200-101 Q&As

Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 2 (ICND2)

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QUESTION 1

What are the benefit of using Netflow? (Choose three.)

A. Network, Application and User Monitoring

B. Network Planning

C. Security Analysis

D. Accounting/Billing

Correct Answer: ACD

NetFlow Definitions and Benefits

Reference:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/netmgtsw/ps1964/products_implementation_design_guide0918 6a00800d6a11.html#wp1030045

NetFlow traditionally enables several key customer applications including:

Network Monitoring--NetFlow data enables extensive near real time network monitoring capabilities. Flowbased analysis techniques may be utilized to visualize traffic patterns associated with individual routers and switches as well as on a

network-wide basis (providing aggregate traffic or application based views) to provide proactive problem detection, efficient troubleshooting, and rapid problem resolution.

Application Monitoring and Profiling--NetFlow data enables network managers to gain a detailed, timebased, view of application usage over the network. This information is used to plan, understand new services, and allocate network and

application resources (e.g. Web server sizing and VoIP deployment) to responsively meet customer demands. User Monitoring and Profiling--NetFlow data enables network engineers to gain detailed understanding of customer/user utilization

of network and application resources. This information may then be utilized to efficiently plan and allocate access, backbone and application resources as well as to detect and resolve potential security and policy violations. Network

Planning--NetFlow can be used to capture data over a long period of time producing the opportunity to track and anticipate network growth and plan upgrades to increase the number of routing devices, ports, or higher- bandwidth interfaces.

NetFlow services data optimizes network planning including peering, backbone upgrade planning, and routing policy planning. NetFlow helps to minimize the total cost of network operations while maximizing network performance, capacity,

and reliability. NetFlow detects unwanted WAN traffic, validates bandwidth and Quality of Service (QOS) and allows the analysis of new network applications. NetFlow will give you valuable information to reduce the cost of operating your

network. Security Analysis--NetFlow identifies and classifies DDOS attacks, viruses and worms in real- time. Changes in network behavior indicate anomalies that are clearly demonstrated in NetFlow data. The data is also a valuable forensic

tool to understand and replay the history of security incidents.

Accounting/Billing--NetFlow data provides fine-grained metering (e.g. flow data includes details such as IP addresses, packet and byte counts, timestamps, type- of-service and application ports, etc.) for highly flexible and detailed resource

utilization accounting. Service providers may utilize the information for billing based on time-of-day, bandwidth usage, application usage, quality of service, etc. Enterprise customers may utilize the information for departmental charge-back or

cost allocation for resource utilization.

NetFlow Data Warehousing and Data Mining--NetFlow data (or derived information) can be warehoused for later retrieval and analysis in support of proactive marketing and customer service programs (e.g. figure out which applications and

services are being utilized by internal and external users and target them for improved service, advertising, etc.). In addition, NetFlow data gives Market Researchers access to the "who", "what", "where", and "how long" information relevant to

enterprises and service providers.

QUESTION 2

The command frame-relay map ip 10.121.16.8 102 broadcast was entered on the router. Which of the following statements is true concerning this command?

A. This command should be executed from the global configuration mode.

B. The IP address 10.121.16.8 is the local router port used to forward data.

C. 102 is the remote DLCI that will receive the information.

D. This command is required for all Frame Relay configurations.

E. The broadcast option allows packets, such as RIP updates, to be forwarded across the PVC.

Correct Answer: E

The command frame-relay map ip 10.121.16.8 102 broadcast means to map the remote IP 10.121.16.8 to the local DLCI 102. When the "broadcast" keyword is included, it turns Frame Relay network as a broadcast network, which can forward broadcasts.

QUESTION 3

At which layer of the OSI model is RSTP used to prevent loops?

A. physical

B. data link

C. network

D. transport

Correct Answer: B

RSTP and STP operate on switches and are based on the exchange of Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) between switches. One of the most important fields in BPDUs is the Bridge Priority in which the MAC address is used to elect the Root Bridge , RSTP operates at Layer 2.
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk621/technologies_white_paper09186a0080094cfa.shtml

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

Given the output from the show ip eigrp topology command, which router is the feasible successor?

A.
```
10.1.0.3 (Serial0), from 10.1.0.3, Send flag is 0x0
      Composite metric is (46866176/46354176), Route is Internal
      Vector metric:
        Minimum bandwidth is 56 Kbit
        Total delay is 45000 microseconds
        Reliability is 255/255
        Load is 1/255
        Minimum MTU is 1500
        Hop count is 2
```

B.
```
10.0.0.2 (Serial0.1), from 10.0.0.2, Send flag is 0x0
      Composite metric is (53973248/128256), Route is Internal
      Vector metric:
        Minimum bandwidth is 48 Kbit
        Total delay is 25000 microseconds
        Reliability is 255/255
        Load is 1/255
        Minimum MTU is 1500
        Hop count is 1
```

C.
```
10.1.0.1 (Serial0), from 10.1.0.1, Send flag is 0x0
      Composite metric is (46152000/41640000), Route is Internal
      Vector metric:
        Minimum bandwidth is 64 Kbit
        Total delay is 45000 microseconds
        Reliability is 255/255
        Load is 1/255
        Minimum MTU is 1500
        Hop count is 2
```

D.
```
10.1.1.1 (Serial0.1), from 10.1.1.1, Send flag is 0x0
      Composite metric is (46763776/46251776), Route is External
      Vector metric:
        Minimum bandwidth is 56 Kbit
        Total delay is 41000 microseconds
        Reliability is 255/255
        Load is 1/255
        Minimum MTU is 1500
        Hop count is 2
```

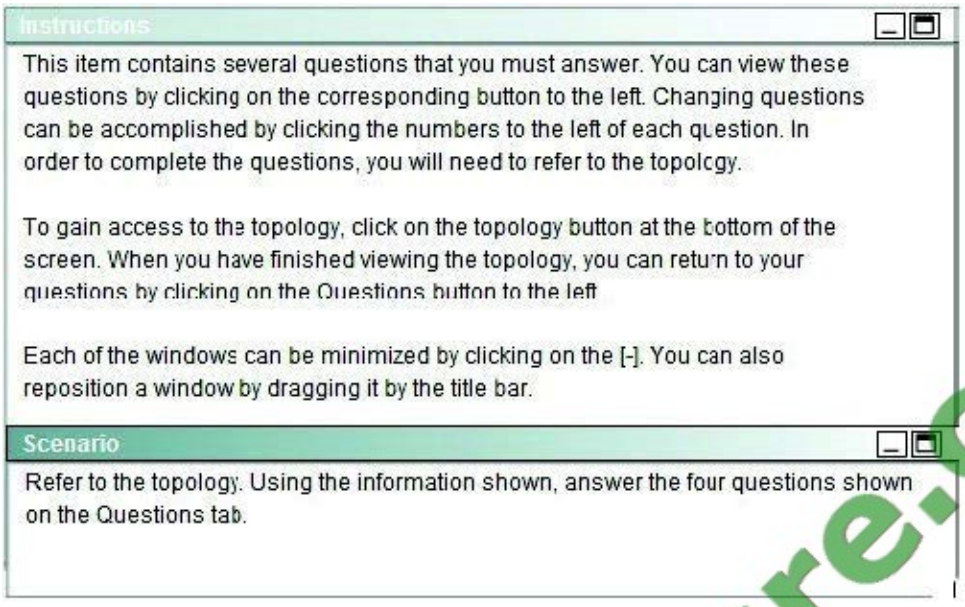
A. B. C. D.

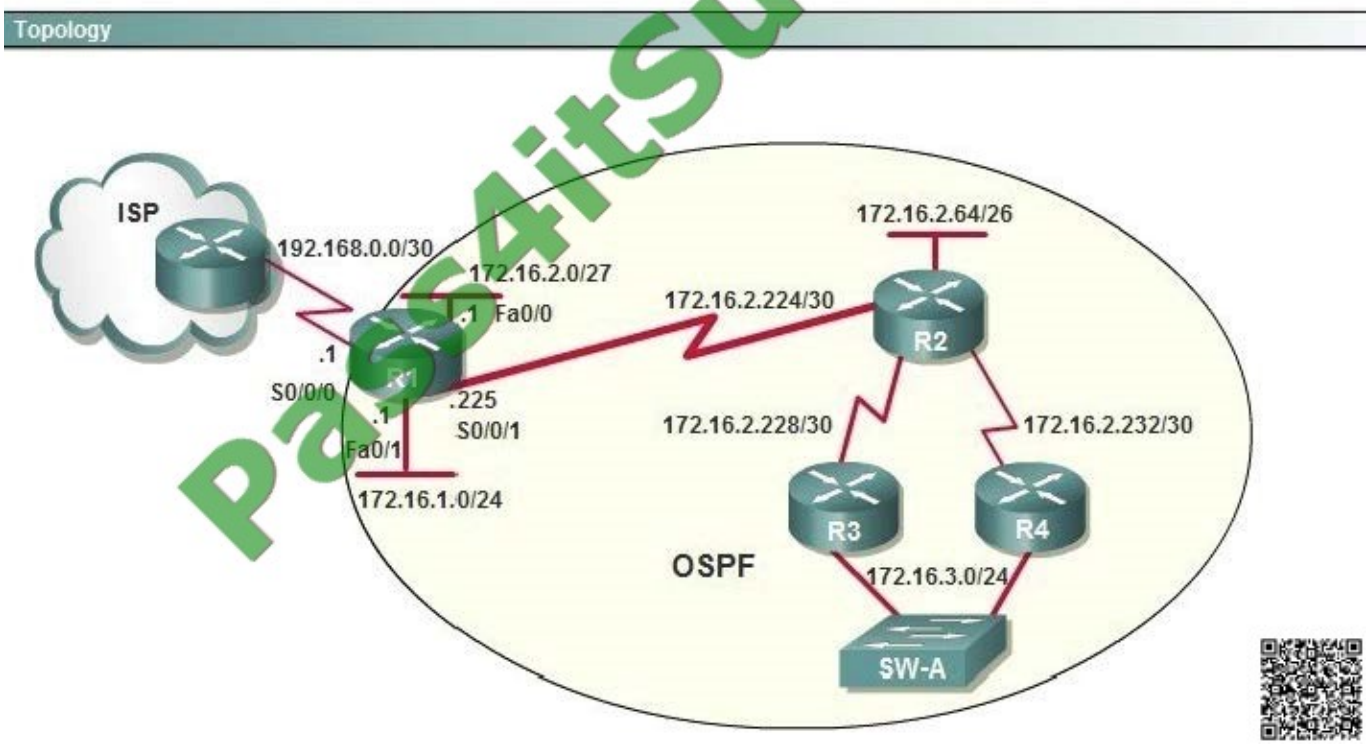
Correct Answer: B

http://networklessons.com/eigrp/eigrp-neighbor-and-topology-table-explained/

To be the feasible successor, the Advertised Distance (AD) of that route must be less than the Feasible Distance (FD) of the successor. From the output of the "show ip eigrp topology 10.0.0.5 255.255.255.255 we learn that the FD of the successor is 41152000. Now we will mention about the answers, in the "Composite metric is (.../...)" statement the first parameter is the FD while the second parameter is the AD of that route. So we need to find out which route has the second parameter (AD) less than 41152000 -> only answer B satisfies this requirement with an AD of 128256.

QUESTION 5





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.

Correct Answer: B

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.