

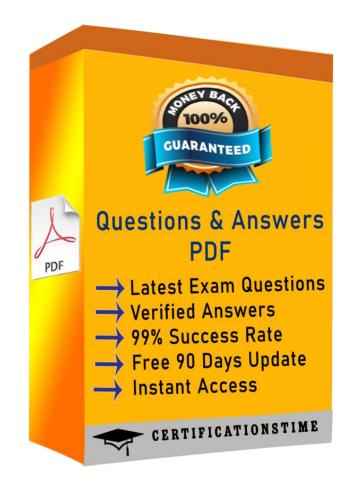
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Exam Questions 200-105

ICND2 Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 2 (ICND2 v3.0) <u>https://certificationstime.com/</u>



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QUESTION 1

- . Which feature does PPP use to encapsulate multiple protocols?
- A. NCP
- B. LCP
- C. IPCP
- D. IPXP

Answer: A

Explanation:

PPP permits multiple network layer protocols to operate on the same communication link. For every network layer protocol used, a separate Network Control Protocol (NCP) is provided in order to encapsulate and negotiate options for the multiple network layer protocols. It negotiates network-layer information, e.g. network address or compression options, after the connection has been established

QUESTION 2

Which feature facilitates the tagging of frames on a specific VLAN?

A. Routing

- B. hairpinning
- C. switching
- D. encapsulation

Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

Which two statements are true about interVLAN routing in the topology that is shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. Host E and host F use the same IP gateway address.
- B. Router1 and Switch2 should be connected via a crossover cable.
- C. Router1 will not play a role in communications between host A and host D.
- D. The FastEthernet 0/0 interface on Router1 must be configured with subinterfaces.
- E. Router1 needs more LAN interfaces to accommodate the VLANs that are shown in the exhibit.

F. The FastEthernet 0/0 interface on Router1 and the FastEthernet 0/1 interface on Switch2 trunk ports must be configured using the same encapsulation type.

Answer: D,F

Explanation: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk815/technologies_configuration_example09186a 00800949fd.shtml

QUESTION 4

A router receives information about network 192.168.10.0/24 from multiple sources. What will the router consider the most reliable information about the path to that network?

A. an OSPF update for network 192.168.0.0/16

B. a static route to network 192.168.10.0/24

C. a static route to network 192.168.10.0/24 with a local serial interface configured as the next hop

D. a RIP update for network 192.168.10.0/24

E. a directly connected interface with an address of 192.168.10.254/24

F. a default route with a next hop address of 192.168.10.1

Answer: E

Explanation:

What Is Administrative Distance? http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a0080094195.shtml Select the Best Path

Administrative distance is the first criterion that a router uses to determine which routing protocol to use if two protocols provide route information for the same destination. Administrative distance is a measure of the trustworthiness of the source of the routing information. Administrative distance, and is not advertised in routing updates.

Note: The smaller the administrative distance value, the more reliable the protocol. For example, if a router receives a route to a certain network from both Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) (default administrative distance - 110) and Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (IGRP) (default administrative distance - 100), the router chooses IGRP because IGRP is more reliable. This means the router adds the IGRP version of the route to the routing table.

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QUESTION 5

Which statement about DTP is true?A. It uses the native VLAN.B. It negotiates a trunk link after VTP has been configured.C. It uses desirable mode by default.D. It sends data on VLAN 1.Answer: A

QUESTION 6

Which feature can you use to restrict SNMP queries to a specific OID tree?

- A. a server group
- B. a view record
- C. a community
- D. an access group
- Answer: C

Explanation: The Setup SNMP view command can block the user with only access to limited Management Information Base (MIB). By default, there is no SNMP view entry exists. This command is configured at the global configuration mode and first introduced in Cisco IOS Software version 10.3. It works similar to access-list in that if you have any SNMP View on certain MIB trees, every other tree is denied inexplicably. However, the sequence is not important and it goes through the entire list for a match before it stops.

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