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<https://1drv.ms/f/s!AvI7wzKf6QBjgR8N2yzsALYPi7P6> QUESTION 41 Which type of topology is required by DMVPN? A. ring B. full mesh C. hub-and-spoke D. partial mesh Answer: C QUESTION 42 Refer to the exhibit. Router edge-1 is unable to establish OSPF neighbor adjacency with router ISP-1. Which two configuration changes can you make on edge-1 to allow the two routers to establish adjacency? (Choose two.)



A. Set the subnet mask on edge-1 to 255.255.255.252. B. Reduce the MTU on edge-1 to 1514. C. Set the OSPF cost on edge-1 to 1522. D. Reduce the MTU on edge-1 to 1500. E. Configure the ip ospf mtu-ignore command on the edge-1 Gi0/0 interface. Answer: DE Explanation: A situation can occur where the interface MTU is at a high value, for example 9000, while the real value of the size of packets that can be forwarded over this interface is 1500. If there is a mismatch on MTU on both sides of the link where OSPF runs, then the OSPF adjacency will not form because the MTU value is carried in the Database Description (DBD) packets and checked on the other side. QUESTION 43 Which statement about switch access ports is true? A. They drop packets with 802.1Q tags. B. A VLAN must be assigned to an access port before it is created. C. They can receive traffic from more than one VLAN with no voice support. D. By default, they carry traffic for VLAN 10. Answer: A Explanation: "If an access port receives a packet with an 802.1Q tag in the header other than the access VLAN value, that port drops the packet without learning its MAC source address." QUESTION 44 Which option is a benefit of switch stacking? A. It provides redundancy with no impact on resource usage. B. It simplifies adding and removing hosts. C. It supports better performance of high-needs applications. D. It provides higher port density with better resource usage. Answer: D Explanation: A stackable switch is a network switch that is fully functional operating standalone but which can also be set up to operate together with one or more other network switches, with this group of switches showing the characteristics of a single switch but having the port capacity of the sum of the combined switches. QUESTION 45 What is the first step you perform to configure an SNMPv3 user? A. Configure server traps. B. Configure the server group. C. Configure the server host. D. Configure the remote engine ID. Answer: B Explanation: The first task in configuring SNMPv3 is to define a view. To simplify things, we'll create a view that allows access to the entire internet subtree: `router(config)#snmp-server view readview internet included` This command creates a view called readview. If you want to limit the view to the system tree, for example, replace internet with system. The included keyword states that the specified tree should be included in the view; use excluded if you wanted to exclude a certain subtree. Next, create a group that uses the new view. The following command creates a group called readonly ; v3 means that SNMPv3 should be used. The auth keyword specifies that the entity should authenticate packets without encrypting them; read readview says that the view named readview should be used whenever members of the readonly group access the router. `router(config)#snmp-server group readonly v3 auth read readview` QUESTION 46 Which statement about named ACLs is true? A. They support standard and extended ACLs. B. They are used to filter usernames and passwords for Telnet and SSH. C. They are used to filter Layer 7 traffic. D. They support standard ACLs only. E. They are used to rate limit traffic destined to targeted networks. Answer: A Explanation: Named Access Control Lists (ACLs) allows standard and extended ACLs to be given names instead of numbers. Unlike in numbered Access Control Lists (ACLs), we can edit Named Access Control Lists. Another benefit of using named access configuration mode is that you can add new statements to the access list, and insert them wherever you like. With the legacy syntax, you must delete the entire access list before reapplying it using the updated rules. QUESTION 47 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
Listening	Discarding	Yes	No
Learning	Learning	Yes	Yes
Forwarding	Forwarding	Yes	Yes

QUESTION 48 Which statement about MPLS is true? A. It operates in Layer 1. B. It operates between Layer 2 and Layer 3. C. It operates in Layer 3. D. It operates in Layer 2. Answer: B

Explanation: MPLS belongs to the family of packet-switched networks. MPLS operates at a layer that is generally considered to lie between traditional definitions of OSI Layer 2 (data link layer) and Layer 3 (network layer), and thus is often referred to as a layer 2.5 protocol.

QUESTION 49 Which Cisco platform can verify ACLs? A. Cisco Prime Infrastructure B. Cisco Wireless LAN Controller C. Cisco APIC-EM D. Cisco IOS-XE Answer: B

QUESTION 50 Which three options are the HSRP states for a router? (Choose three.) A. initialize B. learn C. secondary D. listen E. speak F. primary Answer: BDE

State	Definition
Initial	This is the state at the start. This state indicates that HSRP does not run. This state is entered through a configuration change or when an interface first becomes available.
Learn	The router has not determined the virtual IP address and has not yet seen an authenticated hello message from the active router. In this state, the router still wants to hear from the active router.
Listen	The router knows the virtual IP address, but the router is neither the active router nor the standby router. It listens for hello messages from those routers.
Speak	The router is a candidate to become the next active router and sends periodic hello messages. With the exclusion of transient conditions, there is, at most, one router in the group in standby state. A router cannot enter speak state unless the router has the virtual IP address.
Standby	The router is a candidate to become the next active router and sends periodic hello messages. With the exclusion of transient conditions, there is, at most, one router in the group in standby state.
Active	The router currently forwards packets that are sent to the group virtual MAC address. The router sends periodic hello messages. With the exclusion of transient conditions, there must be, at most, one router in active state in the group.

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