[Dec-2016-New100% Exam Pass-200-105 Questions and Answers PDF Free from Braindump2go[61-70

 2016/12 New Cisco 200-105: Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 2 (ICND2 v3.0) Exam Questions Updated Today! Free Instant Download 200-105 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 346q from Braindump2go.com Today! 100% Real Exam Questions! 100% Exam Pass Guaranteed! 1.|2016/12 New 200-105 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 346q Download: http://www.braindump2go.com/200-105.html2.|2016/12 New 200-105 Exam Questions & Answers: https://1drv.ms/f/s!AvI7wzKf6QBjgR8N2yzsALYPi7P6 QUESTION 61Which command is used to enable CHAP authentication, with PAP as the fallback method, on a serial interface? A.   Router(config-if)# ppp authentication chap fallback pppB.   Router(config-if)# ppp authentication chap papC.   Router(config-if)# authentication ppp chap fallback pppD.   Router(config-if)# authentication ppp chap pap Answer: BExplanation: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_2/security/configuration/guide/scfathen.html QUESTION 62What is the result of issuing the frame-relay map ip 192.168.1.2 202 broadcast command? A.   defines the destination IP address that is used in all broadcast packets on DCLI 202B.   defines the source IP address that is used in all broadcast packets on DCLI 202C.   defines the DLCI on which packets from the 192.168.1.2 IP address are receivedD.   defines the DLCI that is used for all packets that are sent to the 192.168.1.2 IP address Answer: DExplanation:frame-relay map ip 192.168.1.2 202 command statically defines a mapping between a network layer address and a DLCI. The broadcast option allows multicast and broadcast packets to flow across the link.The command frame-relay map ip 192.168.1.2 202 broadcast means to mapping the distal IP 192.168.1.2 202 to the local DLCI . When the "broadcast" keyword is included, it turns Frame Relay network as a broadcast network, which can forward broadcasts. http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/wan/command/reference/wan_f2.html#wp1012264

 QUESTION 63Which Layer 2 protocol encapsulation type supports synchronous and asynchronous circuits and has built-in security mechanisms? A.   HDLCB.   PPPC.   X.25D.   Frame Relay Answer: BExplanation:High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC) - HDLC is the default encapsulation type on point-to-point, dedicated links, and circuit-switched connections. It is used typically when communicating between two Cisco devices. It is a bit-oriented synchronous data link layer protocol.Point-to-Point Protocol (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, such as IP, and IPX. PPP also has built in security mechanisms such as PAP and CHAP X.25/Link Access Procedure, Balanced (LAPB) - ITU-T standard that defines how connections between DTE and DCE are maintained for remote terminal access and computer communications in public data networks. X.25 specifies LAPB, a data line layer protocol. X.25 is a predecessor to Frame Relay.Frame Relay - Industry standard, switched data link layer protocol that handles multiple virtual circuits. It is a next-generation to X.25 that is streamlined to eliminate some of the time-consuming processes (such as error correction and flow control) that were employed in X.25.


 QUESTION 64Which encapsulation type is a Frame Relay encapsulation type that is supported by Cisco routers? A.   IETFB.   ANSI Annex DC.   Q9333-A Annex AD.   HDLC Answer: AExplanation:Cisco supports two Frame Relay encapsulation types: the Cisco encapsulation and the IETF Frame Relay encapsulation, which is in conformance with RFC 1490 and RFC 2427. The former is often used to connect two Cisco routers while the latter is used to connect a Cisco router to a non-Cisco router. You can test with

your Cisco router when typing the command Router(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay ? on a WAN link. Note: Three LMI options are supported by Cisco routers are ansi, Cisco, and Q933a. They represent the ANSI Annex D, Cisco, and ITU Q933-A (Annex A) LMI types, respectively.HDLC is a WAN protocol same as Frame-Relay and PPP so it is not a Frame Relay encapsulation type. QUESTION 65The internetwork infrastructure of company XYZ consists of a single OSPF area as shown in the graphic. There is concern that a lack of router resources is impeding internetwork performance. As part of examining the router resources, the OSPF DRs need to be known. All the router OSPF priorities are at the default and the router IDs are shown with each router. Which routers are likely to have been elected as DR? (Choose two.) A.   Corp-1B.   Corp-2C.   Corp-3D.   Corp-4E.   Branch-1F.   Branch-2 Answer: DFExplanation:There are 2 segments on the topology above which are separated by Corp-3 router.Each segment will have a DR so we have 2 DRs.To select which router will become DR they will compare their router-IDs. The router with highest (best) router-ID will become DR. The router-ID is chosen in the order below:The highest IP address assigned to a loopback (logical) interface. If a loopback interface is not defined, the highest IP address of all active router's physical interfaces will be chosen.In this question, the IP addresses of loopback interfaces are not mentioned so we will consider IP addresses of all active router's physical interfaces. Router Corp-4 (10.1.40.40) & Branch-2 (10.2.20.20) have highest "active" IP addresses so they will become DRs. QUESTION 66A network administrator needs to configure a serial link between the main office and a remote location. The router at the remote office is a non-Cisco router. How should the network administrator configure the serial interface of the main office router to make the connection? A.   Main(config)# interface serial 0/0Main(config-if)# ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.252 Main(config-if)# no shutB.   Main(config)# interface serial 0/0Main(config-if)# ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.252 Main(config-if)# encapsulation pppMain(config-if)# no shutC.   Main(config)# interface serial 0/0Main(config-if)# ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.252 Main(config-if)# encapsulation frame-relayMain(config-if)# authentication chapMain(config-if)# no shutD.   Main(config)# interface serial 0/0Main(config-if)#ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.252Main(config-if)#encapsulation ietfMain(config-if)# no shut Answer: BExplanation:Cisco High-Level Data Link Controller (HDLC) is the Cisco proprietary protocol for sending data over synchronous serial links using HDLC. So HDLC runs only in Cisco router. PPP is not proprietary protocol it's a open source every cisco router and non-cisco router understand the PPP protocol.So we need to configure the PPP protocol if connection is between cisco and non-cisco router. QUESTION 67Which PPP subprotocol negotiates authentication options? A.   NCPB.   ISDNC.   SLIP D.   LCPE.   DLCI Answer: DExplanation:A protocol that establishes, configures, and tests data link connections used by the PPP Link Control Protocol offers PPP encapsulation different options, including the following:Authentication - options includes PAP and CHAPCompression - Data compression increases the throughput on a network link, by reducing the amount of data that must be transmitted. Error Detection -Quality and Magic numbers are used by PPP to ensure a reliable, loop-free data link.Multilink - Supported in IOS 11.1 and later, multilink is supported on PPP links between Cisco routers. This splits the load for PPP over two or more parallel circuits and is called a bundle. QUESTION 68Refer to the exhibit. Assuming that the entire network topology is shown, what is the operational status of the interfaces of R2 as indicated by the command output shown?
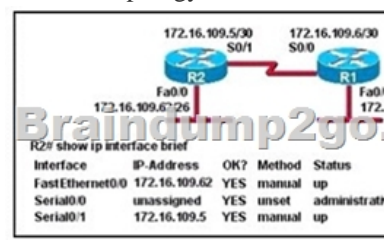
  A.   One interface has a problem.B.   Two interfaces have problems.C.   The interfaces are functioning correctly.D.   The operational status of the interfaces cannot be determined from the output shown. Answer: CExplanation:R2 has setup with two interface s0/1 and fa0/0 and both are interfaces configured with IP address and up. "show ip interface brief" showing the status of R2 interfaces. QUESTION 69Which two statements describe the process identifier that is used in the command to configure OSPF on a router? (Choose two.)Router(config)# router ospf 1 A.   All OSPF routers in an area must have the same process ID.B.   Only one process number can be used on the same router.C.   Different process identifiers can be used to run multiple OSPF processesD. The process number can be any number from 1 to 65,535.E.   Hello packets are sent to each neighbor to determine the processor identifier. Answer: CDExplanation:we all know that The areas can be any number from 0 to 4.2 billion and 1 to 65,535 for the Process ID.The process ID is the ID of the OSPF process to which the interface belongs. The process ID is local to the router, and two OSPF neighboring routers can have different OSPF process IDs. (This is not true of Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol [EIGRP], in which the routers need to be in the same autonomous system). Cisco IOS Software can run multiple OSPF

processes on the same router, and the process ID merely distinguishes one process from the another. The process ID should be a positive integer. QUESTION 70Refer to the exhibit. Given the output from the show ip eigrp topology command, which router is the feasible successor?

```
ter#show_ip_eigrp topology 10.0.0.5 255.255.255.255
D-JIR p ge for ry ff i :  .. 2 ntr : Passive query
origin flag is 1, 1 Successor(s), FD is 41152000
```

A.
```
10.1.0.3 (Serial0), from 10.1.0.3, Send flag is 0x0
    Composite metric is (46866176/46354176), Route is Internal
    Vector metric:
        Minimum bandwidth is 56 Kbit
        T a e  e  f  t 4  00 i l fo se or fs
        Reliability is 255/255
        Load is 1/255
        Minimum MTU is 1500
        Hop count is 2
```

B.
```
10.0.0.2 (Serial0.1), from 10.0.0.2, Send flag is 0x0
    Composite metric is (53973248/128256), Route is Internal
    Vector metric:
        Minimum bandwidth is 48 Kbit
        T a  e  f  t 5  00 i l fo se or fs
        Reliability is 255/255
        Load is 1/255
        Minimum MTU is 1500
        Hop count is 1
```

C.
```
10.1.0.1 (Serial0), from 10.1.0.1, Send flag is 0x0
    Composite metric is (46152000/41640000), Route is Internal
    Vector metric:
        Minimum bandwidth is 64 Kbit
        T a e  e  f  t 5  00 i l fo se or fs
        Reliability is 255/255
        Load is 1/255
        Minimum MTU is 1500
        Hop count is 2
```

D.
```
10.1.1.1 (Serial0.1), from 10.1.1.1, Send flag is 0x0
    Composite metric is (46763776/46251776), Route is External
    Vector metric:
        Minimum bandwidth is 56 Kbit
        T a e  e  f  t 4  00 i l fo se or fs
        Reliability is 255/255
        Load is 1/255
        Minimum MTU is 1500
        Hop count is 2
```

Answer: BExplanation:http://networklessons.com/eigrp/eigrp-neighbor-and-topology-table-explained/To be the feasible successor, the Advertised 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.   !!!RECOMMEND!!!   1.|2016/12 New 200-105 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 346q Download: http://www.braindump2go.com/200-105.html2.|2016/12 New 200-105 Study Guide: YouTube Video: [YouTube.com/watch?v=MPVtnwlwW3E](#)