200-101 Q&As

Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 2 (ICND2)

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QUESTION 1

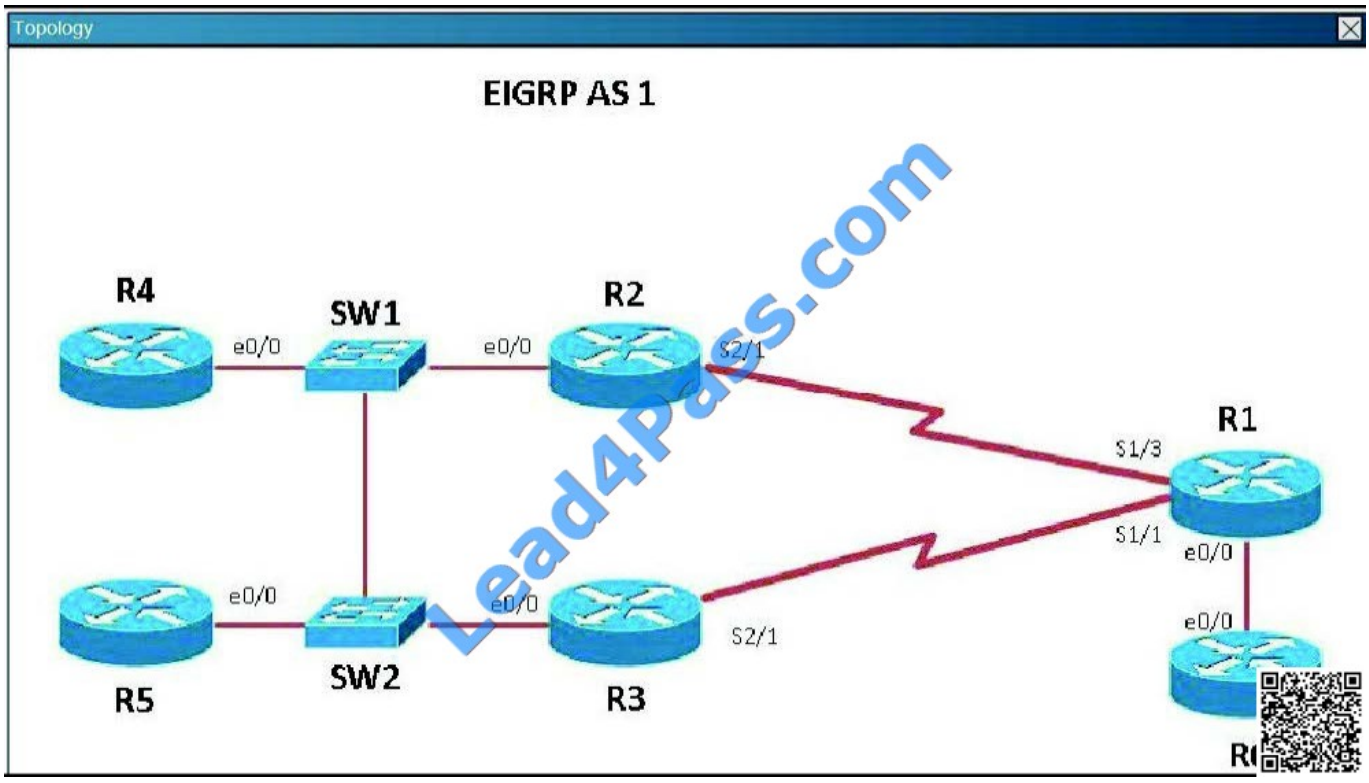
Scenario

Refer to the topology. Your company has connected the routers R1. R2. and R3 with serial links. R2 and R3 are connected to the switches SW1 and SW2, respectively. SW1 and SW2 are also connected to the routers R4 and R5.

The EIGRP routing protocol is configured.

You are required to troubleshoot and resolve the EIGRP issues between the various routers.

Use the appropriate show commands to troubleshoot the issues.



Which path does traffic take from R1 to R5?

A. The traffic goes through R2.

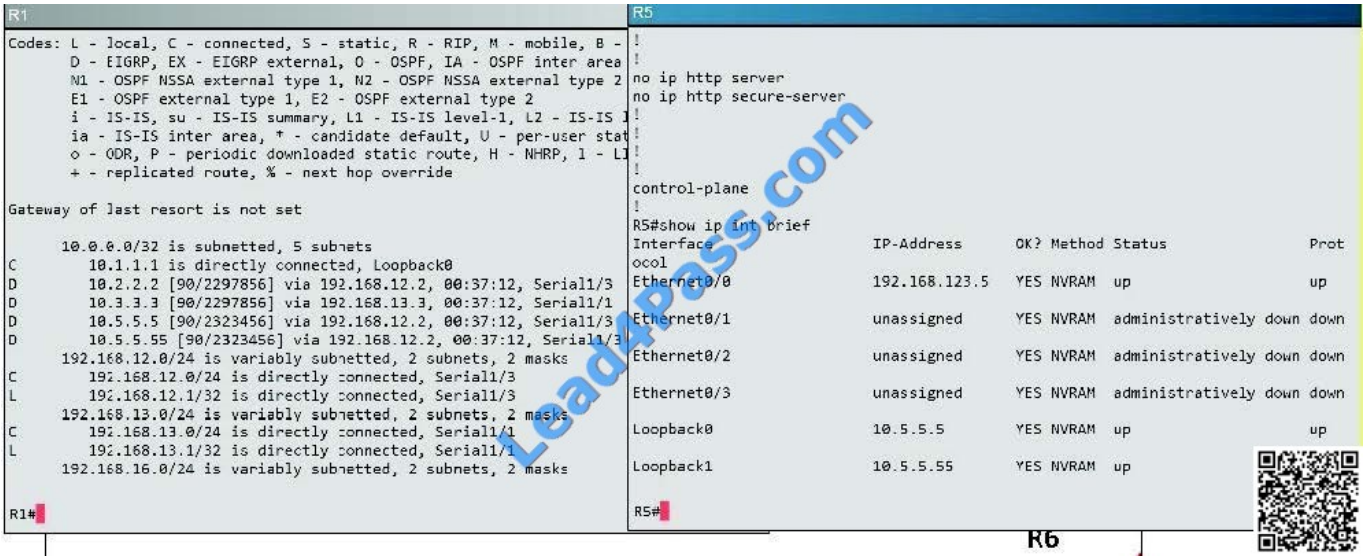
B. The traffic goes through R3.

C. The traffic is equally load-balanced over R2 and R3.

D. The traffic is unequally load-balanced over R2 and R3.

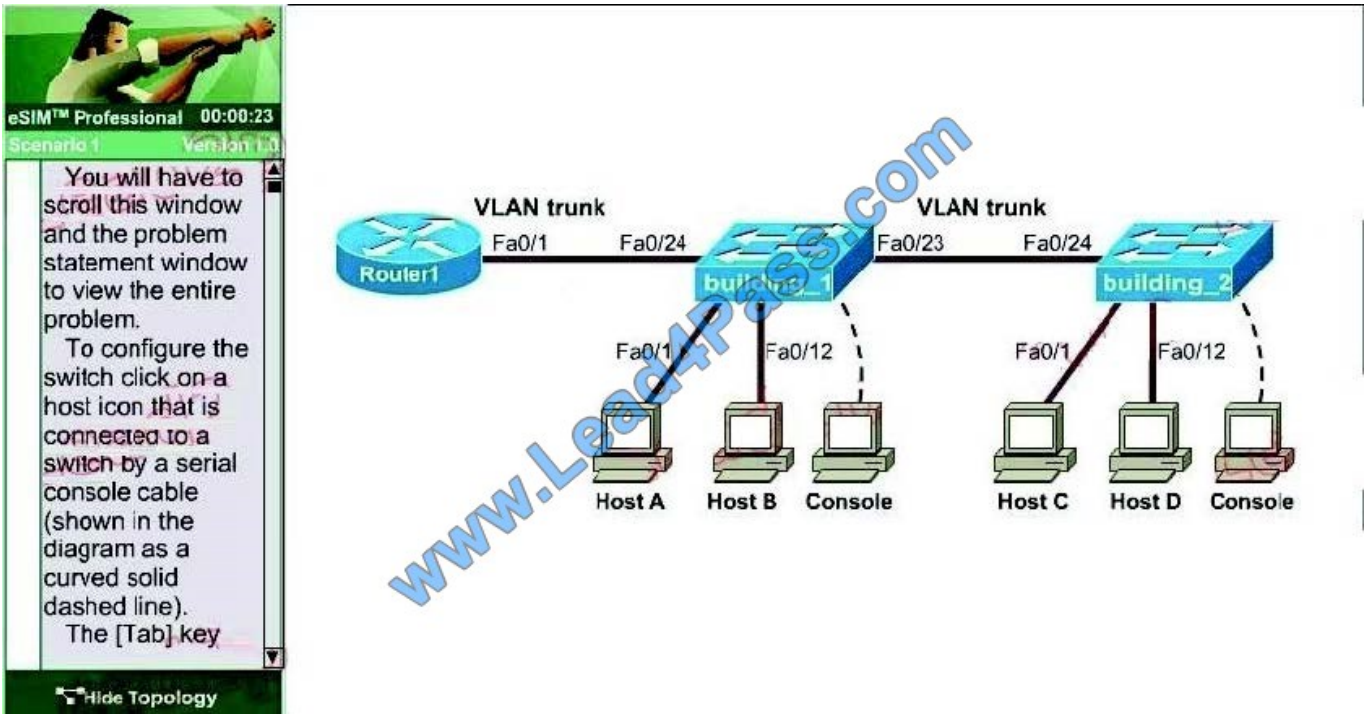
Correct Answer: A

Using the "show ip int brief command" on R5 we can see the IP addresses assigned to this router. Then, using the "show ip route" command on R1 we can see that to reach 10.5.5.5 and 10.5.5.55 the preferred path is via Serial 1/3, which we see from the diagram is the link to R2.



QUESTION 2

A new switch is being added to the River Campus LAN. You will work to complete this process by first configuring the building_2 switch with an IP address and default gateway. For the switch host address, you should use the last available IP address on the management subnet. In addition, the switch needs to be configured to be in the same VTP domain as the building_1 switch and also needs to be configured as a VTP client. Assume that the IP configuration and VTP configuration on building_1 are complete and correct. The configuration of the router is not accessible for this exercise. You must accomplish the following tasks: Determine and configure the IP host address of the new switch. Determine and configure the default gateway of the new switch. Determine and configure the correct VTP domain name for the new switch. Configure the new switch as a VTP client.



Correct Answer: Here are the Steps for this Lab Solution:

The question states we can\\'t access the router so we can only get required information from switch building_1. Click on the PC connected with switch building_1

(through a console line) to access switch building_1s CLI. On this switch use the show running-config command:

building_1#show running-config

Next use the show vtp status command to learn about the vtp domain on this switch

building_1#show vtp status

(Notice: the IP address, IP default-gateway and VTP domain name might be different!!!) You should write down these 3 parameters carefully.

Configuring the new switch

+ Determine and configure the IP host address of the new switch The question requires "for the switch host address, you should use the last available IP address

on the management subnet". The building_1 switch\\'s IP address, which is 192.168.22.50 255.255.255.224, belongs to the management subnet.

Increment: 32 (because 224 = 1110 0000)

Network address: 192.168.22.32

Broadcast address: 192.168.22.63

->The last available IP address on the management subnet is 192.168.22.62 and it hasn\\'t been used (notice that the IP address of Fa0/1 interface of the router is

also the default gateway address 192.168.22.35).

Also notice that the management IP address of a switch should be configured in Vlan1 interface. After it is configured, we can connect to it via telnet or SSH to

manage it.

Switch2#configure terminal

Switch2(config)#interface Vlan1

Switch2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.22.62 255.255.255.224

Switch2(config-if)#no shutdown (not really necessary since VLAN interfaces are not physical and are not shut

down but, no harm in doing so and is good practice for physical ports)

+ Determine and configure the default gateway of the new switch The default gateway of this new switch is same as that of building_1 switch, which is 192.168.22.35

Switch2(config-if)#exit

Switch2(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.22.35

+ Determine and configure the correct VTP domain name for the new switch The VTP domain name shown on building_1 switch is Cisco so we have to use it in

the new switch (notice: the VTP domain name will be different in the exam and it is case sensitive so be careful)

Switch2(config)#vtp domain Cisco

+ Configure the new switch as a VTP client

Switch2(config)#vtp mode client

We should check the new configuration with the "show running-config" and "show vtp status"; also try pinging from the new switch to the the default gateway to make

sure it works well.

Finally save the configuration:

Switch2(config)#exit

Switch2#copy running-config startup-config

QUESTION 3

It has become necessary to configure an existing serial interface to accept a second Frame Relay virtual circuit. Which of the following are required to solve this? (Choose three)

A. configure static frame relay map entries for each subinterface network.

B. remove the ip address from the physical interface

C. create the virtual interfaces with the interface command

D. configure each subinterface with its own IP address

E. disable split horizon to prevent routing loops between the subinterface networks

F. encapsulate the physical interface with multipoint PPP

Correct Answer: BCD

How To Configure Frame Relay Subinterfaces http://www.orbit-computer-solutions.com/How-To-Configure-Frame-Relay-Subinterfaces.php

Step to configure Frame Relay subinterfaces on a physical interface:

1.

Remove any network layer address (IP) assigned to the physical interface. If the physical interface has an address, frames are not received by the local subinterfaces.

2.

Configure Frame Relay encapsulation on the physical interface using the encapsulation frame- relay command.

3.

For each of the defined PVCs, create a logical subinterface. Specify the port number, followed by a period (.) and the subinterface number. To make troubleshooting easier, it is suggested that the subinterface number matches the DLCI number.

4.

Configure an IP address for the interface and set the bandwidth.

5.

Configure the local DLCI on the subinterface using the frame-relay interface-dlci command. Configuration Example: R1>enable R1#configure terminal R1(config)#interface serial 0/0/0 R1(config-if)#no ip address R1(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay R1(config-if)#no shutdown R1(config-if)#exit R1(config-subif)#interface serial 0/0/0.102 point-to-point R1(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.1.245 255.255.255.252 R1(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci R1(config-subif)#end R1#copy running-config startup-config

QUESTION 4

What Cisco IOS feature can be enabled to pinpoint an application that is causing slow network performance?

A. SNMP

B. Netflow

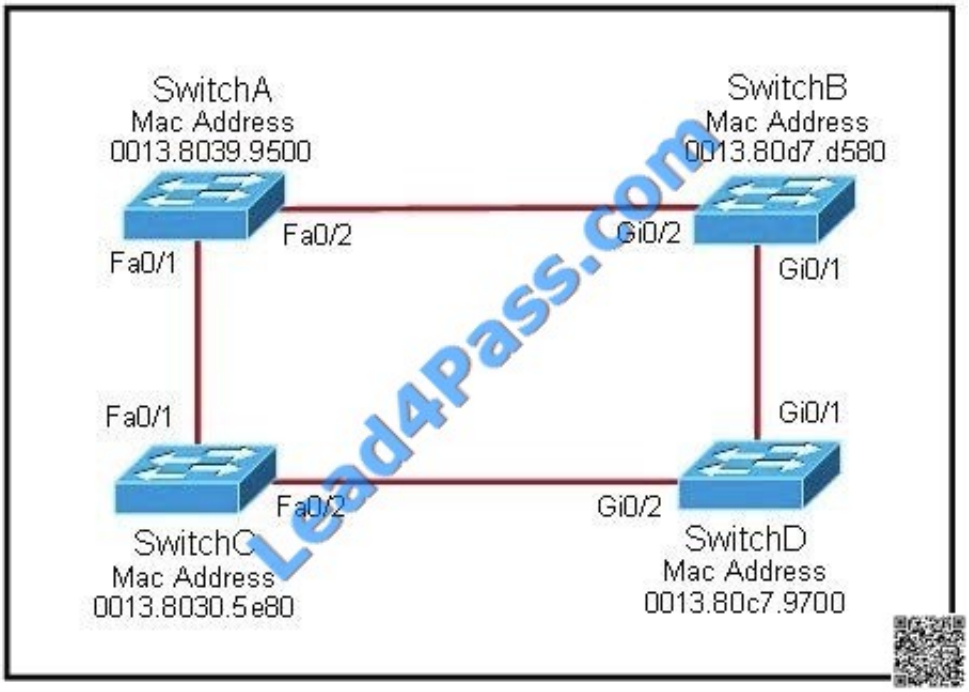
C. WCCP

D. IP SLA

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



Each of these four switches has been configured with a hostname, as well as being configured to run RSTP. No other configuration changes have been made. Which three of these show the correct RSTP port roles for the indicated switches and interfaces? (Choose three.)

A. SwitchA, Fa0/2, designated

B. SwitchA, Fa0/1, root

C. SwitchB, Gi0/2, root

D. SwitchB, Gi0/1, designated

E. SwitchC, Fa0/2, root

F. SwitchD, Gi0/2, root

Correct Answer: ABF

The question says "no other configuration changes have been made" so we can understand these switches have the same bridge priority. SwitchC has lowest MAC address so, it will become root bridge and 2 of its ports (Fa0/1 and Fa0/2) will be designated ports (DP). Because SwitchC is the root bridge the 2 ports nearest SwitchC on SwitchA (Fa0/1) and SwitchD (Gi0/2) will be root ports (RP) -> B and F are correct.

SwitchB must have a root port so which port will it choose? To answer this question we need to know about STP cost and port cost. In general, "cost" is calculated based on bandwidth of the link. The higher the bandwidth on a link, the lower the value of its cost. Below are the cost values you should memorize: Link speed Cost SwitchB will choose the interface with lower cost to the root bridge as the root port so we must calculate the cost on interface Gi0/1 and Gi0/2 of SwitchB to the root bridge. This can be calculated from the "cost to the root bridge" of each switch because a switch

always advertises its cost to the root bridge in its BPDU. The receiving switch will add its local port cost value to the cost in the BPDU. SwitchC advertises its cost to the root bridge with a value of 0. Switch D adds 4 (the cost value of 1Gbps link) and advertises this value (4) to SwitchB. SwitchB adds another 4 and learns that it can reach SwitchC via Gi0/1 port with a total cost of 8. The same process happens for SwitchA and SwitchB learns that it can reach SwitchC via Gi0/2 with a total cost of 23 -> Switch B chooses Gi0/1 as its root port. Now our last task is to identify the port roles of the ports between SwitchA and SwitchB. It is rather easy as the MAC address of SwitchA is lower than that of SwitchB so Fa0/2 of SwitchA will be designated port while Gi0/2 of SwitchB will be alternative port.