



# 200-101<sup>Q&As</sup>

Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 2 (ICND2)

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### QUESTION 1

Which encapsulation type is a Frame Relay encapsulation type that is supported by Cisco routers?

- A. IETF
- B. ANSI Annex D
- C. Q9333-A Annex A
- D. HDLC

Correct Answer: A

Cisco supports two Frame Relay encapsulation types: the Cisco encapsulation and the IETF Frame Relay encapsulation, which is in conformance with RFC 1490 and RFC 2427. The former is often used to connect two Cisco routers while the

latter is used to connect a Cisco router to a non-Cisco router. You can test with your Cisco router when typing the command Router(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay ? on a WAN link.

Note: Three LMI options are supported by Cisco routers are ansi, Cisco, and Q933a. They represent the ANSI Annex D, Cisco, and ITU Q933-A (Annex A) LMI types, respectively.

HDLC is a WAN protocol same as Frame-Relay and PPP so it is not a Frame Relay encapsulation type.

```
R1<config-if>#encapsulation frame-relay ?  
ietf Use RFC1490/RFC2427 encapsulation  
<cr>
```

### QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.



```
Sw12#show vlan brief
```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	
10	Marketing	active	Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9 Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13 Fa0/14, Fa0/15
15	Accounting	active	Fa0/16, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20 Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/24
20	Admin	active	Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4, Fa0/5
1002	fdi-default	active	
1003	token-ring-default	active	
1004	fdinet-default	active	
1005	trnet-default	active	

Sw12#

A technician has configured the FastEthernet 0/1 interface on Sw11 as an access link in VLAN

1. Based on the output from the show vlan brief command issued on Sw12, what will be the result of making this change on Sw11?

- A. Only the hosts in VLAN 1 on the two switches will be able to communicate with each other.
- B. The hosts in all VLANs on the two switches will be able to communicate with each other.
- C. Only the hosts in VLAN 10 and VLAN 15 on the two switches will be able to communicate with each other.
- D. Hosts will not be able to communicate between the two switches.

Correct Answer: D

VLANs are local to each switch's database, and VLAN information is not passed between switches without implementing VLAN Trunk Protocol (VTP). Trunks carry traffic from all VLANs to and from the switch by default but, can be configured

to carry only specified VLAN traffic. Trunk links are required to pass VLAN information between switches. So Sw11 port should be trunk not access port. Additionally, there are no ports assigned to VLAN 1.

### QUESTION 3

Select and Place:



Drag each description on the left to the appropriate term on the right. Not all the descriptions are used.

prevents invalid updates from looping the internetwork indefinitely	holddown timer
causes a routing protocol to advertise an infinite metric for a failed route	split horizon
prevents a router from improperly reinstating a route from a regular routing update	defining a maximum
prevents information about a route from being sent in the direction from which the route was learned	route poisoning
prevents, via the use of logical subdivisions, routing updates from propagating the internetwork	triggered update
decreases convergence time by immediately sending route information in response to a topology change	

Correct Answer:

Drag each description on the left to the appropriate term on the right. Not all the descriptions are used.

	prevents a router from improperly reinstating a route from a regular routing update
	prevents information about a route from being sent in the direction from which the route was learned
	prevents invalid updates from looping the internetwork indefinitely
	causes a routing protocol to advertise an infinite metric for a failed route
prevents, via the use of logical subdivisions, routing updates from propagating the internetwork	decreases convergence time by immediately sending route information in response to a topology change

Explanation/Reference:

- + holddown timer: prevents a router from improperly reinstating a route from a regular routing update
- + split horizon: prevents information about a route from being sent in the direction from which the route was learned
- + defining a maximum: prevents invalid updates from looping the internetwork indefinitely
- + route poisoning: causes a routing protocol to advertise an infinite metric for a failed route
- + triggered update: decreases convergence time by immediately sending route information in response to a topology change

#### QUESTION 4

Which command enables IPv6 forwarding on a Cisco router?



- A. ipv6 local
- B. ipv6 host
- C. ipv6 unicast-routing
- D. ipv6 neighbor

Correct Answer: C

<http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=31948andseqNum=4>

The first step of enabling IPv6 on a Cisco router is the activation of IPv6 traffic forwarding to forward unicast IPv6 packets between network interfaces. By default, IPv6 traffic forwarding is disabled on Cisco routers.

The `ipv6 unicast-routing` command is used to enable the forwarding of IPv6 packets between interfaces on the router. The syntax for this command is as follows:

```
Router(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing
```

The `ipv6 unicast-routing` command is enabled on a global basis.

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## QUESTION 5

What can be done to secure the virtual terminal interfaces on a router? (Choose two.)

- A. Administratively shut down the interface.
- B. Physically secure the interface.
- C. Create an access list and apply it to the virtual terminal interfaces with the `access-group` command.
- D. Configure a virtual terminal password and login process.
- E. Enter an access list and apply it to the virtual terminal interfaces using the `access-class` command.

Correct Answer: DE

It is a waste to administratively shut down the interface. Moreover, someone can still access the virtual terminal interfaces via other interfaces -> A is not correct.

We can not physically secure a virtual interface because it is "virtual" -> B is not correct.

To apply an access list to a virtual terminal interface we must use the `access-class` command. The `access-group` command is only used to apply an access list to a physical interface -> C is not correct; E is correct.

The most simple way to secure the virtual terminal interface is to configure a username and password to prevent unauthorized login -> D is correct.



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