



200-105^{Q&As}

Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices Part 2 (ICND2)

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QUESTION 1

Scenario

Refer to the topology. Your company has decided to connect the main office with three other remote branch offices using point-to-point serial links. You are required to troubleshoot and resolve OSPF neighbor adjacency issues between the

main office and the routers located in the remote branch offices.

Use appropriate show commands to troubleshoot the issues and answer all four questions.

Instructions

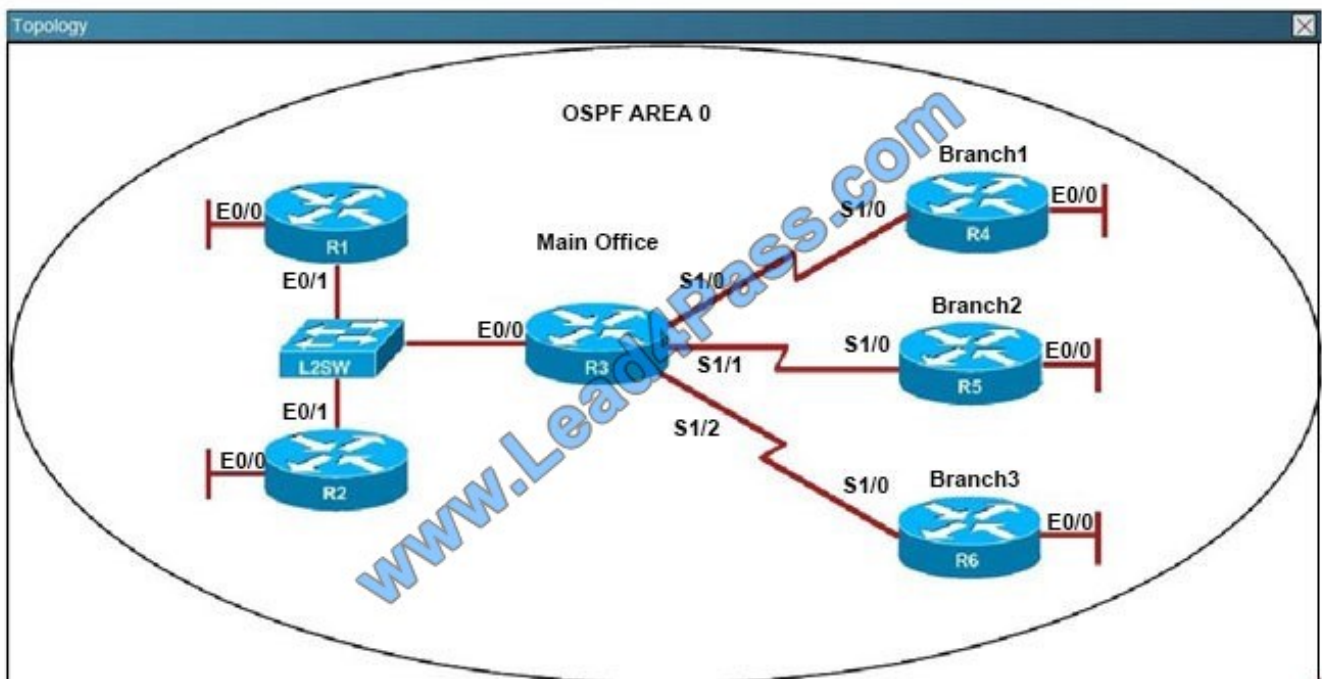
Enter Cisco IOS commands on the device to verify network operation and answer the multiple-choice questions.

THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.

Click on the device to gain access to the console of the device. No console or enable passwords are required.

To access the multiple-choice questions, click on the numbered boxes on the left of the top panel.

There are four multiple-choice questions with this task. Be sure to answer all four questions before clicking the Next button.



An OSPF neighbor adjacency is not formed between R3 in the main office and R6 in the Branch3 office. What is causing the problem?

- A. There is an area ID mismatch.
- B. There is a PPP authentication issue; the username is not configured on R3 and R6.



C. There is an OSPF hello and dead interval mismatch.

D. The R3 router ID is configured on R6.

Correct Answer: D

Using the show running-config command we see that R6 has been incorrectly configured with the same router ID as R3 under the router OSPF process.



R3

```
ip address 10.10.240.5 255.255.255.252
encapsulation ppp
ip ospf hello-interval 50
ip ospf 3 area 0
ppp authentication chap
serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial1/2
description *** Connected to R6-Branch3 office***
ip address 10.10.240.9 255.255.255.252
encapsulation ppp
ip ospf 3 area 0
ppp authentication chap
serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial1/3
no ip address
shutdown
serial restart-delay 0
!
router ospf 3
router-id 192.168.3.3
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
```

R6

```
no ip address
shutdown
serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial1/2
no ip address
shutdown
serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial1/3
no ip address
shutdown
serial restart-delay 0
!
router ospf 6
router-id 192.168.3.3
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
!
!
```



QUESTION 2

What does the frame-relay interface-dlci command configure?

- A. local DLCI on the subinterface
- B. remote DLCI on the main interface
- C. remote DCLI on the subinterface
- D. local DLCI on the main interface

Correct Answer: A

Frame Relay for ICND Exam To assign a data-link connection identifier (DLCI) to a specified Frame Relay subinterface on the router or access server, or to assign a specific permanent virtual circuit (PVC) to a DLCI, or to apply a virtual template configuration for a PPP session, use the frame-relay interface-dlci interface configuration command. Example 4-23 Example of frame-relay interface-dlci Command and the Output of show frame-relay map R4(config)#interface s1/2.403 point-to-point R4(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci ? Define a switched or locally terminated DLCI R4(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 403 ? cisco Use CISCO Encapsulation ietf Use RFC1490/RFC2427 Encapsulation ppp Use RFC1973 Encapsulation to support PPP over FR protocol Optional protocol information for remote end R4#show frame-relay map Serial1/2.403 (up): point-to-point dlci, dlci 403(0xC9,0x3090), broadcast status defined, active R4#

Reference: <http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=100603andseqNum=3>

QUESTION 3

The network technician is planning to use the 255.255.255.224 subnet mask on the network.

Which three valid IP addresses can the technician use for the hosts? (Choose three.)

- A. 172.22.243.127
- B. 172.22.243.190
- C. 172.22.243.191
- D. 192.168.1.160
- E. 10.17.64.34
- F. 10.16.33.98

Correct Answer: BEF

QUESTION 4

Which port type is used in a stacked deployment?

- A. StackWise ports



- B. uplinks
- C. Ethernet ports
- D. console ports

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

What does a router do if it has no EIGRP feasible successor route to a destination network and the successor route to that destination network is in active status?

- A. It routes all traffic that is addressed to the destination network to the interface indicated in the routing table.
- B. It sends a copy of its neighbor table to all adjacent routers.
- C. It sends a multicast query packet to all adjacent neighbors requesting available routing paths to the destination network.
- D. It broadcasts Hello packets to all routers in the network to re-establish neighbor adjacencies.

Correct Answer: C

Introduction to EIGRP Feasible Successors A destination entry is moved from the topology table to the routing table when there is a feasible successor. All minimum cost paths to the destination form a set. From this set, the neighbors that have an advertised metric less than the current routing table metric are considered feasible successors. Feasible successors are viewed by a router as neighbors that are downstream with respect to the destination. These neighbors and the associated metrics are placed in the forwarding table. When a neighbor changes the metric it has been advertising or a topology change occurs in the network, the set of feasible successors may have to be re-evaluated. However, this is not categorized as a route recomputation. Route States A topology table entry for a destination can have one of two states. A route is considered in the Passive state when a router is not performing a route recomputation. The route is in Active state when a router is undergoing a route recomputation. If there are always feasible successors, a route never has to go into Active state and avoids a route recomputation. When there are no feasible successors, a route goes into Active state and a route recomputation occurs. A route recomputation commences with a router sending a query packet to all neighbors. Neighboring routers can either reply if they have feasible successors for the destination or optionally return a query indicating that they are performing a route recomputation. While in Active state, a router cannot change the next-hop neighbor it is using to forward packets. Once all replies are received for a given query, the destination can transition to Passive state and a new successor can be selected. When a link to a neighbor that is the only feasible successor goes down, all routes through that neighbor commence a route recomputation and enter the Active state.

Reference: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a0080093f07.shtml

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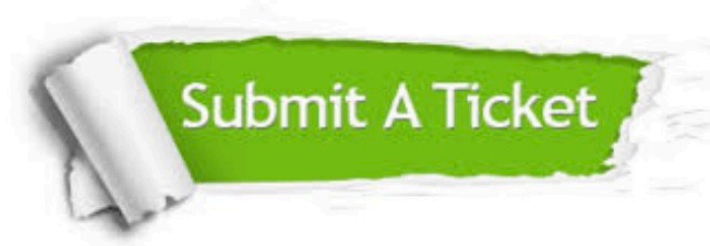
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