200-101^Q&As

Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 2 (ICND2)

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QUESTION 1

The output of the show frame-relay pvc command shows "PVC STATUS = INACTIVE". What does this mean?

A. The PVC is configured correctly and is operating normally, but no data packets have been detected for more than five minutes.

B. The PVC is configured correctly, is operating normally, and is no longer actively seeking the address of the remote router.

C. The PVC is configured correctly, is operating normally, and is waiting for interesting traffic to trigger a call to the remote router.

D. The PVC is configured correctly on the local switch, but there is a problem on the remote end of the PVC.

E. The PVC is not configured on the local switch.

Correct Answer: D

The PVC STATUS displays the status of the PVC. The DCE device creates and sends the report to the DTE devices. There are 4 statuses:

ACTIVE: the PVC is operational and can transmit data INACTIVE: the connection from the local router to the switch is working, but the connection to the remote router is not available DELETED: the PVC is not present and no LMI information is being received from the Frame Relay switch STATIC: the Local Management Interface (LMI) mechanism on the interface is disabled (by using the "no keepalive" command). This status is rarely seen.

QUESTION 2

Which statement is true, as relates to classful or classless routing?

A. Classful routing protocols send the subnet mask in routing updates.

B. RIPv1 and OSPF are classless routing protocols.

C. Automatic summarization at classful boundaries can cause problems on discontiguous subnets.

D. EIGRP and OSPF are classful routing protocols and summarize routes by default.

Correct Answer: C

http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=174107andseqNum=3 RIPv1, RIPv2, IGRP, and EIGRP all auto-summarize classful boundaries by default (OSPF does not).To make discontiguous networks work, meaning you don\\'t want classful boundries to summarize, you need to turn off auto-summary.

QUESTION 3

What is one benefit of PVST+?

A. PVST+ supports Layer 3 load balancing without loops.

B. PVST+ reduces the CPU cycles for all the switches in the network.

C. PVST+ allows the root switch location to be optimized per VLAN.

D. PVST+ automatically selects the root bridge location, to provide optimized bandwidth usage.

Correct Answer: C

Per VLAN Spanning Tree (PVST) Introduction
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk621/tk846/tsd_technology_support_sub-protocol_home.html

Per VLAN Spanning Tree (PVST) maintains a spanning tree instance for each VLAN configured in the network. This means a switch can be the root bridge of a VLAN while another switch can be the root bridge of other VLANs in a common topology. For example, Switch 1 can be the root bridge for Voice data while Switch 2 can be the root bridge for Video data. If designed correctly, it can optimize the network traffic.

http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=102157andseqNum=4
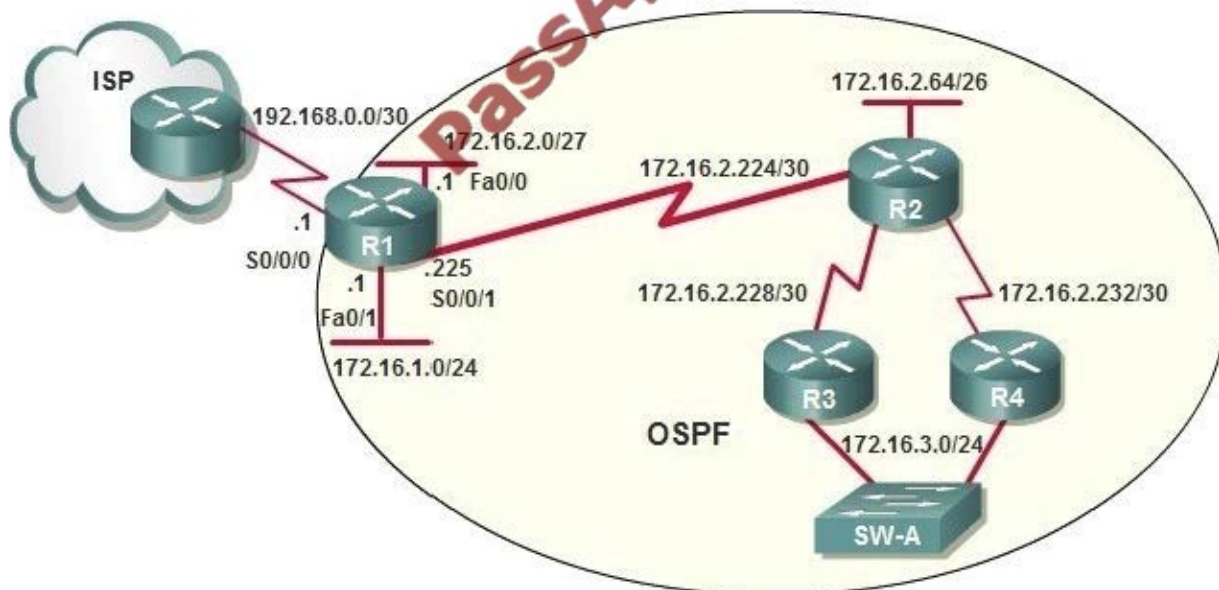
QUESTION 4

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 questions by clicking on the Questions button 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.

Topology

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

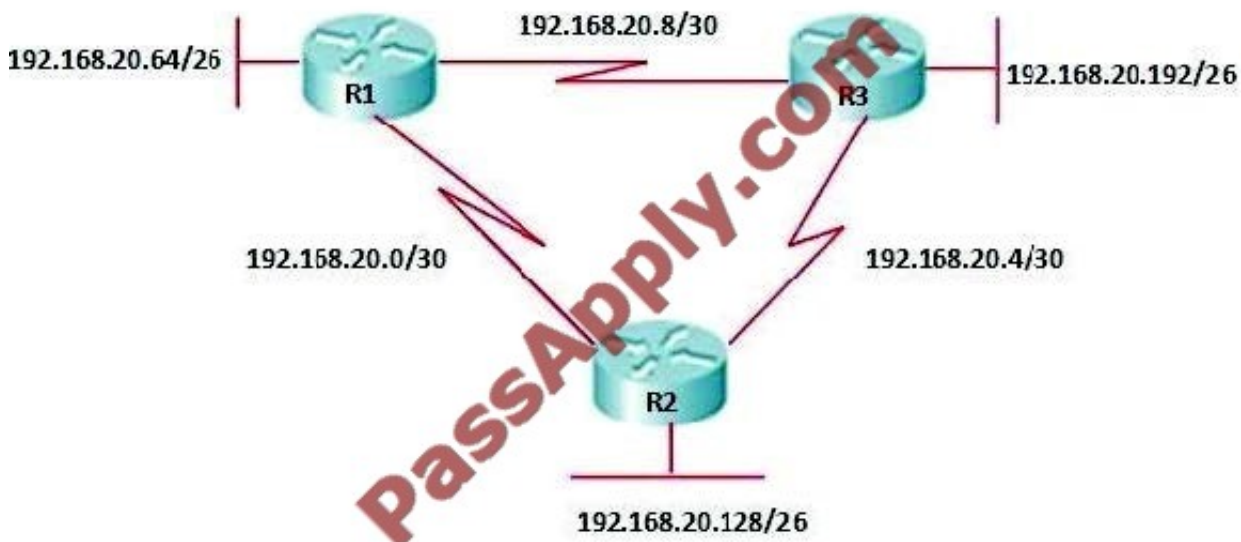D. R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority

E. R2(config-router)#distance ospf

Correct Answer: BC

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: cost= 10000 0000/bandwith in bps For example, it will cost 10 EXP8/10 EXP7 = 10 to cross a 10M Ethernet line and will cost 10 EXP8/1544000 =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 interface subconfiguration mode command.

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.

The company uses EIGRP as the routing protocol. What path will packets take from a host on 192.168.10.192/26 network to a host on the LAN attached to router R1?

R3# show ip route Gateway of last resort is not set 192 168.20.0/24 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks D 192.168.20.64/26 [90/2195456] via 192.168.20.9, 00:03:31, Serial0/0 D 192.168.20.0/30 [90/2681856] via 192.168.20.9, 00:03:31, Serial0/0 C 192.168.20.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1 C 192.168.20.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0 C 192.168.20.192/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0 D 192.168.20.128/26 [90/2195456] via 192.168.20.5,00:03:31, Serial0/1

A. The path of the packets will be R3 to R2 to R1

B. The path of the packets will be R3 to R1 to R2

C. The path of the packets will be both R3 to R2 to R1 and R3 to R1

D. The path of the packets will be R3 to R1

Correct Answer: D

http://www.orbitco-ccna-pastquestions.com/CCNA---EIGRP-Common-Question.php Looking at the output display above, the LAN attached to router R1 belongs to 192.168.20.64/26 subnet and learned this network via 192.168.20.9 which will be an IP address in 192.168.20.8/30 sub-network. This means that packets destined for 192.168.20.64 will be routed from R3 to R1.

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