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**Vendor:**Cisco

**Exam Code:**200-105

**Exam Name:**Interconnecting Cisco Networking  
Devices Part 2

**Version:**Demo

### QUESTION 1

You attempt to execute the APIC-EM ACL path trace feature without specifying the protocol. How does the ACL path trace respond?

- A. It runs normally and reports all possible ACE matches for the protocol field.
- B. It runs normally and reports that traffic for all possible protocol matches is denied.
- C. It fails to execute the path trace.
- D. It runs normally and flags all possible ACE entries as invalid.

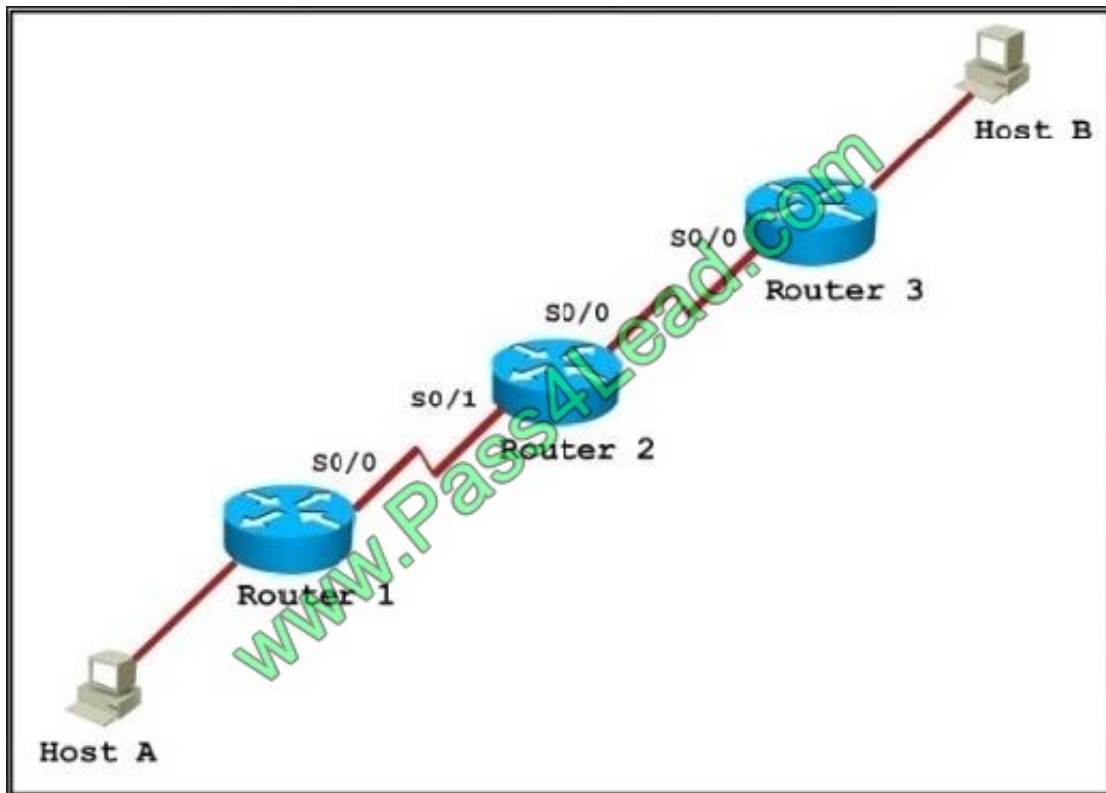
Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit. Host A pings interface S0/0 on router 3.

What is the TTL value for that ping?

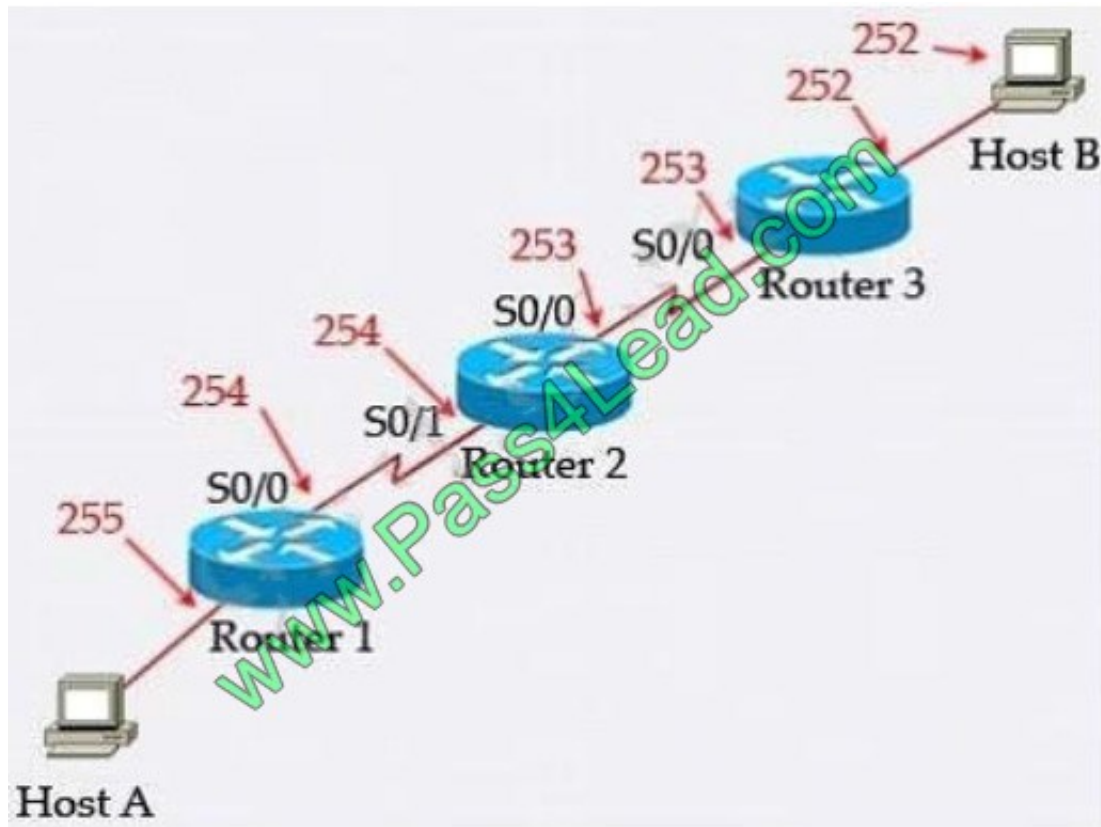


- A. 252
- B. 253
- C. 254

D. 255

Correct Answer: B

From the CCNA ICND2 Exam book: "Routers decrement the TTL by 1 every time they forward a packet; if a router decrements the TTL to 0, it throws away the packet. This prevents packets from rotating forever." I want to make it clear that before the router forwards a packet, the TTL is still remain the same. For example, in the topology above, pings to S0/1 and S0/0 of Router 2 have the same TTL. The picture below shows TTL values for each interface of each router and for HostB. Notice that Host A initializes ICMP packet with a TTL of 255:



### QUESTION 3

Which two statements about the spanning-tree bridge ID are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It is composed of a 4-bit bridge priority and a 12-bit system ID extension.
- B. The bridge ID is transmitted in the IP header to elect the root bridge.
- C. The system ID extension is a value between 1 and 4095.
- D. It is composed of an 8-bit bridge priority and a 16-bit system ID extension.
- E. The bridge priority must be incremented in blocks of 4096.

Correct Answer: AE

#### QUESTION 4

What are the Popular destinations for syslog messages to be saved? (Choose three.)

- A. Flash
- B. The logging buffer .RAM
- C. The console terminal
- D. Other terminals
- E. Syslog server

Correct Answer: BCE

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#### QUESTION 5

Which Layer 2 protocol encapsulation type supports synchronous and asynchronous circuits and has built-in security mechanisms?

- A. HDLC
- B. PPP
- C. X.25
- D. Frame Relay

Correct Answer: B

High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC) -HDLC is the default encapsulation type on point-to-point, dedicated links, and circuit-switched connections. It is used typically when communicating between two Cisco devices. It is a bit-oriented synchronous data link layer protocol. Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) -Provides router-to-router and host-to network connections over synchronous and asynchronous circuits. PPP was designed to work with several network layer protocols, such as IP, and IPX. PPP also has built in security mechanisms such as PAP and CHAP X.25/Link Access Procedure, Balanced (LAPB) -ITU-T standard that defines how connections between DTE and DCE are maintained for remote terminal access and computer communications in public data networks. X.25 specifies LAPB, a data line layer protocol. X.25 is a predecessor to Frame Relay. Frame Relay -Industry standard, switched data link layer protocol that handles multiple virtual circuits. It is a next-generation to X.25 that is streamlined to eliminate some of the time-consuming processes (such as error correction and flow control) that were employed in X.25

Field	Description
Serial 1 (administratively down)	Identifies a Frame Relay interface and its status (up or down)
ip 131.108.177.177	Destination IP address
dlci 177 (0xB1, 0x2C10)	DLCI that identifies the logical connection being used to reach this interface. This value is displayed in three ways: its decimal value (177), its hexadecimal value (0xB1), and its value as it would appear on the wire (0x2C10)
static	Indicates whether this is a static or dynamic entry
CISCO	Indicates the encapsulation type for this map: either CISCO or IETF
TCP/IP Header Compression (inherited), passive (inherited)	Indicates whether the TCP/IP header compression characteristics were inherited from the interface or were explicitly configured for the IP map

#### QUESTION 6

Which three statements are benefits of using a shadow router as the source of IP SLA measurements? (Choose three.)

- A. It offsets the resource load from a production router.
- B. It can be managed independently of production network traffic.
- C. It reduces traffic through existing interfaces by adding another network interface.
- D. It provides a better estimation of Layer 2 network traffic.
- E. It enables switched traffic to take precedence over local traffic.
- F. It adds an NTP synchronization point.

Correct Answer: ABD

A dedicated router used as a source of IP SLA measurement is also called a shadow router. Implementing IP SLA with a shadow router has several advantages:

Dedicated router would offset the resource load on production router from the implemented IP SLA Network Management operations ?Dedicated router would be a central device that can be independently managed without any impact on

network traffic.

Granting SNMP read-write access to the device might not be such a huge security risk compared to enabling SNMP read-write on a production router carrying customer traffic. ?Better estimation of Layer 2 switching performance can be

obtained if the access port is placed on the same switch/linecard as the endpoint to be managed. This is because the IP SLA packets also have to traverse the same interface queuing at the access layer as the regular IP packets.

**QUESTION 7**

What's DTP's default in a switch?

- A. ON
- B. OFF
- C. Dynamic Desirable
- D. Dynamic Auto

Correct Answer: D

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**QUESTION 8**

If two OSPF neighbors have formed complete adjacency and are exchanging link-state advertisements, which state have they reached?

- A. Exstart
- B. 2-Way
- C. FULL
- D. Exchange

Correct Answer: C

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**QUESTION 9**

What are three features of the IPv6 protocol? (Choose three.)

- A. optional IPsec
- B. autoconfiguration
- C. no broadcasts
- D. complicated header
- E. plug-and-play
- F. checksums

Correct Answer: BCE

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### QUESTION 10

Which protocol is an open standard protocol framework that is commonly used in VPNs, to provide secure end-to-end communications?

- A. RSA
- B. L2TP
- C. IPsec
- D. PPTP

Correct Answer: C

Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) is a technology protocol suite for securing Internet Protocol (IP) communications by authenticating and/or encrypting each IP packet of a communication session. IPsec also includes protocols for establishing mutual authentication between agents at the beginning of the session and negotiation of cryptographic keys to be used during the session.

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### QUESTION 11

What are three characteristics of the OSPF routing protocol? (Choose three.)

- A. It converges quickly.
- B. OSPF is a classful routing protocol.
- C. It uses cost to determine the best route.
- D. It uses the DUAL algorithm to determine the best route.
- E. OSPF routers send the complete routing table to all directly attached routers.
- F. OSPF routers discover neighbors before exchanging routing information.

Correct Answer: ACF

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### QUESTION 12

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.

Instructions

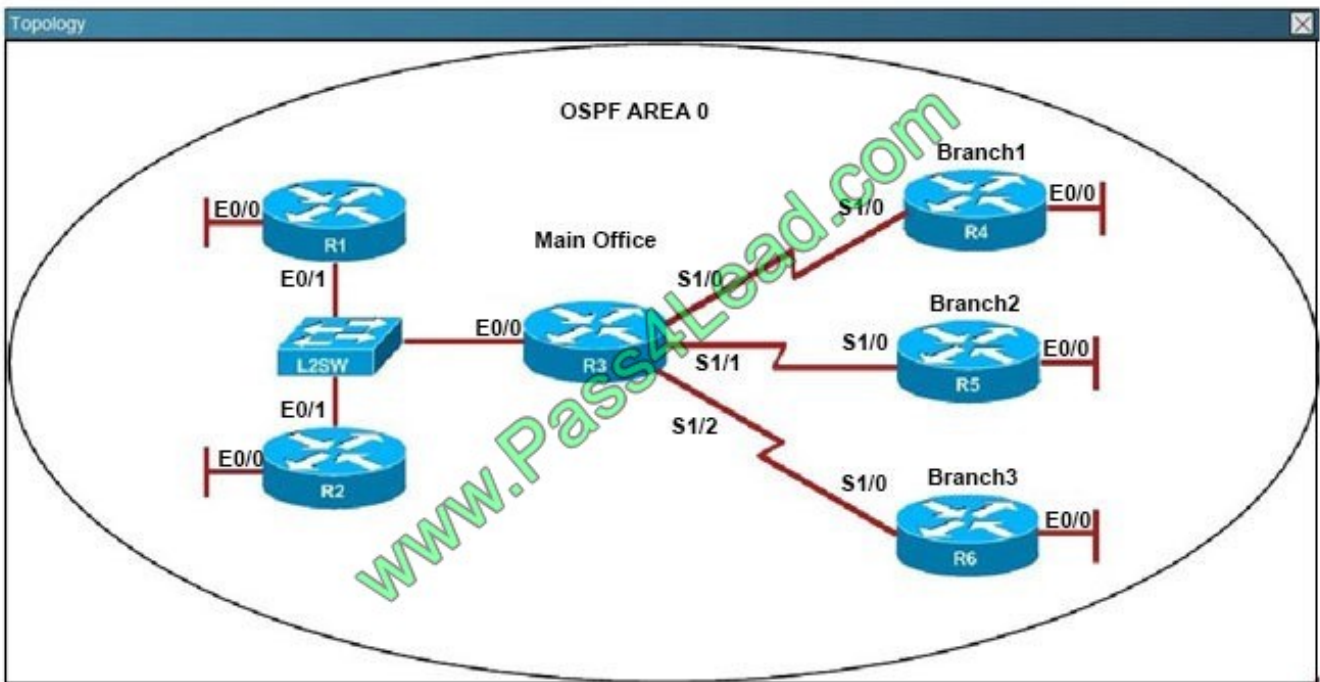
Enter Cisco IOS commands on the device to verify network operation and answer the multiple-choice questions.

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.



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.

Correct Answer: C

The "show ip ospf interface command on R3 and R5 shows that the hello and dead intervals do not match. They are 50 and 200 on R3 and 10 and 40 on R5.



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R3
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Serial1/1 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 10.10.240.5/30, Area 0, Attached via Interface
  Process ID 3, Router ID 192.168.3.3, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT
  Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
    0 64 no no Base
  Enabled by interface config, including secondary ip addresses
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 50, Dead 200, Wait 200, Retransmit 5
  oob-resync timeout 200
  Hello due in 00:00:39
  Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
  Cisco NSF helper support enabled
  IETF NSF helper support enabled
  Index 4/4, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 0
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 10.10.240.1/30, Area 0, Attached via Interface
  Process ID 3, Router ID 192.168.3.3, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT
  Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name

--- More (37) ---

R5
  0 1 no no Base
  Enabled by interface config, including secondary ip addresses
  Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
  Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 10.10.240.6/30, Area 0, Attached via Interface Enabled
  Process ID 5, Router ID 192.168.5.5, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT, Cost
  Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
    0 64 no no Base
  Enabled by interface config, including secondary ip addresses
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  oob-resync timeout 40
  Hello due in 00:00:08
  Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
  Cisco NSF helper support enabled
  IETF NSF helper support enabled
  Index 3/3, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 0
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Ethernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 172.16.114.1/24, Area 0, Attached via Interface Enabled

R5#

```

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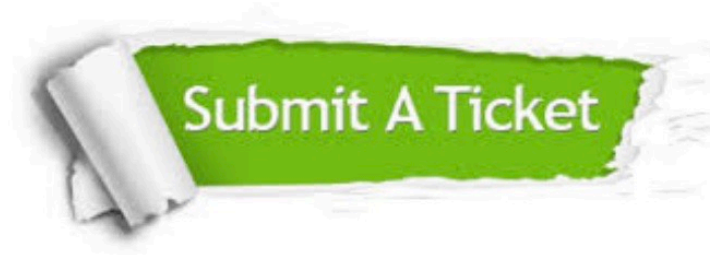
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