# 200-101 Q&As

Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 2 (ICND2)

## Pass Cisco 200-101 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

**https://www.passapply.com/200-101.html**

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Cisco Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

**QUESTION 1**

At which layer of the OSI model does PPP perform?

A. Layer 2

B. Layer 3

C. Layer 4

D. Layer 5

Correct Answer: A

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 (using ECP, RFC 1968), and compression. encryption

**QUESTION 2**

What does the frame-relay interface-dlci command configure?

A. local DLCI on the subinterface

B. remote DLCI on the main interface

C. remote DCLI on the subinterface

D. local DLCI on the main interface

Correct Answer: A

Frame Relay for ICND Exam

http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=100603andseqNum=3

To assign a data-link connection identifier (DLCI) to a specified Frame Relay subinterface on the router or access server, or to assign a specific permanent virtual circuit (PVC) to a DLCI, or to apply a virtual template configuration for a PPP

session, use the frame-relay interface-dlci interface configuration command Example 4-23 Example of frame-relay interface-dlci Command and the Output of show frame- relay map

R4(config)#interface s1/2.403 point-to-point

R4(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci ?

Define a switched or locally terminated DLCI R4(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 403 ? cisco Use CISCO Encapsulation

ietf Use RFC1490/RFC2427 Encapsulation

ppp Use RFC1973 Encapsulation to support PPP over FR protocol Optional protocol information for remote end

R4#show frame-relay map

Serial1/2.403 (up): point-to-point dlci, dlci 403(0xC9,0x3090), broadcast status defined, active R4#

**QUESTION 3**

What are the two default metrics used by EIGRP for route selection? (Choose two.)

A. Bandwidth

B. Delay

C. Reliability

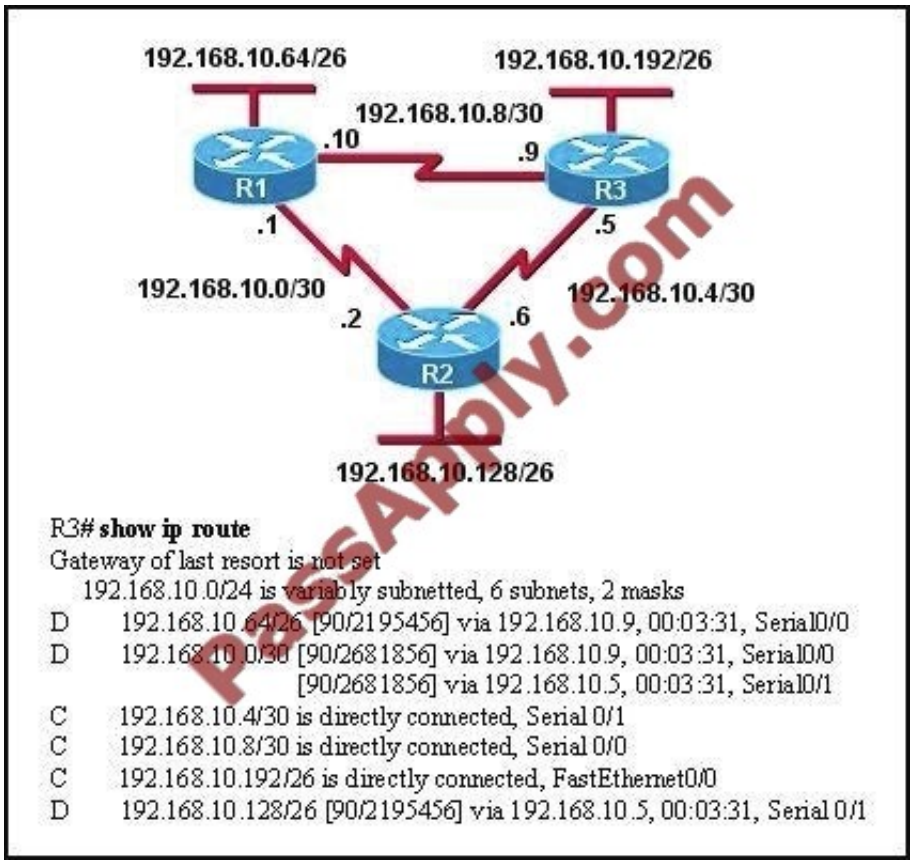
D. Load

E. MTU

Correct Answer: AB

**QUESTION 4**

Refer to the exhibit.



Based on the exhibited routing table, how will packets from a host within the 192.168.10.192/26 LAN be forwarded to 192.168.10.1?

A. The router will forward packets from R3 to R2 to R1.

B. The router will forward packets from R3 to R1 to R2.

C. The router will forward packets from R3 to R2 to R1 AND from R3 to R1.

D. The router will forward packets from R3 to R1.

Correct Answer: C

From the routing table we learn that network 192.168.10.0/30 is learned via 2 equal- cost paths (192.168.10.9 and192.168.10.5) - traffic to this network will be load- balanced.

**QUESTION 5**

The network administrator has been asked to give reasons for moving from IPv4 to IPv6. What are two valid reasons for adopting IPv6 over IPv4? (Choose two.)

A. no broadcast

B. change of source address in the IPv6 header

C. change of destination address in the IPv6 header

D. Telnet access does not require a password

E. autoconfig

F. NAT

Correct Answer: AE

Six Benefits Of IPv6 http://www.networkcomputing.com/ipv6/six-benefits-of-ipv6/230500009

With IPv6, everything from appliances to automobiles can be interconnected. But an increased number of IT addresses isn\\'t the only advantage of IPv6 over IPv4. In honor of World IPv6 Day, here are six more good reasons to make sure your hardware, software, and services support IPv6. More Efficient Routing IPv6 reduces the size of routing tables and makes routing more efficient and hierarchical. IPv6 allows ISPs to aggregate the prefixes of their customers\\' networks into a single prefix and announce this one prefix to the IPv6 Internet. In addition, in IPv6 networks, fragmentation is handled by the source device, rather than the router, using a protocol for discovery of the path\\'s maximum transmission unit (MTU).

More Efficient Packet Processing IPv6\\'s simplified packet header makes packet processing more efficient. Compared with IPv4, IPv6 contains no IP-level checksum, so the checksum does not need to be recalculated at every router hop. Getting rid of the IPlevel checksum was possible because most link-layer technologies already contain checksum and error-control capabilities. In addition, most transport layers, which handle end-to-end connectivity, have a checksum that enables error detection. Directed Data Flows IPv6 supports multicast rather than broadcast. Multicast allows bandwidth-intensive packet flows (like multimedia streams) to be sent to multiple destinations simultaneously, saving network bandwidth. Disinterested hosts no longer must process broadcast packets. In addition, the IPv6 header has a new field, named Flow Label, that can identify packets belonging to the same flow. Simplified Network Configuration Address auto-configuration (address assignment) is built in to IPv6. A router will send the prefix of the local link in its router advertisements. A host can generate its own IP address by appending its link-layer (MAC) address, converted into

Extended Universal Identifier (EUI) 64-bit format, to the 64 bits of the local link prefix.

Support For New Services By eliminating Network Address Translation (NAT), true end-to-end connectivity at the IP layer is restored, enabling new and valuable services. Peer-to-peer networks are easier to create and maintain, and services such as VoIP and Quality of Service (QoS) become more robust. Security IPSec, which provides confidentiality, authentication and data integrity, is baked into in IPv6. Because of their potential to carry malware, IPv4 ICMP packets are often blocked by corporate firewalls, but ICMPv6, the implementation of the Internet Control Message Protocol for IPv6, may be permitted because IPSec can be applied to the ICMPv6 packets.