

## [Dec-2016-NewBraindump2go Cisco 200-105 PDF Dumps and 200-105 VCE Dumps Free Download[51-60

2016/12 New Cisco 200-105: Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 2 (ICND2 v3.0) Exam Questions Updated Today!  
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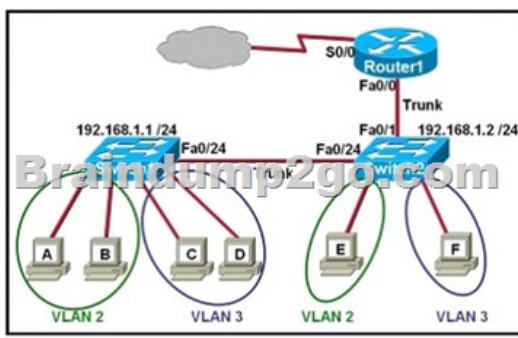
<https://1drv.ms/f/s!AvI7wzKf6QBjgR8N2yzsALYPi7P6> QUESTION 51 You enter the show ipv6 route command on an OSPF device and the device displays a route. Which conclusion can you draw about the environment? A. OSPF is distributing IPv6 routes to BGP.B. The router is designated as an ABR.C. The router is designated as totally stubby.D. OSPFv3 is in use.

Answer: A QUESTION 52 Refer to the exhibit. How will the router handle a packet destined for 192.0.2.156?

```
router# show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, O - OSPF,
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF,
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2,
U - per-user static route, o - ODR

Gateway of last resort is 192.168.4.1 to network 0.0.0.0
192.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C    10.0.2.0 is directly connected, Ethernet1/0
D    10.0.3.0 [90/2195456] via 192.168.1.2, 0
D    10.0.4.0 [90/2195456] via 192.168.3.1, 0
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
D    192.168.2.0/24 [90/2681856] via 192.168.
[90/2681856] via 192.168.3.1, 0
C    192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial2/0
C    192.168.4.0/24 is directly connected, Serial3/0
```

A. The router will drop the packet.B. The router will return the packet to its source.C. The router will forward the packet via Serial2.D. The router will forward the packet via either Serial0 or Serial1. Answer: C Explanation: Router has pointed default router to 192.168.4.1 and this subnet is connected via serial 2 interface. Router does not have route for the 192.0.2.156. so it will use the default gateway 192.168.4.1. A default route identifies the gateway IP address to which the router sends all IP packets for which it does not have a learned or static route. QUESTION 53 Refer to the exhibit. Which two statements are true about interVLAN routing in the topology that is shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)



A. Host E and host F use the same IP gateway address.B. Router1 and Switch2 should be connected via a crossover cable.C. Router1 will not play a role in communications between host A and host D.D. The FastEthernet 0/0 interface on Router1 must be configured with subinterfaces.E. Router1 needs more LAN interfaces to accommodate the VLANs that are shown in the exhibit.F. The FastEthernet 0/0 interface on Router1 and the FastEthernet 0/1 interface on Switch2 trunk ports must be configured using the same encapsulation type. Answer: DF Explanation:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk815/technologies\\_configuration\\_example09186a00800949fd.shtml](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk815/technologies_configuration_example09186a00800949fd.shtml) QUESTION 54

What is the advantage of using a multipoint interface instead of point-to-point subinterfaces when configuring a Frame Relay hub in a hub-and-spoke topology? A. It avoids split-horizon issues with distance vector routing protocols.B. IP addresses can be conserved if VLSM is not being used for subnetting.C. A multipoint interface offers greater security compared to point-to-point subinterface configurations.D. The multiple IP network addresses required for a multipoint interface provide greater addressing flexibility over point-to-point configurations. Answer: B Explanation: you do not have to assign a separate subnet per sub-interface .if you're using a Class A network (10.x.x.x/8), you blow the whole network on a few connections (if you used VLSM, you could use a better mask, limit the addresses used). if you used 10.0.0.0/8, you would not be assigning the entire /8 to a single network. You

would select a subnet mask for the network and then, you would have to use that mask with all subnets of the network. So if you chose a /24 mask, that would mean that you would have to use a /24 mask for even point-to-point links. QUESTION 55 Which two statistics appear in show frame-relay map output? (Choose two.) A. the number of BECN packets that are received by the router B. the value of the local DLCI C. the number of FECN packets that are received by the router D. the status of the PVC that is configured on the router E. the IP address of the local router Answer: BD Explanation: Frame Relay Commands (map-class frame-relay through threshold ecn) [http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12\\_2/wan/command/wrffr4.html#wp102934](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_2/wan/command/wrffr4.html#wp102934) Examples The following is sample output from the show frame-relay map command: Router#show frame-relay map Serial 1 (administratively down): ip 10.108.177.177 dlci 177 (0xB1,0x2C10), static, broadcast, CISCO TCP/IP Header Compression (inherited), passive (inherited) QUESTION 56 Which protocol is an open standard protocol framework that is commonly used in VPNs, to provide secure end-to-end communications? A. RSAB. L2TPC. IPsecD. PPTP Answer: CE Explanation: 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. QUESTION 57 At which layer of the OSI model does PPP perform? A. Layer 2B. Layer 3C. Layer 4D. Layer 5 Answer: AE Explanation: Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) is a data link protocol commonly used in establishing a direct connection between two networking nodes. It can provide connection authentication, transmission encryption (using ECP, RFC 1968), and compression. QUESTION 58 The command show frame-relay map gives the following output: Serial 0 (up): ip 192.168.151.4 dlci 122, dynamic, broadcast, status defined, active Which statements represent what is shown? (Choose three.) A. 192.168.151.4 represents the IP address of the remote router B. 192.168.151.4 represents the IP address of the local serial interface C. DLCI 122 represents the interface of the remote serial interface D. DLCI 122 represents the local number used to connect to the remote address E. broadcast indicates that a dynamic routing protocol such as RIP v1 can send packets across this PVC F. active indicates that the ARP process is working Answer: ADE Explanation: [http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12\\_2/wan/command/reference/wrffr4.html#wp1029343](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_2/wan/command/reference/wrffr4.html#wp1029343)

Field	Description
Serial 1 (administratively down)	Identifies a Frame Relay interface.
ip 131.108.177.177	Destination IP address.
dlci 177 (0xB1,0x2C10)	DLCI that identifies the logical interface. This value is displayed in hexadecimal and decimal.
static	Indicates whether this is a static or dynamic PVC.
CISCO	Indicates the encapsulation type.
TCP/IP Header Compression (inherited), passive (inherited)	Indicates whether the TCP/IP header compression is inherited from the interface or not.

QUESTION 59 What can be done to Frame Relay to resolve split-horizon issues? (Choose two.) A. Disable Inverse ARP. B. Create a full-mesh topology. C. Develop multipoint subinterfaces. D. Configure point-to-point subinterfaces. E. Remove the broadcast keyword from the frame-relay map command. Answer: BD Explanation: IP split horizon checking is disabled by default for Frame Relay encapsulation to allow routing updates to go in and out of the same interface. An exception is the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) for which split horizon must be explicitly disabled. Certain protocols such as AppleTalk, transparent bridging, and Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX) cannot be supported on partially meshed networks because they require split horizon to be enabled (a packet received on an interface cannot be transmitted over the same interface, even if the packet is received and transmitted on different virtual circuits). Configuring Frame Relay subinterfaces ensures that a single physical interface is treated as multiple virtual interfaces. This capability allows you to overcome split horizon rules so packets received on one virtual interface can be forwarded to another virtual interface, even if they are configured on the same physical interface.

QUESTION 60 What are three reasons that an organization with multiple branch offices and roaming users might implement a Cisco VPN solution instead of point-to-point WAN links? (Choose three.) A. reduced cost B. better throughput C. broadband incompatibility D. increased security E. scalability F. reduced latency Answer: ADE Explanation:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps5743/Products\\_Sub\\_Category\\_Home.html#~:Benefits](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps5743/Products_Sub_Category_Home.html#~:Benefits) Enhance Productivity and Cut Costs Cisco VPN solutions provide exceptional security through encryption and authentication technologies that protect data in transit from unauthorized access and attacks. A Cisco VPN helps you: Use highly secure communications, with access rights tailored to individual users Quickly add new sites or users, without significantly expanding your existing infrastructure Improve productivity by extending corporate networks, applications, and collaboration tools Reduce communications costs while increasing flexibility

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