate used for interface serial 0/1 of the R10-1 router is 1,544,000 bits per second.
- D. The CSU used with the serial 0/1 interface of the R10-1 router has lost connection to the service provider.
- E. The interface of the remote router connected to the serial 0/1 interface of the R10-1 router is using the default serial interface encapsulation.

Correct Answer: E

Cisco High-Level Data Link Controller (HDLC) is the Cisco proprietary protocol for Cisco HDLC is the default encapsulation type for the serial interfaces.

QUESTION 3

In GLBP, which router will respond to client ARP requests?

- A. The active virtual gateway will reply with one of four possible virtual MAC addresses.
- B. All GLBP member routers will reply in round-robin fashion.
- C. The active virtual gateway will reply with its own hardware MAC address.
- D. The GLBP member routers will reply with one of four possible burned in hardware addresses.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Switch# show spanning-tree vlan 30
VLAN0030
Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
Root ID Priority 24606
Address 00d0.047b.2800
This bridge is the root
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Bridge ID Priority 24606 (priority 24576 sys-id-ext 30)
Address 00d0.047b.2800
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Aging Time 300
Interface      Role  Sts  Cost  Prio.Nbr  Type
-----
Fa1/1          Desg FWD   4     128.1    p2p
Fa1/2          Desg FWD   4     128.2    p2p
Fa5/1          Desg FWD   4     128.257  p2p

```

The output that is shown is generated at a switch. Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. All ports will be in a state of discarding, learning, or forwarding.
- B. Thirty VLANs have been configured on this switch.
- C. The bridge priority is lower than the default value for spanning tree.
- D. All interfaces that are shown are on shared media.
- E. All designated ports are in a forwarding state.
- F. This switch must be the root bridge for all VLANs on this switch.

Correct Answer: ACE

From the output, we see that all ports are in Designated role (forwarding state) -> A and E are correct. The command "show spanning-tree vlan 30 only shows us information about VLAN 30. We don't know how many VLAN exists in this switch -> B is not correct.

The bridge priority of this switch is 24606 which is lower than the default value bridge priority 32768 -> C is correct.

All three interfaces on this switch have the connection type "p2p", which means Point-to-point environment not a shared media -> D is not correct.

The only thing we can specify is this switch is the root bridge for VLAN 30 but we can not guarantee it is also the root bridge for other VLANs -> F is not correct.

QUESTION 5

What is the default administrative distance of OSPF?

- A. 90

- B. 100
- C. 110
- D. 120

Correct Answer: C

Default Distance Value Table

This table lists the administrative distance default values of the protocols that Cisco supports:

Route Source	Default Distance Values
Connected interface	0
Static route	1
Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) summary route	5
External Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)	20
Internal EIGRP	90
IGRP	100
OSPF	110
Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)	115
Routing Information Protocol (RIP)	120
Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP)	140
On Demand Routing (ODR)	160
External EIGRP	170
Internal BGP	200
Unknown*	255

QUESTION 6

At which layer of the OSI model is RSTP used to prevent loops?

- A. physical
- B. data link
- C. network
- D. transport

Correct Answer: B

RSTP and STP operate on switches and are based on the exchange of Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) between switches. One of the most important fields in BPDUs is the Bridge Priority in which the MAC address is used to elect the Root Bridge , RSTP operates at Layer 2.

QUESTION 7

The network administrator has been asked to give reasons for moving from IPv4 to IPv6. What are two valid reasons for adopting IPv6 over IPv4? (Choose two.)

- A. no broadcast
- B. change of source address in the IPv6 header
- C. change of destination address in the IPv6 header
- D. Telnet access does not require a password
- E. autoconfig
- F. NAT

Correct Answer: AE

Six Benefits Of IPv6 <http://www.networkcomputing.com/ipv6/six-benefits-of-ipv6/230500009>

With IPv6, everything from appliances to automobiles can be interconnected. But an increased number of IT addresses isn't the only advantage of IPv6 over IPv4. In honor of World IPv6 Day, here are six more good reasons to make sure your hardware, software, and services support IPv6. **More Efficient Routing** IPv6 reduces the size of routing tables and makes routing more efficient and hierarchical. IPv6 allows ISPs to aggregate the prefixes of their customers' networks into a single prefix and announce this one prefix to the IPv6 Internet. In addition, in IPv6 networks, fragmentation is handled by the source device, rather than the router, using a protocol for discovery of the path's maximum transmission unit (MTU).

More Efficient Packet Processing IPv6's simplified packet header makes packet processing more efficient. Compared with IPv4, IPv6 contains no IP-level checksum, so the checksum does not need to be recalculated at every router hop. Getting rid of the IP-level checksum was possible because most link-layer technologies already contain checksum and error-control capabilities. In addition, most transport layers, which handle end-to-end connectivity, have a checksum that enables error detection. **Directed Data Flows** IPv6 supports multicast rather than broadcast. Multicast allows bandwidth-intensive packet flows (like multimedia streams) to be sent to multiple destinations simultaneously, saving network bandwidth. Disinterested hosts no longer must process broadcast packets. In addition, the IPv6 header has a new field, named Flow Label, that can identify packets belonging to the same flow. **Simplified Network Configuration** Address auto-configuration (address assignment) is built in to IPv6. A router will send the prefix of the local link in its router advertisements. A host can generate its own IP address by appending its link-layer (MAC) address, converted into Extended Universal Identifier (EUI) 64-bit format, to the 64 bits of the local link prefix.

Support For New Services By eliminating Network Address Translation (NAT), true end-to-end connectivity at the IP layer is restored, enabling new and valuable services. Peer-to-peer networks are easier to create and maintain, and services such as VoIP and Quality of Service (QoS) become more robust. **Security** IPSec, which provides confidentiality, authentication and data integrity, is baked into IPv6. Because of their potential to carry malware, IPv4 ICMP packets are often blocked by corporate firewalls, but ICMPv6, the implementation of the Internet Control Message Protocol for IPv6, may be permitted because IPSec can be applied to the ICMPv6 packets.

QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Switch# show spanning-tree vlan 1
VLAN0001
  Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
  Root ID    Priority    20481
            Address    0008.217a.5800
            Cost      38
            Port      1 (FastEthernet0/1)
            Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

  Bridge ID  Priority    32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)
            Address    0008.205e.6600
            Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
            Aging Time 300

Interface                Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Fa0/1                    Root FWD 19        128.1   P2p
Fa0/4                    Desg FWD 38        128.1   P2p
Fa0/11                   Altn BLK 57        128.1   P2p
Fa0/13                   Desg FWD 38        128.1   P2p

```

Why has this switch not been elected the root bridge for VLAN1?

- A. It has more than one interface that is connected to the root network segment.
- B. It is running RSTP while the elected root bridge is running 802.1d spanning tree.
- C. It has a higher MAC address than the elected root bridge.
- D. It has a higher bridge ID than the elected root bridge.

Correct Answer: D

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk621/technologies_tech_note09186a008009482f.shtml

When a switch receives a BPDU, it first compares priority, the lower number wins. If a tie, compare MAC, the smaller one wins. Here Switch has 32769 priority which is greater than 20481 so switch will not elect for root bridge. It says the bridge priority for Switch is 32769, and the root priority is 20481. Which means that some other switch has the lower priority and won the election for VLAN 1.

QUESTION 9

Which commands are required to properly configure a router to run OSPF and to add network 192.168.16.0/24 to OSPF area 0? (Choose two.)

- A. Router(config)# router ospf 0
- B. Router(config)# router ospf 1
- C. Router(config)# router ospf area 0

- D. Router(config-router)# network 192.168.16.0 0.0.0.255 0
- E. Router(config-router)# network 192.168.16.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
- F. Router(config-router)# network 192.168.16.0 255.255.255.0 area 0

Correct Answer: BE

In the router ospf

Command, the ranges from 1 to 65535 so 0 is an invalid number - B is correct but A is not correct. To configure OSPF, we need a wildcard in the "network" statement, not a subnet mask. We also need to assign an area to this process - E is correct.

QUESTION 10

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

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 11

Which two statements describe the process identifier that is used in the command to configure OSPF on a router? (Choose two.) Router(config)# router ospf 1

- A. All OSPF routers in an area must have the same process ID.
- B. Only one process number can be used on the same router.
- C. Different process identifiers can be used to run multiple OSPF processes
- D. The process number can be any number from 1 to 65,535.
- E. Hello packets are sent to each neighbor to determine the processor identifier.

Correct Answer: CD

we all know that The areas can be any number from 0 to 4.2 billion and 1 to 65,535 for the Process ID. The process ID is the ID of the OSPF process to which the interface belongs. The process ID is local to the router, and two OSPF neighboring routers can have different OSPF process IDs. (This is not true of Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing

Protocol [EIGRP], in which the routers need to be in the same autonomous system). Cisco IOS Software can run multiple OSPF processes on the same router, and the process ID merely distinguishes one process from the another. The process ID should be a positive integer.

QUESTION 12

Select and Place:

Drag each description on the left to the appropriate term on the right. Not all the descriptions are used.

prevents invalid updates from looping the internetwork indefinitely	holddown timer
causes a routing protocol to advertise an infinite metric for a failed route	split horizon
prevents a router from improperly reinstating a route from a regular routing update	defining a maximum
prevents information about a route from being sent in the direction from which the route was learned	route poisoning
prevents, via the use of logical subdivisions, routing updates from propagating the internetwork	triggered update
decreases convergence time by immediately sending route information in response to a topology change	

Correct Answer:

Drag each description on the left to the appropriate term on the right. Not all the descriptions are used.

	prevents a router from improperly reinstating a route from a regular routing update
	prevents information about a route from being sent in the direction from which the route was learned
	prevents invalid updates from looping the internetwork indefinitely
	causes a routing protocol to advertise an infinite metric for a failed route
prevents, via the use of logical subdivisions, routing updates from propagating the internetwork	decreases convergence time by immediately sending route information in response to a topology change

Explanation/Reference:

- + holddown timer: prevents a router from improperly reinstating a route from a regular routing update
- + split horizon: prevents information about a route from being sent in the direction from which the route was learned
- + defining a maximum: prevents invalid updates from looping the internetwork indefinitely

+ route poisoning: causes a routing protocol to advertise an infinite metric for a failed route

+ triggered update: decreases convergence time by immediately sending route information in response to a topology change

To Read the [Whole Q&As](#), please purchase the [Complete Version](#) from [Our website](#).

Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success

100% Money Back Guarantee

365 Days Free Update

Instant Download After Purchase

24x7 Customer Support

Average **99.9%** Success Rate

More than **800,000** Satisfied Customers Worldwide

Multi-Platform capabilities - **Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle**

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.

To update a previously submitted ticket:



 <p>One Year Free Update Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email.</p>	 <p>Money Back Guarantee To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase.</p>	 <p>Security & Privacy We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information & peace of mind.</p>
---	---	--

Any charges made through this site will appear as Global Simulators Limited.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.