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<https://1drv.ms/f/s!AvI7wzKf6QBjgR8N2yzaALYPi7P6> QUESTION 81 What information does a router running a link-state protocol use to build and maintain its topological database? (Choose two.) A. hello packets B. SAP messages sent by other routers C. LSAs from other routers D. beacons received on point-to-point links E. routing tables received from other link-state routers F. TTL packets from designated routers Answer: ACE Explanation:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_white_paper09186a0080094e9e.shtml QUESTION 82 Which commands are required to properly configure a router to run OSPF and to add network 192.168.16.0/24 to OSPF area 0? (Choose two.) A.

Router(config)# router ospf 0 B. Router(config)# router ospf 1 C. Router(config)# router ospf area 0 D. Router(config-router)# network 192.168.16.0 0.0.0.255 0 E. Router(config-router)# network 192.168.16.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 F. Router(config-router)# network 192.168.16.0 255.255.255.0 area 0 Answer: BE Explanation:

In the router ospf command, the ranges from 1 to 65535 so 0 is an invalid number - B is correct but A is not correct. To configure OSPF, we need a wildcard in the "network" statement, not a subnet mask. We also need to assign an area to this process - E is correct. QUESTION 83 Which type of EIGRP route entry describes a feasible successor? A. a backup route, stored in the routing table B. a primary route, stored in the routing table C. a backup route, stored in the topology table D. a primary route, stored in the topology table Answer: CE Explanation:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a0080093f07.shtml Feasible Successors A destination entry is moved from the topology table to the routing table when there is a feasible successor. All minimum cost paths to the destination form a set. From this set, the neighbors that have an advertised metric less than the current routing table metric are considered feasible successors. Feasible successors are viewed by a router as neighbors that are downstream with respect to the destination. These neighbors and the associated metrics are placed in the forwarding table. When a neighbor changes the metric it has been advertising or a topology change occurs in the network, the set of feasible successors may have to be re-evaluated. However, this is not categorized as a route recomputation. Feasible successor is a route whose Advertised Distance (AD) is less than the Feasible Distance (FD) of the current best path. A feasible successor is a backup route, which is not stored in the routing table but, stored in the topology table. QUESTION 84 Drag and Drop Question Drag each description on the left to the appropriate term on the right. Not all the descriptions are used.

Drag each description on the left to the appropriate term on the right. Not all the descriptions are used.

- prevents invalid updates from looping the internetwork indefinitely
- causes a routing protocol to advertise an infinite metric for a failed route
- prevents information about a route from being sent in the direction from which the route was learned
- prevents, via the use of logical subdivisions, routing updates from propagating the internetwork
- decreases convergence time by immediately sending route information in response to a topology change
- prevents a router from improperly relearning a route from a regular routing update

holdown timer
split horizon
route poisoning
triggered update
poison reverse

Answer:

Drag each description on the left to the appropriate term on the right. Not all the descriptions are used.

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Explanation: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_white_paper09186a0080094e9e.shtml

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_2/iproute/command/reference/1rfospf.html QUESTION 85 Drag and Drop Question Drag the term on the left to its definition on the right (Not all options are used.)

Drag the term on the left to its definition on the right. (Not all options are used.)

holdown timer
poison reverse
LSA
split horizon

A router learns from its neighbor that a route is down, and the router sends an update back to the neighbor with an infinite metric to that route.
The packets flooded when a topology change occurs, causing network routers to update their topological databases and recalculate routes.
For a given period, this causes the router to ignore any updates with poorer metrics to a lost network.

Answer:



Explanation:Poison reverse: A router learns from its neighbor that a route is down and the router sends an update back to the neighbor with an infinite metric to that routeLSA: The packets flooded when a topology change occurs, causing network routers to update their topological databases and recalculate routesSplit horizon: This prevents sending information about a route back out the same interface that originally learned about the route holddown timer: For a given period, this causes the router to ignore any updates with poorer metrics to a lost network QUESTION 86Drag and Drop QuestionDrat the description on the left to the routing protocol on the right. (Not all options are used.)



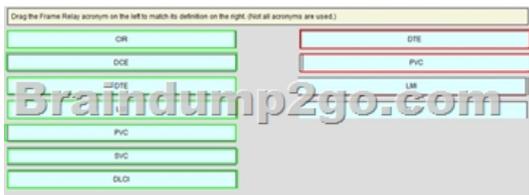
Answer:



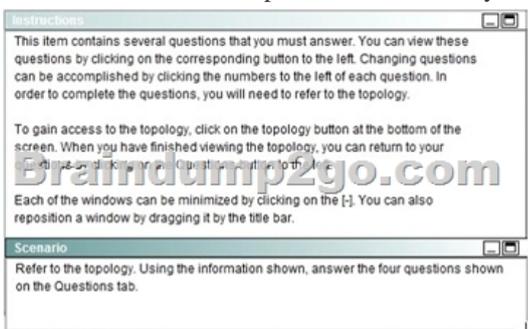
QUESTION 87Drag and Drop QuestionDrat the Frame Relay acronym on the left to match its definition on the right. (Not all acronyms are used)

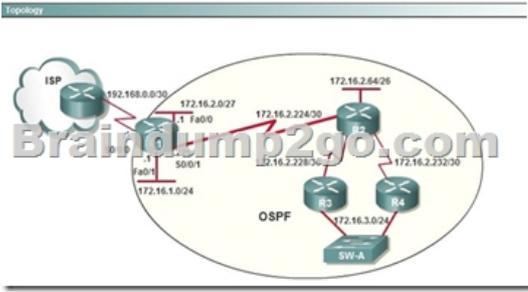


Answer:



Explanation:Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) is a Cisco proprietary routing protocol, so it is vendor-specific. By default, EIGRP internal routes have an administrative distance value of 90. OSPF uses cost as its metric. By default, the cost of an interface is calculated based on bandwidth with the formula $cost = \frac{100000000}{bandwidth}$ (in bps). OSPF elects a DR on each broadcast and nonbroadcast multiaccess networks (like Ethernet and Frame Relay environments, respectively). It doesn't elect a DR on point-to-point link (like a serial WAN). QUESTION 88Hotspot QuestionOSPF is configured using default classful addressing. With all routers and interfaces operational, how many networks will be in the routing table of R1 that are indicated to be learned by OSPF?





A. 2B. 3C. 4D. 5E. 6F. 7 Answer: C Explanation: It already knows about its directly connected ones, only those not directly connected are "Learned by OSPF". OSPF as a link state routing protocol (deals with LSAs rather than routes) does not auto summarize (doesn't support "auto-summary"). So learned route by OSPF are followed 172.16.2.64/26 172.16.2.228/30 172.16.2.232/30 172.16.3.0/24 QUESTION 89 Hotspot Question

Instructions

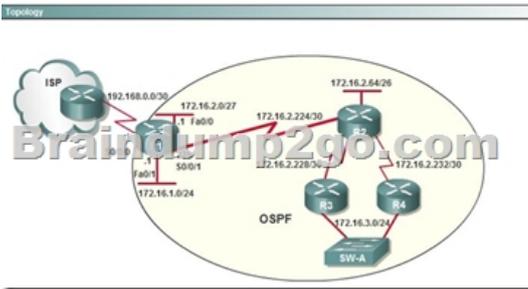
This item contains several questions that you must answer. You can view these questions by clicking on the corresponding button to the left. Changing questions can be accomplished by clicking the numbers to the left of each question. In order to complete the questions, you will need to refer to the topology.

To gain access to the topology, click on the topology button at the bottom of the screen. When you have finished viewing the topology, you can return to your current question by clicking on the question number to the left.

Each of the windows can be minimized by clicking on the [-]. You can also reposition a window by dragging it by the title bar.

Scenario

Refer to the topology. Using the information shown, answer the four questions shown on the Questions tab.



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. QUESTION 90 Hotspot Question

Instructions

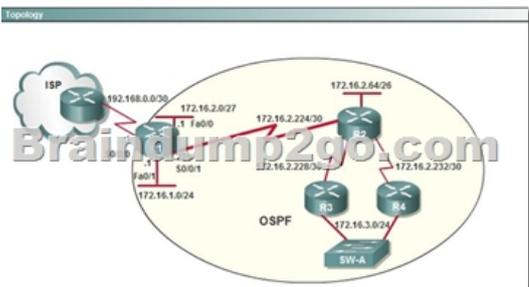
This item contains several questions that you must answer. You can view these questions by clicking on the corresponding button to the left. Changing questions can be accomplished by clicking the numbers to the left of each question. In order to complete the questions, you will need to refer to the topology.

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Each of the windows can be minimized by clicking on the [-]. You can also reposition a window by dragging it by the title bar.

Scenario

Refer to the topology. Using the information shown, answer the four questions shown on the Questions tab.



To allow or prevent load balancing to network 172.16.3.0/24, which of the following commands could be used in R2? (Choose two.)
A. R2(config-if)#clock rate
B. R2(config-if)#bandwidth
C. R2(config-if)#ip ospf cost
D. R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority
E. R2(config-router)#distance ospf

Answer: BC
Explanation: OSPF Cost
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_white_paper09186a0080094e9e.shtml#t6
The cost (also called metric) of an interface in OSPF is an indication of the overhead required to send packets across a certain interface. The cost of an interface is inversely proportional to the bandwidth of that interface. A higher bandwidth indicates a lower cost. There is more overhead (higher cost) and time delays involved in crossing a 56k serial line than crossing a 10M ethernet line. The formula used to calculate the cost is: $\text{cost} = \frac{10000000}{\text{bandwidth in bps}}$
For example, it will cost $\frac{10^8}{10^7} = 10$ to cross a 10M Ethernet line and will cost $\frac{10^8}{1544000} = 64$ to cross a T1 line. By default, the cost of an interface is calculated based on the bandwidth; you can force the cost of an interface with the `ip ospf cost <value>` interface subconfiguration mode command. !!!RECOMMEND!!!
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