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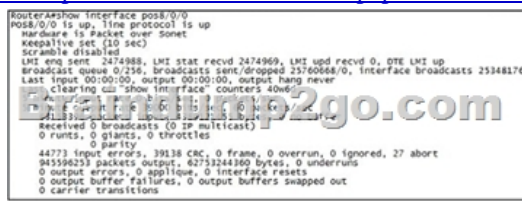
<https://1drv.ms/f/s!AvI7wzKf6QBjgR8N2yzsALYPi7P6> QUESTION 71 Which three of these statements regarding 802.1Q trunking are correct? (Choose three.) A. 802.1Q native VLAN frames are untagged by default. B. 802.1Q trunking ports can also be secure ports. C. 802.1Q trunks can use 10 Mb/s Ethernet interfaces. D. 802.1Q trunks require full-duplex, point-to-point connectivity. E. 802.1Q trunks should have native VLANs that are the same at both ends. Answer: ACE Explanation: To be the feasible successor, the Advertis

Distance (AD) of that route must be less than the Feasible Distance (FD) of the successor. From the output of the "show ip eigrp topology 10.0.0.5 255.255.255.255" we learn that the FD of the successor is 41152000. Now we will mention about the answers, in the "Composite metric is (.../...)" statement the first parameter is the FD while the second parameter is the AD of that route. So we need to find out which route has the second parameter (AD) less than 41152000 -> only answer B satisfies this requirement with an AD of 128256. CCNA Self-Study (ICND Exam): Extending Switched Networks with Virtual LANs

<http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=102157&seqNum=2> QUESTION 72 Which two options are valid WAN connectivity methods? (Choose two.) A. PPP B. WAPC. DSL D. L2TPv3 E. Ethernet Answer: ACE Explanation: Explanation:

On each WAN connection, data is encapsulated into frames before it crosses the WAN link. The following are typical WAN protocols: 1. High-level Data Link Control (HDLC): The Cisco default encapsulation type on point-to-point connections, dedicated links, and circuit-switched connections. 2. 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, including IP. 3. Frame-relay: A successor to X.25. This protocol is an industry-standard, switches data-link layer protocol that handles multiple virtual circuits

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wide\\_area\\_network](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wide_area_network)<http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=102157&seqNum=2> QUESTION 73 Refer to the exhibit. Which WAN protocol is being used?



```
Router#show interface pos8/0/0
pos8/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is Packet over Sonet
keepalive set (10 sec)
scramble disabled
LMI enq sent 2474988, LMI stat recvd 2474969, LMI upd recvd 0, DTE LMI up
broadcast queue 0/256, broadcasts sent/dropped 25760668/0, interface broadcasts 25348176
Last input 00:00:00, output 00:00:00, output hang never
clearing "show interface counters 40w60"
Type of service:
0 packets with priority bits set
0 packets with precedence bits set
0 packets with DSCP bits set
0 packets with ECN bits set
0 packets with CoS bits set
0 packets with ToS bits set
0 packets with ToD bits set
0 packets with ToF bits set
0 packets with ToC bits set
0 packets with ToB bits set
0 packets with ToA bits set
0 packets with ToS bits set
0 packets with ToD bits set
0 packets with ToF bits set
0 packets with ToC bits set
0 packets with ToB bits set
0 packets with ToA bits set
44773 input errors, 39138 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 27 abort
94598253 packets output, 627324890 bytes, 0 underruns
0 output errors, 0 applique, 0 interface resets
0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
0 carrier transitions
```

A. ATM B. HDLC C. Frame Relay D. PPP Answer: CE Explanation: "Show interface pos8/0/0" command showing LMI enq sent which show frame-relay encapsulation enabled on this interface . Cisco supports three different Local Management Interface (LMI) types for Frame Relay: Cisco, ANSI Annex D, and Q933-A Annex A

<http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=170741&seqNum=3> QUESTION 74 What occurs on a Frame Relay network when the CIR is exceeded? A. All TCP traffic is marked discard eligible. B. All UDP traffic is marked discard eligible and a BECN is sent. C. All TCP traffic is marked discard eligible and a BECN is sent. D. All traffic exceeding the CIR is marked discard eligible. Answer: DE Explanation: Committed information rate (CIR): The minimum guaranteed data transfer rate agreed to by the Frame Relay switch. Frames that are sent in excess of the CIR are marked as discard eligible (DE) which means they can be dropped if the congestion occurs within the Frame Relay network. Note: In the Frame Relay frame format, there is a bit called Discard eligible (DE) bit that is used to identify frames that are first to be dropped when the CIR is exceeded. QUESTION 75 What are two characteristics of Frame Relay point-to-point subinterfaces? (Choose two.) A. They create split-horizon issues. B. They require a unique subnet within a routing domain. C. They emulate leased lines. D. They are ideal for full-mesh topologies. E. They require the use of NBMA options when using OSPF. Answer: BC Explanation: <http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=170741&seqNum=5>

Configuring Frame Relay Subinterfaces On partially meshed Frame Relay networks, the problem of split horizon can be overcome by using Frame Relay subinterfaces. Frame Relay provides a mechanism to allow a physical interface to be partitioned into multiple virtual interfaces. In a similar way, using subinterfaces allows a partially meshed network to be divided into a number of smaller, fully meshed point-to-point networks. Generally, each point-to-point subnetwork is assigned a unique network address. This allows packets received on one physical interface to be sent out from the same physical interface, albeit forwarded on VCs in different subinterfaces. There are two types of subinterfaces supported by Cisco routers: point-to-point and multipoint subinterfaces.

QUESTION 76 Which two statements about using the CHAP authentication mechanism in a PPP link are true? (Choose two.) A.

CHAP uses a two-way handshake.B. CHAP uses a three-way handshake.C. CHAP authentication periodically occurs after link establishment.D. CHAP authentication passwords are sent in plaintext.E. CHAP authentication is performed only upon link establishment.F. CHAP has no protection from playback attacks. Answer: B

Explanation: Understanding and Configuring PPP CHAP Authentication [http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk713/tk507/technologies\\_tech\\_note09186a00800b4131.shtml](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk713/tk507/technologies_tech_note09186a00800b4131.shtml)

One-Way and Two-Way Authentication CHAP is defined as a one-way authentication method. However, you use CHAP in both directions to create a two-way authentication. Hence, with two-way CHAP, a separate three-way handshake is initiated by each side. In the Cisco CHAP implementation, by default, the called party must authenticate the calling party (unless authentication is completely turned off). Therefore, a one-way authentication initiated by the called party is the minimum possible authentication. However, the calling party can also verify the identity of the called party, and this results in a two-way authentication. One-way authentication is often required when you connect to non-Cisco devices. QUESTION 77 Which command allows you to verify the encapsulation type (CISCO or IETF) for a Frame Relay link? A. show frame-relay lmi B. show frame-relay map C. show frame-relay pvc D. show interfaces serial Answer: B

Explanation: map will show frame relay encapsulation (cisco or ietf)

[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) show frame-relay map" will show frame relay encapsulation type (CISCO or IETF)

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.
dli 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 (0xB1.0x2C10), and its name (DLCI177).
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 78 What is the purpose of Inverse ARP? A. to map a known IP address to a MAC address B. to map a known DLCI to a MAC address C. to map a known MAC address to an IP address D. to map a known DLCI to an IP address E. to map a known IP address to a SPID F. to map a known SPID to a MAC address Answer: D

Explanation: <http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=170741&seqNum=4> Frame-Relay (a Layer 2 protocol) uses Inverse-Arp to map a know Layer 2 Address (DLCI) to a unknow Layer 3 Address.

Dynamic Mapping Dynamic address mapping relies on the Frame Relay Inverse Address Resolution Protocol (Inverse ARP), defined by RFC 1293, to resolve a next hop network protocol address to a local DLCI value. The Frame Relay router sends out Inverse ARP requests on its Frame Relay PVC to discover the protocol address of the remote device connected to the Frame Relay network. The responses to the Inverse ARP requests are used to populate an address-to-DLCI mapping table on the Frame Relay router or access server. The router builds and maintains this address-to-DLCI mapping table, which contains all resolved Inverse ARP requests, including both dynamic and static mapping entries. When data needs to be transmitted to a remote destination address, the router performs a lookup on its routing table to determine whether a route to that destination address exists and the next hop address or directly connected interface to use in order to reach that destination. Subsequently, the router consults its address-to-DLCI mapping table for the local DLCI that corresponds to the next hop address. Finally, the router places the frames targeted to the remote destination on its identified outgoing local DLCI. On Cisco routers, dynamic Inverse ARP is enabled by default for all network layer protocols enabled on the physical interface. Packets are not sent out for network layer protocols that are not enabled on the physical interface. For example, no dynamic Inverse ARP resolution is performed for IPX if ipx routing is not enabled globally and there is no active IPX address assigned to the interface. Because dynamic Inverse ARP is enabled by default, no additional Cisco IOS command is required to enable it on an interface. Example 4-16 shows the output of the show frame-relay map privileged EXEC mode command. The address-to-DLCI mapping table displays useful information. The output of the command shows that the next hop address 172.16.1.2 is dynamically mapped to the local DLCI 102, broadcast is enabled on the interface, and the interface's status is currently active. NOTE After enabling Frame Relay on the interface, the Cisco router does not perform Inverse ARP until IP routing is enabled on the router. By default, IP routing is enabled on a Cisco router. If IP routing has been turned off, enable IP routing with the ip routing command in the global configuration mode. After IP routing is enabled, the router performs Inverse ARP and begins populating the address-to-DLCI mapping table with resolved entries.

QUESTION 79 Refer to the exhibit. A network associate has configured OSPF with the command: City(config-router)# network 192.168.12.64 0.0.0.63 area 0 After completing the configuration, the associate discovers that not all the interfaces are participating in OSPF. Which three of the interfaces shown in the exhibit will participate in OSPF according to this configuration statement? (Choose three.)

```
City#show ip interface brief
```

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
FastEthernet0/0	192.168.12.48	YES	manual	up	up
FastEthernet0/1	192.168.12.65	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0/0	unassigned	YES	set	up	up
Serial0/1.102	192.168.12.125	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0/1.103	192.168.12.129	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0/1.104	192.168.12.133	YES	manual	up	up

City#

A. FastEthernet0 /0B. FastEthernet0 /1C. Serial0/0D. Serial0/1.102E. Serial0/1.103F. Serial0/1.104 Answer: BCD  
 Explanation:The "network 192.168.12.64 0.0.0.63 equals to network 192.168.12.64/26. This network has: Increment: 64 (/26= 1111 1111.1111 1111.1111 1111.1100 0000)Network address:192.168.12.64Broadcast address: 192.168.12.127Therefore all interface in the range of this network will join OSPF - B C D are correct. QUESTION 80Refer 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, Serial0/1B. 10.0.0.0/28 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.2.0.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1C. 10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.2.2.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1D. 10.0.0.0/22 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.4.0.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1E. 10.0.0.0/28 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.4.4.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1F. 10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.4.4.4 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1 Answer: DExplanation:All the above networks can be summarized to 10.0.0.0 network but the question requires to "represent the LANs in Phoenix but no additional subnets" so we must summarized to 10.4.0.0 network. The Phoenix router has 4 subnets so we need to "move left" 2 bits of "/24-> /22 is the best choice - D is correct.

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