

200-105^{Q&As}

Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 2 (ICND2)

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QUESTION 1

After you configure a GRE tunnel between two networks, the tunnel comes up normally, but workstations on each side of the tunnel cannot communicate.

Which reason for the problem is most likely true?

- A. The tunnel source address is incorrect.
- B. The tunnel destination address is incorrect.
- C. The route between the networks is undefined.
- D. The IP MTU is incorrect.
- E. The distance configuration is missing.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Which command do you enter to enable local authentication for Multilink PPP on an interface?

- A. Router(config-if)# l2tp authentication
- B. Router(config)# username router password password1
- C. Router(config-if)# ppp chap password password1
- D. Router(config)#aaa authentication ppp default local

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

A network administrator must configure 200 switch ports to accept traffic from only the currently attached host devices. What would be the most efficient way to configure MAC-level security on all these ports?

- A. Visually verify the MAC addresses and then telnet to the switches to enter the switchport-port security mac-address command.
- B. Have end users e-mail their MAC addresses. Telnet to the switch to enter the switchport-port security mac-address command.
- C. Use the switchport port-security MAC address sticky command on all the switch ports that have end devices connected to them.
- D. Use show mac-address-table to determine the addresses that are associated with each port and then enter the commands on each switch for MAC address port-security.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

What is the effect of the switchport voice vlan 20 command?

- A. It assigns the interface to a voice VLAN
- B. It displays the voice VLAN configuration of the interface
- C. It configures priority tagging for voice traffic on VLAN 20
- D. It configures the interface as an access port

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Which two of these statements are true of IPv6 address representation? (Choose two.)

- A. There are four types of IPv6 addresses: unicast, multicast, anycast, and broadcast.
- B. A single interface may be assigned multiple IPv6 addresses of any type.
- C. Every IPv6 interface contains at least one loopback address.
- D. The first 64 bits represent the dynamically created interface ID.
- E. Leading zeros in an IPv6 16 bit hexadecimal field are mandatory.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 6

Which feature can validate address requests and filter out invalid messages?

- A. IP Source Guard
- B. port security
- C. DHCP snooping
- D. dynamic ARP inspection

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

Which two statements about MPLS are true? (Choose two.)

- A. it encapsulates all traffic in an ipv4 header

- B. it provides automatic authentication
- C. it uses labels to separate and forward customer traffic
- D. it can carry multiple protocols, including ipv4 and ipv6
- E. it tags customer traffic using 802.1q

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 8

Which two statements about VTP are true? (Choose two.)

- A. All switches must be configured with the same VTP domain name
- B. All switches must be configured to perform trunk negotiation.
- C. All switches must be configured with a unique VTP domain name
- D. The VTP server must have the highest revision number in the domain
- E. All switches must use the same VTP version.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 9

Which two tasks use OSPFv3 hello packets? (Choose two.)

- A. Beginning neighbor discovery
- B. Requesting topology changes
- C. Sharing link-state databases
- D. Acknowledging message receipt
- E. Performing DR election

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 10

Which two steps must you perform on each device that is configured for ipv4 routing before you implement OSPFv3? (Choose two.)

- A. configure an autonomous system number
- B. configure a loopback interface

- C. configure a router ID
- D. enable IPv6 on an interface
- E. enable IPv6 unicast routing

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 11

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the steps in the process of establishing an OSPFv3 neighbor relationship from the left onto the correct sequence on the right.

Select and Place:

An interface on each router is enabled for OSP Fv3	1
The network is converged	2
The routers attempt to identify a common configuration	3
The routers calculate the SPF	4
The routers send hello messages	5
The routers synchronize their databases	6

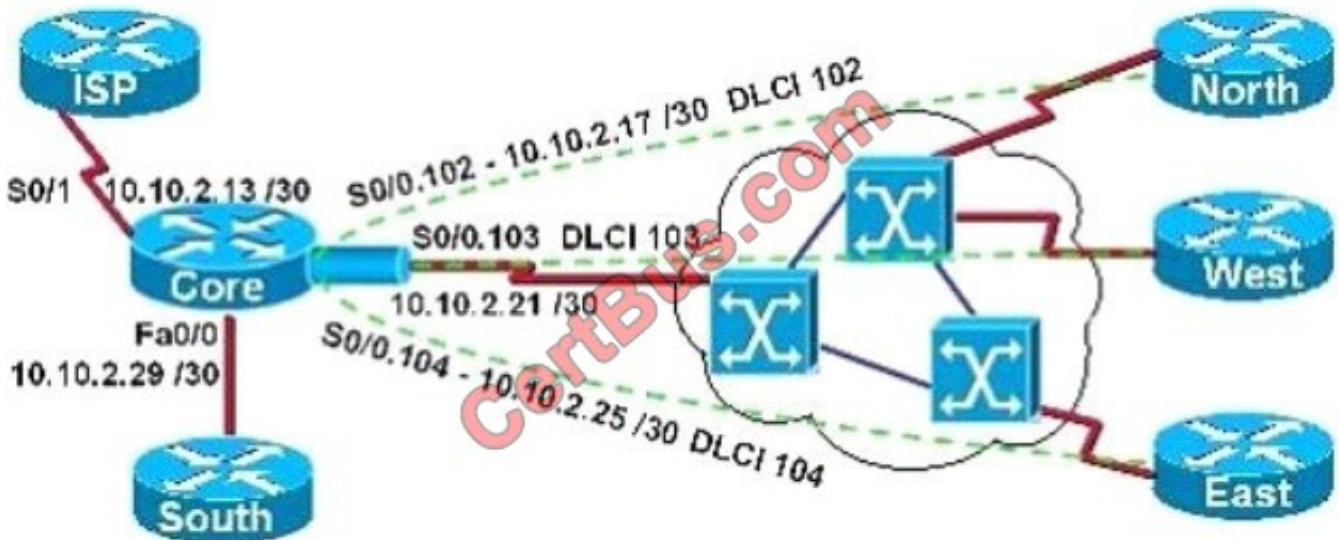
Correct Answer:

	An interface on each router is enabled for OSPF Fv3
	The routers send hello messages
	The routers attempt to identify a common configuration
	The routers calculate the SPF
	The routers synchronize their databases
	The network is converged

QUESTION 12

Refer to the exhibit. The network associate is configuring OSPF on the Core router. All the connections to the branches should be participating in OSPF. The link to the ISP should NOT participate in OSPF and should only be advertised as the default route.

What set of commands will properly configure the Core router?



- A. Core(config-router)# default-information originate
Core(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
Core(config-router)# exit
Core(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.2.14
- B. Core(config-router)# default-information originate
Core(config-router)# network 10.10.2.13 0.0.0.242 area 0
Core(config-router)# exit
Core(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.2.14
- C. Core(config-router)# default-information originate
Core(config-router)# network 10.10.2.16 0.0.0.15 area 0
Core(config-router)# exit
Core(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.2.14
- D. Core(config-router)# default-information originate
Core(config-router)# network 10.10.2.32 0.0.0.31 area 0
Core(config-router)# exit
Core(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.2.14

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: C

There are two ways to inject a default route into a normal area.1. If the ASBR already has the default route in its routing table, you can advertise the existing 0.0.0.0/0 into the OSPF domain with the default-information originate router configuration command.2. If the ASBR doesn't have a default route, you can add the keyword always to the default-information originate command (default-information originate always). This command will advertise a default route into the OSPF domain, regardless of whether it has a route to 0.0.0.0. Another benefit of adding always keyword is that it can add stability to the internetwork. For example, if the ASBR is learning a default route from another routing domain such as RIP and this route is flapping, then without the always keyword, each time the route flaps, the ASBR will send a new Type 5 LSA into the OSPF domain causing some instability inside the OSPF domain. With the always keyword, the ASBR will advertise the default inside the OSPF domain always, In the example shown here, only choice C is correct as the wildcard mask correctly specifies the 10.10.2.16 0.0.0.15 networks, which include all IP addresses in the 10.10.2.16

10.10.2.31 range. In this question we were told that the ISP link should NOT be configured for OSPF, making choice A incorrect.

Reference: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_configuration_example09186a00801ec9f0.shtml

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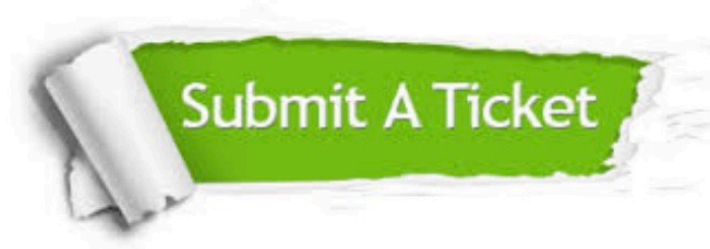
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