Cisco

Exam Questions 200-105

ICND2 Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 2 (ICND2 v3.0)
NEW QUESTION 1

Which option describes a difference between EIGRP for IPv4 and IPv6?

A. Only EIGRP for IPv6 advertises all connected networks.
B. Only EIGRP for IPv6 requires a router ID to be configured under the routing process.
C. AS numbers are configured in EIGRP but not in EIGRPv3.
D. Only EIGRP for IPv6 is enabled in the global configuration mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Router ID - Both EIGRP for IPv4 and EIGRP for IPv6 use a 32-bit number for the EIGRP router ID. The 32-bit router ID is represented in dotted-decimal notation and is commonly referred to as an IPv4 address. If the EIGRP for IPv6 router has not been configured with an IPv4 address, the `eigrp router-id` command must be used to configure a 32-bit router ID. The process for determining the router ID is the same for both EIGRP for IPv4 and IPv6.

NEW QUESTION 2

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.

Answer:

Explanation:

[Explanation text for troubleshooting OSPF neighbor adjacency issues in the context of the given network topology]
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

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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 8 area 0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 172.16.115.1 255.255.255.0
ip ospf 8 area 0
!
interface Serial1/0
description **Connected to R3-Main Branch office**
encapsulation ppp ip ospf 6 area 0
ppp authentication chap
!
router ospf 6
router-id 192.168.3.3
!

R1 does not form an OSPF neighbor adjacency with R2. Which option would fix the issue?
A. R1 ethernet0/1 is shutdown
B. Configure the no shutdown command.
C. R1 ethernet0/1 configured with a non-default OSPF hello interval of 25, configure no ip ospf hello interval 25
D. R2 ethernet0/1 and R3 ethernet0/0 are configured with a non-default OSPF hello interval of 25; configure no ip ospf hello interval 25
E. Enable OSPF for R1 ethernet0/1; configure ip ospf 1 area 0 command under ethernet0/1

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
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.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)
Which two circumstances can cause collision domain issues on VLAN domain? (Choose two.)

A. duplex mismatches on Ethernet segments in the same VLAN
B. multiple errors on switchport interfaces
C. congestion on the switch inband path
D. a failing NIC in an end device
E. an overloaded shared segment

Answer: AE

Explanation:
Collision Domains
A collision domain is an area of a single LAN where end stations contend for access to the network because all end stations are connected to a shared physical medium. If two connected devices transmit onto the media at the same time, a collision occurs. When a collision occurs, a JAM signal is sent on the network, indicating that a collision has occurred and that devices should ignore any fragmented data associated with the collision. Both sending devices back off sending their data for a random amount and then try again if the medium is free for transmission. Therefore, collisions effectively delay transmission of data, lowering the effective throughput available to a device. The more devices that are attached to a collision domain, the greater the chances of collisions; this results in lower bandwidth and performance for each device attached to the collision domain. Bridges and switches terminate the physical signal path of a collision domain, allowing you to segment separate collision domains, breaking them up into multiple smaller pieces to provide more bandwidth per user within the new collision domains formed.

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
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

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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
!
routing 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 R6 in the Branch3 office. What is causing the problem?

A. There is an area ID mismatch.
B. There is a PPP authentication issue; the username is not configured on R3 and R6.
C. There is an OSPF hello and dead interval mismatch.
D. The R3 router ID is configured on R6.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

The Lakeside Company has the internetwork in the exhibit. The administrator would like to reduce the size of the routing table on the Central router. Which partial routing table entry in the Central router represents a route summary that represents the LANs in Phoenix but no additional subnets?

A. 10.0.0.0/22 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.0.0.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1
B. 10.0.0.0/28 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.2.0.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1
C. 10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.2.2.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1
D. 10.0.0.0/22 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.4.0.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1
E. 10.0.0.0/28 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.4.4.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1
F. 10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.4.4.4 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1

Answer: D
NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

![Diagram of network configuration](image)

RTA is configured with a basic configuration. The link between the two routers is operational and no routing protocols are configured on either router. The line shown in the exhibit is then added to router RTA. Should interface Fa0/0 on router RTB shut down, what effect will the shutdown have on router RTA?

A. A route to 172.16.14.0/24 will remain in the RTA routing table.
B. A packet to host 172.16.14.225 will be dropped by router RTA.
C. Router RTA will send an ICMP packet to attempt to verify the route.
D. Because router RTB will send a poison reverse packet to router RTA, RTA will remove the route.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Static routes remain in the routing table even if the specified gateway becomes unavailable. If the specified gateway becomes unavailable, you need to remove the static route from the routing table if the specified interface goes down, and are reinstated when the interface comes back up. Therefore the static route will only be removed from the routing table if the S0/0 interface on RTA is shutdown.

Reference:

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 3)
When a router undergoes the exchange protocol within OSPF, in what order does it pass through each state?

A. exstart state > loading state > exchange state > full state
B. exstart state > exchange state > loading state > full state
C. exstart state > full state > loading state > exchange state
D. loading state > exchange state > full state > exstart state

Answer: B

Explanation:
OSPF states for adjacency formation are (in order) Down, Init, Attempt, 2-way, Exstart, Exchange, Loading and Full.

Reference:

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 3)
Which command is used to display the collection of OSPF link states?

A. show ip ospf link-state
B. show ip ospf lsa database
C. show ip ospf neighbors
D. show ip ospf database

Answer: D

Explanation:

Examples
The following is sample output from the show ip ospf database command when no arguments or keywords are used:

```
Router# show ip ospf database
OSPF Router with id(192.168.239.66) (Process ID 300)
```
NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 3)
A router is running three routing processes: RIP, OSPF, and EIGRP, each configured with default characteristics. Each process learns a route to the same remote network. If there are no static routes to the destination and none of the routes were redistributed, which route will be placed in the IP routing table?

A. the route learned through EIGRP  
B. the route learned through OSPF  
C. the route learned through RIP  
D. the route with the lowest metric  
E. all three routes with the router load balancing

Answer: A

Explanation:
Administrative distance is the feature that routers use in order to select the best path. Administrative distance defines the reliability of a routing protocol. Each routing protocol is prioritized in order of most to least reliable (believable) with the help of an administrative distance value. Lowest Administrative distance will be chosen first.

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Topic 4)
When you are troubleshooting an ACL issue on a router, which command can help you to verify which interfaces are affected by the ACL?

A. show ip access-lists  
B. show access-lists  
C. show interface  
D. show ip interface  
E. list ip interface

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 12
- (Topic 4)
Which two actions must you take to configure a PAgP EtherChannel between two switches, S1 and S2? (Choose two.)
NEW QUESTION 13
- (Topic 4)
What is the purpose of LCP?

A. to perform authentication
B. to negotiate control options
C. to encapsulate multiple protocols
D. to specify asynchronous versus synchronous

Answer: B

Explanation:
In order to be sufficiently versatile to be portable to a wide variety of environments, PPP provides a Link Control Protocol (LCP). The LCP is used to automatically agree upon the encapsulation format options, handle varying limits on sizes of packets, detect a looped-back link and other common misconfiguration errors, and terminate the link. Other optional facilities provided are authentication of the identity of its peer on the link, and determination when a link is functioning properly and when it is failing.
Reference: Link Control Protocol
http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1661.txt

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Topic 4)
Which identification number is valid for an extended ACL?

A. 1
B. 64
C. 99
D. 100
E. 299
F. 1099

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Topic 4)
Which device classes are used over serial links? (Choose two)

A. DCE
B. DTE
C. LCP
D. HDLC
E. PPP
F. LMI

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Topic 4)
Which type does a port become when it receives the best BPDU on a bridge?

A. the backup port
B. the root port
C. the designated port
D. the alternate port

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Topic 4)
At which layer of the OSI model does PPP perform?

A. Layer 2
B. Layer 3
C. Layer 4
D. Layer 5

Answer: A

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.
NEW QUESTION 18
- (Topic 4)
Which two options are primary responsibilities of the APIC-EM controller? (Choose two)

A. It automates network actions between different device types.
B. It provides robust asset management.
C. It tracks license usage and Cisco IOS versions.
D. It automates network actions between legacy equipment.
E. It makes network functions programmable.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 4)
Which two Cisco IOS commands, used in troubleshooting, can enable debug output to a remote location? (Choose two)

A. no logging console
B. logging host ip-address
C. terminal monitor
D. show logging | redirect flash:output.txt
E. snmp-server enable traps syslog

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Topic 6)
After the network has converged, what type of messaging, if any, occurs between R3 and R4?

A. No messages are exchanged.
B. Hellos are sent every 10 seconds.
C. The full database from each router is sent every 30 seconds.
D. The routing table from each router is sent every 60 seconds.

Answer: B

Explanation:
HELLO messages are used to maintain adjacent neighbors so even when the network is converged, hellos are still exchanged. On broadcast and point-to-point links, the default is 10 seconds, on NBMA the default is 30 seconds.
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