



200-101^{Q&As}

Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 2 (ICND2)

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**QUESTION 1**

Which statement describes an EIGRP feasible successor route?

- A. A primary route, added to the routing table
- B. A backup route, added to the routing table
- C. A primary route, added to the topology table
- D. A backup route, added to the topology table

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

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 $\text{cost} = 100000000 / \text{bandwidth (in bps)}$. 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).

Select and Place:

Drag the description on the left to the routing protocol on the right. (Not all options are used.)

is vendor-specific	EIGRP <div></div> <div></div>
uses cost as its metric	
uses hop count as its metric	
uses the Bellman-Ford algorithm	OSPF <div></div> <div></div>
elects a DR on each multiaccess network	
has a default administrative distance of 90	

Correct Answer:



Drag the description on the left to the routing protocol on the right. (Not all options are used.)

	EIGRP	OSPF
	is vendor-specific	
uses hop count as its metric	has a default administrative distance of 90	
uses the Bellman-Ford algorithm		uses cost as its metric
		elects a DR on each multiaccess network

QUESTION 3

What is the default maximum number of equal-cost paths that can be placed into the routing table of a Cisco OSPF router?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 16
- D. unlimited

Correct Answer: B

4 is the default number of routes that OSPF will include in routing table if more than 4 equal cost routes exist for the same subnet. However, OSPF can include up to 16 equal cost routes in the routing table and perform load balancing amongst them. In order to configure this feature, you need to use the OSPF subcommand maximum-paths, i.e. maximum-paths 16.

QUESTION 4

**Instructions**

To configure the router (**Gotha**) click on the console host icon that is connected to a router by a serial console cable (shown in the diagram as a dashed black line).

You can click on the buttons below to view the different windows.

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

The "Tab" key and most commands that use the "Control" or "Escape" keys are not supported and are not necessary to complete this simulation. The **help** command does not display all commands of the help system.

Scenario

Central Florida Widgets recently installed a new router in their Gotha office. Complete the network installation by performing the initial router configurations and configuring RIPv2 routing using the router command line interface (CLI) on the Gotha router.

Configure the router per the following requirements:

Name of the router is **Gotha**

Enable-secret password is **mi222ke**

The password to access user EXEC mode using the console is **G8tors1**

The password to allow telnet access to the router is **dun63lap**

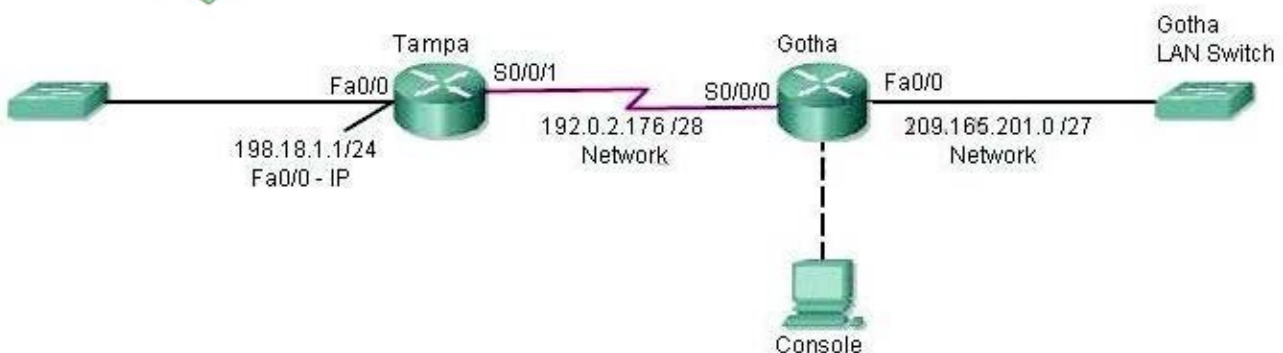
IPv4 addresses must be configured as follows:

Ethernet network **209.165.201.0 /27** - router has **fourth** assignable host address in subnet.

Serial network is **192.0.2.176 /28** - router has **last** assignable host address in the subnet.

Interfaces should be enabled.

Routing protocol is **RIPv2**.



Attention:

In practical examinations, please note the following, the actual information will prevail.

1. Name of the router is xxx



2. Enable secret password is xxx
3. Password In access user EXEC mode using the console is xxx
4. The password to allow telnet access to the router is xxx
5. IP information

Correct Answer: Router>enable

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Router>enable

Router#config terminal

Router(config)#hostname Gotha

Gotha(config)#enable secret mi222ke

Gotha(config)#line console 0

Gotha(config-line)#password G8tors1

Gotha(config-line)#exit

Gotha(config)#line vty 0 4

Gotha(config-line)#password dun63lap

Gotha(config-line)#login

Gotha(config-line)#exit

Gotha(config)#interface fa0/0

Gotha(config-if)#no shutdown

Gotha(config-if)#ip address 209.165.201.4 255.255.255.224

Gotha(config)#interface s0/0/0

Gotha(config-if)#ip address 192.0.2.190 255.255.255.240

Gotha(config-if)#no shutdown

Gotha(config-if)#exit

Gotha(config)#router rip

Gotha(config-router)#version 2

Gotha(config-router)#network 209.165.201.0

Gotha(config-router)#network 192.0.2.176



```
Gotha(config-router)#end
```

```
Gotha#copy running-config startup-config
```

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 IP-level 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 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.



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