

Cisco.200-301.v2026-09-23.q650

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https://www.exam-tests.com/200-301-exam/Cisco.200-301.v2026-09-23.q650.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

Refer to the exhibit.

GeneralSecurityQoSPolicy MappingAdvanced

Layer 2Layer 3AAA Servers

Layer 2 Security 6WPA+WPA2MAC Filtering2

Fast TransitionFast Transition

Protected Management FramePMFRequired

WPA+WPA2 ParametersWPA PolicyWPA2 PolicyWPA2 EncryptionAESTKIPOSN Policy

Authentication Key Management 22802.1XEnableCOCKMEnablePSKEnableFT 802.1XEnableFT PSKEnablePSK FormatASCIIWPA gtk-randomize State 14Disable

- Disable PMF

Enable PSK

Enable 802.1x
- Select WPA Policy

Select WPA2 Policy

Enable FT PSK
- Select WPA2 Policy

Disable PMF

Enable PSK

- Select WPA Policy
Enable CCKM
D. Enable PSK

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 2

Refer to the exhibit. Given the output for this command, if the router ID has not been manually set, what router ID will OSPF use for this router?

RouterD# show ip interface brief						
Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol	
FastEthernet0/0	192.168.5.3	Yes	manual	up	up	
FastEthernet0/1	10.1.1.2	Yes	manual	up	up	
Loopback0	172.16.5.1	Yes	NVRAM	up	up	
Loopback1	10.154.154.1	Yes	NVRAM	up	up	

- A. 10.1.1.2
B. 10.154.154.1
C. 172.16.5.1
D. 192.168.5.3

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The highest IP address of all loopback interfaces will be chosen -> Loopback 0 will be chosen as the router ID.

NEW QUESTION: 3

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip arp inspection vlan 5-10
interface fastethernet 0/1
 switchport mode access
 switchport access vlan 5
```

What is the effect of this configuration?

- A. All ARP packets are dropped by the switch
B. All ingress and egress traffic is dropped because the interface is untrusted
C. Egress traffic is passed only if the destination is a DHCP server.
D. The switch discard all ingress ARP traffic with invalid MAC-to-IP address bindings.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

What is the main difference between traditional networks and controller-based networking?

- A. Controller-based networks increase TCO for the company, and traditional networks require less investment.
B. Controller-based networks provide a framework for Innovation, and traditional networks create efficiency.
C. Controller-based networks are open for application requests, and traditional networks operate manually.
D. Controller-based networks are a closed ecosystem, and traditional networks take advantage of programmability.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Controller-based networks are open for application requests, and traditional networks operate manually..

Layer 2 switching behavior is driven by VLAN membership, MAC learning, trunk encapsulation, STP state, and EtherChannel negotiation. Cisco switches learn source MAC addresses on ingress, flood unknown unicasts within the same VLAN, and forward known unicasts only out the port associated with the destination MAC address. Trunk and EtherChannel questions must be solved on the logical interface and with the correct negotiation protocol: LACP uses active/passive, PAgP uses desirable/auto, and static mode uses on. STP and PortFast questions depend on whether the port is intended for an endpoint or part of the switched topology.

The wrong choices usually apply the correct feature to the wrong port type or violate the required negotiation behavior. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 emphasizes these details because a single incorrect Layer 2 setting can create loops, VLAN leaks, or failed host connectivity. The selected answer matches Cisco switching operation.

NEW QUESTION: 5

Which port type supports the spanning-tree portfast command without additional configuration?

- A.** access ports
- B.** Layer 3 main Interfaces
- C.** Layer 3 suninterfaces
- D.** trunk ports

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

access ports. Switching features such as trunks and EtherChannels are controlled by negotiation mode, encapsulation, VLAN membership, and whether the selected protocol is Cisco proprietary or standards based.

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this topic under Network Access, so the answer must be validated against normal Cisco device behavior and the operational wording of the scenario. The key is not simply recognizing a familiar acronym; it is identifying what the feature does, where it is configured, and what result it produces.

The incorrect options either disable negotiation, select the wrong negotiation protocol, or configure a mode that cannot form the requested link under the stated conditions. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would either leave the feature nonfunctional, create a forwarding or security gap, or send troubleshooting in the wrong direction. The selected answer is the only one that matches the stated requirement and the way Cisco switching, routing, services, security, wireless, or automation functions are expected to operate. This is why the verified answer remains the best technical choice for the question.

NEW QUESTION: 6

Drag and drop the elements of a security program from the left onto the corresponding descriptions on the right.

awareness	document that outlines an organization's security goals and practices and the roles and responsibilities of the organization's personnel
education	tactical document that sets out specific tasks and methods to maintain security
security policy	user-awareness learning level that focuses on learning about topics and practices beyond what is typically required by the user's job
security standard	user-awareness learning level that focuses on security practices that all employees must understand and enforce
training	user-awareness learning level that focuses on teaching employees how to perform tasks specifically required by their jobs

Answer:

awareness	security standard
education	security policy
security policy	education
security standard	awareness
training	training

Explanation:



<https://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=1998559&seqNum=3>

NEW QUESTION: 7

Drag and drop each characteristic of device-management technologies from the left onto the deployment type on the right.

relies on per-device management

uses individual software management

orchestrates background device configuration

supports open APIs

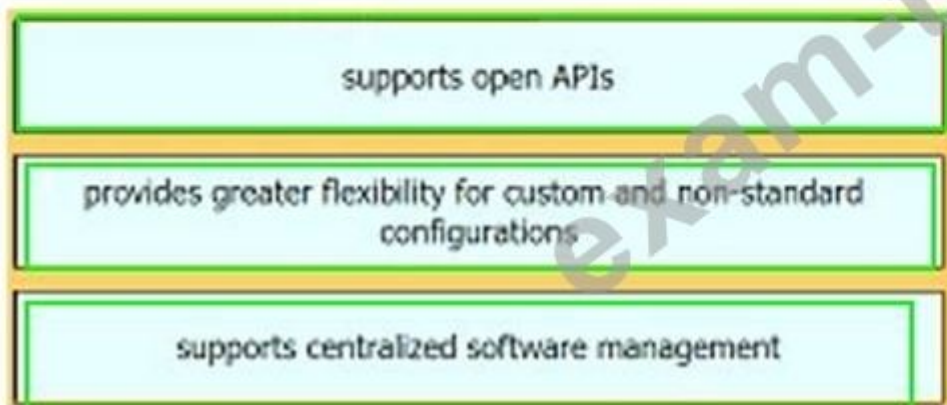
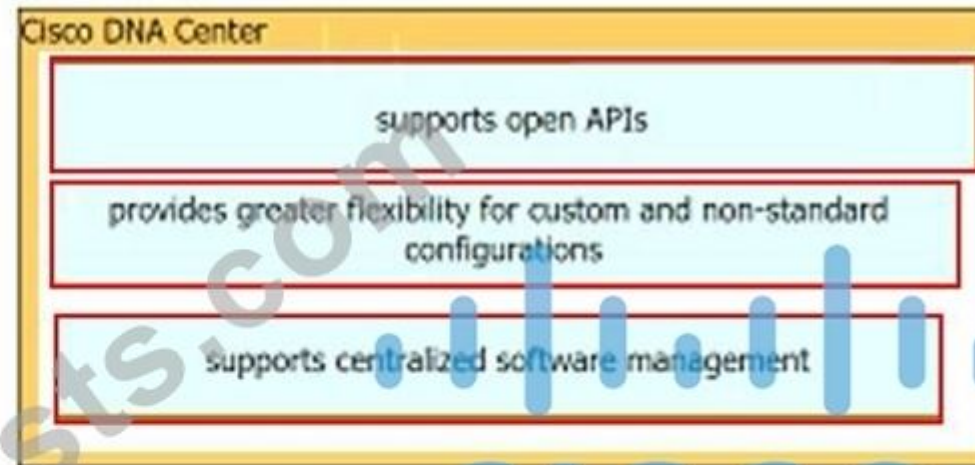
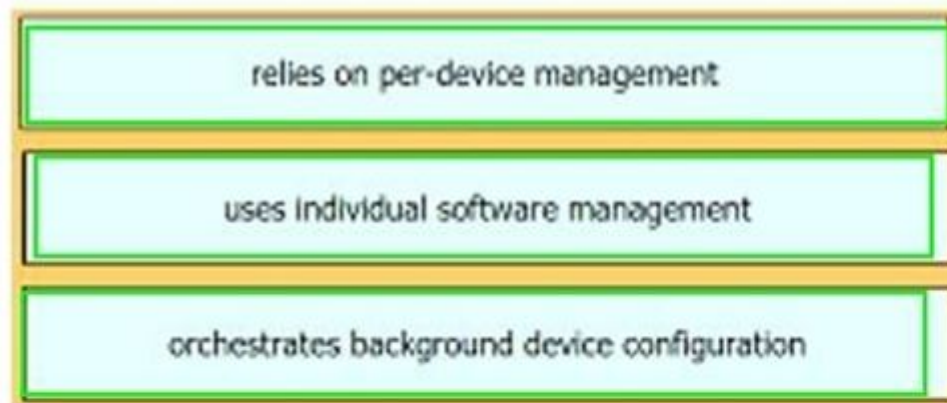
provides greater flexibility for custom and non-standard configurations

supports centralized software management

Cisco DNA Center

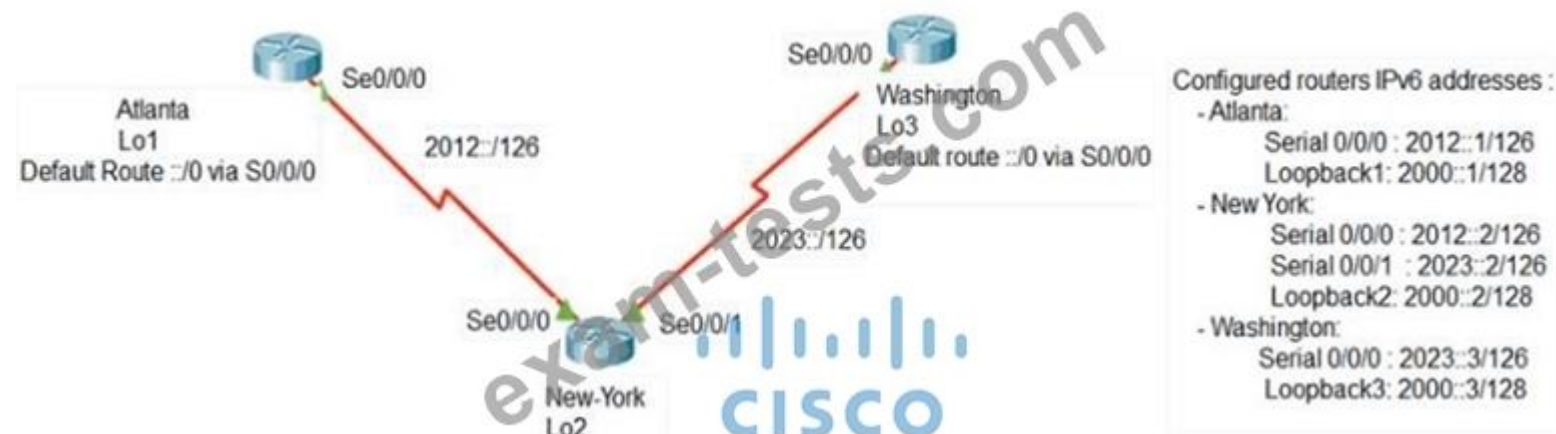
Traditional

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 8

Refer to Exhibit.



The loopback1 interface of the Atlanta router must reach the loopback3 interface of the Washington router.

Which two static host routes must be configured on the New York router? (Choose two)

- A. ipv6 route 2000::1/128 2012::1
- B. ipv6 route 2000::3/128 2023::3
- C. ipv6 route 2000::3/128 s0/0/0
- D. ipv6 route 2000::1/128 2012::2
- E. ipv6 route 2000::1/128 s0/0/1

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct response is A and B. Static IPv6 host routes use a /128 prefix to identify one exact loopback destination. On the New York router, the Atlanta loopback route points toward Atlanta and the Washington loopback route points toward Washington through the appropriate next-hop addresses. For Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1, the important point is the mechanism, not a generic description of the technology. Routes using the wrong next hop or serial interface do not precisely satisfy both host reachability requirements. When this appears in a network, the symptom normally confirms the answer: the route installed, the state selected, the packet forwarded, the wireless client behaviour, or the management workflow will follow this rule. That is why this answer is the best fit for the scenario and not just a plausible networking term.

NEW QUESTION: 9

Drag and drop the Ansible features from the left to the right Not all features are used.

executes modules via SSH by default

uses the YAML language

uses agents to manage hosts

pushes configurations to the client

requires clients to pull configurations from the server

operates without agents

feature

feature

feature

feature

Answer:

executes modules via SSH by default

uses the YAML language

uses agents to manage hosts

pushes configurations to the client

requires clients to pull configurations from the server

operates without agents

operates without agents

executes modules via SSH by default

uses agents to manage hosts

pushes configurations to the client

Explanation:

operates without agents
executes modules via SSH by default
uses agents to manage hosts
pushes configurations to the client

NEW QUESTION: 10

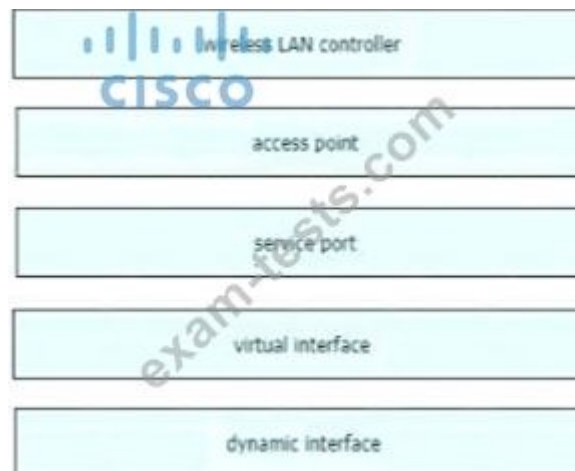
Drag and drop the WLAN components from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

access point	device that manages access points
virtual interface	device that provides Wi-Fi devices with a connection to a wired network
dynamic interface	used for out of band management of a WLC
service port	used to support mobility management of the WLC
wireless LAN controller	applied to the WLAN for wireless client communication

Answer:

access point	wireless LAN controller
virtual interface	access point
dynamic interface	service port
service port	virtual interface
wireless LAN controller	dynamic interface

Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 11

An engineer is configuring NAT to translate the source subnet of 10.10.0.0/24 to any of three addresses 192.168.30.1, 192.168.3.2, 192.168.3.3 Which configuration should be used?

☒ enable
configure terminal
ip nat pool mypool 192.168.3.1 192.168.3.3 prefix-length 30
route-map permit 10.10.0.0 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside destination list 1 pool mypool
interface g1/1
ip nat inside
interface g1/2
ip nat outside

☐ enable
configure terminal
ip nat pool mypool 192.168.3.1 192.168.3.3 prefix-length 30
access-list 1 permit 10.10.0.0 0.0.0.255
ip nat inside source list 1 pool mypool
interface g1/1
ip nat inside
interface g1/2
ip nat outside

```

enable
configure terminal
ip nat pool mypool 192.168.3.1 192.168.3.3 prefix-length 30
access-list 1 permit 10.10.0.0 0.0.0.255
ip nat outside destination list 1 pool mypool
interface g1/1
ip nat inside
interface g1/2
ip nat outside

enable
configure terminal
ip nat pool mypool 192.168.3.1 192.168.3.3 prefix-length 30
access-list 1 permit 10.10.0.0 0.0.0.254
ip nat inside source list 1 pool mypool
interface g1/1
ip nat inside
interface g1/2
ip nat outside

```

- A. Option C
- B. Option A
- C. Option D
- D. Option B

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is in the process of establishing IP connectivity between two sites. Routers R1 and R2 are partially configured with IP addressing. Both routers have the ability to access devices on their respective LANs. Which command set configures the IP connectivity between devices located on both LANs in each site?

R1
 ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet0/0
 R2
 ip route 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet0/0

 R1
 ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.225
 R2
 ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.226

 R1
 ip route 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet0/1
 R2
 ip route 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet0/1

 R1
 ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.226
 R2
 ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.225

- A. Option A
- B. Option D
- C. Option B
- D. Option C

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which REST method updates an object in the Cisco DNA Center Intent API?

- A. CHANGE
- B. POST
- C. PUT
- D. UPDATE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

PUT is most-often utilized for ****update**** capabilities, PUT-ing to a known resource URI with the request body containing the newly-updated representation of the original resource. However, PUT can also be used to create a resource in the case where the resource ID is chosen by the client instead of by the server. In other words, if the PUT is to a URI that contains the value of a non-existent resource ID. Again, the request body contains a resource representation. Many feel this is convoluted and confusing. Consequently, this method of creation should be used sparingly, if at all. Alternatively, use POST to create new resources and provide the client-defined ID in the body representation-presumably to a URI that doesn't include the ID of the resource (see POST below). On successful update, return 200 (or 204 if not returning any content in the body) from a PUT. If using PUT for create, return HTTP status 201 on successful creation. A body in the response is optional-providing one consumes more bandwidth. It is not necessary to return a link via a Location header in the creation case since the client already set the resource ID. PUT is not a safe operation, in that it modifies (or creates) state on the server, but it is idempotent. In other words, if you create or update a resource using PUT and then make that same call again, the resource is still there and still has the same state as it did with the first call. If, for instance, calling PUT on a resource increments a counter within the resource, the call is no longer idempotent. Sometimes that happens and it may be enough to document that the call is not idempotent. However, it's recommended to keep PUT requests idempotent. It is strongly recommended to use POST for non-idempotent requests. Examples:

<https://www.restapitutorial.com/lessons/httpmethods.html>

NEW QUESTION: 14

A network administrator enters the following command on a router: logging trap 3. What are three message types that will be sent to the Syslog server? (Choose three.)

- A. informational

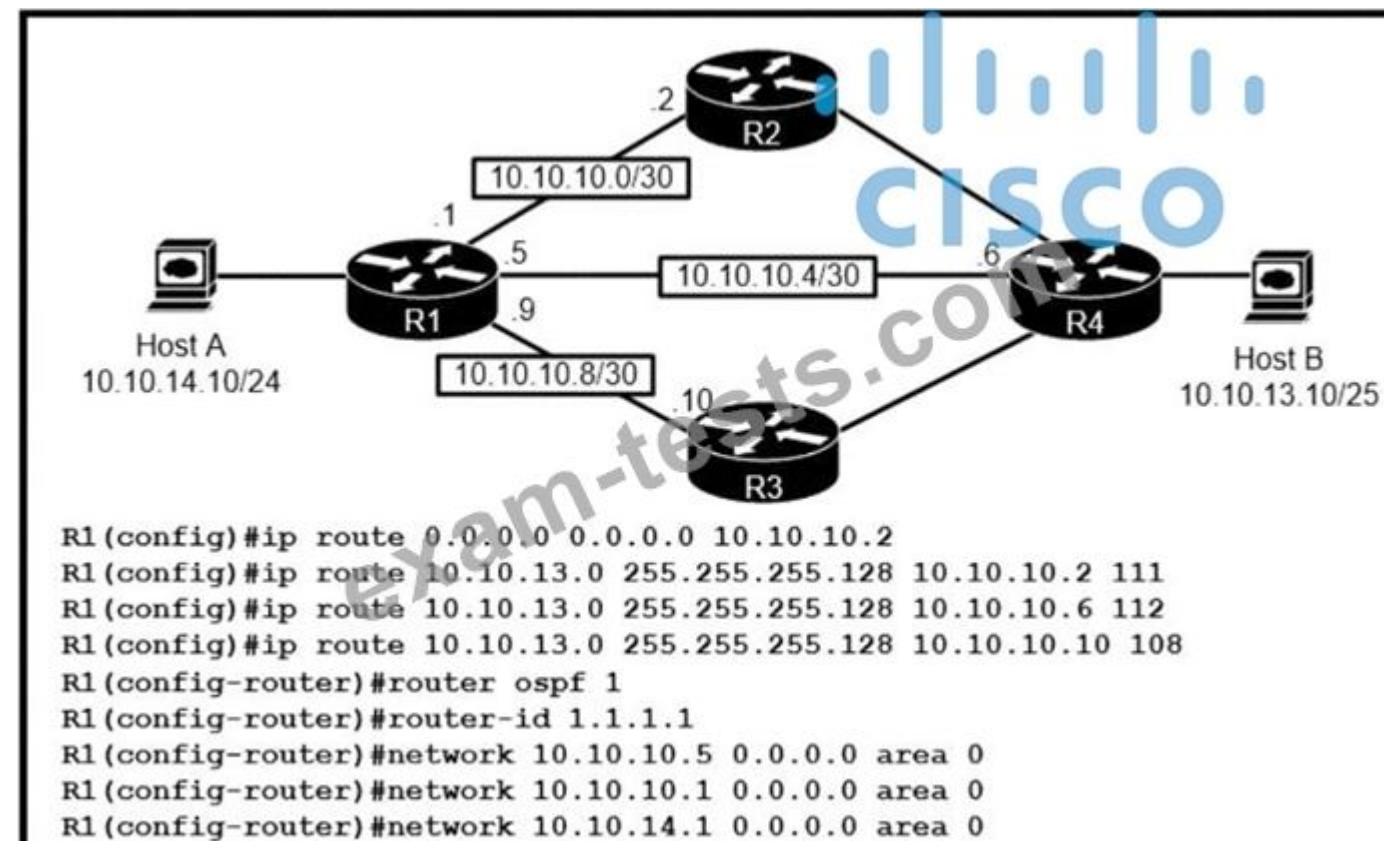
- B. emergency
- C. warning
- D. critical
- E. debug
- F. error

Answer: B,D,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: IP Services

NEW QUESTION: 15

Refer to the exhibit.



R1 has just received a packet from host A that is destined to host B. Which route in the routing table is used by R1 to reach B?

- A. 10.10.13.0/25 [110/2] via 10.10.10.6
- B. 10.10.13.0/25 [1/0] via 10.10.10.2
- C. 10.10.13.0/25 [110/2] via 10.10.10.2
- D. 10.10.13.0/25 [108/0] via 10.10.10.10

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 16

An engineer must configure interswitch VLAN communication between a Cisco switch and a third-party switch. Which action should be taken?

- A. configure IEEE 802.1p
- B. configure IEEE 802.1q
- C. configure ISL
- D. configure DSCP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

VLAN trunking offers two options, ISL and 802.1Q. ISL is Cisco proprietary while 802.1Q is standards based and supported by multiple vendors.

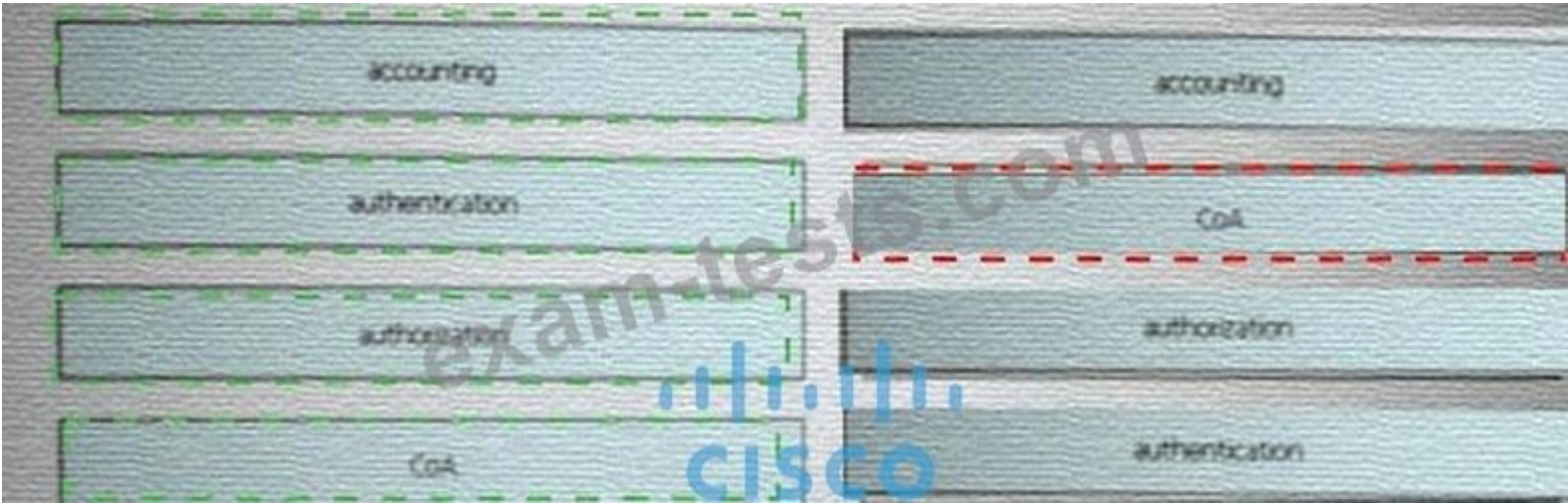
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NEW QUESTION: 17

Drag and drop the AAA terms from the left onto the description on the right.



Answer:

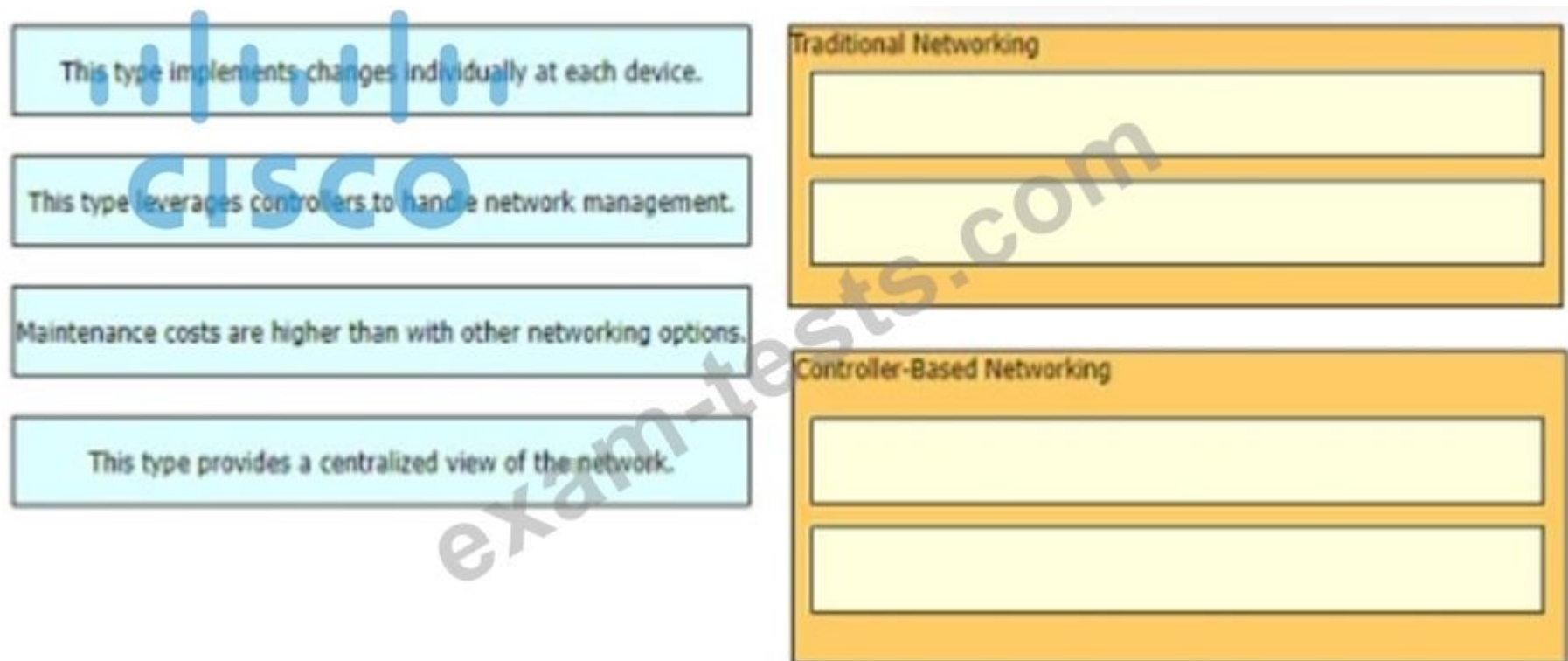


Explanation:

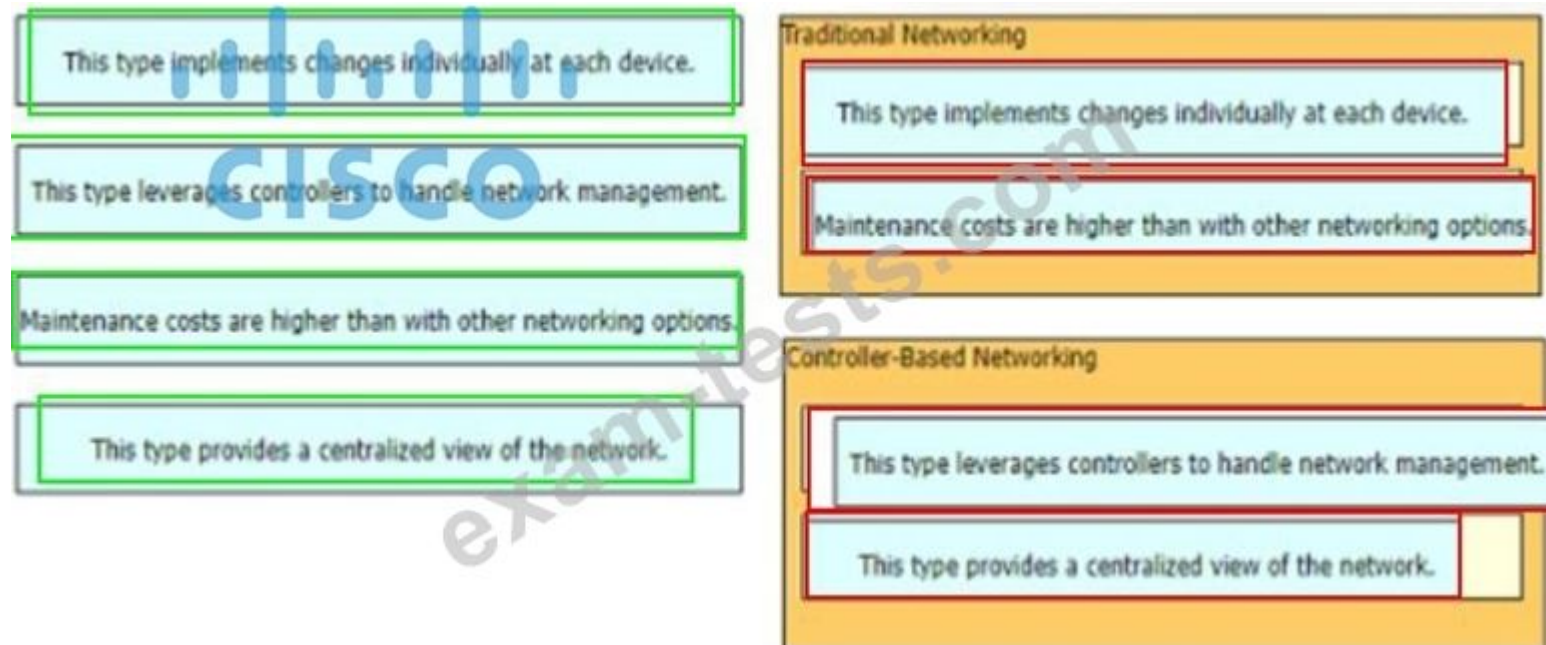
1-1, 2-4, 3-3, 4-2

NEW QUESTION: 18

Drag and drop the statements about networking from me left onto the corresponding networking types on the right



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 19

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip arp inspection vlan 2
interface fastethernet 0/1
 switchport mode access
 switchport access vlan 2
```

What is the effect of this configuration?

- A. The switch port interface trust state becomes untrusted
- B. The switch port remains administratively down until the interface is connected to another switch

- C. Dynamic ARP inspection is disabled because the ARP ACL is missing
- D. The switch port remains down until it is configured to trust or untrust incoming packets

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) is a security feature that validates ARP packets in a network. It intercepts, logs, and discards ARP packets with invalid IP-to-MAC address bindings. This capability protects the network from certain man-in-the-middle attacks. After enabling DAI, all ports become untrusted ports.

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which WAN topology provides a combination of simplicity, quality, and availability?

- A. partial mesh
- B. point-to-point
- C. hub-and-spoke
- D. full mesh

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which configuration ensures that the switch is always the root for VLAN 750?

- A. Switch(config)#spanning-tree vlan 750 root primary
- B. Switch(config)#spanning-tree vlan 750 priority 0
- C. Switch(config)#spanning-tree vlan 750 priority 614440
- D. Switch(config)#spanning-tree vlan 750 priority 38003685

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the IPv6 address type characteristics from the left to the right.

configured only once per interface

equivalent to public IPv4 addresses

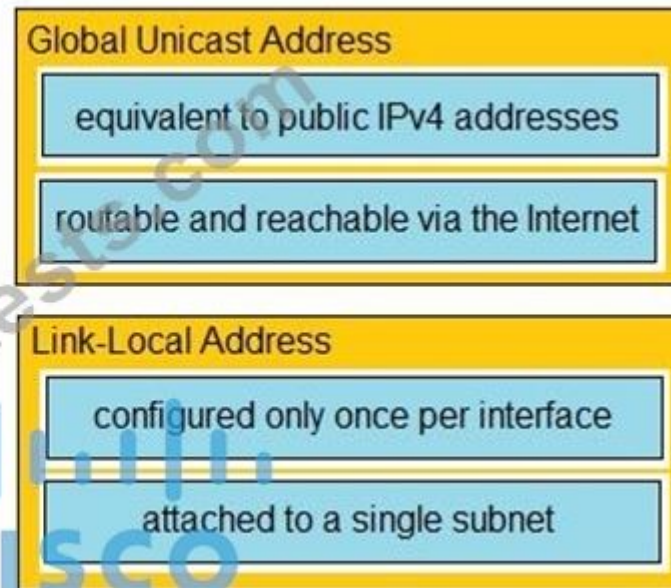
attached to a single subnet

routable and reachable via the Internet

Global Unicast Address

Link-Local Address

Answer:



Explanation:

<https://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=2803866&seqNum=4>

NEW QUESTION: 23

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show ip route
****
D    172.16.32.0/27 [90/2888597172] via 20.1.1.1
O    172.16.32.0/19 [110/292094] via 20.1.1.10
R    172.16.32.0/24 [120/2] via 20.1.1.3
```

Router R1 is running three different routing protocols. Which route characteristic is used by the router to forward the packet that it receives for destination IP 172.16.32.1?

- A. metric
- B. cost
- C. longest prefix
- D. administrative distance

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 24

Refer to Exhibit.

```
SW2
vtp domain cisco
vtp mode transparent
vtp password ciscotest
interface fastethernet0/1
description connection to sw1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
```

How does SW2 interact with other switches in this VTP domain?

- A. It processes VTP updates from any VTP clients on the network on its access ports.
- B. It transmits and processes VTP updates from any VTP Clients on the network on its trunk ports
- C. It receives updates from all VTP servers and forwards all locally configured VLANs out all trunk ports
- D. It forwards only the VTP advertisements that it receives on its trunk ports.

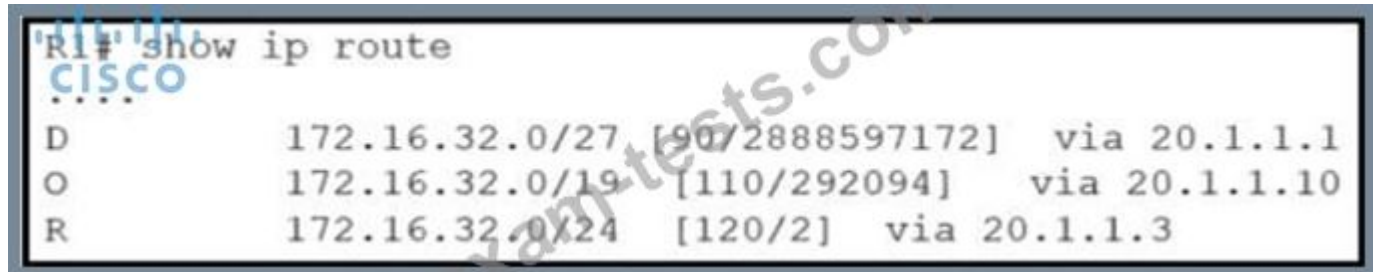
Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Reference:

The VTP mode of SW2 is transparent so it only forwards the VTP updates it receives to its trunk links without processing them.

NEW QUESTION: 25

Refer to the exhibit.



```
R1# show ip route
...
D    172.16.32.0/27 [90/2888597172]  via 20.1.1.1
O    172.16.32.0/19 [110/292094]    via 20.1.1.10
R    172.16.32.0/24 [120/2]         via 20.1.1.3
```

An engineer executed the script and added commands that were not necessary for SSH and now must remove the commands.

- A. administrative distance
- B. metric
- C. cost
- D. longest prefix

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

What is a function of TFTP in network operations?

- A. transfers a backup configuration file from a server to a switch using a username and password
- B. transfers files between file systems on a router
- C. transfers a configuration files from a server to a router on a congested link
- D. transfers IOS images from a server to a router for firmware upgrades

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

transfers IOS images from a server to a router for firmware upgrades. Security fundamentals questions test the boundary between identity, authorization, accounting, encryption, inspection, and access-control functions.

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this topic under IP Services, so the answer must be validated against normal Cisco device behavior and the operational wording of the scenario. The key is not simply recognizing a familiar acronym; it is identifying what the feature does, where it is configured, and what result it produces.

The other answers confuse identity checking with traffic filtering, or they assign the correct security idea to the wrong device or protocol. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would either leave the feature nonfunctional, create a forwarding or security gap, or send troubleshooting in the wrong direction. The selected answer is the only one that matches the stated requirement and the way Cisco switching, routing, services, security, wireless, or automation functions are expected to operate. This is why the verified answer remains the best technical choice for the question.

NEW QUESTION: 27

An engineer is configuring SSH version 2 exclusively on the R1 router. What is the minimum configuration required to permit remote management using the cryptographic protocol?

hostname R1
ip domain name cisco
crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 1024
username cisco privilege 15 password 0 cisco123
ip ssh version 2
line vty 0 15
transport input ssh
login local

hostname R1
crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 1024
username cisco privilege 15 password 0 cisco123
ip ssh version 2
line vty 0 15
transport input all
login local

hostname R1
service password-encryption
crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 1024
username cisco privilege 15 password 0 cisco123
ip ssh version 2
line vty 0 15
transport input ssh
login local

hostname R1
ip domain name cisco
crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 1024
username cisco privilege 15 password 0 cisco123
ip ssh version 2
line vty 0 15
transport input all
login local

- A. Option B
- B. Option C
- C. Option D
- D. Option A

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

What is the total number of users permitted to simultaneously browse the controller management pages when using the AireOS GUI?

- A. 2
- B. 5
- C. 8
- D. 9

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

8. Automation and programmability questions test whether the engineer can separate data format, transport method, controller role, and API direction. REST commonly uses HTTP methods such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. JSON represents structured data with objects, arrays, strings, numbers, Booleans, and null values. Northbound APIs allow applications to interact with a controller, while southbound APIs allow the controller to communicate with network devices. NETCONF and RESTCONF are configuration/management protocols, not generic forwarding behaviors. The incorrect choices often mix controller-to-device communication with application-to-controller communication or confuse a data format with a protocol. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this area because modern network operations increasingly rely on APIs and centralized controllers. The selected answer matches the correct API direction, data representation, or HTTP operation for the scenario.

NEW QUESTION: 29

Drag and drop the AAA functions from the left onto the correct AAA services on the right

records user activities

restricts the services that are available to a user

identifies the user

controls the actions that a user can perform

provides analytical information for the network administrator

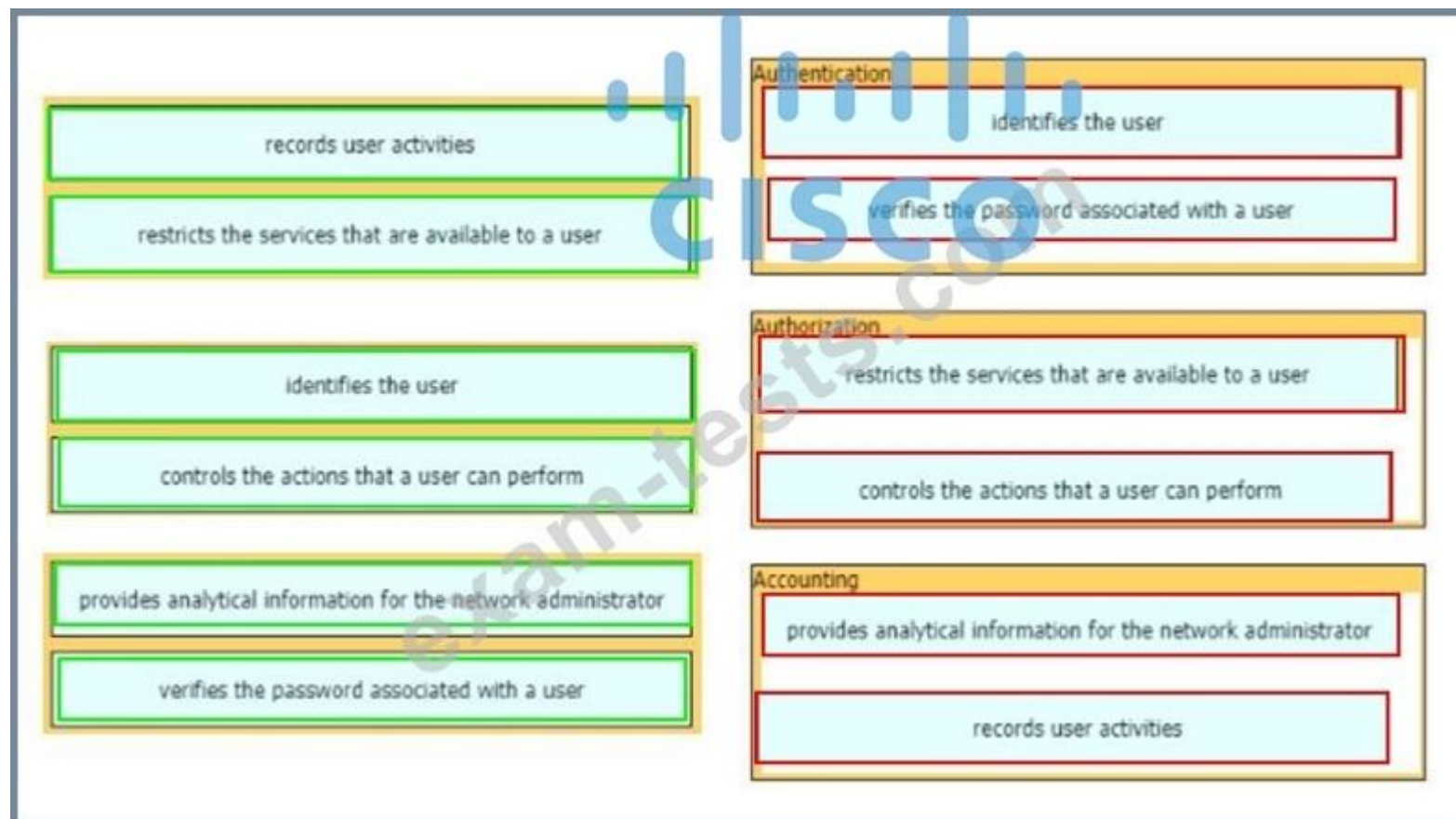
verifies the password associated with a user

Authentication

Authorization

Accounting

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 30

Which two options are the best reasons to use an IPV4 private IP space? (choose two)

- A. to connect applications
- B. to manage routing overhead
- C. to conserve global address space
- D. to implement NAT
- E. to enable intra-enterprise communication

Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

How does MAC learning function?

- A. protects against denial of service attacks
- B. inserts MAC addresses dynamically into the CAM table
- C. restricts ports to a maximum of 10 dynamically-learned addresses
- D. rewrites the source and destination MAC address

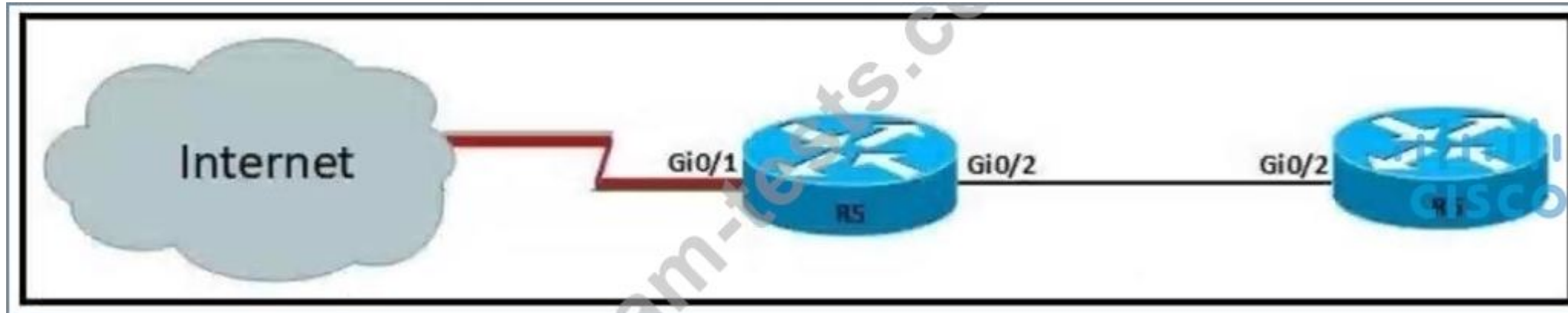
Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Refer to the exhibit.



For security reasons, automatic neighbor discovery must be disabled on the R5 Gi0/1 interface. These tasks must be completed:

- * Disable all neighbor discovery methods on R5 interface Gi0/1.
- * Permit neighbor discovery on R5 interface Gi0/2.
- * Verify there are no dynamically learned neighbors on R5 interface Gi0/1.
- * Display the IP address of R6's interface Gi0/2.

Which configuration must be used?

```
R5(config)#int Gi0/1
R5(config-if)#no cdp run
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#lldp run
R5(config)#cdp enable
R5#sh cdp neighbor
R5#sh lldp neighbor

☐ R5(config)#int Gi0/1
R5(config-if)#no cdp enable
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#no lldp run
R5(config)#cdp run
R5#sh cdp neighbor
R5#sh lldp neighbor

☐ R5(config)#int Gi0/1
R5(config-if)#no cdp enable
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#no lldp run
R5(config)#cdp run
R5#sh cdp neighbor detail
R5#sh lldp neighbor

☐ R5(config)#int Gi0/1
R5(config-if)#no cdp enable
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#lldp run
R5(config)#no cdp run
R5#sh cdp neighbor detail
R5#sh lldp neighbor
```

A. Option C

- B. Option A
- C. Option B
- D. Option D

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which result occurs when PortFast is enabled on an interface that is connected to another switch?

A. After spanning tree converges PortFast shuts down any port that receives BPDUs.

Enabling the PortFast feature causes a switch or a trunk port to enter the STP forwarding-state immediately or upon a linkup event, thus bypassing the listening and learning states.

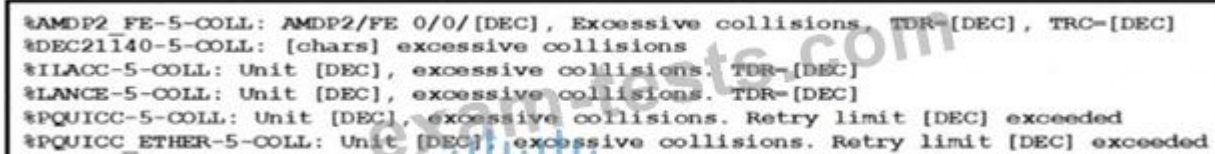
Note: To enable portfast on a trunk port you need the trunk keyword "spanning-tree portfast trunk

- B. VTP is allowed to propagate VLAN configuration information from switch to switch automatically.
- C. Spanning tree may fail to detect a switching loop in the network that causes broadcast storms
- D. Root port choice and spanning tree recalculation are accelerated when a switch link goes down

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 34

Refer to the exhibit.



```
%AMDP2_FE-5-COLL: AMDP2/FE 0/0/[DEC], Excessive collisions. TDR=[DEC], TRC=[DEC]
%DEC21140-5-COLL: [chars] excessive collisions
%IIACC-5-COLL: Unit [DEC], excessive collisions. TDR=[DEC]
%LANCE-5-COLL: Unit [DEC], excessive collisions. TDR=[DEC]
%PQUICC-5-COLL: Unit [DEC], excessive collisions. Retry limit [DEC] exceeded
%PQUICC_ETHER-5-COLL: Unit [DEC], excessive collisions. Retry limit [DEC] exceeded
```

What is occurring on this switch?

- A. An excessive number of frames greater than 1518 bytes are received.
- B. A high number of frames smaller than 64 bytes are received.
- C. Frames are dropped after 16 failed transmission attempts.
- D. The internal transmit buffer is overloaded.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which statement about Link Aggregation when implemented on a Cisco Wireless LAN Controller is true?

- A. The EtherChannel must be configured in "mode active"
- B. One functional physical port is needed to pass client traffic
- C. To pass client traffic two or more ports must be configured.
- D. When enabled the WLC bandwidth drops to 500 Mbps

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 36

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1# show ip route | begin gateway
Gateway of last resort is not set
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
L 172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
EX 172.16.2.0/24 [170/2] via 207.165.200.250, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
O 192.168.1.0/24 [110/84437] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:17, Serial0/0/1
D 192.168.2.0/24 [90/184437] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
E1 192.168.3.0/24 [110/1851437] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
207.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C 207.165.200.248/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 207.165.200.249/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 207.165.200.252/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 207.165.200.253/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

```

Which prefix did router R1 learn from internal EIGRP?

- A. 172.16.1.0/24
- B. 192.168.10/24
- C. 192.168.3.0/24
- D. 192.168.2.0/24

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

Drag and drop the TCP/IP protocols from the left onto the transmission protocols on the right

DNS

SMTP

SNMP

HTTP

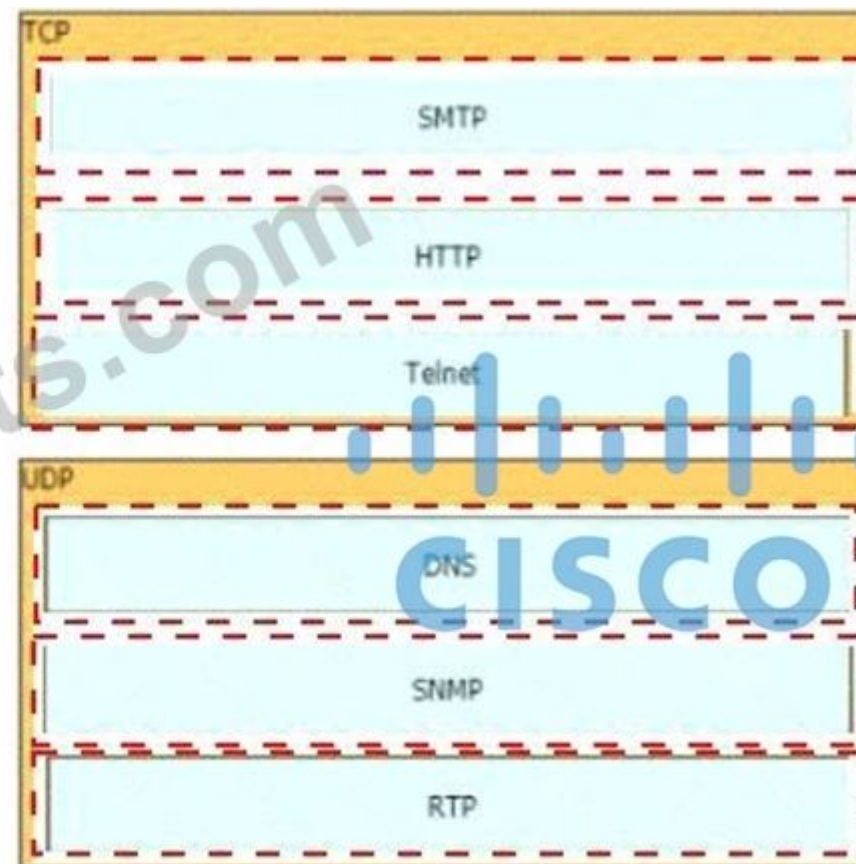
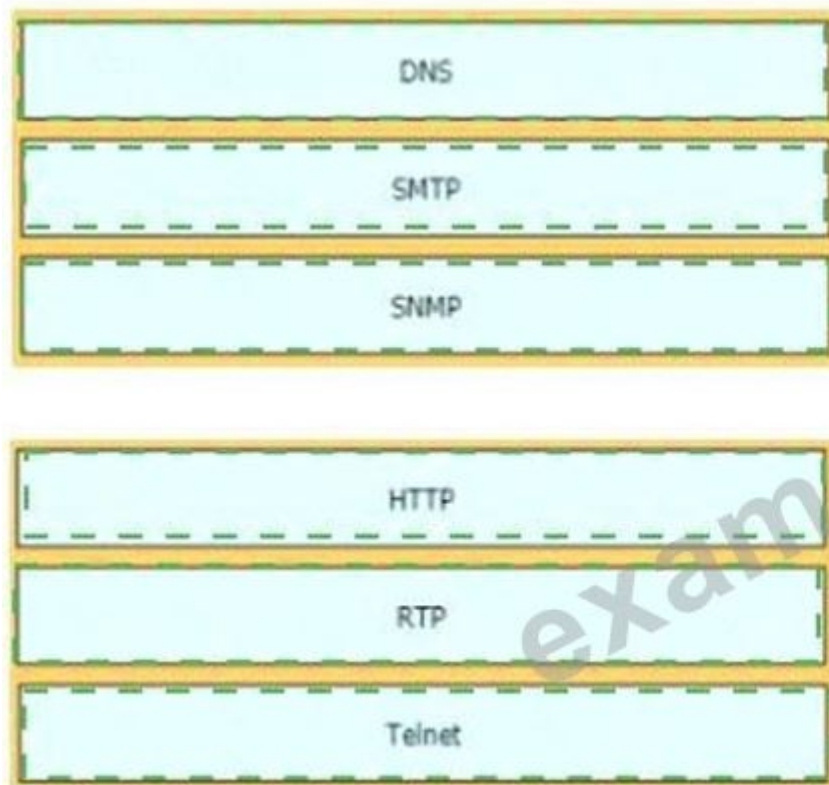
RTP

Telnet

TCP

UDP

Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 38

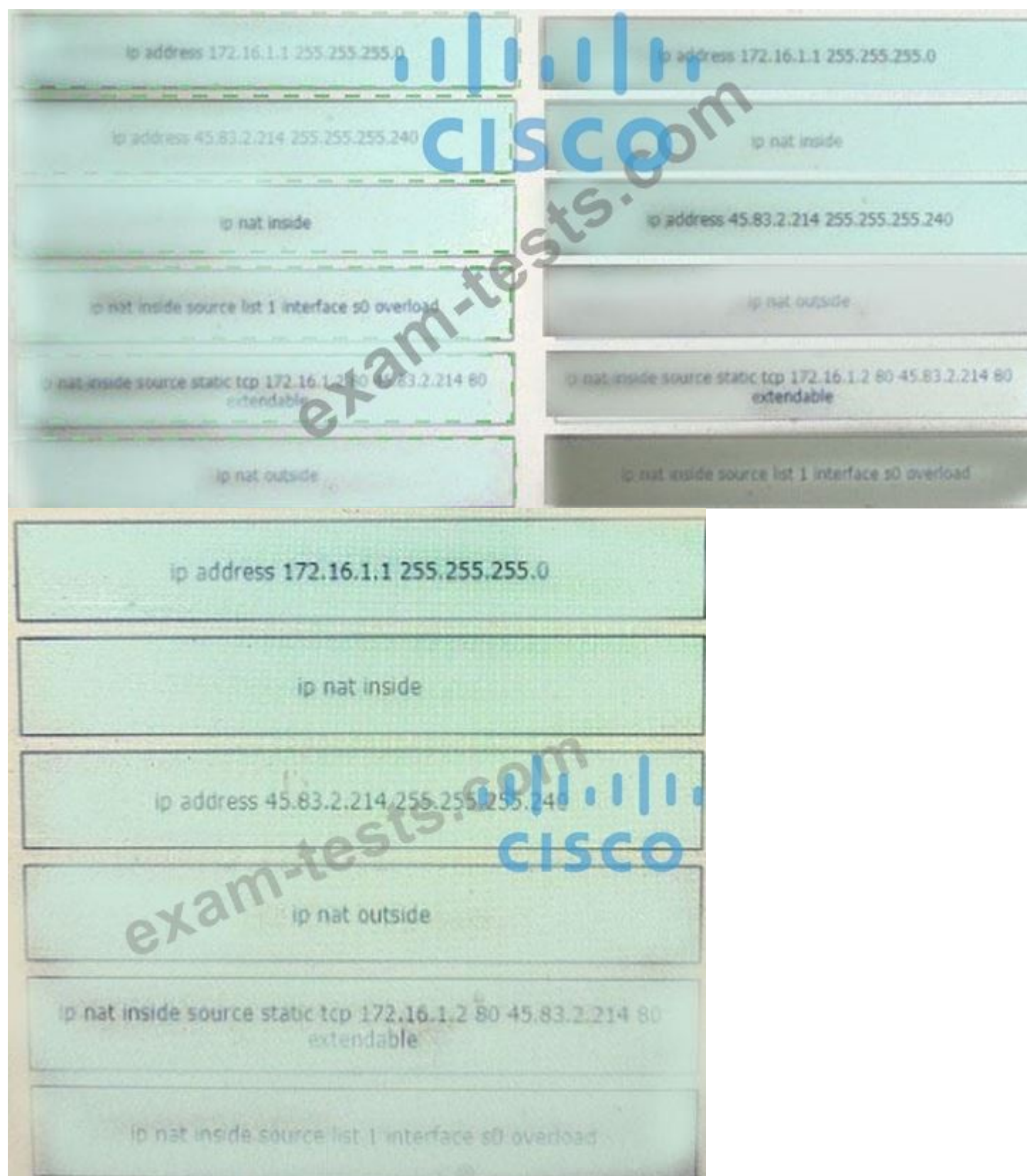
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is configuring the router to provide static NAT for the webserver Drag and drop the configuration commands from the left onto the letters that correspond to its position in the configuration on the right.

ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0	position A
ip address 45.83.2.214 255.255.255.240	position B
ip nat inside	position C
ip nat inside source list 1 interface s0 overload	position D
ip nat inside source static tcp 172.16.1.2 80 45.83.2.214 80 extendable	position E
ip nat outside	position F

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 39

Drag and drop the attack-mitigation techniques from the left onto the Types of attack that they mitigate on the right.

configure 802.1x authentication	802.1q double-tagging VLAN-hopping attack
configure DHCP snooping	MAC flooding attack
configure the native VLAN with a nondefault VLAN ID	man-in-the-middle spoofing attack
disable DTP	switch-spoofing VLAN-hopping attack

Answer:

configure 802.1x authentication	configure the native VLAN with a nondefault VLAN ID
configure DHCP snooping	configure 802.1x authentication
configure the native VLAN with a nondefault VLAN ID	configure DHCP snooping
disable DTP	disable DTP

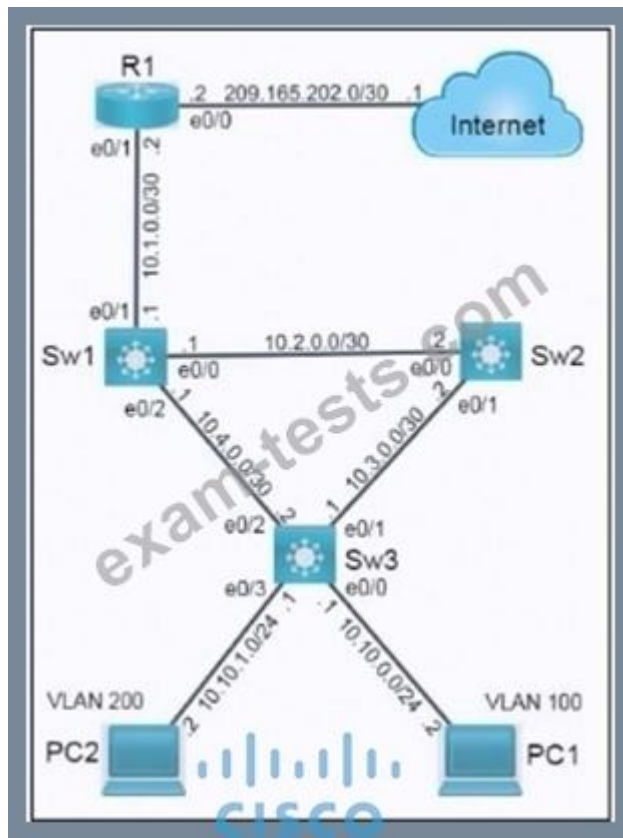
802.1q double-tagging VLAN-hopping attack	configure the native VLAN with a nondefault VLAN ID
MAC flooding attack	configure 802.1x authentication
man-in-the-middle spoofing attack	configure DHCP snooping
switch-spoofing VLAN-hopping attack	disable DTP

NEW QUESTION: 40

Lab Simulation 59

Please use the "Tasks" and "Topology" tabs to complete this lablet.

Topology



Tasks

Refer to the topology. All physical cabling is in place, and a routing protocol is preconfigured on all network devices.

Task 1:

Using the minimum number of ACEs, configure an extended named ACL and place it within the topology to conserve as many resources as possible. ACL requirements are:

- ACL name = WEB_ACL
- Allow HTTP traffic only from VLAN 200
- Block telnet only for PC1
- Allow all other traffic

Task 2:

Configure a local account on Sw2 with telnet access only on virtual ports 0-4. Use the following information:

- Username: GroupAdmin
- Password: BumbL3
- Algorithm type: Scrypt
- Privilege level: Exec mode

Task 3:

Configure Sw3:

- Enable DHCP snooping for VLANs 100 and 200
- Enable DHCP snooping MAC address verification

Answer:

See the below explanation

Explanation:

Task 1: Extended Named ACL Configuration

Create the ACL with minimum ACEs


```
ip access-list extended WEB_ACL
deny tcp host 10.10.20.2 any eq 23blocks Telnet from PC1 (VLAN 100, IP
10.10.20.2).
permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 80allows HTTP from VLAN 200 only.
deny tcp any any eq 80blocks HTTP from all other sources.
permit ip any anyallows everything else.
Apply to R1 (interface e0/1, inbound):
interface e0/1
ip access-group WEB_ACL in
```

This interface faces the internal LAN, so both VLANs are filtered before reaching the WAN.

Task 2: Sw2 Local Account & Telnet

```
username GroupAdmin privilege 1 algorithm-type scrypt secret BumbL3
!
line vty 0 4
login local
transport input telnet
```

- privilege 1= user exec mode.
- Only telnet is allowed, and only vty 0-4.
- scrypt encryption.

Task 3: DHCP Snooping and MAC Verification on Sw3

```
ip dhcp snooping
ip dhcp snooping vlan 100,200
ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address
!
interface e0/0
ip dhcp snooping trust
!
```

```
interface e0/1
ip dhcp snooping trust
```

- Enables DHCP snooping for VLANs 100 and 200 only.
- Enables MAC address verification.
- Both uplink interfaces (to Sw1 and Sw2) should be trusted; access ports stay untrusted.

NEW QUESTION: 41

What are two benefits of controller-based networking compared to traditional networking?

- A.** controller-based increases network bandwidth usage, while traditional lightens the load on the network.
- B.** controller-based inflates software costs, while traditional decreases individual licensing costs
- C.** Controller-based reduces network configuration complexity, while traditional increases the potential for errors
- D.** Controller-based provides centralization of key IT functions. While traditional requires distributes management function
- E.** controller-based allows for fewer network failure, while traditional increases failure rates.

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Cisco DNA Center Device Management

- 3. Monitor the cloud for software update
- 5. Uses CLI templates to apply a consistent configuration to multiple devices at an individual location
- 6. Uses NetFlow to analyse potential security threats throughout the network and take appropriate action on that traffic
- Traditional device management
- 2. Manages device configuration on a per-device basis
- 4. Security is managed near the perimeter of the network with firewalls, VPNs, and IPS
- Implements changes via an SSH terminal

NEW QUESTION: 42

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the IPv6 address type on the right.

cannot be used as a source address

sends packets to a group address rather than a single address

confined to a single link

required on all IPv6 devices

Multicast

Link-Local Address



Answer:

cannot be used as a source address

sends packets to a group address rather than a single address

confined to a single link

required on all IPv6 devices

Multicast

cannot be used as a source address

sends packets to a group address rather than a single address

Link-Local Address

confined to a single link

required on all IPv6 devices

Explanation:

Multicast

cannot be used as a source address

sends packets to a group address rather than a single address

Link-Local Address

confined to a single link

required on all IPv6 devices

NEW QUESTION: 43

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the IPv6 address type on the right.

counterpart of private IPv4 addresses	Unique Local
never used as a source address	
provides one-to-many communications	
may be used by multiple organizations at the same time	

Answer:

	Unique Local
	counterpart of private IPv4 addresses
	may be used by multiple organizations at the same time
	Multicast
	never used as a source address
	provides one-to-many communications

Drag and drop the characteristics of device-management technologies from the left onto the corresponding deployment types on the right.

orchestrates background device configuration

provides greater flexibility for custom and non-standard configurations

relies on per-device management

supports centralized software management

supports open APIs

uses individual software management

Cisco DNA Center

Traditional

Answer:

orchestrates background device configuration

provides greater flexibility for custom and non-standard configurations

relies on per-device management

supports centralized software management

supports open APIs

uses individual software management

Cisco DNA Center

supports centralized software management

orchestrates background device configuration

relies on per-device management

Traditional

provides greater flexibility for custom and non-standard configurations

uses individual software management

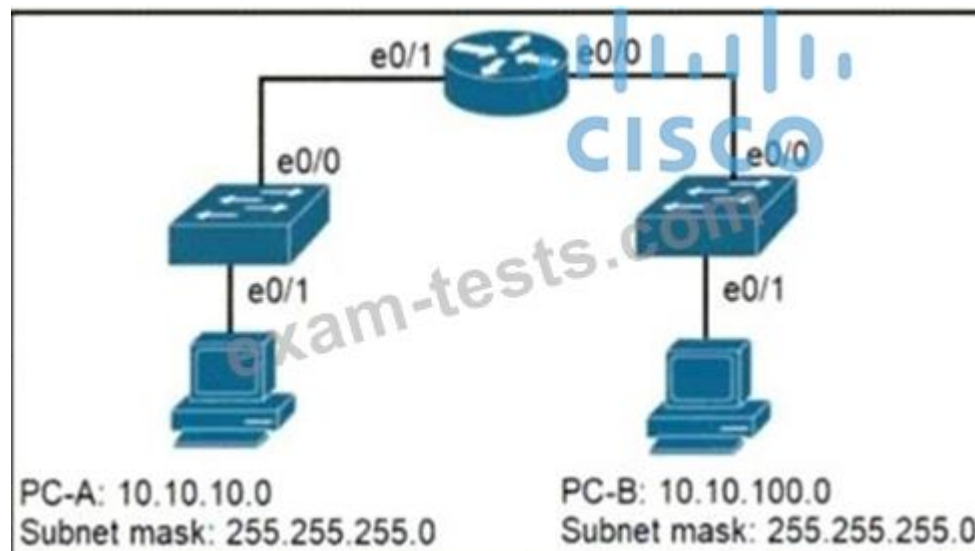
supports open APIs

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 45

Refer to the exhibit.



When PC-A sends traffic to PC-B, which network component is in charge of receiving the packet from PC-A verifying the IP addresses, and forwarding the packet to PC-B?

- A. Layer 2 switch
- B. Router
- C. Load balancer
- D. firewall

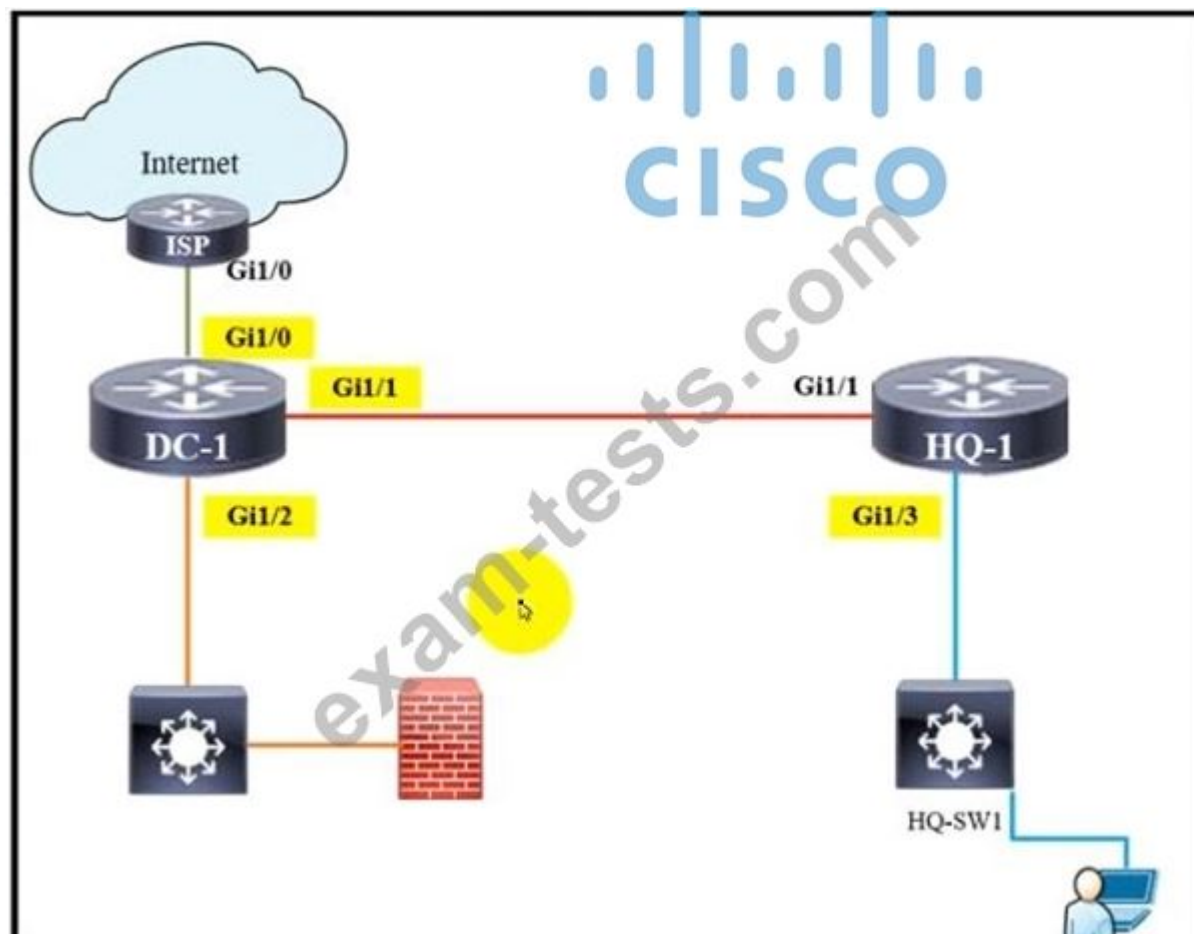
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

PC--A and PC-B are not in the same network. Switches send traffic in layer 2 and within the same VLA while routers route traffic to different subnet and at layer 3.

NEW QUESTION: 46

Refer to Exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. The IP address configurations must be completed on the DC-1 and HQ-1 routers based on these requirements:

DC-1 Gi1/0 must be the last usable address on a /30

DC-1 Gi1/1 must be the first usable address on a /29

DC-1 Gi1/2 must be the last usable address on a /28

HQ-1 Gi1/3 must be the last usable address on a /29

Drag and drop the commands from the left onto the destination interfaces on the right. Not all commands are used

ip address 192.168.4.9 255.255.255.248	DC-1	Gi1/0
ip address 192.168.3.14 255.255.255.240		Gi1/1
ip address 209.165.202.129 255.255.255.252		Gi1/2
ip address 192.168.4.13 255.255.255.240	HQ-1	Gi1/3
ip address 209.165.202.130 255.255.255.252		
ip address 209.165.202.131 255.255.255.252		
ip address 192.168.3.14 255.255.255.248		

Answer:



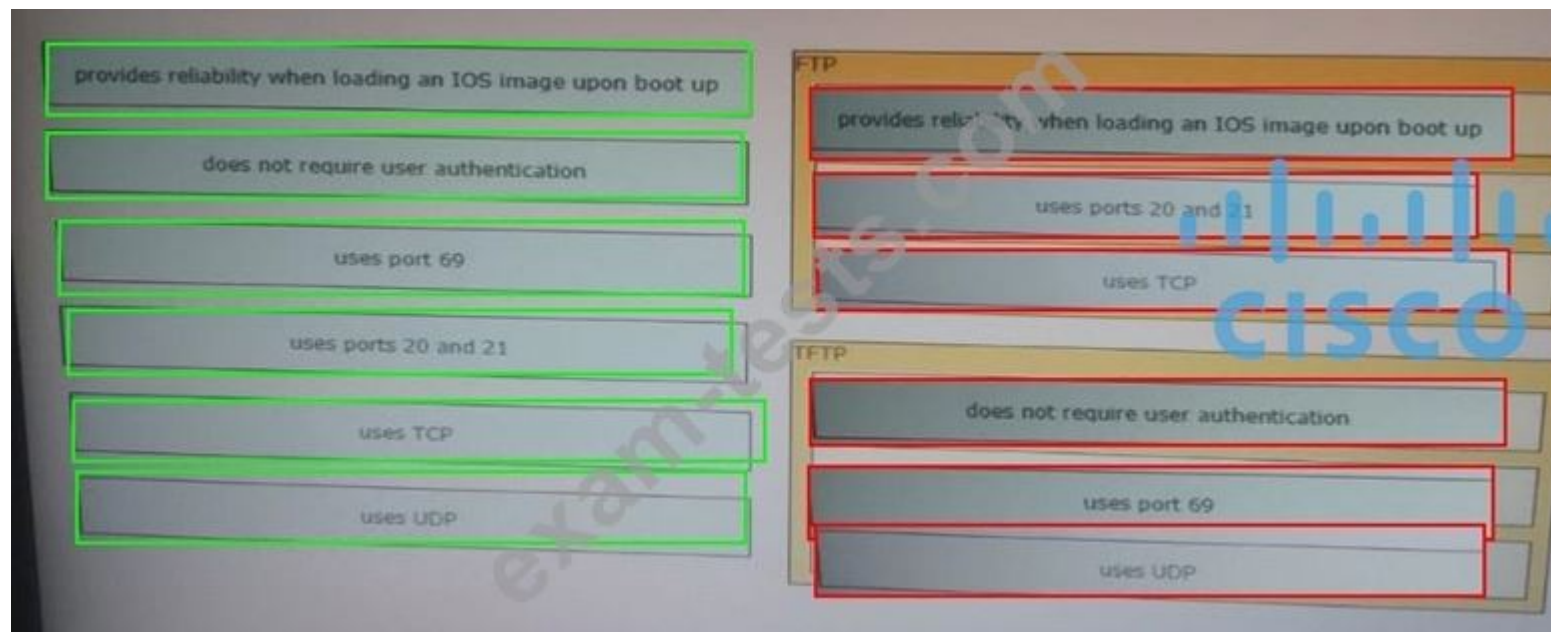
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NEW QUESTION: 47

Drag and drop the descriptions of file-transfer protocols from the left onto the correct protocols on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 48

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch2# show lldp
Global LLDP Information
  Status: ACTIVE
  LLDP advertisements are sent every 30 seconds
  LLDP hold time advertised is 120 seconds
  LLDP interface reinitialization delay is 2 seconds
```

A network engineer must update the configuration on Switch2 so that it sends LLDP packets.

- Switch2(config)#lldp timer 1
- A. Switch2(config)#lldp tlv-select 3
- Switch2(config)#lldp timer 1
- B. Switch2(config)#lldp holdtime 3
- Switch2(config)#lldp timer 60
- C. Switch2(config)#lldp holdtime 180
- Switch2(config)#lldp timer 60
- D. Switch2(config)#lldp tlv-select 180

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Option C. Switching questions depend on MAC learning, VLAN membership, trunking, EtherChannel behavior, STP roles, and port-security rules. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Network Access, where the expected skill is to identify the feature that actually creates the observed behavior or meets the configuration goal. The wording usually contains the decisive clue: a prefix length, a VLAN role, a protocol version, a wireless security standard, or a management-plane function. Wrong answers either cross VLAN boundaries incorrectly, misread STP election logic, or apply a control to the wrong interface state. In an operational network, choosing the wrong option would typically cause failed connectivity, insecure management, poor wireless behavior, or incorrect forwarding. The selected answer matches the Cisco configuration model and is retained as the verified answer.

NEW QUESTION: 49

Refer to the exhibit.

EIGRP	10.10.10.0/24[90/1441]	via	F0/10
EIGRP	10.10.10.0/24[90/144]	via	F0/11
EIGRP	10.10.10.0/24[90/1441]	via	F0/12
OSPF	10.10.10.0/24[110/20]	via	F0/13
OSPF	10.10.10.0/24[110/30]	via	F0/14

Packets received by the router from BGP enter via a serial interface at 209.165.201.10. Each route is present within the routing table. Which interface is used to forward traffic with a destination IP of 10.10.10.24?

- A. F0/10
- B. F0/11
- C. F0/12
- D. F0/13

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

F0/11. Cisco forwarding uses longest-prefix match first, then administrative distance and metric when multiple sources compete. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under IP Connectivity, where the expected skill is identifying the mechanism that actually satisfies the scenario. The wording usually gives the decisive clue: a protocol number, a route prefix, a control-plane role, a wireless security method, or a management command. Wrong choices either do not match the destination prefix, point to the wrong next hop, or fail to create the required primary or backup route. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would usually produce a failed adjacency, broken client connectivity, insecure management access, or an incorrect forwarding path. The selected answer matches the Cisco behavior and configuration model required by the question, so it is retained as the verified answer for this item.

NEW QUESTION: 50

Drag and drop the 802.11 wireless standards from the left onto the matching statements on the right

802.11a	Operates in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands.
802.11ac	Operates in the 2.4 GHz band only and supports a maximum data rate of 54 Mbps.
802.11b	Operates in the 5 GHz band only and supports a maximum data rate that can exceed 100 Mbps.
802.11g	Supports a maximum data rate of 11 Mbps.
802.11n	Operates in the 5 GHz band only and supports a maximum data rate of 54 Mbps.

Answer:

802.11a	802.11a
802.11ac	802.11g
802.11b	802.11ac
802.11g	802.11b
802.11n	802.11a

NEW QUESTION: 51

Refer to the Exhibit.

```
{
  "Routers": ["R1", "R2", "R3"],
  "Switches": ["SW1", "SW2", "SW3"]
}
```

Refer to the exhibit. What is represented by "R1" and "SW1" within the JSON output?

- A. object
- B. value
- C. array
- D. ey

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 52

What is a function of an endpoint on a network?

- A. forwards traffic between VLANs on a network
- B. connects server and client devices to a network
- C. allows users to record data and transmit to a file server
- D. provides wireless services to users in a building

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

An endpoint is a host that acts as the source or destination of data traffic flowing through a network.

When you are at your PC, editing your CV and uploading it to a file server, you are sitting at an endpoint.

NEW QUESTION: 53

Which AP mode serves as the primary hub in a point-to-multipoint network topology?

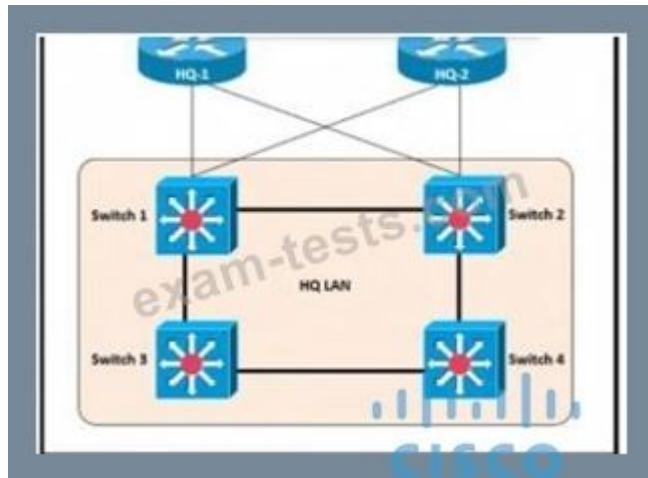
- A. FlexConnect
- B. SE-Connect
- C. bridge
- D. local

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In Cisco wireless terminology, bridge mode is used when an AP acts as a dedicated point-to-point or point-to-multipoint bridge between networks, essentially serving as the primary hub that connects multiple remote units (clients or secondary bridges) in a point-to-multipoint setup.

NEW QUESTION: 54

Refer to the exhibit.



After the election process what is the root bridge in the HQ LAN?

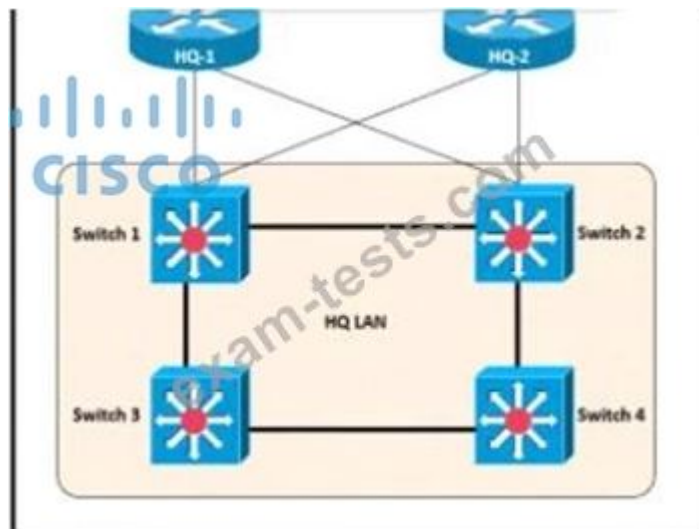
Switch 1: 0C:E0:38:58:15:77
Switch 2: 0C:0E:15:22:1A:61
Switch 3: 0C:0E:15:1D:3C:9A
Switch 4: 0C:E0:19:A1:4D:16

- A. Switch 4
- B. Switch 2
- C. Switch 3
- D. Switch 1

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 55

Refer to the exhibit.



After the election process what is the root bridge in the HQ LAN?

Switch 1: 0C:E0:38:58:15:77
 Switch 2: 0C:0E:15:22:1A:61
 Switch 3: 0C:0E:15:1D:3C:9A
 Switch 4: 0C:E0:19:A1:4D:16

- A. Switch 4
- B. Switch 1
- C. Switch 3
- D. Switch 2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The root bridge is determined by the lowest bridge ID, which consists of the priority value and the MAC address. Because the priority values of all of the switches are not available, the MAC address is used to determine the root bridge. Because S3 has the lowest MAC address, S3 becomes the root bridge.

NEW QUESTION: 56

Router A learns the same route from two different neighbors, one of the neighbor routers is an OSPF neighbor and the other is an EIGRP neighbor.

What is the administrative distance of the route that will be installed in the routing table?

- A. 20
- B. 90
- C. 110
- D. 115

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

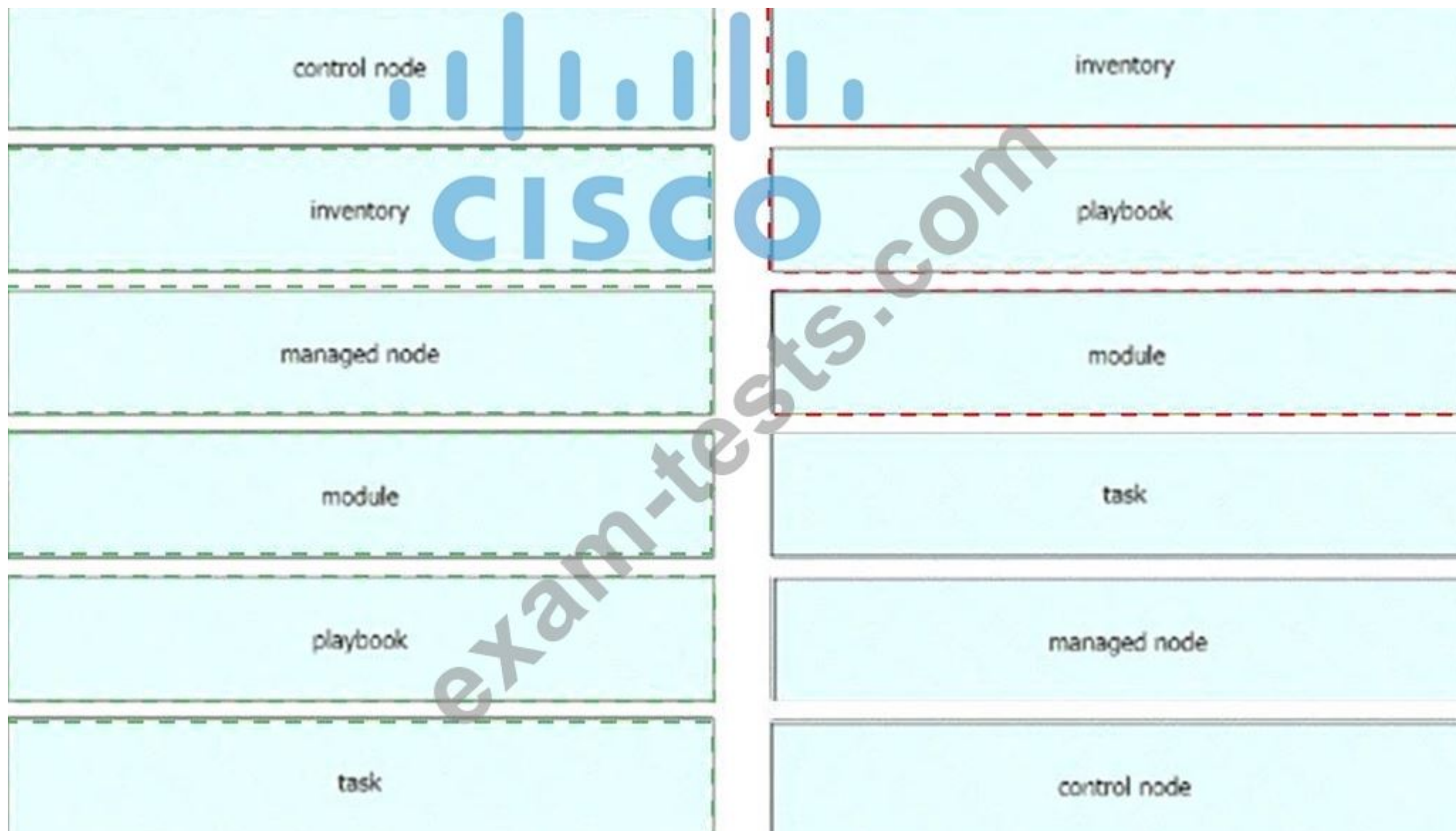
The Administrative distance (AD) of EIGRP is 90 while the AD of OSPF is 110 so EIGRP route will be chosen to install into the routing table.

NEW QUESTION: 57

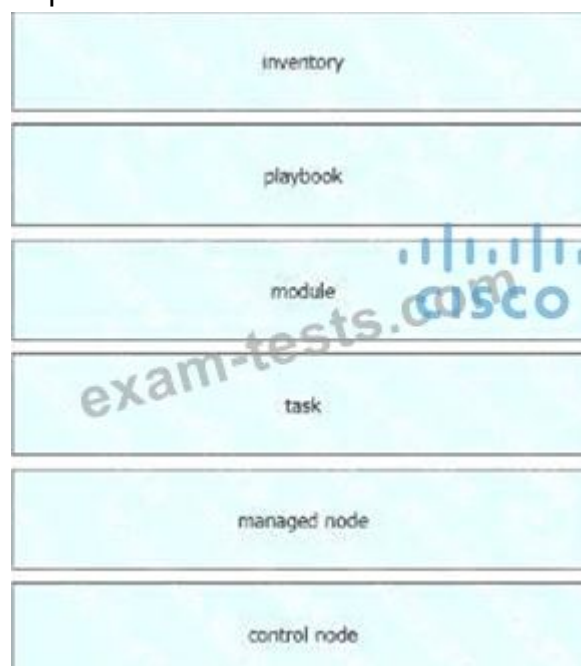
Drag and drop the Ansible terms from the left onto the right.

control node	collection of actions to perform on target devices, expressed in YAML format
inventory	device with Ansible installed that manages target devices
managed node	network device, without Ansible installed, upon which commands can be executed
module	specific action to be performed on one or more target devices
playbook	unit of Python code to be executed
task	Ansible file that defines the target devices upon which commands and tasks can be executed

Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 58

What is a function of an endpoint on a network?

- A. forwards traffic between VLANs on a network
- B. connects server and client devices to a network
- C. allows users to record data and transmit to a tile server
- D. provides wireless services to users in a building

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

An endpoint is a host that acts as the source or destination of data traffic flowing through a network.

When you are at your PC, editing your CV and uploading it to a file server, you are sitting at an endpoint.

NEW QUESTION: 59

An engineer is configuring remote access to a router from IP subnet 10.139.58.0/28. The domain name, crypto keys, and SSH have been configured. Which configuration enables the traffic on the destination router?

A.

```
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.122.49.1 255.255.255.240
 access-group 120 in

ip access-list extended 120
 permit tcp 10.139.58.0 255.255.255.248 any eq 22
```

B.

```
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.122.49.1 255.255.255.252
 ip access-group 110 in

ip access-list extended 110
 permit tcp 10.139.58.0 0.0.0.15 host 10.122.49.1 eq 22
```

C.

```
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.122.49.1 255.255.255.248
 ip access-group 10 in

ip access-list standard 10
 permit udp 10.139.58.0 0.0.0.7 host 10.122.49.1 eq 22
```

D.

```
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.122.49.1 255.255.255.252
 ip access-group 105 in

ip access-list standard 105
 permit tcp 10.139.58.0 0.0.0.7 eq 22 host 10.122.49.1
```

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Option B. Cisco routers select forwarding paths by longest-prefix match first, then administrative distance and metric when comparable routes compete. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Security Fundamentals, where the exam expects engineers to recognize the device behavior that actually produces the required outcome. The question is best solved by reading the operational clue rather than choosing a familiar acronym. The wrong choices either do not match the destination, use the wrong next hop, or fail to provide the intended primary/backup behavior.

In a production network, the wrong choice would normally create an outage, leave a management or security gap, or send troubleshooting toward the wrong subsystem. The selected answer is the one that matches the control-plane, data-plane, wireless, security, services, or automation mechanism described in the question. That is why it remains the verified answer for this item.

NEW QUESTION: 60

Which WLC management connection type is vulnerable to man-in-the-middle attacks?

- A. HTTPS
- B. console
- C. SSH
- D. Telnet

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 61

An office has 8 floors with approximately 30-40 users per floor What command must be configured on the router Switched Virtual Interface to use address space efficiently?

- A. ip address 192.168.0.0 255.255.255.128
- B. ip address 192.168.0.0 255.255.255.224
- C. ip address 192.168.0.0 255.255.0.0
- D. ip address 192.168.0.0 255.255.254.0

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Refer to the exhibit.

A screenshot of a code editor showing Python code for the ncclient library. The code is used to connect to a NETCONF server and retrieve configuration. A large, semi-transparent watermark 'exam-tests.com' is overlaid diagonally across the code. The code is as follows:

```
import ncclient

with ncclient.manager.connect(host='192.168.1.1', port=830, username='root',
                             password='teset123!', allow_agent=False) as m:
    print(m.get_config('running').data_xml)
```

After running the code in the exhibit, which step reduces the amount of data that the NETCONF server returns to the NETCONF client, to only the interface's configuration?

- A. Create a JSON filter as a string and pass it to the get_config() method as an argument.
- B. Use the JSON library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration.
- C. Use the lxml library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration.
- D. Create an XML filter as a string and pass it to get_config() method as an argument.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 63

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the IPv6 address type on the right.

confined to a single link

required on all IPv6 devices

is publicly routable in the same way as IPv4 addresses

provides for one-to-one communication

Global Unicast Address

Link-Local Address

Answer:

confined to a single link

required on all IPv6 devices

is publicly routable in the same way as IPv4 addresses

provides for one-to-one communication

Global Unicast Address

is publicly routable in the same way as IPv4 addresses

provides for one-to-one communication

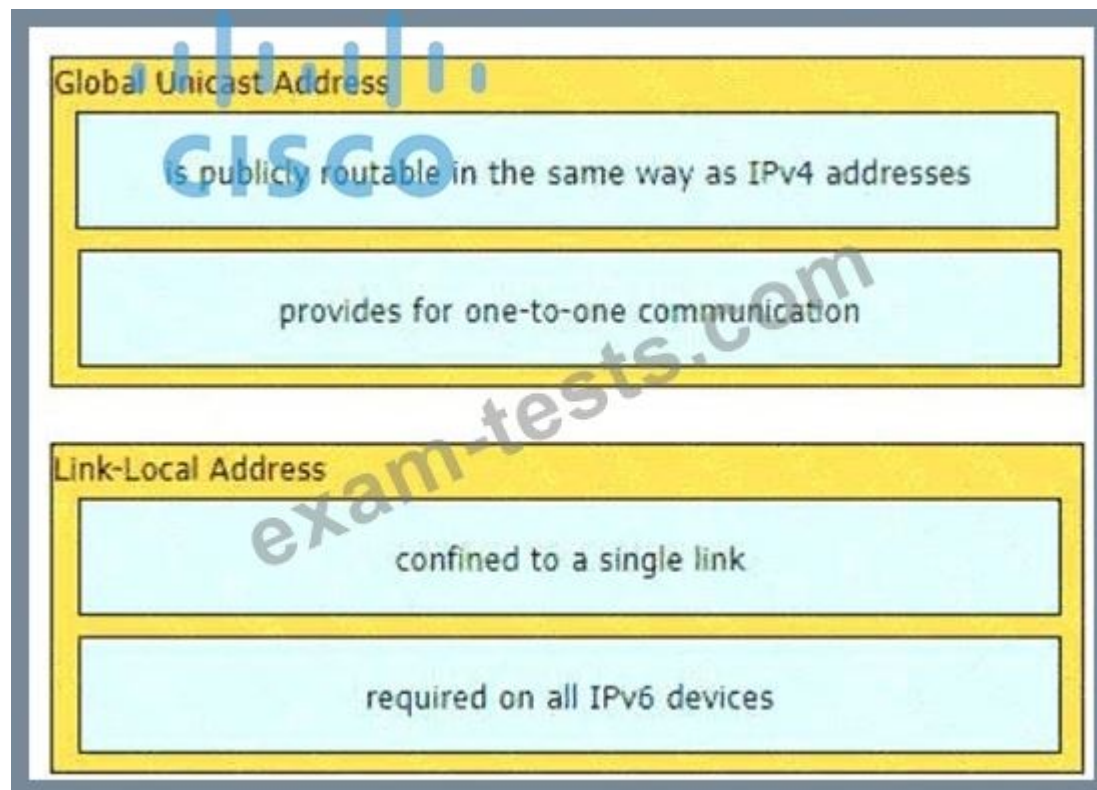
Link-Local Address

confined to a single link

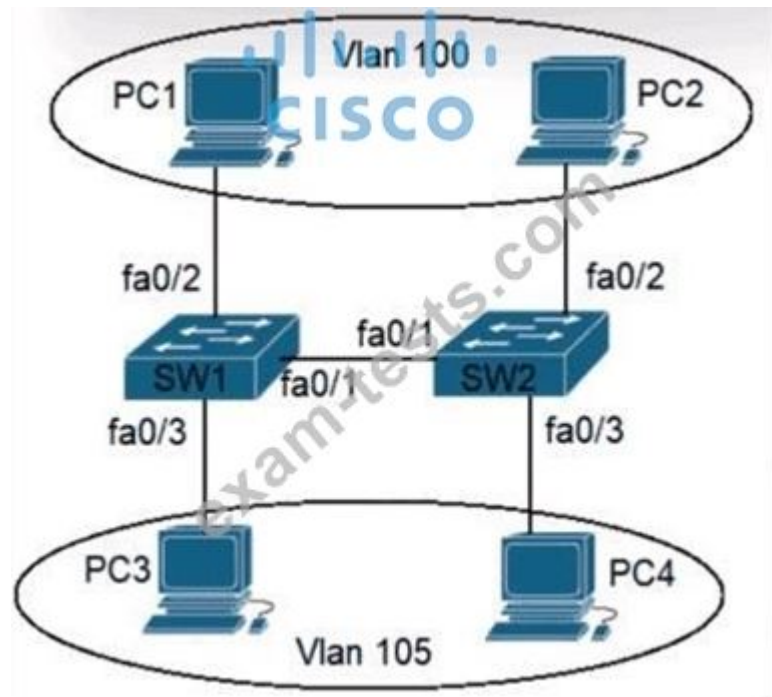
required on all IPv6 devices

Explanation:

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Fundamentals drag-and-drop items test whether each protocol, address type, API action, or infrastructure component is matched to its real function. The correct way to solve these is to classify every item by layer, scope, and operational behavior before matching it. Several distractors are legitimate networking terms, but they are wrong when placed under the wrong protocol family or management model. The retained mapping preserves the Cisco distinctions between TCP and UDP behavior, AAA functions, IPv6 address scopes, device-management approaches, and REST operations. In implementation work, these distinctions matter because applying a feature at the wrong layer or associating a control with the wrong service creates broken configurations and wasted troubleshooting effort. The shown mapping is therefore retained as the verified response.



NEW QUESTION: 64



- Switch(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic
 Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 100,105
 Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
- A.
- Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access
 Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
 Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 100,105
 Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 3
- B.

- ```
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,105
C. Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 3

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation isl
Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,105
D. Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 65

Refer to the exhibit. What is a reason for poor performance on the network interface?

```
Router# show interface gi0/0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
 Hardware is ISR4331-3x1GE, address is 5486.bc25.1f70 (bia 5486.bc25.1f70)
 Description: << WAN Link >>
 Internet address is 192.0.2.2/30
 MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
 reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
 Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
 Keepalive not supported
 Full Duplex, 1000Mbps, link type is auto, media type is RJ45
 output flow-control is off, input flow-control is off
 ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
 Last input 00:00:00, output 00:00:11, output hang never
 Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
 Input queue: 0/375/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
 Queueing strategy: fifo
 Output queue: 0/40 (size/max)
 5 minute input rate 7000 bits/sec, 4 packets/sec
 5 minute output rate 4000 bits/sec, 4 packets/sec
 22579370 packets input, 8825545968 bytes, 0 no buffer
 Received 67 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
 0 runs, 0 giants, 0 throttles
 3612699 input errors, 3612699 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
 0 watchdog, 10747057 multicast, 0 pause input
 12072167 packets output, 1697953637 bytes, 0 underruns
 0 output errors, 0 collisions, 1 interface resets
 6 unknown protocol drops
 0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
 5 lost carrier, 0 no carrier, 0 pause output
 0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
```

- A. The interface is receiving excessive broadcast traffic.
- B. The cable connection between the two devices is faulty.
- C. The interface is operating at a different speed than the connected device.
- D. The bandwidth setting of the interface is misconfigured

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Here we see a large number of input errors and CRC errors.



| Media Problem   | Suggested Actions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Excessive noise | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use the <b>show interfaces ethernet</b> exec command to determine the status of the router's Ethernet interfaces. The presence of many CRC errors but not many collisions is an indication of excessive noise.</li> <li>2. Check cables to determine whether any are damaged.</li> <li>3. Look for badly spaced taps causing reflections.</li> <li>4. If you are using 100BaseTX, make sure you are using Category 5 cabling and not another type, such as Category 3.</li> </ol> |

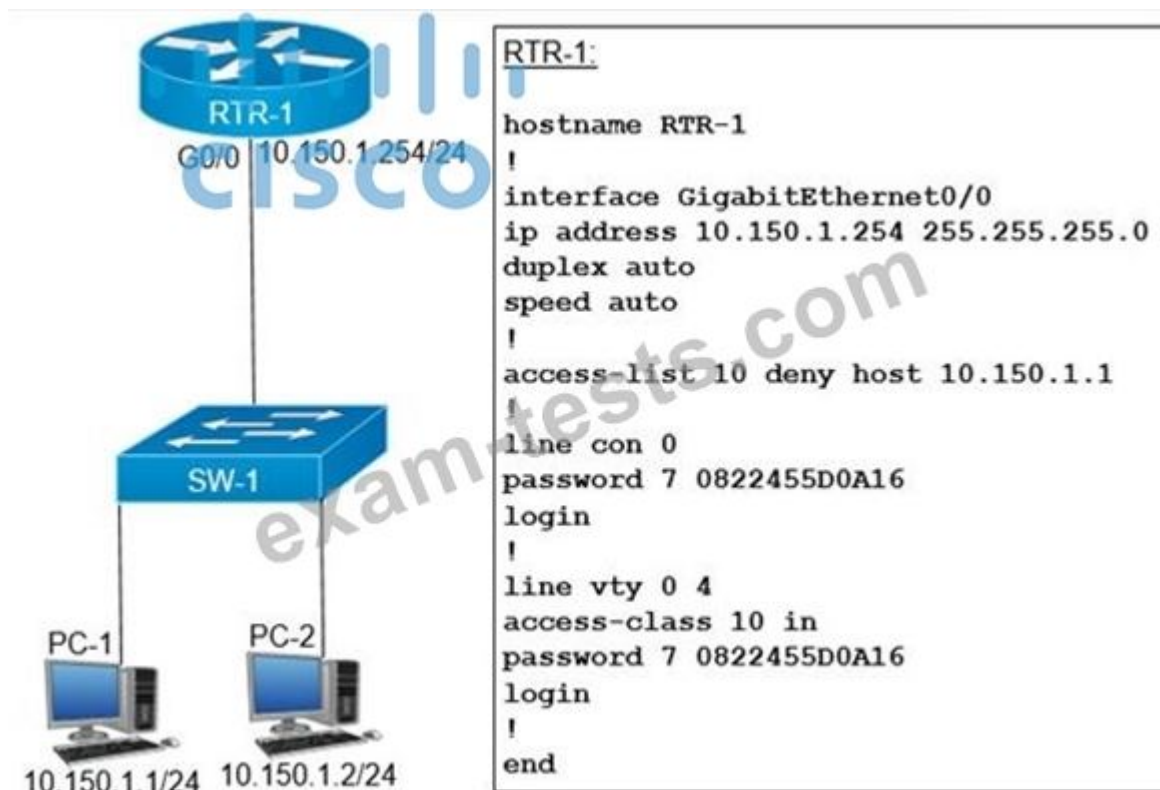
#### NEW QUESTION: 66

Drag and drop the statement about networking from the left into the Corresponding networking types on the right. Not all statements are used.

Answer:

#### NEW QUESTION: 67

Refer to the exhibit.



An access list is created to deny Telnet access from host PC-1 to RTR-1 and allow access from all other hosts. A Telnet attempt from PC-2 gives this message: "% Connection refused by remote host". Without allowing Telnet access from PC-1, which action must be taken to permit the traffic?

- A. Add the access-list 10 permit any command to the configuration
- B. Add the ip access-group 10 out command to interface g0/0.
- C. Remove the access-class 10 in command from line vty 0.4.
- D. Remove the password command from line vty 0.4.

**Answer: A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 68

Which command can you enter to block HTTPS traffic from the whole class A private network range to a host?

- A. R1 (config)#access-list 105 deny tcp 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 40.0.0.2 0.0.0.0 eq 443
- B. R1 (config)#access-list 105 deny tcp 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 40.0.0.2 0.0.0.0 eq 53
- C. R1 (config)#access-list 105 deny tcp 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 40.0.0.2 0.0.0.0 eq 443
- D. R1 (config)#access-list 105 deny tcp 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 40.0.0.2 0.0.0.0 eq 53

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 69

What is a valid IPv6 address record in DNS?

- A. A
- B. MX
- C. AAAA
- D. CNAME

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

AAAA. IP services questions are about the supporting protocols that make a network manageable and usable:

DHCP supplies addressing information, DNS resolves names, NAT translates address spaces, NTP synchronizes time, syslog records events, SNMP monitors devices, and QoS classifies or prioritizes traffic.

Cisco IOS commands are precise; a similar-looking command can configure a client, a relay, a pool, or a server role depending on context. The incorrect options typically name real services but solve a different operational problem. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these topics because production networks fail just as often from broken services as from broken routing. The chosen answer is the one that performs the exact function in the scenario, whether that is file transfer, address assignment, logging level selection, monitoring security, or traffic treatment.

#### NEW QUESTION: 70

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration issue is preventing the OSPF neighbor relationship from being established between the two routers?

- A. R1 interface Gi1/0 has a larger MTU size
- B. R2 is using the passive-interface default command
- C. R2 should have its network command in area 1
- D. R1 has an incorrect network command for interface Gi1/0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 71

Drag and drop the IPv6 address from the left onto the type on the right.





Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 72



Refer to the exhibit.



Which two configurations must the engineer apply on this network so that R1 becomes the DR? (Choose two.) A)

R1(config)#router ospf 1  
R1(config-router)#router-id 192.168.100.1

B)

R1(config)#interface fastethernet 0/0  
R1(config-if)#ip ospf priority 200

C)

R3(config)#interface fastethernet 0/0  
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 0

D)

R1(config)#interface fastethernet 0/0  
R1(config-if)#ip ospf priority 0

E)

R3(config)#interface fastethernet 0/0  
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 200

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option D

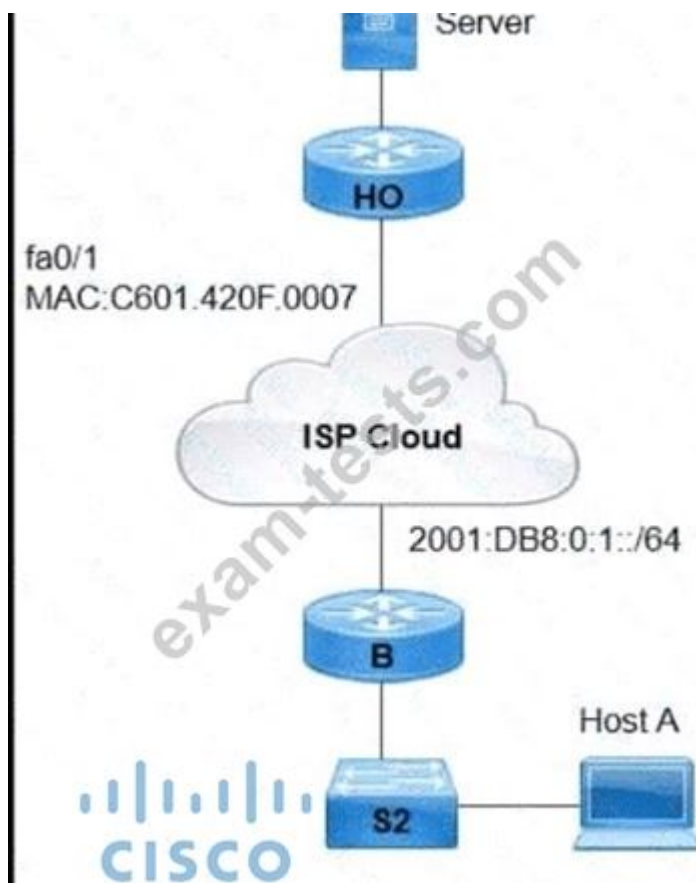
D. Option C

E. Option E

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 73**

Refer to the exhibit.

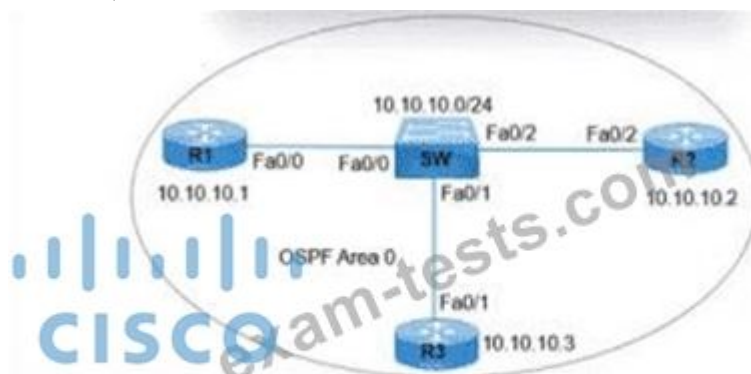


An engineer is configuring the HO router. Which IPv6 address configuration must be applied to the router fa0/1 interface for the router to assign a unique 64-bit IPv6 address to itself?

- A. ipv6 address 2001:DB8:0:1:C601:42FF:FE0F:7/64
- B. ipv6 address 2001:DB8:0:1:FE80:C601:420F:7/64
- C. ipv6 address 2001:DB8:0:1:FFFF:C601:420F:7/64
- D. ipv6 address 2001:DB8:0:1:C601:42FE:800F:7/64

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 74



R1#show ip ospf neighbor

| Neighbor ID | Pri | State    | Dead Time | Address    | Interface       |
|-------------|-----|----------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| 10.10.10.2  | 1   | FULL/BDR | 00:00:37  | 10.10.10.2 | FastEthernet0/1 |
| 10.10.10.3  | 1   | FULL/DR  | 00:00:35  | 10.10.10.3 | FastEthernet0/1 |

Refer to the exhibit. R1 has taken the DROTHER role in the OSPF DR/BDR election process. Which configuration must an engineer implement so that R1 is elected as the DR?

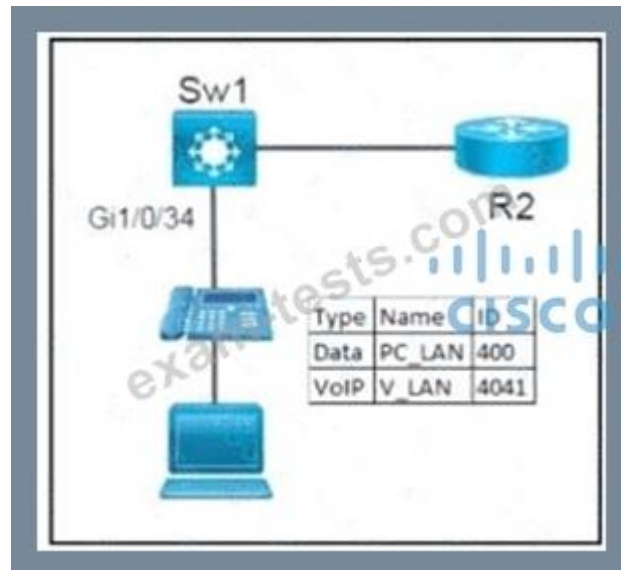
- A. R1(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/0R1(config-if)#ip ospf priority 1R1#clear ip ospf process
- B. R3(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/1R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 200R3#clear ip ospf process
- C. R1(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/0R1(config-if)#ip ospf priority 200R1#clear ip ospf process

D. R2(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/2R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority 1R2#clear ip ospf process

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 75

Refer to the exhibit.



Network services must be enabled on interface Gi1/0/34. Which configuration meets the needs for this implementation?

interface Gi1/0/34  
switchport mode access  
switchport  
access vlan 400  
switchport voice vlan 4041

A.

interface Gi1/0/34  
switchport mode trunk  
switchport  
trunk allowed native vlan 400  
switchport  
voice vlan 4041

B.

interface Gi1/0/34  
switchport mode trunk  
switchport  
trunk allowed vlan 400, 4041  
switchport voice vlan 4041

C.

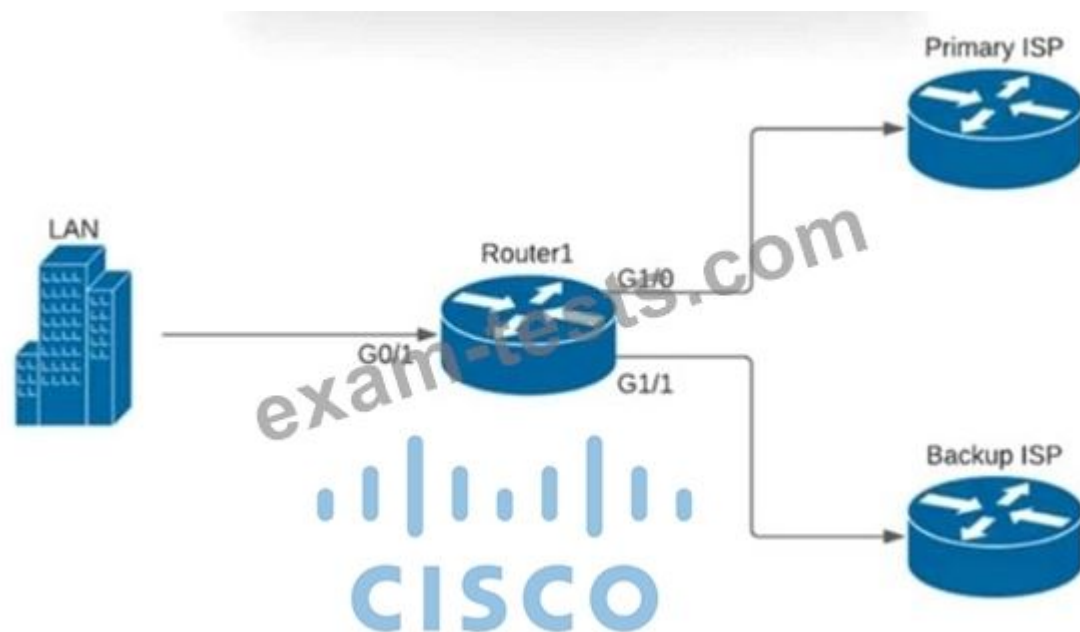
interface Gi1/0/34  
switchport mode access  
switchport  
access vlan 4041  
switchport voice vlan 400

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 76

Refer to the exhibit.



A company is configuring a failover plan and must implement the default routes in such a way that a floating static route will assume traffic forwarding when the primary link goes down. Which primary route configuration must be used?

- A. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2 floating
- B. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2 GigabitEthernet1/0
- C. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2
- D. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2 tracked

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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#### NEW QUESTION: 77

Refer to the exhibit. What is the effect of this configuration?

```
ip arp inspection vlan 2
interface fastethernet 0/1
 switchport mode access
 switchport access vlan 2
```

- A. The switch port interface trust state becomes untrusted
- B. The switch port remains administratively down until the interface is connected to another switch
- C. Dynamic ARP inspection is disabled because the ARP ACL is missing
- D. The switch port remains down until it is configured to trust or untrust incoming packets

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) is a security feature that validates ARP packets in a network. It intercepts, logs, and discards ARP packets with invalid IP-to-MAC address bindings. This capability protects the network from certain man-in-the-middle attacks. After enabling DAI, all ports become untrusted ports.



**NEW QUESTION: 78**

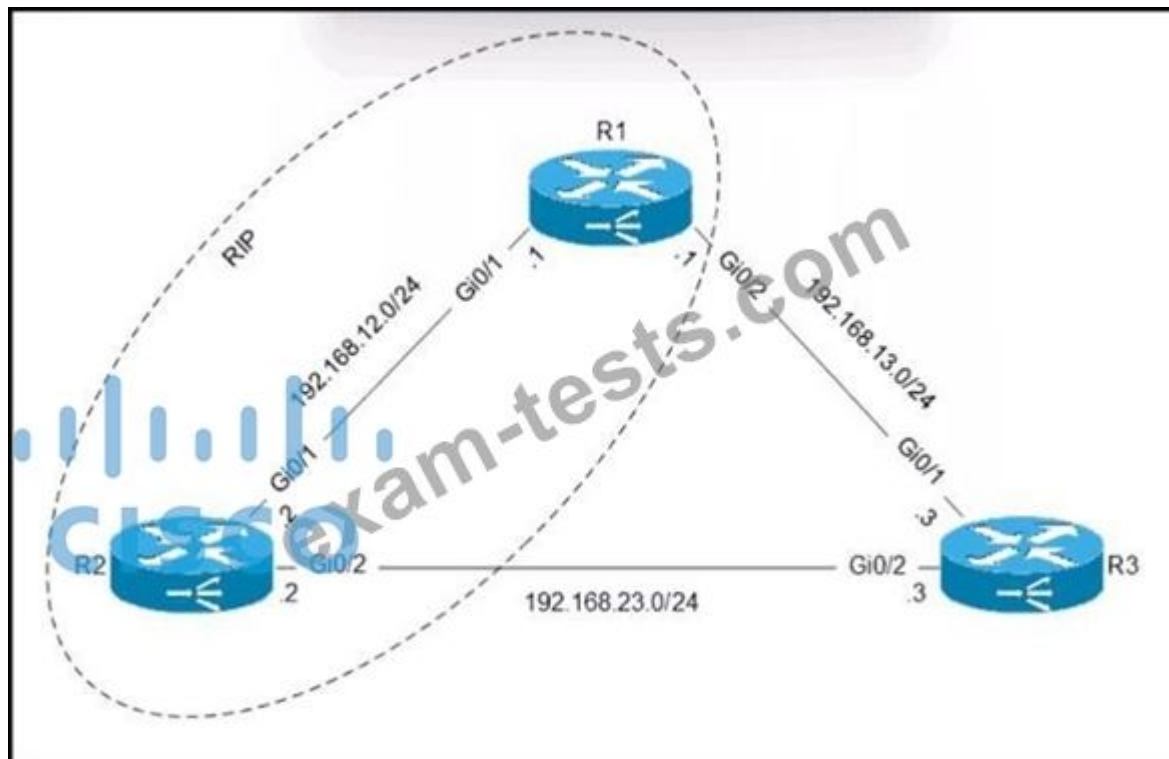
What must a network administrator consider when deciding whether to configure a new wireless network with APs in autonomous mode or APs running in cloud-based mode?

- A. Autonomous mode APs are less dependent on an underlay but more complex to maintain than APs in cloud-based mode.
- B. Autonomous mode APs are easy to deploy and automate than APs in cloud-based mode.
- C. Cloud-based mode APs relay on underlays and are more complex to maintain than APs in autonomous mode.
- D. Cloud-based mode APs are easy to deploy but harder to automate than APs in autonomous mode.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 79**

Refer to the exhibit.



Routers R1 and R2 are configured with RIP as the dynamic routing protocol. A network engineer must configure R1 with a floating static route to serve as a backup route to network 192.168.23.

Which command must the engineer configure on R1?

- A. ip route 192.168.23.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.13.3
- B. ip route 192.168.23.0 255.255.255.255 192.168.13.3 121
- C. ip route 192.168.23.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.13.3 100
- D. ip route 192.168.23.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.13.3 121

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 80**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
 N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
 i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
 ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
 o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is 192.168.30.10 to network 0.0.0.0
192.168.30.0/29 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C 192.168.30.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 192.168.30.8 is directly connected, Serial0/0.1
192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
O IA 192.168.10.32/28 [110/193] via 192.168.30.10, 00:18:49, Serial0/0.1
O IA 192.168.10.0/27 [110/192] via 192.168.30.10, 00:18:49, Serial0/0.1
192.168.20.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O IA 192.168.20.0 [110/128] via 192.168.30.10, 00:18:49, Serial0/0.1
192.168.50.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 192.168.50.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
O*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/84] via 192.168.30.10, 00:10:36, Serial0/0.1

```

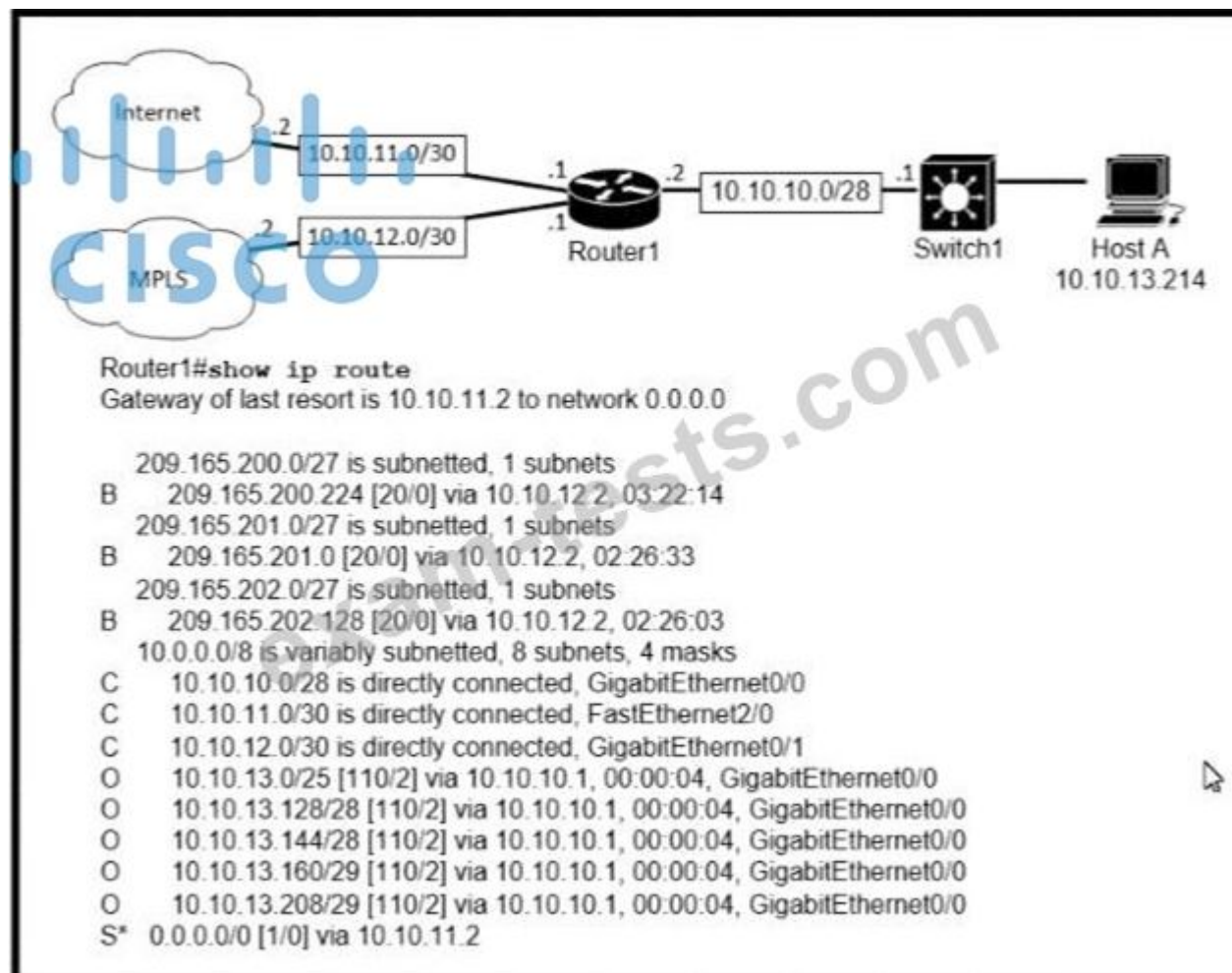
What is the metric of the route to the 192.168.10.33/28 subnet?

- A. 110
- B. 193
- C. 192
- D. 84
- E. 128

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 81**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which prefix does Router 1 use for traffic to Host A?

- A. 10.10.10.0/28
- B. 10.10.13.0/25
- C. 10.10.13.144/28
- D. 10.10.13.208/29

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Host A address fall within the address range. However, if more than one route to the same subnet exist (router will use the longest stick match, which match more specific route to the subnet). If there are route

10.10.13.192/26 and 10.10.13.208/29, the router will forward the packet to /29 rather than /28.

**NEW QUESTION: 82**



Refer to the exhibit. IPv6 must be implemented on R1 to the ISP The uplink between R1 and the ISP must be configured with a manual assignment, and the LAN interface must be self-provisioned Both connections must use the applicable IPv6 networks Which two configurations must be applied to R1? (Choose two.)

- A. interface Gi0/0ipv6 address 2001:db8:0:AFFF::/64 eui-64
- B. interface Gi0/1ipv6 address 2001:db8:0F1B:FCCB:ACCE:FCED:ABCD:FA02:/127
- C. interface Gi0/1ipv6 address 2001:db8:0F1B:FCCB:ACCE:FCED:ABCD:FA00:/127
- D. interface Gi0/0ipv6 address 2001:db8:1:AFFF::/64 eui-64
- E. interface Gi0/0ipv6 address 2001:db8:0F1B:FCCB:ACCE:FCED:ABCD:FA03:/127

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 83

Refer to the exhibit.

```
[root@HostTest ~]# ip route
default via 192.168.1.193 dev eth1 proto static
192.168.1.0/26 dev eth1 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.1.200 metric 1

[root@HostTest ~]# ip addr show eth1
eth1: mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast qlen 1000
link/ether 00:0C:22:83:79:A3 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 192.168.1.200/26 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global eth1
inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe89:79a3/64 scope link
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

Drag and drop the networking parameters from the left onto the correct values on the right.



|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| default gateway | 00:0C:22          |
| host IP address | 00:0C:22:83:79:A3 |
| NIC MAC address | 192.168.1.193     |
| NIC vendor OUI  | 192.168.1.200     |
| subnet mask     | 255.255.255.192   |

Answer:

|                 |
|-----------------|
| NIC vendor OUI  |
| NIC MAC address |
| default gateway |
| host IP address |
| subnet mask     |

NIC vendor OUI -> 00:0C:22  
NIC MAC address -> 00:0C:22:83:79:A3  
default gateway -> 192.168.1.193  
host IP address -> 192.168.1.200  
subnet mask -> 255.255.255.192  
The "ip route" and "ip addr show eth1" are Linux commands.  
+ "ip route": display the routing table  
+ "ip addr show eth1": get depth information (only on eth1 interface) about your network interfaces like IP Address, MAC Address information

#### NEW QUESTION: 84

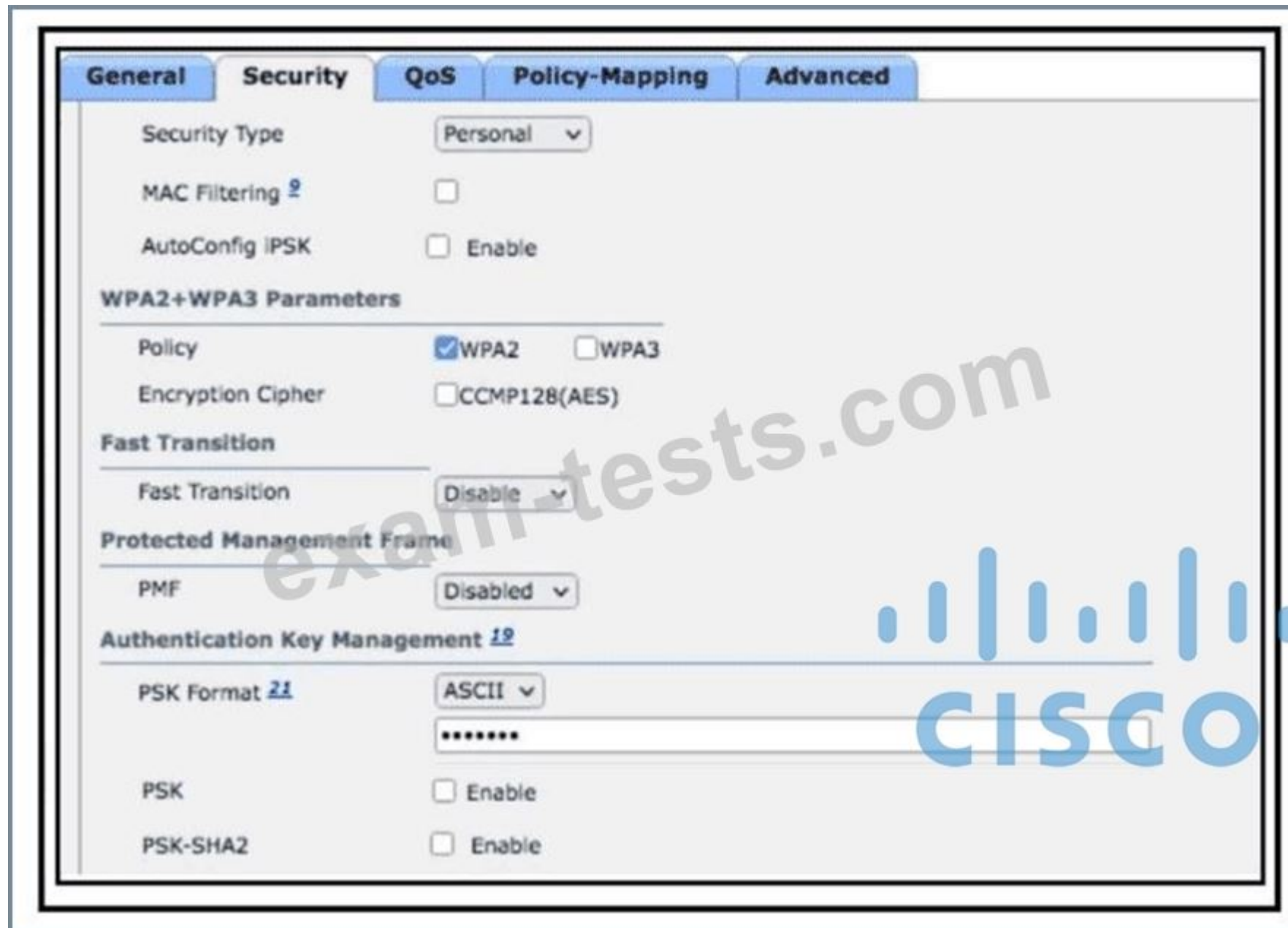
An engineer must establish a trunk link between two switches. The neighboring switch is set to trunk or desirable mode. What action should be taken?

- A. configure switchport trunk dynamic desirable
- B. configure switchport mode dynamic auto
- C. configure switchport mode dynamic desirable
- D. configure switchport nonegotiate

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 85**

Refer to the exhibit.



The image shows the 'Security' tab of a Cisco Wireless LAN Controller configuration page. The 'Security Type' is set to 'Personal'. 'MAC Filtering' is disabled. 'AutoConfig iPSK' is disabled. Under 'WPA2+WPA3 Parameters', 'Policy' is set to 'WPA2' (checked) and 'WPA3' is unchecked. 'Encryption Cipher' is set to 'CCMP128(AES)' (unchecked). Under 'Fast Transition', 'Fast Transition' is set to 'Disable'. Under 'Protected Management Frame', 'PMF' is set to 'Disabled'. Under 'Authentication Key Management', 'PSK Format' is set to 'ASCII' and the key string is '\*\*\*\*\*'. 'PSK' is unchecked and 'PSK-SHA2' is unchecked.

| General                                                                              | Security | QoS | Policy-Mapping | Advanced |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----|----------------|----------|
| <b>Security Type</b> <span>Personal</span>                                           |          |     |                |          |
| <b>MAC Filtering</b> <input type="checkbox"/>                                        |          |     |                |          |
| <b>AutoConfig iPSK</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Enable                               |          |     |                |          |
| <b>WPA2+WPA3 Parameters</b>                                                          |          |     |                |          |
| <b>Policy</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WPA2 <input type="checkbox"/> WPA3 |          |     |                |          |
| <b>Encryption Cipher</b> <input type="checkbox"/> CCMP128(AES)                       |          |     |                |          |
| <b>Fast Transition</b>                                                               |          |     |                |          |
| <b>Fast Transition</b> <span>Disable</span>                                          |          |     |                |          |
| <b>Protected Management Frame</b>                                                    |          |     |                |          |
| <b>PMF</b> <span>Disabled</span>                                                     |          |     |                |          |
| <b>Authentication Key Management</b>                                                 |          |     |                |          |
| <b>PSK Format</b> <span>ASCII</span>                                                 |          |     |                |          |
| <b>PSK</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Enable                                           |          |     |                |          |
| <b>PSK-SHA2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Enable                                      |          |     |                |          |

Users will be using a preconfigured secret key and SSID and must have a secured key hashing algorithm configured. The AAA server must not be used for the user authentication method.

Which action completes the task?

- A. Enable AutoConfig iPSK.
- B. SetCCMP128(AES).
- C. Configure PSK Format HEX with key string.
- D. Configure PSK-SHA2.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Configure PSK-SHA2.. Cisco wireless design separates RF behavior, client authentication, encryption, AP operating mode, and controller management. A WLC centralizes WLAN configuration and AP control, while lightweight APs use CAPWAP to register and exchange control/data information with the controller. Security choices such as WPA2/AES and WPA3/SAE are not interchangeable with older mechanisms such as WEP, TKIP, or RC4. RF questions also depend on channel planning: adjacent cells should avoid overlapping channels, and 5-GHz preference

features reduce congestion in the 2.4-GHz band. The incorrect options generally confuse AP mode, authentication, encryption, or controller responsibilities. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these items because wireless failures often come from using the right-looking feature in the wrong part of the WLAN design. The selected answer is the Cisco-consistent configuration or behavior for this wireless scenario.

#### NEW QUESTION: 86

Which two features are provided by Ansible in network automation? (Choose two.)

- A. role-based access control
- B. manual playbook runs
- C. launching job templates using version control
- D. supplying network credentials
- E. agentless deployment

**Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Ansible allows you to supply network credentials for device authentication, and it is agentless, meaning it does not require any software agent to be installed on managed network devices.

#### NEW QUESTION: 87

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1# show ip route | begin gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.254 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.254, Serial0/0/1
 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
L 172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
R 172.16.2.0/24 [120/2] via 207.165.200.250, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
O 192.168.1.0/24 [110/4437] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:17, Serial0/0/1
D 192.168.2.0/24 [90/84437] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:15, Serial0/0/1
 207.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
S 207.165.200.248/30 [1/1] via 207.165.200.254, Serial0/0/1
C 207.165.200.248/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 207.165.200.249/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 207.165.200.252/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 207.165.200.253/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

```

Which network prefix was learned via EIGRP?

- A. 172.16.0.0/16
- B. 192.168.2.0/24
- C. 207.165.200.0/24
- D. 192.168.1.0/24

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

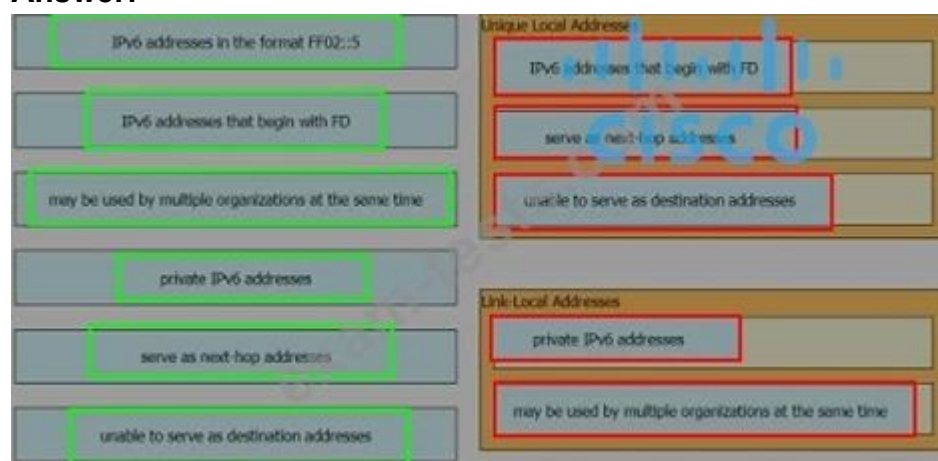
192.168.2.0/24. Cisco forwarding uses longest-prefix match first, then administrative distance and metric when multiple sources compete. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under IP Connectivity, where the expected skill is identifying the mechanism that actually satisfies the scenario. The wording usually gives the decisive clue: a protocol number, a route prefix, a control-plane role, a wireless security method, or a management command. Wrong choices either do not match the destination prefix, point to the wrong next hop, or fail to create the required primary or backup route. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would usually produce a failed adjacency, broken client connectivity, insecure management access, or an incorrect forwarding path. The selected answer matches the Cisco behavior and configuration model required by the question, so it is retained as the verified answer for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 88

Drag and drop the IPv6 address description from the left onto the IPv6 address types on the right. Not all options are used.



Answer:



## NEW QUESTION: 89

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW1#sh lacp neighbor
Flags: S - Device is requesting Slow LACPDUs
 F - Device is requesting Fast LACPDUs
 A - Device is in Active mode P - Device is in Passive mode

Channel group 35 neighbors

Partner's information:
```

| Port  | Flags | LACP port | Priority       | Dev ID | Age | Admin key | Oper Key | Port Number | Port State |
|-------|-------|-----------|----------------|--------|-----|-----------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Et1/0 | SP    | 32768     | aabb.cc80.7000 | 8s     | 0x0 | 0x23      | 0x101    | 0x3C        |            |
| Et1/1 | SP    | 32768     | aabb.cc80.7000 | 8s     | 0x0 | 0x23      | 0x102    | 0x3C        |            |

Based on the LACP neighbor status, in which mode is the SW1 port channel configured?

- A. passive
- B. mode on



- C. auto
- D. active

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

From the neighbor status, we notice the "Flags" are SP. "P" here means the neighbor is in Passive mode. In order to create an Etherchannel interface, the (local) SW1 ports should be in Active mode. Moreover, the "Port State" in the exhibit is "0x3c" (which equals to "00111100 in binary format). Bit 3 is "1" which means the ports are synchronizing -> the ports are working so the local ports should be in Active mode.

NEW QUESTION: 90

Drag and drop the DNS lookup components from the left onto the functions on the right.

|                     |                                                                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| cache               | local database of address mappings that improves name resolution performance     |
| DNS                 | service that maps hostnames to IP addresses                                      |
| domain              | disables DNS services on a Cisco device                                          |
| name resolver       | in response to client requests, queries a name server for IP address information |
| no ip domain lookup | component of a URL that indicates the location or organization type              |

Answer:

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| cache               | no ip domain lookup |
| DNS                 | name resolver       |
| domain              | cache               |
| name resolver       | DNS                 |
| no ip domain lookup | domain              |

NEW QUESTION: 91

Drag and drop the lightweight access point operation modes from the left onto the descriptions on the right

|                  |                                                                                          |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| bridge mode      | allows the access point to communicate with the WLC over a WAN link                      |
| local mode       | allows for packet captures of wireless traffic                                           |
| monitor mode     | rogue detector mode                                                                      |
| Flexconnect mode | preferred for connecting access points in a mesh environment                             |
|                  | receive only mode which acts as a dedicated sensor for RFID and IDS                      |
| sniffer mode     | transmits normally on one channel and monitors other channels for noise and interference |

Answer:

|                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| bridge mode      | local mode          |
| local mode       | sniffer mode        |
| monitor mode     | rogue detector mode |
| Flexconnect mode | bridge mode         |
|                  | Flexconnect mode    |
| sniffer mode     | monitor mode        |

Explanation:



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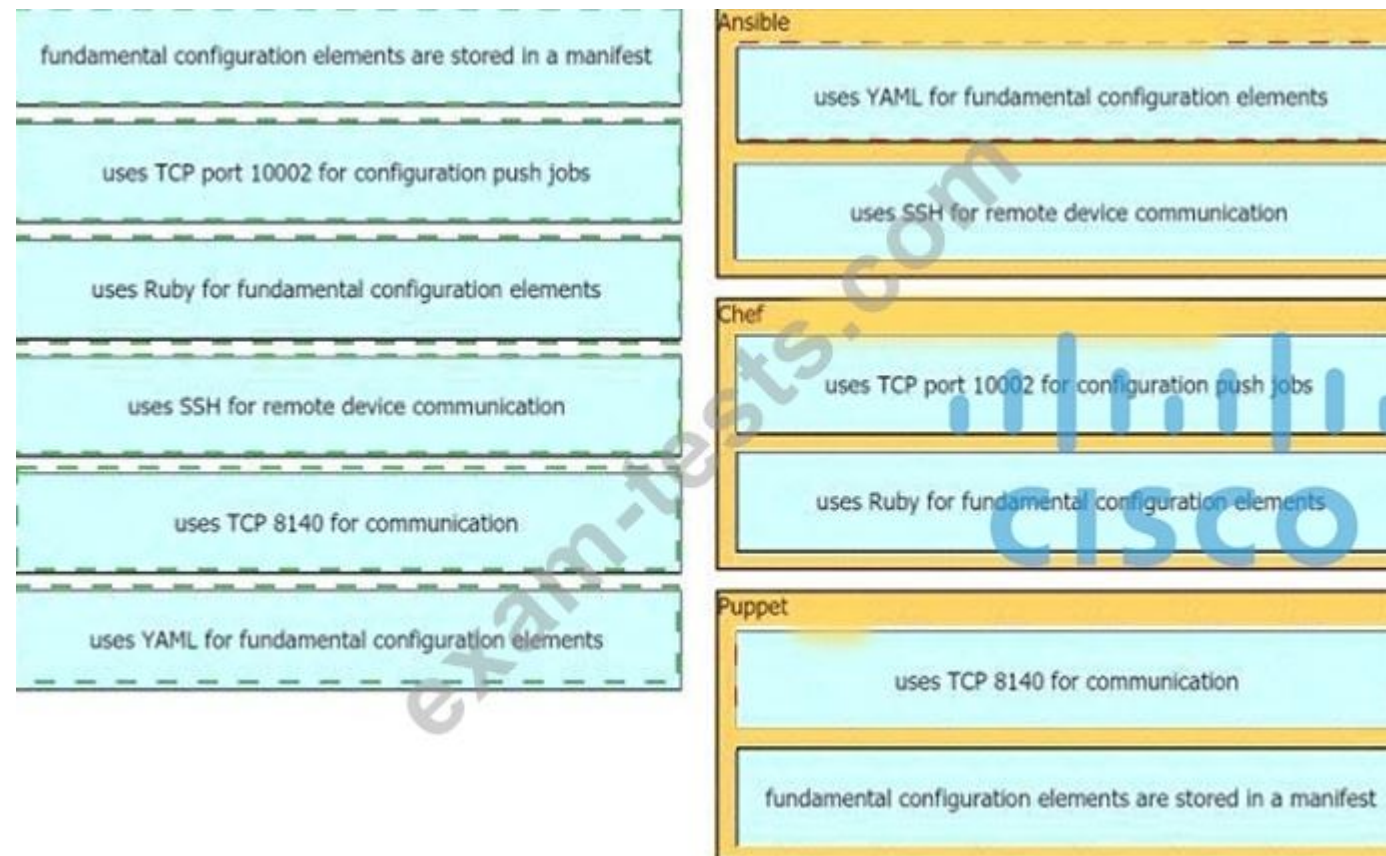
#### NEW QUESTION: 92

Drag drop the descriptions from the left onto the correct configuration-management technologies on the right.

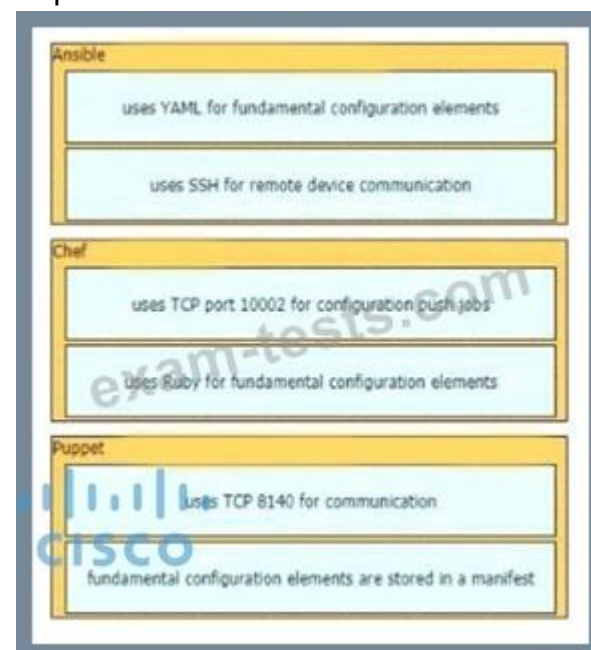
|                                                             |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| fundamental configuration elements are stored in a manifest | Ansible |
| uses TCP port 10002 for configuration push jobs             |         |
| uses Ruby for fundamental configuration elements            |         |
| uses SSH for remote device communication                    | Chef    |
| uses TCP 8140 for communication                             |         |
| uses YAML for fundamental configuration elements            | Puppet  |
|                                                             |         |



Answer:



Explanation



The focus of Ansible is to be streamlined and fast, and to require no node agent installation.

Thus, Ansible performs all functions over SSH. Ansible is built on Python, in contrast to the Ruby foundation of Puppet and Chef.

TCP port 10002 is the command port. It may be configured in the Chef Push Jobs configuration file .

This port allows Chef Push Jobs clients to communicate with the Chef Push Jobs server.

Puppet is an open-source configuration management solution, which is built with Ruby and offers custom Domain Specific Language (DSL) and Embedded Ruby (ERB) templates to create custom Puppet language files, offering a declarative-paradigm programming approach.

A Puppet piece of code is called a manifest, and is a file with .pp extension.



NEW QUESTION: 93

Refer to the exhibit.

```
CPE# show ip route
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
B 192.168.1.0/24 [20/1] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:06
R 192.168.1.128/25 [120/5] via 192.168.13.3, 00:02:35, Ethernet0/1
O 192.168.1.192/26 [110/11] via 192.168.14.4, 00:02:23, Ethernet0/2
D 192.168.1.224/27 [90/1024640] via 192.168.15.5, 00:01:40, Ethernet0/3
```

All traffic enters the CPE router from interface Serial0/3 with an IP address of 192.168.50.1. Web traffic from the WAN is destined for a LAN network where servers are load-balanced. An IP packet with a destination address of the HTTP virtual IP of 192.168.1.250 must be forwarded. Which routing table entry does the router use?

- A. 192.168.1.128/25 via 192.168.13.3
- B. 192.168.1.224/27 via 192.168.15.5
- C. 192.168.1.192/26 via 192.168.14.4
- D. 192.168.1.0/24 via 192.168.12.2

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 94

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the IPv6 address type on the right.

provides for one-to-one communication

confined to a single link

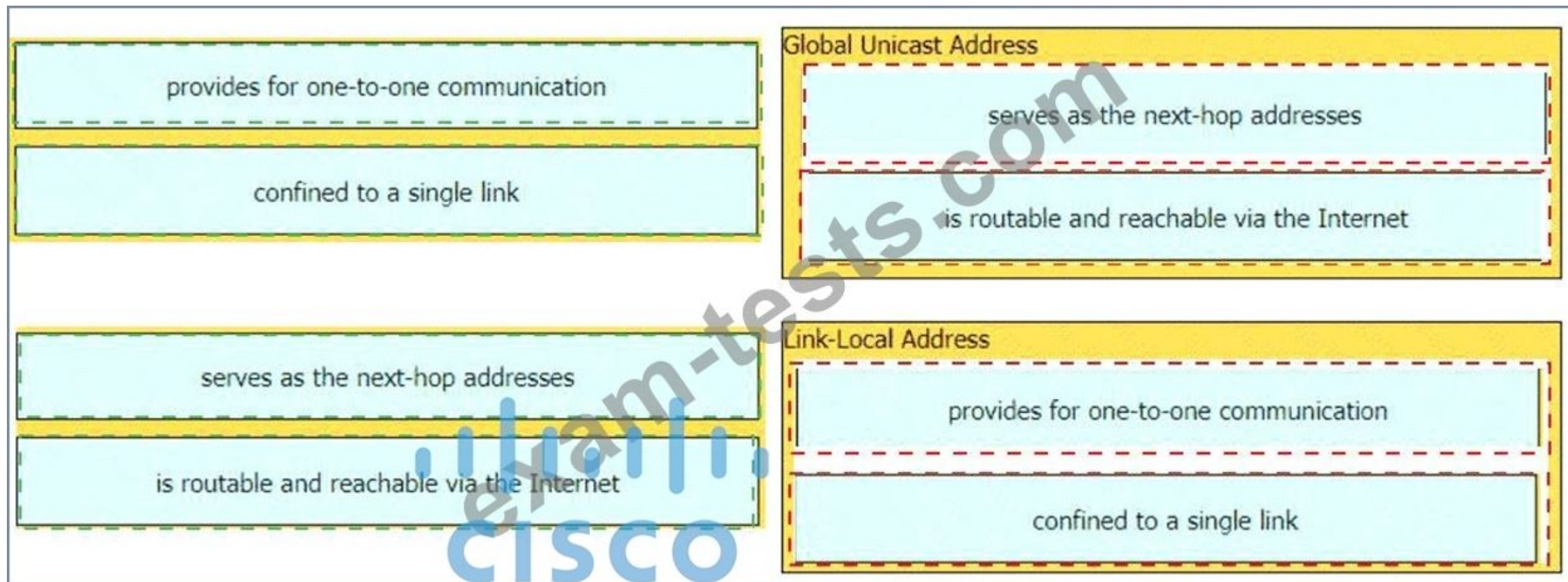
serves as the next-hop addresses

is routable and reachable via the Internet

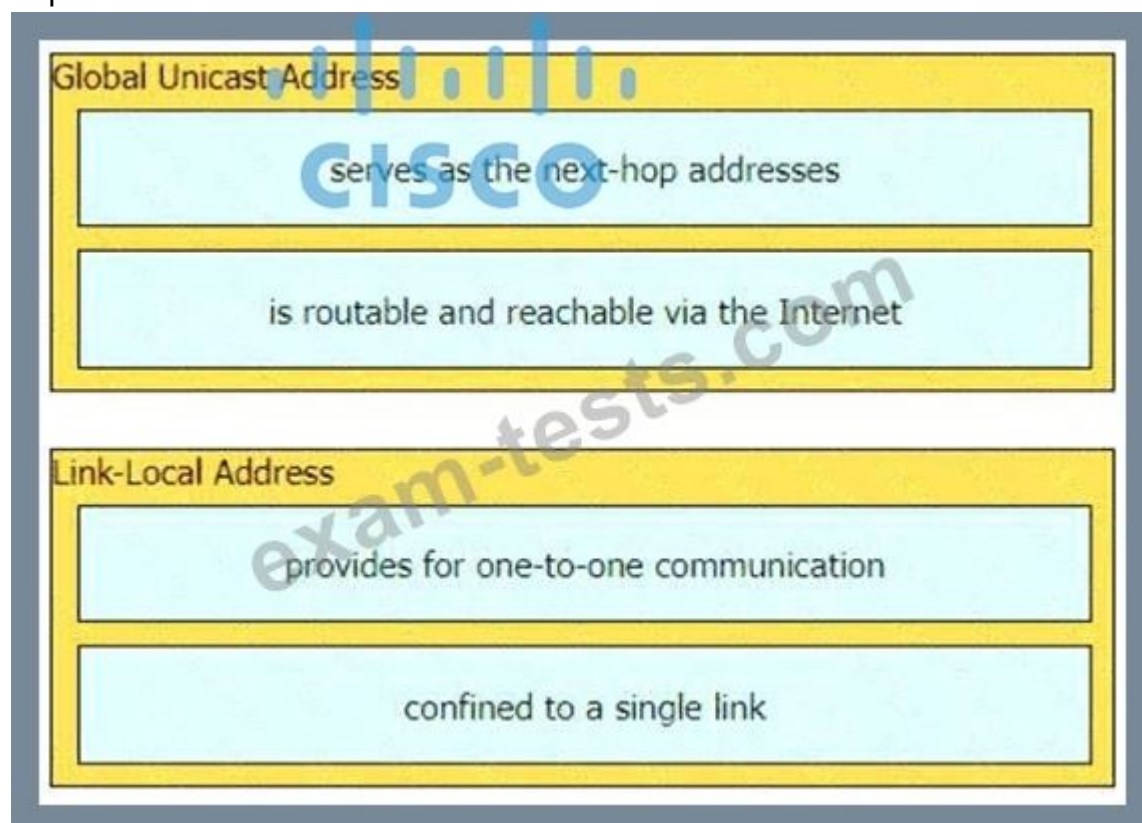
Global Unicast Address

Link-Local Address

Answer:



Explanation:



#### NEW QUESTION: 95

What are the alert message generated by SNMP agents called? (Choose two.)



- A. TRAP
- B. INFORM
- C. GET
- D. SET

**Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

A TRAP is a SNMP message sent from one application to another (which is typically on a remote host). Their purpose is merely to notify the other application that something has happened, has been noticed, etc. The big problem with TRAPs is that they're unacknowledged so you don't actually know if the remote application received your oh-so-important message to it. SNMPv2 PDUs fixed this by introducing the notion of an INFORM, which is nothing more than an acknowledged TRAP.

#### NEW QUESTION: 96

Which interface mode must be configured to connect the lightweight APs in a centralized architecture?

- A. WLAN dynamic
- B. management
- C. trunk
- D. access

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

access. Switching behavior depends on VLAN tagging, trunk negotiation, STP role selection, EtherChannel mode, and whether a protocol is standards-based or Cisco-specific. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Network Access, where the exam expects engineers to recognize the device behavior that actually produces the required outcome. The question is best solved by reading the operational clue rather than choosing a familiar acronym. Incorrect options change existing VLAN reachability, use the wrong negotiation behavior, or apply a feature to the wrong switch function. In a production network, the wrong choice would normally create an outage, leave a management or security gap, or send troubleshooting toward the wrong subsystem. The selected answer is the one that matches the control-plane, data-plane, wireless, security, services, or automation mechanism described in the question. That is why it remains the verified answer for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 97

Refer to the exhibit.

```
[root@HostTest ~]# ip route
default via 192.168.1.193 dev eth1 proto static
192.168.1.0/24 dev eth1 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.1.200 metric 1

[root@HostTest ~]# ip addr show eth1
eth1: mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast qlen 1000
link/ether 00:0c:22:83:79:a3 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 192.168.1.200/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global eth1
inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe89:79b3/64 scope link
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

Drag and drop the networking parameters from the left onto the correct values on the right.

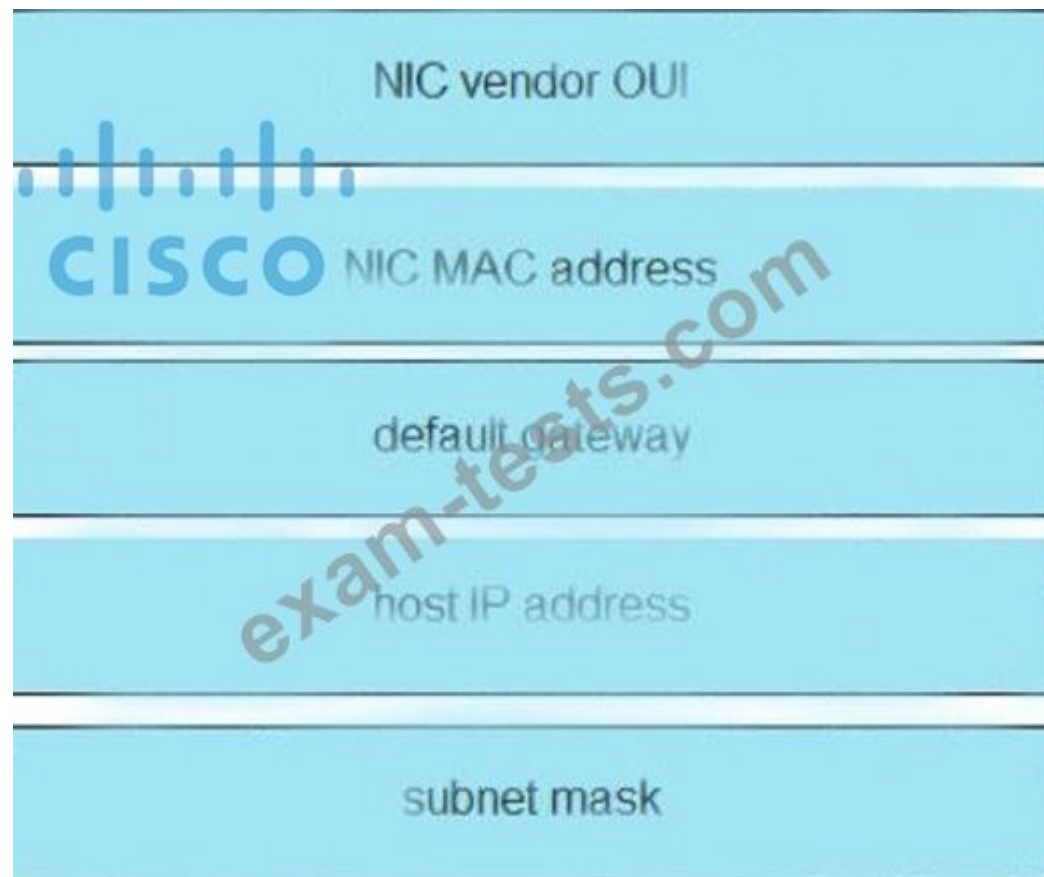
|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| default gateway | 00:0C:22          |
| host IP address | 00:0C:22:83:79:A3 |
| NIC MAC address | 192.168.1.193     |
| NIC vendor OUI  | 192.168.1.200     |
| subnet mask     | 255.255.255.192   |

Answer:

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| default gateway | NIC vendor OUI  |
| host IP address | NIC MAC address |
| NIC MAC address | default gateway |
| NIC vendor OUI  | host IP address |
| subnet mask     | subnet mask     |

Explanation





NIC vendor OUI -> 00:0C:22NIC MAC address -> 00:0C:22:83:79:A3default gateway -> 192.168.1.193host IP address -> 192.168.1.200subnet mask -> 255.255.255.192 The "ip route" and "ip addr show eth1" are Linux commands.+ "ip route": display the routing table+ "ip addr show eth1": get depth information (only on eth1 interface) about your network interfaces like IP Address, MAC Address information

#### NEW QUESTION: 98

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip arp inspection vlan 5-10
interface fastethernet 0/1
 switchport mode access
 switchport access vlan 5
```

What is the effect of this configuration?

- A. The switch discard all ingress ARP traffic with invalid MAC-to-IP address bindings.
- B. All ingress and egress traffic is dropped because the interface is untrusted
- C. All ARP packets are dropped by the switch
- D. Egress traffic is passed only if the destination is a DHCP server.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 99

Which result occurs when PortFast is enabled on an interface that is connected to another switch?

- A. Spanning tree may fail to detect a switching loop in the network that causes broadcast storms
- B. VTP is allowed to propagate VLAN configuration information from switch to switch automatically.
- C. Root port choice and spanning tree recalculation are accelerated when a switch link goes down
- D. After spanning tree converges PortFast shuts down any port that receives BPDUs.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Enabling the PortFast feature causes a switch or a trunk port to enter the STP forwarding-state immediately or upon a linkup event, thus bypassing the listening and learning states.

Note: To enable portfast on a trunk port you need the trunk keyword "spanning-tree portfast trunk"

NEW QUESTION: 100

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the AAA features from the left onto the corresponding AAA security services on the right. Not all options are used.

Answer Area

It enables the device to allow user- or group-based access.

It leverages a RADIUS server to grant user access to a reverse Telnet session.

It records the amount of time for which a user accesses the network on a remote server.

It restricts the CLI commands that a user can perform.

It uses TACACS+ to log the configuration commands entered by a network administrator.

It verifies the user and password before granting access to the device.

Accounting

Authorization

Answer:

## Answer Area



It leverages a RADIUS server to grant user access to a reverse Telnet session.

It verifies the user and password before granting access to the device.

### Accounting

It records the amount of time for which a user accesses the network on a remote server.

It uses TACACS+ to log the configuration commands entered by a network administrator.

### Authorization

It enables the device to allow user- or group-based access.

It restricts the CLI commands that a user can perform.

## NEW QUESTION: 101

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1#config t
R1(config)# interface g1/1
R1(config-if)# ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0

R1(config)# router bgp 65000
R1(config-router)# neighbor 192.168.0.2 remote-as 65001
R1(config-router)# network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R1(config)# router ospf 1
R1(config)# router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config)# network 192.168.0.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
R1(config)# network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

R1(config)# router eigrp 1
R1(config)# eigrp router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config)# network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)# network 192.168.0.1 0.0.0.0

R2#config t
R2(config)# interface g1/1
R2(config-if)# ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0

R2#config t
R2(config)# router bgp 65001
R2(config-router)# neighbor 192.168.0.1 remote-as 65000

R2(config)# router ospf 1
R2(config)# router-id 2.2.2.2
R2(config)# network 192.168.1.2 0.0.0.0 area 0

R2(config)# router eigrp 1
R2(config)# eigrp router-id 1.1.1.1
R2(config)# network 192.168.0.1 0.0.0.0

R2(config)# ip route 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.0.1

```

Router R2 is configured with multiple routes to reach network 10.1.1.0/24 from router R1. What protocol is chosen by router R2 to reach the destination network 10.1.1.0/24?

- A. static
- B. OSPF
- C. EIGRP
- D. eBGP

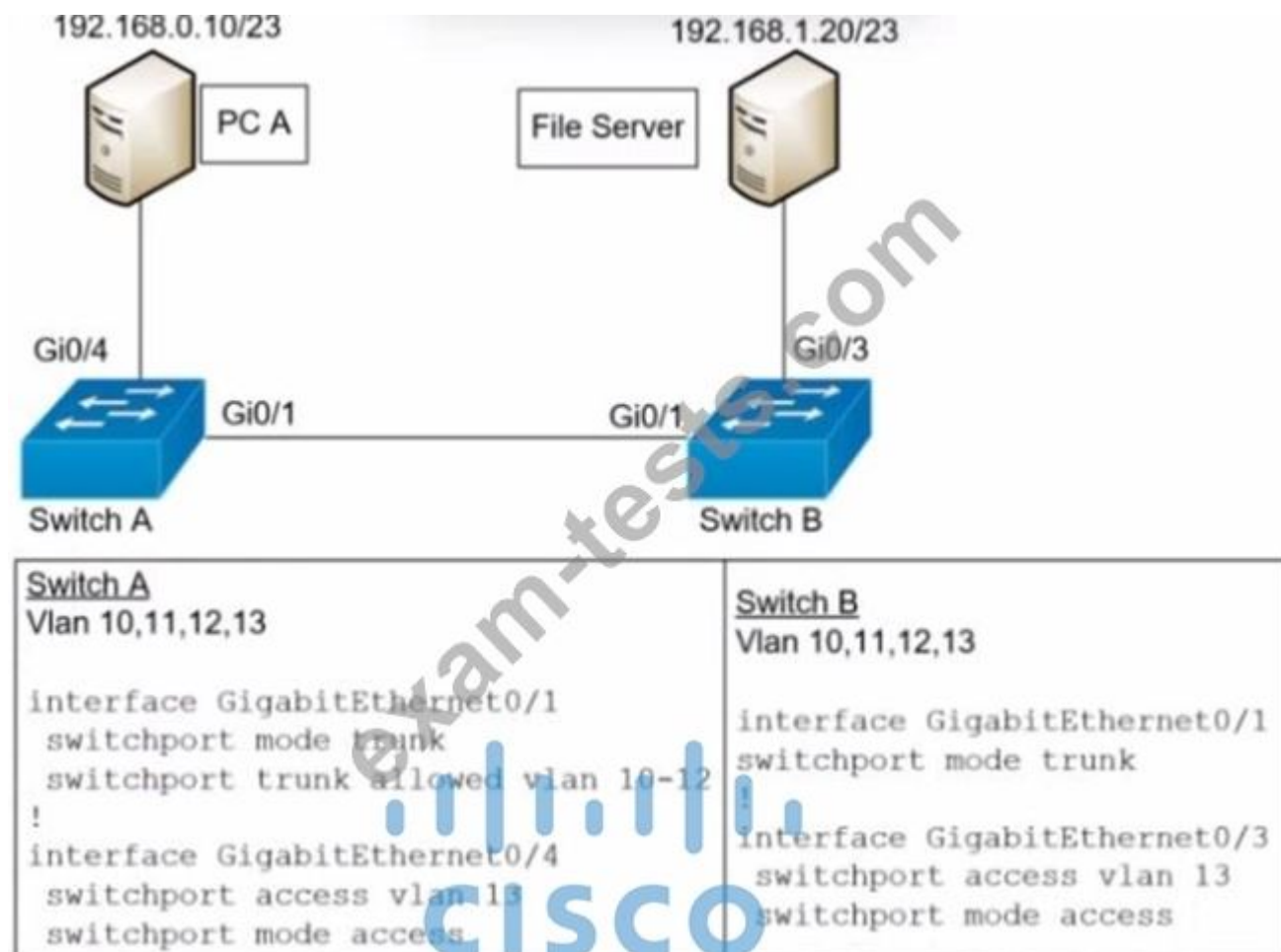
Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 102

Refer to the exhibit.

A network engineer must configure communication between PC A and the file server. Which command must be configured on switch A to prevent interruption of other communications?





- A. switch port trunk allowed vlan remove 10-11
- B. switch port trunk allowed vlan 12
- C. switchport trunk allowed vlan none
- D. switchport trunk allowed vlan add 13

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 103

Refer to the exhibit.

```

access-list 101 permit ospf any any
access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 179
access-list 101 permit tcp any eq 179 any
access-list 101 permit gre any any
access-list 101 permit esp any any

access-list 101 deny ospf any any
access-list 101 permit tcp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq telnet
access-list 101 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 500
access-list 101 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 4500
access-list 101 deny ip any any log

interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.1.1.25 255.255.255.0
 ip access-group 101 in

```

A network administrator has been tasked with securing VTY access to a router. Which access-list entry accomplishes this task?

- A. access-list 101 permit tcp 10.11.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.10 0.0.0.255 eq telnet
- B. access-list 101 permit tcp 10.1.10 0.0.0.255 172.16.10 0.0.0.255 eq https
- C. access-list 101 permit tcp 10.1.10 0.0.0.255 172.16.10 0.0.0.255 eq ssh
- D. access-list 101 permit tcp 10.11.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.10 0.0.0.255 eq scp

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 104

What is the purpose of a CNAME record?

- A. to map a domain name to an IP address
- B. to associate an alias to a canonical domain name
- C. to identify the authoritative name server for a domain
- D. to direct email to a mail server

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

A CNAME (Canonical Name) record is used in DNS to map an alias name to the canonical (true) domain name. This allows multiple domain names to refer to the same resource without duplicating DNS records. For example, www.example.com could be a CNAME for example.com.

#### NEW QUESTION: 105

Which option about JSON is true?

- A. used for storing information
- B. uses predefined tags or angle brackets (< >) to delimit markup text
- C. used to describe structured data that includes arrays
- D. similar to HTML, it is more verbose than XML

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

JSON data is written as name/value pairs.

A name/value pair consists of a field name (in double quotes), followed by a colon, followed by a value:

```
"name":"Mark"
```

JSON can use arrays. Array values must be of type string, number, object, array, boolean or null..

For example:

```
{
 "name":"John",
 "age":30,
 "cars":["Ford", "BMW", "Fiat"]
}
```

#### NEW QUESTION: 106

What is a function of an endpoint on a network?

- A. forwards traffic between VLANs on a network
- B. provides wireless services to users in a building
- C. connects server and client devices to a network
- D. allows users to record data and transmit to a tile server

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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#### NEW QUESTION: 107

Which function forwards frames to ports that have a matching destination MAC address?

- A. frame flooding
- B. frame filtering
- C. frame pushing
- D. frame switching

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Flooding means that the switch sends the incoming frame to all occupied and active ports (except for the one from which it was received). In forwarding, it first looks up the destination address in the MAC Address Table. It then forwards the frame to that specific port.

#### NEW QUESTION: 108

Which interface condition is occurring in this output?

```
R9# show interface fa0/0
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is DEC21140, address is ca02.7788.0000 (bia ca02.7788.0000)
Description: atlanta_subnet
Internet address is 10.32.102.2/30
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit/sec, DLY 100 usec,
reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (60 sec)
Full-duplex, 100 Mb/s, 100BaseTX/FX
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last input 00:00:01, output 00:00:00, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 00:00:18
Input queue: 175/300/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 100
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue: 50/300 (size/max)
30 second input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
30 second output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
7331 packets input, 7101162 bytes
Received 267 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
0 watchdog
0 input packets with dribble condition detected
3927 packets output, 1440403 bytes, 0 underruns
0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
0 unknown protocol drops
0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
```

- A. duplex mismatch
- B. queueing
- C. bad NIC
- D. broadcast storm

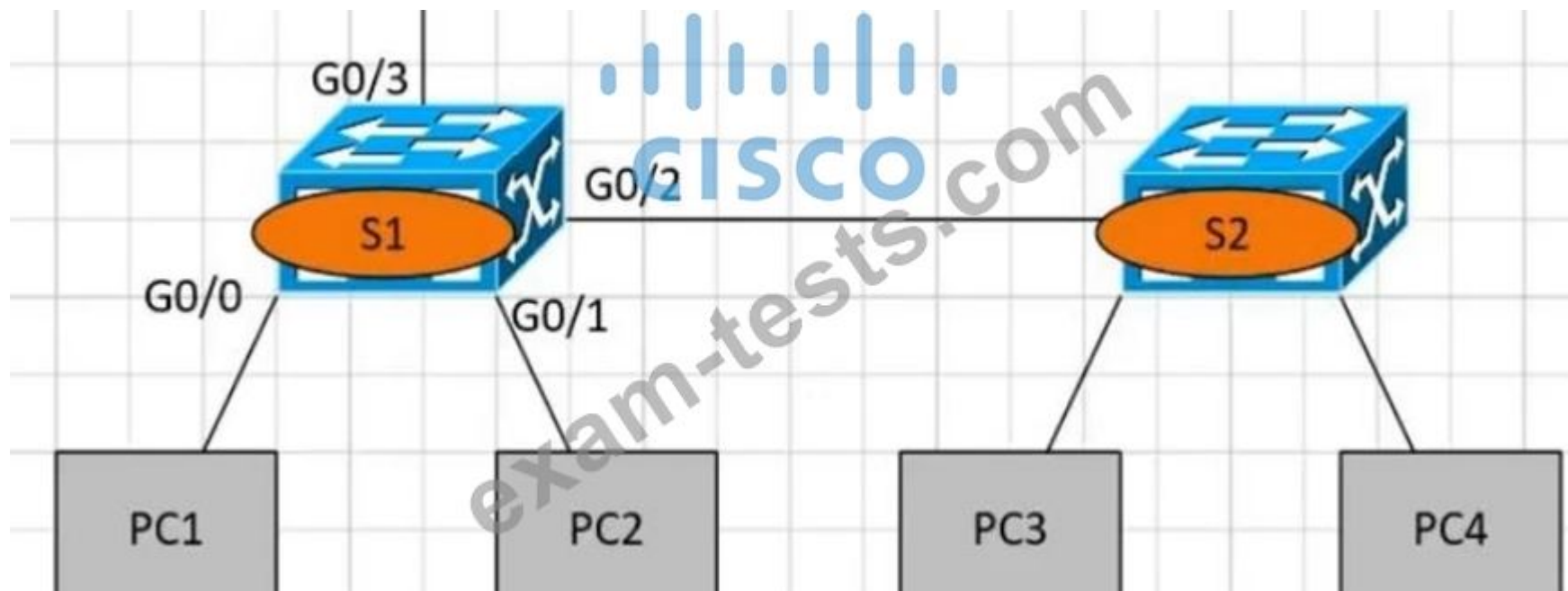
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

duplex mismatch. Cisco wireless design separates RF behavior, client authentication, encryption, AP operating mode, and controller management. A WLC centralizes WLAN configuration and AP control, while lightweight APs use CAPWAP to register and exchange control/data information with the controller. Security choices such as WPA2/AES and WPA3/SAE are not interchangeable with older mechanisms such as WEP, TKIP, or RC4. RF questions also depend on channel planning: adjacent cells should avoid overlapping channels, and 5-GHz preference features reduce congestion in the 2.4-GHz band. The incorrect options generally confuse AP mode, authentication, encryption, or controller responsibilities. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these items because wireless failures often come from using the right-looking feature in the wrong part of the WLAN design. The selected answer is the Cisco-consistent configuration or behavior for this wireless scenario.

#### NEW QUESTION: 109

Refer to the exhibit.





PC1 is trying to ping PC3 for the first time and sends out an ARP to S1 Which action is taken by S1?

- A. It drops the frame.
- B. It is flooded out every port except G0/0.
- C. It forwards it out G0/3 only
- D. It forwards it out interface G0/2 only.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 110

Drag and drop the SNMP manager and agent identifier commands from the left onto the functions on the right

|                     |                                                   |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| show snmp chassis   | displays information about the SNMP recipient     |
| show snmp community | displays the IP address of the remote SNMP device |
| show snmp engineID  | displays the SNMP security model in use           |
| show snmp group     | displays the SNMP access string                   |
| show snmp host      | displays the SNMP server serial number            |

Answer:

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| show snmp chassis   | show snmp host      |
| show snmp community | show snmp engineID  |
| show snmp engineID  | show snmp group     |
| show snmp group     | show snmp community |
| show snmp host      | show snmp chassis   |

Explanation:

|                     |
|---------------------|
| show snmp host      |
| show snmp engineID  |
| show snmp group     |
| show snmp community |
| show snmp chassis   |

#### NEW QUESTION: 111

Drag and drop the WLAN components from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

|                         |                                                                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| access point            | device that manages access points                                       |
| virtual interface       | device that provides Wi-Fi devices with a connection to a wired network |
| dynamic interface       | used for out of band management of a WLC                                |
| service port            | used to support mobility management of the WLC                          |
| wireless LAN controller | applied to the WLAN for wireless client communication                   |

Answer:

|                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| access point            | wireless LAN controller |
| virtual interface       | access point            |
| dynamic interface       | service port            |
| service port            | virtual interface       |
| wireless LAN controller | dynamic interface       |

#### NEW QUESTION: 112

What is a feature of WPA?

- A. TKIP/MIC encryption
- B. 802.1x authentication
- C. preshared key
- D. small Wi-Fi application

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 113

Drag and drop the DHCP snooping terms from the left onto the descriptions on the right.



|                           |                                                                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DHCP server               | list of hosts on the network that are unknown to the administrative domain |
| snooping binding database | network component that propagates IP addresses to hosts on the network     |
| spurious DHCP server      | internal device under the control of the network administrator             |
| trusted                   | unknown DHCP server within an administrative domain                        |
| untrusted                 | default state of all interfaces                                            |

Answer:





NEW QUESTION: 114

Drag and drop the SNMP components from the left onto the descriptions on the right.

|              |                                                                         |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MIB          | collection of variables that can be monitored                           |
| SNMP agent   | unsolicited message                                                     |
| SNMP manager | responds to status requests and requests for information about a device |
| SNMP trap    | resides on an NMS                                                       |

Answer:

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| MIB          | MIB          |
| SNMP agent   | SNMP manager |
| SNMP manager | SNMP trap    |
| SNMP trap    | SNMP agent   |

Explanation:

|              |
|--------------|
| MIB          |
| SNMP manager |
| SNMP trap    |
| SNMP agent   |

NEW QUESTION: 115

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip arp inspection vlan 5-10
interface fastethernet 0/1
 switchport mode access
 switchport access vlan 5
```

What is the effect of this configuration?

- A. Egress traffic is passed only if the destination is a DHCP server.
- B. All ARP packets are dropped by the switch.
- C. The switch discards all ingress ARP traffic with invalid MAC-to-IP address bindings.
- D. All ingress and egress traffic is dropped because the interface is untrusted.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 116

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration issue is preventing the OSPF neighbor relationship from being established between the two routers?

- A. R1 interface Gi1/0 has a larger MTU size
- B. R1 has an incorrect network command for interface Gi1/0
- C. R2 is using the passive-interface default command
- D. R2 should have its network command in area 1

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 117

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is configuring a Layer 3 port-channel interface with LACP. The configuration on the first device is complete, and it is verified that both interfaces have registered the neighbor device in the CDP table. Which task on the neighbor device enables the new port channel to come up without negotiating the channel?

- A. Modify the static EtherChannel configuration of the device to passive mode.
- B. Change the EtherChannel mode on the neighboring interfaces to auto.
- C. Configure the IP address of the neighboring device.
- D. Bring up the neighboring interfaces using the no shutdown command.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

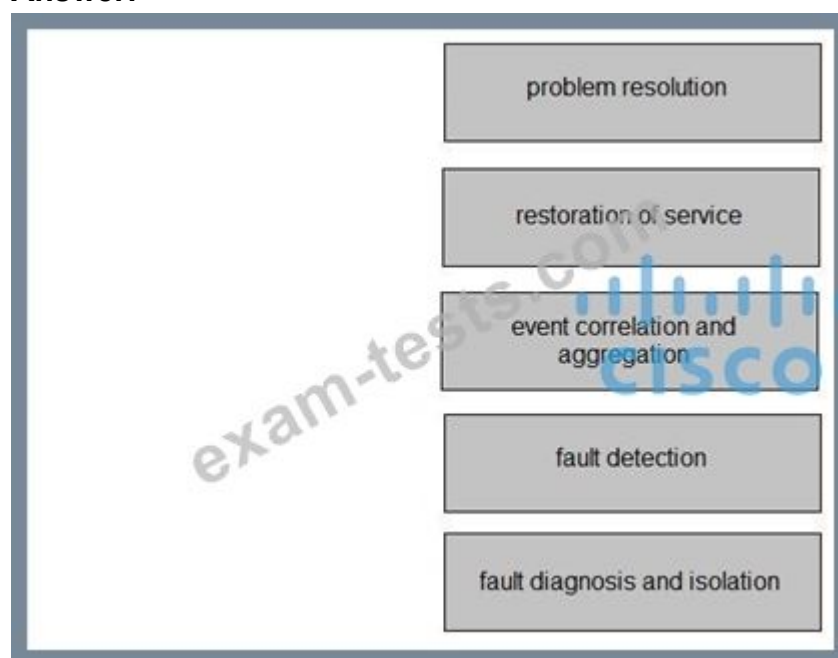
#### NEW QUESTION: 118

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the functions of SNMP fault-management from the left onto the definitions on the right.

|                                   |                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| event correlation and aggregation | The administrator can manually intervene at the source of the fault.                    |
| fault detection                   | The network management system launches a preconfigured script to restore functionality. |
| fault diagnosis and isolation     | The system groups alarms from related issues.                                           |
| problem resolution                | The system identifies performance degradation or service interruption.                  |
| restoration of service            | The system reports on the source of the issue.                                          |

**Answer:**



**NEW QUESTION: 119**

Which protocol prompts the Wireless LAN Controller to generate its own local web administration SSL certificate for GUI access?

- A. RADIUS
- B. HTTPS
- C. TACACS+
- D. HTTP



**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Section: Network Access

Explanation:

You can protect communication with the GUI by enabling HTTPS. HTTPS protects HTTP browser sessions by using the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol. When you enable HTTPS, the controller generates its own local web administration SSL certificate and automatically applies it to the GUI. You also have the option of downloading an externally generated certificate.

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-0/configuration-guide/b\\_cg80/b\\_cg80\\_chapter\\_011.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-0/configuration-guide/b_cg80/b_cg80_chapter_011.html)

#### NEW QUESTION: 120

Refer to the exhibit.



Which switch becomes the root bridge?

- A. SW 1  
Bridge Priority - 32768  
mac-address 0d:ca:8e:7f:a0:24
- B. SW 4  
Bridge Priority - 32768  
mac-address 07:c1:b7:27:dd:73
- C. SW 3  
Bridge Priority - 53248  
mac-address 02:aa:03:d3:05:87
- D. SW 2  
Bridge Priority - 53248  
mac-address 02:3e:ee:61:5b:21

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 121

An engineer configures interface Gi1/0 on the company PE router to connect to an ISP Neighbor discovery is disabled

```
interface Gi1/0
description HQ_DC3978-87297
duplex full
speed 100
negotiation auto
lldp transmit
lldp receive
```

Which action is necessary to complete the configuration if the ISP uses third-party network devices?

- A. Enable LLDP-MED on the ISP device
- B. Disable autonegotiation
- C. Enable LLDP globally
- D. Disable Cisco Discovery Protocol on the interface

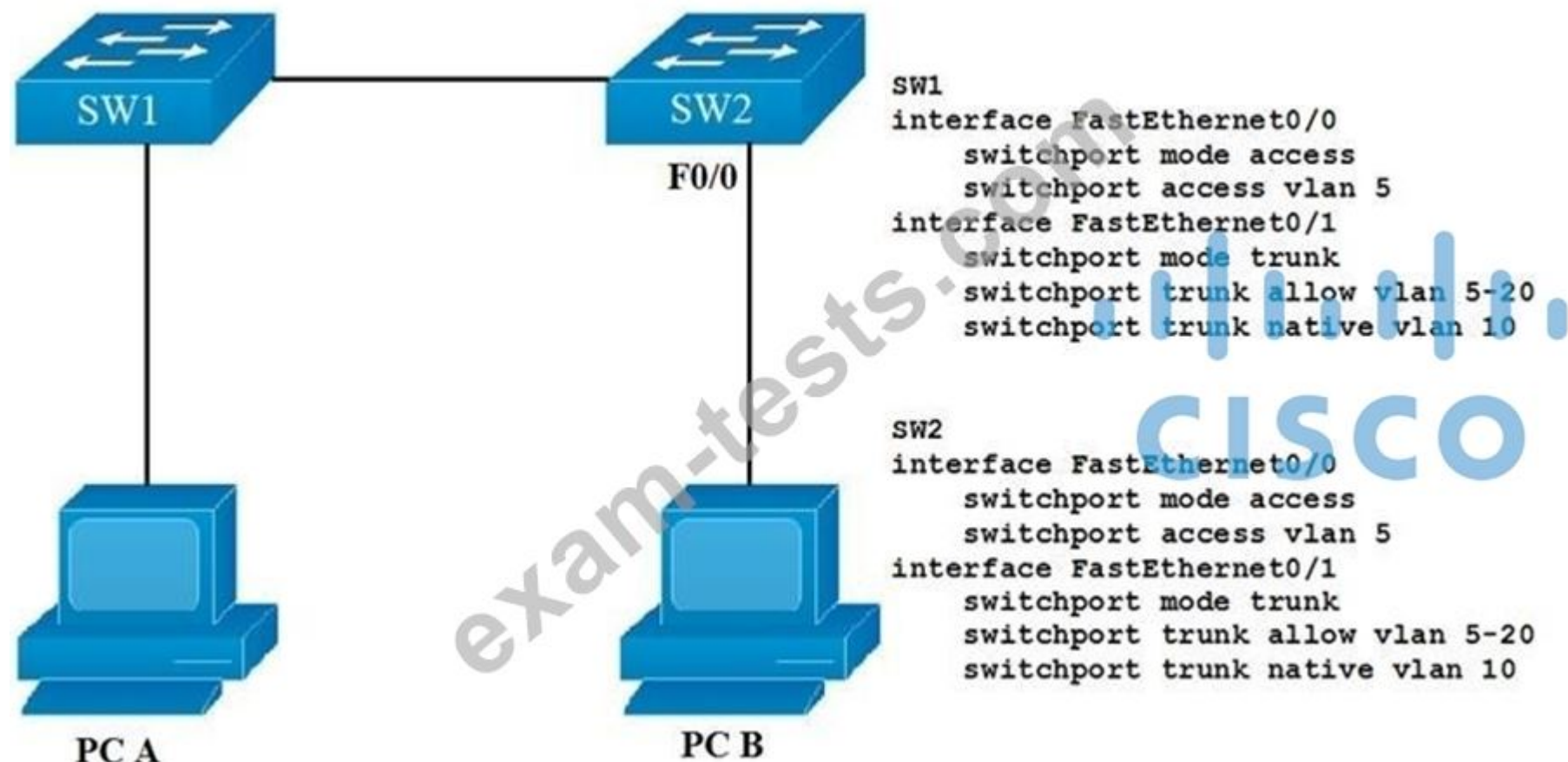
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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<https://www.braindumpsPass.com/Cisco/200-301-practice-exam-dumps.html> (1813 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)

#### NEW QUESTION: 122

Refer to the exhibit. Which VLAN ID is associated with the default VLAN in the given environment?



- A. VLAN 1
- B. VLAN 5
- C. VLAN 10
- D. VLAN 20

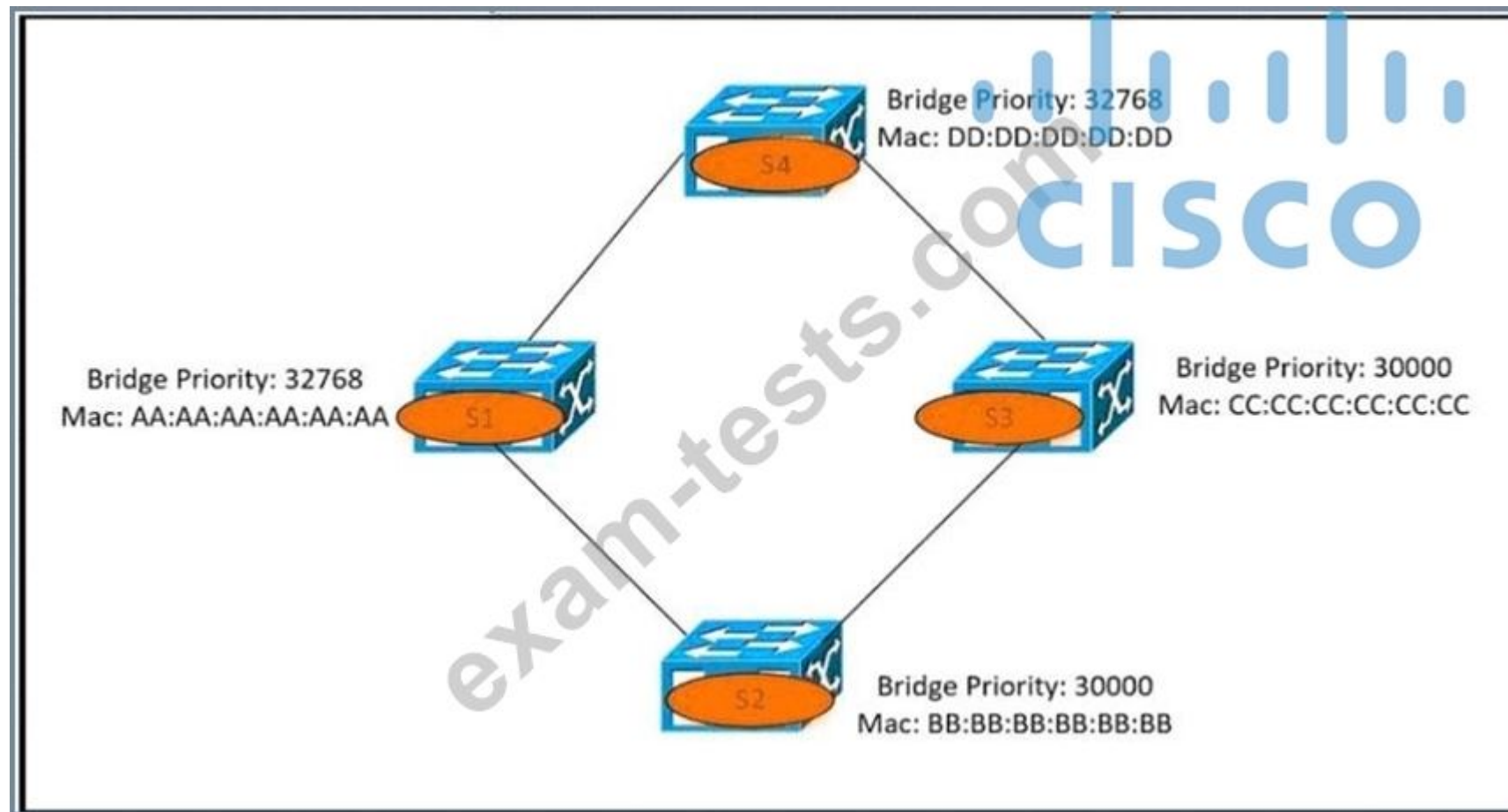
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Cisco switches always have VLAN 1 as the default VLAN, which is needed for many protocol communication between switches like spanning-tree protocol for instance. You can't change or even delete the default VLAN, it is mandatory.

The native VLAN is the only VLAN which is not tagged in a trunk, in other words, native VLAN frames are transmitted unchanged.

**NEW QUESTION: 123**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which switch becomes the root bridge?

- A. S3
- B. S4
- C. S1
- D. S2

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

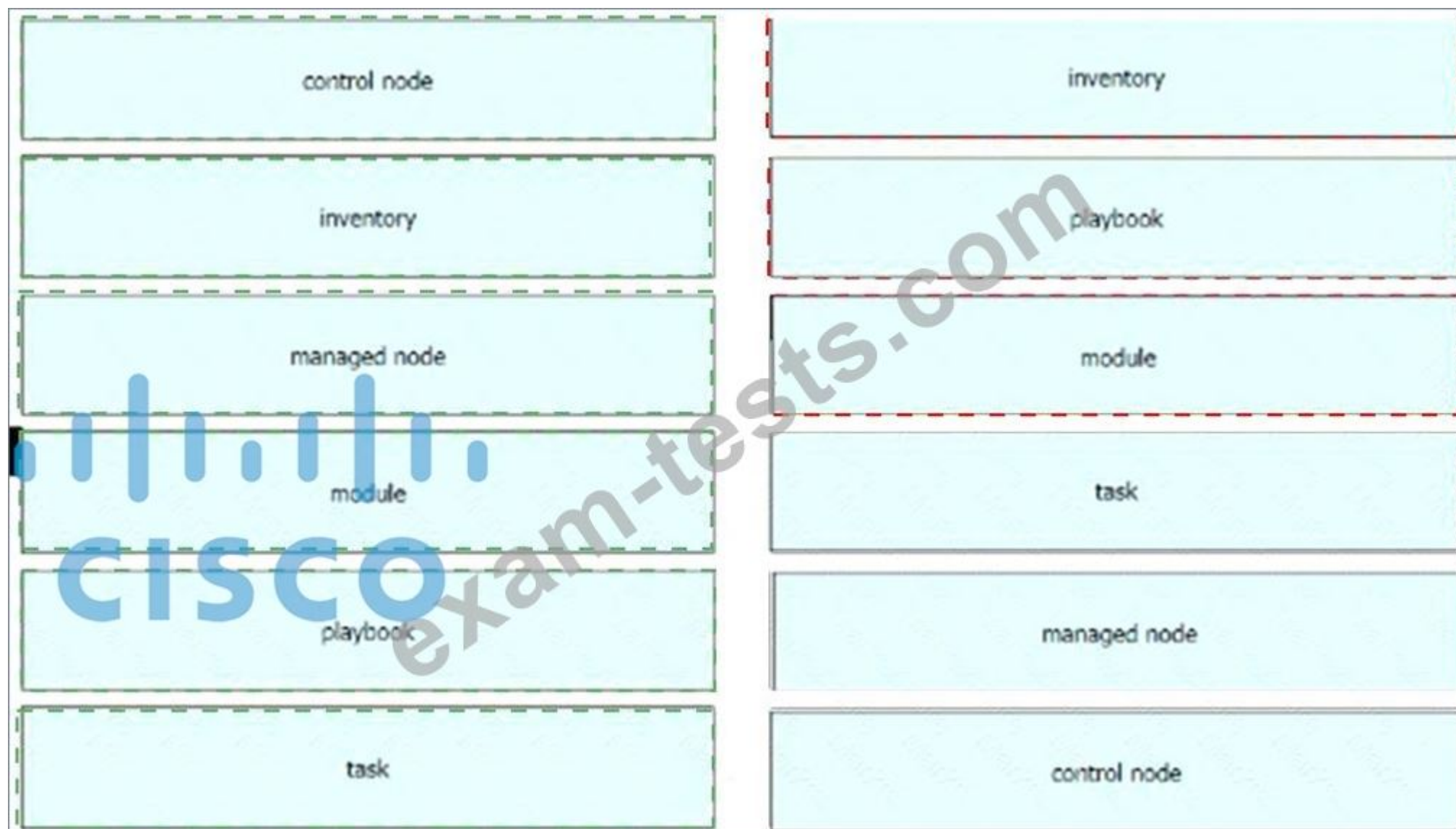
**NEW QUESTION: 124**

Drag and drop the Ansible terms from the left onto the right.

|              |                                                                                            |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| control node | collection of actions to perform on target devices, expressed in YAML format               |
| inventory    | device with Ansible installed that manages target devices                                  |
| managed node | network device, without Ansible installed, upon which commands can be executed             |
| module       | specific action to be performed on one or more target devices                              |
| playbook     | unit of Python code to be executed                                                         |
| task         | Ansible file that defines the target devices upon which commands and tasks can be executed |

Answer:





Explanation:



**NEW QUESTION: 125**

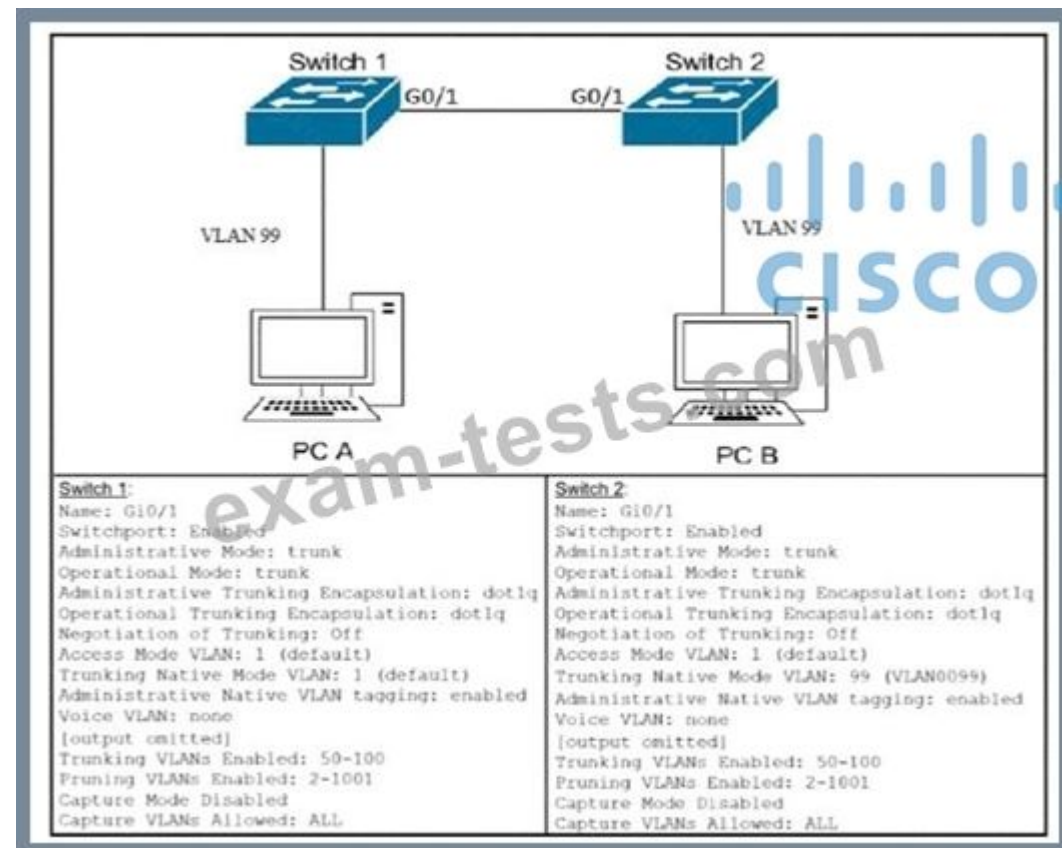
Which type of wireless encryption is used for WPA2 in preshared key mode?

- A. RC4
- B. TKIP with RC4
- C. AES-256
- D. AES-128

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 126**

Refer to the Exhibit.



After the switch configuration the ping test fails between PC A and PC B Based on the output for switch 1. which error must be corrected?

- A. All VLANs are not enabled on the trunk
- B. There is a native VLAN mismatch
- C. Access mode is configured on the switch ports.
- D. The PCs are in the incorrect VLAN

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 127**

Refer to the exhibit. The show ip ospf interface command has been executed on R1 How is OSPF configured?

```
Designated Router (ID) 10.1.1.1, Interface address 10.10.10.1
Backup Designated router (ID) 10.3.3.3, Interface address 10.10.10.3
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
oob-resync timeout 40
Hello due in 00:00:08
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
Cisco NSF helper support enabled
IETF NSF helper support enabled
Index 1/1/1, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 6
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 1 msec
Neighbor Count is 3, Adjacent neighbor count is 3
Adjacent with neighbor 10.1.1.4
Adjacent with neighbor 10.2.2.2
Adjacent with neighbor 10.3.3.3 (Backup Designated Router)
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

- A. The interface is not participating in OSPF
- B. A point-to-point network type is configured
- C. The default Hello and Dead timers are in use
- D. There are six OSPF neighbors on this interface

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

From the output we can see there are Designated Router & Backup Designated Router for this OSPF domain so this is a broadcast network (point-to-point and point-to-multipoint networks do not elect DR & BDR) -> Answer B is not correct.

By default, the timers on a broadcast network (Ethernet, point-to-point and point-to-multipoint) are

10 seconds hello and 40 seconds dead (therefore answer C is correct). The timers on a non- broadcast network are 30 seconds hello 120 seconds dead.

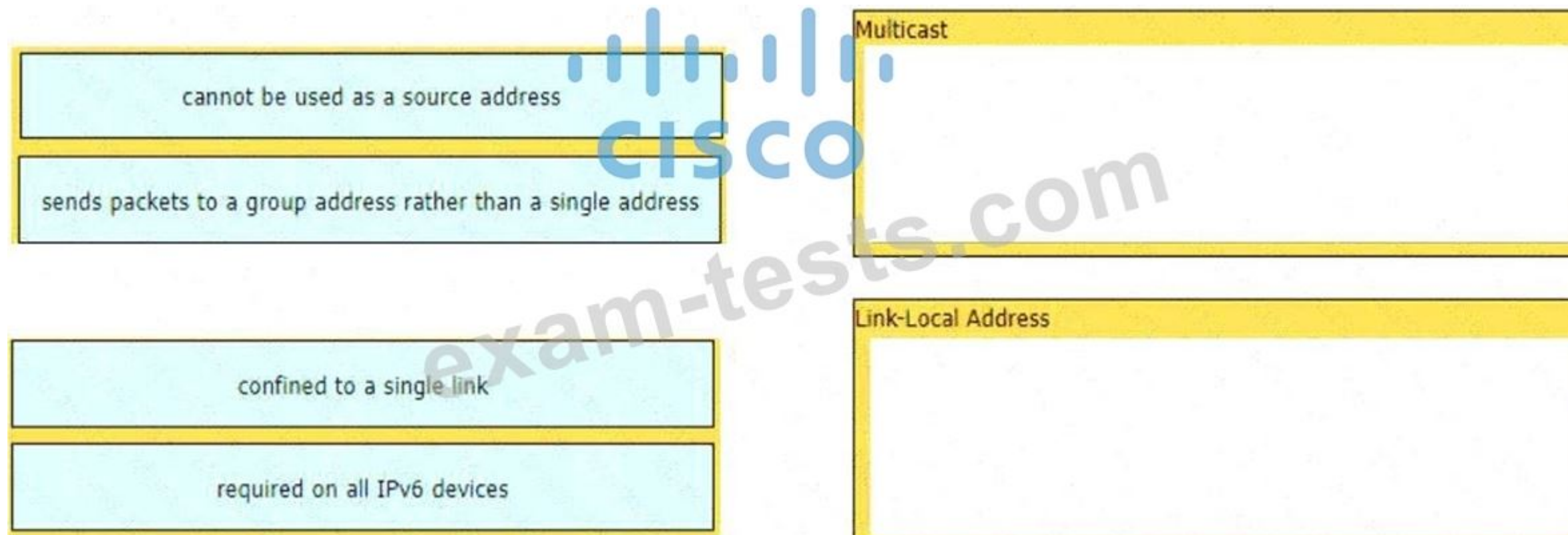
From the line "Neighbor Count is 3", we learn there are four OSPF routers in this OSPF domain

-> Answer D is not correct.

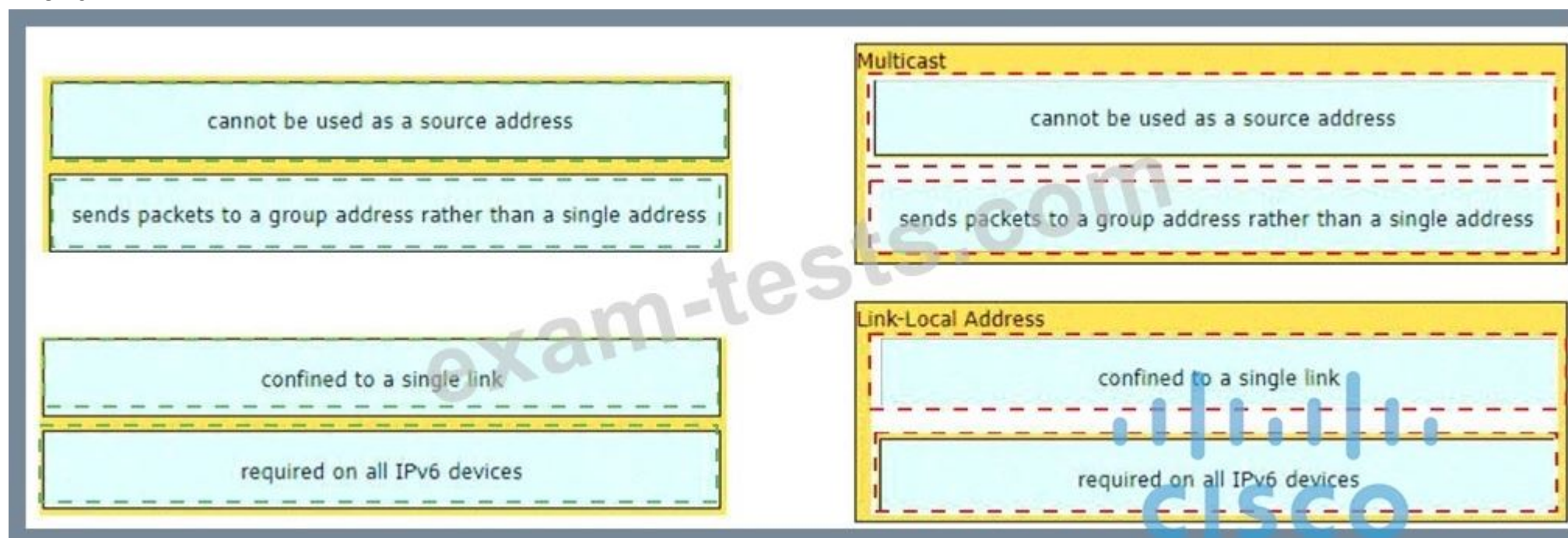
#### **NEW QUESTION: 128**

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the IPv6 address type on the right.





Answer:



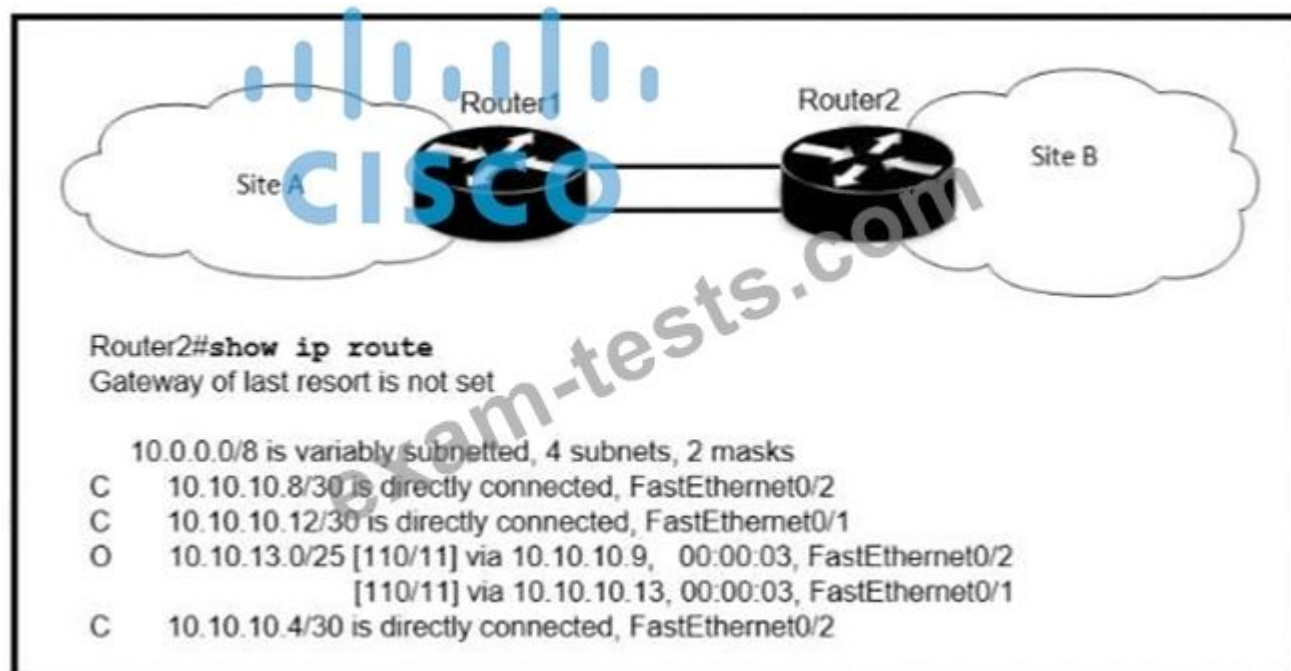
Explanation:



|                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Multicast</b>                                              |
| cannot be used as a source address                            |
| sends packets to a group address rather than a single address |
| <b>Link-Local Address</b>                                     |
| confined to a single link                                     |
| required on all IPv6 devices                                  |

#### NEW QUESTION: 129

Refer to the exhibit.



If OSPF is running on this network, how does Router 2 handle traffic from Site B to 10.10.13/25 at Site A?

- A. It sends packets out of interface Fa0/2 only.
- B. It sends packets out of interface Fa0/1 only.
- C. It cannot send packets to 10.10.13 128/25
- D. It load-balances traffic out of Fa0/1 and Fa0/2

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

Router2 does not have an entry for the subnet 10.10.13.128/25. It only has an entry for 10.10.13.0/25, which ranges from 10.10.13.0 to 10.10.13.127.

#### NEW QUESTION: 130

Which two approaches are common when troubleshooting network issues? (Choose two.)

- A. layer-by-layer
- B. divide and conquer
- C. policing
- D. round-robin
- E. top down

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 131

|                                      |                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2001:db8:600d:cafe::123              |                    |
| fcba:926a:e8e:7a25:b1:c6d2:1a76:8fdc |                    |
| fe80::a00:27ff:feeb:89aa             | Link-Local Unicast |
| ff05::1:3                            | Multicast          |
|                                      | Unique Local       |

Answer:

|                                      |                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2001:db8:600d:cafe::123              | Global Unicast     |
| fcba:926a:e8e:7a25:b1:c6d2:1a76:8fdc |                    |
| fe80::a00:27ff:feeb:89aa             | Link-Local Unicast |
| ff05::1:3                            | Multicast          |
|                                      | Unique Local       |

#### NEW QUESTION: 132

When an interface is configured with PortFast BPDU guard, how does the interface respond when it receives a BPDU?

- A. It becomes the root bridge for the configured VLAN.
- B. It goes into an errdisable state.
- C. It continues operating normally.
- D. It goes into a down/down state.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 133**

Which command is used to specify the delay time in seconds for LLDP to initialize on any interface?

- A. lldp timer
- B. lldp holdtime
- C. lldp reinit
- D. lldp tlv-select

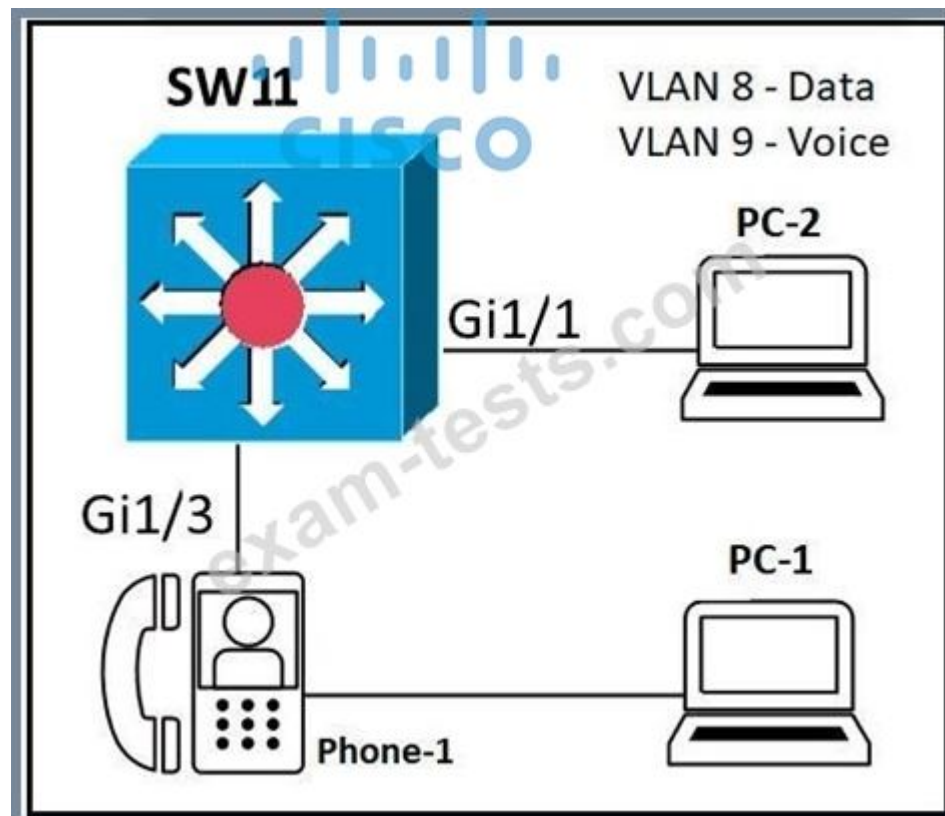
**Answer:** (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2960/software/release/12-2\\_37\\_ey/configuration/guide/scg/swlldp.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2960/software/release/12-2_37_ey/configuration/guide/scg/swlldp.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION: 134**

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator must configure interfaces Gi1/1 and Gi1/3 on switch SW11 PC-1 and PC-2 must be placed in the Data VLAN and Phone-1 must be placed in the Voice VLAN Which configuration meets these requirements?



- A. Option B
- B. Option C
- C. Option A
- D. Option D

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 135

Drag and drop to the characteristics of networking from the left onto the correct networking types on the right.

|                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| focused on network             | Controller-Based Networking |
| focused on devices             |                             |
| user input is a configuration  |                             |
| user input is a policy         | Traditional Networking      |
| uses white list security model |                             |
| uses black list security model |                             |



Answer:



**NEW QUESTION: 136**

Which functionality does an SVI provide?

- A. OSI Layer 3 connectivity to switches
- B. remote switch administration
- C. traffic routing for VLANs
- D. OSI Layer 2 connectivity to switches

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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**NEW QUESTION: 137**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
1 [
2 { "switch": "3750", "port": e2 },
3 { "router": "2951", "port": e20 },
4 { "switch": "3750", "port": e23 }
5]
```

What is represented beginning with line 1 and ending with line 5?

- A. value
- B. array
- C. key
- D. object

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 138

Drag and drop the descriptions of file-transfer protocols from the left onto the correct protocols on the right.

provides reliability when loading an IOS image upon boot up

does not require user authentication

uses port 69

uses ports 20 and 21

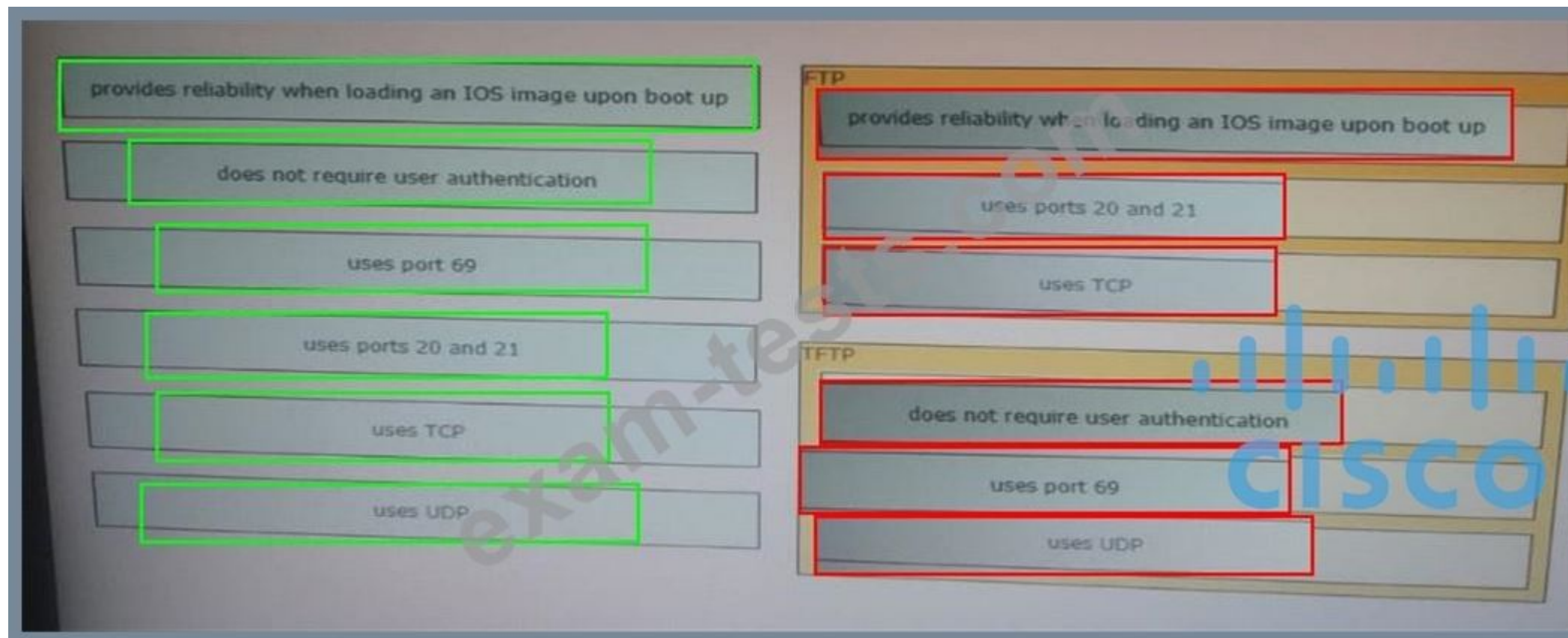
uses TCP

uses UDP

FTP

TFTP

Answer:



**NEW QUESTION: 139**

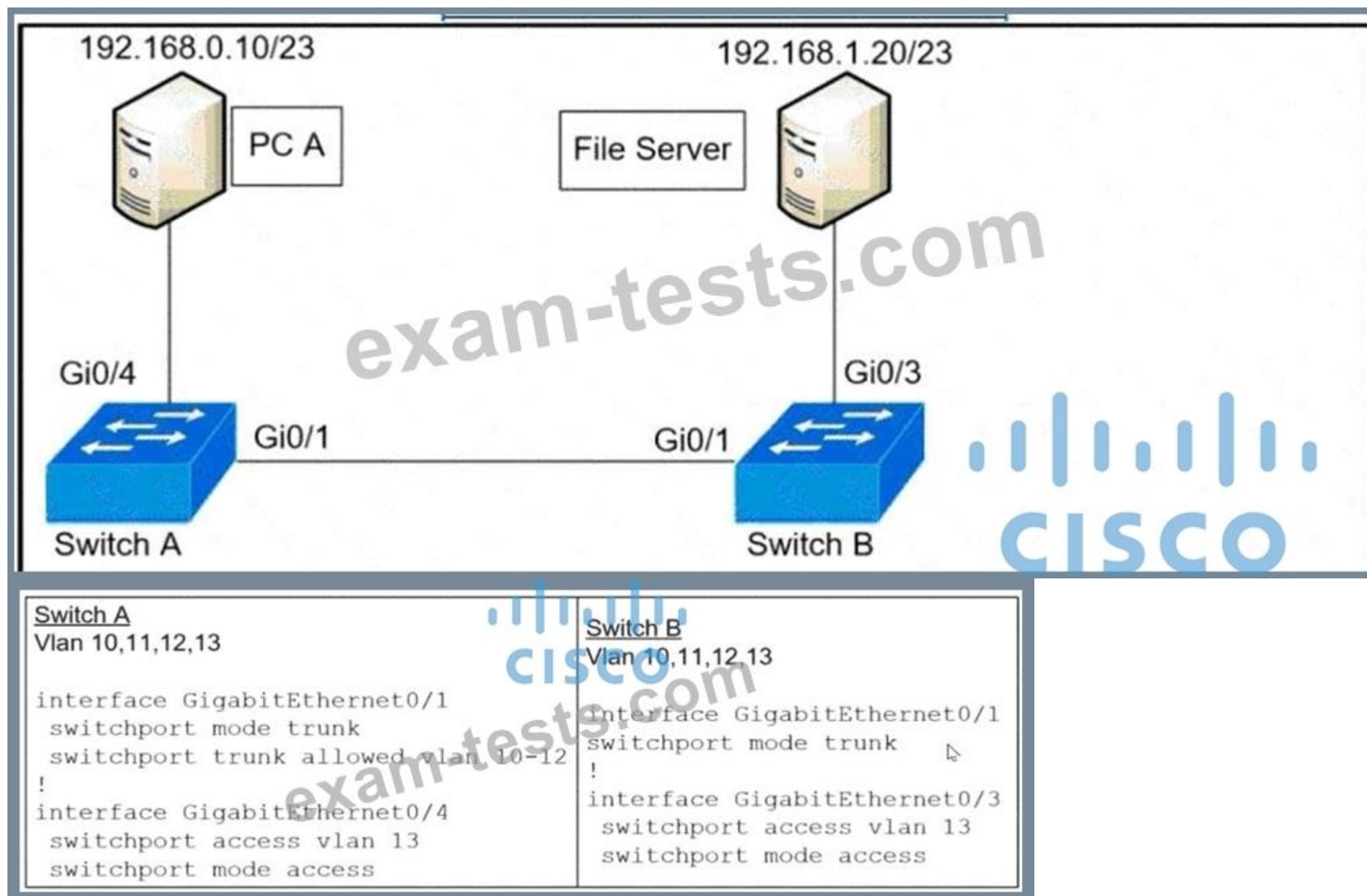
What is recommended for the wireless infrastructure design of an organization?

- A. configure the first three access points are configured to use Channels 1, 6, and 11
- B. assign physically adjacent access points to the same Wi-Fi channel
- C. group access points together to increase throughput on a given channel
- D. include a least two access points on nonoverlapping channels to support load balancing

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 140**

Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator assumes a task to complete the connectivity between PC A and the File Server.

Switch A and Switch B have been partially configured with VLAN 10, 11, 12, and 13. What is the next step in the configuration?

- A. Add PC A to the same subnet as the File Server allowing for intra-VLAN communication.
- B. Add PC A to VLAN 10 and the File Server to VLAN 11 for VLAN segmentation
- C. Add a router on a stick between Switch A and Switch B allowing for Inter-VLAN routing.
- D. Add VLAN 13 to the trunk links on Switch A and Switch B for VLAN propagation

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 141

Refer to the exhibit. Which rule does the DHCP server use when there is an IP address conflict?



```
Router# show ip dhcp conflict
IP address Detection method Detection time
172.16.1.32 Ping Feb 16 1998 12:28 PM
172.16.1.64 Gratuitous ARP Feb 23 1198 08:12 AM
```

- A. The address is removed from the pool until the conflict is resolved.
- B. The address remains in the pool until the conflict is resolved.
- C. Only the IP detected by Gratuitous ARP is removed from the pool.
- D. Only the IP detected by Ping is removed from the pool.
- E. The IP will be shown, even after the conflict is resolved.

**Answer:** (SHOW ANSWER)

Section: IP Services

Explanation:

An address conflict occurs when two hosts use the same IP address. During address assignment, DHCP checks for conflicts using ping and gratuitous ARP. If a conflict is detected, the address is removed from the pool. The address will not be assigned until the administrator resolves the conflict.

#### NEW QUESTION: 142

How does a Cisco Unified Wireless network respond to Wi-Fi channel overlap?

- A. It alternates automatically between 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz on adjacent access points
- B. It allows the administrator to assign channels on a per-device or per-interface basis.
- C. It segregates devices from different manufacturers onto different channels.
- D. It analyzes client load and background noise and dynamically assigns a channel.

**Answer:** D (LEAVE A REPLY)

It analyzes client load and background noise and dynamically assigns a channel.. Cisco wireless controllers use Radio Resource Management features to evaluate the RF environment and dynamically assign channels when overlap, interference, client load, and background noise affect the WLAN. The controller does not simply alternate bands between adjacent APs, and it does not segregate clients by manufacturer. Manual channel assignment is possible, but the question asks how a Cisco Unified Wireless network responds to channel overlap as a system. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Access includes this behavior because WLAN stability depends on nonoverlapping channel plans and controller-based RF optimization. Dynamic Channel Assignment can move AP radios to better channels when the current channel is congested or overlapping. That is why the answer that mentions analysis of client load and background noise with dynamic channel assignment is the technically correct choice.

#### NEW QUESTION: 143

Which plane handles switching traffic through a Cisco router?

- A. control
- B. management
- C. data
- D. performance

**Answer:** C (LEAVE A REPLY)

#### NEW QUESTION: 144

Which command is used to specify the delay time in seconds for LLDP to initialize on any interface?

- A. lldp timer

- B. lldp tlv-select
- C. lldp reinit
- D. lldp holdtime

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Section: Network Access

Explanation:

- \* lldp holdtime seconds: Specify the amount of time a receiving device should hold the information from your device before discarding it
- \* lldp reinit delay: Specify the delay time in seconds for LLDP to initialize on an interface
- \* lldp timer rate: Set the sending frequency of LLDP updates in seconds Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3560/software/release/12-2\\_55\\_se/configuration/guide/3560\\_scg/swlldp.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3560/software/release/12-2_55_se/configuration/guide/3560_scg/swlldp.html)

NEW QUESTION: 145

Drag and drop the AAA terms from the left onto the description on the right.



Answer:



Explanation:

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Security Fundamentals questions of this type test whether each protocol, component, address type, or management concept is matched to its correct operating role. The safe method is to classify every item by function: what it does, where it operates, and what problem it solves. Several distractors are usually valid networking terms, but they belong to a different layer or a different operational workflow. The shown mapping keeps those boundaries straight and avoids assigning a feature to the wrong technology. In practice, this same skill is required when troubleshooting because confusing a management- plane function with a forwarding-plane function, or a wireless security feature with an authentication feature, leads to incorrect fixes. The mapping shown in the file is therefore retained and explained as the verified selection.

NEW QUESTION: 146

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Router1#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is not set
 209.165.200.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.200.224 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 00:09:57
 10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 3 masks
C 10.10.10.0/28 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.10.11.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/0
O 10.10.13.0/24 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:08:34, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.10.12.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1

```

Which action by the router when a packet is sourced from 10.10.10.2 and destined 10.10.10.16?

- A. It discards the packets.
- B. It floods packets to all learned next hops.
- C. It uses a route that is similar to the destination address.
- D. It queues the packets waiting for the route to be learned.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 147

A Cisco IP phone receive untagged data traffic from an attached PC. Which action is taken by the phone?

- A. It allows the traffic to pass through unchanged
- B. It drops the traffic
- C. It tags the traffic with the default VLAN
- D. It tags the traffic with the native VLAN

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2960x/software/15-0\\_2\\_EX/vlan/configuration\\_guid](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2960x/software/15-0_2_EX/vlan/configuration_guid) Untagged traffic from the device attached to the Cisco IP Phone passes through the phone unchanged, regardless of the trust state of the access port on the phone.

#### NEW QUESTION: 148

Refer to the exhibit. Which two commands were used to create port channel 10? (Choose two.)

| Switch#show etherchannel summary |              |          |          |          |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
| [output omitted]                 |              |          |          |          |
| Group                            | Port-channel | Protocol | Ports    |          |
| 10                               | Po10(SU)     | LACP     | Gi0/0(P) | Gi0/1(P) |
| 20                               | Po20(SU)     | LACP     | Gi0/2(P) | Gi0/3(P) |

- A. int range g0/0-1  
channel-group 10 mode active
- B. int range g0/0-1  
channel-group 10 mode desirable

C. int range g0/0-1

channel-group 10 mode passive

D. int range g0/0-1

channel-group 10 mode auto

E. int range g0/0-1

channel-group 10 mode on

**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

PAgP- Desirable/Auto (Link formation)

LACP- Active/Active or Active/Passive (Link formation)

#### NEW QUESTION: 149

Which two actions influence the EIGRP route selection process? (Choose two.)

A. The advertised distance is calculated by a downstream neighbor to inform the local router of the bandwidth on the link.

B. The router calculates the feasible distance of all paths to the destination route.

C. The router must use the advertised distance as the metric for any given route.

D. The router calculates the best backup path to the destination route and assigns it as the feasible successor.

E. The router calculates the reported distance by multiplying the delay on the exiting interface by 256.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Section: IP Connectivity

#### NEW QUESTION: 150

```
R1# show ip route | begin gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.246 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.246, Serial0/1/0
 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
 172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
S 172.16.3.0/24 [1/0] via 207.165.200.250, Serial0/0/0
O 172.16.3.0/28 [110/84437] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:28, Serial0/0/1
 207.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C 207.165.200.244/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L 207.165.200.245/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 207.165.200.248/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 207.165.200.249/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 207.165.200.252/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 207.165.200.253/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

Refer to the exhibit. A packet is being sent across router R1 to host 172.16.3.14. To which destination does the router send the packet?

A. 207.165.200.246 via Serial0/1/0

B. 207.165.200.254 via Serial0/0/0

C. 207.165.200.250 via Serial0/0/0

D. 207.165.200.254 via Serial0/0/1

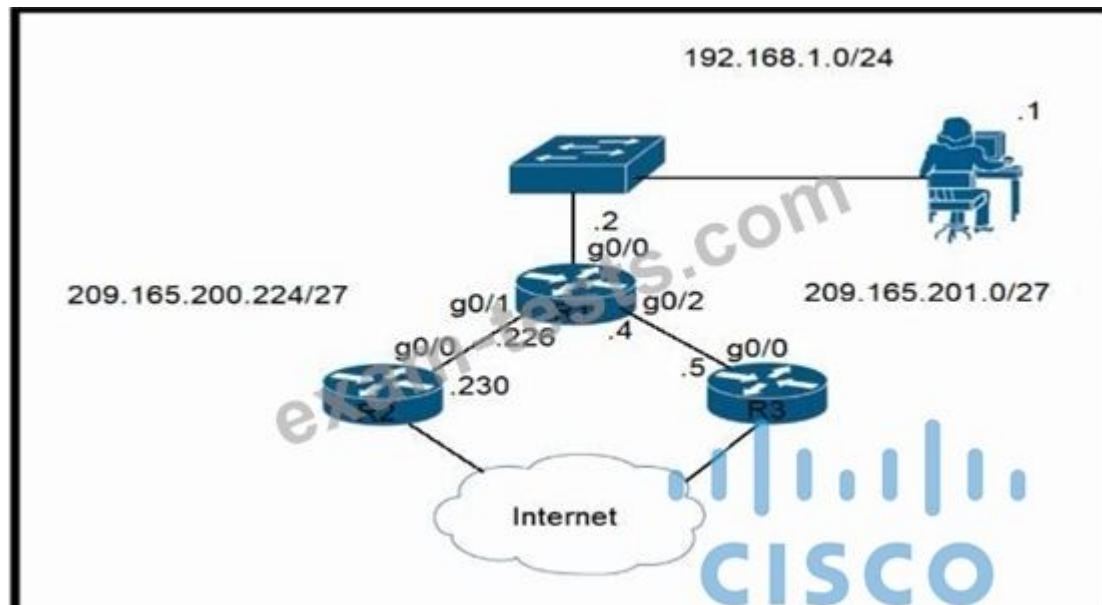
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Section: IP Connectivity



**NEW QUESTION: 151**

Refer to the exhibit.



Router R1 currently is configured to use R3 as the primary route to the Internet, and the route uses the default administrative distance settings. A network engineer must configure R1 so that it uses R2 as a backup, but only if R3 goes down. Which command must the engineer configure on R1 so that it correctly uses R2 as a backup route, without changing the administrative distance configuration on the link to R3?

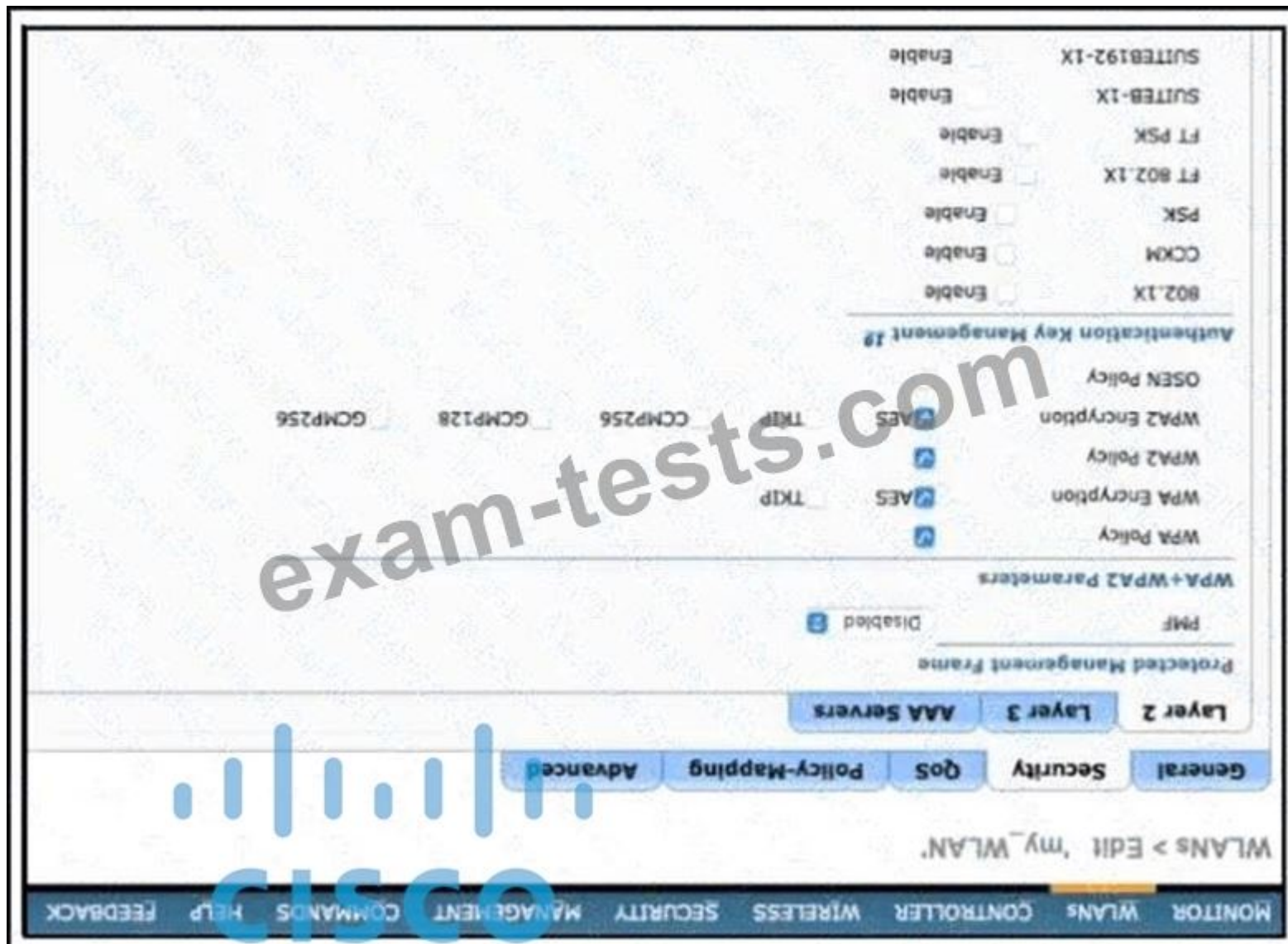
- A. `ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 g0/1 1`
- B. `ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 g0/1 6`
- C. `ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.201.5 10`
- D. `ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.226 1`

**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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**NEW QUESTION: 152**



Refer to the exhibit.

Which configuration is needed to configure a WLAN with WPA2 only and with a password that is 63 characters long?

- A. Disable WPA Policy and WPA Encryption and then enable PSK using ASCII.
- B. Enable PSK and FT PSK and then disable WPA Policy.
- C. Disable WPA Encryption and then enable FT PSK.
- D. Enable PSK using Hex format and then disable WPA Policy.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 153

Refer to the exhibit.

Router#

Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge  
S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone,  
D - Remote, C - CVTA, M - Two-port Mac Relay

| Device ID | Local Intrfce | Holdtme | Capability | Platform | Port ID   |
|-----------|---------------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 10.1.1.2  | Gig 37/3      | 176     | R I        | CPT 600  | Gig 36/41 |
| 10.1.1.2  | Gig 37/1      | 174     | R I        | CPT 600  | Gig 36/43 |
| 10.1.1.2  | Gig 36/41     | 134     | R I        | CPT 600  | Gig 37/3  |
| 10.1.1.2  | Gig 36/43     | 134     | R I        | CPT 600  | Gig 37/1  |
| 10.1.1.2  | Ten 3/2       | 132     | R I        | CPT 600  | Ten 4/2   |
| 10.1.1.2  | Ten 4/2       | 174     | R I        | CPT 600  | Ten 3/2   |

Which command provides this output?

- A. show ip interface
- B. show interface
- C. show ip route
- D. show cdp neighbor

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 154

Which output displays a JSON data representation?

A. 

```
{
 "response": {
 "taskId": {},
 "url": "string"
 },
 "version": "string"
}
```

B. 

```
{
 "response": {
 "taskId": {},
 "url": "string"
 },
 "version": "string"
}
```

```
{
 "response": {
 "taskId": {},
 "url": "string"
 },
 "version": "string"
}
```

C.

```
{
 "response": {
 "taskId": {}
 },
 "url": "string"
},
"version": "string"
}
```

D.

**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

JSON data is written as name/value pairs.

A name/value pair consists of a field name (in double quotes), followed by a colon, followed by a value:

"name": "Mark"

JSON can use arrays. Array values must be of type string, number, object, array, boolean or null.

For example:

```
{
 "name": "John",
 "age": 30,
 "cars": ["Ford", "BMW", "Fiat"]
}
```

JSON can have empty object like "taskId": {}

#### NEW QUESTION: 155

Refer to the exhibit.



For security reasons, automatic neighbor discovery must be disabled on the R5 Gi0/1 interface. These tasks must be completed:

- \* Disable all neighbor discovery methods on R5 interface Gi0/1.
- \* Permit neighbor discovery on R5 interface Gi0/2.
- \* Verify there are no dynamically learned neighbors on R5 interface Gi0/1.



\* Display the IP address of R6's interface Gi0/2.

Which configuration must be used?



A. Option B

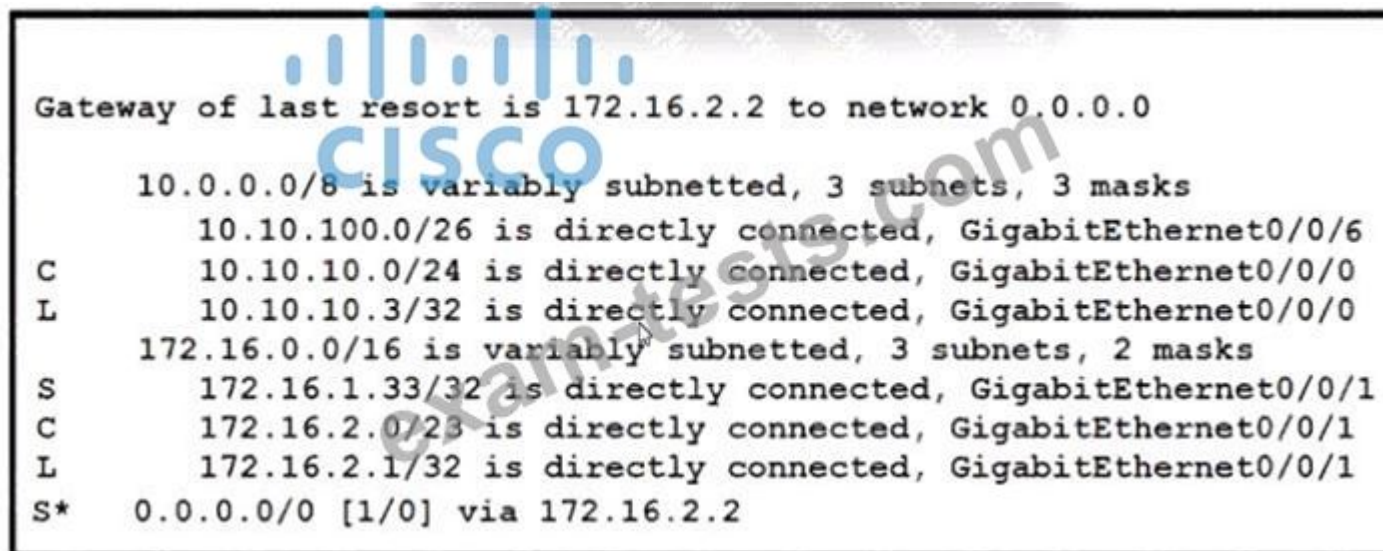
B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 156



Refer to the exhibit. A packet sourced from 10.10.10.32 is destined for the Internet. What is the administrative distance for the destination route?

A. 32

- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 157

Refer to the exhibit.

```
import ncclient

with ncclient.manager.connect(host='192.168.1.1', port=830, username='root',
 password='teset123!', allow_agent=False) as m:
 print(m.get_config('running').data_xml)
```

After running the code in the exhibit, which step reduces the amount of data that the NETCONF server returns to the NETCONF client, to only the interface's configuration?

- A. Create a JSON filter as a string and pass it to the get\_config() method as an argument.
- B. Use the lxml library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration.
- C. Create an XML filter as a string and pass it to get\_config() method as an argument.
- D. Use the JSON library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 158

If a notice-level messaging is sent to a syslog server, which event has occurred?

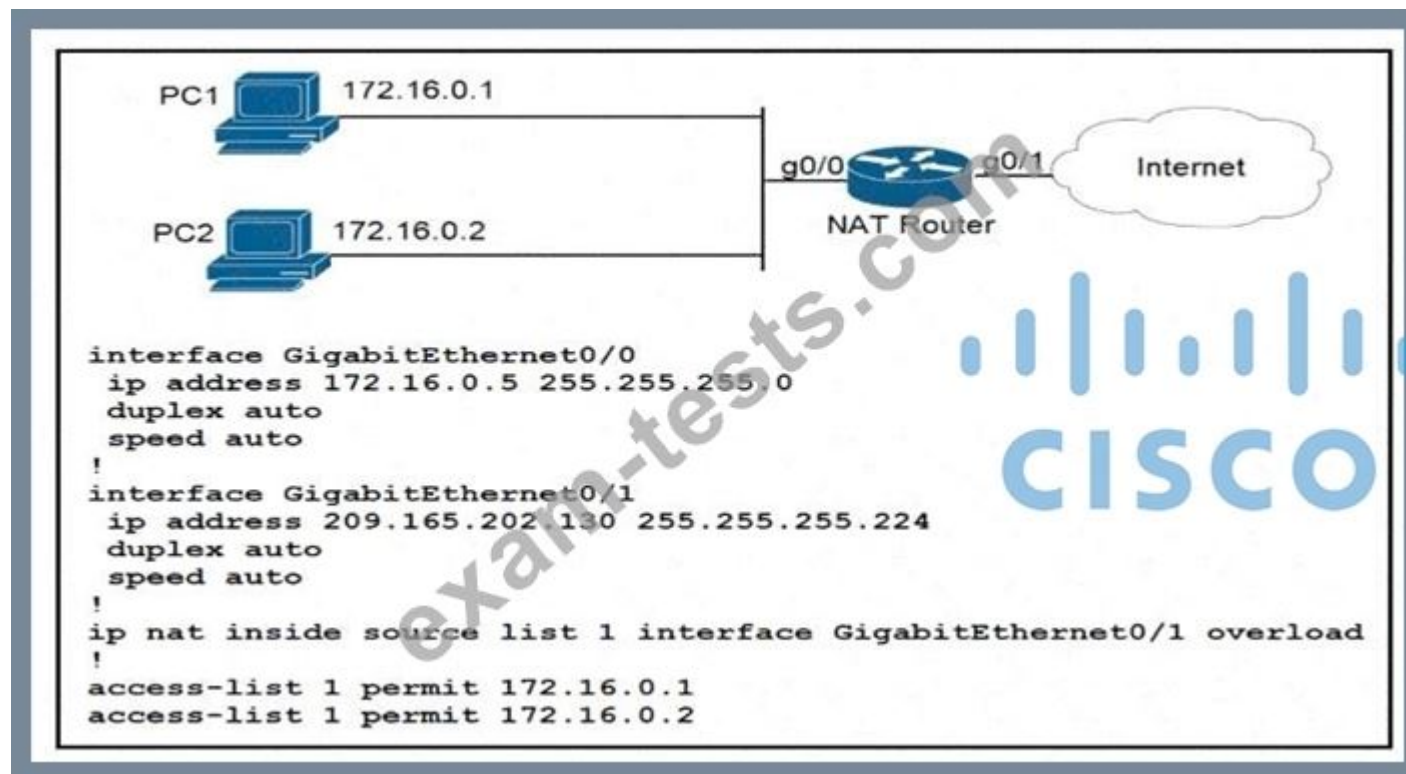
- A. A routing instance has flapped
- B. An ARP inspection has failed
- C. A debug operation is running
- D. A network device has restarted

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Usually no action is required when a route flaps so it generates the notification syslog level message (level 5).

#### NEW QUESTION: 159

Refer to the exhibit.



How should the configuration be updated to allow PC1 and PC2 access to the Internet?

- A. Modify the configured number of the second access list.
- B. Add either the ip nat {inside|outside} command under both interfaces.
- C. Remove the overload keyword from the ip nat inside source command.
- D. Change the ip nat inside source command to use interface GigabitEthernet0/0.

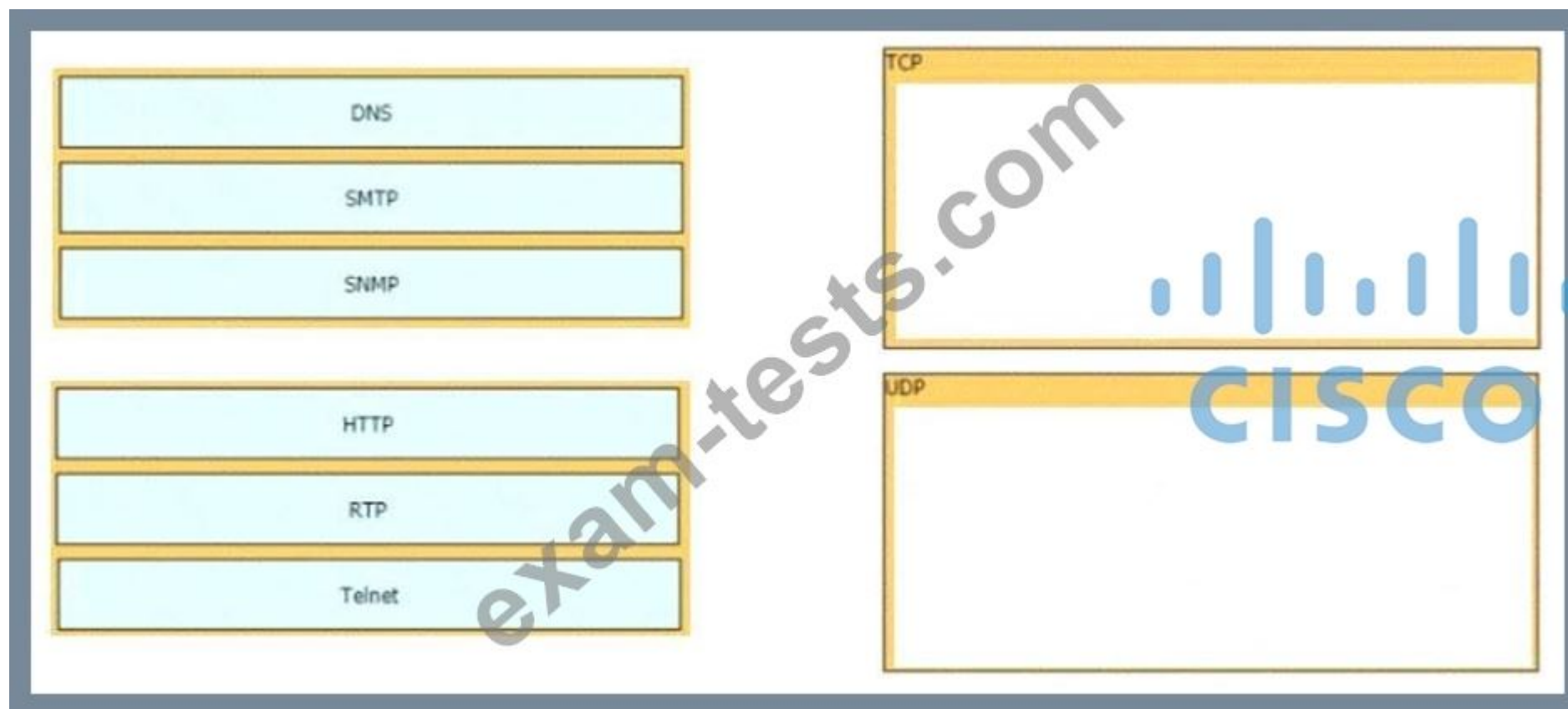
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Add either the ip nat {inside|outside} command under both interfaces.. IP services must be selected by their exact operational role: addressing, translation, time, monitoring, logging, redundancy, or traffic treatment.

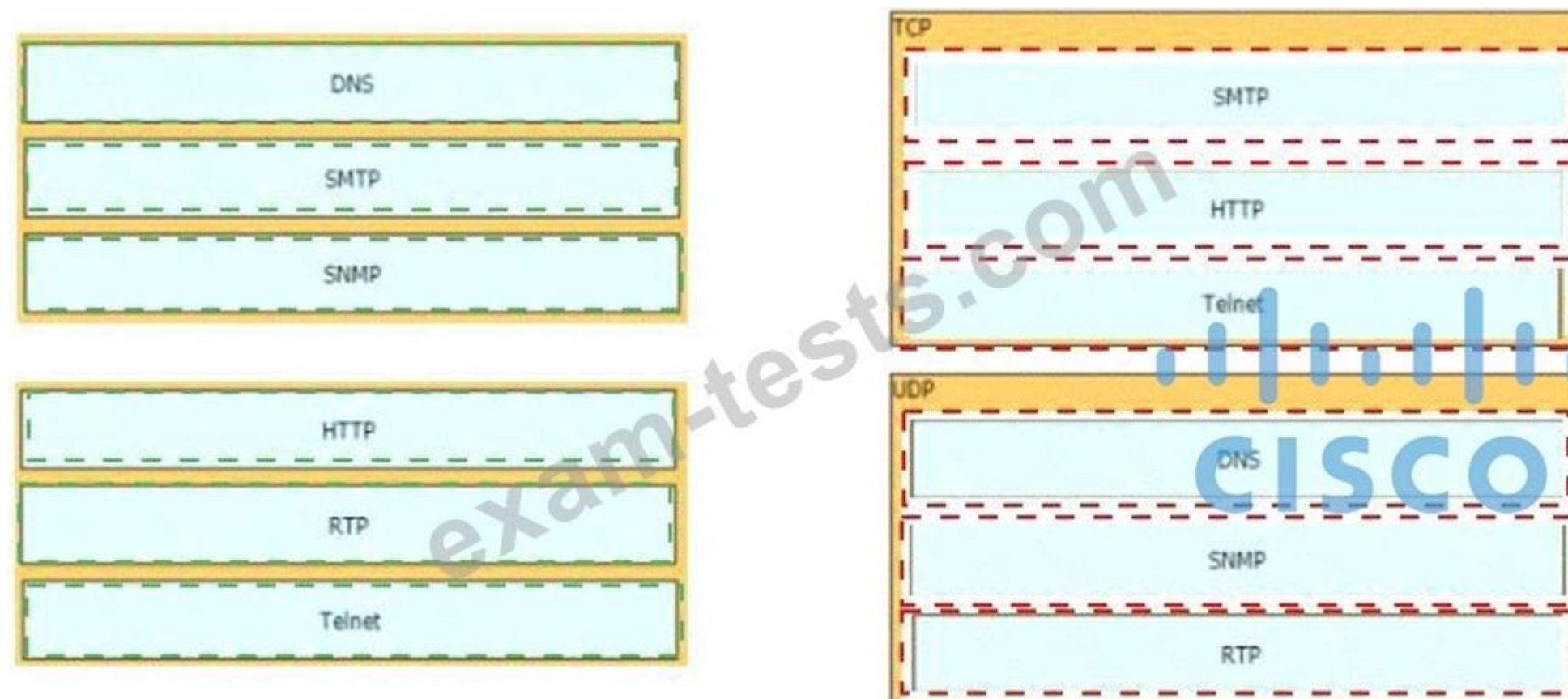
Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under IP Services, where the expected skill is identifying the mechanism that actually satisfies the scenario. The wording usually gives the decisive clue: a protocol number, a route prefix, a control-plane role, a wireless security method, or a management command. The wrong options name real services or commands, but they solve a different infrastructure problem. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would usually produce a failed adjacency, broken client connectivity, insecure management access, or an incorrect forwarding path. The selected answer matches the Cisco behavior and configuration model required by the question, so it is retained as the verified answer for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 160

Drag and drop the TCP/IP protocols from the left onto the transmission protocols on the right

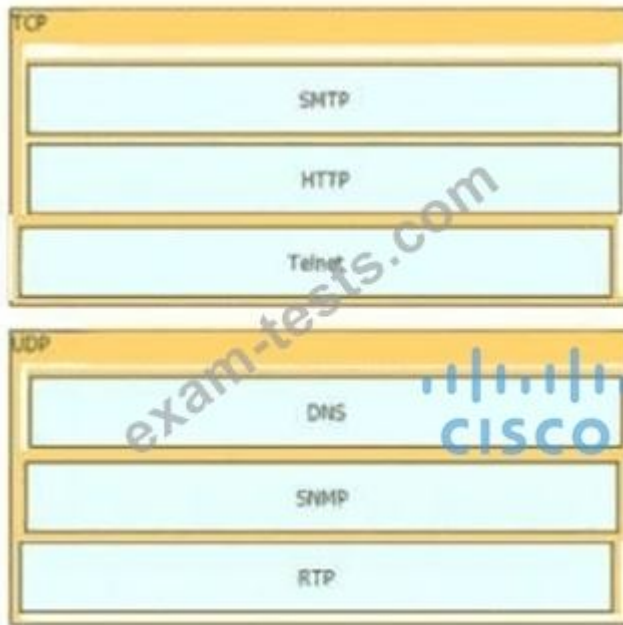


Answer:



Explanation:





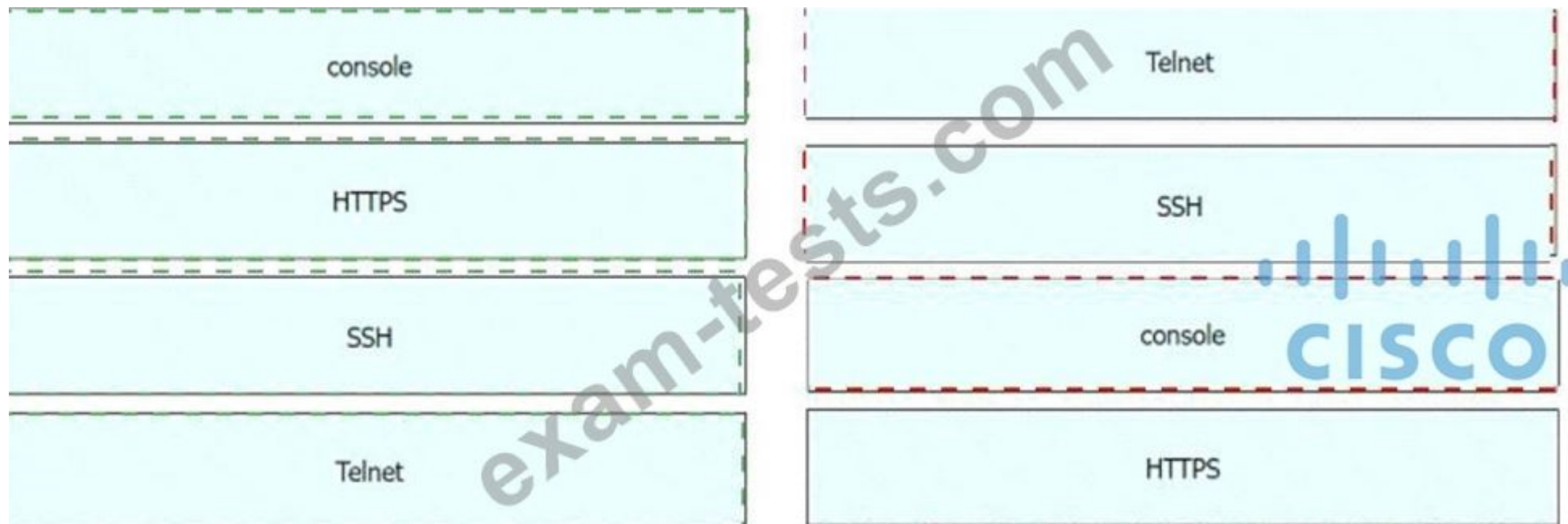
#### NEW QUESTION: 161

Drag and drop the management connection types from the left onto the definitions on the right.

|         |
|---------|
| console |
| HTTPS   |
| SSH     |
| Telnet  |

|                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| supports clear-text connections to the controller CLI                   |
| supports encrypted access to CLI and a secure channel for data transfer |
| supports physical connections over a serial cable                       |
| supports secure web access for management of the device                 |

Answer:



Explanation:



#### NEW QUESTION: 162

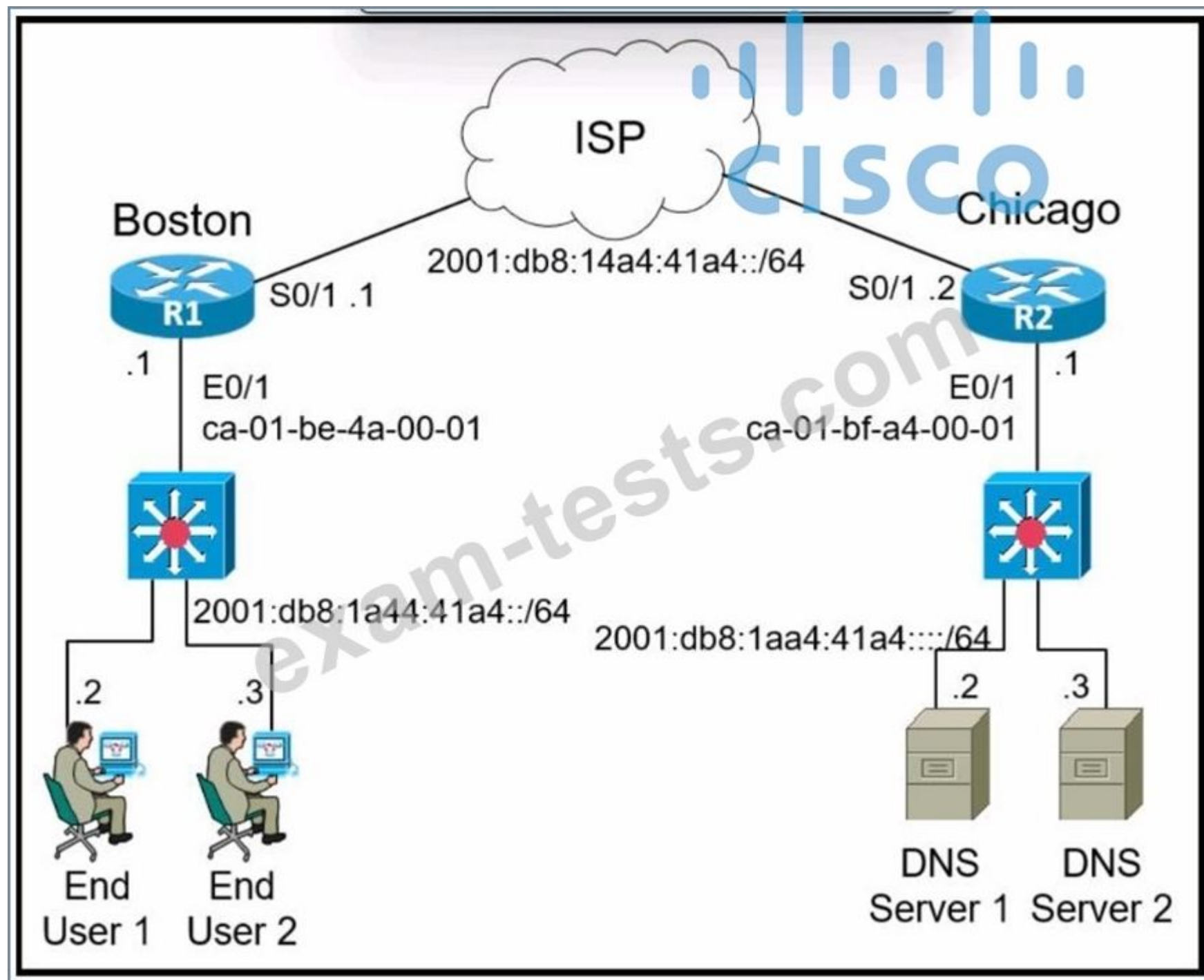
A wireless administrator has configured a WLAN; however, the clients need access to a less congested 5-GHz network for their voice quality. What action must be taken to meet the requirement?

- A. enable RX-SOP
- B. enable AAA override
- C. enable DTIM
- D. enable Band Select

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 163

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. The IPv6 address for the LAN segment on router R1 must be configured using the EUI-64 format. When configured which ipv6 address is produced by the router?

- A. 2001:db8:1a44:41a4:C800:BAFE:FF00:1
- B. 2001:db8:1a44:41a4:4562:098F:FE36:1
- C. 2001:db8:1a44:41a4:C081:BFFF:FE4A:1
- D. 2001:db8:1a44:41a4:C801:BEFF:FE4A:1

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 164

A network engineer is configuring an OSPFv2 neighbor adjacency Drag and drop the parameters from the left onto their required categories on the right. Not all parameters are used



Answer:



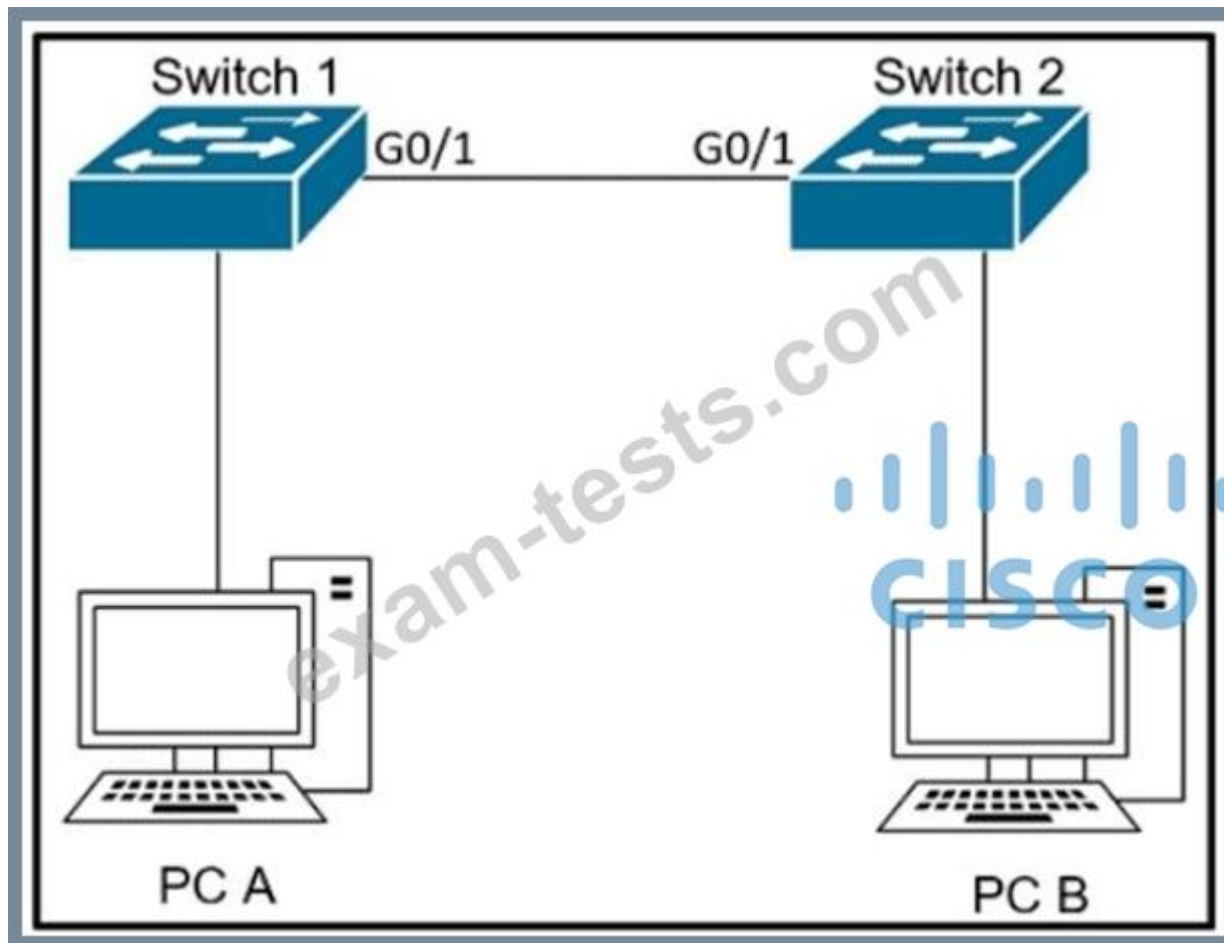
Explanation





**NEW QUESTION: 165**

Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator wants VLAN 67 traffic to be untagged between Switch 1 and Switch 2 while all other VLANs are to remain tagged.

Which command accomplishes this task?

- A. switchport private-vlan association host 67
- B. switchport trunk native vlan 67
- C. switchport access vlan 67
- D. switchport trunk allowed vlan 67

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 166**

Why has the Branch3 router lost connectivity with R1? Use only show commands to troubleshoot because usage of the debug command is restricted on the Branch3 and R1 routers.

- A. A PPP chap hostname mismatch is noticed between Branch3 and R1.
- B. PPP encapsulation is not configured on Branch3.
- C. The PPP chap hostname and PPP chap password commands are missing on the Branch3 router.
- D. A PPP chap password mismatch is noticed between Branch3 and R1.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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**NEW QUESTION: 167**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
{
 "Test_Questions" : [
 "Automation",
 "Configuration",
],
 "Test_Exam_Level" : [
 "CCNA",
 "CCNP",
],
 "Test_Response" : [
 "Correct",
 "Incorrect",
],
}
```



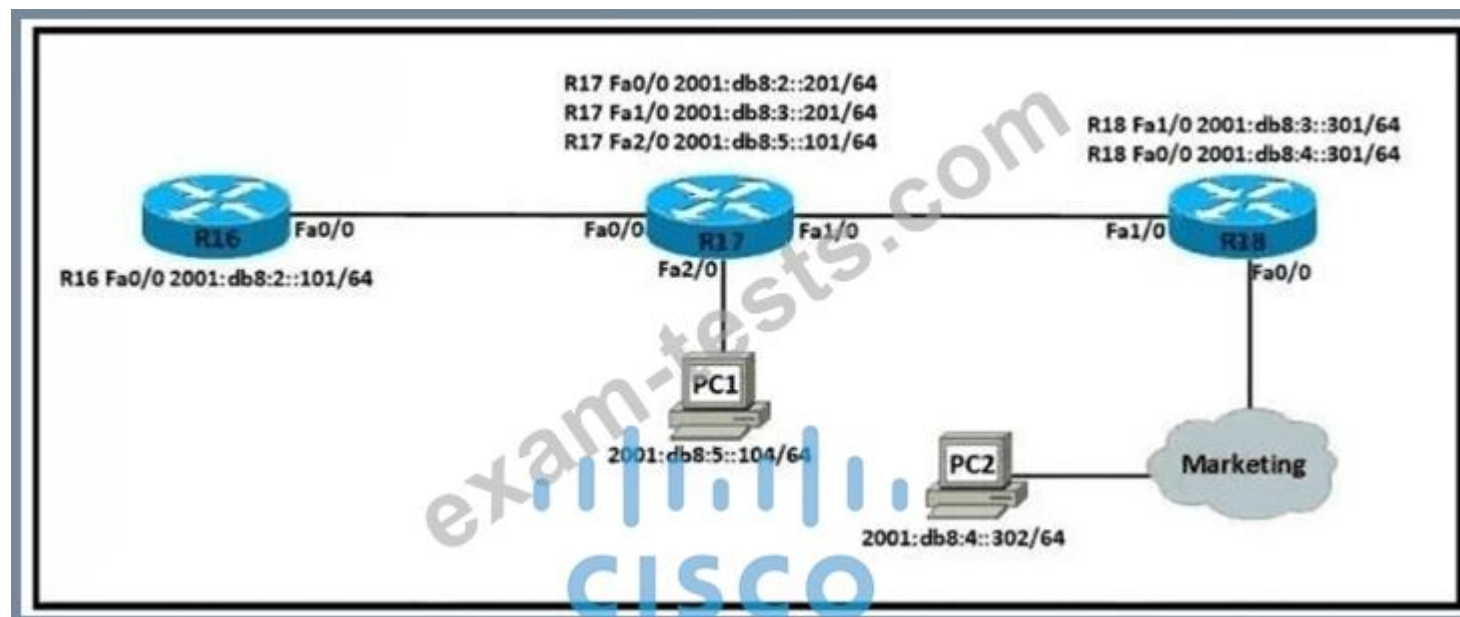
How many arrays are present in the JSON data?

- A. one
- B. six
- C. three
- D. nine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 168**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which IPv6 configuration is required for R17 to successfully ping the WAN interface on R18?

A. R17#  
!  
no ip domain lookup  
ip cef  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/0  
no ip address  
duplex auto  
speed auto  
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:3::201/64  
!  
interface FastEthernet1/0  
no ip address  
duplex auto  
speed auto  
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2::201/64  
!  
no cdp log mismatch duplex  
ipv6 route 2001:DB8:4::/64 2001:DB8:5::101

B. R17#  
!  
no ip domain lookup  
ip cef  
ipv6 unicast-routing  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/0  
no ip address  
duplex auto  
speed auto  
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2::201/64  
!  
interface FastEthernet1/0  
no ip address  
duplex auto  
speed auto  
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:3::201/64  
!  
no cdp log mismatch duplex  
ipv6 route 2001:DB8:4::/64 2001:DB8:3::301

```

R17#
!
no ip domain lookup
ip cef
ipv6 cef
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2::201/64
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:3::201/64
!
no cdp log mismatch duplex
ipv6 route 2001:DB8:4::/64 2001:DB8:4::302

```

C.

```

R17#
!
no ip domain lookup
ip cef
ipv6 unicast-routing
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2::201/64
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:3::201/64
!
no cdp log mismatch duplex
ipv6 route 2001:DB8:4::/64 2001:DB8:2::201

```

D.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

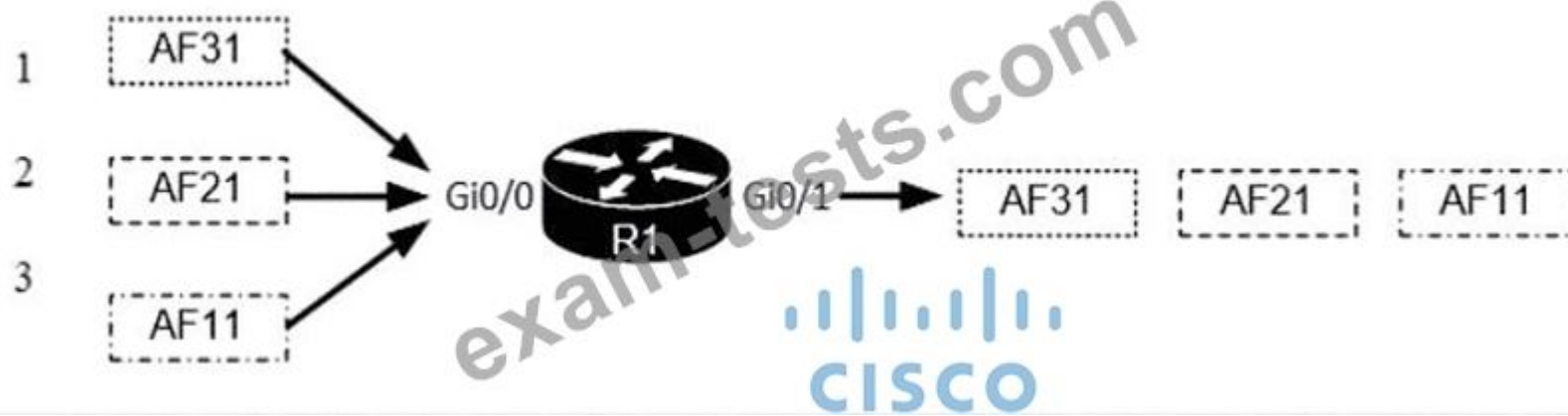
Option B. IPv6 questions depend on address scope, prefix representation, and whether the address is unicast, multicast, anycast, link-local, or global. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under IP Connectivity, where the exam expects engineers to recognize the device behavior that actually produces the required outcome. The question is best solved by reading the operational clue rather than choosing a familiar acronym.

The wrong choices represent a different IPv6 address behavior or an invalid compressed form. In a production network, the wrong choice would normally create an outage, leave a management or security gap, or send troubleshooting toward the wrong subsystem. The selected answer is the one that matches the control-plane, data-plane, wireless, security, services, or automation mechanism described in the question. That is why it remains the verified answer for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 169

Refer to the exhibit.





Which per-hop QoS behavior is R1 applying to incoming packets?

- A. queuing
- B. marking
- C. shaping
- D. policing

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

R1 is applying policing to incoming packets. Policing is a QoS mechanism that limits the rate of traffic flow by dropping or remarking packets that exceed the configured rate limit. In this case, R1 is applying policing to incoming packets on interface G0/0 and G0/1. The exhibit shows that R1 is configured to police traffic at a rate of AF31, AF21, and AF11. This means that R1 is limiting the rate of traffic flow for these three traffic classes .

Cisco CCNA Certification Guide - Chapter 16: Quality of Service (QoS)

Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide - Configuring Class-Based Policing

**NEW QUESTION: 170**

Drag and drop the WLAN components from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

|                         |                                                                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| access point            | device that manages access points                                       |
| virtual interface       | device that provides Wi-Fi devices with a connection to a wired network |
| dynamic interface       | used for out of band management of a WLC                                |
| service port            | used to support mobility management of the WLC                          |
| wireless LAN controller | applied to the WLAN for wireless client communication                   |

Answer:



# NEW QUESTION: 171

```
Router1#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is 10.10.11.2 to network 0.0.0.0

 209.165.200.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.200.224 [20/0] via 10.10.11.2, 06:08:59
 209.165.201.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.201.0 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 05:13:18
 209.165.202.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.202.128 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 05:12:48
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 4 masks
C 10.10.10.0/28 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.10.11.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/0
C 10.10.12.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
O 10.10.13.0/25 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:03, GigabitEthernet0/0
O 10.10.13.128/28 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:03, GigabitEthernet0/0
O 10.10.13.144/28 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:03, GigabitEthernet0/0
O 10.10.13.160/29 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
O 10.10.13.208/29 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
O 10.10.13.252/30 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.10.11.2
```

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the subnet masks from the left onto the corresponding subnets on the right.  
Not all subnet masks used.

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 255.255.248.0   | 10.10.13.0   |
| 255.255.255.128 | 10.10.13.128 |
| 255.255.255.224 | 10.10.13.160 |
| 255.255.255.240 | 10.10.13.252 |
| 255.255.255.248 |              |
| 255.255.255.252 |              |

Answer:

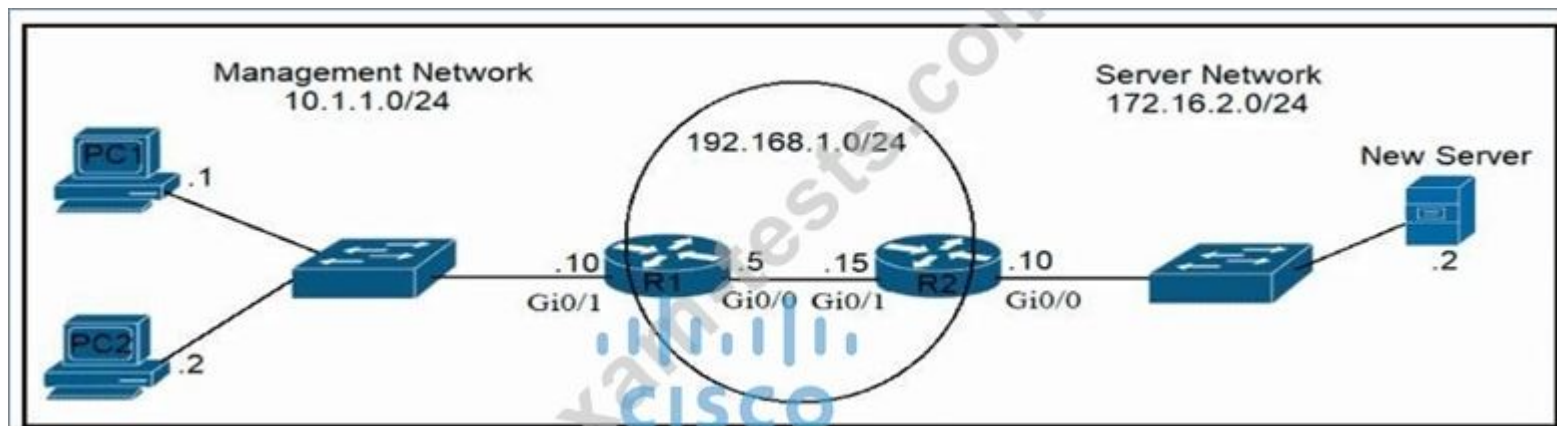
|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 255.255.248.0   | 255.255.255.128 |
| 255.255.255.128 | 255.255.255.240 |
| 255.255.255.224 | 255.255.255.248 |
| 255.255.255.240 | 255.255.255.252 |
| 255.255.255.248 |                 |
| 255.255.255.252 |                 |

Explanation:

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 255.255.248.0   | 255.255.255.128 |
|                 | 255.255.255.240 |
| 255.255.255.224 | 255.255.255.248 |
|                 | 255.255.255.252 |

#### NEW QUESTION: 172

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is updating the R1 configuration to connect a new server to the management network. The PCs on the management network must be blocked from pinging the default gateway of the new server. Which command must be configured on R1 to complete the task?

- A. R1(config)#ip route 172.16.2.2 255.255.255.255 gi0/0
- B. R1(config)#ip route 172.16.2.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.5
- C. R1(config)#ip route 172.16.2.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.15
- D. R1(config)#ip route 172.16.2.2 255.255.255.248 gi0/1

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 173

Drag and drop the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller security settings from the left onto the correct security mechanism categories on the right.



Answer:



#### NEW QUESTION: 174

Which option about JSON is true?

- A. uses predefined tags or angle brackets ( ) to delimit markup text
- B. used to describe structured data that includes arrays
- C. used for storing information
- D. similar to HTML, it is more verbose than XML

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

JSON data is written as name/value pairs. A name/value pair consists of a field name (in double quotes), followed by a colon, followed by a value: "name": "Mark". JSON can use arrays. Array values must be of type string, number, object, array, boolean or null. For example: {"name": "John", "age": 30, "cars": [ "Ford", "BMW", "Fiat" ] }

#### NEW QUESTION: 175



Refer to the exhibit. Which type of JSON data is shown?

- A. sequence
- B. string
- C. object



D. Boolean

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

object. Automation and programmability questions test whether the engineer can separate data format, transport method, controller role, and API direction. REST commonly uses HTTP methods such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. JSON represents structured data with objects, arrays, strings, numbers, Booleans, and null values. Northbound APIs allow applications to interact with a controller, while southbound APIs allow the controller to communicate with network devices. NETCONF and RESTCONF are configuration /management protocols, not generic forwarding behaviors. The incorrect choices often mix controller-to- device communication with application-to-controller communication or confuse a data format with a protocol.

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this area because modern network operations increasingly rely on APIs and centralized controllers. The selected answer matches the correct API direction, data representation, or HTTP operation for the scenario.

#### NEW QUESTION: 176

Refer to the exhibit, you determine that Computer A cannot ping Computer



Which reason for the problem is most likely true?

- A. The default gateway address for computer B is incorrect
- B. The subnet mask for computer B is incorrect.
- C. The Subnet mask for Computer A is incorrect
- D. The default gateway address for Computer A is incorrect

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 177

What is the primary purpose of a First Hop Redundancy Protocol?

- A. It allows directly connected neighbors to share configuration information.
- B. It allows a router to use bridge priorities to create multiple loop-free paths to a single destination.
- C. It reduces routing failures by allowing Layer 3 load balancing between OSPF neighbors that have the same link metric.
- D. It reduces routing failures by allowing more than one router to represent itself, as the default gateway of a network.

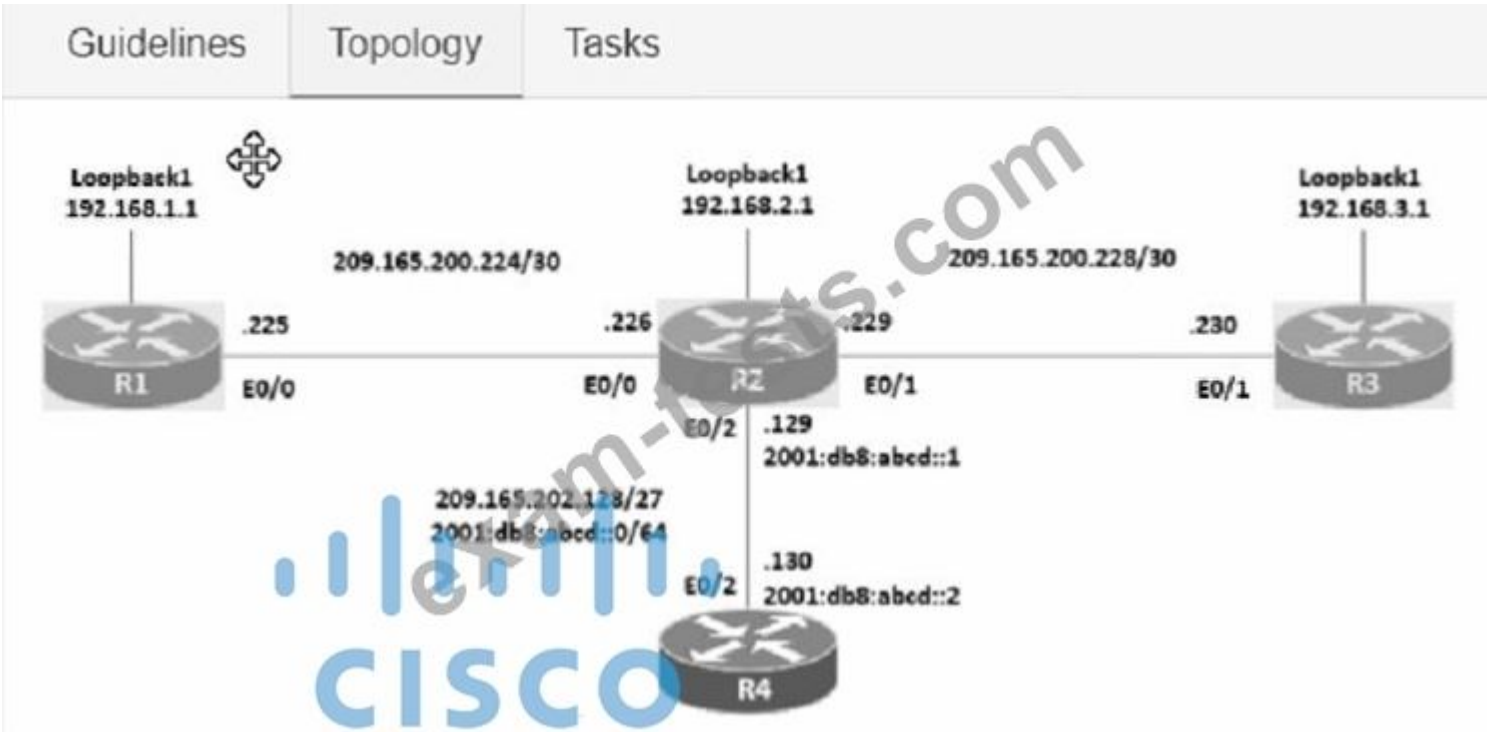
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A First Hop Redundancy Protocol protects the default gateway function for hosts on a subnet. Without FHRP, a host typically points to one router interface as its default gateway. If that router or interface fails, the host loses off-subnet connectivity even if another router is available. FHRP solves that by allowing multiple routers to present a single virtual gateway to the LAN. Depending on the protocol, routers elect active and standby roles or share forwarding. Cisco technologies in this space include HSRP, while VRRP is standards- based and GLBP adds gateway load- balancing behavior. The exam answer is not about sharing configuration data, bridge priorities, or OSPF equal-cost routing. Those are separate functions. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 tests FHRP under IP Connectivity because a working default gateway is essential to end-to-end routing. The primary purpose is to reduce routing failures by allowing more than one router to represent itself as the default gateway for a network.

NEW QUESTION: 178

Connectivity between four routers has been established. IP connectivity must be configured in the order presented to complete the implementation. No dynamic routing protocols are included.

1. Configure static routing using host routes to establish connectivity from router R3 to the router R1 Loopback address using the source IP of 209.165.200.230.
2. Configure an IPv4 default route on router R2 destined for router R4.
3. Configure an IPv6 default router on router R2 destined for router R4.



# Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

- Refer to the **Tasks** tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- Refer to the **Topology** tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- **Save your configurations** to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- Click **Next** at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- When **Next** is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened.

**Answer:**

See the Explanation below.

Explanation:

Answer as below configuration:

1.- on R3

config terminal

ip route 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.255 209.165.200.229

end

copy running start

2.- on R2

config terminal

ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.202.130

end

copy running start

3.- on R2

config terminal

ipv6 route ::/0 2001:db8:abcd::2

end

copy running start

#### NEW QUESTION: 179

Refer to the exhibit. If RTR01 is configured as shown, which three addresses will be received by other routers that are running EIGRP on the network? (Choose three)

```
RTR01 (config) #router eigrp 103
RTR01 (config-router) #network 10.4.3.0
RTR01 (config-router) #network 172.16.4.0
RTR01 (config-router) #network 192.168.2.0
RTR01 (config-router) #auto-summary
```

- A. 192.168.2.0
- B. 10.4.3.0
- C. 10.0.0.0
- D. 172.16.0.0
- E. 172.16.4.0
- F. 192.168.0.0

**Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Auto summary uses "classful boundary"

- 10.4.3.0 with mask 255.0.0.0 gives 10.0.0.0
- 172.16.4.0 with mask 255.255.0.0 gives 172.16.0.0
- 192.168.2.0 with mask 255.255.255.0 gives 192.168.2.0

#### NEW QUESTION: 180

Which type of wireless encryption is used for WPA2 in preshared key mode?

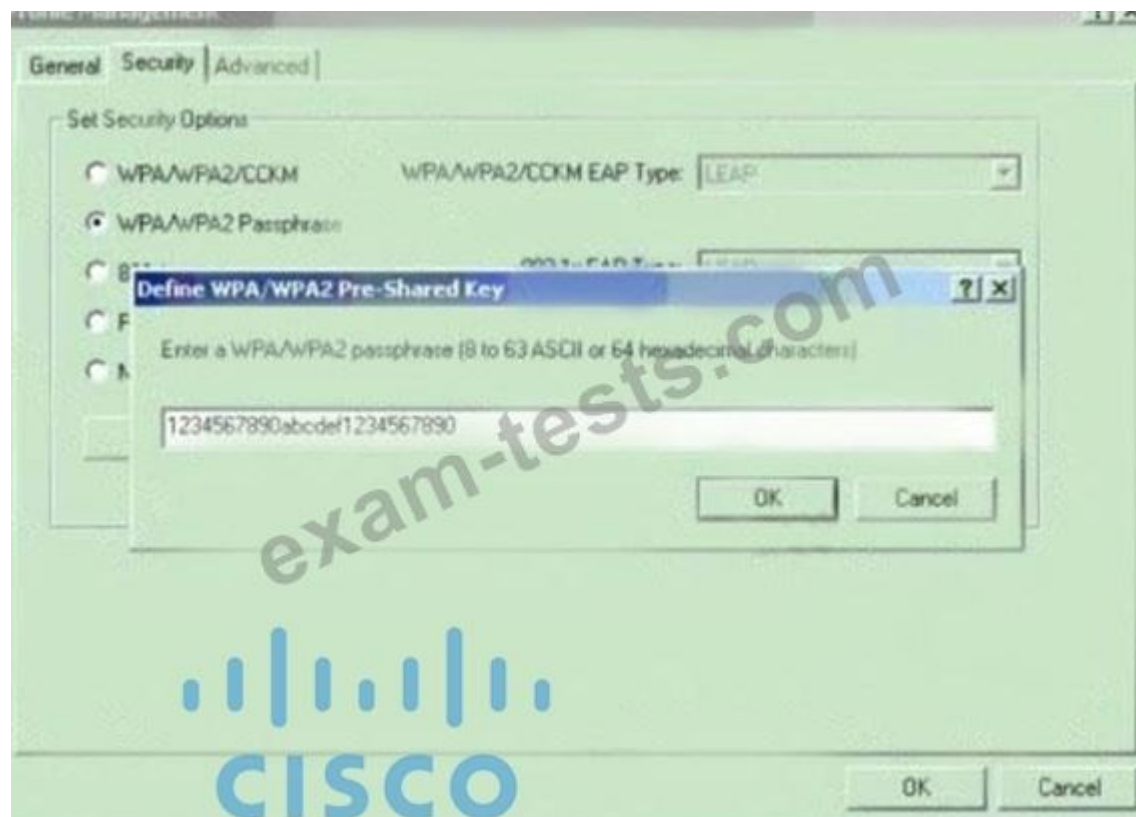
- A. TKIP with RC4
- B. RC4
- C. AES-128
- D. AES-256

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

We can see in this picture we have to type 64 hexadecimal characters (256 bit) for the WPA2 passphrase so we can deduce the encryption is AES-256, not AES-128.





<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/67134-wpa2-config.html>

#### NEW QUESTION: 181

Which interface is used to send traffic to the destination network?

- O 10.174.208.210/28 [110/2708] via G0/21
- O 10.174.208.210/28 [110/25445] via G0/20
- R 10.174.208.210/28 [120/1] via G0/12
- R 10.174.208.210/28 [120/4] via G0/16

- A. G0/21
- B. G0/20
- C. G0/12
- D. G0/16

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

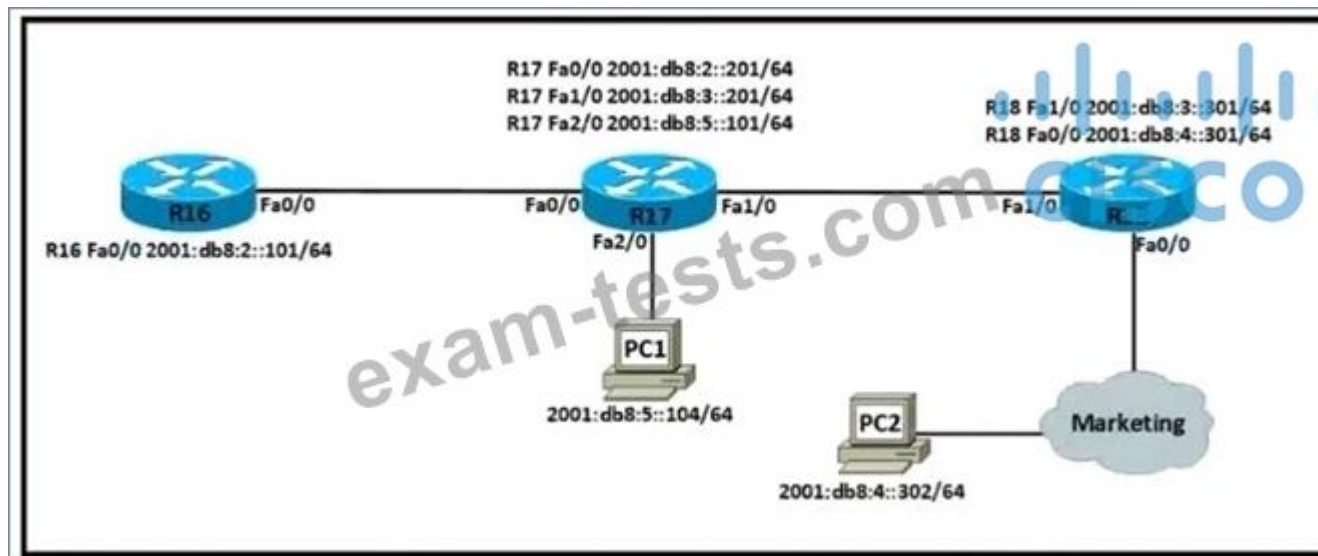
The OSPF route (O) has a lower administrative distance (110) than RIP (120). Among the OSPF routes, G0/21 has the lowest metric (2708), so traffic is sent via G0/21.

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#### NEW QUESTION: 182

Refer to the exhibit.



Which IPv6 configuration is required for R17 to successfully ping the WAN interface on R18?

A)

```
R17#
!
no ip domain lookup
ip cef
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:3::201/64
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2::201/64
!
no cdp log mismatch duplex
ipv6 route 2001:DB8:4::/64 2001:DB8:5::101
```

B)

```
R17#
!
no ip domain lookup
ip cef
ipv6 unicast-routing
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2::201/64
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:3::201/64
!
no cdp log mismatch duplex
ipv6 route 2001:DB8:4::/64 2001:DB8:3::301
```

C)

```

R17#
!
no ip domain lookup
ip cef
ipv6 cef
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2::201/64
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:3::201/64
!
no cdp log mismatch duplex
ipv6 route 2001:DB8:4::/64 2001:DB8:4::302

```

D)

```

R17#
!
no ip domain lookup
ip cef
ipv6 unicast-routing
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2::201/64
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:3::201/64
!
no cdp log mismatch duplex
ipv6 route 2001:DB8:4::/64 2001:DB8:2::201

```

A. Option C

B. Option D

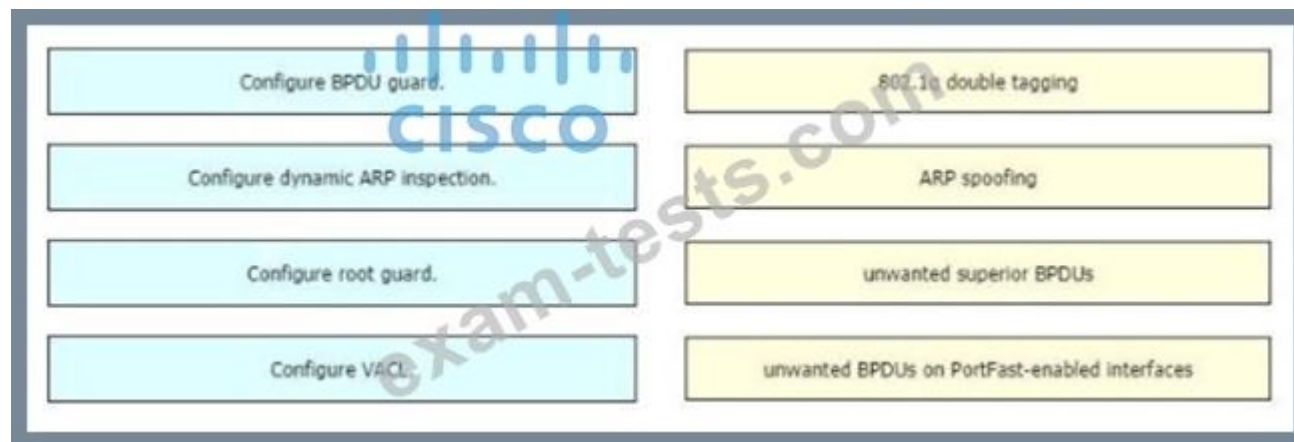
C. Option B

D. Option A

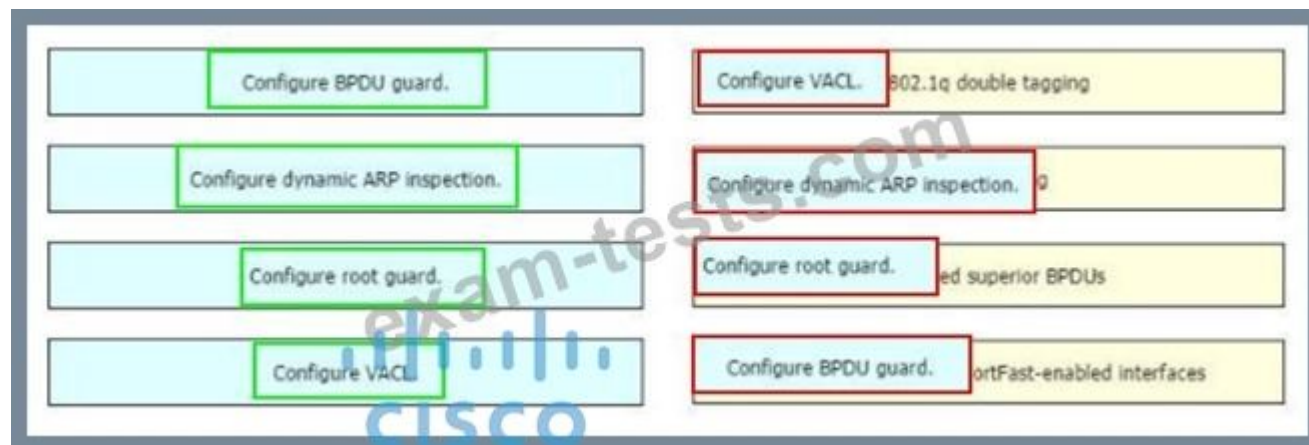
Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 183

Drag and drop the threat-mitigation techniques from the left onto the types of threat or attack they mitigate on the right.



**Answer:**



#### NEW QUESTION: 184

Which protocol should be used to transfer large files on a company intranet that allows TCP 20 and 21 through the firewall?

- A. REST API
- B. FTP
- C. SMTP
- D. TFTP

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 185

Drag and drop the SNMP manager and agent identifier commands from the left onto the functions on the right



|                     |                                                   |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| show snmp chassis   | displays information about the SNMP recipient     |
| show snmp community | displays the IP address of the remote SNMP device |
| show snmp engineID  | displays the SNMP security model in use           |
| show snmp group     | displays the SNMP access string                   |
| show snmp host      | displays the SNMP server serial number            |

Answer:

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| show snmp chassis   | show snmp host      |
| show snmp community | show snmp engineID  |
| show snmp engineID  | show snmp group     |
| show snmp group     | show snmp community |
| show snmp host      | show snmp chassis   |

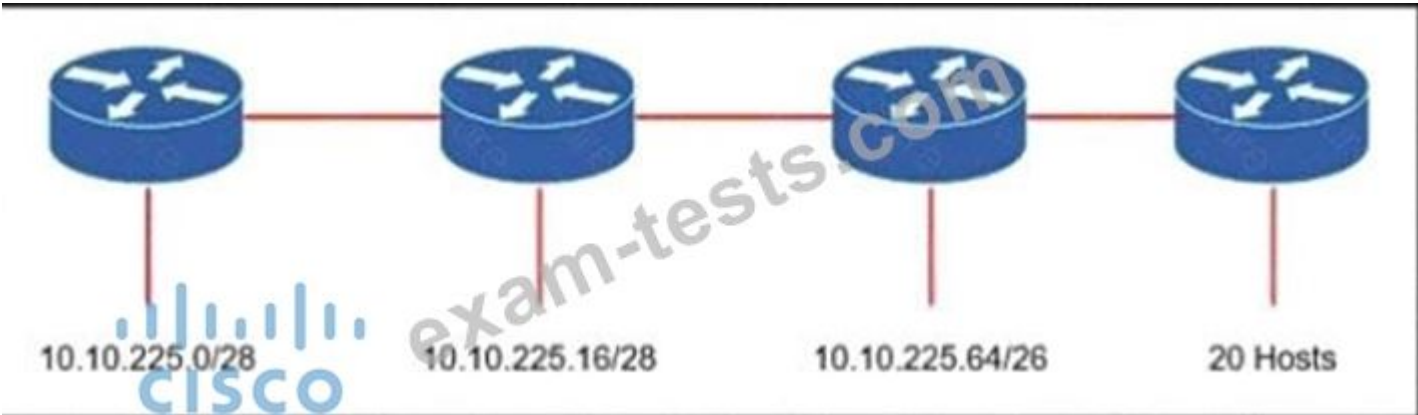
#### NEW QUESTION: 186

Which set of commands is recommended to prevent the use of a hub in the access layer?

- A. switch (config-if)#switchport mode trunk switch (config-if)#switchport port-security maximum 1
- B. switch (config-if)#switchport mode trunk switch (config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address 1
- C. switch (config-if)#switchport mode access switch (config-if)#switchport port-security maximum 1
- D. switch (config-if)#switchport mode access switch (config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address 1

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 187



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must add a subnet for a new office that will add 20 users to the network. Which IPv4 network and subnet mask combination does the engineer assign to minimize wasting addresses?

- A. 10.10.225.32 255.255.255.240
- B. 10.10.225.48 255.255.255.224
- C. 10.10.225.48 255.255.255.240
- D. 10.10.225.32 255.255.255.224

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 188

Drag and drop the TCP or UDP details from the left onto their corresponding protocols on the right.

transmitted based on data contained in the packet without the need for a data channel

provides best-effort service

requires the client and the server to establish a connection before sending the packet

supports reliable data transmission

TCP

UDP

Answer:

transmitted based on data contained in the packet without the need for a data channel

provides best-effort service

requires the client and the server to establish a connection before sending the packet

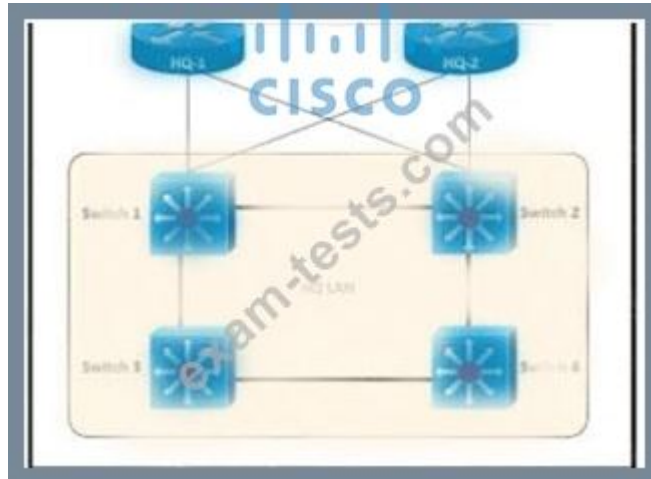
supports reliable data transmission

TCP

UDP

NEW QUESTION: 189

Refer to the exhibit.



After the election process what is the root bridge in the HQ LAN?

Switch 1: 0C:E0:38:58:15:77  
Switch 2: 0C:0E:15:22:1A:61  
Switch 3: 0C:0E:15:1D:3C:9A  
Switch 4: 0C:E0:19:A1:4D:16

- A. Switch 1
- B. Switch 3
- C. Switch 2
- D. Switch 4

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 190

Refer to the exhibit.

General Security QoS Policy-Mapping Advanced

Allow AAA Override ☐ Enabled

Coverage Hole Detection ☒ Enabled

Enable Session Timeout ☒ 1800  
Session Timeout (secs)

Aironet IE ☐ Enabled

Diagnostic Channel ☐ Enabled

Override Interface ACL IPv4 None IPv6 None

Layer2 Acl None

URL ACL None

P2P Blocking Action Disabled

Client Exclusion ☒ Enabled 180  
Timeout Value (secs)

Maximum Allowed Clients 0

Static IP Tunneling ☐ Enabled

Wi-Fi Direct Clients Policy Disabled

Maximum Allowed Clients Per AP Radio 200

DHCP

DHCP Server ☒ Override  
0.0.0.0  
DHCP Server IP Addr

DHCP Addr. Assignment ☐ Required

Management Frame Protection (MFP)

MFP Client Protection ☐ Optional

DTIM Period (in beacon intervals)

802.11a/n (1 - 255) 1

802.11b/g/n (1 - 255) 1

NAC

NAC State None

Load Balancing and Band Select

Client Load Balancing ☐

Client Band Select ☐

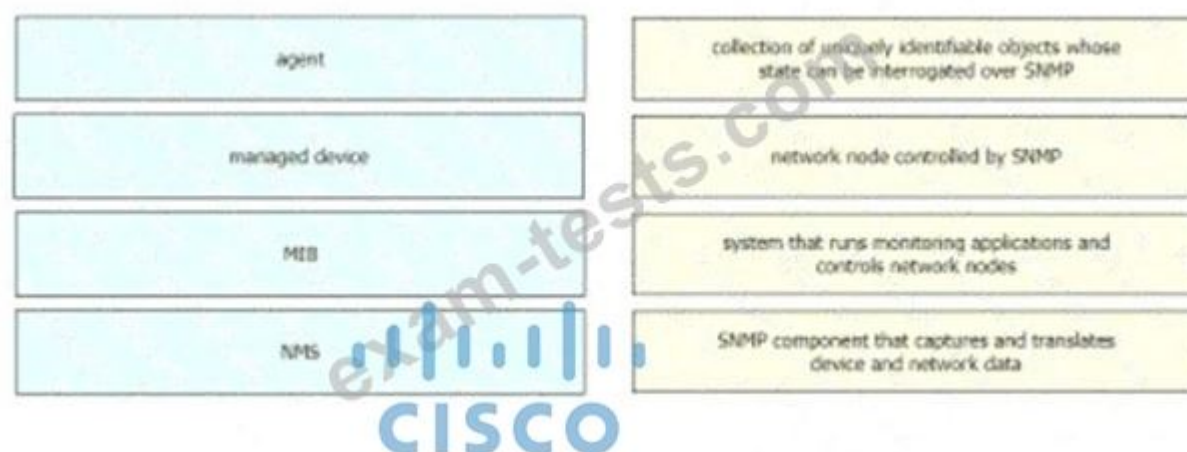
The P2P blocking action option is disabled on the WLC.

- A. Disable the Coverage Hole Detection option.
- B. Enable the Static IP Tunneling option.
- C. Set the P2P Blocking Action option to Forward-UpStream.
- D. Check the DHCP Addr. Assignment check box.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

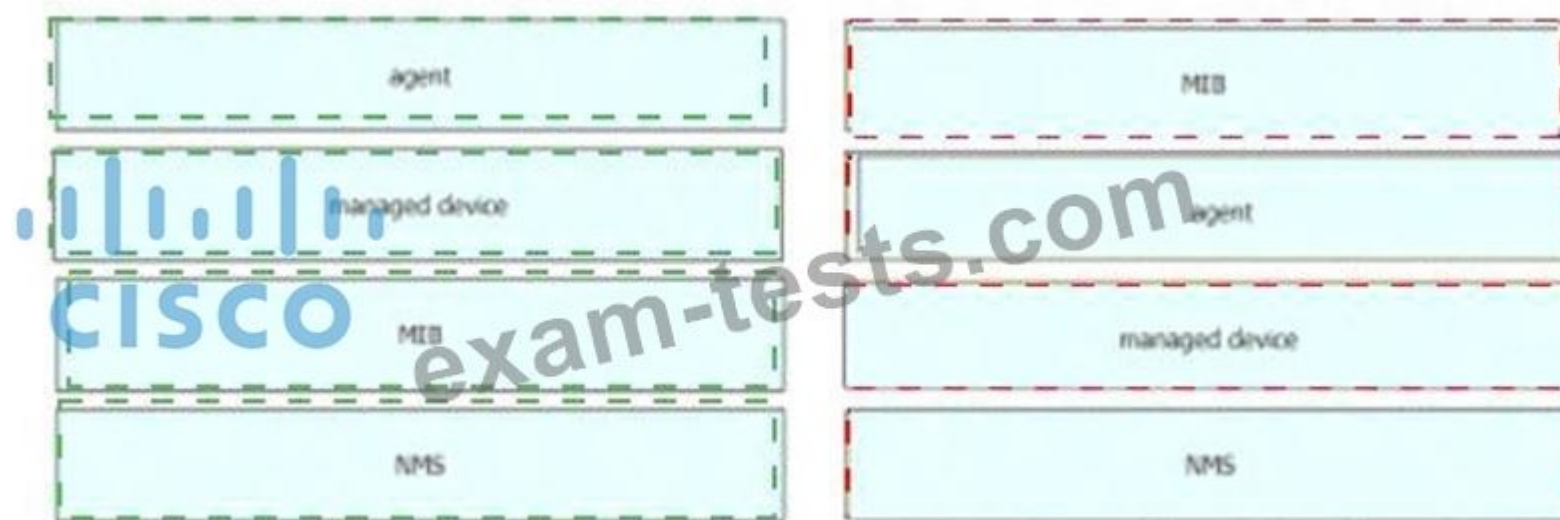
#### NEW QUESTION: 191

Drag and drop the SNMP components from the left onto the description on the right.



Answer:





Explanation:

1-2

2-3

3-1

#### NEW QUESTION: 192

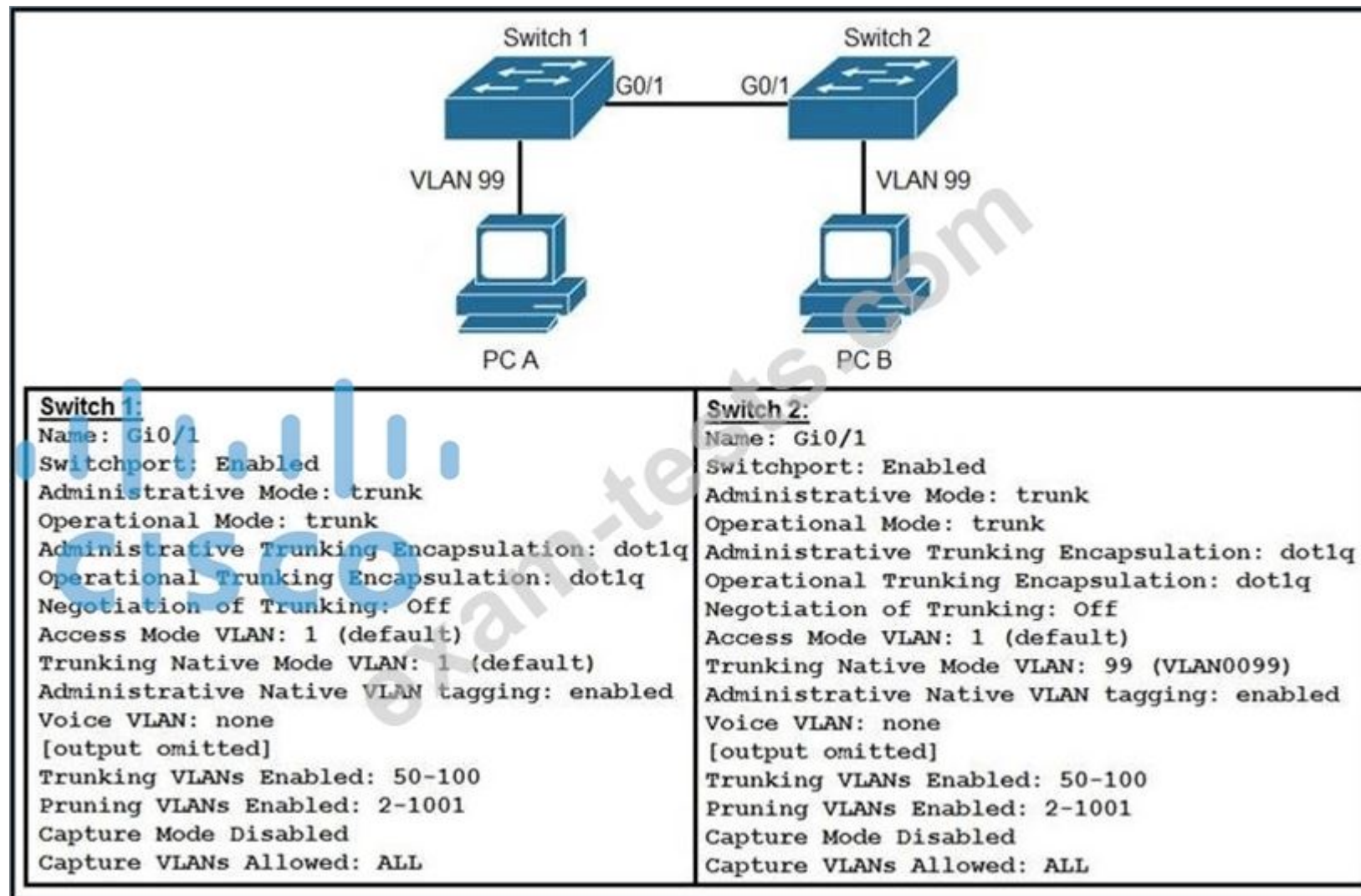
What are two roles of the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)? (Choose two)

- A. The DHCP client maintains a pool of IP addresses it can assign.
- B. The DHCP server assigns IP addresses without requiring the client to renew them
- C. The DHCP server offers the ability to exclude specific IP addresses from a pool of IP addresses
- D. The DHCP server leases client IP addresses dynamically.
- E. The DHCP client can request up to four DNS server addresses

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 193

Refer to the exhibit.



After the switch configuration, the ping test fails between PC A and PC B.

Based on the output for switch 1, which error must be corrected?

- A. The PCs are in the incorrect VLAN.
- B. Access mode is configured on the switch ports.
- C. All VLANs are not enabled on the trunk.
- D. There is a native VLAN mismatch.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 194

Which keyword in a NAT configuration enables the use of one outside IP address for multiple inside hosts?

- A. source
- B. static
- C. pool
- D. overload

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: IP Services

Explanation:

By adding the keyword "overload" at the end of a NAT statement, NAT becomes PAT (Port Address Translation). This is also a kind of dynamic NAT that maps multiple private IP addresses to a single public IP address (many-to-one) by using different ports. Static NAT and Dynamic NAT both require a one-to-one mapping from the inside local to the inside global address. By using PAT, you can have thousands of users connect to the Internet using only one real global IP address. PAT is the technology that helps us not run out of public IP address on the Internet. This is the most popular type of NAT.

An example of using "overload" keyword is shown below:

```
R1(config)# ip nat inside source list 1 interface ethernet1 overload
```

#### NEW QUESTION: 195

which two TCP messages use a 32-bit number as part of the initial TCP handshake? (choose two)

- A. ACK
- B. RST
- C. FIN
- D. SYN-ACK
- E. SYN

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 196

Which statement about VLAN configuration is true?

- A. The switch must be in VTP server or transparent mode before you can configure a VLAN
- B. The switch must be in config-vlan mode before you configure an extended VLAN
- C. Dynamic inter-VLAN routing is supported on VLAN2 through VLAN 4064
- D. A switch in VTP transparent mode save the VLAN databases to the running configuration only

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: Network Access

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#### NEW QUESTION: 197

Drag the descriptions of IP protocol transmissions from the left onto the IP traffic types on the right.

- sends transmissions in sequence
- transmissions include an 8-byte header
- transmits packets as a stream
- transmits packets individually
- uses a higher transmission rate to support latency-sensitive applications
- uses a lower transmission rate to ensure reliability

TCP

UDP

Answer:

- sends transmissions in sequence
- transmissions include an 8-byte header
- transmits packets as a stream
- transmits packets individually
- uses a higher transmission rate to support latency-sensitive applications
- uses a lower transmission rate to ensure reliability

TCP

- sends transmissions in sequence
- transmits packets as a stream
- uses a lower transmission rate to ensure reliability

UDP

- transmissions include an 8-byte header
- transmits packets individually
- uses a higher transmission rate to support latency-sensitive applications

#### NEW QUESTION: 198

What is a DHCP client?

- A. a workstation that requests a domain name associated with its IP address
- B. a host that is configured to request an IP address automatically



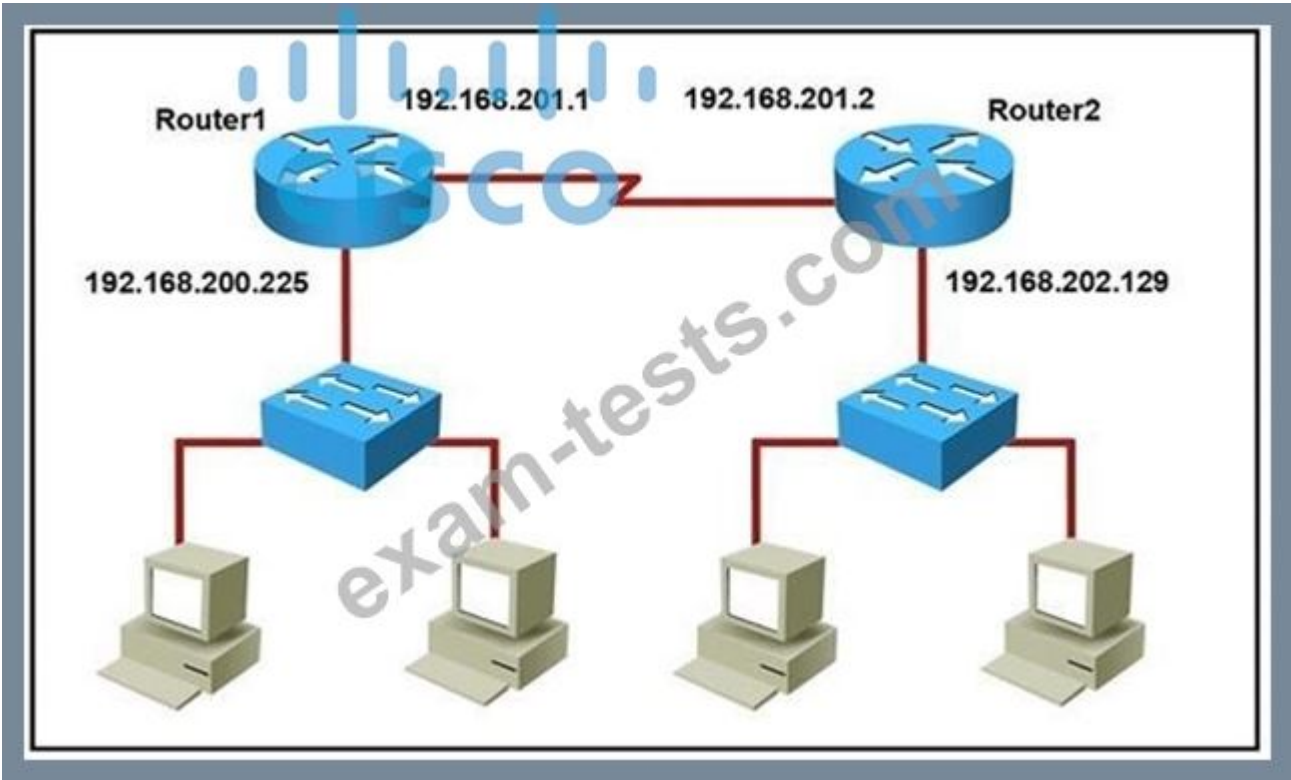
- C. a server that dynamically assigns IP addresses to hosts.
- D. a router that statically assigns IP addresses to hosts.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The "CLIENT" (Meaning a computer or device on the network) requests IP address information from the DHCP "SERVER".

NEW QUESTION: 199

Refer to the exhibit. Which command would you use to configure a static route on Router1 to network 192.168.202.0/24 with a nondefault administrative distance?



- A. router1(config)#ip route 192.168.202.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.201.2 1
- B. router1(config)#ip route 192.168.202.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.201.2 5
- C. router1(config)#ip route 1 192.168.201.1 255.255.255.0 192.168.201.2
- D. router1(config)#ip route 5 192.168.202.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.201.2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The default AD of static route is 1 so we need to configure another number for the static route.

NEW QUESTION: 200

Drag and drop the TCP or UDP details from the left onto their corresponding protocols on the right.

transmitted based on data contained in the packet without the need for a data channel

requires the client and the server to establish a connection before sending the packet

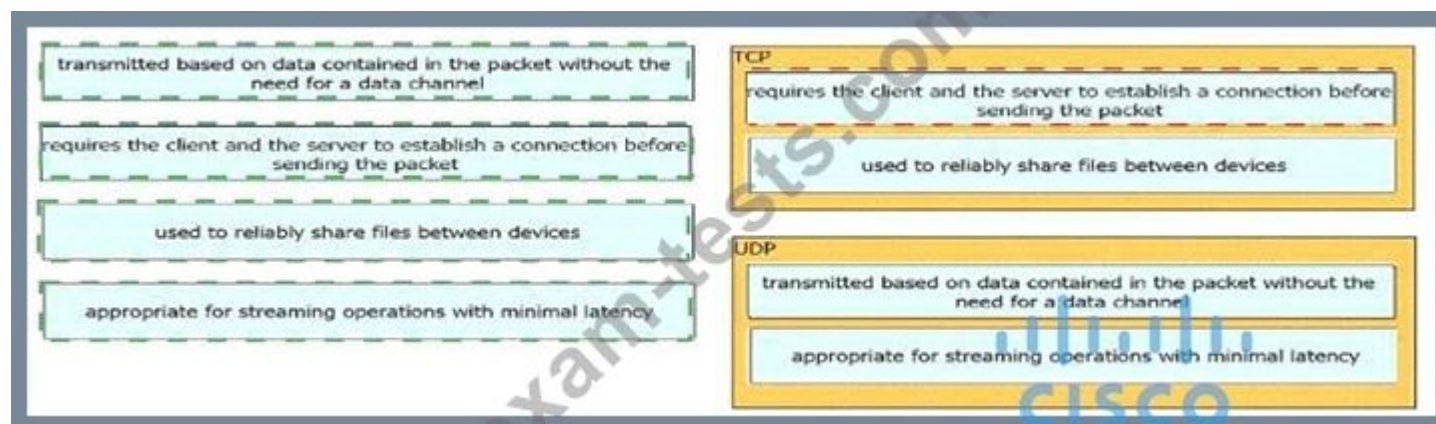
used to reliably share files between devices

appropriate for streaming operations with minimal latency

TCP

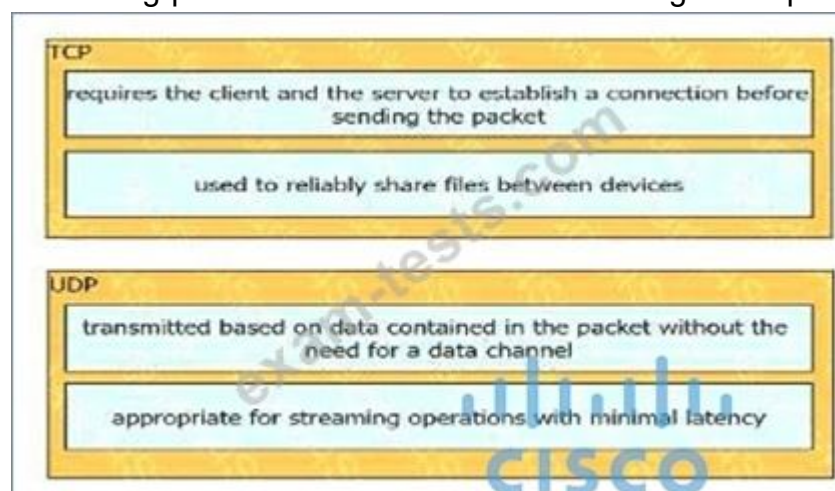
UDP

Answer:



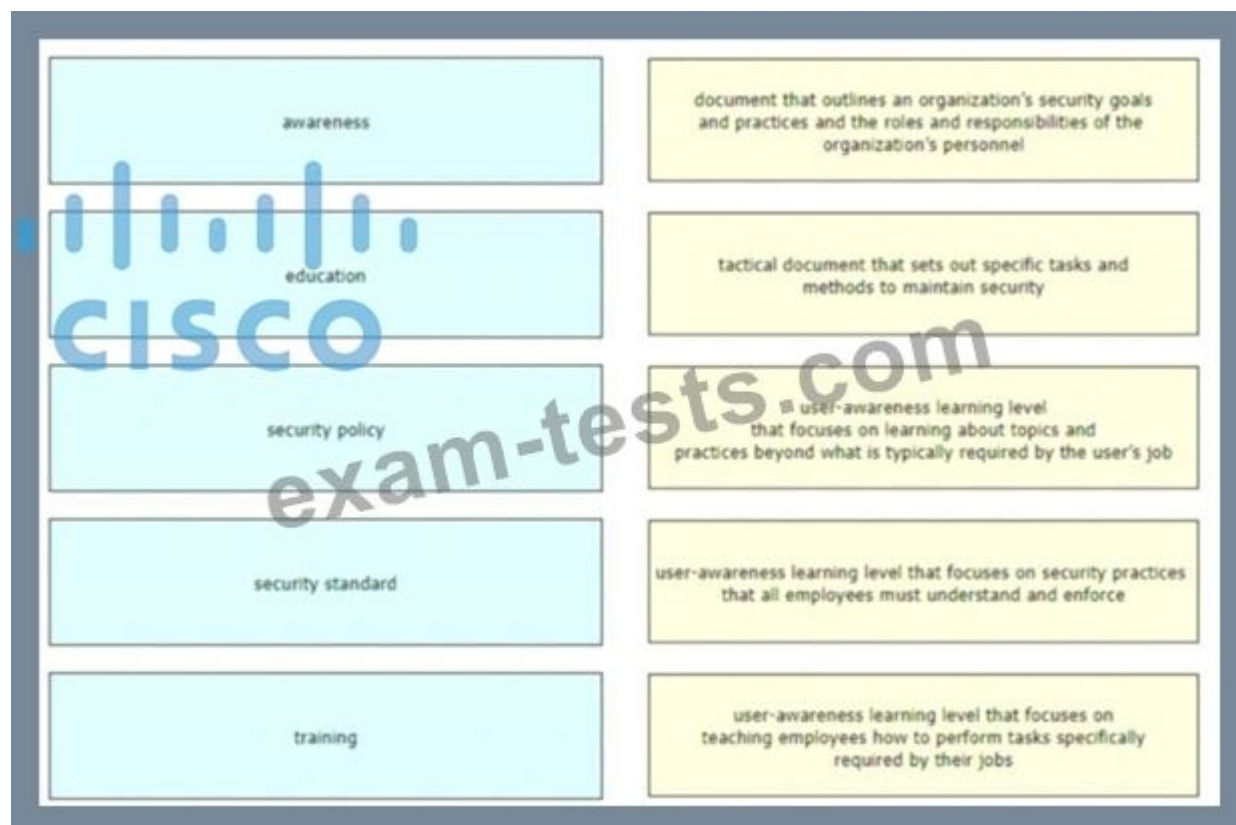
Explanation:

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Fundamentals questions of this type test whether each item is matched to the technology that actually performs that role. The reliable method is to classify each term by operating layer, packet behavior, management function, or security purpose before matching it. Several terms in these items are legitimate Cisco networking concepts, but they become wrong when assigned to the wrong protocol or plane. The mapping retained in the document follows that separation: transport behavior is matched to TCP or UDP, wireless or security terms are matched to their mechanisms, and automation items are matched to the correct API or management model. This matters operationally because troubleshooting fails quickly when a forwarding-plane function is treated as a management-plane feature or when a security control is applied to the wrong threat. The shown mapping is therefore retained as the verified response.

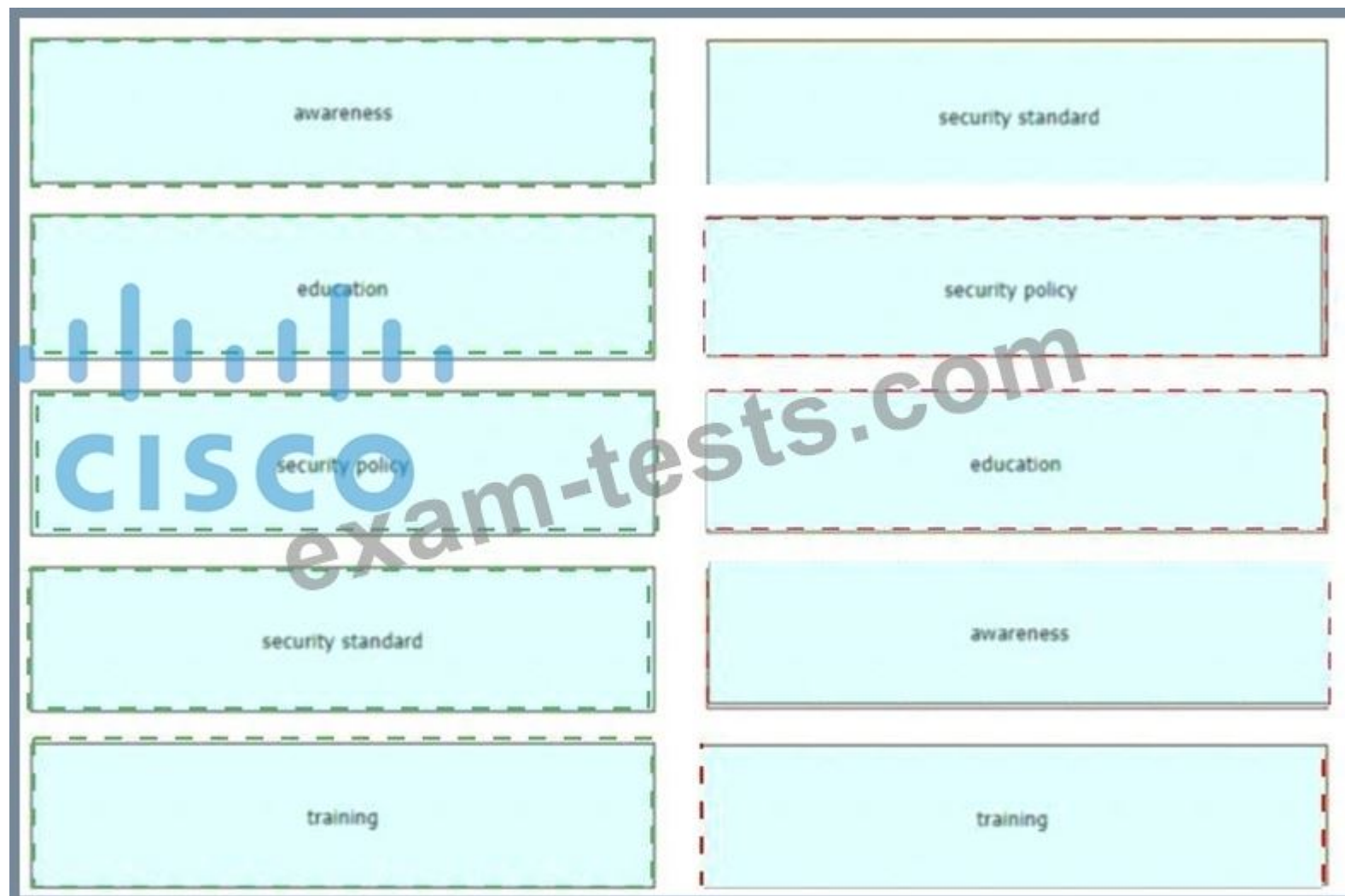


#### NEW QUESTION: 201

Drag and drop the elements of a security program from the left onto the corresponding descriptions on the right.



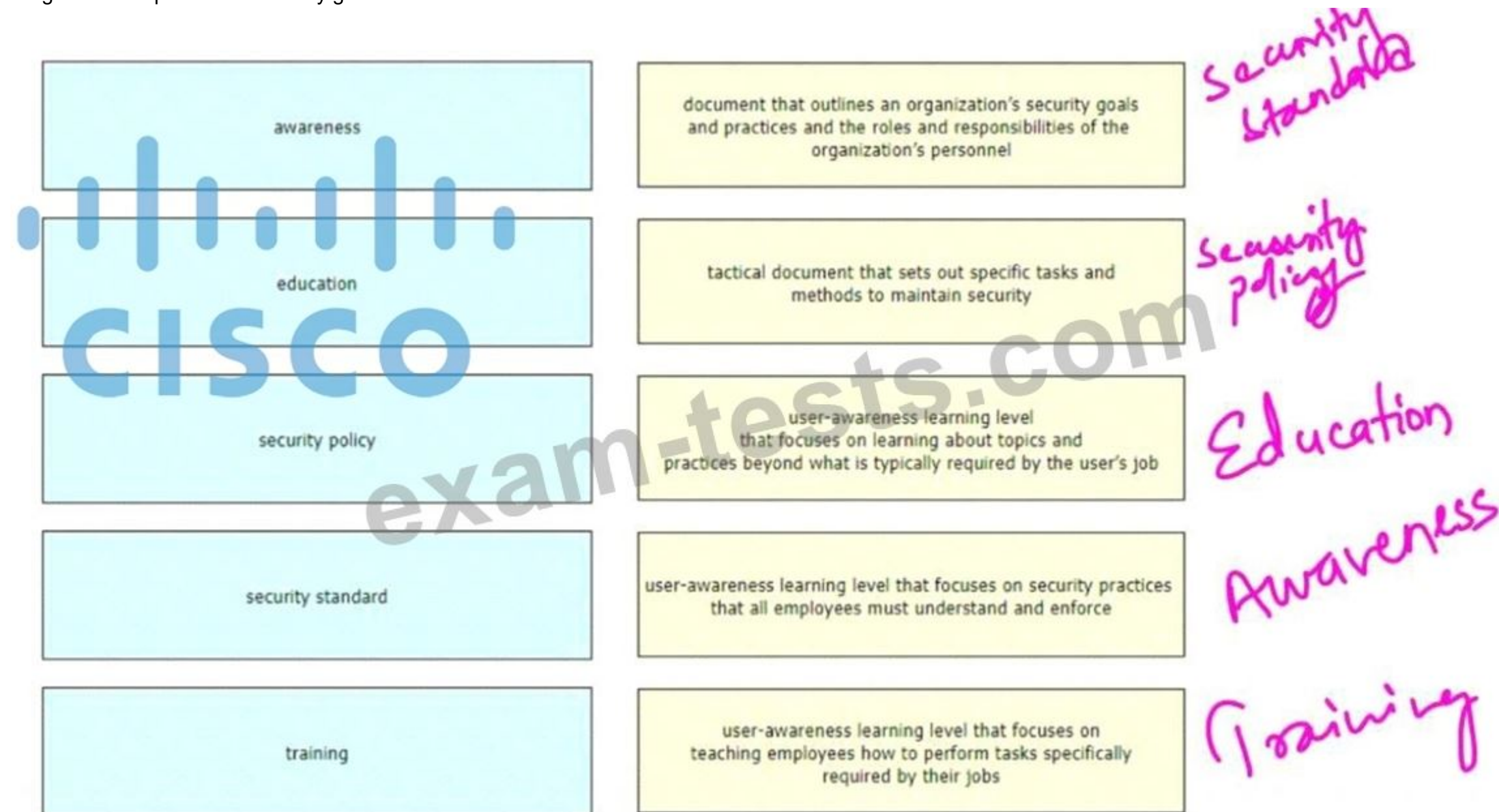
Answer:



Explanation



Diagram Description automatically generated



<https://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=1998559&seqNum=3>

#### NEW QUESTION: 202

Which output displays a JSON data representation?





- A. Option A
- B. Option C
- C. Option D
- D. Option B

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 203

Refer to the exhibit.

```
xi#show ip route
```

```
Gateway of last resort is 10.85.33.14 to network 0.0.0.0
```

```
D*EX 0.0.0.0/0
```

```
[170/257024] via 10.85.33.14, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/2/0.100
```

```
[170/257024] via 10.85.33.10, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0.100
```

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6692 subnets, 20 masks
```

```
3 10.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 10.48.144.14, 1w5d
```

```
D EX 10.0.1.0/24
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.14, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/2/0.100
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.10, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0.100
```

```
D EX 10.0.1.0/23
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.14, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/2/0.100
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.10, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0.100
```

```
D EX 10.0.4.0/22
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.14, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/2/0.100
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.10, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0.100
```

```
D EX 10.0.8.0/21
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.14, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/2/0.100
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.10, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0.100
```

```
D EX 10.0.1.0/20
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.14, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/2/0.100
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.10, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0.100
```

```
D EX 10.0.32.0/19
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.14, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/2/0.100
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.10, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0.100
```

```
3 10.1.96.0/23 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 2w3d
```

```
3 10.1.96.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 2w3d
```

```
3 10.1.97.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 4w5d
```

```
D EX 10.0.255.240/28
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.14, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/2/0.100
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.10, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0.100
```

```
D EX 10.2.0.0/16
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.14, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/2/0.100
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.10, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0.100
```

```
3 10.2.0.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 4w5d
```

```
3 10.2.96.0/23 [20/0] via 10.48.144.14, 4w5d
```

```
3 10.2.96.0/24 [20/0] via 10.48.144.14, 3w1d
```

```
3 10.2.97.0/24 [20/0] via 10.48.144.14, 4w5d
```

```
D EX 10.3.0.0/16
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.14, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/2/0.100
```

```
[170/51968] via 10.85.33.10, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0.100
```

```
3 10.5.1.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 1w4d
```

```
3 10.5.1.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 4w3d
```

```
3 10.6.0.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 3w3d
```

Which two statements about the network environment of router R1 must be true? (choose two)

- A. The 10.0.0.0/8 network was learned via external EIGRP
- B. Ten routes are equally load-balanced between Te0/1/0.100 and Te0/2/0.100
- C. The EIGRP administrative distance was manually changed from 90 to 170
- D. A static default route to 10.85.33.14 was defined
- E. there are 20 different network masks within the 10.0.0.0/8 network

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 204

When configuring IPv6 on an interface, which two IPv6 multicast groups are joined? (Choose two)

- A. 2000::/3
- B. 2002::5
- C. FC00::/7
- D. FF02::1
- E. FF02::2

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6/configuration/xr-3s/ipv6-xr-36s-book/ip6-multicast.html>

#### NEW QUESTION: 205



Refer to the exhibit. Each router must be configured with the last usable IP address in the subnet. Which configuration fulfills this requirement?

R7#  
 interface FastEthernet1/0  
 ip address 10.88.31.126 255.255.255.240  
  
 R8#  
 interface FastEthernet0/0  
 ip address 10.19.63.94 255.255.255.192  
  
 R9#  
 interface FastEthernet1/1  
 ip address 10.23.98.158 255.255.255.248  
  
 R7#  
 interface FastEthernet1/0  
 ip address 10.88.31.127 255.255.255.240  
  
 R8#  
 interface FastEthernet0/0  
 ip address 10.19.63.95 255.255.255.192  
  
 R9#  
 interface FastEthernet1/1  
 ip address 10.23.98.159 255.255.255.248  
  
 R7#  
 interface FastEthernet1/0  
 ip address 10.88.31.126 255.255.255.192  
  
 R8#  
 interface FastEthernet0/0  
 ip address 10.19.63.94 255.255.255.240  
  
 R9#  
 interface FastEthernet1/1  
 ip address 10.23.98.158 255.255.255.224  
  
 R7#  
 interface FastEthernet1/0  
 ip address 10.88.31.127 255.255.255.192  
  
 R8#  
 interface FastEthernet0/0  
 ip address 10.19.63.95 255.255.255.240  
  
 R9#  
 interface FastEthernet1/1  
 ip address 10.23.98.159 255.255.255.224

A. Option D

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option A

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 206

Drag and drop the device behaviors from the left onto the matching HSRP state on the right.



|                                                                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| has heard from the neighbor device and is receiving hello packets                    | Active  |
| is forwarding packets                                                                | Learn   |
| is ready to forward packets if the device that is currently forwarding packets fails | Listen  |
| is transmitting and receiving hello packets                                          | Speak   |
| is waiting to hear from the neighbor device                                          | Standby |

Answer:

|                                                                                      |                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| has heard from the neighbor device and is receiving hello packets                    | is forwarding packets                                                                |
| is forwarding packets                                                                | has heard from the neighbor device and is receiving hello packets                    |
| is ready to forward packets if the device that is currently forwarding packets fails | is waiting to hear from the neighbor device                                          |
| is transmitting and receiving hello packets                                          | is transmitting and receiving hello packets                                          |
| is waiting to hear from the neighbor device                                          | is ready to forward packets if the device that is currently forwarding packets fails |

Explanation:

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Fundamentals drag-and-drop items test whether each protocol, address type, API action, or infrastructure component is matched to its real function. The correct way to solve these is to classify every item by layer, scope, and operational behavior before matching it. Several distractors are legitimate networking terms, but they are wrong when placed under the wrong protocol family or management model. The retained mapping preserves the Cisco distinctions between TCP and UDP behavior, AAA functions, IPv6 address scopes, device-management approaches, and REST operations. In implementation work, these distinctions matter because applying a feature at the wrong layer or associating a control with the wrong service creates broken configurations and wasted troubleshooting effort. The shown mapping is therefore retained as the verified response.

|                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| is forwarding packets                                                                |
| has heard from the neighbor device and is receiving hello packets                    |
| is waiting to hear from the neighbor device                                          |
| is transmitting and receiving hello packets                                          |
| is ready to forward packets if the device that is currently forwarding packets fails |

NEW QUESTION: 207

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show ip route | begin gateway
Gateway of last resort is not set
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 5 masks
O 172.16.2.128/25 [110/3184437] via 207.165.200.250, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
O 172.16.3.64/27 [110/3184437] via 207.165.200.250, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
O 172.16.3.128/28 [110/3184437] via 207.165.200.250, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
O 172.16.3.192/29 [110/3184437] via 207.165.200.250, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
O 172.16.4.0/23 [110/3184437] via 207.165.200.250, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
207.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C 207.165.200.248/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 207.165.200.249/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 207.165.200.252/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 207.165.200.253/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

Drag and drop the learned prefixes from the left onto the subnet masks on the right

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 172.16.3.128 | 255.255.254.0   |
| 172.16.3.64  | 255.255.255.128 |
| 172.16.2.128 | 255.255.255.224 |
| 172.16.3.192 | 255.255.255.240 |
| 172.16.4.0   | 255.255.255.248 |

Answer:

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 172.16.3.128 | 172.16.4.0   |
| 172.16.3.64  | 172.16.2.128 |
| 172.16.2.128 | 172.16.3.64  |
| 172.16.3.192 | 172.16.3.128 |
| 172.16.4.0   | 172.16.3.192 |

Explanation

|              |
|--------------|
| 172.16.4.0   |
| 172.16.2.128 |
| 172.16.3.64  |
| 172.16.3.128 |
| 172.16.3.192 |

NEW QUESTION: 208

Drag and drop to the characteristics of networking from the left onto the correct networking types on the right.

focused on network

focused on devices

user input is a configuration

user input is a policy

uses white list security model

uses black list security model

Controller-Based Networking

Traditional Networking

Answer:

focused on network

focused on devices

user input is a configuration

user input is a policy

uses white list security model

uses black list security model

Controller-Based Networking

focused on network

uses white list security model

user input is a policy

Traditional Networking

focused on devices

uses black list security model

user input is a configuration

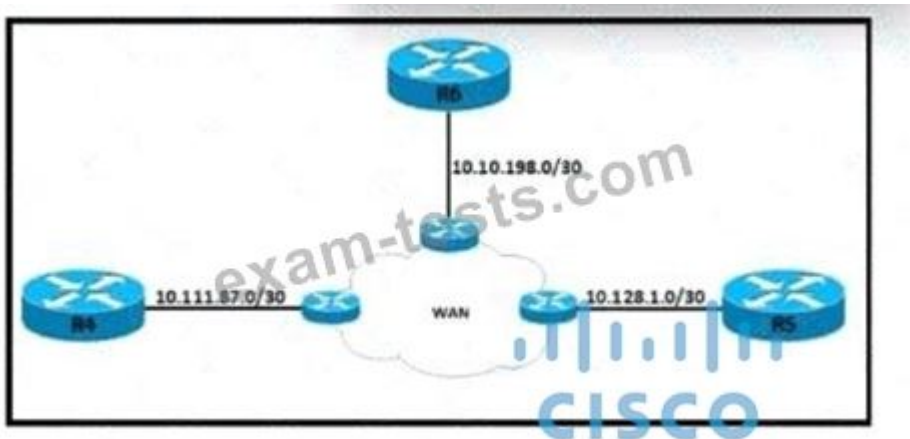
Controller-Based Networking

focused on network  
uses white list security model  
user input is a policy

Traditional Networking

focused on devices  
uses black list security model  
user input is a configuration

NEW QUESTION: 209



Refer to the exhibit. Local access for R4 must be established and these requirements must be met:

- \* Only Telnet access is allowed.
- \* The enable password must be stored securely.
- \* The enable password must be applied in plain text.
- \* Full access to R4 must be permitted upon successful login.

Which configuration script meets the requirements?

A.

```
!
config t
!
username test1 password testpass1
enable password level 15 0 Test123
!
line vty 0 15
password Test123
transport input all
```

B.

```
! CHINESEDUMPS 通过测试
conf t
!
username test1 password testpass1
enable secret level 15 0 Test123
!
line vty 0 15
login local
transport input telnet
```

C.

```
! CHINESEDUMPS 通过测试
config t
!
username test1 password testpass1
enable password level 1 7 Test123
!
line vty 0 15
accounting exec default
transport input all
```



```
!
config t
!
username test1 password testpass1
enable password level 17 Test123
!
line vty 0 15
 accounting exec default
 transport input all
```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 210

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show ip route | begin gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.246 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.246, Serial0/1/0
 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
 172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
S 172.16.3.0/24 [1/0] via 209.165.200.250, Serial0/0/0
O 172.16.3.0/28 [110/1] via 209.165.200.254, 00:00:28, Serial0/0/1
 209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C 209.165.200.244/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L 209.165.200.245/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 209.165.200.248/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 209.165.200.249/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 209.165.200.252/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 209.165.200.253/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

A packet is being sent across router R1 to host 172.16.0.14. What is the destination route for the packet?

- A. 209.165.200.246 via Serial0/1/0
- B. 209.165.200.254 via Serial0/0/1
- C. 209.165.200.250 via Serial0/0/0
- D. 209.165.200.254 via Serial0/0/0

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 211

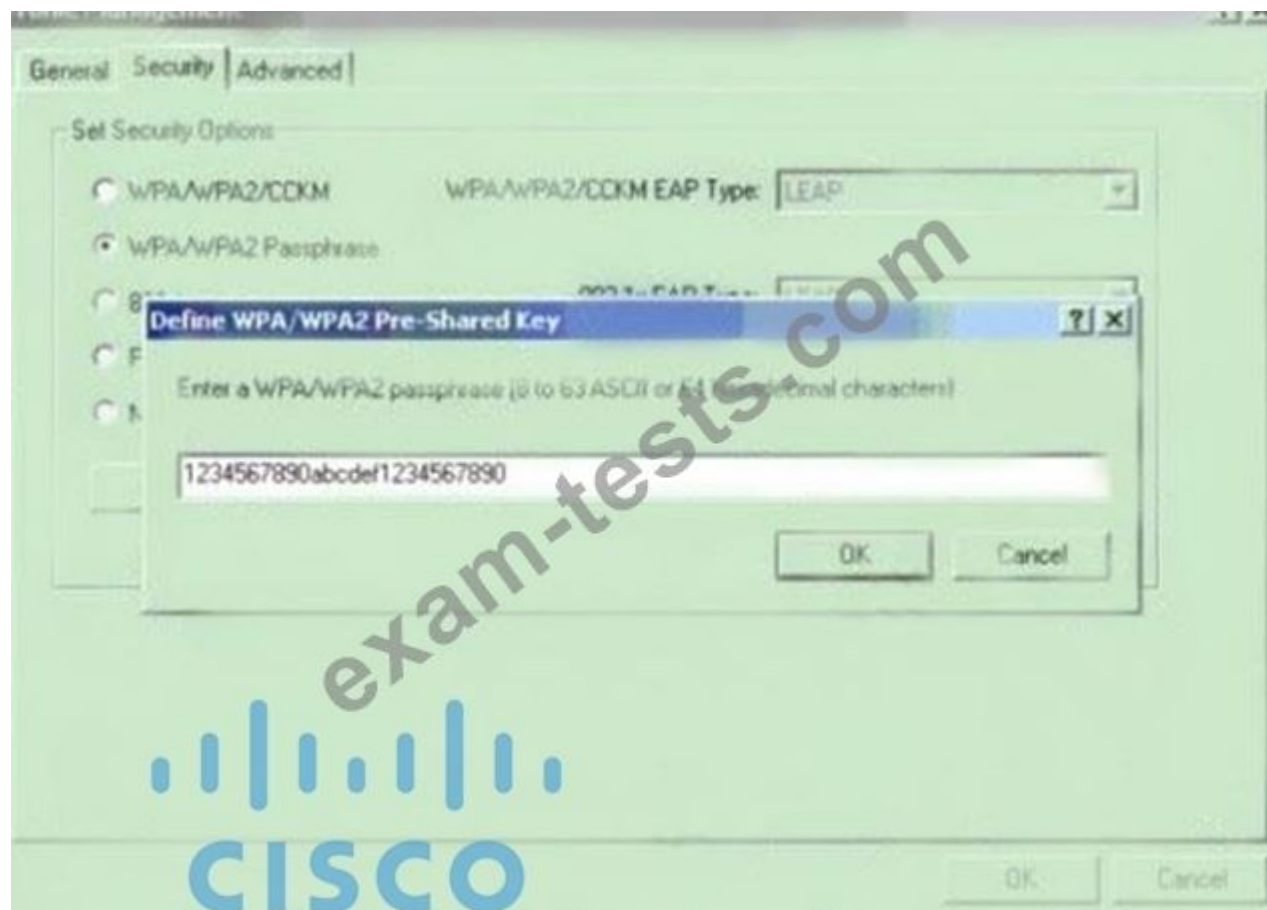
Which type of wireless encryption is used for WPA2 in preshared key mode?

- A. TKIP with RC4
- B. RC4
- C. AES-128
- D. AES-256

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

We can see in this picture we have to type 64 hexadecimal characters (256 bit) for the WPA2 passphrase so we can deduce the encryption is AES-256, not AES-128.



<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/67134-wpa2-config.html>

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#### NEW QUESTION: 212

Which two statements about an Ethernet frame source address are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The leftmost bit is always 0.
- B. The address is 4 bytes long
- C. The leftmost bit is always 1.
- D. The address is 4 bits long.
- E. The address is 6 bytes long.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 213

Refer to the exhibit. A multivendor network exists and the company is implementing VoIP over the network for the first time. Which configuration is needed to implement the neighbor discovery protocol on the interface and allow it to remain off for the remaining interfaces?

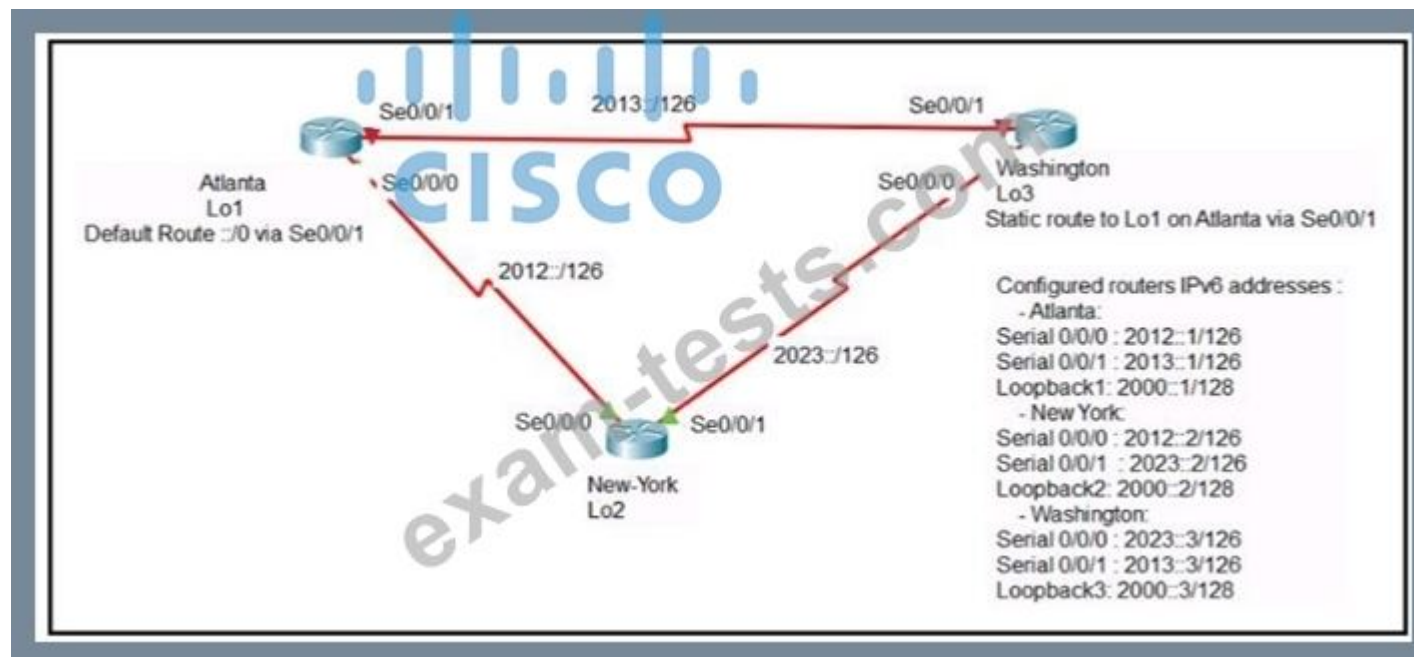


- A. SW1(config)#lldp enable  
SW1(config)#interface gigabitethernet1/0/1  
SW1(config-if)#lldp run
- B. SW1(config)#lldp run  
SW1(config)#interface gigabitethernet1/0/1  
SW1(config-if)#lldp enable
- C. SW1(config)#no cdp enable  
SW1(config)#interface gigabitethernet1/0/1  
SW1(config-if)#cdp run
- D. SW1(config)#no cdp run  
SW1(config)#interface gigabitethernet1/0/1  
SW1(config-if)#lldp transmit  
SW1(config-if)#lldp receive

**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 214

Refer to Exhibit.



An engineer is configuring the NEW York router to reach the Lo1 interface of the Atlanta router using interface Se0/0/0 as the primary path. Which two commands must be configured on the New York router so that it can reach the Lo1 interface of the Atlanta router via Washington when the link between New York and Atlanta goes down? (Choose two)

- A. ipv6 router 2000::1/128 2012::1
- B. ipv6 router 2000::1/128 2012::1 5
- C. ipv6 router 2000::1/128 2012::2
- D. ipv6 router 2000::1/128 2023::2 5
- E. ipv6 router 2000::1/128 2023::3 5

**Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

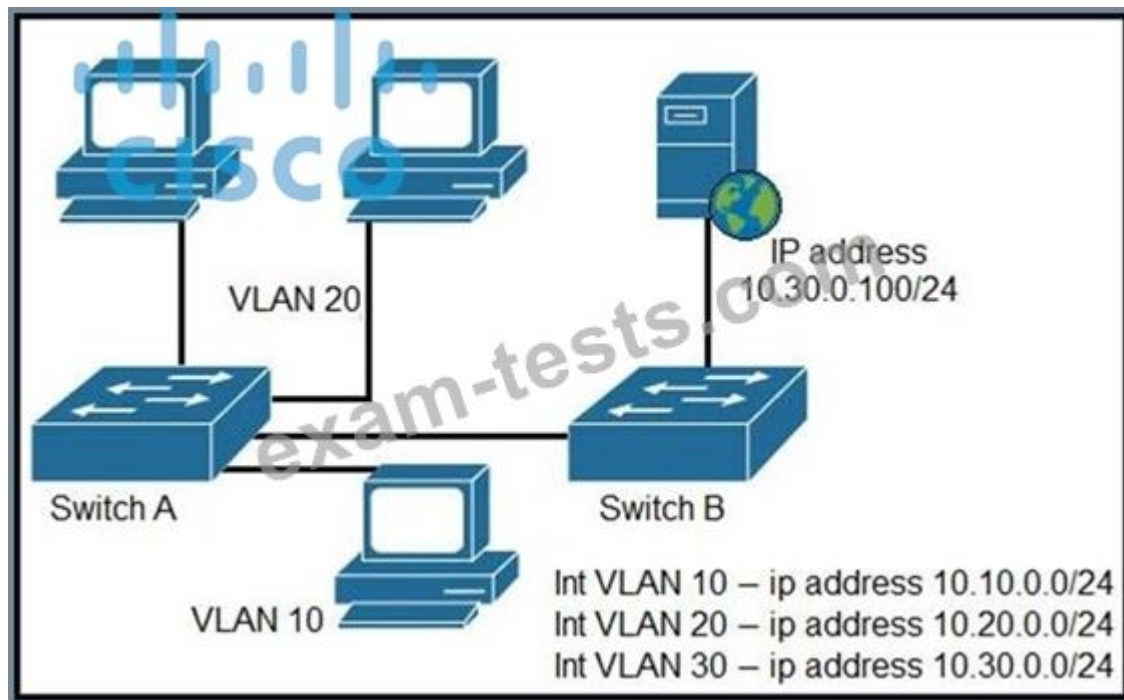
Explanation

Floating static routes are static routes that have an administrative distance greater than the administrative distance (AD) of another static route or dynamic routes. By default a static route has an AD of 1 then floating static route must have the AD greater than 1. Floating static route has a manually configured administrative distance greater than that of the primary route and therefore would not be in the routing table until the primary route fails.

#### NEW QUESTION: 215

Refer to the exhibit.





A network engineer must block access for all computers on VLAN 20 to the web server via HTTP. All other computer must be able to access the web server. Which configuration when applied to Switch A accomplishes the task?

A)

```
config t
ip access-list extended wwwblock
permit ip any any
deny tcp any host 10.30.0.100 eq 80
int vlan 20
ip access-group wwwblock in
```

B)

```
config t
ip access-list extended wwwblock
permit ip any any
deny tcp any host 10.30.0.100 eq 80
int vlan 30
ip access-group wwwblock in
```

C)

```
config t
ip access-list extended wwwblock
deny tcp any host 10.30.0.100 eq 80
int vlan 10
ip access-group wwwblock in
```

D)

```

config t
ip access-list extended wwwblock
deny tcp any host 10.30.0.100 eq 80
permit ip any any
int vlan 20
ip access-group wwwblock in

```

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option D

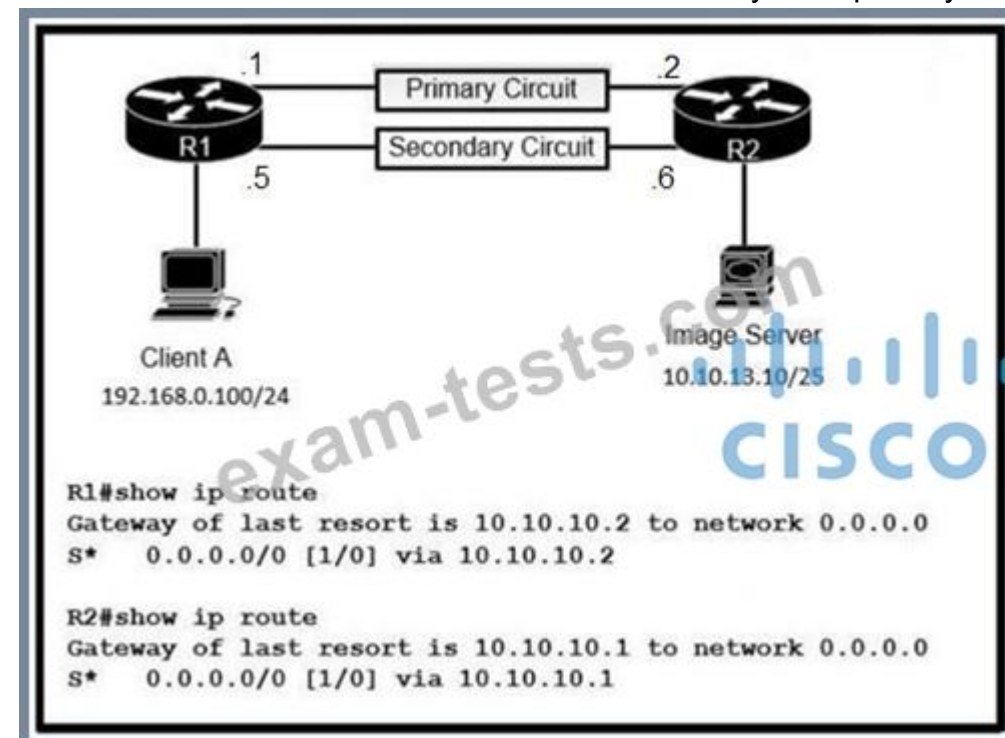
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 216

Refer to the exhibit. Routers R1 and R2 have been configured with their respective LAN interfaces.

The two circuits are operational and reachable across WAN.

Which command set establishes failover redundancy if the primary circuit goes down?



A. R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.2

R2(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.1

B. R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.6

R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.5

C. R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.6 2

R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.5 2

D. R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.6

R2(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.5

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 217

Drag and chop the TCP/IP protocols from the left onto their primary transmission protocols on the right.

DNS

HTTP

RTP

SMTP

SNMP

Telnet

TCP

UDP

Answer:

DNS

HTTP

RTP

SMTP

SNMP

Telnet

TCP

DNS

SMTP

SNMP

UDP

HTTP

RTP

Telnet

Explanation:

DNS

SMTP

SNMP

HTTP

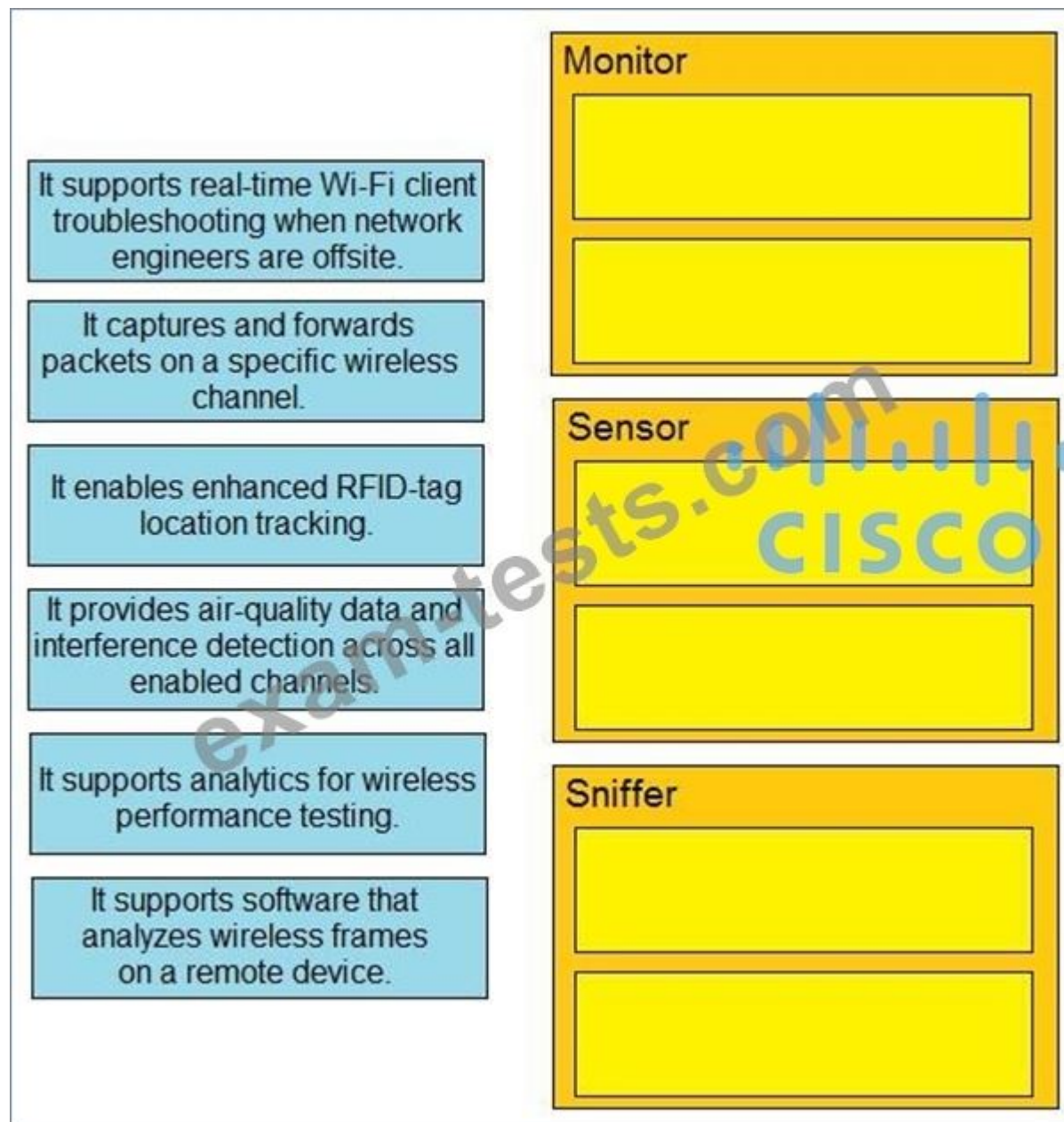
RTP

Telnet

NEW QUESTION: 218

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the statements about access-point modes from the left onto the corresponding modes on the right.



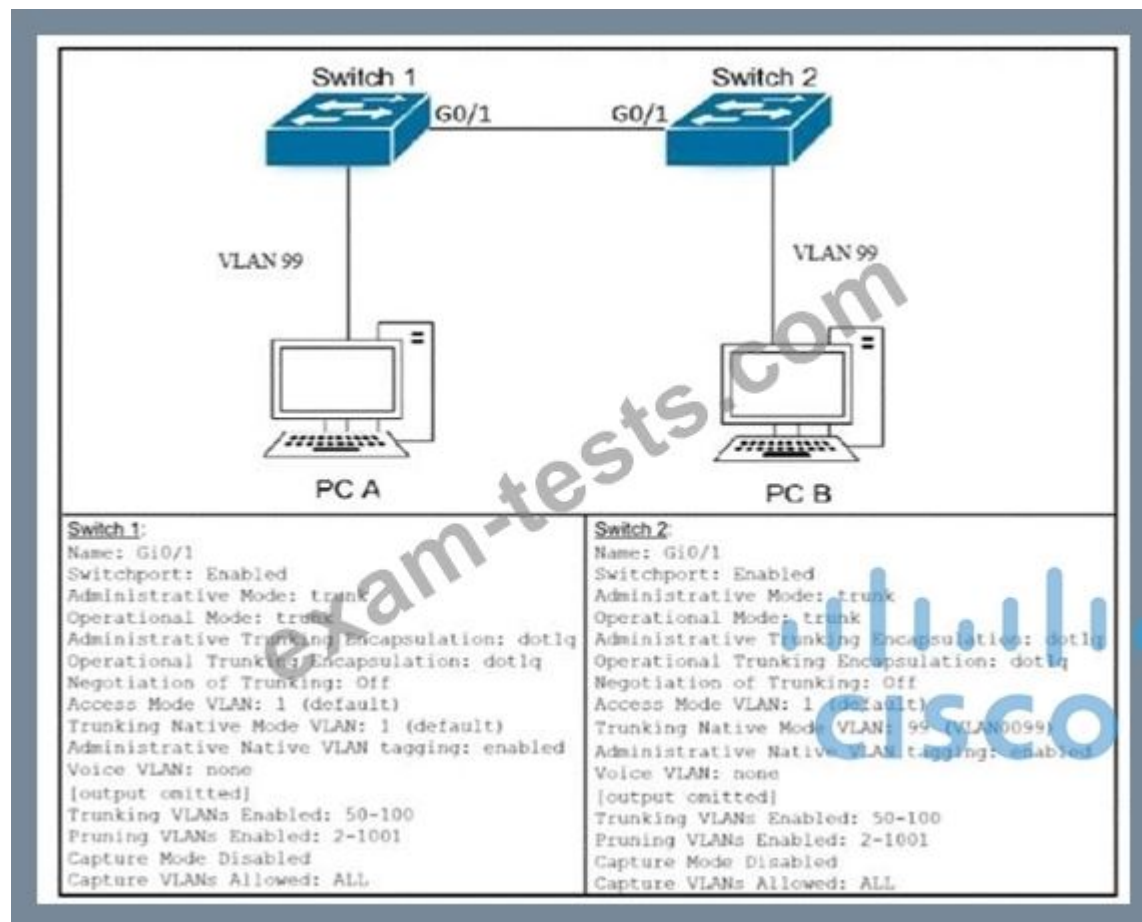
Answer:





**NEW QUESTION: 219**

Refer to the Exhibit.



After the switch configuration the ping test fails between PC A and PC B Based on the output for switch 1.

which error must be corrected?

- A. There is a native VLAN mismatch
- B. Access mode is configured on the switch ports.
- C. The PCs are in the incorrect VLAN
- D. All VLANs are not enabled on the trunk

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

From the output we see the native VLAN of Switch1 on Gi0/1 interface is VLAN 1 while that of Switch2 is VLAN 99 so there would be a native VLAN mismatch.

#### NEW QUESTION: 220

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW1#show run int gig 0/1
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 switchport access vlan 11
 switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-10
 switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
 switchport trunk native vlan 5
 switchport mode trunk
 speed 1000
 duplex full
```

Which action is expected from SW1 when the untagged frame is received on the GigabitEthernet0/1 interface?

- A. The frame is processed in VLAN 11
- B. The frame is dropped
- C. The frame is processed in VLAN 5.
- D. The frame is processed in VLAN 1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 221

Refer to the exhibit. Which action is expected from SW1 when the untagged frame is received on the GigabitEthernet0/1 interface?

```
SW1#show run int gig 0/1
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 switchport access vlan 11
 switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-10
 switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
 switchport trunk native vlan 5
 switchport mode trunk
 speed 1000
 duplex full
```

- A. The frame is processed in VLAN 5
- B. The frame is processed in VLAN 11
- C. The frame is dropped
- D. The frame is processed in VLAN 1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 222



Drag and drop the Wi-Fi terms from the left onto the descriptions on the right.

|                               |                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| distribution system           | Wi-Fi option in which cells from different access points are linked together                         |
| extended service set          | Wi-Fi option that enables two or more clients to communicate directly without a central access point |
| independent basic service set | Wi-Fi option based around one or more access points                                                  |
| infrastructure mode           | alphanumeric text string that identifies a wireless network                                          |
| SSID                          | entire wireless cell of an access point and the linkage to the wired network                         |

Answer:

|                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| distribution system           | distribution system           |
| extended service set          | independent basic service set |
| independent basic service set | extended service set          |
| infrastructure mode           | SSID                          |
| SSID                          | infrastructure mode           |

Explanation:

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Fundamentals questions of this type test whether each item is matched to the technology that actually performs that role. The reliable method is to classify each term by operating layer, packet behavior, management function, or security purpose before matching it. Several terms in these items are legitimate Cisco networking concepts, but they become wrong when assigned to the wrong protocol or plane. The mapping retained in the document follows that separation: transport behavior is matched to TCP or UDP, wireless or security



terms are matched to their mechanisms, and automation items are matched to the correct API or management model. This matters operationally because troubleshooting fails quickly when a forwarding-plane function is treated as a management-plane feature or when a security control is applied to the wrong threat. The shown mapping is therefore retained as the verified response.



**NEW QUESTION: 223**

Drag and drop the IPv6 address description from the left onto the IPv6 address types on the right. Not all options are used.

IPv6 addresses in the format FF02::5

IPv6 addresses that begin with FD

may be used by multiple organizations at the same time

private IPv6 addresses

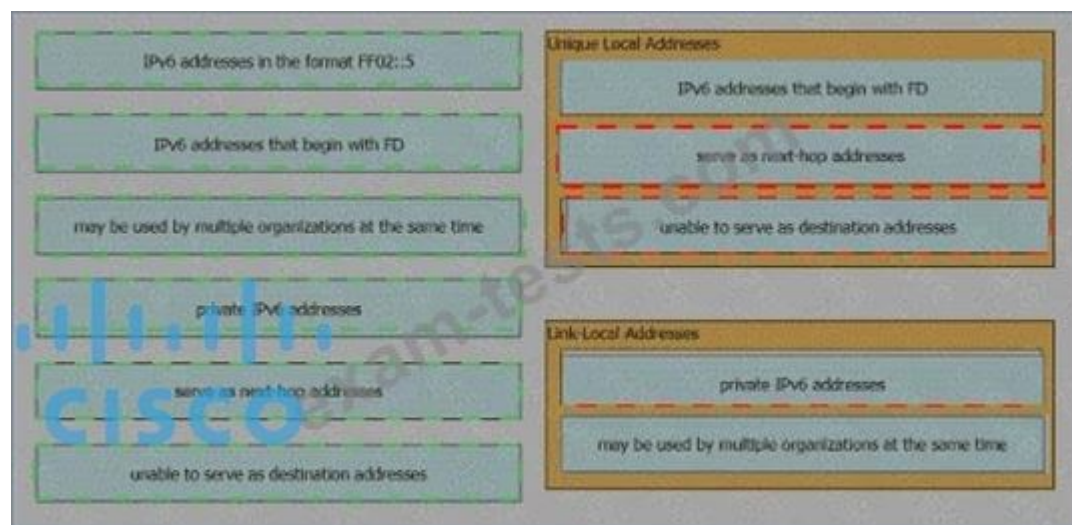
serve as next-hop addresses

unable to serve as destination addresses

Unique Local Addresses

Link Local Addresses

Answer:



Explanation:

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Fundamentals questions of this type test whether each item is matched to the technology that actually performs that role. The reliable method is to classify each term by operating layer, packet behavior, management function, or security purpose before matching it. Several terms in these items are legitimate Cisco networking concepts, but they become wrong when assigned to the wrong protocol or plane. The mapping retained in the document follows that separation: transport behavior is matched to TCP or UDP, wireless or security terms are matched to their mechanisms, and automation items are matched to the correct API or management model. This matters operationally because troubleshooting fails quickly when a forwarding-plane function is treated as a management-plane feature or when a security control is applied to the wrong threat. The shown mapping is therefore retained as the verified response.



## NEW QUESTION: 224

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show ip route
....
D 172.16.32.0/24 [90/2008597172] via 20.1.1.1
O 172.16.32.0/19 [110/292094] via 20.1.1.10
R 172.16.32.0/24 [120/2] via 20.1.1.3
```

An engineer executed the script and added commands that were not necessary for SSH and now must remove the commands.

- A. administrative distance
- B. longest prefix
- C. cost
- D. metric

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 225

Refer to the exhibit. Packets are flowing from 192.168.10.1 to the destination at IP address 192.168.20.75. Which next hop will the router select for the packet?

```
R_1# show ip route
.....
D 192.168.20.0/26 [90/24513456] via 10.10.10.1
R 192.168.20.0/24 [120/5] via 10.10.10.2
O 192.168.0.0/19 [110/219414] via 10.10.10.13
B 192.168.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 4 masks
D 192.168.20.0/27 [90/4123710] via 10.10.10.12
D 192.168.20.0/25 [90/14464211] via 10.10.10.11
S 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.10.10.14
```

- A. 10.10.10.14
- B. 10.10.10.11
- C. 10.10.10.12
- D. 10.10.10.1

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 226

Drag and drop the statements about networking from the left onto the corresponding networking types on the right.

This type allows better control over how networks work and how networks are configured.

This type enables networks to integrate with applications through APIs.

New devices are configured using the physical infrastructure.

This type provisions resources from a centralized location.

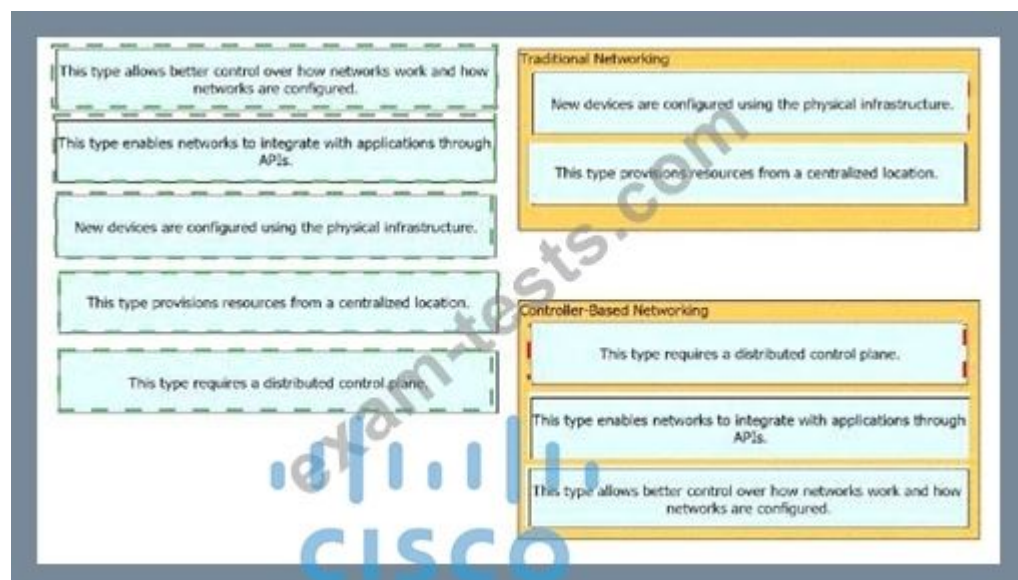
This type requires a distributed control plane.

Traditional Networking

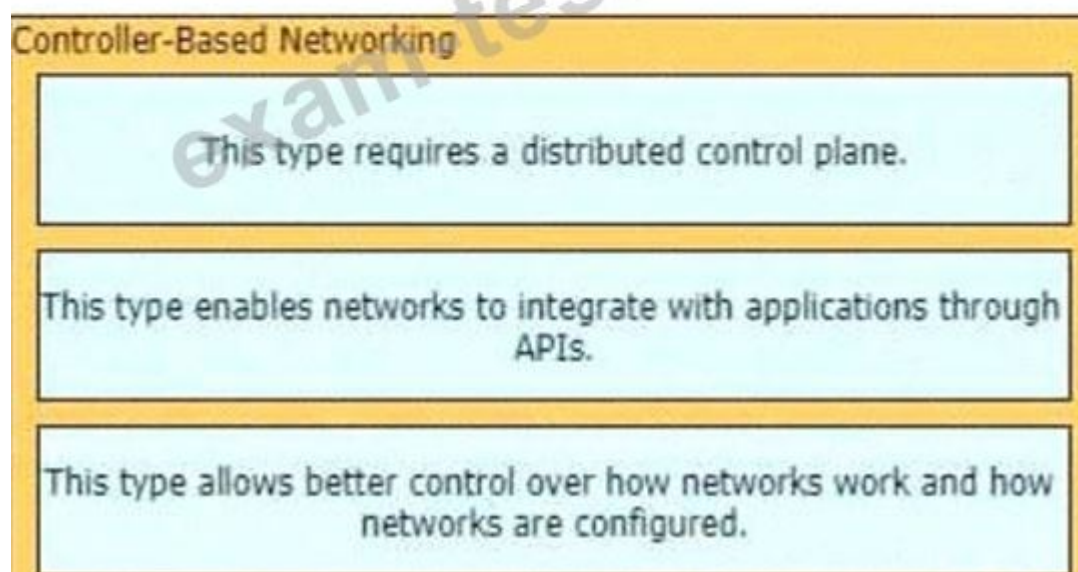
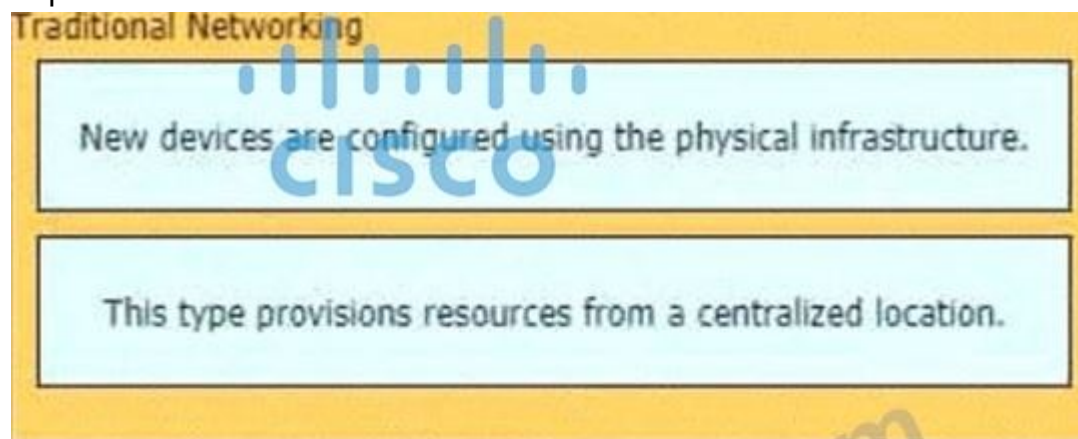
Controller-Based Networking

Answer:





Explanation:





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## NEW QUESTION: 227



Refer to the exhibit Router R1 Fa0/0 is unable to ping router R3 Fa0'1. Which action must be taken in router R1 to help resolve the configuration issue?

- A. configure a static route with Fa0/1 as the egress interface to reach the 20.20.20.0/24 network
- B. set the default network as 20.20.20.0/24
- C. set the default gateway as 20.20.20.2
- D. configure a static route with 10.10.10.2 as the next hop to reach the 20.20.20.0/24 network

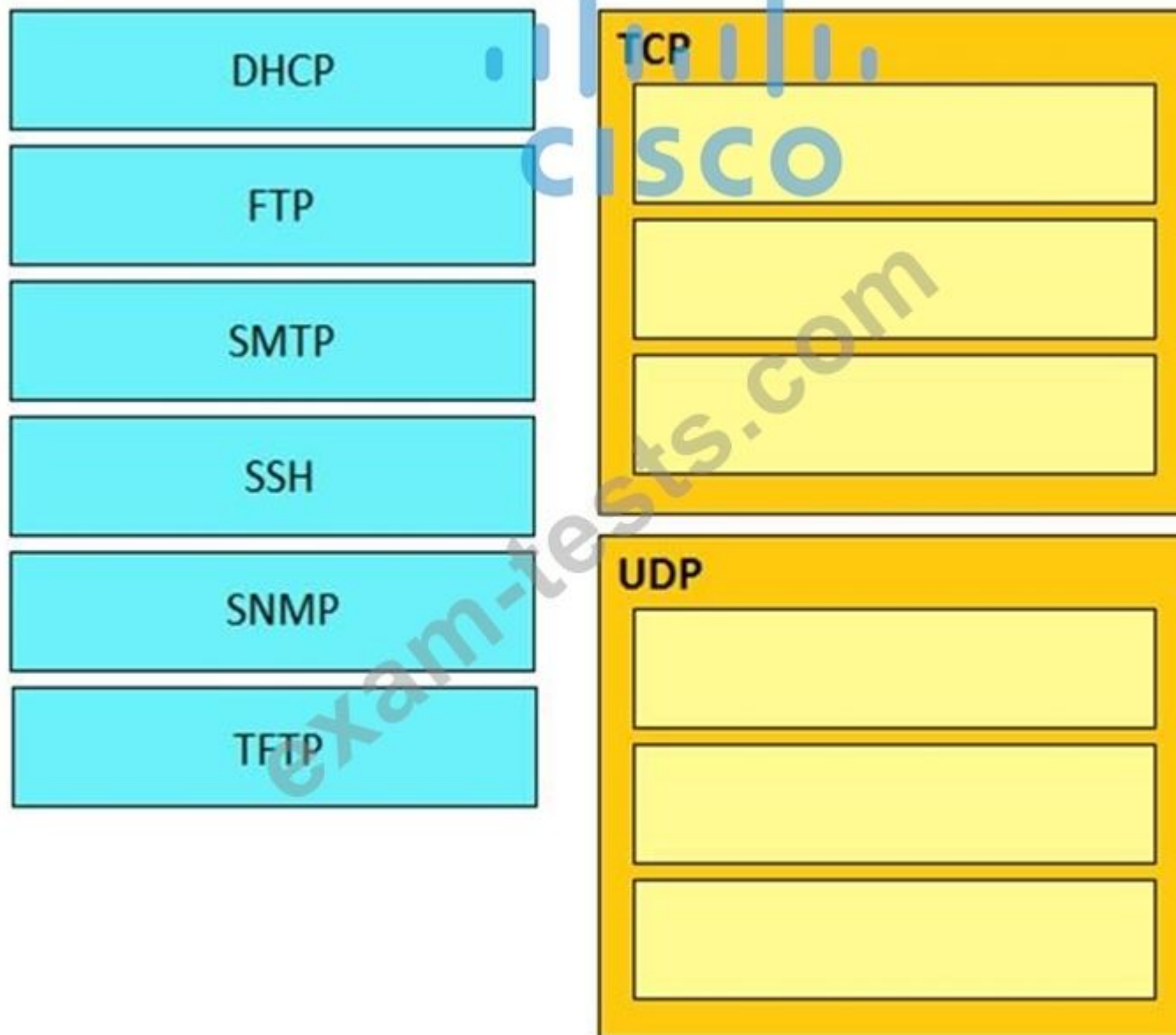
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

## NEW QUESTION: 228

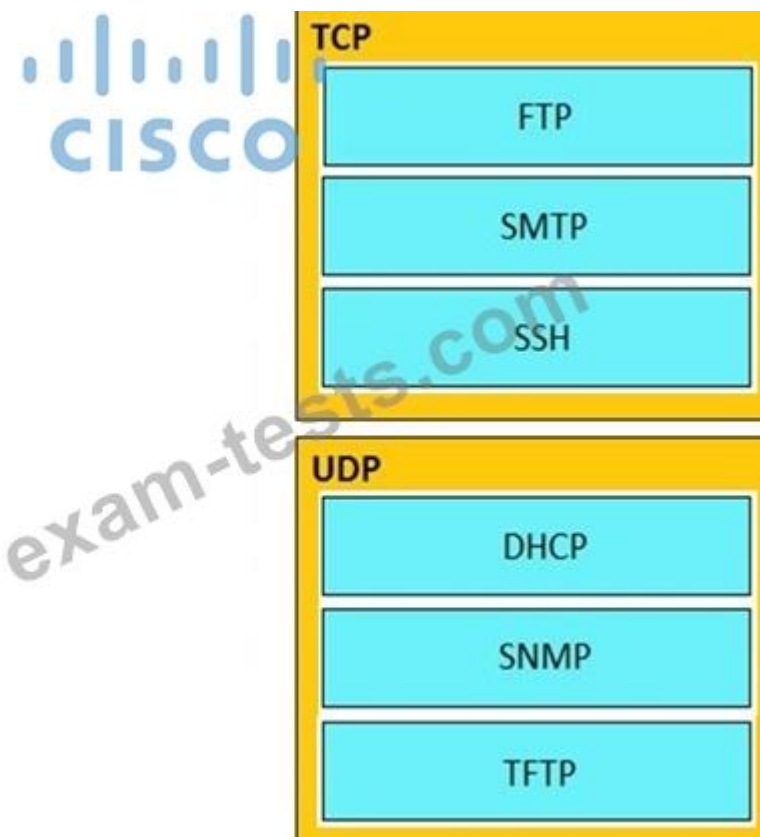
Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the application protocols from the left onto the transport protocols that is uses on the right.

Select and Place:



Answer:



#### NEW QUESTION: 229

Which two actions influence the EIGRP route selection process? (Choose two)

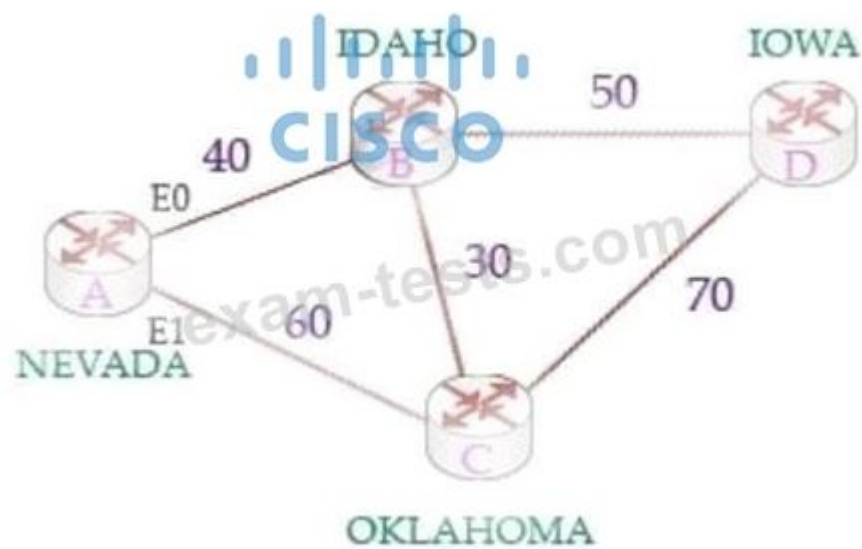
- A. The router calculates the reported distance by multiplying the delay on the exiting Interface by 256.
- B. The router calculates the best backup path to the destination route and assigns it as the feasible successor.
- C. The router calculates the feasible distance of all paths to the destination route
- D. The advertised distance is calculated by a downstream neighbor to inform the local router of the bandwidth on the link
- E. The router must use the advertised distance as the metric for any given route

**Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

The reported distance (or advertised distance) is the cost from the neighbor to the destination. It is calculated from the router advertising the route to the network. For example in the topology below, suppose router A & B are exchanging their routing tables for the first time. Router B says "Hey, the best metric (cost) from me to IOWA is 50 and the metric from you to IOWA is 90" and advertises it to router A.

Router A considers the first metric (50) as the Advertised distance. The second metric (90), which is from NEVADA to IOWA (through IDAHO), is called the Feasible distance.



The reported distance is calculated in the same way of calculating the metric. By default ( $K1 = 1$ ,  $K2 = 0$ ,  $K3 = 1$ ,  $K4 = 0$ ,  $K5 = 0$ ), the metric is calculated as follows:

$$metric = \left[ \frac{10,000,000}{\text{slowest bandwidth[in kbps]}} + \frac{\text{sum of delay[in } \mu\text{sec]}}{10} \right] * 256$$

#### NEW QUESTION: 230

##### Lab Simulation 24

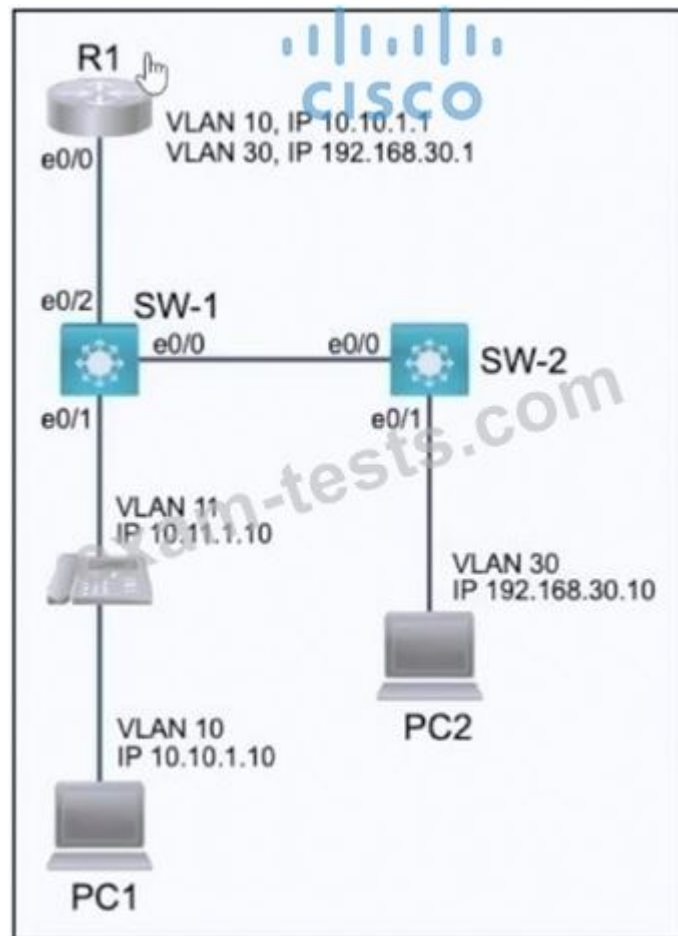
##### Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

- Refer to the Tasks tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- Refer to the Topology lab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- Save your configurations to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- Click Next at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- When Next is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened.

##### Topology





#### Tasks

R1 has been pre-configured with all the necessary commands. All physical cabling is in place and verified. Connectivity to the end devices must be configured.

1. Configure SW-1 switch port 0/1 to carry traffic for the Cisco IP phone and PC
2. Configure SW-2 E0/1 to carry traffic for PC2
3. Configure VLAN 10 with the name "Engineering" on SW-1
4. Configure the link between SW-1 and SW-2 to use the vendor neutral neighbor discovery protocol
5. Configure the link on SW-1 to R1 so that it does not allow the Cisco neighbor discovery protocol to pass

#### Answer:

SW-1:

SW-1>en

SW-1# Config t

SW-1(config)# vlan 10

SW-1(config-vlan)# name Engineering

SW-1(config-vlan)#int f0/10

SW-1(config-if)#lldp transmit

SW-1(config-if)#lldp receive

SW-1(config-if)#int f0/1

SW-1(config-if)#switchport mode access

SW-1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10

SW-1(config-if)#switchport voice vlan 11

SW-1(config-if)#int f0/2

```

SW-1(config-if)#no cdp enable
SW-1(config-if)#end
SW-1#wr
SW-2:
SW-2>en
SW-2# Config t
SW-2(config)#int f0/10
SW-2(config-if)#lldp transmit
SW-2(config-if)#lldp receive
SW-2(config-if)#int f0/1
SW-2(config-if)#switchport mode access
SW-2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
SW-2(config-if)#end
SW-2#wr

```

#### NEW QUESTION: 231

Drag and drop the attack-mitigation techniques from the left onto the Types of attack that they mitigate on the right.

|                                                     |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| configure 802.1x authentication                     | 802.1x double-tagging VLAN-hopping attack |
| configure DHCP snooping                             | MAC flooding attack                       |
| configure the native VLAN with a nondefault VLAN ID | man-in-the-middle spoofing attack         |
| disable DTP                                         | switch-spoofing VLAN-hopping attack       |

**Answer:**

|                                                     |                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| configure 802.1x authentication                     | configure the native VLAN with a nondefault VLAN ID |
| configure DHCP snooping                             | configure 802.1x authentication                     |
| configure the native VLAN with a nondefault VLAN ID | configure DHCP snooping                             |
| disable DTP                                         | disable DTP                                         |

Explanation:

|                                           |                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 802.1q double-tagging VLAN-hopping attack | configure the native VLAN with a nondefault VLAN ID |
| MAC flooding attack                       | configure 802.1x authentication                     |
| man-in-the-middle spoofing attack         | configure DHCP snooping                             |
| switch-spoofing VLAN-hopping attack       | disable DTP                                         |

#### NEW QUESTION: 232

A customer wants to provide wireless access to contractors using a guest portal on Cisco ISE.

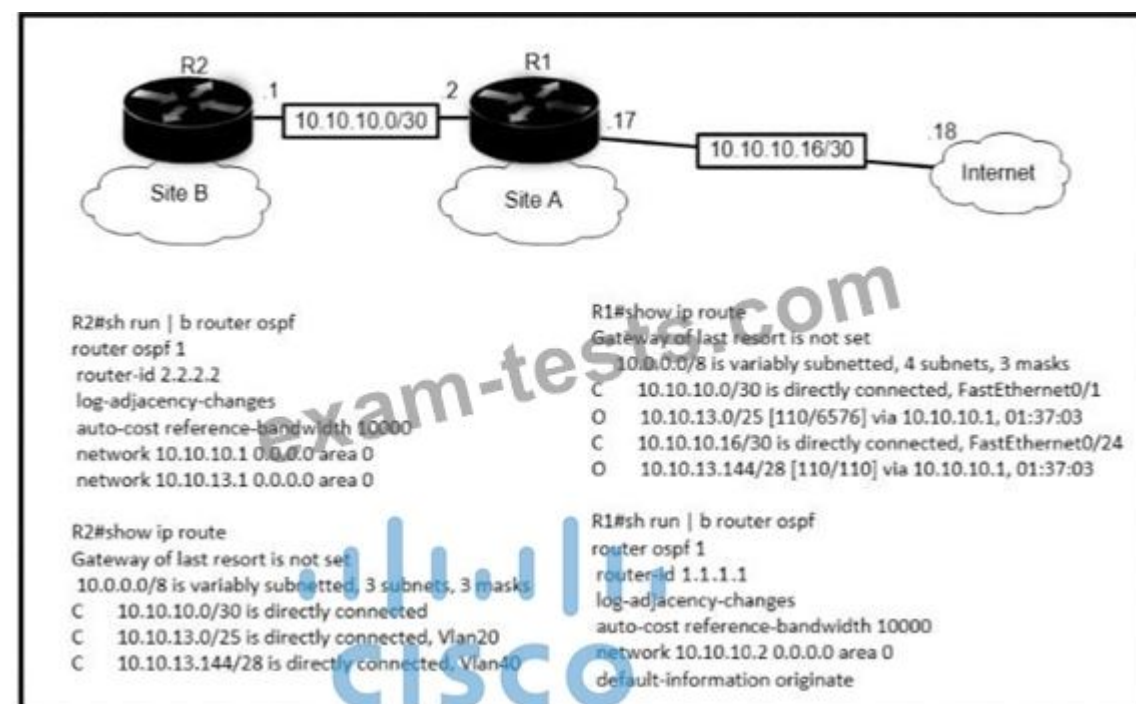
The portal is also used by employees. A solution is implemented, but contractors receive a certificate error when they attempt to access the portal. Employees can access the portal without any errors. Which change must be implemented to allow the contractors and employees to access the portal?

- A. Install a trusted third-party certificate on the contractor devices.
- B. Install a trusted third-party certificate on the Cisco ISE.
- C. Install an internal CA signed certificate on the contractor devices.
- D. Install an Internal CA signed certificate on the Cisco ISE.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 233

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is bringing up a new circuit to the MPLS provider on the Gi0/1 interface of Router1. The new circuit uses eBGP and teams the route to VLAN25 from the BGP path. What is the expected behavior for the traffic flow for route 10.10.13.0/25?

- A. Route 10.10.13.0/25 is updated in the routing table as being learned from interface Gi0/1.
- B. Traffic to 10.10.13.0.25 is load balanced out of multiple interfaces
- C. Traffic to 10.10.13.0/25 is asymmeteical
- D. Route 10.10.13.0/25 learned via the GiO/0 interface remains in the routing table

**Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 234**

What are two benefits of controller-based networking compared to traditional networking?

- A. controller-based increases network bandwidth usage, while traditional lightens the load on the network.
- B. controller-based inflates software costs, while traditional decreases individual licensing costs
- C. Controller-based reduces network configuration complexity, while traditional increases the potential for errors
- D. Controller-based provides centralization of key IT functions. While traditional requires distributes management function
- E. controller-based allows for fewer network failure, while traditional increases failure rates.

**Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

Cisco DNA Center Device Management

- 3. Monitor the cloud for software update
- 5. Uses CLI templates to apply a consistent configuration to multiple devices at an individual location
- 6. Uses NetFlow to analyse potential security threats throughout the network and take appropriate action on that traffic

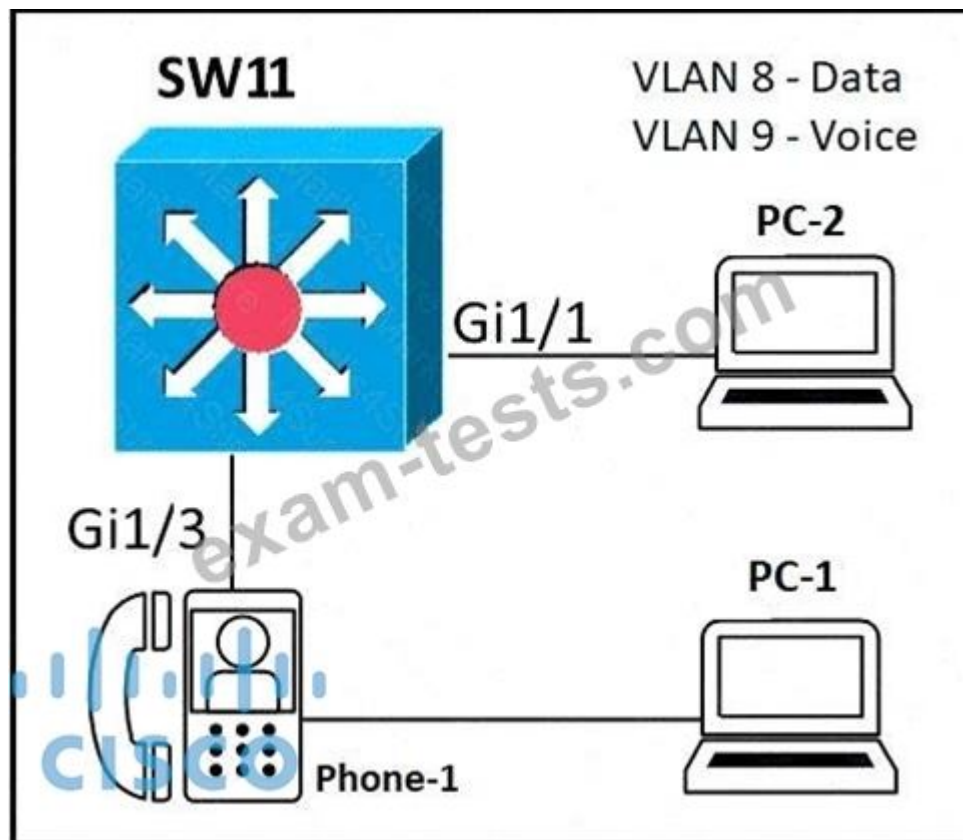
Traditional device management

- 2. Manages device configuration on a per-device basis
  - 4. Security is managed near the perimeter of the network with firewalls, VPNs, and IPS
- Implements changes via an SSH terminal

#### **NEW QUESTION: 235**

Refer to the exhibit.





An administrator must configure interfaces Gi1/1 and Gi1/3 on switch SW1 PC-1 and PC-2 must be placed in the Data VLAN and Phone-1 must be placed in the Voice VLAN Which configuration meets these requirements?

☐ interface gigabitethernet1/1  
switchport mode access  
switchport access vlan 8  
!  
interface gigabitethernet1/3  
switchport mode access  
switchport voice vlan 8  
switchport access vlan 9

☐ interface gigabitethernet1/1  
switchport mode access  
switchport access vlan 9  
!  
interface gigabitethernet1/3  
switchport mode trunk  
switchport trunk vlan 8  
switchport trunk vlan 9

☐ interface gigabitethernet1/1  
switchport mode access  
switchport access vlan 8  
!  
interface gigabitethernet1/3  
switchport mode access  
switchport access vlan 8  
switchport voice vlan 9

☐ interface gigabitethernet1/1  
switchport mode access  
switchport access vlan 8  
!  
interface gigabitethernet1/3  
switchport mode trunk  
switchport trunk vlan 8  
switchport voice vlan 9

A. Option C

- B. Option D
- C. Option A
- D. Option B

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 236

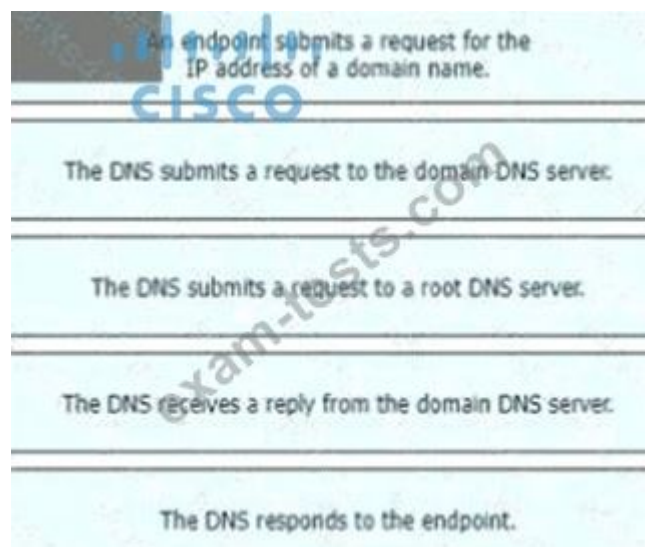
Drag and drop the steps in a standard DNS lookup operation from the left into the order on the right.

|                                                                    |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| An endpoint submits a request for the IP address of a domain name. | 1 |
| The DNS receives a reply from the domain DNS server.               | 2 |
| The DNS responds to the endpoint.                                  | 3 |
| The DNS submits a request to a root DNS server.                    | 4 |
| The DNS submits a request to the domain DNS server.                | 5 |

Answer:

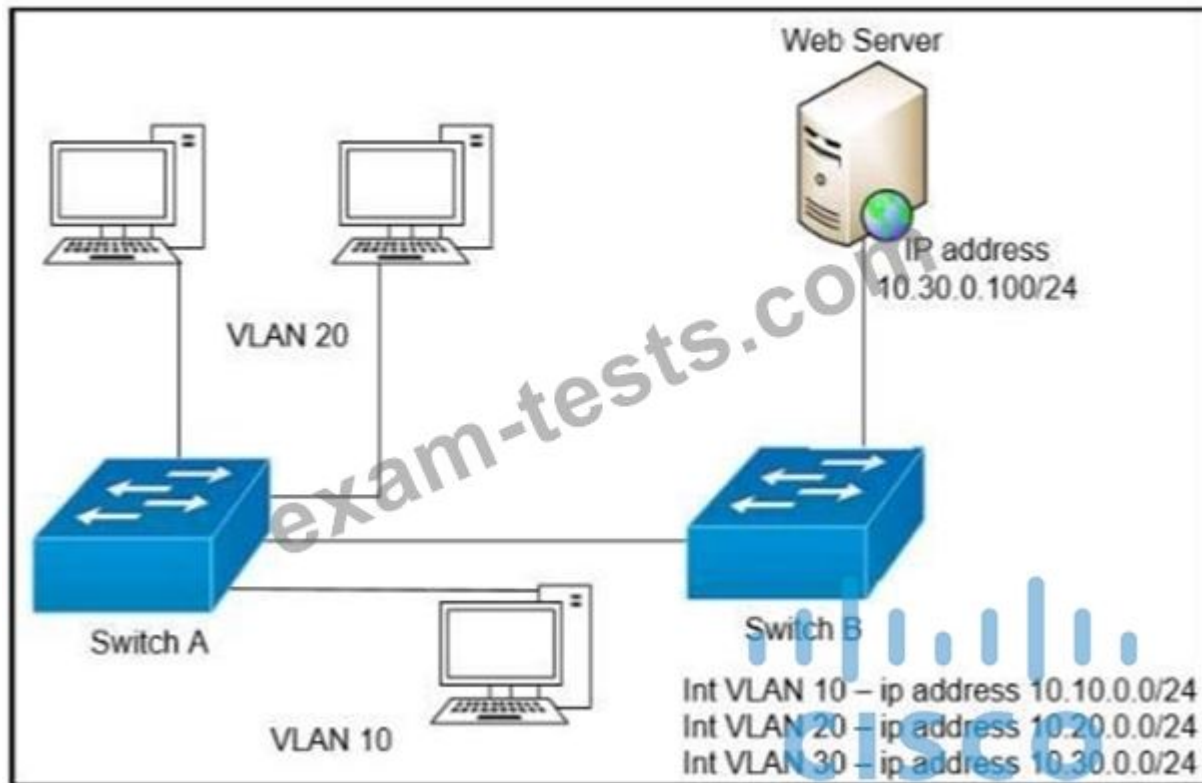
|                                                                    |                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| An endpoint submits a request for the IP address of a domain name. | An endpoint submits a request for the IP address of a domain name. |
| The DNS receives a reply from the domain DNS server.               | The DNS submits a request to the domain DNS server.                |
| The DNS responds to the endpoint.                                  | The DNS submits a request to a root DNS server.                    |
| The DNS submits a request to a root DNS server.                    | The DNS receives a reply from the domain DNS server.               |
| The DNS submits a request to the domain DNS server.                | The DNS responds to the endpoint.                                  |

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 237

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer must block access for all computers on VLAN 20 to the web server via HTTP. All other computers must be able to access the web server. Which configuration, when applied to switch A, accomplishes this task?

config t  
ip access-list extended wwwblock  
deny tcp any host 10.30.0.100 eq 80  
int vlan 10  
ip access-group wwwblock in

config t  
ip access-list extended wwwblock  
deny tcp any host 10.30.0.100 eq 80  
permit ip any any  
int vlan 20  
ip access-group wwwblock in

config t  
ip access-list extended wwwblock  
permit ip any any  
deny tcp any host 10.30.0.100 eq 80  
int vlan 30  
ip access-group wwwblock in

config t  
ip access-list extended wwwblock  
permit ip any any  
deny tcp any host 10.30.0.100 eq 80  
int vlan 20  
ip access-group wwwblock in

A. Option A

B. Option D

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 238

An engineer is tasked to configure a switch with port security to ensure devices that forward unicasts multicasts and broadcasts are unable to flood the port The port must be configured to permit only two random MAC addresses at a time Drag and drop the required configuration commands from the left onto the sequence on the right Not all commands are used.



switchport mode access

switchport port-security

switchport port-security mac-address 0060.3EDD.77AB

switchport port-security mac-address 00D0.D3ED.622A

switchport port-security mac-address sticky

switchport port-security maximum 2

switchport port-security violation shutdown

1

2

3

4

Answer:

switchport mode access

switchport port-security

switchport port-security mac-address 0060.3EDD.77AB

switchport port-security mac-address 00D0.D3ED.622A

switchport port-security mac-address sticky

switchport port-security maximum 2

switchport port-security violation shutdown

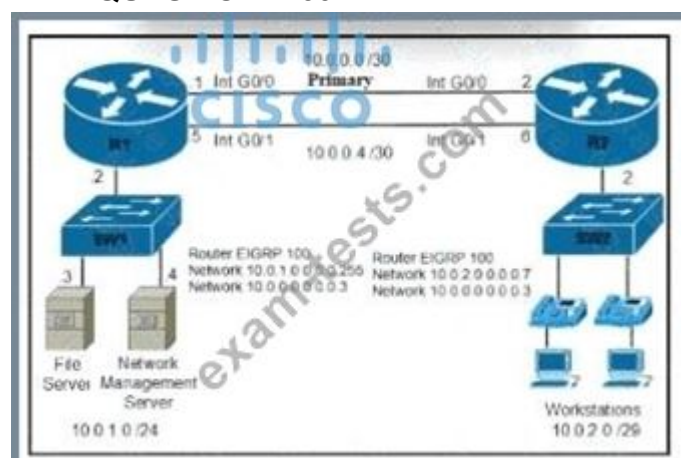
switchport port-security

switchport port-security mac-address sticky

switchport port-security maximum 2

switchport port-security violation shutdown

NEW QUESTION: 239



Refer to the exhibit. A secondary route is required on router R1 to pass traffic to the LAN network on R2 if the primary link fails. Which command must be entered to configure the router?

- A. ip route 10.0.2.0 255.255.255.240 10.0.0.6 91
- B. ip route 10.0.2.0 255.255.255.248 10.0.0.6 91
- C. ip route 10.0.2.0 255.255.255.248 null0 93
- D. ip route 10.0.2.0 255.255.255.240 10.0.0.7 92

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

ip route 10.0.2.0 255.255.255.248 10.0.0.6 91. Cisco routing logic is deterministic: a router first matches the most specific destination prefix, then uses administrative distance when competing route sources advertise the same prefix, and finally evaluates the protocol metric when multiple paths remain inside the same routing protocol. First-hop redundancy protocols add a separate default-gateway resiliency function for hosts on a LAN. The other choices in this question either point to the wrong route-selection rule, confuse a protocol metric with administrative distance, or apply a Layer 2 concept where a Layer 3 forwarding decision is required. In production, that mistake would create blackholing, asymmetric routing, or a backup path that never activates. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 tests this because route selection is fundamental to troubleshooting reachability. The selected answer matches the behavior Cisco routers use when forwarding traffic or maintaining gateway redundancy.

#### NEW QUESTION: 240

Refer to the exhibit.



```
switch(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 1/11
switch(config-if)#switchport mode access
switch(config-if)#spanning-tree portfast
switch(config-if)#spanning-tree bpduguard enable
```

What is the result if Gig1/11 receives an STP BPDU?

- A. The port transitions to the root port
- B. The port transitions to STP blocking
- C. The port immediately transitions to STP forwarding.
- D. The port goes into error-disable state

**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 241

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the characteristics of networking from the left onto the correct networking types on the right.

Answer Area

focused on network

focused on devices

user input is a configuration

user input is a policy

uses white list security model

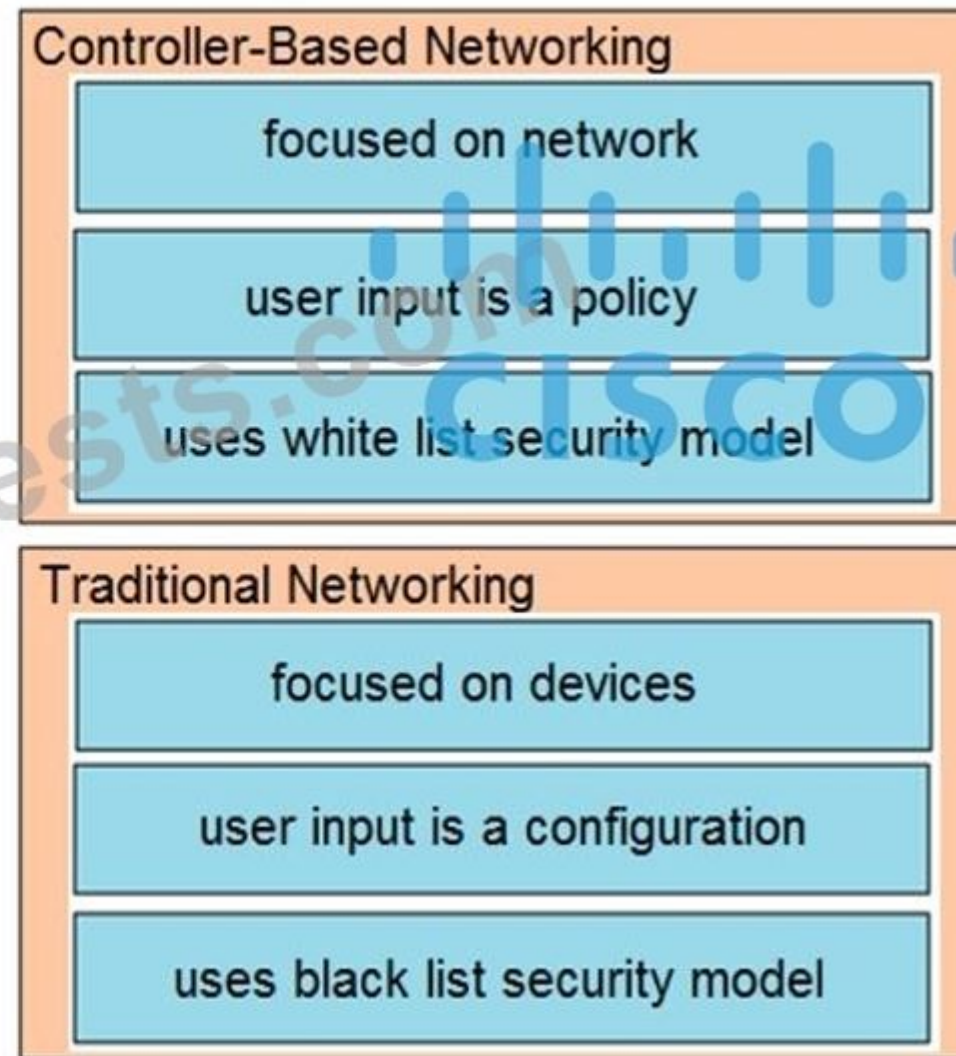
uses black list security model

Controller-Based Networking

Traditional Networking

Answer:

## Answer Area



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### NEW QUESTION: 242

Why applications that are installed on PCs in R2 LAN network 10.100.20.0/24 are unable to communicate with server1?

- A. A standard ACL statement that is configured on R2 is blocking the traffic sourced from Server1 network.
- B. A standard ACL statement that is configured on R1 is blocking the traffic sourced from R2 LAN network.
- C. A standard ACL statement that is configured on R2 is blocking the traffic sourced from R2 LAN network.
- D. A standard ACL statement that is configured on R1 is blocking the traffic sourced from Server1 network.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 243



Refer to the exhibit. Web traffic is coming in from the WAN interface. Which route takes precedence when the router is processing traffic destined for the LAN network at 10.0.10.0/24?

```
R1# show ip route
Codes:
C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP, D -
EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA
external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2, E1 - OSPF external type
1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, * - candidate default,
U - per-user static route, o - ODR
Gateway of last resort is not set
C 10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
 10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
O 10.0.1.3/32 [110/100] via 10.0.1.100, 00:39:08, Serial0
C 10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0
O 10.0.1.5/32 [110/5] via 10.0.1.50, 00:39:08, Serial0
O 10.0.10.0/24 [110/10] via 10.0.1.4, 00:39:08, Gigabit Ethernet 0/0
D 10.0.10.0/24 [90/10] via 10.0.1.5, 00:39:08, Gigabit Ethernet 0/1
```

- A. via next-hop 10.0.1.5
- B. via next-hop 10.0.1.50
- C. via next-hop 10.0.1.4
- D. via next-hop 10.0.1.100

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 244

Router R1 must send all traffic without a matching routing-table entry to 192.168.1.1. Which configuration accomplishes this task?

```
R1#Config t
R1(config)#ip routing
R1(config)#ip route default-route 192.168.1.1

R1#Config t
R1(config)#ip routing
R1(config)#ip route 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0

R1#Config t
R1(config)#ip routing
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.1

R1#Config t
R1(config)#ip routing
R1(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.1.1
```

- A. Option B
- B. Option C
- C. Option A
- D. Option D

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 245

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1# show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
 N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
 i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, * - candidate default
 U - per-user static route, o - ODR
Gateway of last resort is not set
C 172.16.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback0
O 172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
O 172.16.1.3/32 [110/100] via 10.0.1.100, 00:39:08, Serial0
O 172.16.1.9/32 [110/5] via 172.16.1.50, 00:43:01, Gigabit Ethernet 0/0
D 172.16.1.4/30 [90/7445] via 172.16.9.5, 00:39:08, Gigabit Ethernet 0/0
 [90/7445] via 172.16.4.4, 00:39:08, Gigabit Ethernet 0/4

```

How does router R1 handle traffic to the 172.16.1.4/30 subnet?

- A. It sends all traffic over the path via 172.16.9.5 using 172.16.4.4 as a backup.
- B. It sends all traffic over the path via 10.0.1.100.
- C. It load-balances traffic over 172.16.9.5 and 172.16.4.4.
- D. It sends all traffic over the path via 172.16.4.4.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

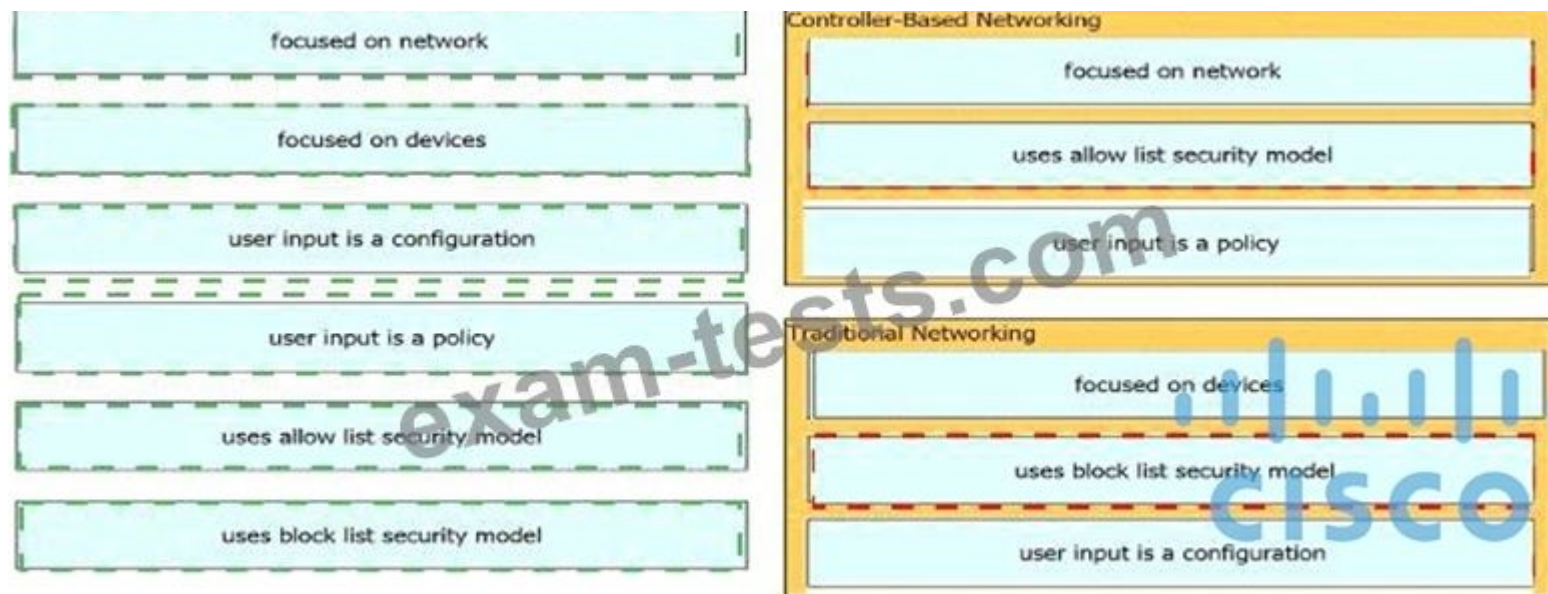
It load-balances traffic over 172.16.9.5 and 172.16.4.4.. Routing questions are solved by applying longest- prefix match, administrative distance, metric, and protocol-specific behavior in the correct order. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under IP Services, where the expected skill is to identify the feature that actually creates the observed behavior or meets the configuration goal. The wording usually contains the decisive clue: a prefix length, a VLAN role, a protocol version, a wireless security standard, or a management- plane function. Wrong answers either use the wrong prefix, the wrong next hop, or a route source that would not be preferred. In an operational network, choosing the wrong option would typically cause failed connectivity, insecure management, poor wireless behavior, or incorrect forwarding. The selected answer matches the Cisco configuration model and is retained as the verified answer.

#### NEW QUESTION: 246

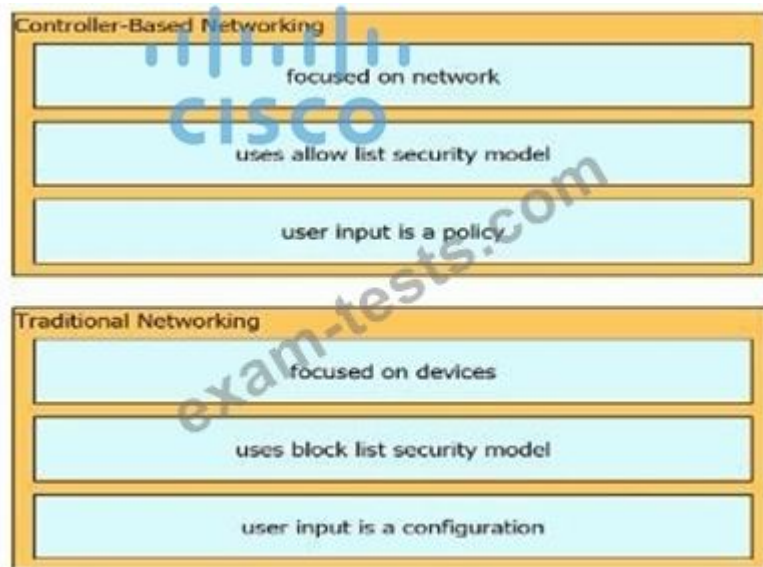
Drag and drop the characteristics of networking from the left onto the networking types on the right.

|                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| focused on network             | Controller-Based Networking |
| focused on devices             |                             |
| user input is a configuration  |                             |
| user input is a policy         | Traditional Networking      |
| uses allow list security model |                             |
| uses block list security model |                             |

**Answer:**



Explanation:



#### NEW QUESTION: 247

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the WLAN components from the left onto the component details on the right.



|                         |                                                             |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| access point            | manages access points                                       |
| virtual interface       | provides Wi-Fi devices with a connection to a wired network |
| dynamic interface       | used for out-of-band management                             |
| service port            | used for guest authentication                               |
| wireless LAN controller | applied to the WLAN for wireless client communication       |

Answer:

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
|  | wireless LAN controller |
|  | access point            |
|  | service port            |
|  | virtual interface       |
|  | dynamic interface       |

**NEW QUESTION: 248**

Refer to the exhibit.



```
GigabitEthernet1 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is CSR vNIC, address is 5000.0004.0000 (bia 5000.0004.0000)
Internet address is 192.168.1.1/24
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
 reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Full Duplex, 1000Mbps, link type is auto, media type is RJ45
```

Which format matches the Modified EUI-64 IPv6 interface address for the network 2001:db8::/64?

- A. 2001:db8::5000:0004:5678:0090/64
- B. 2001:db8:4425:5400:77ff:fe07:/64
- C. 2001:db8::5000:00ff:fe04 0000/64
- D. 2001:db8::5200:00ff:fe04:0000/64

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

2001:db8::5000:00ff:fe04 0000/64. Network fundamentals questions require recognizing address structure, media characteristics, virtualization roles, frequency units, and topology tradeoffs. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Network Fundamentals, where the expected skill is selecting the feature that actually produces the requested network behavior. The wording normally gives the clue: protocol family, address scope, trunk state, route preference, security mode, API method, or controller role. The incorrect choices may sound plausible but do not match the physical, logical, or mathematical property being tested. In production, choosing the wrong option would typically cause failed client access, a broken route, insecure management, or an automation workflow that targets the wrong interface. The selected answer is the Cisco-consistent behavior for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 249

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW1#show run int gig 0/1
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 switchport access vlan 11
 switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-10
 switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
 switchport trunk native vlan 5
 switchport mode trunk
 speed 1000
 duplex full
```

Which action is expected from SW1 when the untagged frame is received on the GigabitEthernet0/1 interface?

- A. The frame is processed in VLAN 1
- B. The frame is processed in VLAN 5.
- C. The frame is dropped
- D. The frame is processed in VLAN 11

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 250

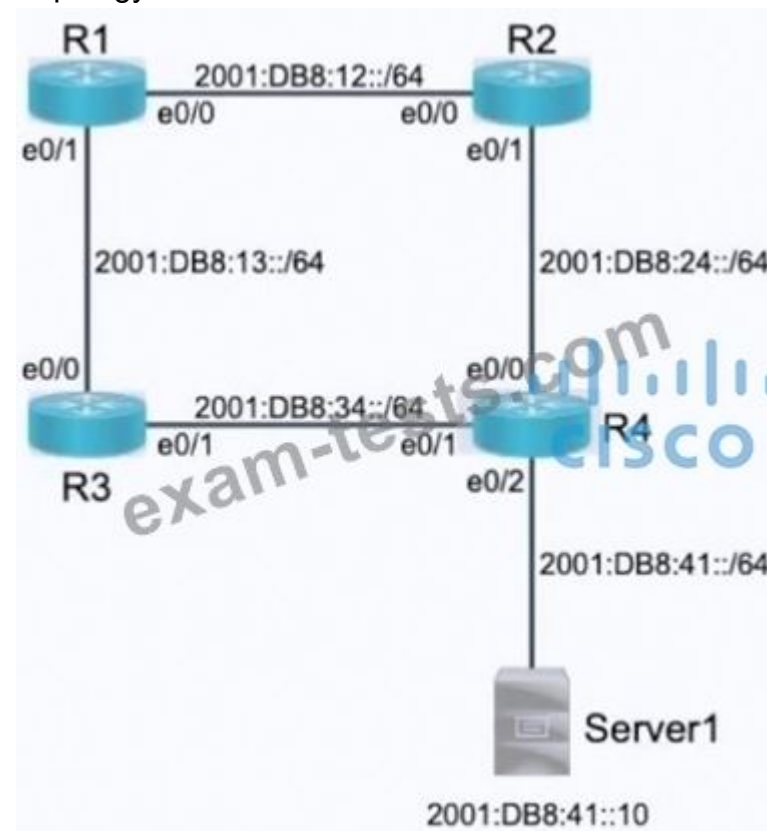
#### Lab Simulation 23

##### Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

- Refer to the Tasks tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- Refer to the Topology lab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- Save your configurations to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- Click Next at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- When Next is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened.

##### Topology



##### Tasks

All physical cabling is in place. Configurations should ensure that connectivity is established end- to-end.

1. Configure a route on R1 to ensure that R1 prefers R2 to reach the 2001:db8:41::/64 network
2. Configure a floating route on R1, and ensure that R1 uses R3 to reach the 2001 :db8:41::/64 network if the connection between R1 and R2 is down

3. Ping and traceroute should be working

**Answer:**

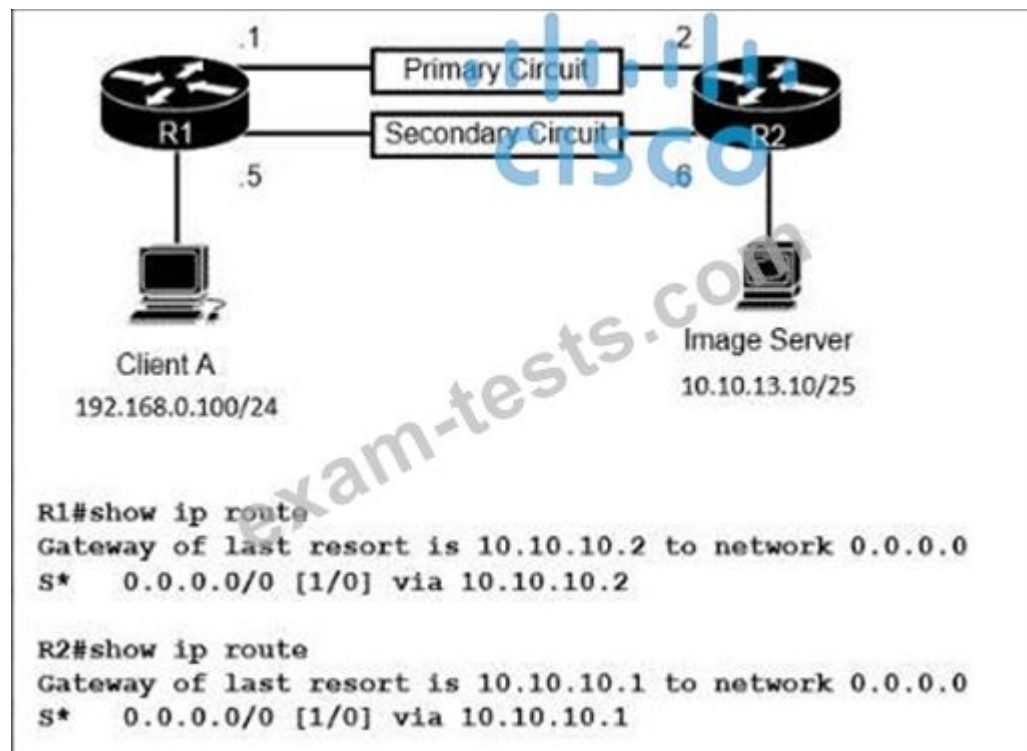
```
R1# config t
R1(config)# ipv6 route 2001:db8:41::/64 2001:db8:12::2
R1(config)# ipv6 route 2001:db8:41::/64 2001:db8:13::3 2
R1(config)#end
R1#wr
```

```
R2:
R2> en
R2# config t
R2(config)# ipv6 route 2001:db8:41::/64 2001:db8:24::4
R2(config)#end
R2#wr
```

```
R3:
R3> en
R3# config t
R3(config)# ipv6 route 2001:db8:41::/64 2001:db8:34::4
R3(config)#end
R3#wr
```

```
R4:
R4>en
R4# config t
R4(config)# ipv6 route 2001:db8:12::/64 2001:db8:24::2
R4(config)# ipv6 route 2001:db8:13::/64 2001:db8:34::3
R4(config)#end
4#wr
```

**NEW QUESTION: 251**



Refer to the exhibit. Routers R1 and R2 have been configured with their respective LAN interfaces. The two circuits are operational and reachable across WAN. Which command set establishes failover redundancy if the primary circuit goes down?

- ☐ R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.2  
R2(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.1
- ☒ R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.2  
R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.1
- ☐ R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.6  
R2(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.5
- ☐ R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.6  
R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.5

- A. Option C
- B. Option D
- C. Option B
- D. Option A

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

#### NEW QUESTION: 252

Refer to the exhibit. If the network environment is operating normally, which type of device must be connected to interface fastethernet 0/1?

- A. PC
- B. router
- C. access point
- D. DHCP client

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

#### NEW QUESTION: 253

What is a function of Wireless LAN Controller?



- A. use SSIDs to distinguish between wireless clients.
- B. monitor activity on wireless and wired LANs
- C. register with a single access point that controls traffic between wired and wireless endpoints.
- D. send LWAPP packets to access points.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 254**

Refer to the exhibit. The user has connectivity to devices on network 192.168.3 0/24 but cannot reach users on the network 10.10.1.0/24.

What is the first step to verify connectivity?

```
C:\Users\VB0UL>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

<>

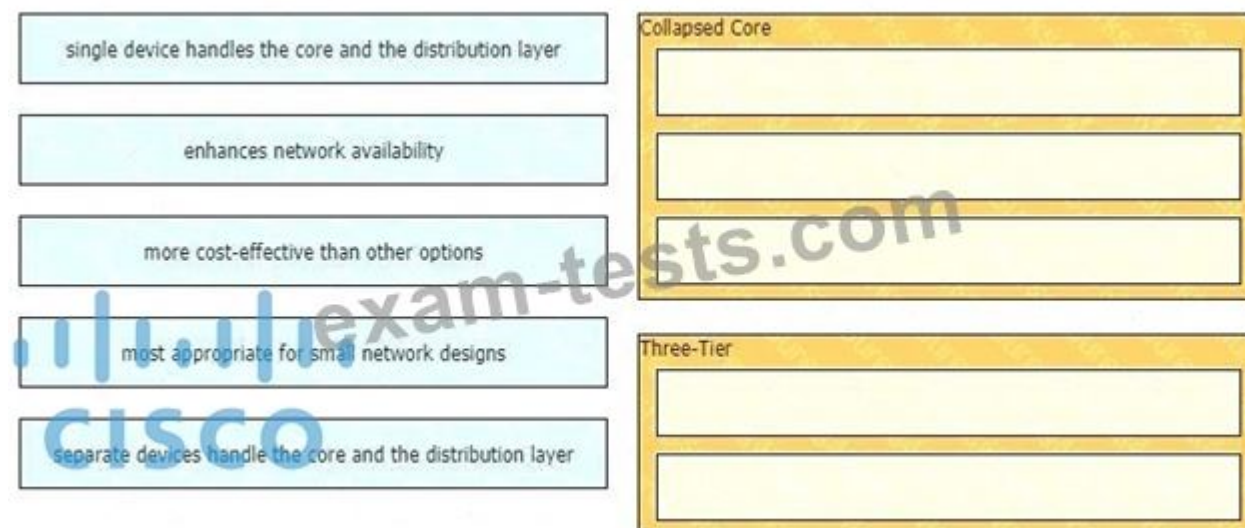
Physical Address. : 04-42-1A-EE-AA-5E
DHCP Enabled. : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address : fe80::8a79:b5fc:5a93:c119%25(Preferred)
IPv4 Address. : 192.168.3.20(Preferred)
Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained. : Thursday, 16 March 2023
6:25:01 AM
Lease Expires : Sunday, 26 March 2023
4:17:26 PM
Default Gateway : 192.168.3.1
DHCP Server : 192.168.3.1
DHCPv6 IAID : 201605658
DHCPv6 Client DUID. : 00-01-00-01-2A-4F-86-37-04-
42-1A-EE-AD-5E
DNS Servers : 10.10.1.254
NetBIOS over Tcpip. : Enabled
```

- A. Is the default gateway reachable?
- B. Is the internet reachable?
- C. Is the DNS server reachable?

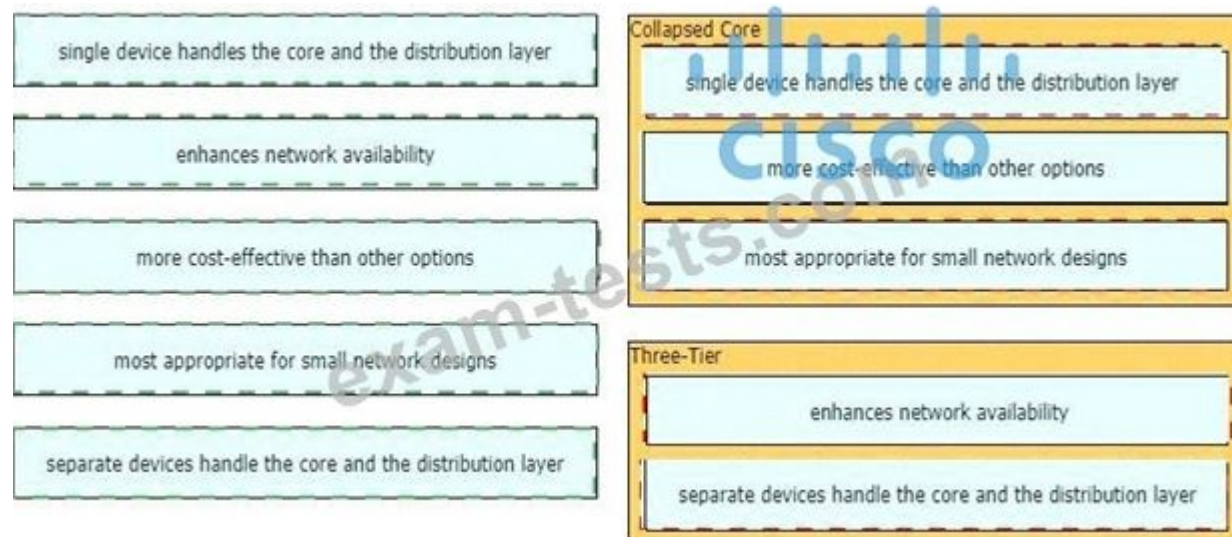
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 255**

Drag and drop the characteristics of network architectures from the left onto the type of architecture on the right.



Answer:



## NEW QUESTION: 256

Drag and drop the TCP or UDP details from the left onto their corresponding protocols on the right.

|                                                                                        |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| transmitted based on data contained in the packet without the need for a data channel  | TCP |
| requires the client and the server to establish a connection before sending the packet |     |
| used to reliably share files between devices                                           | UDP |
| appropriate for streaming operations with minimal latency                              |     |

Answer:

|                                                                                        |                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| transmitted based on data contained in the packet without the need for a data channel  | TCP                                                                                    |
| requires the client and the server to establish a connection before sending the packet | requires the client and the server to establish a connection before sending the packet |
| used to reliably share files between devices                                           | used to reliably share files between devices                                           |
| appropriate for streaming operations with minimal latency                              | UDP                                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | transmitted based on data contained in the packet without the need for a data channel  |
|                                                                                        | appropriate for streaming operations with minimal latency                              |

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#### NEW QUESTION: 257

A Cisco IP phone receives untagged data traffic from an attached PC Which action is taken by the phone?

- A. It allows the traffic to pass through unchanged
- B. It drops the traffic
- C. It tags the traffic with the default VLAN
- D. It tags the traffic with the native VLAN

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2960x/software/15-0\\_2\\_EX/vlan/configuration\\_guid](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2960x/software/15-0_2_EX/vlan/configuration_guid) Untagged traffic from the device attached to the Cisco IP Phone passes through the phone unchanged, regardless of the trust state of the access port on the phone.

#### NEW QUESTION: 258

A network engineer must back up 20 network router configurations globally within a customer environment. Which protocol allows the engineer to perform this function using the Cisco IOS MIB?

- A. CDP
- B. SMTP
- C. ARP



D. SNMP

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

SNMP is an application-layer protocol that provides a message format for communication between SNMP managers and agents. SNMP provides a standardized framework and a common language used for the monitoring and management of devices in a network. The SNMP framework has three parts: + An SNMP manager + An SNMP agent + A Management Information Base (MIB) The Management Information Base (MIB) is a virtual information storage area for network management information, which consists of collections of managed objects. With SNMP, the network administrator can send commands to multiple routers to do the backup

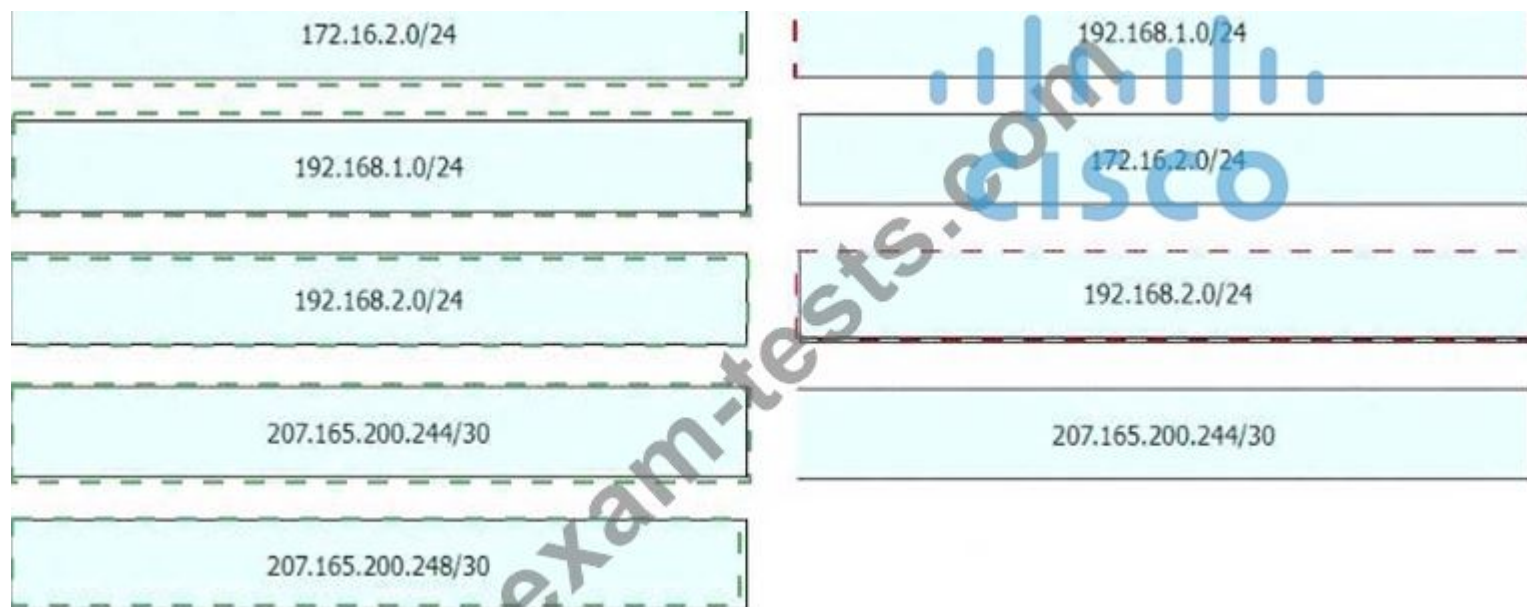
NEW QUESTION: 259

```
R1# show ip route | begin gateway
Gateway of last resort is not set
 172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
 172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
 172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
 172.16.2.0/24 [120/2] via 207.165.200.250, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
 192.168.1.0/24 [110/84437] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:17, Serial0/0/1
 192.168.2.0/24 [90/3184437] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:15, Serial0/0/1
 207.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
 207.165.200.244/30 [1/1] via 207.165.200.254, Serial0/0/1
 207.165.200.248/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
 207.165.200.249/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
 207.165.200.252/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
 207.165.200.253/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the learned prefixes from the left onto the preferred route methods from which they were learned on the right.

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| 172.16.2.0/24      | static |
| 192.168.1.0/24     | EIGRP  |
| 192.168.2.0/24     | OSPF   |
| 207.165.200.244/30 | RIP    |
| 207.165.200.248/30 |        |

Answer:



Explanation:



#### NEW QUESTION: 260

Which switching concept is used to create separate broadcast domains?

- A. CSMA/CD
- B. VTP
- C. STP
- D. VLAN

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 261

An administrator must use the password complexity not manufacturer-name command to prevent users from adding "cisco" as a password. Which command must be issued before this command?

- A. Password complexity enable
- B. confreg 0x2142
- C. Login authentication my-auth-list
- D. service password-encryption

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Password complexity enable. Security questions require separating identity, authorization, accounting, encryption, management access, and physical protection. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Security Fundamentals, where the expected skill is identifying the mechanism that actually satisfies the scenario. The wording usually gives the decisive clue: a protocol number, a route prefix, a control-plane role, a wireless security method, or a management command. The distractors protect a different surface or represent weaker/deprecated methods. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would usually produce a failed adjacency, broken client connectivity, insecure management access, or an incorrect forwarding path. The selected answer matches the Cisco behavior and configuration model required by the question, so it is retained as the verified answer for this item.

**NEW QUESTION: 262**

Drag and drop the SNMP manager and agent identifier commands from the left onto the functions on the right

|                     |                                                   |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| show snmp chassis   | displays information about the SNMP recipient     |
| show snmp community | displays the IP address of the remote SNMP device |
| show snmp engineID  | displays the SNMP security model in use           |
| show snmp group     | displays the SNMP access string                   |
| show snmp host      | displays the SNMP server serial number            |

Answer:

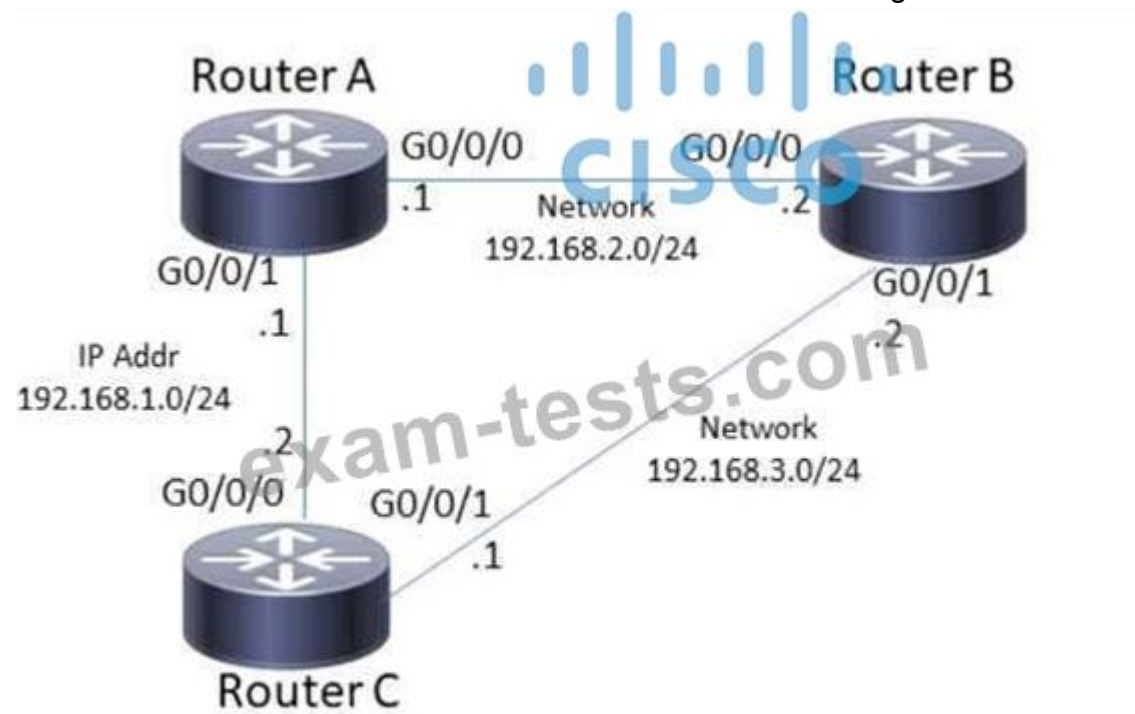
|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| show snmp chassis   | show snmp host      |
| show snmp community | show snmp engineID  |
| show snmp engineID  | show snmp group     |
| show snmp group     | show snmp community |
| show snmp host      | show snmp chassis   |



|                     |
|---------------------|
| show snmp host      |
| show snmp engineID  |
| show snmp group     |
| show snmp community |
| show snmp chassis   |

#### NEW QUESTION: 263

Refer to the exhibit. Which command must be enable a floating default route on router A?



```
RouterA(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.2.2
```

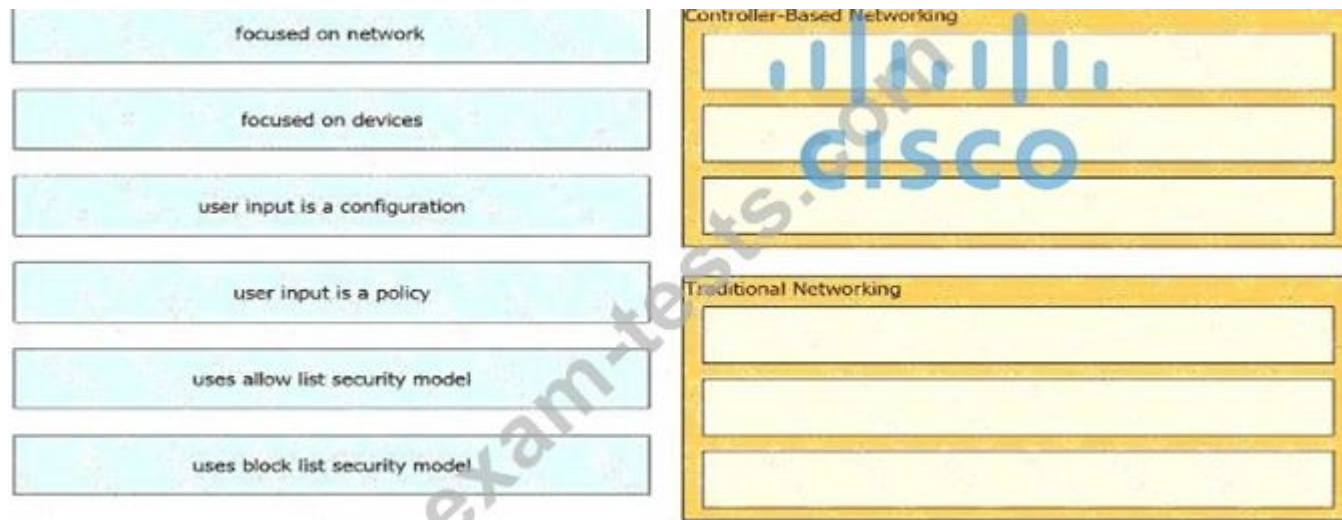
- A. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.2.1 10
- B. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.2
- C. ip default-gateway 192.168.2.1
- D. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.2 10

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

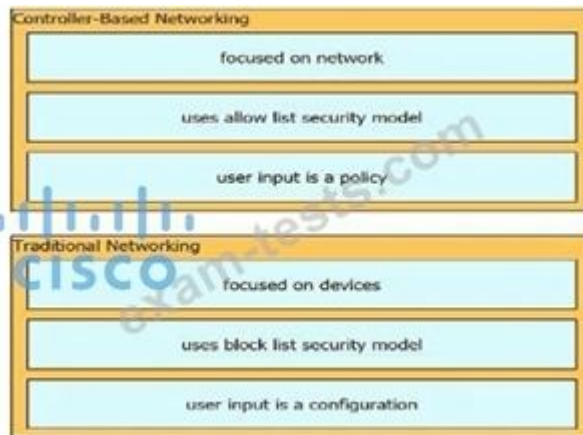
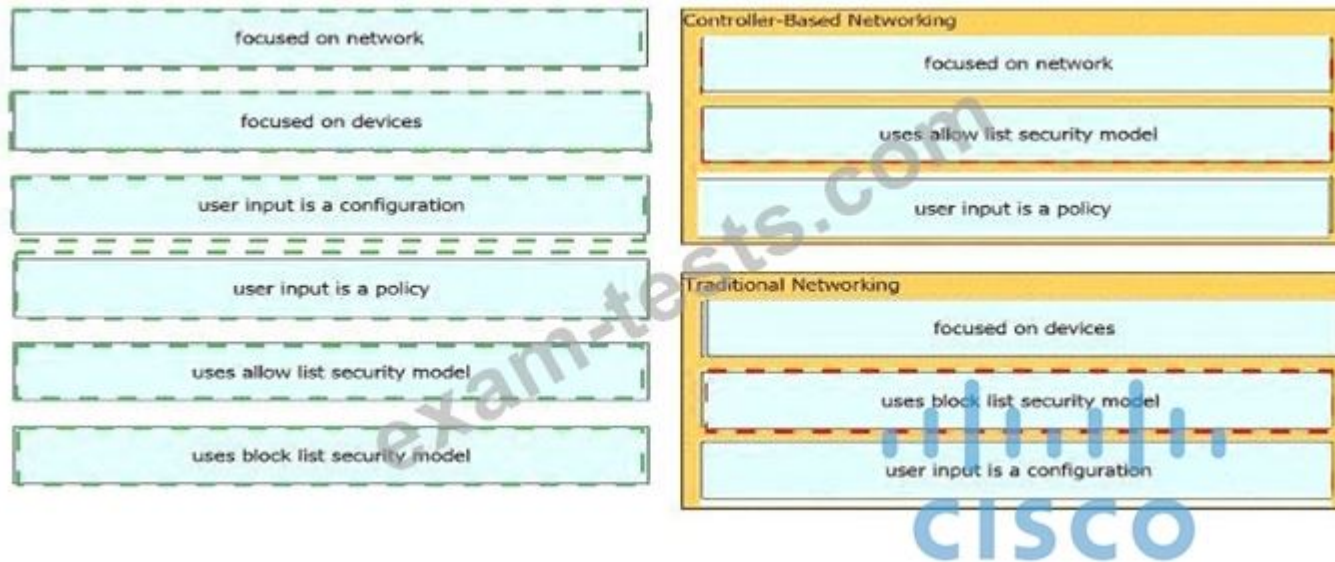
#### NEW QUESTION: 264

Drag and drop the characteristics of networking from the left onto the networking types on the right.





Answer:



#### NEW QUESTION: 265

Which 802.11 frame type is association response?

- A. protected frame
- B. control
- C. action
- D. management

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 266

Refer the exhibit.

```
R19#sh int fa0/0
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is DEC21140, address is ca02.7788.0000 (bia ca02.7788.0000)
Description: SALES_SUBNET
Internet address is 10.32.102.2/30
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit/sec, DLY 100 usec,
reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (60 sec)
Full-duplex, 100Mb/s, 100BaseTX/FX
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last input 00:00:01, output 00:00:00, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Input queue: 0/300/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops:
135298429
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue: 0/300 (size/max)
30 second input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
30 second output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
73310 packets input, 7101162 bytes
Received 73115 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
0 runs, 0 giants, 0 throttles
0 input errors, 4 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
0 watchdog
0 input packets with dribble condition detected
3927513096455 packets output, 14404034810952 bytes, 0 underruns
0 output errors, 11 collisions, 0 interface resets
```

What is the cause of poor performance on router R19?

- A. excessive CRC errors
- B. excessive collisions
- C. port oversubscription
- D. speed and duplex mismatch

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 267

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, E - EIGRP, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
 N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, S - BGP
 i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, * - candidate default
 U - per-user static route, o - ODR
Gateway of last resort is not set
C 10.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
O 10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks
O 10.0.1.3/32 [110/100] via 10.0.1.3, 00:39:08, Serial0
O 10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0
O 10.0.1.3/32 [110/5] via 10.0.1.30, 00:39:08, Serial0
O 10.0.1.4/32 [110/10] via 10.0.1.4, 00:39:08, Serial0
```

What is the next hop address for traffic that is destined to host 10.0.1.5?

- A. 10.0.1.50
- B. 10.0.1.3
- C. 10.0.1.4
- D. Loopback D

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 268

What is the benefit of configuring PortFast on an interface?

- A. After the cable is connected, the interface uses the fastest speed setting available for that cable type
- B. After the cable is connected, the interface is available faster to send and receive user data
- C. The frames entering the interface are marked with higher priority and then processed faster by a switch.
- D. Real-time voice and video frames entering the interface are processed faster

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Portfast causes a switch or trunk port to enter the spanning tree forwarding state immediately, bypassing the listening and learning states.

#### NEW QUESTION: 269

During which phase of PPPoE is PPP authentication performed?

- A. the Active Discovery phase
- B. the Authentication phase
- C. Phase 1
- D. Phase 2
- E. the PPP Session phase

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 270

Refer to the exhibit.



Which two commands, when configured on router R1, fulfill these requirements? (Choose two.) Packets towards the entire network 2001:db8:23::/64 must be forwarded through router R2.

Packets toward host 2001:db8:23::14 preferably must be forwarded through R3.

- A. Ipv6 route 2001:db8:23::/64 fd00:12::2
- B. Ipv6 route 2001:db8:23::/128 fd00:12::2
- C. Ipv6 route 2001:db8:23::14/64 fd00:12::2
- D. Ipv6 route 2001:db8:23::14/64 fd00:12::2 200
- E. Ipv6 route 2001:db8:23::14/128 fd00:13::3

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 271

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# sh ip ospf int gig0/0
Gig0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.201.24.8/28, Area 1, Attached via Network Statement
Process ID 100, Router ID 192.168.1.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
 0 1 no no Base
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 192.168.1.1, Interface address 10.201.24.8
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
oob-resync timeout 40
Hello due in 00:00:07

R2#sh ip ospf int gig0/0
gig0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.201.24.1/28, Area 1
Process ID 100, Router ID 172.16.1.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 172.16.1.1, Interface address 10.201.24.1
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 20, Dead 80, Wait 80, Retransmit 5
```

What action establishes the OSPF neighbor relationship without forming an adjacency?

- A. modify network type
- B. modify hello interval
- C. modify priority
- D. modify process ID

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

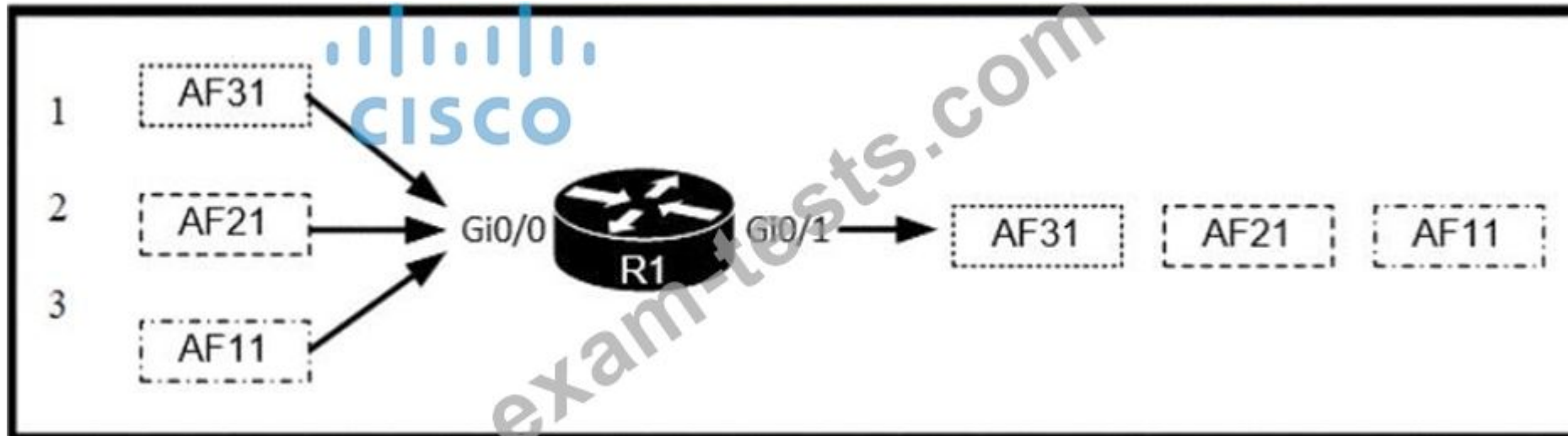


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#### NEW QUESTION: 272

Refer to the exhibit.



Which per-hop QoS behavior is R1 applying to incoming packets?

- A. queuing
- B. marking
- C. shaping
- D. policing

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

R1 is applying policing to incoming packets. Policing is a QoS mechanism that limits the rate of traffic flow by dropping or remarking packets that exceed the configured rate limit. In this case, R1 is applying policing to incoming packets on interface G0/0 and G0/1. The exhibit shows that R1 is configured to police traffic at a rate of AF31, AF21, and AF11. This means that R1 is limiting the rate of traffic flow for these three traffic classes .

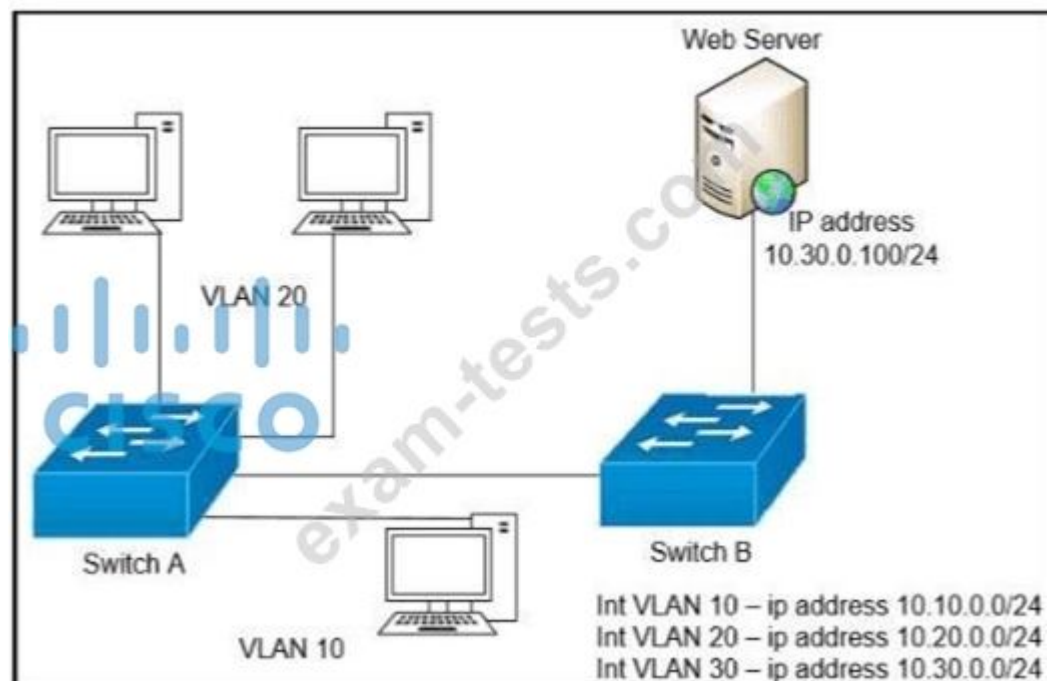
References:

\* : Cisco CCNA Certification Guide - Chapter 16: Quality of Service (QoS)

\* : Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide - Configuring Class-Based Policing

#### NEW QUESTION: 273

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer must block access for all computers on VLAN 20 to the web server via HTTP. All other computers must be able to access the web server. Which configuration when applied to switch A accomplishes this task?

- ☐

```

config t
ip access-list extended wwwblock
deny tcp any host 10.30.0.100 eq 80
int vlan 10
ip access-group wwwblock in

```
- ☐

```

config t
ip access-list extended wwwblock
deny tcp any host 10.30.0.100 eq 80
permit ip any any
int vlan 20
ip access-group wwwblock in

```
- ☐

```

config t
ip access-list extended wwwblock
permit ip any any
deny tcp any host 10.30.0.100 eq 80
int vlan 30
ip access-group wwwblock in

```
- ☐

```

config t
ip access-list extended wwwblock
permit ip any any
deny tcp any host 10.30.0.100 eq 80
int vlan 20
ip access-group wwwblock in

```

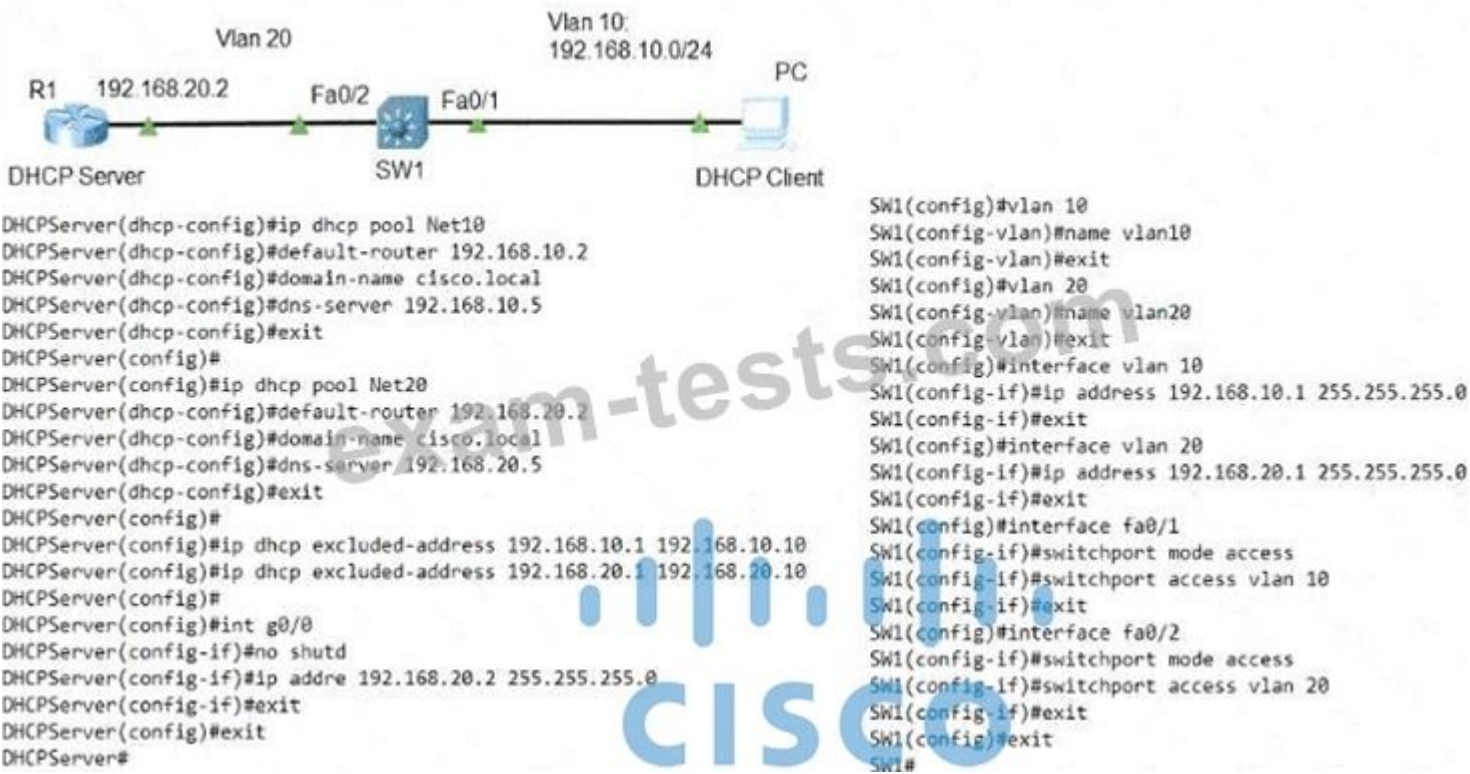
- A. Option C
- B. Option D
- C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 274

Refer to the exhibit.



The DHCP server is configured with a DHCP pool for each of the subnets represented. Which command must be configured on switch SW1 to allow DHCP clients on VLAN 10 to receive dynamic IP addresses from the DHCP server?

- A. SW1(config-if)#ip helper-address 192.168.20.2
- B. SW1(config-if)#ip helper-address 192.168.10.1
- C. SW1(config-if)#ip helper-address 192.168.20.1
- D. SW1(config-if)#ip helper-address 192.168.10.2

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 275

Refer to the exhibit.



R5 is the current DR on the network, and R4 is the BDR. Their interfaces are flapping, so a network engineer wants the OSPF network to elect a different DR and BDR. Which set of configurations must the engineer implement?

A)

```
R4(config)#interface gi0/0
R4(config-if)#ip ospf priority 20
```

```
R5(config)#interface gi0/0
R5(config-if)#ip ospf priority 10
```

B)

```
R2(config)#interface gi0/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority 259
```

```
R3(config)#interface gi0/0
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 256
```

C)

```
R5(config)#interface gi0/0
R5(config-if)#ip ospf priority 120
```

```
R4(config)#interface gi0/0
R4(config-if)#ip ospf priority 110
```

D)

```
R3(config)#interface gi0/0
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 255
```

```
R2(config)#interface gi0/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority 240
```

A. Option

B. Option

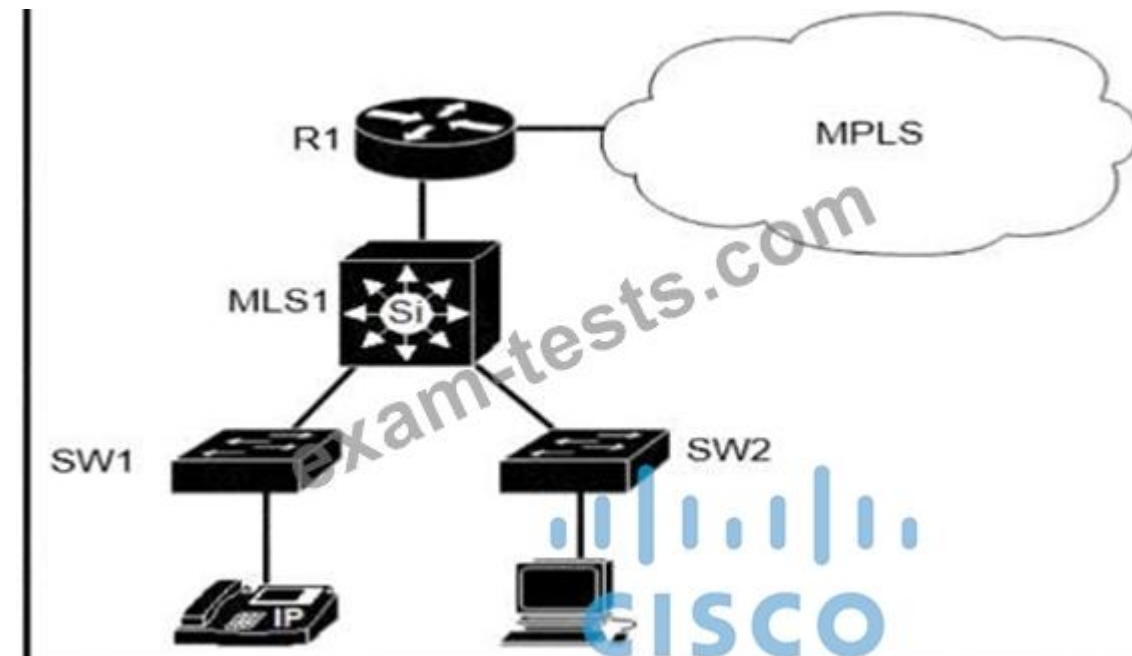
C. Option

D. Option

**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 276

Refer to the exhibit.



Which plan must be Implemented to ensure optimal QoS marking practices on this network?

A. As traffic enters from the access layer on SW1 and SW2. trust all traffic markings.

B. Remark traffic as it traverses R1 and trust all markings at the access layer.



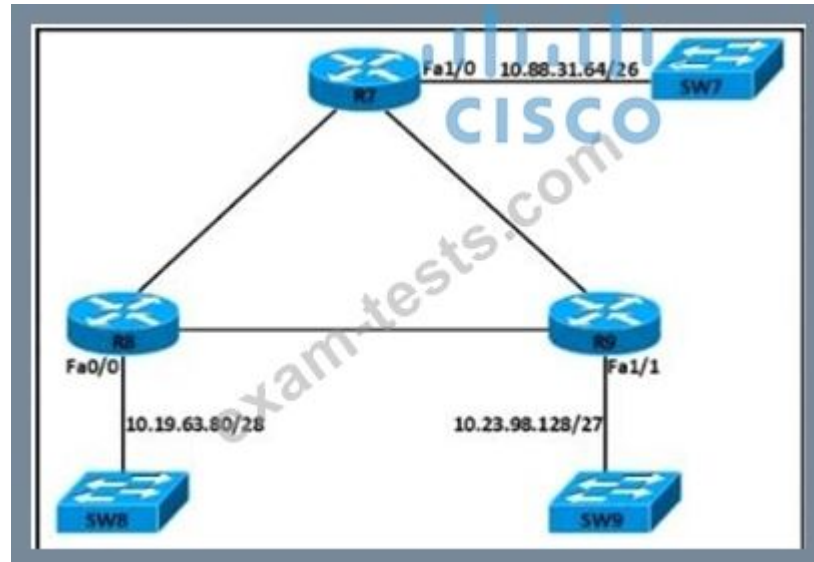
C. As traffic traverses MLS1 remark the traffic, but trust all markings at the access layer.

D. Trust the IP phone markings on SW1 and mark traffic entering SW2 at SW2.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 277

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. Each router must be configured with the last usable IP address in the subnet. Which configuration fulfills this requirement?

R7#  
 interface FastEthernet1/0  
 ip address 10.88.31.126 255.255.255.240  
  
 R8#  
 interface FastEthernet0/0  
 ip address 10.19.63.94 255.255.255.192  
  
 R9#  
 interface FastEthernet1/1  
 ip address 10.23.98.158 255.255.255.248  
  
 R7#  
 interface FastEthernet1/0  
 ip address 10.88.31.127 255.255.255.240  
  
 R8#  
 interface FastEthernet0/0  
 ip address 10.19.63.95 255.255.255.192  
  
 R9#  
 interface FastEthernet1/1  
 ip address 10.23.98.159 255.255.255.248  
  
 R7#  
 interface FastEthernet1/0  
 ip address 10.88.31.126 255.255.255.192  
  
 R8#  
 interface FastEthernet0/0  
 ip address 10.19.63.94 255.255.255.240  
  
 R9#  
 interface FastEthernet1/1  
 ip address 10.23.98.158 255.255.255.224  
  
 R7#  
 interface FastEthernet1/0  
 ip address 10.88.31.127 255.255.255.192  
  
 R8#  
 interface FastEthernet0/0  
 ip address 10.19.63.95 255.255.255.240  
  
 R9#  
 interface FastEthernet1/1  
 ip address 10.23.98.159 255.255.255.224

A. Option D

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option A

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 278**

Refer to the exhibit.

Designated Router (ID) 10.11.11.11, Interface address 10.10.10.1  
Backup Designated router (ID) 10.3.3.3, Interface address 10.10.10.3  
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5  
oob-resync timeout 40  
Hello due in 00:00:08  
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)  
Cisco NSF helper support enabled  
IETF NSF helper support enabled  
Index 1/1/1, flood queue length 0  
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)/0x0(0)  
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 6  
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 1 msec  
Neighbor Count is 3, Adjacent neighbor count is 3  
Adjacent with neighbor 10.1.1.4  
Adjacent with neighbor 10.2.2.2  
Adjacent with neighbor 10.3.3.3 (Backup Designated Router)  
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

The show ip ospf interface command has been executed on R1 How is OSPF configured?

- A. The interface is not participating in OSPF
- B. A point-to-point network type is configured
- C. The default Hello and Dead timers are in use
- D. There are six OSPF neighbors on this interface

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13689-17.html>

#### NEW QUESTION: 279

How do traditional campus device management and Cisco DNA Center device management differ in regards to deployment?

- A. Traditional campus device management schemes typically deploy patches and updates quicker than Cisco DNA Center device management.
- B. Cisco DNA Center device management is implemented at a lower cost than most traditional campus device management options.
- C. Traditional campus device management allows a network to scale quicker than using Cisco DNA Center device management.
- D. Cisco DNA Center device management deploys a network faster than traditional campus device management.

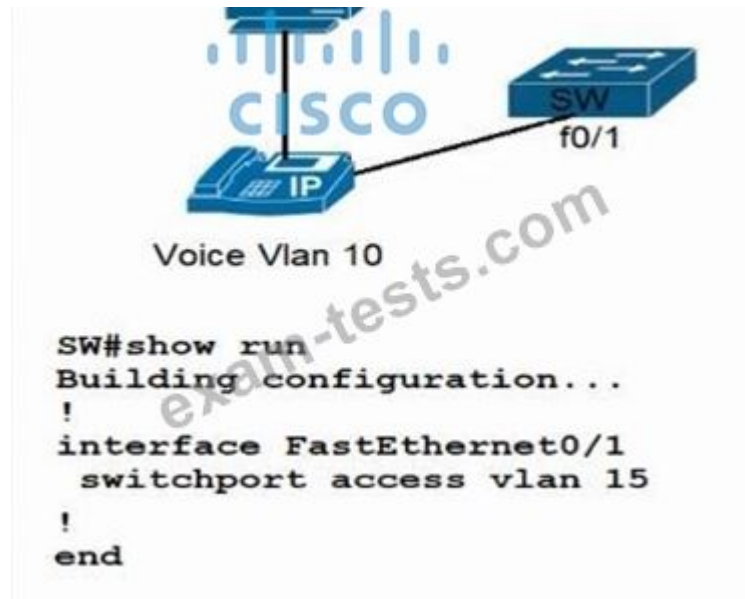
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Cisco DNA Center device management deploys a network faster than traditional campus device management.. Layer 2 switching behavior is driven by VLAN membership, MAC learning, trunk encapsulation, STP state, and EtherChannel negotiation. Cisco switches learn source MAC addresses on ingress, flood unknown unicasts within the same VLAN, and forward known unicasts only out the port associated with the destination MAC address. Trunk and EtherChannel questions must be solved on the logical interface and with the correct negotiation protocol: LACP uses active/passive, PAgP uses desirable

/auto, and static mode uses on. STP and PortFast questions depend on whether the port is intended for an endpoint or part of the switched topology. The wrong choices usually apply the correct feature to the wrong port type or violate the required negotiation behavior. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 emphasizes these details because a single incorrect Layer 2 setting can create loops, VLAN leaks, or failed host connectivity. The selected answer matches Cisco switching operation.

#### NEW QUESTION: 280

Refer to the exhibit.



All VLANs are present in the VLAN database. Which command sequence must be applied to complete the configuration?

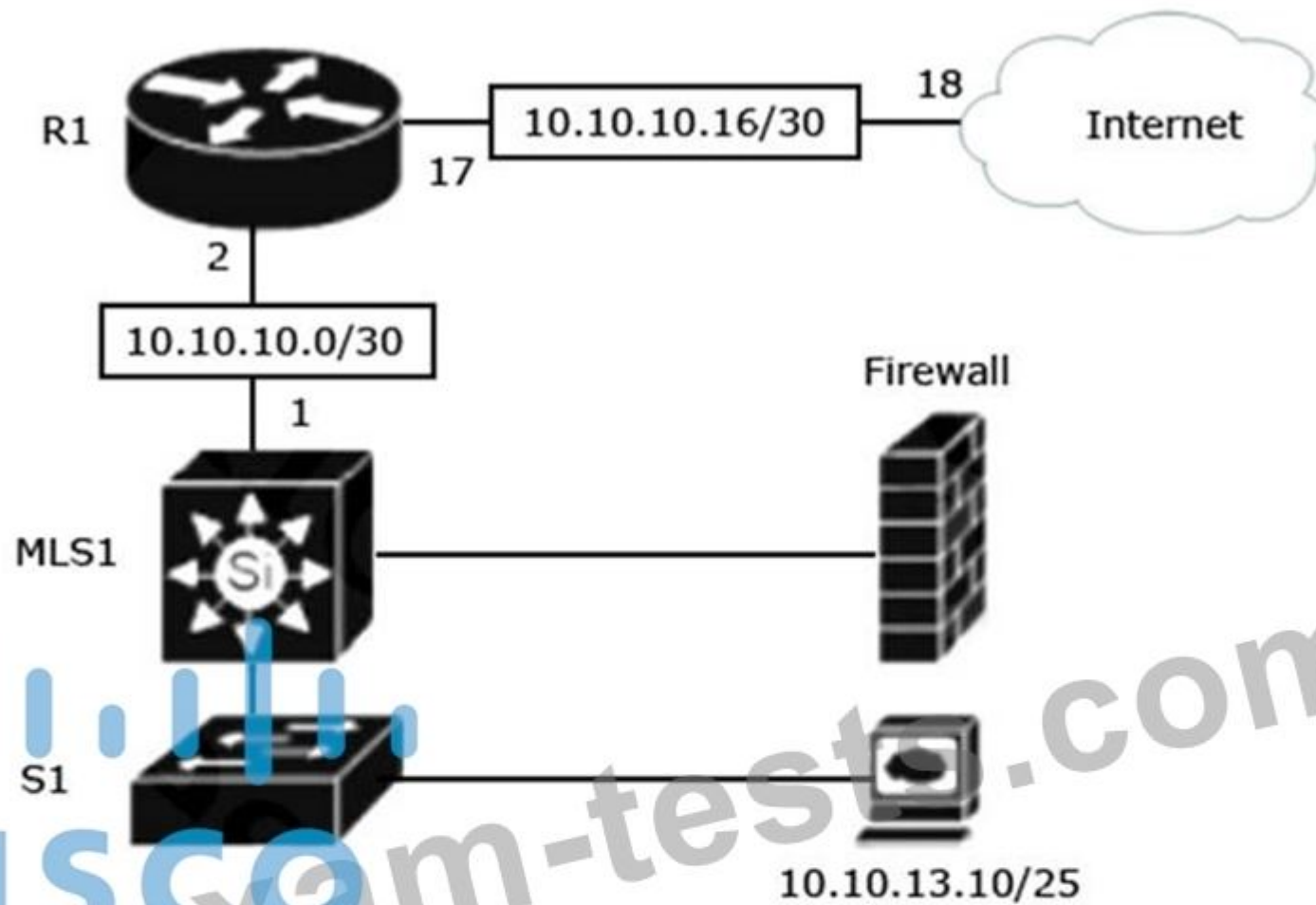
- A. Interface FastEthernet0/1 switchport trunk allowed vlan add 10 vlan 10 private-vlan isolated
- B. Interface FastEthernet0/1 switchport mode trunk switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,15
- C. interface FastEthernet0/1 switchport mode access switchport voice vlan 10
- D. Interface FastEthernet0/1 switchport trunk native vlan 10 switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,15

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 281

Refer to exhibit





```
R1# sh ip ro
Gateway of last resort is 10.10.10.18 to network 0.0.0.0
R1#sh ip ro
Gateway of last resort is 10.10.10.18 ton etwork 0.0.0.0

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 3 masks
C 10.10.10.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O 10.10.13.0/25 [110/6576] via 10.10.10.1, 06:58:21, FastEthernet0/1
C 10.10.10.16/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/24
O 10.10.13.144/28 [110/110] via 10.10.10.1, 06:58:21, FastEthernet0/1
B* 0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 10.10.10.18, 01:17:58
```

Which route type is configured to reach the internet?

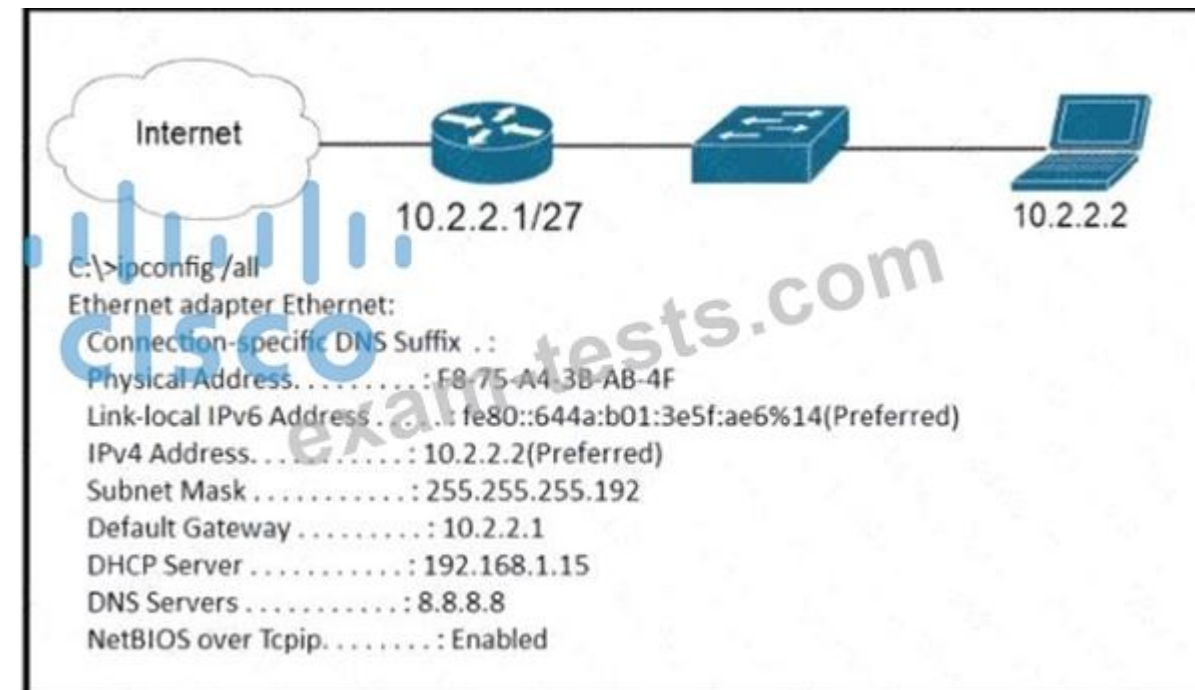
- A. floating static route
- B. host route
- C. default route

D. network route

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 282

Refer to the exhibit.



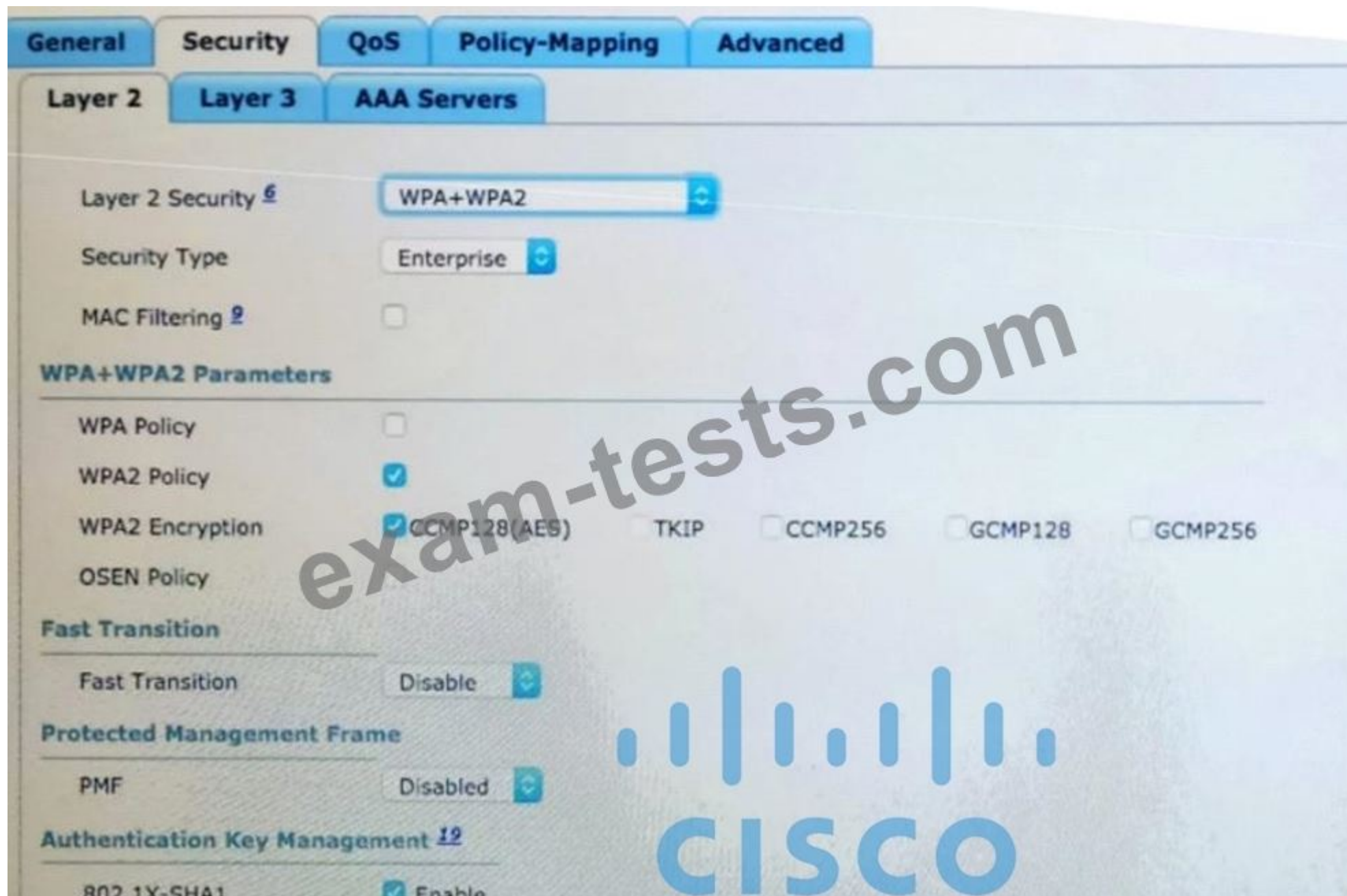
A newly configured PC fails to connect to the internet using TCP port 80 to [www.cisco.com](http://www.cisco.com) Which setting must be modified for the connection to work?

- A. DHCP Server
- B. Subnet Mask
- C. DNS Servers
- D. Default Gateway

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 283

Refer to the exhibit.



What must be configured to enable 802.11w on the WLAN?

- A. Set Fast Transition to Enabled
- B. Enable MAC Filtering.
- C. Set PMF to Required.
- D. Enable WPA Policy.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 284**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 10 permit 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
interface Serial0
```

```
ip access-list 10 in
```

A network administrator must permit traffic from the 10.10.0.0/24 subnet to the WAN on interlace Serial0. What is the effect of the configuration as the administrator applies the command?

- A. The permit command fails and returns an error code.
- B. The router accepts all incoming traffic to Serial0 with the last octet of the source IP set to 0.
- C. The sourced traffic from IP range 10.0.0.0 -10.0.0.255 is allowed on Serial0.
- D. The router fails to apply the access list to the interface.

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 285

What is an Ansible inventory?

- A. file that defines the target devices upon which commands and tasks are executed
- B. unit of Python code to be executed within Ansible
- C. collection of actions to perform on target devices, expressed in YAML format
- D. device with Ansible installed that manages target devices

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

collection of actions to perform on target devices, expressed in YAML format. Cisco wireless design separates RF behavior, client authentication, encryption, AP operating mode, and controller management. A WLC centralizes WLAN configuration and AP control, while lightweight APs use CAPWAP to register and exchange control/data information with the controller. Security choices such as WPA2/AES and WPA3/SAE are not interchangeable with older mechanisms such as WEP, TKIP, or RC4. RF questions also depend on channel planning: adjacent cells should avoid overlapping channels, and 5-GHz preference features reduce congestion in the 2.4-GHz band. The incorrect options generally confuse AP mode, authentication, encryption, or controller responsibilities. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these items because wireless failures often come from using the right-looking feature in the wrong part of the WLAN design. The selected answer is the Cisco-consistent configuration or behavior for this wireless scenario.

#### NEW QUESTION: 286

What is the maximum length of characters used in an SSID?

- A. 16
- B. 48
- C. 64
- D. 32

**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))



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<https://www.braindumpsPass.com/Cisco/200-301-practice-exam-dumps.html> (1813 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)

**NEW QUESTION: 287**

Drag and drop the IPv6 address type characteristics from the left to the right.

attached to a single subnet

addresses with prefix FC00::/7

configured only once per interface

addressing for exclusive use internally without Internet routing

Link-Local Address

Unique Local Address

**Answer:**

attached to a single subnet

addresses with prefix FC00::/7

configured only once per interface

addressing for exclusive use internally without Internet routing

Link-Local Address

addresses with prefix FC00::/7

addressing for exclusive use internally without Internet routing

Unique Local Address

configured only once per interface

attached to a single subnet

**NEW QUESTION: 288**

Drag and drop the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller security settings from the left onto the correct security mechanism categories on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 289

The screenshot shows the Cisco WLC 'Commands' tab with the 'Download file to Controller' section active. The left sidebar lists various commands: Download File, Upload File, Reboot, Config Boot, Scheduled Reboot, Reset to Factory Default, Set Time, and Login Banner. The main area contains the following fields:

- File Type: [Dropdown menu]
- Configuration File Encryption: ☐
- Transfer Mode: [Dropdown menu]
- IP Address: [Text input field]
- Maximum retries: [Text input field with value 10]
- Timeout (seconds): [Text input field with value 5]
- File Path: [Text input field]
- File Name: [Text input field]

Refer to the exhibit. Which tasks must be performed on the Download File tab to install new software using TCP port 22?)

- A. Set the File Type to Configuration, set the Transfer Mode to FTP, and specify the IP address of the file server.
- B. Set the File Type to Configuration, set the Transfer Mode to SFTP, and specify the IP address of the WLC.
- C. Set the File Type to Code, set the Transfer Mode to SFTP, and specify the IP address of the WLC.
- D. Set the File Type to Code, set the Transfer Mode to SFTP, and specify the IP address of the file server.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 290

Which WLC port connects to a switch to pass normal access-point traffic?

- A. distribution system
- B. redundancy
- C. console
- D. service

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 291

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the facts about wireless architectures from the left onto the types of access point on the right. Not all options are used.

## Answer Area

configured and managed by a WLC

managed from a web-based dashboard

accessible for management via Telnet, SSH, or a web GUI

requires a management IP address

supports automatic deployment

### Autonomous Access Point

### Cloud-Based Access Point

Answer:



## Answer Area

configured and managed by a WLC

### Autonomous Access Point

accessible for management via Telnet, SSH, or a web GUI

requires a management IP address

### Cloud-Based Access Point

managed from a web-based dashboard

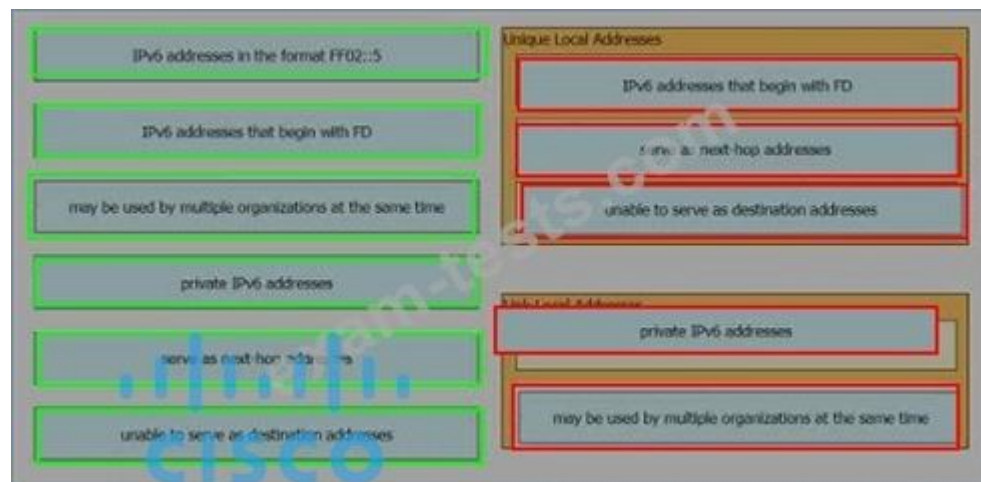
supports automatic deployment

## NEW QUESTION: 292

Drag and drop the IPv6 address description from the left onto the IPv6 address types on the right. Not all options are used.

|                                                        |                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| IPv6 addresses in the format FF02::5                   | Unique Local Addresses |
| IPv6 addresses that begin with FD                      |                        |
| may be used by multiple organizations at the same time |                        |
| private IPv6 addresses                                 |                        |
| serve as next-hop addresses                            | Link-Local Addresses   |
| unable to serve as destination addresses               |                        |

Answer:



### NEW QUESTION: 293

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is configuring a WLAN to connect with the 172.16.10.0/24 network on VLAN 20. The engineer wants to limit the number of devices that connect to the WLAN on the USERWL SSID to 125.

Which configuration must the engineer perform on the WLC?

- A. In the Management Software activation configuration, set the Clients value to 125.
- B. In the Advanced configuration, set the DTIM value to 125.
- C. In the WLAN configuration, set the Maximum Allowed Clients value to 125.
- D. In the Controller IPv6 configuration, set the Throttle value to 125.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 294

A Cisco engineer must configure a single switch interface to meet these requirements

- \* accept untagged frames and place them in VLAN 20
- \* accept tagged frames in VLAN 30 when CDP detects a Cisco IP phone

Which command set must the engineer apply?

- A.
 

```
switchport mode trunk
switchport access vlan 20
switchport voice vlan 30
```
- B.
 

```
switchport mode dynamic auto
switchport trunk native vlan 20
switchport trunk allowed vlan 30
switchport voice vlan 30
```

- switchport mode dynamic desirable
- switchport access vlan 20
- switchport trunk allowed vlan 30
- C. switchport voice vlan 30
- switchport mode access
- switchport access vlan 20
- D. switchport voice vlan 30

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 295

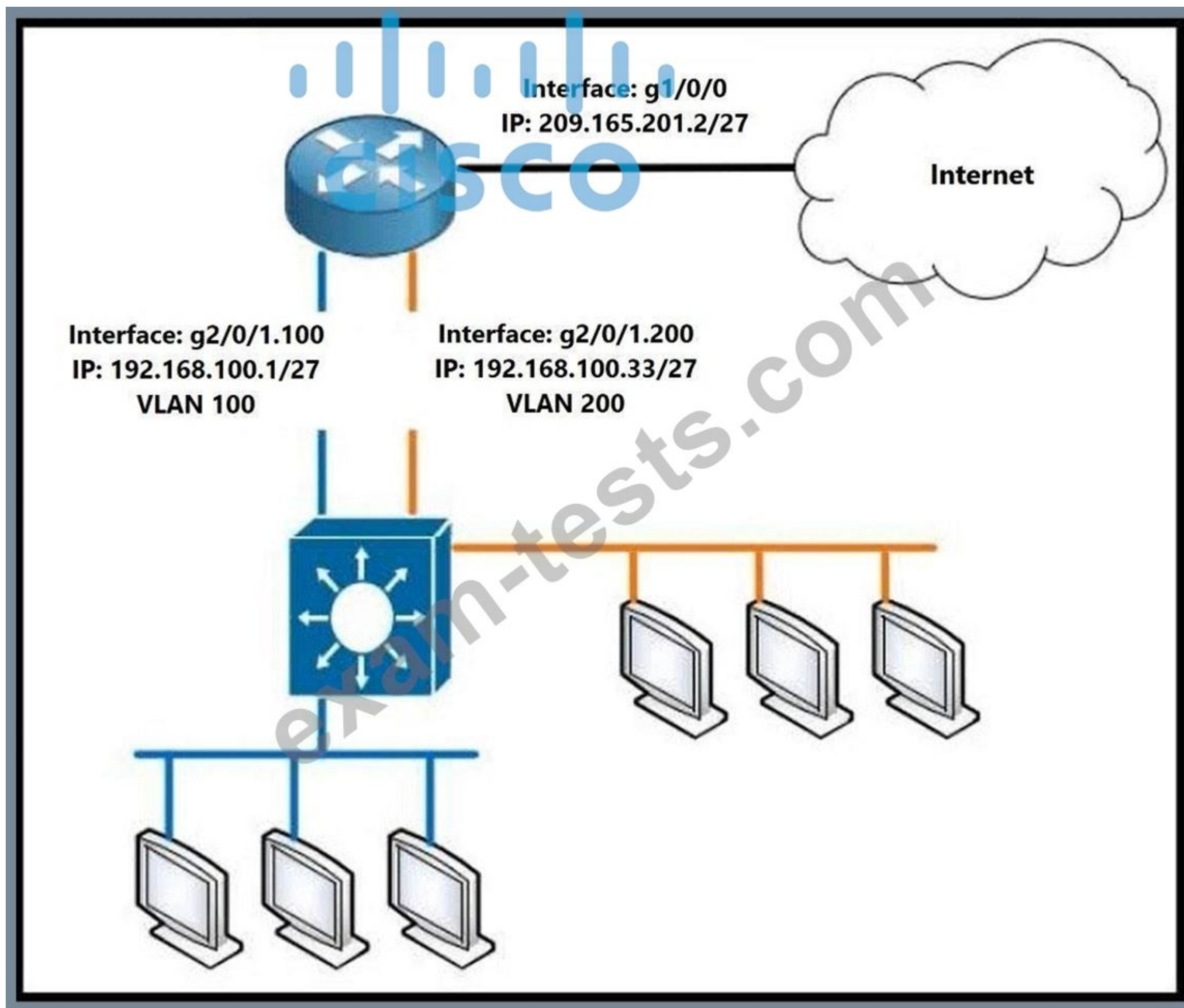
What is the default lease time for a DHCP binding?

- A. 48 hours
- B. 24 hours
- C. 36 hours
- D. 12 hours

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 296

Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration must be applied to the router that configures PAT to translate all addresses in VLAN 200 while allowing devices on VLAN 100 to use their own IP addresses?





**A.** Router1(config)#access-list 99 permit 192.168.100.32 0.0.0.31

Router1(config)#ip nat inside source list 99 interface gi1/0/0 overload Router1(config)#interface gi2/0/1.200 Router1(config)#ip nat inside Router1(config)#interface gi1/0/0 Router1(config)#ip nat outside

**B.** Router1(config)#access- list 99 permit 209.165.201.2 0.0.0.0

Router1(config)#ip nat inside source list 99 interface gi1/0/0 overload Router1(config)#interface gi2/0/1.200 Router1(config)#ip nat inside Router1(config)#interface gi1/0/0 Router1(config)#ip nat outside

**C.** Router1(config)#access-list 99 permit 209.165.201.2 255.255.255.255

Router1(config)#ip nat inside source list 99 interface gi1/0/0 overload Router1(config)#interface gi2/0/1.200 Router1(config)#ip nat inside Router1(config)#interface gi1/0/0 Router1(config)#ip nat outside

**D.** Router1(config)#access-list 99 permit 192.168.100.0 0.0.0.255

Router1(config)#ip nat inside source list 99 interface gi1/0/0 overload Router1(config)#interface gi2/0/1.200 Router1(config)#ip nat inside Router1(config)#interface gi1/0/0 Router1(config)#ip nat outside

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 297**

How does a router handle an incoming packet whose destination network is missing from the Routing table?

**A.** it routes the packet to the default route.

**B.** it broadcasts the packet to each interface on the router

**C.** it discards the packet.

**D.** it broadcasts the packet to each network on the router.

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 298**

Drag and Drop Question

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is required to verify that the network parameters are valid for the users wireless LAN connectivity on a /24 subnet. Drag and drop the values from the left onto the network parameters on the right. Not all values are used.

```

C:\>ipconfig/all

Windows IP Configuration

Host Name : Inspiron15
Primary Dns Suffix :
Node Type : Mixed
IP Routing Enabled. : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. : No

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 12:

Media State : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
Description : Microsoft Wi-Fi Direct Virtual Adapter
Physical Address. : 1A-76-3F-7C-57-DF
DHCP Enabled. : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled : Yes

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
Description : Dell Wireless 1703 802.11b/g/n <2.4GHz>
Physical Address. : B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF
DHCP Enabled. : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address : fe80::e09f:9839:6e86:f755%12<Preferred>
. : 192.168.1.20<Preferred>
. : 255.255.255.0
. : 192.168.1.1
DHCPv6 IAID : 263747135
DHCPv6 Client DUID. : 00-01-00-01-18-E6-32-43-B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF
. : 192.168.1.15
. : 192.168.1.16
NetBIOS over Tcpip. : Enabled

```

|                   |                                          |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 192.168.1.1       | broadcast address                        |
| 192.168.1.20      | default gateway                          |
| 192.168.1.254     | host IP address                          |
| 192.168.1.255     | last assignable IP address in the subnet |
| B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF | MAC address                              |
| 1A-76-3F-7C-57-DF | Network address                          |
| 192.168.1.0       |                                          |

Answer:

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 192.168.1.1       | 192.168.1.255     |
| 192.168.1.20      | 192.168.1.1       |
| 192.168.1.254     | 192.168.1.20      |
| 192.168.1.255     | 192.168.1.254     |
| B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF | B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF |
| 1A-76-3F-7C-57-DF | 192.168.1.0       |
| 192.168.1.0       |                   |

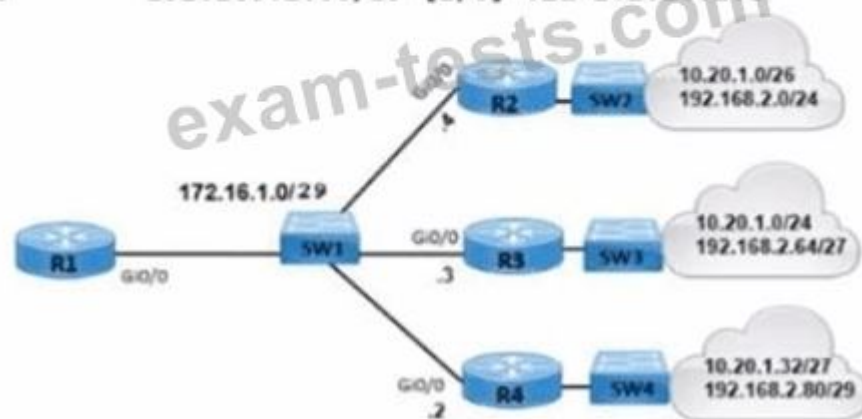
**NEW QUESTION: 299**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1#show ip route static
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
S 10.20.1.0/26 [1/0] via 172.16.1.4
S 10.20.1.0/24 [1/0] via 172.16.1.2
S 10.20.1.32/27 [1/0] via 172.16.1.3
192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
S 192.168.2.0/24 [1/0] via 172.16.1.4
S 192.168.2.64/27 [1/0] via 172.16.1.2
S 192.168.2.80/29 [1/0] via 172.16.1.3

```



What is the correct next hop for router R1 to reach IP addresses 192.168.2.86 and 10.20.1.50?

- A. 172.16.1.4
- B. 172.16.1.2
- C. 172.16.1.3
- D. 172.16.1.1

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 300

Physical connectivity is implemented between the two Layer 2 switches, and the network connectivity between them must be configured.

1. Configure an LACP EtherChannel and number it as 44; configure it between switches SW1 and SW2 using interfaces Ethernet0/0 and Ethernet0/1 on both sides. The LACP mode must match on both ends.
2. Configure the EtherChannel as a trunk link.
3. Configure the trunk link with 802.1q tags.
4. Configure VLAN 'MONITORING' as the untagged VLAN of the EtherChannel.

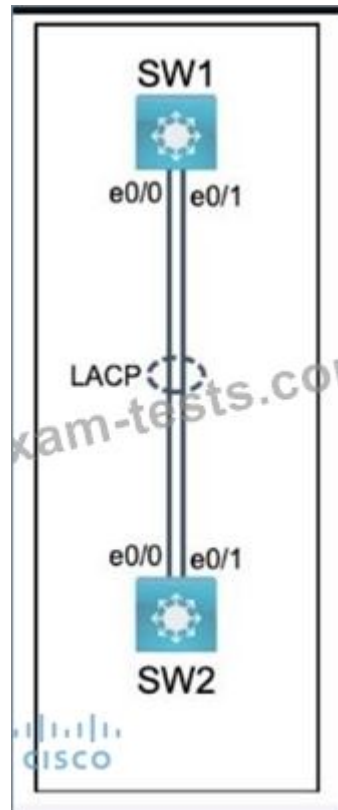
#### Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

- \* Refer to the Tasks tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- \* Refer to the Topology tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- \* Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- \* All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- \* Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- \* Save your configurations to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- \* Click Next at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.



\* When Next is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened.



**Answer:**

To configure an LACP EtherChannel and number it as 44, configure it between switches SW1 and SW2 using interfaces Ethernet0/0 and Ethernet0/1 on both sides, configure the EtherChannel as a trunk link, configure the trunk link with 802.1q tags, and configure VLAN 'MONITORING' as the untagged VLAN of the EtherChannel, you need to follow these steps:

On both SW1 and SW2, enter the global configuration mode by using the configure terminal command.

On both SW1 and SW2, select the two interfaces that will form the EtherChannel by using the interface range ethernet 0/0 - 1 command. This will enter the interface range configuration mode.

On both SW1 and SW2, set the protocol to LACP by using the channel-protocol lacp command.

On both SW1 and SW2, assign the interfaces to an EtherChannel group number 44 by using the channel-group 44 mode active command. This will create a logical interface named Port-channel44 and set the LACP mode to active on both ends. The LACP mode must match on both ends for the EtherChannel to form.

On both SW1 and SW2, exit the interface range configuration mode by using the exit command.

On both SW1 and SW2, enter the Port-channel interface configuration mode by using the interface port-channel 44 command.

On both SW1 and SW2, configure the Port-channel interface as a trunk link by using the switchport mode trunk command.

On both SW1 and SW2, configure the Port-channel interface to use 802.1q tags for VLAN identification by using the switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q command.

On both SW1 and SW2, configure VLAN 'MONITORING' as the untagged VLAN of the Port-channel interface by using the switchport trunk native vlan MONITORING command.

On both SW1 and SW2, exit the Port-channel interface configuration mode by using the exit command.

On both SW1 and SW2, save the configuration to NVRAM by using the copy running-config startup-config command.

**NEW QUESTION: 301**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Router1#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is not set
 209.165.200.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.200.224 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 00:09:57
 10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 3 masks
C 10.10.10.0/28 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.10.11.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/0
O 10.10.13.0/24 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:08:34, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.10.12.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1

```

Which action by the router when a packet is sourced from 10.10.10.2 and destined 10.10.10.16?

- A. It queues the packets waiting for the route to be learned.
- B. It floods packets to all learned next hops.
- C. It discards the packets.
- D. It uses a route that is similar to the destination address.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

It uses a route that is similar to the destination address.. IP services questions require matching the service to its exact operational role, such as logging, address assignment, file transfer, monitoring, redundancy, or traffic treatment. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under IP Connectivity, where the expected skill is to identify the feature that actually creates the observed behavior or meets the configuration goal. The wording usually contains the decisive clue: a prefix length, a VLAN role, a protocol version, a wireless security standard, or a management-plane function. The distractors are real technologies, but they solve different infrastructure problems. In an operational network, choosing the wrong option would typically cause failed connectivity, insecure management, poor wireless behavior, or incorrect forwarding. The selected answer matches the Cisco configuration model and is retained as the verified answer.

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## NEW QUESTION: 302

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1# show ip route | begin gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.246 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.246, Serial0/1/0
 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
 172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
S 172.16.3.0/24 [1/0] via 209.165.200.250, Serial0/0/0
O 172.16.3.0/28 [110/1] via 209.165.200.254, 00:00:28, Serial0/0/1
 209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C 209.165.200.244/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L 209.165.200.245/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 209.165.200.248/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 209.165.200.249/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 209.165.200.252/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 209.165.200.253/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

```

A packet is being sent across router R1 to host 172.16.0.14. What is the destination route for the packet?

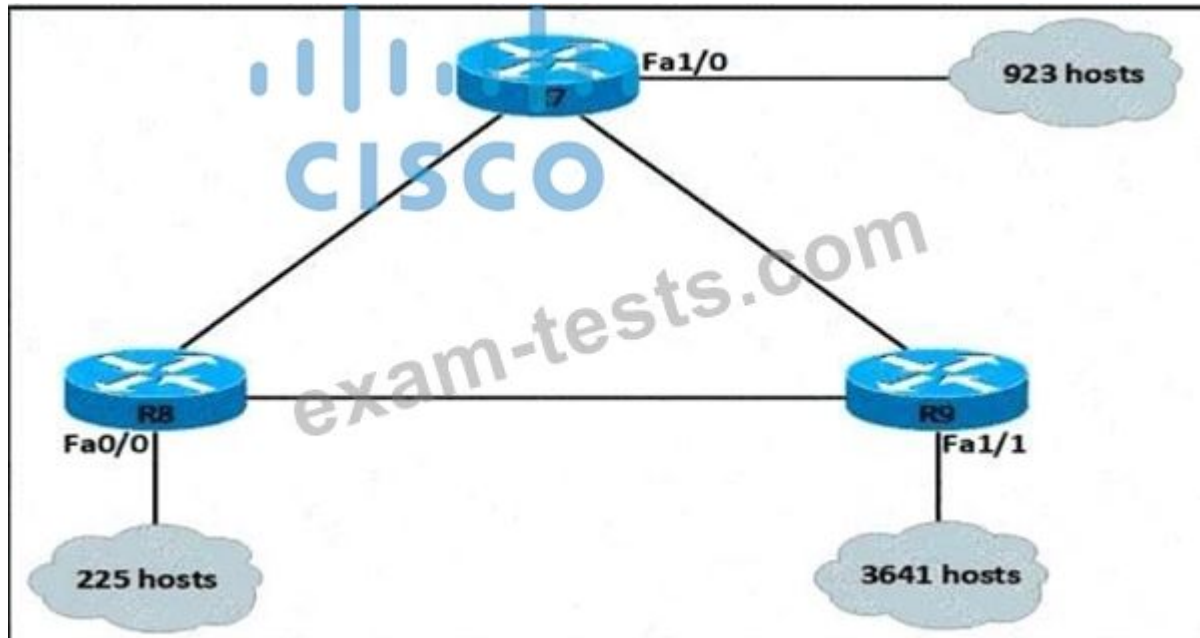
- A. 209.165.200.254 via Serial0/0/0

- B. 209.165.200.250 via Serial0/0/0
- C. 209.165.200.246 via Serial0/1/0
- D. 209.165.200.254 via Serial0/0/1

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 303

Refer to the exhibit.



An IP subnet must be configured on each router that provides enough addresses for the number of assigned hosts and anticipates no more than 10% growth for now hosts. Which configuration script must be used?

A.

```

R7#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/0
ip address 10.1.56.1 255.255.252.0
no shutdown

R8#
configure terminal
interface Fa0/0
ip address 10.9.32.1 255.255.255.0
no shutdown

R9#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/1
ip address 10.23.96.1 255.255.240.0
no shutdown

```

B.

```

R7#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/0
ip address 10.1.56.1 255.255.248.0
no shutdown

R8#
configure terminal
interface Fa0/0
ip address 10.9.32.1 255.255.254.0
no shutdown

R9#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/1
ip address 10.23.96.1 255.255.248.0
no shutdown

```

```
R7#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/0
ip address 10.1.56.1 255.255.192.0
no shutdown

R8#
configure terminal
interface Fa0/0
ip address 10.9.32.1 255.255.224.0
no shutdown

R9#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/1
ip address 10.23.96.1 255.255.128.0
no shutdown
```

C.

```
R7#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/0
ip address 10.1.56.1 255.255.240.0
no shutdown

R8#
configure terminal
interface Fa0/0
ip address 10.9.32.1 255.255.224.0
no shutdown

R9#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/1
ip address 10.23.96.1 255.255.192.0
no shutdown
```

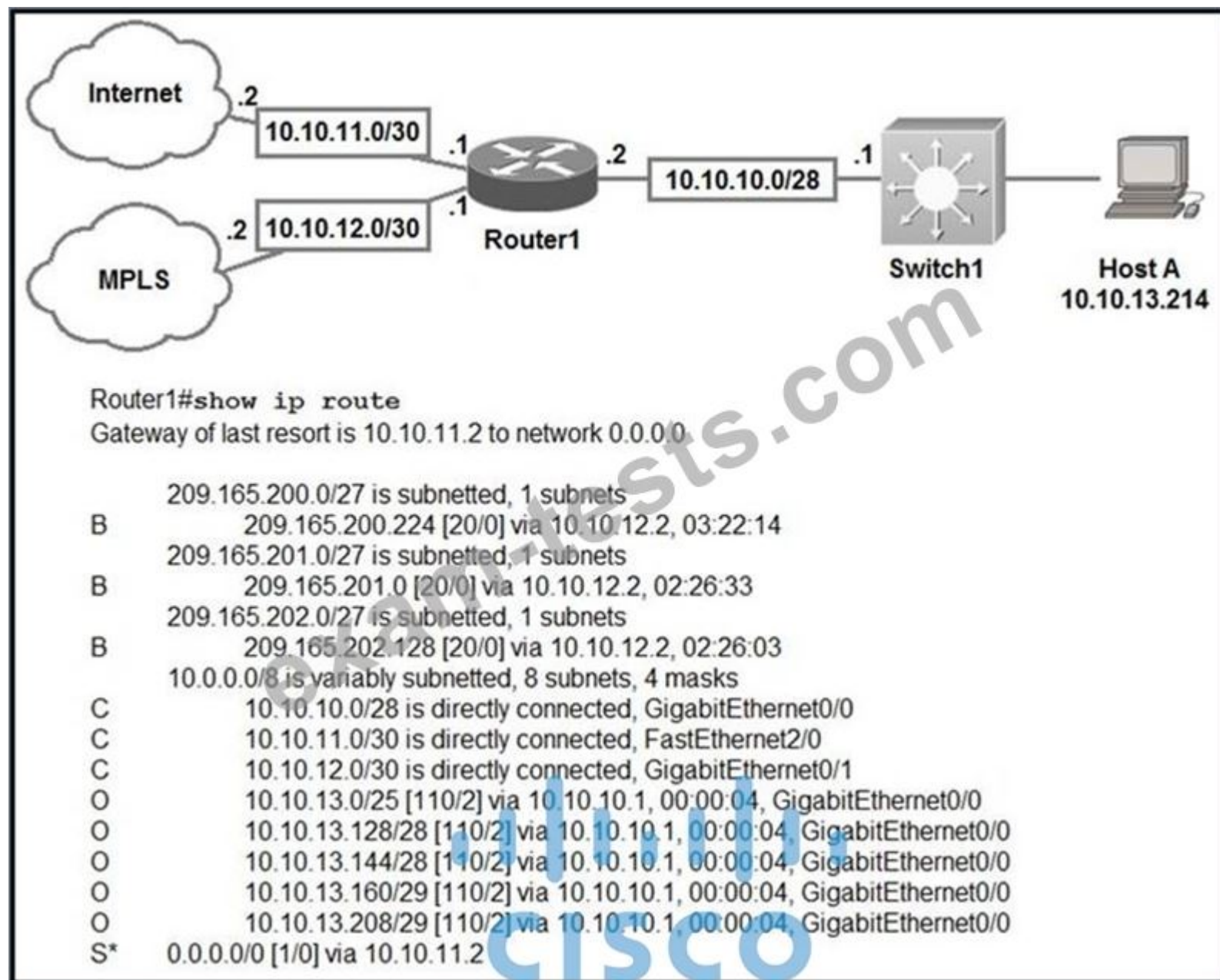
D.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 304**

Refer to the exhibit.





Which prefix does Router1 use to Host A?

- A. 10.10.13.144/28
- B. 10.10.13.0/25
- C. 10.10.10.0/28
- D. 10.10.13.208/29

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 305

What is the difference between the TCP and UDP protocols?

- A. TCP manages multicast and broadcast data transfers, and UDP only handles unicast communications.
- B. TCP ensures ordered, reliable data delivery, and UDP offers low latency and high throughput.
- C. TCP is used for transmitting data over the internet, and UDP is used for transmitting data over a local network.
- D. TCP is used to ensure data integrity in a file transfer, and UDP is used to broadcast a message to multiple recipients.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 306

```
SiteA#show interface TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0
TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0 is up, line protocol is up
 Hardware is BUILT-IN-EPA-8x10G, address is 780c.f02a.db91 (bia 780a.f02b.db91)
 Description: Connection to SiteB
 Internet address is 10.10.10.1/30
 MTU 8146 bytes, BW 10000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
 reliability 166/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
 Full Duplex, 10000Mbps, link type is force-up, media type is SFP-LR
 5 minute input rate 264797000 bits/sec, 26672 packets/sec
 5 minute output rate 122464000 bits/sec, 15724 packets/sec

SiteB#show interface TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0
TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0 is up, line protocol is up
 Hardware is BUILT-IN-EPA-8x10G, address is 780c.f02c.db26 (bia 780c.f02c.db26)
 Description: Connection to SiteA
 Internet address is 10.10.10.2/30
 MTU 8146 bytes, BW 10000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
 reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
 Full Duplex, 10000Mbps, link type is force-up, media type is SFP-LR
 5 minute input rate 122464000 bits/sec, 15724 packets/sec
 5 minute output rate 264797000 bits/sec, 26672 packets/sec
```

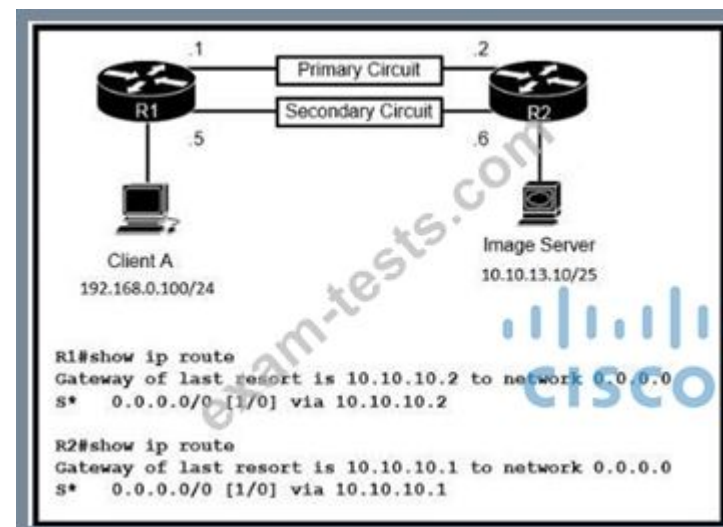
Refer to the exhibit. Shortly after SiteA was connected to SiteB over a new single-mode fiber path, users at SiteA report intermittent connectivity issues with applications hosted at SiteB. What is the cause of the intermittent connectivity issue?

- A. Interface errors are incrementing.
- B. High usage is causing high latency.
- C. An incorrect SFP media type was used at SiteA.
- D. The sites were connected with the wrong cable type.

**Answer: A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: Network Fundamentals

#### NEW QUESTION: 307



Refer to the exhibit Routers R1 and R2 have been configured with their respective LAN interfaces The two circuits are operational and reachable across WAN Which command set establishes failover redundancy if the primary circuit goes down?

```

R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.2
R2(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.1
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.6 2
R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.5 2
R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.6
R2(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.5
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.6
R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.5

```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option D
- D. Option C

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 308

Refer to the exhibit.



What are the two steps an engineer must take to provide the highest encryption and authentication using domain credentials from LDAP?

- A. Select WPA Policy with TKIP Encryption
- B. Select Static-WEP + 802.1X on Layer 2 Security
- C. Select 802.1X from under Authentication Key Management
- D. Select WPA+WPA2 on Layer 2 Security
- E. Select PSK under Authentication Key Management

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 309

Drag and drop each characteristic of device-management technologies from the left onto the deployment type on the right.



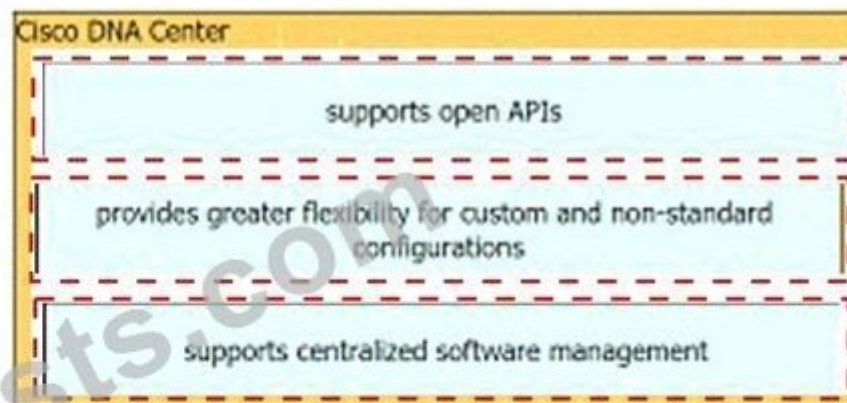
- relies on per-device management
- uses individual software management
- orchestrates background device configuration

- supports open APIs
- provides greater flexibility for custom and non-standard configurations
- supports centralized software management

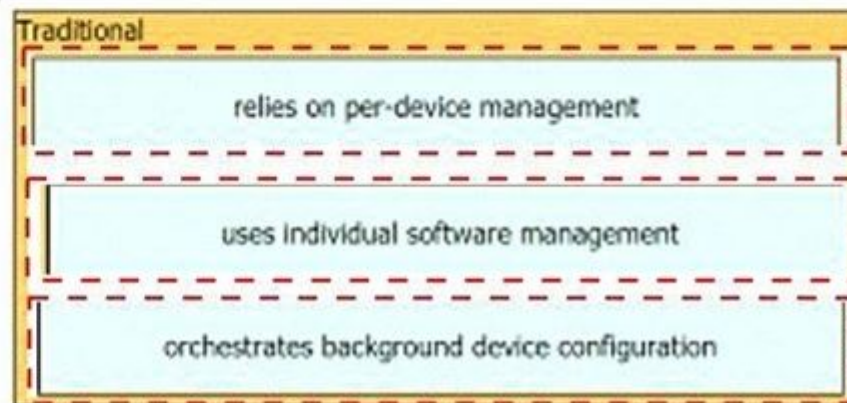


Answer:

- relies on per-device management
- uses individual software management
- orchestrates background device configuration

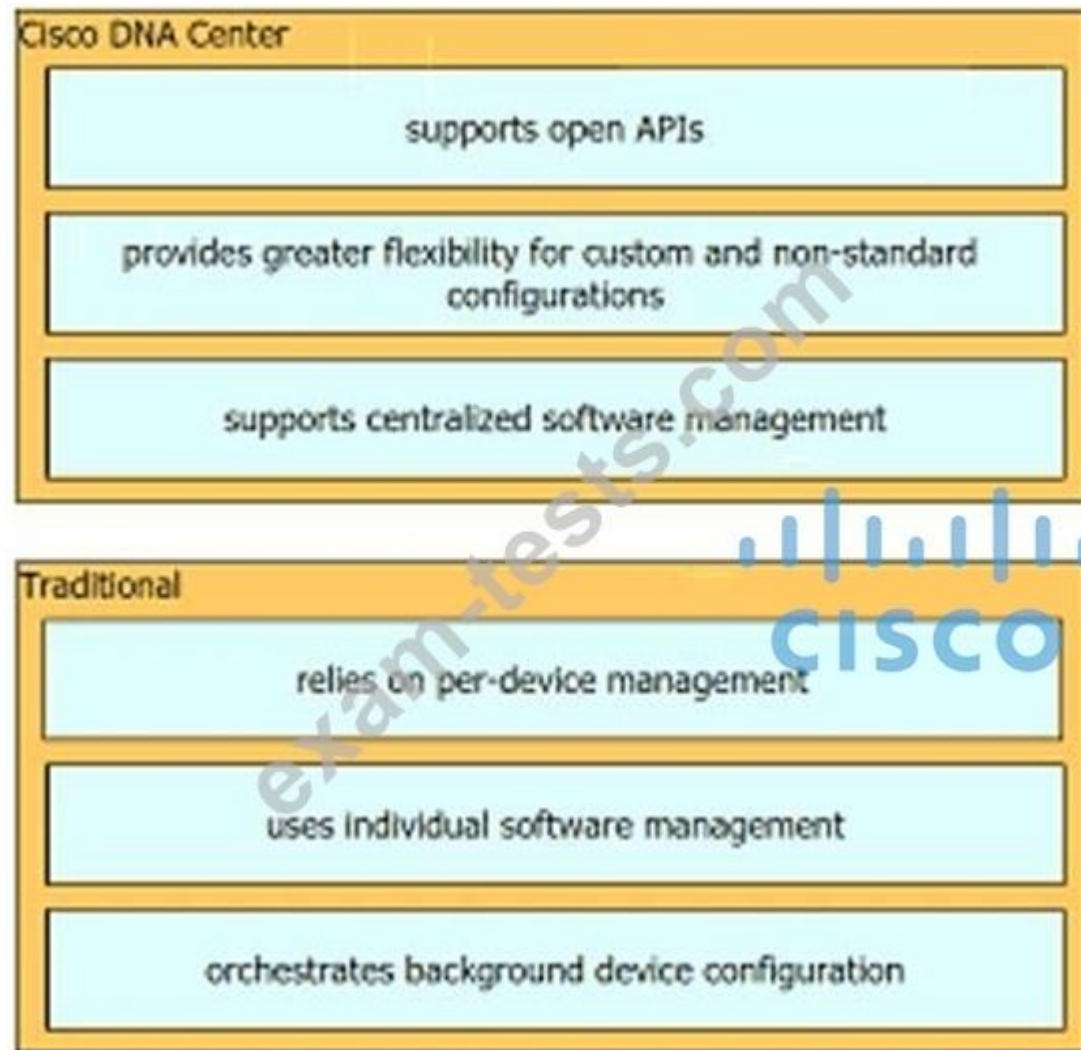


- supports open APIs
- provides greater flexibility for custom and non-standard configurations
- supports centralized software management





Explanation:



#### NEW QUESTION: 310

All physical cabling is in place. Router R4 and PCI are fully configured and inaccessible. R4's WAN interfaces use .4 in the last octet for each subnet.

Configurations should ensure that connectivity is established end-to-end.

1. Configure static routing to ensure R1 prefers the path through R2 to reach only PCI on R4's LAN
  2. Configure static routing that ensures traffic sourced from R1 will take an alternate path through R3 to PCI in the event of an outage along the primary path
  3. Configure default routes on R1 and R3 to the Internet using the least number of hops
- Guidelines This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

\* Refer to the Tasks tab to view the tasks for this lab item.

\* Refer to the Topology tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.

\* Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.

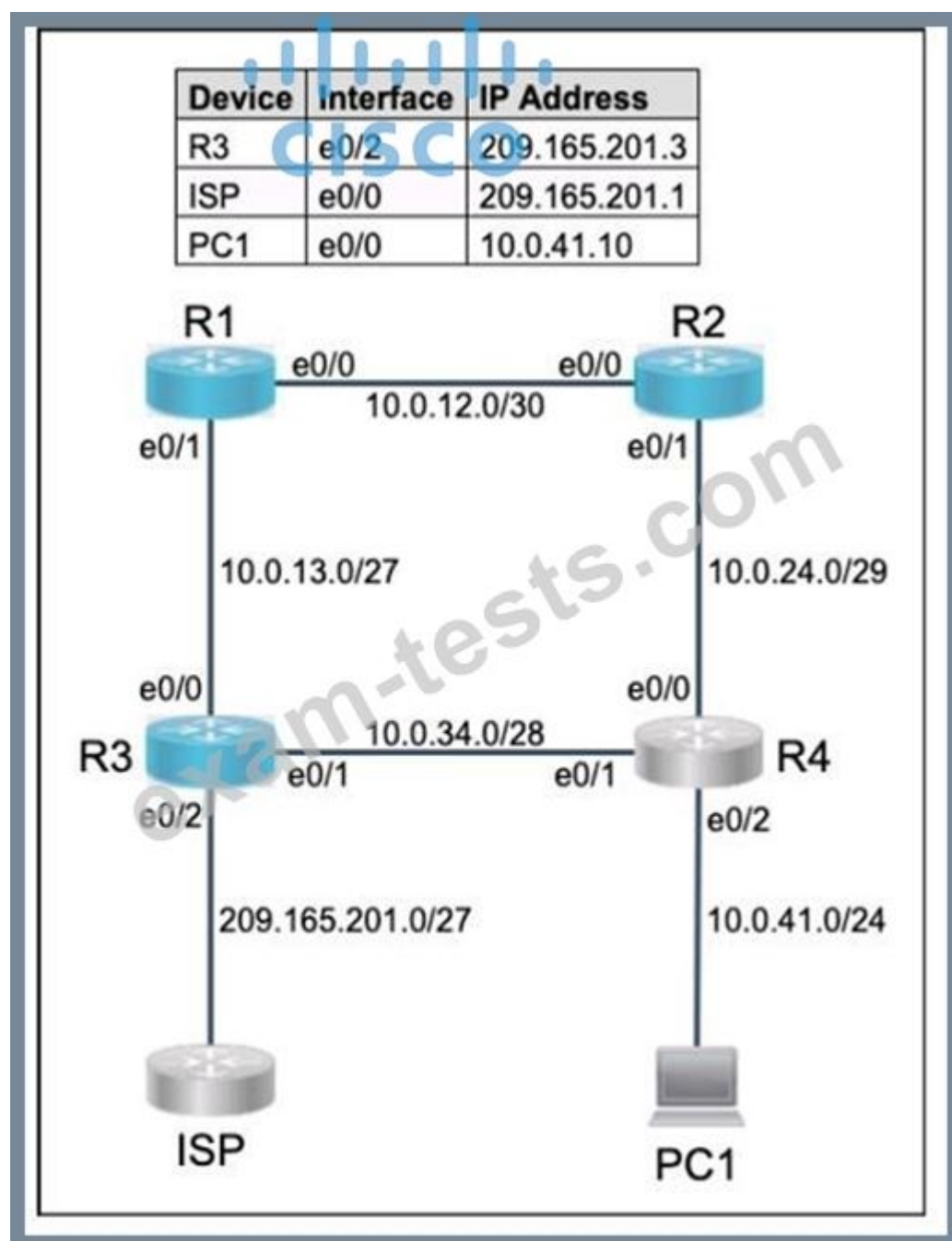
\* All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.

\* Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.

\* Save your configurations to NVRAM before moving to the next item.

\* Click Next at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.

\* When Next is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened.



#### Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

\* To configure static routing on R1 to ensure that it prefers the path through R2 to reach only PC1 on R4's LAN, you need to create a static route for the host 10.0.0.100/8 with a next-hop address of 20.0.0.2, which is the IP address of R2's interface connected to R1. You also need to assign a lower administrative distance (AD) to this route than the default AD of 1 for static routes, so that it has a higher preference over other possible routes. For example, you can use an AD of 10 for this route. To create this static route, you need to enter the following commands on R1's console:

```
R1#configure terminal R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.100 255.0.0.0 20.0.0.2 10 R1(config)#end
```

\* To configure static routing on R1 that ensures that traffic sourced from R1 will take an alternate path through R3 to PC1 in the event of an outage along the primary path, you need to create another static route for the host 10.0.0.100/8 with a next-hop address of 40.0.0.2, which is the IP address of R3's interface connected to R1. You also need to assign a higher AD to this route than the AD of the primary

\* route, so that it has a lower preference and acts as a backup route. For example, you can use an AD of 20 for this route. This type of static route is also known as a floating static route. To create this static route, you need to enter the following commands on R1's console:

R1#configure terminal R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.100 255.0.0.0 40.0.0.2 20 R1(config)#end

\* To configure default routes on R1 and R3 to the Internet using the least number of hops, you need to create a static route for the network 0.0.0.0/0 with a next-hop address of the ISP's interface connected to each router respectively. A default route is a special type of static route that matches any destination address and is used when no other specific route is available. The ISP's interface connected to R1 has an IP address of 10.0.0.4, and the ISP's interface connected to R3 has an IP address of 50.0.0.4. To create these default routes, you need to enter the following commands on each router's console:

On R1: R1#configure terminal R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.0.0.4 R1(config)#end On R3: R3#configure terminal R3(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 50.0.0.4 R3(config)#end

#### NEW QUESTION: 311

Refer to the exhibit. Which type of JSON data is shown?

```
{
 "Interfaces":["ethernet0/3", "ethernet0/4", "ethernet0/5"]
}
```

- A. object
- B. string
- C. sequence
- D. Boolean

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 312

Which protocol requires authentication to transfer a backup configuration file from a router to a remote server?

- A. DTP
- B. FTP
- C. SMTP
- D. TFTP

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Both FTP and TFTP are protocols used by Cisco routers to transfer files, but only FTP requires authentication, TFTP does not.

#### NEW QUESTION: 313

In software defined architectures, which plane is distributed and responsible for traffic forwarding?

- A. data plane
- B. management plane
- C. policy plane
- D. control plane

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 314

What is represented by the word "fe5/42" within this JSON schema?

```

1 [
2 {"load balancer": "LB_milwaukee", "port": "fe5/42"},
3 {"VPN concentrator": "VPNadmin", "port": "e1/39"},
4 {"firewall": "FW_chicago", "port": "fe3/42"},
5]

```

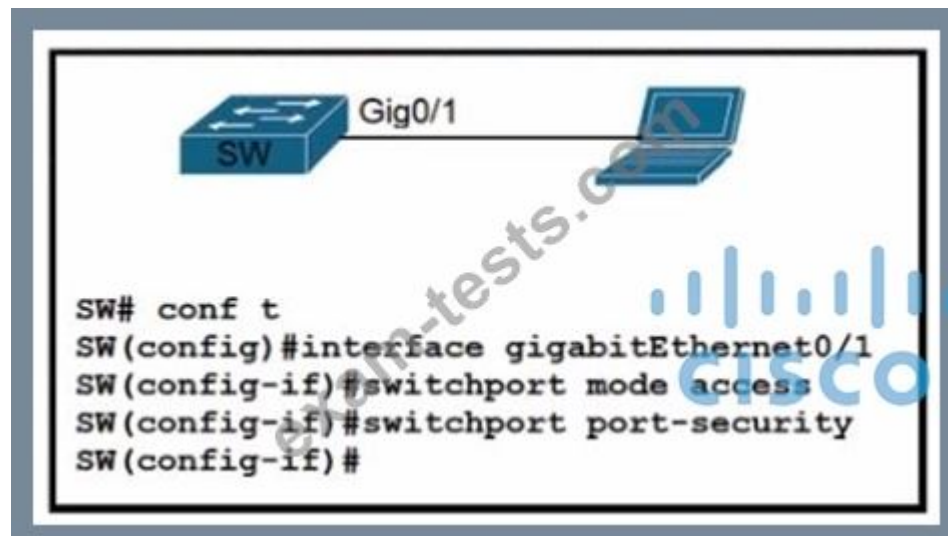
- A. array
- B. object
- C. value
- D. key

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Because in this array this is specifically asking about a key : value pair. In this instance it would also be considered a string.

#### NEW QUESTION: 315

Refer to Itie exhibit



A network engineer started to configure port security on a new switch. These requirements must be met:

- \* MAC addresses must be learned dynamically
- \* Log messages must be generated without disabling the interface when unwanted traffic is seen Which two commands must be configured to complete this task"? (Choose two)

- A. SW(config-if)#switchport port-security maximum 2
- B. SW(ccnfig-if)=switchport port-security violation shutdown
- C. SW(confKj-if)=switchport port-security violation restrict
- D. SW(ccnfig-if)=switchport port-security mac-address sticky
- E. SW(config.if)sswitchport port-security mac-address 0010.7B84.45E6

**Answer: (**[SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 316

which statement about EIGRP on IPv6 device is true?

- A. The configuration uses process numbers
- B. The configuration uses secondary IP address
- C. The neighbors of each device are directly configured



D. It is configured directly on the interface

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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**NEW QUESTION: 317**

Drag and drop the descriptions of file-transfer protocols from the left onto the correct protocols on the right.

provides reliability when loading an IOS image upon boot up

does not require user authentication

uses port 69

uses ports 20 and 21

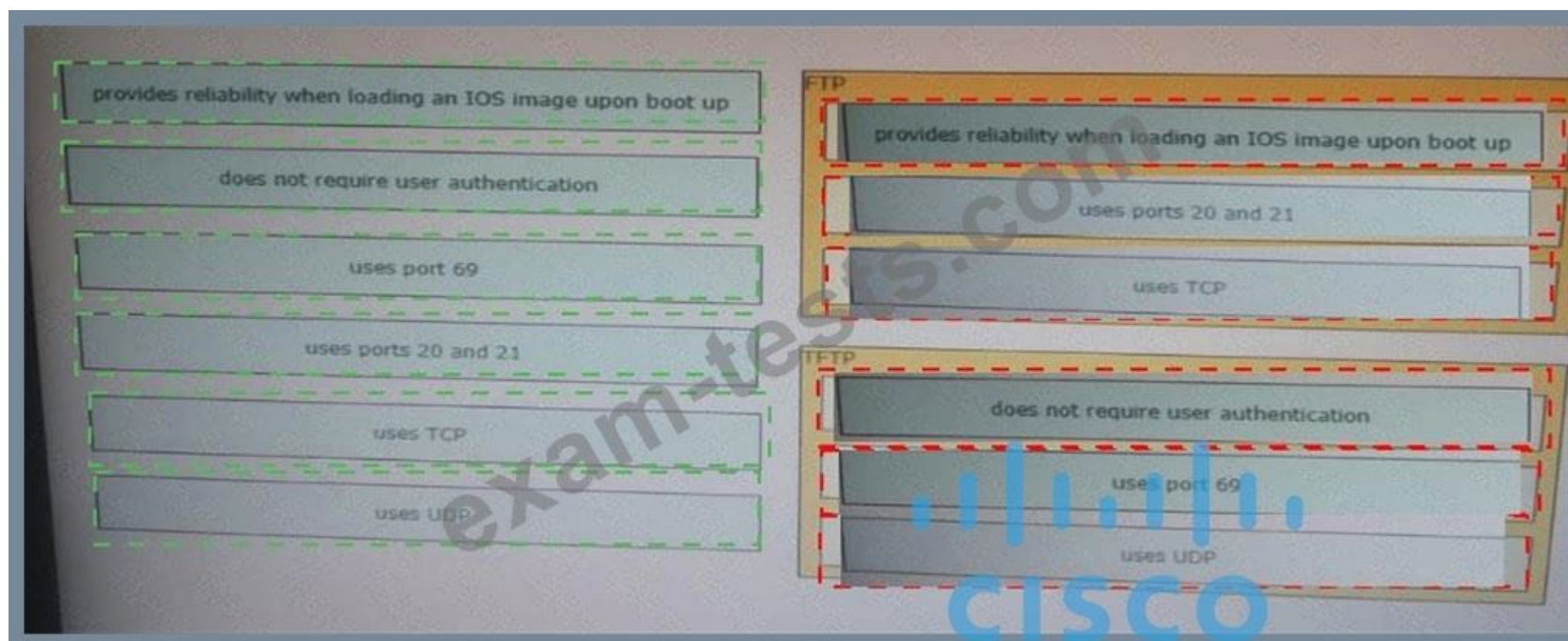
uses TCP

uses UDP

FTP

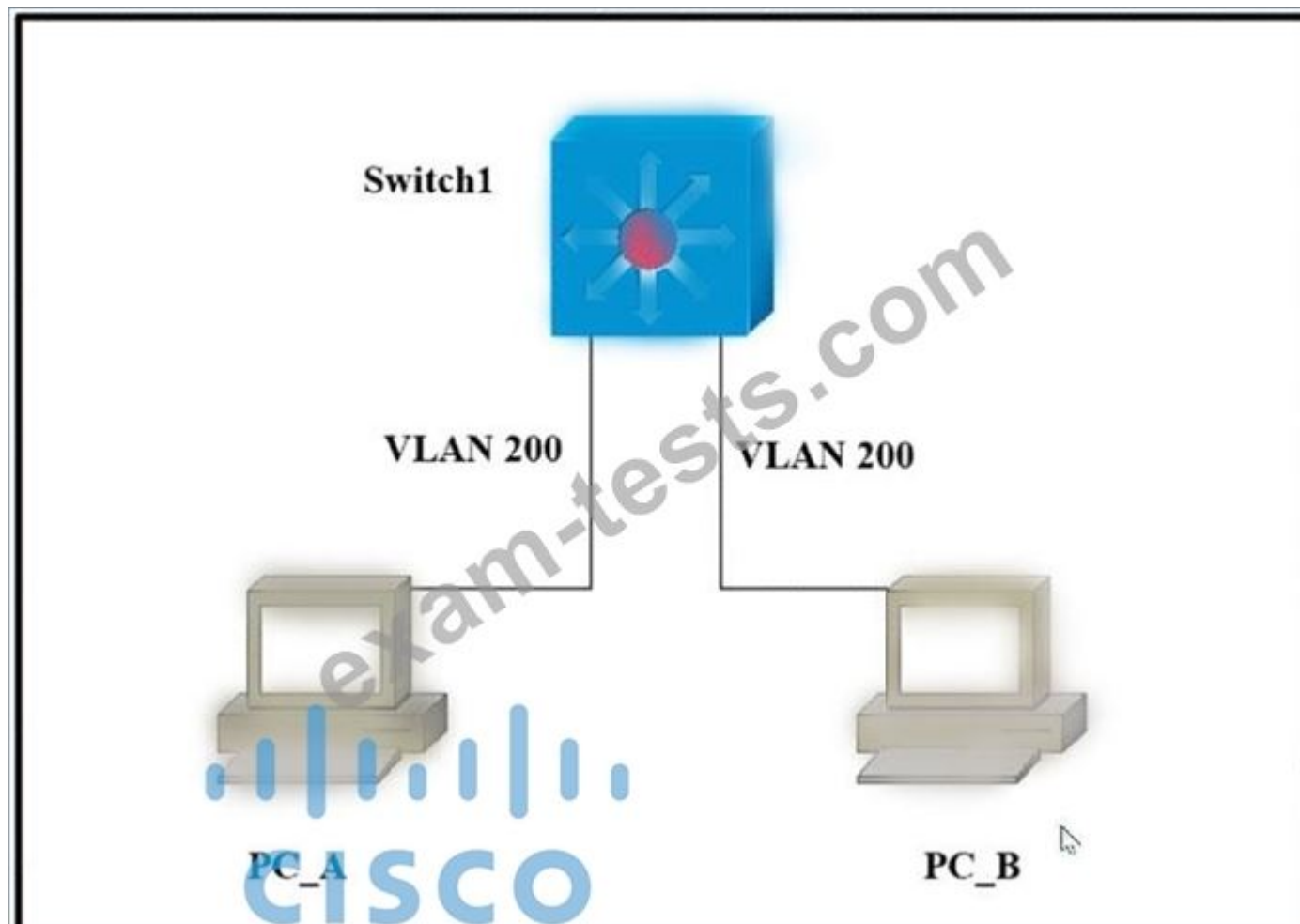
TFTP

Answer:



**NEW QUESTION: 318**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which outcome is expected when PC\_A sends data to PC\_B?

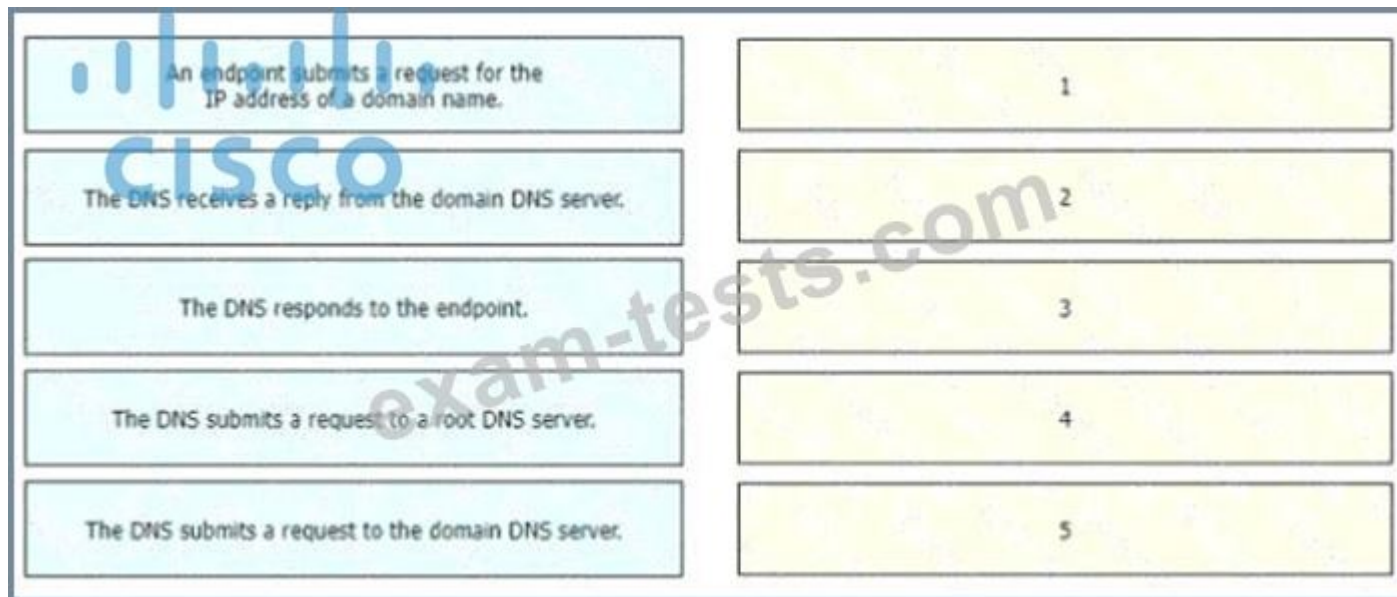
- A. The destination MAC address is replaced with ffff.ffff.ffff.
- B. The source MAC address is changed.
- C. The source and destination MAC addresses remain the same.
- D. The switch rewrites the source and destination MAC addresses with its own.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

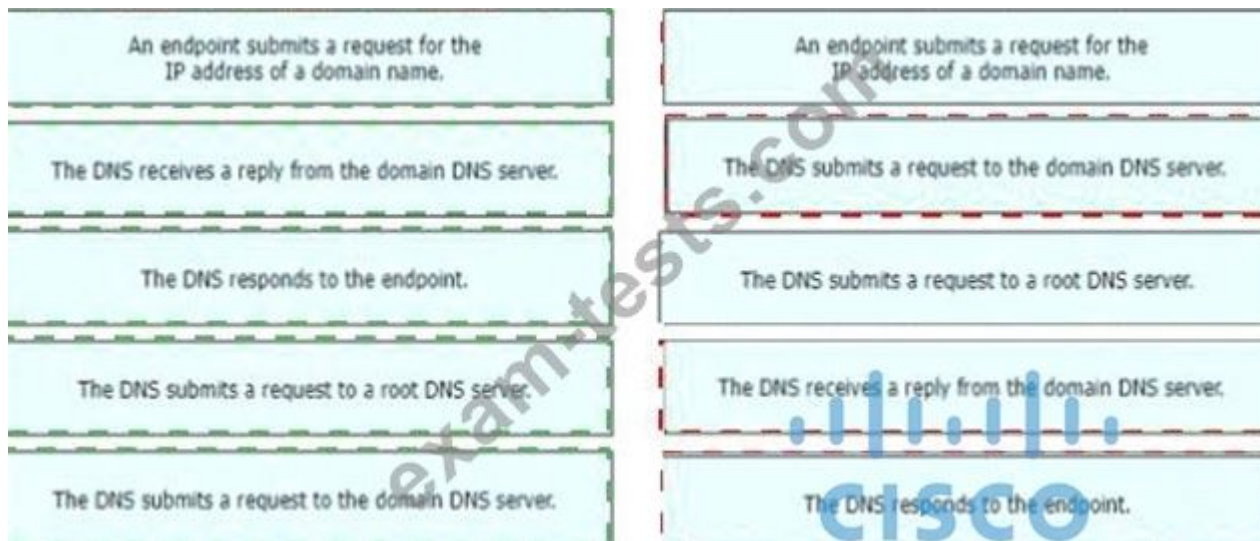
#### NEW QUESTION: 319

Drag and drop the steps in a standard DNS lookup operation from the left into the order on the right.

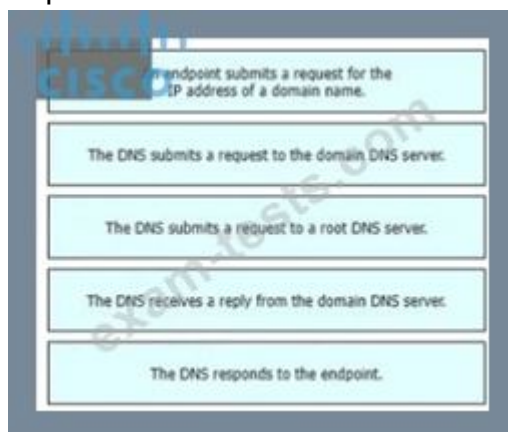




Answer:



Explanation:



**NEW QUESTION: 320**

Refer to the exhibit.



```

R1#sho ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
 N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
 i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
 ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
 o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
 + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is 10.56.0.1 to network 0.0.0.0

S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.56.0.1
 10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.56.0.0/17 is directly connected, Vlan56
L 10.56.0.19/32 is directly connected, Vlan56
C 10.56.128.0/18 is directly connected, Vlan57
L 10.56.128.19/32 is directly connected, Vlan57

```

When router R1 is sending traffic to IP address 10.56.192.1, which interface or next hop address does it use to route the packet?

- A. 0.0.0.0/0
- B. 10.56.0.1
- C. 10.56.128.19
- D. Vlan57

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

10.56.0.1. Cisco forwarding uses longest-prefix match first, then administrative distance and metric when multiple sources compete. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Network Access, where the expected skill is identifying the mechanism that actually satisfies the scenario. The wording usually gives the decisive clue: a protocol number, a route prefix, a control-plane role, a wireless security method, or a management command. Wrong choices either do not match the destination prefix, point to the wrong next hop, or fail to create the required primary or backup route. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would usually produce a failed adjacency, broken client connectivity, insecure management access, or an incorrect forwarding path. The selected answer matches the Cisco behavior and configuration model required by the question, so it is retained as the verified answer for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 321

A network engineer is configuring an OSPFv2 neighbor adjacency Drag and drop the parameters from the left onto their required categories on the right. Not all parameters are used

**Answer:**



#### NEW QUESTION: 322

Which alternative to password authentication is implemented to allow enterprise devices to log in to the corporate network?

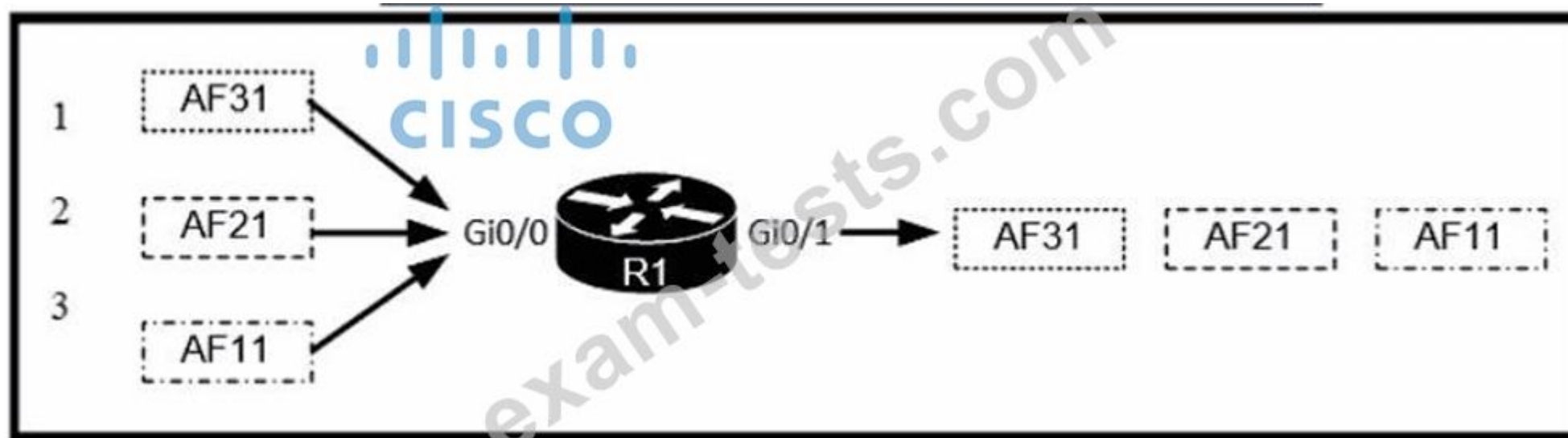
- A. magic links
- B. one-time passwords
- C. digital certificates
- D. 90-day renewal policies

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

digital certificates. IP services questions are about the supporting protocols that make a network manageable and usable: DHCP supplies addressing information, DNS resolves names, NAT translates address spaces, NTP synchronizes time, syslog records events, SNMP monitors devices, and QoS classifies or prioritizes traffic. Cisco IOS commands are precise; a similar-looking command can configure a client, a relay, a pool, or a server role depending on context. The incorrect options typically name real services but solve a different operational problem. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these topics because production networks fail just as often from broken services as from broken routing. The chosen answer is the one that performs the exact function in the scenario, whether that is file transfer, address assignment, logging level selection, monitoring security, or traffic treatment.

**NEW QUESTION: 323**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which per-hop QoS behavior is R1 applying to incoming packets?

- A. queuing
- B. marking
- C. shaping
- D. policing

**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

policing. IP services questions are about the supporting protocols that make a network manageable and usable: DHCP supplies addressing information, DNS resolves names, NAT translates address spaces, NTP synchronizes time, syslog records events, SNMP monitors devices, and QoS classifies or prioritizes traffic.

Cisco IOS commands are precise; a similar-looking command can configure a client, a relay, a pool, or a server role depending on context. The incorrect options typically name real services but solve a different operational problem. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these topics because production networks fail just as often from broken services as from broken routing. The chosen answer is the one that performs the exact function in the scenario, whether that is file transfer, address assignment, logging level selection, monitoring security, or traffic treatment.

**NEW QUESTION: 324**

Refer to the exhibit.



If the network environment is operating normally, which type of device must be connected to interface FastEthernet 0/1?

- A. access point
- B. DHCP client
- C. router
- D. PC

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 325**

### Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the IPv6 address types from the left onto their description on the right.

|                                             |                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2001:DB8::bced:1234:456d<br>:aacc           | multicast address used<br>only locally within the site                                     |
| FD00:0000:0000:1a2d:a<br>153:3992:a19d:ccca | address that is automatically<br>created on a link when IPv6<br>is enabled on an interface |
| FE80::abcd:f:fff:12de:3992                  | address that is prohibited<br>from routing to the Internet                                 |
| FF05::23:becf:22:1111                       | address that is unique and<br>reserved for documentation<br>purposes                       |

Answer:

|                                             |
|---------------------------------------------|
| FF05::23:becf:22:1111                       |
| FE80::abcd:f:fff:12de:3992                  |
| FD00:0000:0000:1a2d:a<br>153:3992:a19d:ccca |
| 2001:DB8::bced:1234:456d<br>:aacc           |

### NEW QUESTION: 326

A router running EIGRP has learned the same route from two different paths. Which parameter does the router use to select the best path?

- A. cost
- B. administrative distance
- C. metric
- D. as-path

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

If a router learns two different paths for the same network from the same routing protocol, it has to decide which route is better and will be placed in the routing table. Metric is the measure used to decide which route is better (lower number is better). Each routing protocol uses its own metric. For example, RIP uses hop counts as a metric, while OSPF uses cost.

### NEW QUESTION: 327



Which result occurs when PortFast is enabled on an interface that is connected to another switch?

- A. Spanning tree may fail to detect a switching loop in the network that causes broadcast storms
- B. VTP is allowed to propagate VLAN configuration information from switch to switch automatically.
- C. Root port choice and spanning tree recalculation are accelerated when a switch link goes down
- D. After spanning tree converges PortFast shuts down any port that receives BPDUs.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Spanning tree may fail to detect a switching loop in the network that causes broadcast storms. The scenario should be solved by matching the described behavior to the Cisco feature that actually performs it. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this topic under Network Access, so the answer must be validated against normal Cisco device behavior and the operational wording of the scenario. The key is not simply recognizing a familiar acronym; it is identifying what the feature does, where it is configured, and what result it produces.

The other options are real networking terms or plausible phrases, but they operate at a different layer, solve a different problem, or do not create the outcome described. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would either leave the feature nonfunctional, create a forwarding or security gap, or send troubleshooting in the wrong direction. The selected answer is the only one that matches the stated requirement and the way Cisco switching, routing, services, security, wireless, or automation functions are expected to operate. This is why the verified answer remains the best technical choice for the question.

#### NEW QUESTION: 328

Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 101 permit ospf any any
access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 179
access-list 101 permit tcp any eq 179 any
access-list 101 permit gre any any
access-list 101 permit esp any any

access-list 101 deny ospf any any
access-list 101 permit tcp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq telnet
access-list 101 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 500
access-list 101 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 4500
access-list 101 deny ip any any log

interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.1.1.25 255.255.255.0
 ip access-group 101 in
```

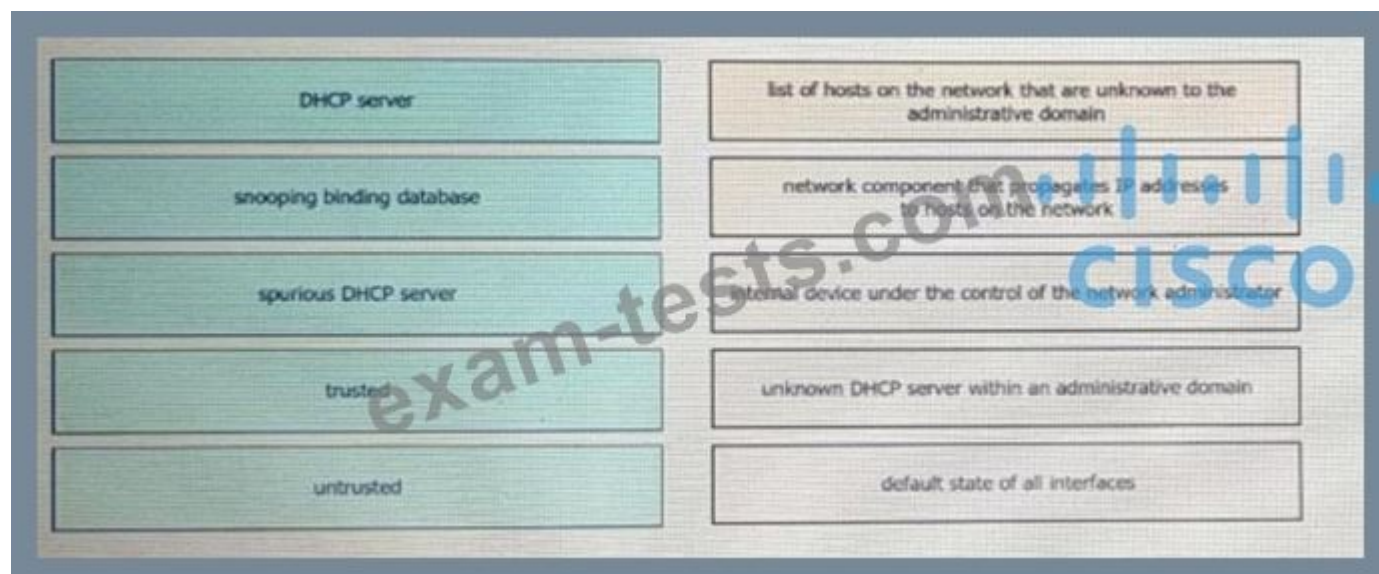
A network administrator has been tasked with securing VTY access to a router Which access-list entry accomplishes this task?

- A. access-list 101 permit tcp 10.1.10 0.0.0.255 172.16.10 0.0.0.255 eq ssh
- B. access-list 101 permit tcp 10.11.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.10 0.0.0.255 eq scp
- C. access-list 101 permit tcp 10.11.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.10 0.0.0.255 eq telnet
- D. access-list 101 permit tcp 10.1.10 0.0.0.255 172.16.10 0.0.0.255 eq https

**Answer:** A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 329

Drag and drop the DHCP snooping terms from the left onto the descriptions on the right.



Answer:

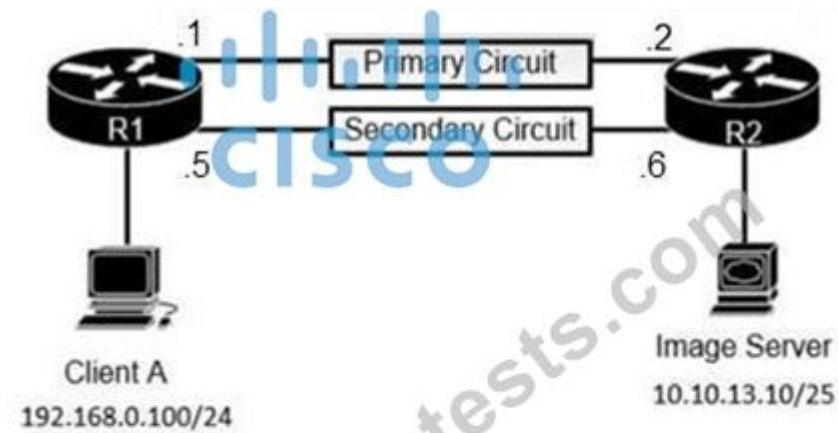


#### NEW QUESTION: 330

Refer to the exhibit. Routers R1 and R2 have been configured with their respective LAN interfaces.

The two circuits are operational and reachable across WAN.

Which command set establishes failover redundancy if the primary circuit goes down?



```
R1#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is 10.10.10.2 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.10.10.2
```

```
R2#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is 10.10.10.1 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.10.10.1
```

- A. R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.2  
R2(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.1
- B. R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.6 2  
R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.5 2
- C. R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.6  
R2(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.5
- D. R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.6  
R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.5

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 331

A wireless access point is needed and must meet these requirements:

- "zero-touch" deployed and managed by a WLC
- process only real-time MAC functionality
- used in a split-MAC architecture

Which access point type must be used?

- A. cloud-based
- B. autonomous
- C. mesh
- D. lightweight

**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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#### NEW QUESTION: 332

Which two pieces of information can you learn by viewing the routing table? (Choose two.)

- A. whether an ACL was applied inbound or outbound to an interface
- B. the EIGRP or BGP autonomous system
- C. whether the administrative distance was manually or dynamically configured
- D. which neighbor adjacencies are established
- E. the length of time that a route has been known

**Answer: C,E** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: IP Connectivity

#### NEW QUESTION: 333

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer deploys a topology in which R1 obtains its IP configuration from DHCP. If the switch and DHCP server configurations are complete and correct. Which two sets of commands must be configured on R1 and R2 to complete the task? (Choose two)

- A. R2(config)# interface gi0/0  
R2(config-if)# ip address dhcp
- B. R1(config)# interface fa0/0  
R1(config-if)# ip helper-address 198.51.100.100
- C. R1(config)# interface fa0/0  
R1(config-if)# ip address dhcp  
R1(config-if)# no shutdown
- D. R1(config)# interface fa0/0  
R1(config-if)# ip helper-address 192.0.2.2
- E. R2(config)# interface gi0/0  
R2(config-if)# ip helper-address 198.51.100.100

**Answer: C,E** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 334

Refer to the exhibit.



```

R1#show ip ospf interface g0/0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 192.168.1.2/24, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 192.168.1.2, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT,
Timer intervals configured, Hello 15, Dead 20, Wait 20, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:08
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

R2#show ip ospf interface g0/0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 192.168.1.1/24, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 10.1.1.1, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT,
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:11
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

```

The network engineer is configuring router R2 as a replacement router on the network. After the initial configuration is applied, it is determined that R2 failed to show R1 as a neighbor. Which configuration must be applied to R2 to complete the OSPF configuration and enable it to establish the neighbor relationship with R1?

- A. R2(config)#interface g0/0/0  
R2(config-if)#ip ospf hello-interval 15  
R2(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 20
- B. R2(config)#router ospf 1  
R2(config-router)#router-id 192.168.1.2
- C. R2(config)#router ospf 1  
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 area 2  
R2(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.255 area 2
- D. R2(config)#interface g0/0/0  
R2(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 20

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 335

What are two recommendations for protecting network ports from being exploited when located in an office space outside of an IT closet? (Choose two)

- A. configure static ARP entries
- B. enable the PortFast feature on ports
- C. implement port-based authentication
- D. configure ports to a fixed speed
- E. shut down unused ports

Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The 802.1x standard defines a client-server-based access control and authentication protocol that prevents unauthorized clients from connecting to a LAN through publicly accessible ports unless they are properly authenticated. The authentication server authenticates each client connected to a switch port before making available any services offered by the switch or the LAN. Unused or "empty" ports within any network device pose a security risk, as someone might plug a cable into them and connect an unauthorised device to the network. This can lead to a number of issues, including:

■ Network not functioning as it should

■ Network information vulnerable to outsiders

Therefore, you should shut down every port that is not used on routers, switches, and other network devices. Depending upon the device, the shutdown state might be the default, but you should always verify this.

#### NEW QUESTION: 336

Refer to the exhibit.



```
cisco_ospf_vrf (R1 default':
 ensure => 'present',
 auto_cost => '100',
)
```

Which type of configuration is represented in the output?

- A. Chef
- B. Puppet
- C. JSON
- D. Ansible

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 337

Which option is the correct CIDR notation for 192.168.0.0 subnet 255.255.255.252?

- A. 31
- B. 33
- C. 32
- D. 30

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 338

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1# show ip route

D 192.168.16.0/26 [90/2679326] via 192.168.1.1
R 192.168.16.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.1.2
O 192.168.16.0/21 [110/2] via 192.168.1.3
i L1 192.168.16.0/27 [115/30] via 192.168.1.4

```

Which route does R1 select for traffic that is destined to 192.168.16.2?

- A. 192.168.16.0/26
- B. 192.168.16.0/21
- C. 192.168.16.0/24
- D. 192.168.16.0/27

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 339

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
 N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
 i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
 ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
 o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 192.168.14.4 to network 0.0.0.0

C 192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C 192.168.14.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
O 192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
O 192.168.10.0/24 [110/2] via 192.168.14.4, 00:02:01, FastEthernet1/0
O 192.168.10.32/27 [110/1] via 192.168.13.3, 00:00:52, FastEthernet0/1
O 192.168.0.0/16 [110/2] via 192.168.15.5, 00:05:01, FastEthernet1/1
D 192.168.10.1/32 [90/52778] via 192.168.12.2, 00:01:44, FastEthernet0/0
O*E2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 192.168.14.4, 00:00:10, FastEthernet1/0

```

If R1 sends traffic to 192.168.101.45 the traffic is sent through which interface?

- A. FastEthernet1/0
- B. FastEthernet1/1
- C. FastEthernet0/1
- D. FastEthernet0/0

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 340

Refer to the exhibit.

```

"attributes": {
 "pwd": "password1",
 "firstName": "Abraham",
 "lastName": "Lincoln",
 "phone": "5555551212",
 "email": "test@cisco.com"
},
"children": [{
 "aaaUserDomain": {
 "attributes": {
 "name": "ExampleCisco"
 },
 "children": [{
 "aaaUserRole": {
 "attributes": {
 "name": "admin"
 }
 }
]
 }
}]
}
]
)

```

How many objects are present in the given JSON-encoded data?

- A. one
- B. seven
- C. nine
- D. four

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 341

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the IPv6 address type on the right.



provides for one-to-one communication

allows sites to be combined without address conflicts

is a counterpart of private IPv4 addresses

is publicly routable in the same way as IPv4 addresses

#### Global Unicast Address

#### Unique Local

Answer:

provides for one-to-one communication

allows sites to be combined without address conflicts

is a counterpart of private IPv4 addresses

is publicly routable in the same way as IPv4 addresses

#### Global Unicast Address

#### Unique Local

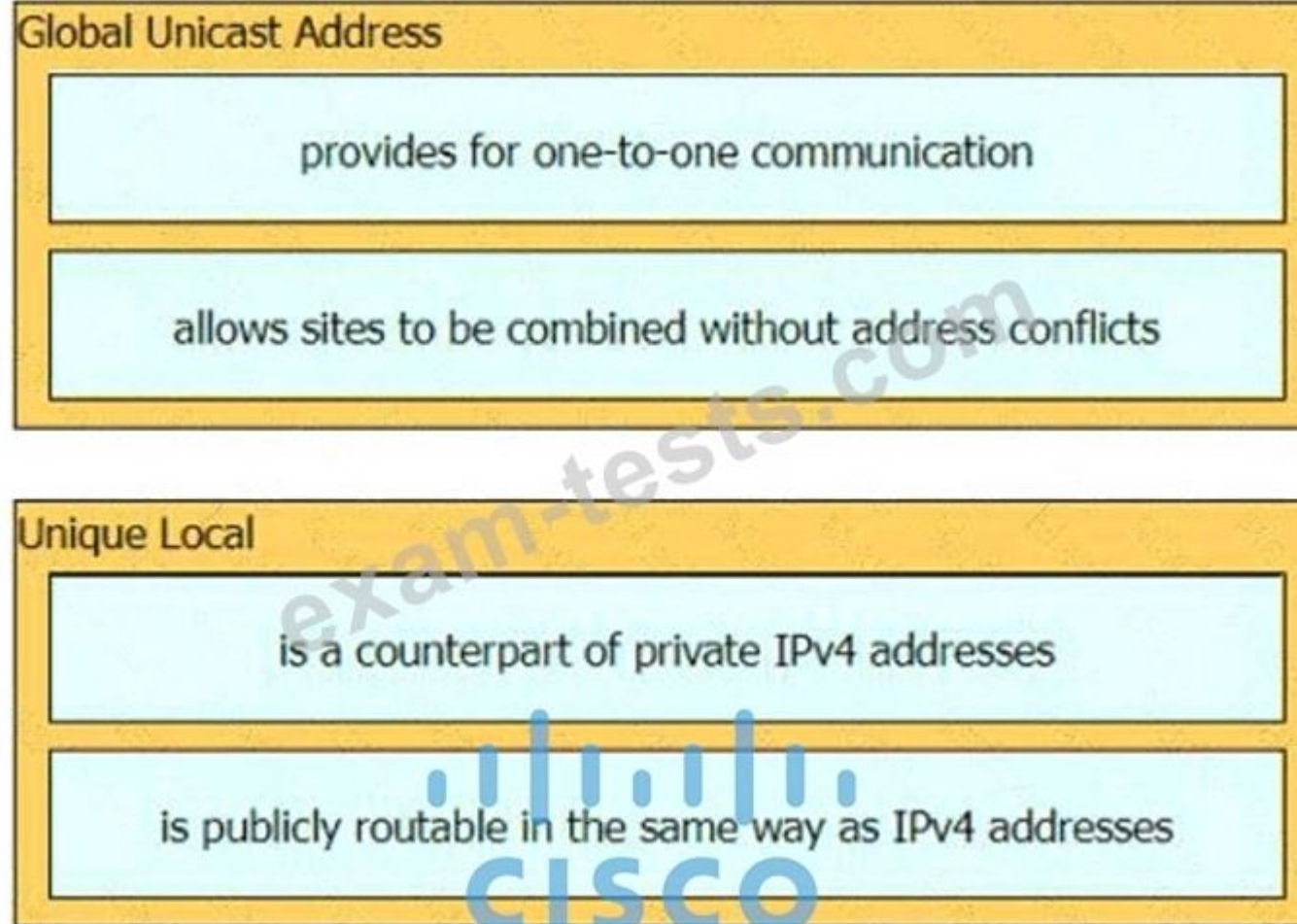
provides for one-to-one communication

allows sites to be combined without address conflicts

is a counterpart of private IPv4 addresses

is publicly routable in the same way as IPv4 addresses

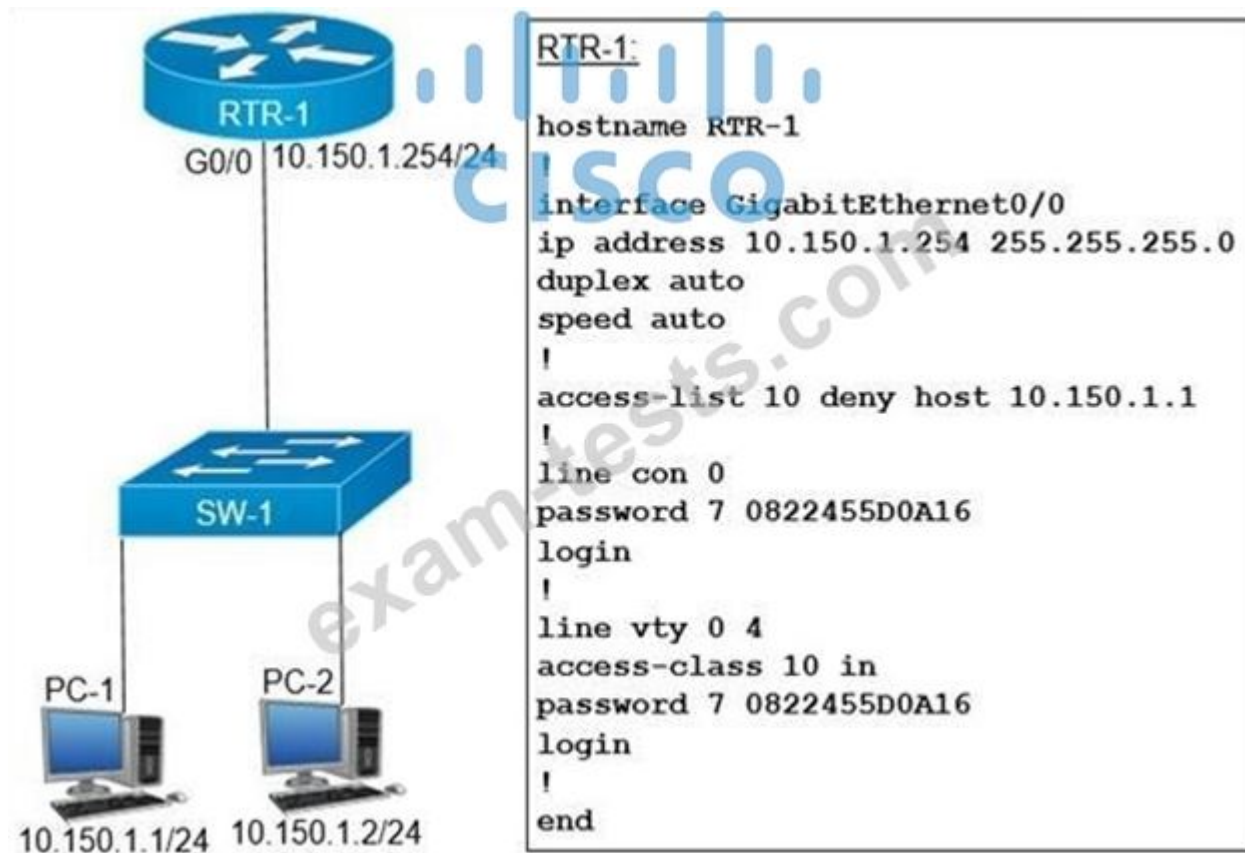
Explanation:



**NEW QUESTION: 342**

Refer to the exhibit. An access list is created to deny Telnet access from host PC-1 to RTR-1 and allow access from all other hosts. A Telnet attempt from PC-2 gives this message: "%Connection refused by remote host". Without allowing Telnet access from PC-1, which action must be taken to permit the traffic?





- A. Add the access-list 10 permit any command to the configuration
- B. Remove the access-class 10 in command from line vty 0.4.
- C. Add the ip access-group 10 out command to interface g0/0.
- D. Remove the password command from line vty 0 4.

**Answer: A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

At the bottom of any ACL there is an Implicit DENY ALL (DENY ANY ANY) rule. So after specifying the first ACL rule we should include an explicit PERMIT ALL (PERMIT ANY ANY) to explicitly permit other Traffic.

#### NEW QUESTION: 343

Refer to the exhibit.

```
["red", "one"]
```

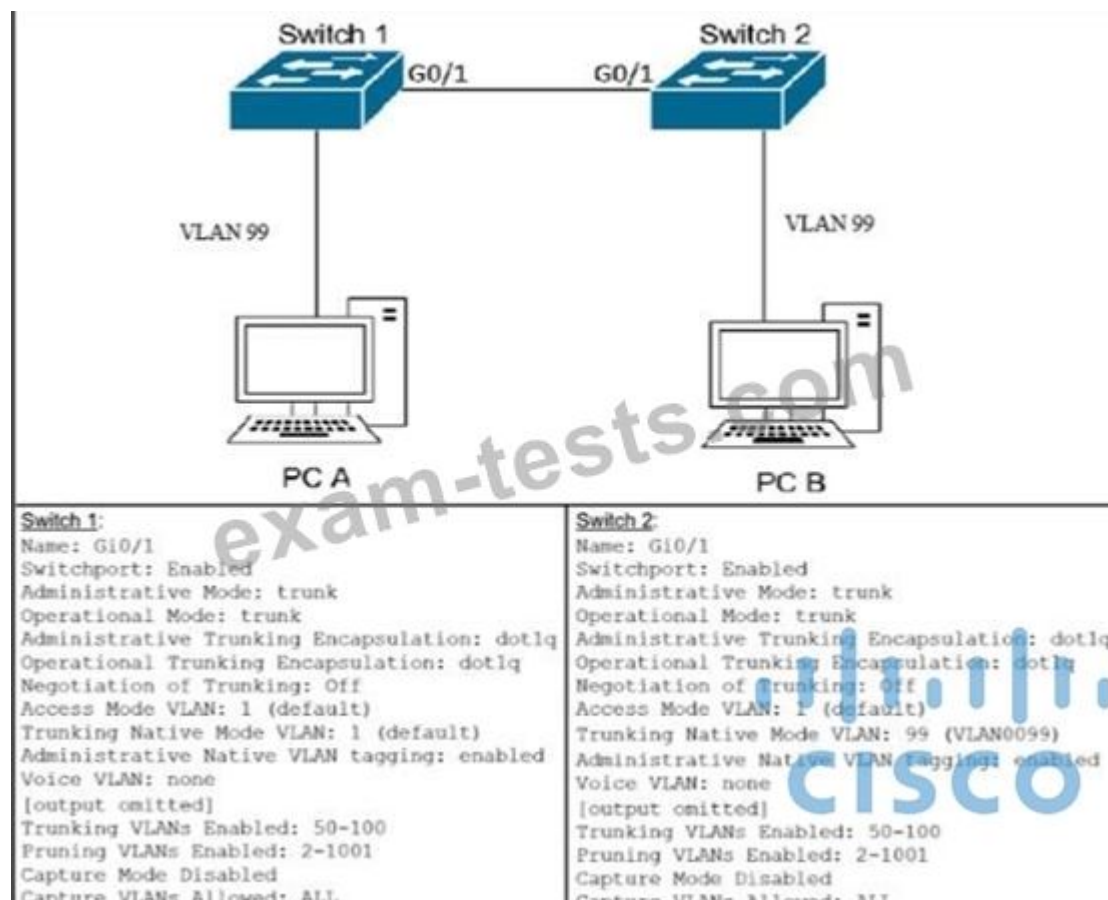
Which type of JSON data is represented?

- A. string
- B. array
- C. number
- D. object

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 344

Refer to the Exhibit.



After the switch configuration the ping test fails between PC A and PC B Based on the output for switch 1.

which error must be corrected?

- A. There is a native VLAN mismatch
- B. Access mode is configured on the switch ports.
- C. The PCs are in the incorrect VLAN
- D. All VLANs are not enabled on the trunk

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

The failure is caused by a native VLAN mismatch. On an 802.1Q trunk, traffic for the native VLAN is sent untagged by default. Both ends of the trunk must agree on which VLAN is native; otherwise, an untagged frame sent by one switch is placed into a different VLAN when it arrives on the other switch. That silently breaks traffic separation and can also create confusing reachability failures. Cisco switching guidance treats native VLAN consistency as a basic trunk requirement, and Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 tests it as part of VLAN and trunk operation. Access-mode ports would be a different problem, but the exhibit points to a trunk inconsistency. The allowed VLAN list is also not the issue if the required VLANs are already carried. The fix is to configure the same native VLAN on both sides of the trunk, normally with switchport trunk native vlan < vlan-id > . The key clue is the mismatch between Switch 1 and Switch 2 native VLAN values.

#### NEW QUESTION: 345

Refer to the exhibit. What must be configured to enable 802.11w on the WLAN?



General Security QoS Policy-Mapping Advanced

Layer 2 Layer 3 AAA Servers

Layer 2 Security **6** WPA+WPA2

Security Type Enterprise

MAC Filtering **2** ☐

**WPA+WPA2 Parameters**

WPA Policy ☐

WPA2 Policy ☒

WPA2 Encryption ☒ CCMP128(AES) ☐ TKIP ☐ CCMP256 ☐ GCMP128 ☐ GCMP256

OSN Policy ☐

**Fast Transition**

Fast Transition Disable

**Protected Management Frame**

PMF Disabled

**Authentication Key Management **12****

802.1X-SHA1 ☒ Enable

- A. Set Fast Transition to Enabled.
- B. Enable WPA Policy.
- C. Set PMF to Required.
- D. Enable MAC Filtering.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

IEEE 802.11w is the Protected Management Frames standard.

#### NEW QUESTION: 346

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configured the New York router with static routes that point to the Atlanta and Washington sites.

When command must be configured on the Atlanta and Washington routers so that both sites are able to reach the loopback2 interface on the New York router?

- A. ipv6 route ::/0 Serial 0/0/0

- B. ipv6 route 0/0 Serial 0/0/0
- C. ip route 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0 Serial 0/0/0
- D. ipv6 route ::/0 2000::2
- E. ipv6 route ::/0 Serial 0/0/1

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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#### NEW QUESTION: 347

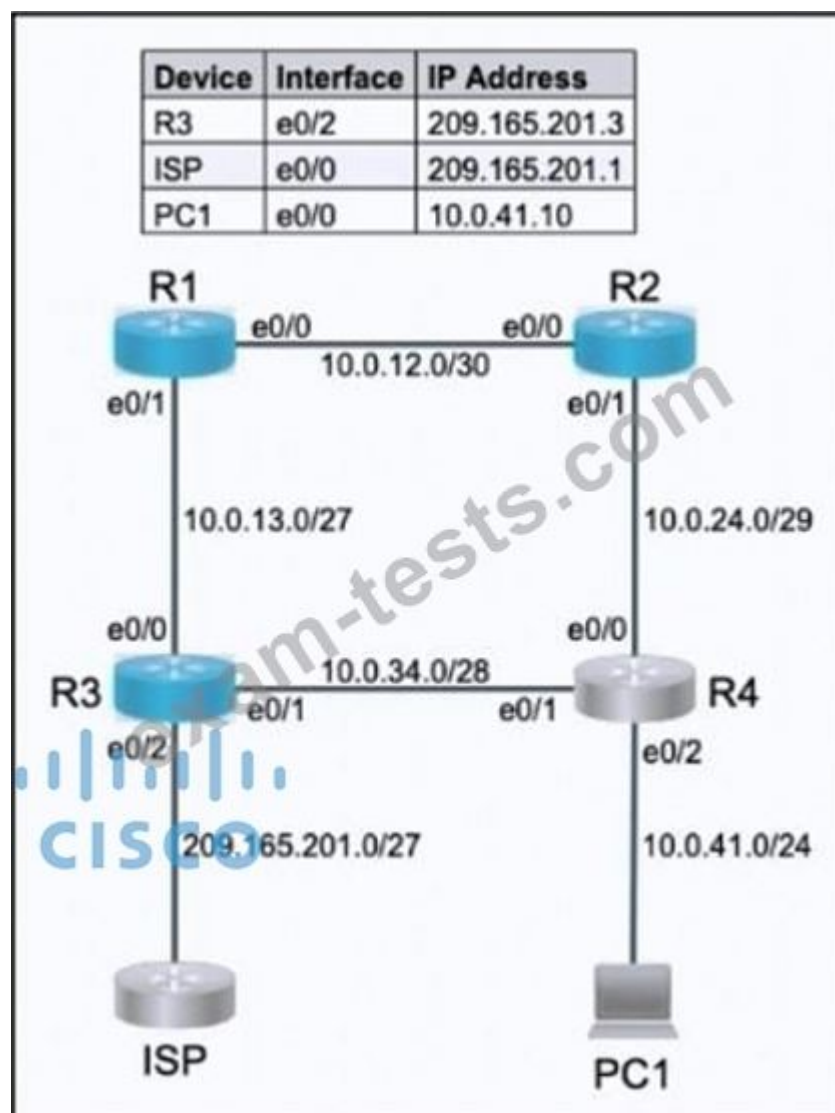
Lab Simulation 50

Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

- Refer to the Tasks tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- Refer to the Topology tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- Save your configurations to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- Click Next at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- When Next is clicked, the lab doses and cannot be reopened.

Topology



#### Tasks

All physical cabling is in place. Router R4 and PC1 are fully configured and inaccessible. R4's WAN interfaces use .4 in the last octet for each subnet. Configurations should ensure that connectivity is established end-to-end.

1. Configure static routing to ensure R1 prefers the path through R2 to reach only PC1 on R4's LAN
2. Configure static routing that ensures traffic sourced from R1 will take an alternate path through R3 to PC1 in the event of an outage along the primary path
3. Configure default routes on R1 and R3 to the Internet using the least number of hops

#### Answer:

See the below explanation

Explanation:

1. R1 Prefers R2 Path to PC1 (10.0.41.10/32 or 10.0.41.0/24)

PC1 subnet: 10.0.41.0/24; next hop (primary path): R2's e0/0 = 10.0.12.2 On R1 (prefer via R2 for PC1):

```
ip route 10.0.41.10 255.255.255.255 10.0.12.2
```

(Or for the whole LAN:)

```
ip route 10.0.41.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.12.2
```

2. Alternate Path via R3 if Primary Down

Next hop (secondary path): R3's e0/1 = 10.0.13.2; use higher AD (e.g., 5 or 10) to make it a backup route.

On R1 (lower priority/backup via R3):

```
ip route 10.0.41.10 255.255.255.255 10.0.13.2 10
```

(Or for the whole LAN:)

```
ip route 10.0.41.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.13.2 10
```

The higher administrative distance (10) makes this route backup only if the preferred route is unavailable.

### 3. Default Routes to Internet (least hops)

On R1:

ISP is reachable via R3: R3's e0/1 = 10.0.13.2 or via next hop through 10.0.13.2. But R3 connects to ISP at 209.165.201.1 (ISP's e0/0). The direct next-hop from R1 to R3 for Internet is 10.0.13.2.

```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.0.13.2
```

On R3:

ISP directly connected: R3's e0/2 to ISP's e0/0 = 209.165.201.1

```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.201.1
```

### NEW QUESTION: 348

Refer to the exhibit.



How should the configuration be updated to allow PC1 and PC2 access to the Internet?

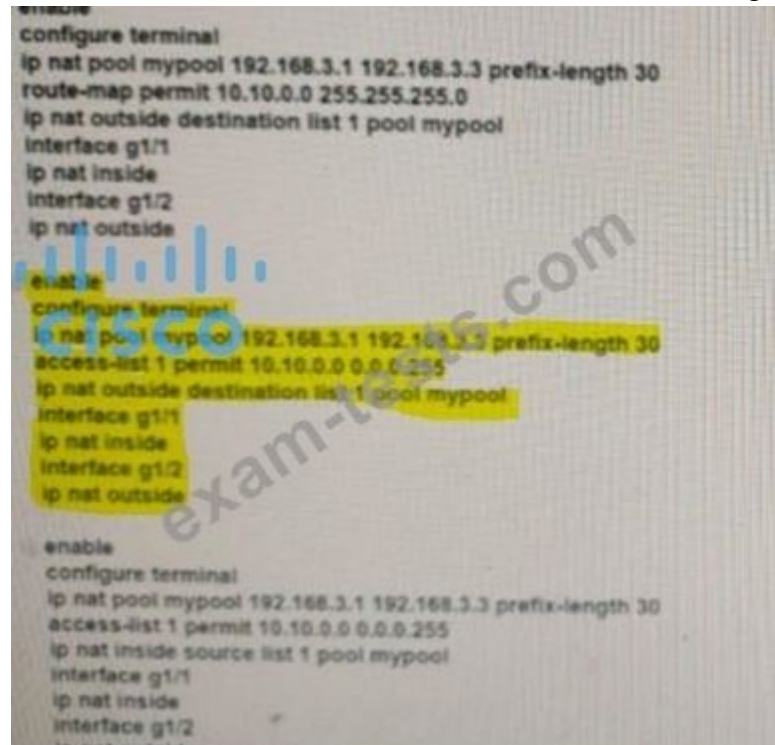
- A. Add either the ip nat {inside|outside} command under both interfaces.
- B. Modify the configured number of the second access list.
- C. Remove the overload keyword from the ip nat inside source command.
- D. Change the ip nat inside source command to use interface GigabitEthernet0/0.



Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 349**

An engineer is configuring NAT to translate the source subnet of 10.10.0.0/24 to any of three addresses 192.168.30.1, 192.168.3.2, 192.168.3.3 Which configuration should be used?



A. Option B

B. Option C

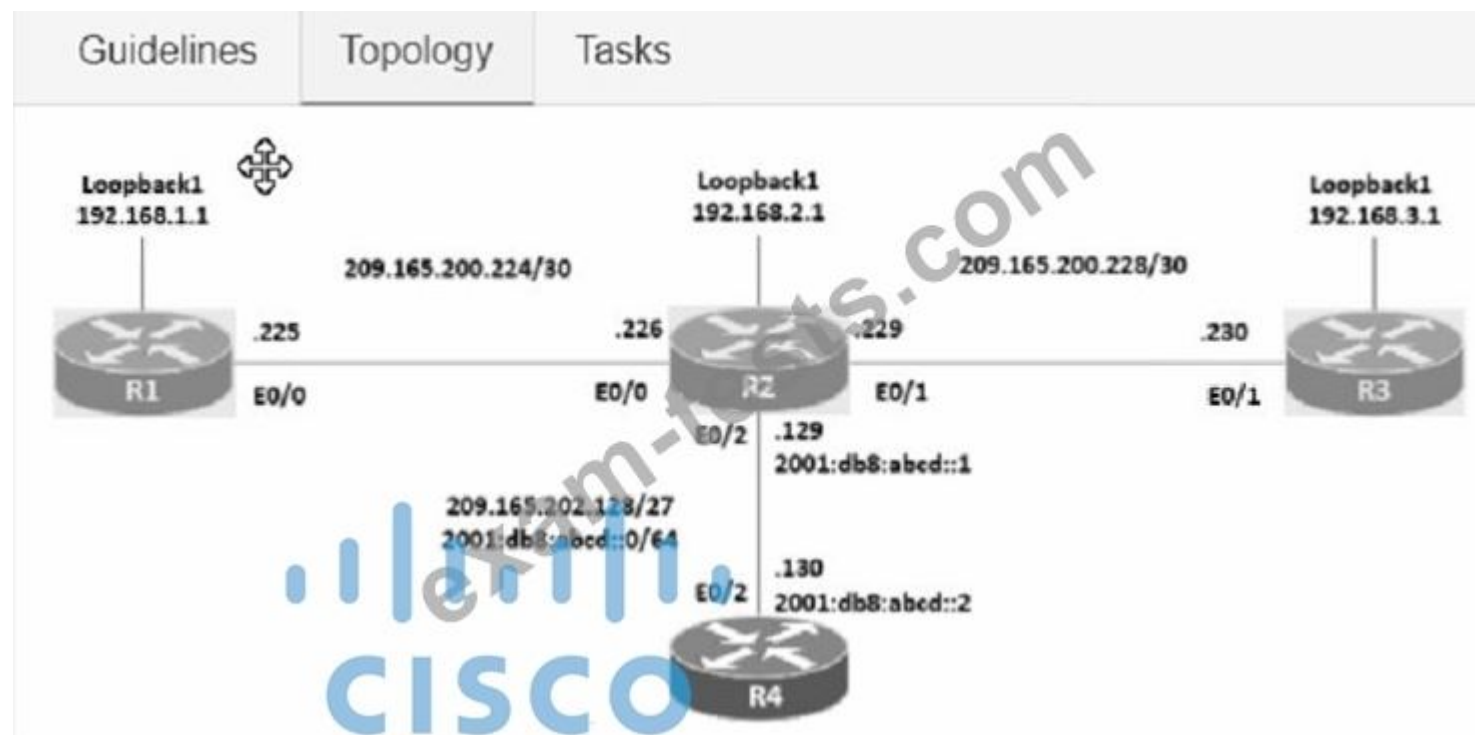
C. Option A

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 350**

Connectivity between four routers has been established. IP connectivity must be configured in the order presented to complete the implementation. No dynamic routing protocols are included.

1. Configure static routing using host routes to establish connectivity from router R3 to the router R1 Loopback address using the source IP of 209.165.200.230.
2. Configure an IPv4 default route on router R2 destined for router R4.
3. Configure an IPv6 default router on router R2 destined for router R4.



A. See the Explanation below

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Answer as below configuration:

1.- on R3

config terminal

ip route 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.255 209.165.200.229

end

copy running start

2.- on R2

config terminal

ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.202.130

end

copy running start

3.- on R2

config terminal

ipv6 route ::/0 2001:db8:abcd::2

end

copy running start

#### NEW QUESTION: 351

How does MAC learning function?

A. inserts MAC addressses dynamically into the CAM table

B. restricts ports to a maximum of 10 dynamically-learned addressses

C. protects against denial of service attacks

D. rewrites the source and destination MAC addresss

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

inserts MAC addresses dynamically into the CAM table. Layer 2 switching behavior is driven by VLAN membership, MAC learning, trunk encapsulation, STP state, and EtherChannel negotiation. Cisco switches learn source MAC addresses on ingress, flood unknown unicasts within the same VLAN, and forward known unicasts only out the port associated with the destination MAC address. Trunk and EtherChannel questions must be solved on the logical interface and with the correct negotiation protocol: LACP uses active/passive, PAgP uses desirable/auto, and static mode uses on. STP and PortFast questions depend on whether the port is intended for an endpoint or part of the switched topology. The wrong choices usually apply the correct feature to the wrong port type or violate the required negotiation behavior. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 emphasizes these details because a single incorrect Layer 2 setting can create loops, VLAN leaks, or failed host connectivity. The selected answer matches Cisco switching operation.

#### NEW QUESTION: 352

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface g2/0/0
 channel-group 1 mode active
interface g4/0/0
 channel-group 1 mode active
interface Port-channel1
 ip address 203.0.113.65 255.255.255.252
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-channel1, changed state to down
```

An engineer is configuring a Layer 3 port-channel interface with LACP. The configuration on the first device is complete, and it is verified that both interfaces have registered the neighbor device in the CDP table. Which task on the neighbor device enables the new port channel to come up without negotiating the channel?

- A. Change the EtherChannel mode on the neighboring interfaces to auto.
- B. Configure the IP address of the neighboring device.
- C. Bring up the neighboring interfaces using the no shutdown command.
- D. Modify the static EtherChannel configuration of the device to passive mode.

**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Modify the static EtherChannel configuration of the device to passive mode.. Cisco forwarding uses longest- prefix match first, then administrative distance and metric when multiple sources compete. Cisco CCNA 200-

301 v1.1 includes this under Network Access, where the expected skill is identifying the mechanism that actually satisfies the scenario. The wording usually gives the decisive clue: a protocol number, a route prefix, a control-plane role, a wireless security method, or a management command. Wrong choices either do not match the destination prefix, point to the wrong next hop, or fail to create the required primary or backup route. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would usually produce a failed adjacency, broken client connectivity, insecure management access, or an incorrect forwarding path. The selected answer matches the Cisco behavior and configuration model required by the question, so it is retained as the verified answer for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 353

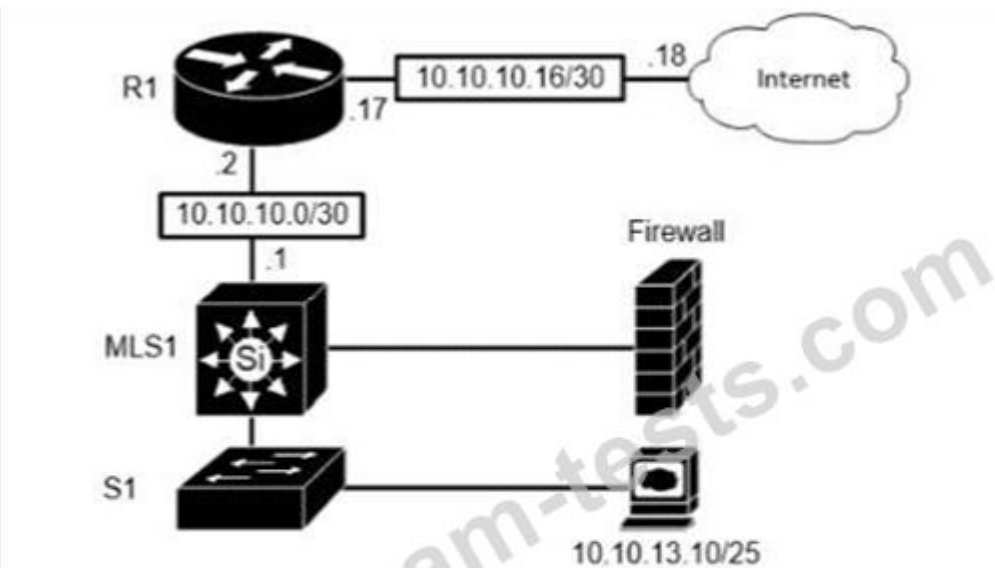
Which chassis aggregation technology combines two physical switches into one virtual switch?

- A. LACP
- B. VRRP
- C. StackWise
- D. VSS

**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 354

Refer to the exhibit.



```

R1#sh ip ro
Gateway of last resort is 10.10.10.18 to network 0.0.0.0

 10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 3 masks
C 10.10.10.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O 10.10.13.0/25 [110/6576] via 10.10.10.1, 06:58:21, FastEthernet0/1
C 10.10.10.16/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/24
O 10.10.13.144/28 [110/110] via 10.10.10.1, 06:58:21, FastEthernet0/1
B* 0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 10.10.10.18, 01:17:58

```

Which type of route does R1 use to reach host 10.10.13.10/32?

- A. floating static route
- B. host route
- C. default route
- D. network route

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

From the output, we see R1 will use the entry "O 10.10.13.0/25 [110/4576] via 10.10.10.1, ..." to reach host 10.10.13.10. This is a network route.

Note: "B\* 0.0.0.0/0 ..." is a default route.

### NEW QUESTION: 355

Physical connectivity is implemented between the two Layer 2 switches, and the network connectivity between them must be configured.

1. Configure an LACP EtherChannel and number it as 44; configure it between switches SW1 and SW2 using interfaces Ethernet0/0 and Ethernet0/1 on both sides. The LACP mode must match on both ends.
2. Configure the EtherChannel as a trunk link.
3. Configure the trunk link with 802.1q tags.
4. Configure VLAN 'MONITORING' as the untagged VLAN of the EtherChannel.

Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.



- \* Refer to the Tasks tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- \* Refer to the Topology tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- \* Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- \* All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- \* Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- \* Save your configurations to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- \* Click Next at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- \* When Next is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened.



**Answer:**

Solution is given below explanation.

Explanation:

To configure an LACP EtherChannel and number it as 44, configure it between switches SW1 and SW2 using interfaces Ethernet0/0 and Ethernet0/1 on both sides, configure the EtherChannel as a trunk link, configure the trunk link with 802.1q tags, and configure VLAN 'MONITORING' as the untagged VLAN of the EtherChannel, you need to follow these steps:

On both SW1 and SW2, enter the global configuration mode by using the configure terminal command.

On both SW1 and SW2, select the two interfaces that will form the EtherChannel by using the interface range ethernet 0/0 - 1 command. This will enter the interface range configuration mode.

On both SW1 and SW2, set the protocol to LACP by using the channel-protocol lacp command.

On both SW1 and SW2, assign the interfaces to an EtherChannel group number 44 by using the channel-group 44 mode active command. This will create a logical interface named Port-channel44 and set the LACP mode to active on both ends. The LACP mode must match on both ends for the EtherChannel to form.

On both SW1 and SW2, exit the interface range configuration mode by using the exit command.

On both SW1 and SW2, enter the Port-channel interface configuration mode by using the interface port-channel 44 command.

On both SW1 and SW2, configure the Port-channel interface as a trunk link by using the switchport mode trunk command.

On both SW1 and SW2, configure the Port-channel interface to use 802.1q tags for VLAN identification by using the switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q command.

On both SW1 and SW2, configure VLAN 'MONITORING' as the untagged VLAN of the Port-channel interface by using the switchport trunk native vlan MONITORING command.

On both SW1 and SW2, exit the Port-channel interface configuration mode by using the exit command.

On both SW1 and SW2, save the configuration to NVRAM by using the copy running-config startup-config command.

### NEW QUESTION: 356

Drag and drop the statements about access-point modes from the left onto the corresponding modes on the right.

Monitor

Sensor

CISCO

Sniffer

It provides air-quality data and interference detection across all enabled channels.

It enables enhanced RFID-tag location tracking.

It supports analytics for wireless performance testing.

It supports real-time Wi-Fi client troubleshooting when network engineers are offsite.

It supports software that analyzes wireless frames on a remote device.

It captures and forwards packets on a specific wireless channel.

Answer:

Monitor

It supports analytics for wireless performance testing.  
It supports real-time Wi-Fi client troubleshooting when network engineers are offsite.

Sensor

It provides air-quality data and interference detection across all enabled channels.  
It enables enhanced RFID-tag location tracking.

Sniffer

It supports software that analyzes wireless frames on a remote device.  
It captures and forwards packets on a specific wireless channel.

It provides air-quality data and interference detection across all enabled channels.

It enables enhanced RFID-tag location tracking.

It supports analytics for wireless performance testing.

It supports real-time Wi-Fi client troubleshooting when network engineers are offsite.

It supports software that analyzes wireless frames on a remote device.

It captures and forwards packets on a specific wireless channel.

Explanation:

**Monitor**

- It supports analytics for wireless performance testing.
- It supports real-time Wi-Fi client troubleshooting when network engineers are offsite.

**Sensor**

- It provides air-quality data and interference detection across all enabled channels.
- It enables enhanced RFID-tag location tracking.

**Sniffer**

- It supports software that analyzes wireless frames on a remote device.
- It captures and forwards packets on a specific wireless channel.

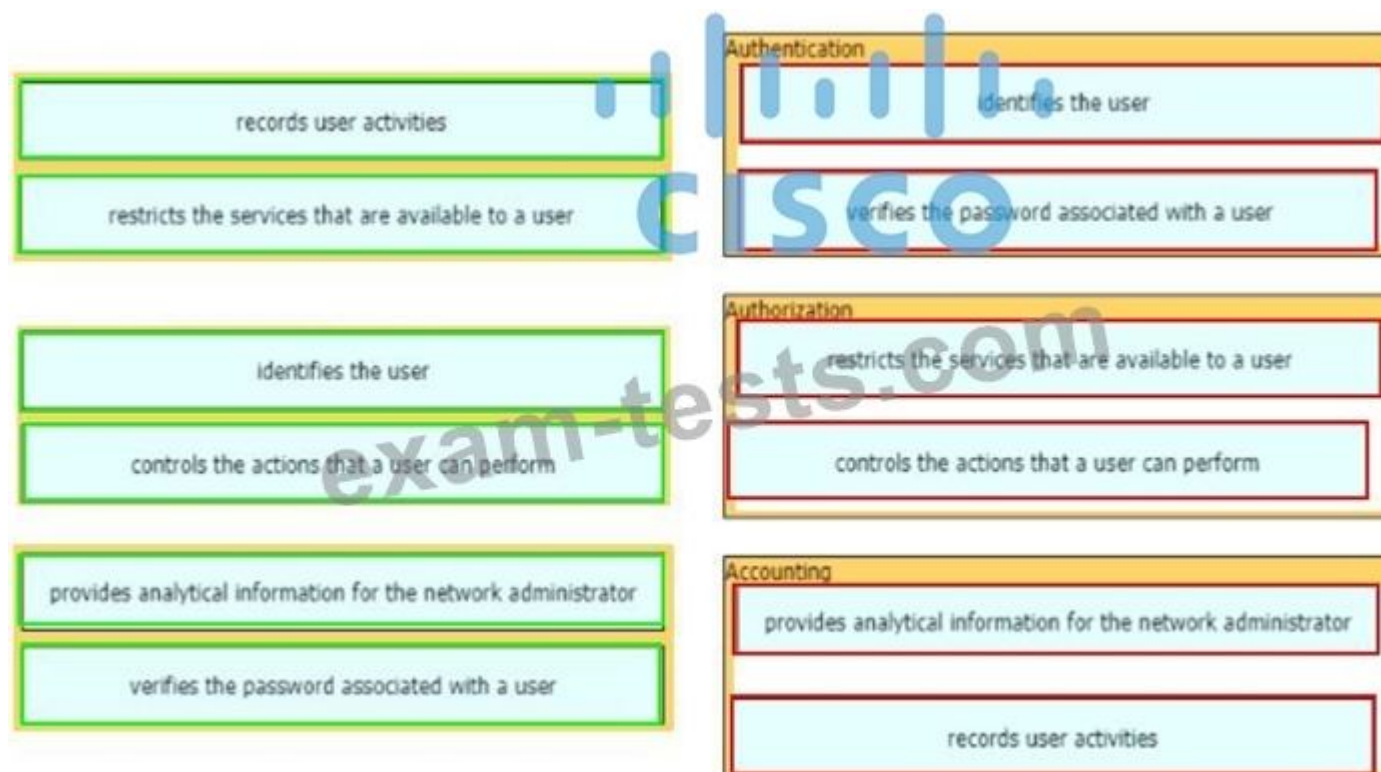
#### NEW QUESTION: 357

Drag and drop the AAA functions from the left onto the correct AAA services on the right

|                                                               |                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| records user activities                                       | Authentication |
| restricts the services that are available to a user           |                |
| identifies the user                                           | Authorization  |
| controls the actions that a user can perform                  |                |
| provides analytical information for the network administrator | Accounting     |
| verifies the password associated with a user                  |                |

Answer:





#### NEW QUESTION: 358

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show ip route | begin gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.246 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.246, Serial0/1/0
 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
 172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
S 172.16.3.0/24 [1/0] via 209.165.200.250, Serial0/0/0
O 172.16.3.0/28 [110/1] via 209.165.200.254, 00:00:28, Serial0/0/1
 209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C 209.165.200.244/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L 209.165.200.245/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 209.165.200.248/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 209.165.200.249/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 209.165.200.252/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 209.165.200.253/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

A packet is being sent across router R1 to host 172.16.0.14. What is the destination route for the packet?

- A. 209.165.200.250 via Serial0/0/0
- B. 209.165.200.246 via Serial0/1/0
- C. 209.165.200.254 via Serial0/0/0
- D. 209.165.200.254 via Serial0/0/1

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 359

How does IPsec provide secure networking for applications within an organization?

- A. It takes advantage of FTP to secure file transfers between nodes on the network.



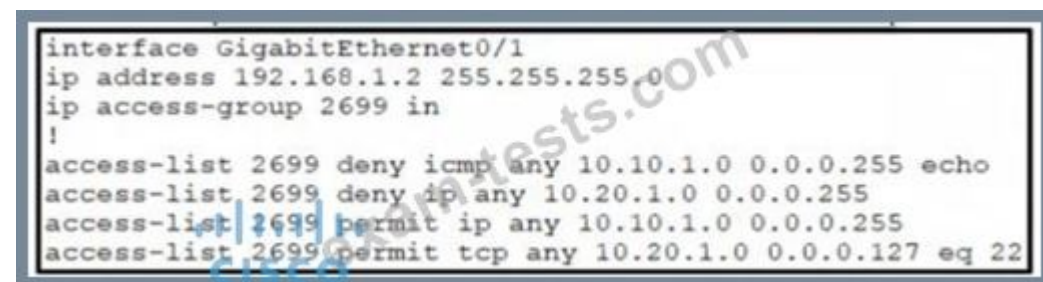
- B. It provides GRE tunnels to transmit traffic securely between network nodes.
- C. It enables sets of security associations between peers.
- D. It leverages TFTP providing secure file transfers among peers on the network.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

It enables sets of security associations between peers.. IP services questions are about the supporting protocols that make a network manageable and usable: DHCP supplies addressing information, DNS resolves names, NAT translates address spaces, NTP synchronizes time, syslog records events, SNMP monitors devices, and QoS classifies or prioritizes traffic. Cisco IOS commands are precise; a similar-looking command can configure a client, a relay, a pool, or a server role depending on context. The incorrect options typically name real services but solve a different operational problem. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these topics because production networks fail just as often from broken services as from broken routing. The chosen answer is the one that performs the exact function in the scenario, whether that is file transfer, address assignment, logging level selection, monitoring security, or traffic treatment.

#### NEW QUESTION: 360

Refer to the exhibit.



```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 2699 in
!
access-list 2699 deny icmp any 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 echo
access-list 2699 deny ip any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255
access-list 2699 permit ip any 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255
access-list 2699 permit tcp any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.127 eq 22
```

A network administrator must permit SSH access to remotely manage routers in a network. The operations team resides on the 10.20.1.0/25 network. Which command will accomplish this task?

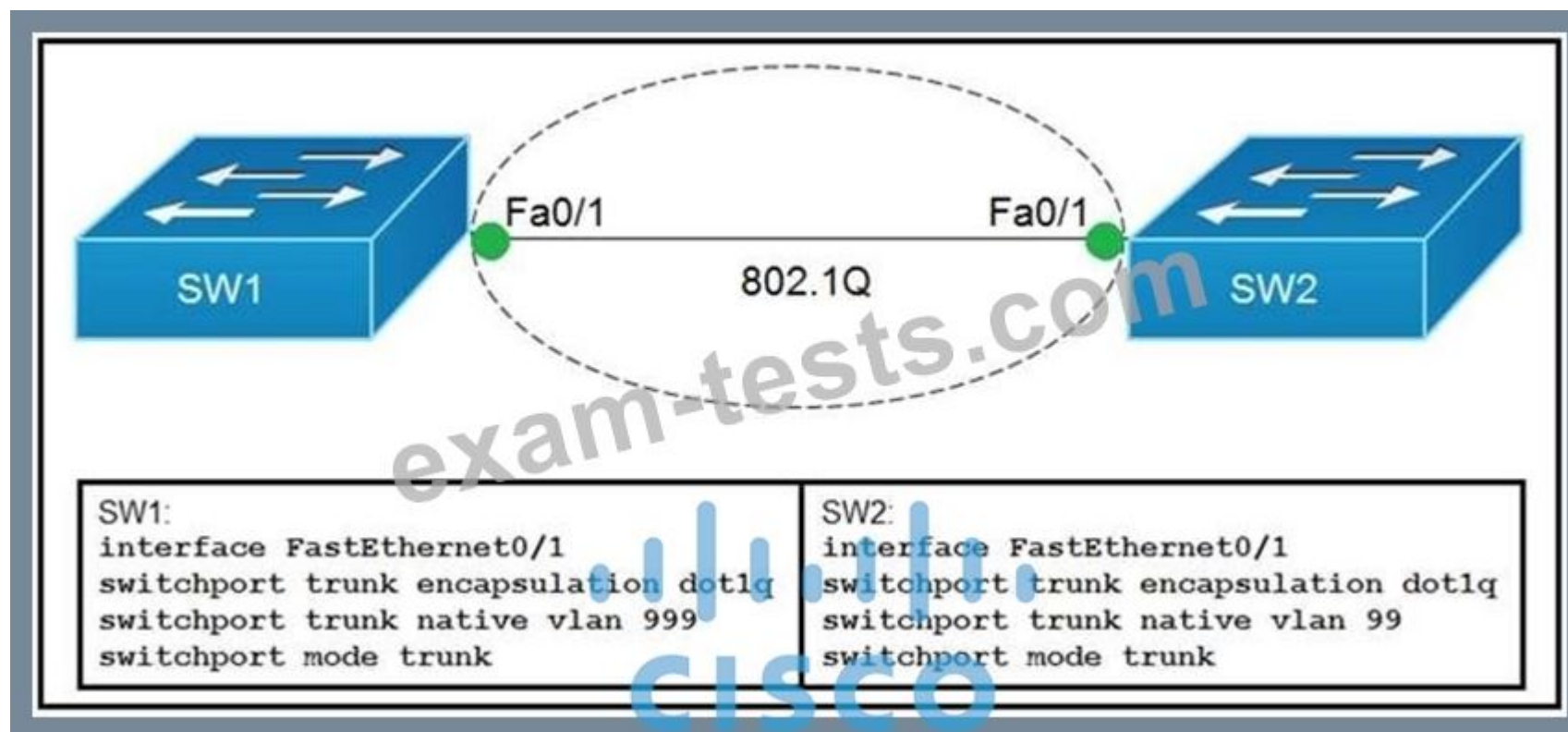
- A. access-list 2699 permit udp 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255
- B. no access-list 2699 deny tcp any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.127 eq 22
- C. access-list 2699 permit tcp any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 22
- D. no access-list 2699 deny ip any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255

**Answer:** D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Note : Already a statement is there in last to allow SSH Traffic for network 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.127, but Second statement says deny ip any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255, so how it will work once it is denied. So the right answer is remove the --- no access-list 2699 deny ip any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255.

#### NEW QUESTION: 361



Refer to the exhibit. Which action do the switches take on the trunk link?

- A. The trunk does not form, and the ports go into an err-disabled status.
- B. The trunk forms, but the mismatched native VLANs are merged into a single broadcast domain.
- C. The trunk forms, but VLAN 99 and VLAN 999 are in a shutdown state.
- D. The trunk does not form, but VLAN 99 and VLAN 999 are allowed to traverse the link.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Section: Network Access

Explanation:

The trunk still forms with mismatched native VLANs and the traffic can actually flow between mismatched switches. But it is absolutely necessary that the native VLANs on both ends of a trunk link match; otherwise a native VLAN mismatch occurs, causing the two VLANs to effectively merge. For example with the above configuration, SW1 would send untagged frames for VLAN 999. SW2 receives them but would think they are for VLAN 99 so we can say these two VLANs are merged.

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#### NEW QUESTION: 362

Which command configures the Cisco WLC to prevent a serial session with the WLC CLI from being automatical toggled out?

- A. config sessions maxsessions 0
- B. config serial timeout 9600
- C. config serial timeout 0
- D. config sessions timeout 0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 363

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show ip route | begin gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.246 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.246, Serial0/1/0
 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
 172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
S 172.16.0.0/24 [1/0] via 207.165.200.250, Serial0/0/0
O 172.16.0.128/25 [110/38443] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:23, Serial0/0/1
D 172.16.0.192/29 [90/3184439] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/1
 209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C 209.165.200.248/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 209.165.200.249/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 209.165.200.252/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 209.165.200.253/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

With which metric was the route to host 172.16.0.202 learned?

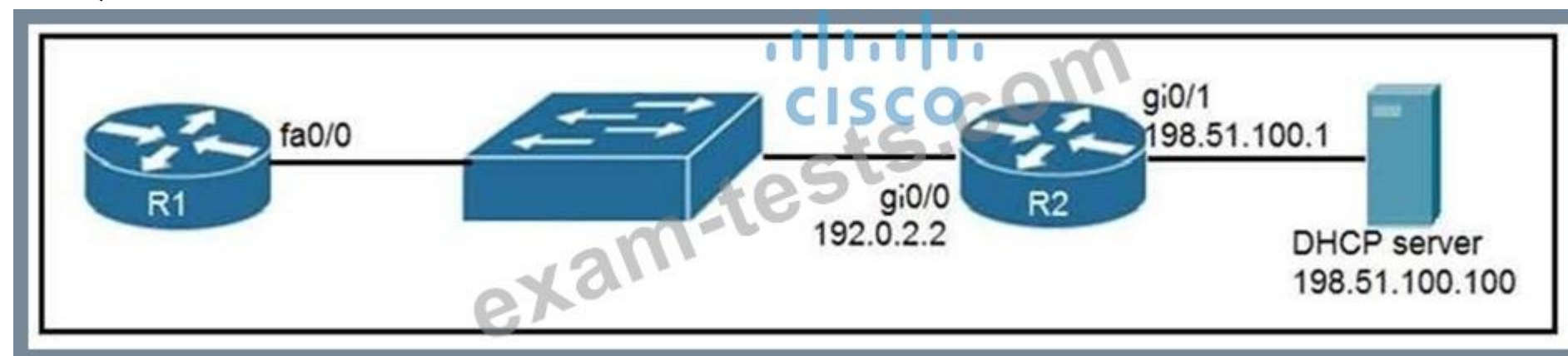
- A. 0
- B. 110
- C. 38443
- D. 3184439

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

38443. Cisco routers select forwarding paths by longest-prefix match first, then administrative distance and metric when comparable routes compete. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under IP Connectivity, where the exam expects engineers to recognize the device behavior that actually produces the required outcome. The question is best solved by reading the operational clue rather than choosing a familiar acronym.

The wrong choices either do not match the destination, use the wrong next hop, or fail to provide the intended primary/backup behavior. In a production network, the wrong choice would normally create an outage, leave a management or security gap, or send troubleshooting toward the wrong subsystem. The selected answer is the one that matches the control-plane, data-plane, wireless, security, services, or automation mechanism described in the question. That is why it remains the verified answer for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 364



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer deploys a topology in which R1 obtains its IP configuration from DHCP. If the switch and DHCP server configurations are complete and correct, which two sets of commands must be configured on R1 and R2 to complete the task? (Choose two.)

- A. R1(config)# interface fa0/0  
R1(config-if)# ip helper-address 198.51.100.100
- B. R2(config)# interface gi0/0

R2(config-if)# ip helper-address 198.51.100.100

C. R1(config)# interface fa0/0

R1(config-if)# ip address dhcp

R1(config-if)# no shutdown

D. R2(config)# interface gi0/0

R2(config-if)# ip address dhcp

E. R1(config)# interface fa0/0

R1(config-if)# ip helper-address 192.0.2.2

**Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

Section: IP Services

#### **NEW QUESTION: 365**

Which network allows devices to communicate without the need to access the Internet?

A. 1729.0.0/16

B. 209.165.201.0/24

C. 192.0.0.0/8

D. 172.28.0.0/16

**Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 366**

Which two components comprise part of a PKI? (Choose two.)

A. preshared key that authenticates connections

B. RSA token

C. CA that grants certificates

D. clear-text password that authenticates connections

E. one or more CRLs

**Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

A Certificate Authority (CA) is a trusted entity that issues and manages digital certificates used to verify identities and enable secure communications.

A Certificate Revocation List (CRL) is a list maintained by the CA that contains certificates that have been revoked before their expiration date.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 367**

Refer to exhibit. What Administrative distance has route to 192.168.10.1?



```

R1@show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
 N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
 i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
 ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
 o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 192.168.14.4 to network 0.0.0.0

C 192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C 192.168.14.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
 192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
O 192.168.10.0/24 [110/2] via 192.168.14.4, 00:02:01, FastEthernet1/0
O 192.168.10.32/27 [110/11] via 192.168.13.3, 00:00:52, FastEthernet0/1
O 192.168.0.0/16 [110/2] via 192.168.15.5, 00:05:01, FastEthernet1/1
D 192.168.10.1/32 [90/52778] via 192.168.12.2, 00:03:44, FastEthernet0/0
O*E2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 192.168.14.4, 00:00:10, FastEthernet1/0

```

- A. 110
- B. 1
- C. 120
- D. 90

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 368

Drag and drop the SNMP components from the left onto the descriptions on the right.

|              |                                                                         |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MIB          | collection of variables that can be monitored                           |
| SNMP agent   | unsolicited message                                                     |
| SNMP manager | responds to status requests and requests for information about a device |
| SNMP trap    | resides on an NMS                                                       |

Answer:



#### NEW QUESTION: 369

Refer to the exhibit. All interfaces are in the same VLAN. All switches are configured with the default STP priorities. During the STP elections, which switch becomes the root bridge?



- A. MDF-DC-1: 08:E0:43:42:70:13
- B. MDF-DC-2: 08:0E:18:22:05:97
- C. MDF-DC-4: 08:E0:19:A1:B3:19
- D. MDF-DC-3: 08:0E:18:1A:3C:9D

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The default value is 32768, and the lowest number is preferred. In the case of a tie, the switch with the lowest MAC address will be selected.

#### NEW QUESTION: 370

Which configuration management mechanism uses TCP port 22 by default when communicating with managed nodes?

- A. Python
- B. Chef
- C. Puppet
- D. Ansible

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 371

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip ospf interface g0/0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet address is 192.168.1.2/24, Area 0
 Process ID 1, Router ID 192.168.1.2, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 1
 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT,
 Timer intervals configured, Hello 15, Dead 20, Wait 20, Retransmit 5
 Hello due in 00:00:08
 Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
 Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
 Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

R2#show ip ospf interface g0/0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet address is 192.168.1.1/24, Area 0
 Process ID 1, Router ID 10.1.1.1, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 1
 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT,
 Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
 Hello due in 00:00:11
 Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
 Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
 Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

The network engineer is configuring router R2 as a replacement router on the network. After the initial configuration is applied, it is determined that R2 failed to show R1 as a neighbor. Which configuration must be applied to R2 to complete the OSPF configuration and enable it to establish the neighbor relationship with R1?



- R2(config)#router ospf 1  
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 area 2  
R2(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.255 area 2
- A. R2(config)#interface g0/0/0  
R2(config-if)#ip ospf hello-interval 15  
R2(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 20
- B. R2(config)#interface g0/0/0  
R2(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 20
- C. R2(config)#router ospf 1  
R2(config-router)#router-id 192.168.1.2
- D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 372

Drag and drop the lightweight access point operation modes from the left onto the descriptions on the right

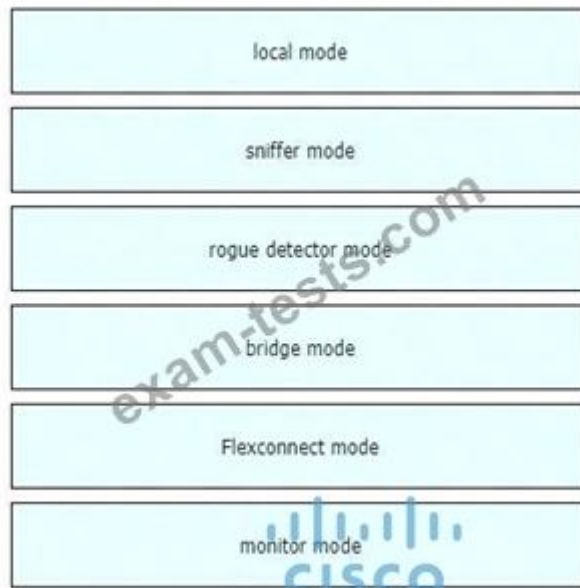
|                  |                                                                                          |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| bridge mode      | allows the access point to communicate with the WLC over a WAN link                      |
| local mode       | allows for packet captures of wireless traffic                                           |
| monitor mode     | rogue detector mode                                                                      |
| Flexconnect mode | preferred for connecting access points in a mesh environment                             |
|                  | receive only mode which acts as a dedicated sensor for RFID and IDS                      |
| sniffer mode     | transmits normally on one channel and monitors other channels for noise and interference |

Answer:

|                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| bridge mode      | local mode          |
| local mode       | sniffer mode        |
| monitor mode     | rogue detector mode |
| Flexconnect mode | bridge mode         |
|                  | Flexconnect mode    |
| sniffer mode     | monitor mode        |



Explanation:



**NEW QUESTION: 373**

What is the default Syslog facility level?

- A. local 7
- B. local 5
- C. local 4
- D. local 6

**Answer: A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 374**

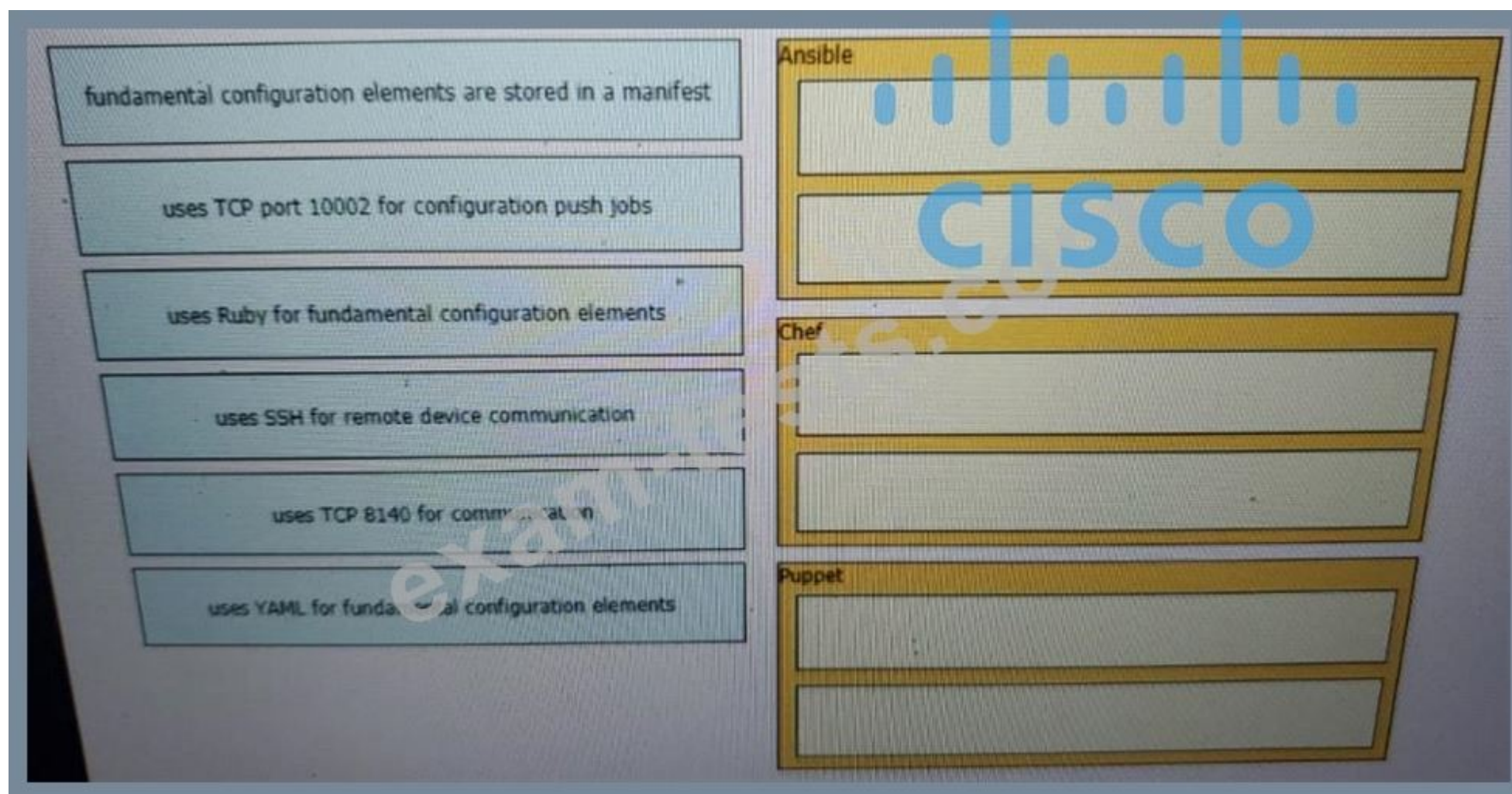
What is a characteristic of private IPv4 addressing?

- A. used as the NAT outside global IP address
- B. alleviates the shortage of IPv4 addresses
- C. reduces the forwarding table on network routers
- D. enables secure connectivity over the internet

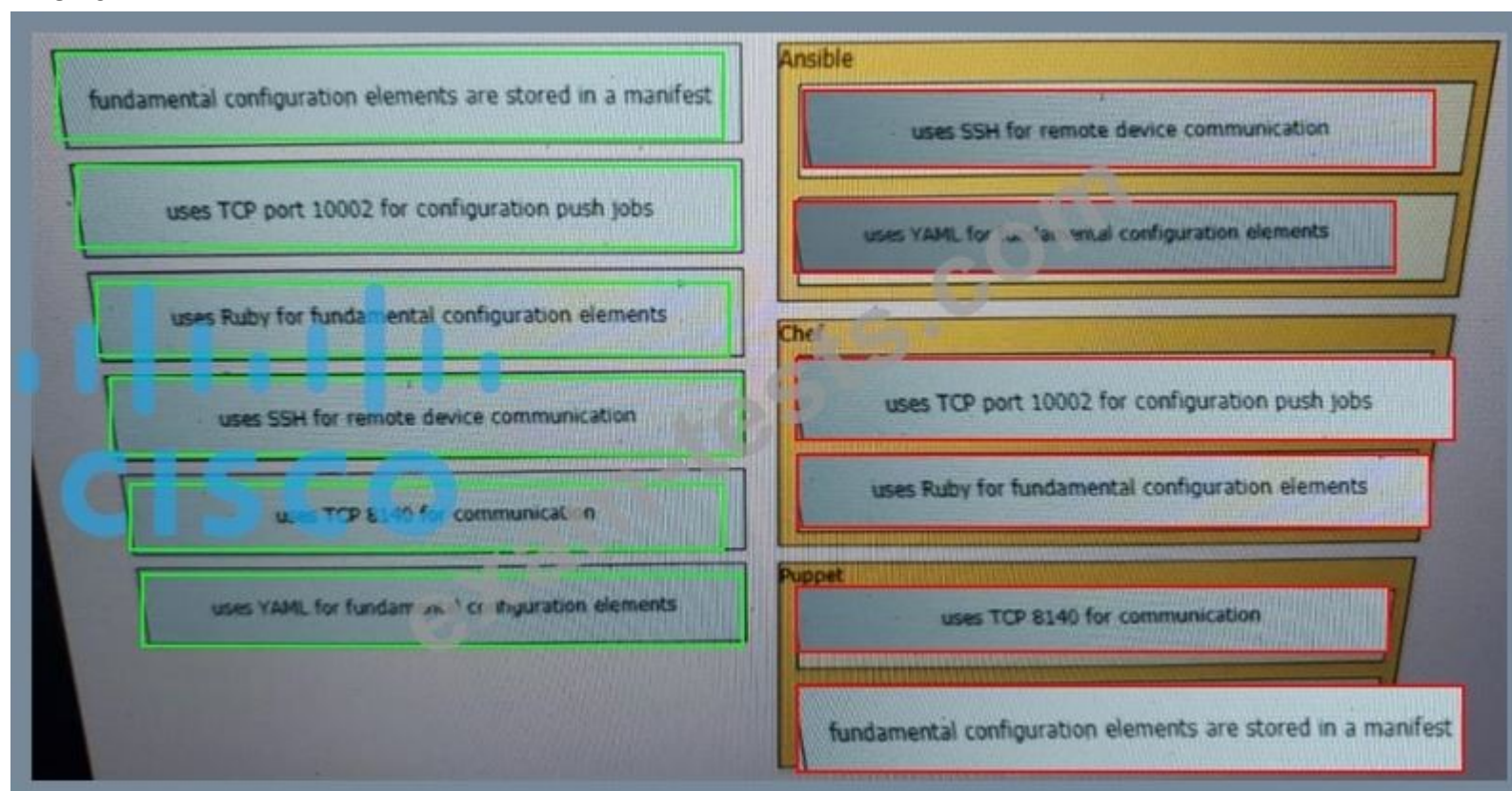
**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 375**

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the configuration-management technologies on the right.



Answer:





**NEW QUESTION: 376**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#show ip ospf interface
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 192.168.1.1/24, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 192.168.1.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DROTHER, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 192.168.1.1, Interface address 192.168.1.2
Backup Designated Router (ID) 192.168.1.1, Interface address 192.168.1.2
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:02
Index 2/2, flood queue length 0
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
```

Router OldR is replacing another router on the network with the intention of having OldR and R2 exchange routes\_ After the engineer applied the initial OSPF configuration: the routes were still missing on both devices. Which command sequence must be issued before the clear IP ospf process command is entered to enable the neighbor relationship?

- ☐ OldR(config)#interface g0/0/0  
OldR(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 15
- ☐ OldR(config)#router ospf 1  
OldR(config-router)#no router-id 192.168.1.1
- ☒ OldR(config)#router ospf 1  
OldR(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 area 2
- ☐ OldR(config)#interface g0/0/0  
OldR(config-if)#ip ospf hello-interval 15

- A. Option D
- B. Option B
- C. Option A
- D. Option C

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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**NEW QUESTION: 377**

R1 has learned route 192.168.12.0/24 via IS-IS, OSPF, RIP, and Internal EIGRP. Under normal operating conditions, which routing protocol is installed in the routing table?

- A. Internal EIGRP
- B. RIP
- C. IS-IS
- D. OSPF

With the same route (prefix), the router will choose the routing protocol with lowest Administrative Distance (AD) to install into the routing table. The AD of Internal EIGRP (90) is lowest so it would be chosen. The table below lists the ADs of popular routing protocols.

| Route Source        | Administrative Distance |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Directly Connected  | 0                       |
| Static              | 1                       |
| EIGRP               | 90                      |
| EIGRP Summary route | 5                       |
| OSPF                | 110                     |
| RIP                 | 120                     |

Note: The AD of IS-IS is 115. The "EIGRP" in the table above is "Internal EIGRP". The AD of "External EIGRP" is 170. An EIGRP external route is a route that was redistributed into EIGRP.

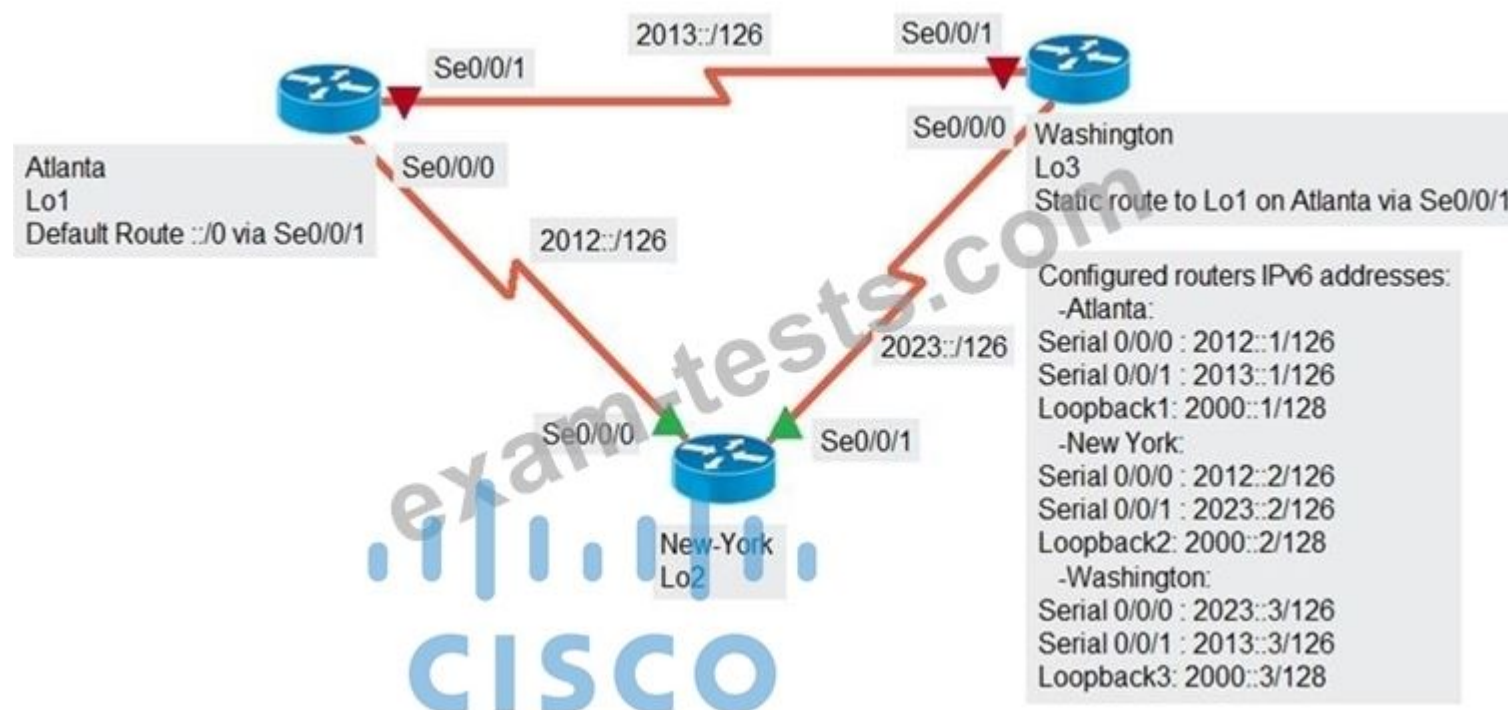
Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 378**

Refer to Exhibit. An engineer is configuring the NEW York router to reach the Lo1 interface of the Atlanta router using interface Se0/0/0 as the primary path.

Which two commands must be configured on the New York router so that it can reach the Lo1 interface of the Atlanta router via Washington when the link between New York and Atlanta goes down? (Choose two)





- A. ipv6 router 2000::1/128 2012::1
- B. ipv6 router 2000::1/128 2012::1 5
- C. ipv6 router 2000::1/128 2012::2
- D. ipv6 router 2000::1/128 2023::2 5
- E. ipv6 router 2000::1/128 2023::3 5

**Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Floating static routes are static routes that have an administrative distance greater than the administrative distance (AD) of another static route or dynamic routes. By default a static route has an AD of 1 then floating static route must have the AD greater than 1. Floating static route has a manually configured administrative distance greater than that of the primary route and therefore would not be in the routing table until the primary route fails.

#### NEW QUESTION: 379

Drag and drop the threat-mitigation techniques from the left onto the types of threat or attack they mitigate on the right.

|                                              |                                               |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| configure the BPDU guard feature             | 802.1q double tagging                         |
| configure the dynamic ARP inspection feature | ARP spoofing                                  |
| configure the root guard feature             | unwanted superior BPDUs                       |
| configure a VLAN access control list         | unwanted BPDUs on PortFast-enabled interfaces |

**Answer:**



#### NEW QUESTION: 380

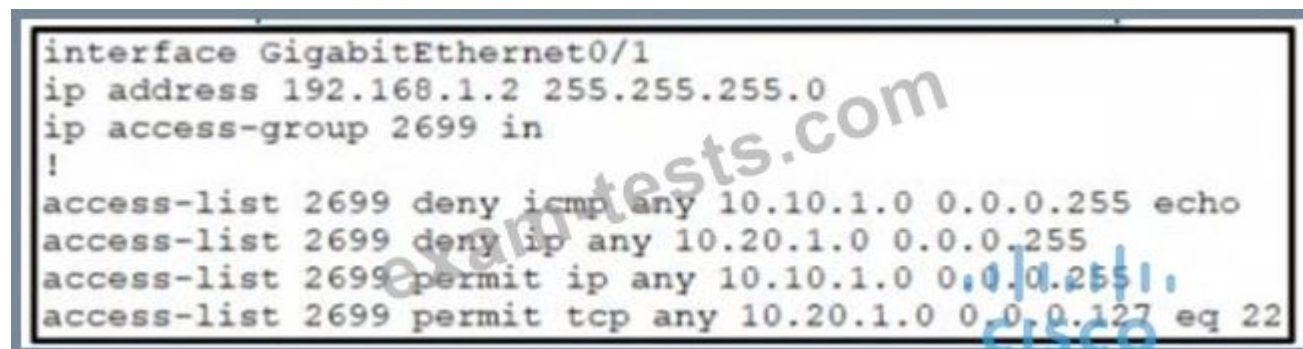
Which three statements about DWDM are true? (Choose three)

- A. Each channel can carry up to a 1-Gbps signal
- B. It is used for long-distance and submarine cable systems
- C. It supports both the SDH and SONET standards
- D. It can multiplex up to 256 channels on a single fiber
- E. It supports simplex communications over multiple strands of fiber
- F. It allows a single strand of fiber to support bidirectional communications

Answer: B,C,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 381

Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator must permit SSH access to remotely manage routers in a network. The operations team resides on the 10.20.1.0/25 network. Which command will accomplish this task?

- A. access-list 2699 permit udp 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255
- B. no access-list 2699 deny tcp any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.127 eq 22
- C. access-list 2699 permit tcp any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 22
- D. no access-list 2699 deny ip any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Note : Already a statement is there in last to allow SSH Traffic for network 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.127, but Second statement says deny ip any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255, so how it will work once it is denied. So the right answer is remove the --- no access-list 2699 deny ip any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255.

#### NEW QUESTION: 382

Which two protocols are supported on service-port interfaces? (Choose two.)

- A. SCP
- B. RADIUS

- C. Telnet
- D. TACACS+
- E. SSH

**Answer: C,E** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-5/configuration-guide/b\\_cg75/b\\_cg75\\_chapter\\_011110.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-5/configuration-guide/b_cg75/b_cg75_chapter_011110.html)

#### **NEW QUESTION: 383**

What is the difference between SNMP traps and SNMP polling?

- A. SNMP traps send periodic updates via the MIB, and SNMP polling sends data on demand.
- B. SNMP traps are initiated by the network management system, and network devices initiate SNMP polling.
- C. SNMP traps are used for proactive monitoring, and SNMP polling is used for reactive monitoring.
- D. SNMP traps are initiated using a push model at the network device, and SNMP polling is initiated at the server.

**Answer: A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 384**

A network administrator is asked to configure VLANs 2, 3 and 4 for a new implementation. Some ports must be assigned to the new VLANs with unused remaining. Which action should be taken for the unused ports?

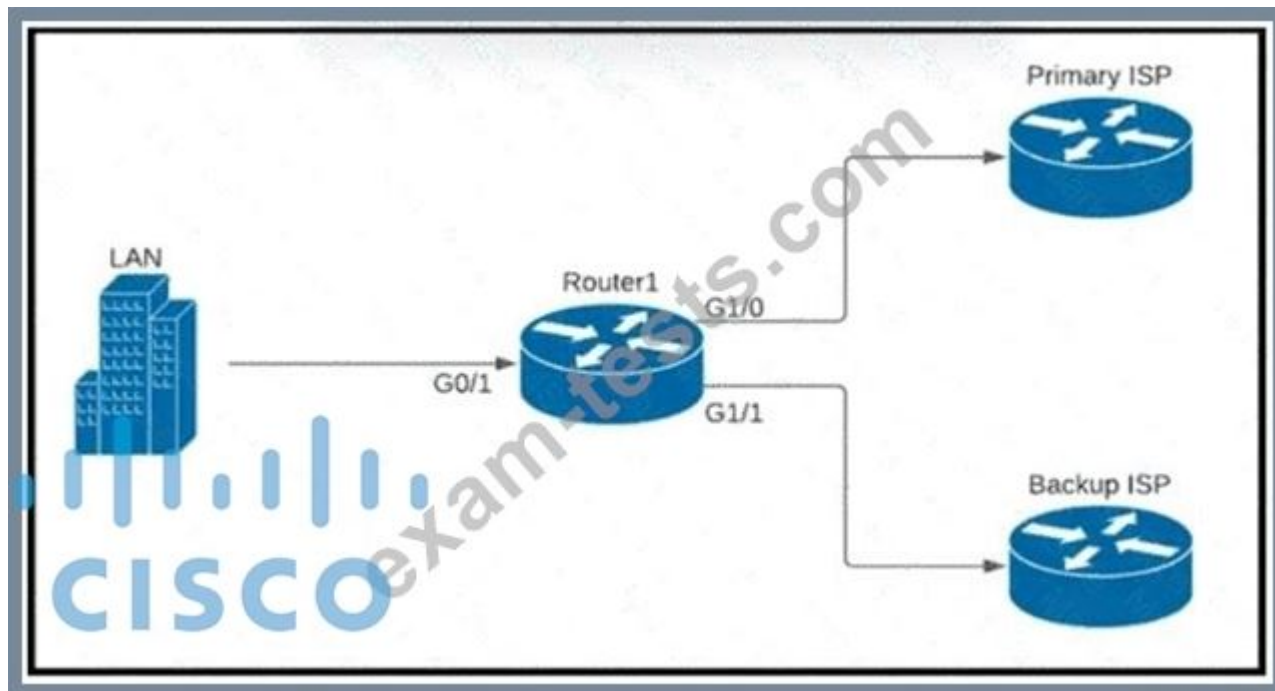
- A. configure port in the native VLAN
- B. configure ports in a black hole VLAN
- C. configure in a nondefault native VLAN
- D. configure ports as access ports

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

The correct response is B. Unused switch ports should be placed into an unused black-hole VLAN and administratively shut down where possible. Moving unused ports away from active user and native VLANs limits accidental or malicious network access. For Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1, the important point is the mechanism, not a generic description of the technology. Putting unused ports in the native or default VLAN leaves an unnecessary attack surface. When this appears in a network, the symptom normally confirms the answer: the route installed, the state selected, the packet forwarded, the wireless client behaviour, or the management workflow will follow this rule. That is why this answer is the best fit for the scenario and not just a plausible networking term.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 385**

Refer to the exhibit.



A company is configuring a failover plan and must implement the default routes in such a way that a floating static route will assume traffic forwarding when the primary link goes down. Which primary route configuration must be used?

- A. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2
- B. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2 GigabitEthernet1/0
- C. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2 tracked
- D. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2 floating

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 386

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0 (connected, via interface)
Routing Descriptor Block:
* directly connected, via Ethernet0/1
 Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1

CPE# ping 203.0.113.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 203.0.113.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

CPE# show ip route
Gateway of last resort is 198.51.100.1 to network 0.0.0.0
B* 0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 198.51.100.1, 00:02:07
 198.51.100.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 198.51.100.0/30 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L 198.51.100.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
 203.0.113.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 203.0.113.0/30 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L 203.0.113.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
```

After configuring a new static route on the CPE, the engineer entered this series of commands to verify that the new configuration is operating normally. When is the static default route installed into the routing table?

- A. when the default route learned over external BGP becomes invalid



- B. when 203.0.113.1 is no longer reachable as a next hop
- C. when a route to 203.0.113.1 is learned via BGP
- D. when the default route over external BGP changes its next hop

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 387

How does frame switching function on a switch?

- A. forwards frames to a neighbor port using CDP
- B. modifies frames that contain a known source VLAN
- C. inspects and drops frames from unknown destinations
- D. forwards known destinations to the destination port

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

forwards known destinations to the destination port. Switching questions depend on MAC learning, VLAN membership, trunking, STP election, and EtherChannel behavior. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Network Access, where the expected skill is selecting the feature that actually produces the requested network behavior. The wording normally gives the clue: protocol family, address scope, trunk state, route preference, security mode, API method, or controller role. Wrong answers misapply a Layer 2 rule or configure the wrong logical interface. In production, choosing the wrong option would typically cause failed client access, a broken route, insecure management, or an automation workflow that targets the wrong interface. The selected answer is the Cisco-consistent behavior for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 388

An engineer is configuring NAT to translate the source subnet of 10.10.0.0/24 to any of three addresses 192.168.30.1, 192.168.3.2, 192.168.3.3 Which configuration should be used?



☐ enable  
 configure terminal  
 ip nat pool mypool 192.168.3.1 192.168.3.3 prefix-length 30  
 access-list 1 permit 10.10.0.0 0.0.0.255  
 ip nat outside destination list 1 pool mypool  
 interface g1/1  
 ip nat inside  
 interface g1/2  
 ip nat outside

☐ enable  
 configure terminal  
 ip nat pool mypool 192.168.3.1 192.168.3.3 prefix-length 30  
 access-list 1 permit 10.10.0.0 0.0.0.254  
 ip nat inside source list 1 pool mypool  
 interface g1/1  
 ip nat inside  
 interface g1/2  
 ip nat outside

- A. Option C
- B. Option A
- C. Option B
- D. Option D

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 389

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1# sh ip ospf int gig0/0
Gig0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.201.24.8/28, Area 1, Attached via Network Statement
Process ID 100, Router ID 192.168.1.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
 0 1 no no Base
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 192.168.1.1, Interface address 10.201.24.8
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
oob-resync timeout 40
Hello due in 00:00:07

R2# sh ip ospf int gig0/0
gig0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.201.24.1/28, Area 1
Process ID 100, Router ID 172.16.1.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 172.16.1.1, Interface address 10.201.24.1
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 20, Dead 80, Wait 80, Retransmit 5

```

What action establishes the OSPF neighbor relationship without forming an adjacency?

- A. modify process ID
- B. modify hello interval
- C. modify network type

D. modify priority  
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 390

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW2
vtp domain cisco
vtp mode transparent
vtp password ciscotest
interface fastethernet0/1
description connection to sw1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
```

How does SW2 interact with other switches in this VTP domain?

- A. It processes VTP updates from any VTP clients on the network on its access ports.
- B. It transmits and processes VTP updates from any VTP clients on the network on its trunk ports.
- C. It receives updates from all VTP servers and forwards all locally configured VLANs out all trunk ports.
- D. It forwards only the VTP advertisements that it receives on its trunk ports.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 391

Drag and Drop Question

Drag each route source from the left to the numbers on the right. Beginning with the lowest and ending with the highest administrative distance.

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| connected | 1 |
| EBGP      | 2 |
| EIGRP     | 3 |
| OSPF      | 4 |
| RIP       | 5 |
| static    | 6 |

Answer:



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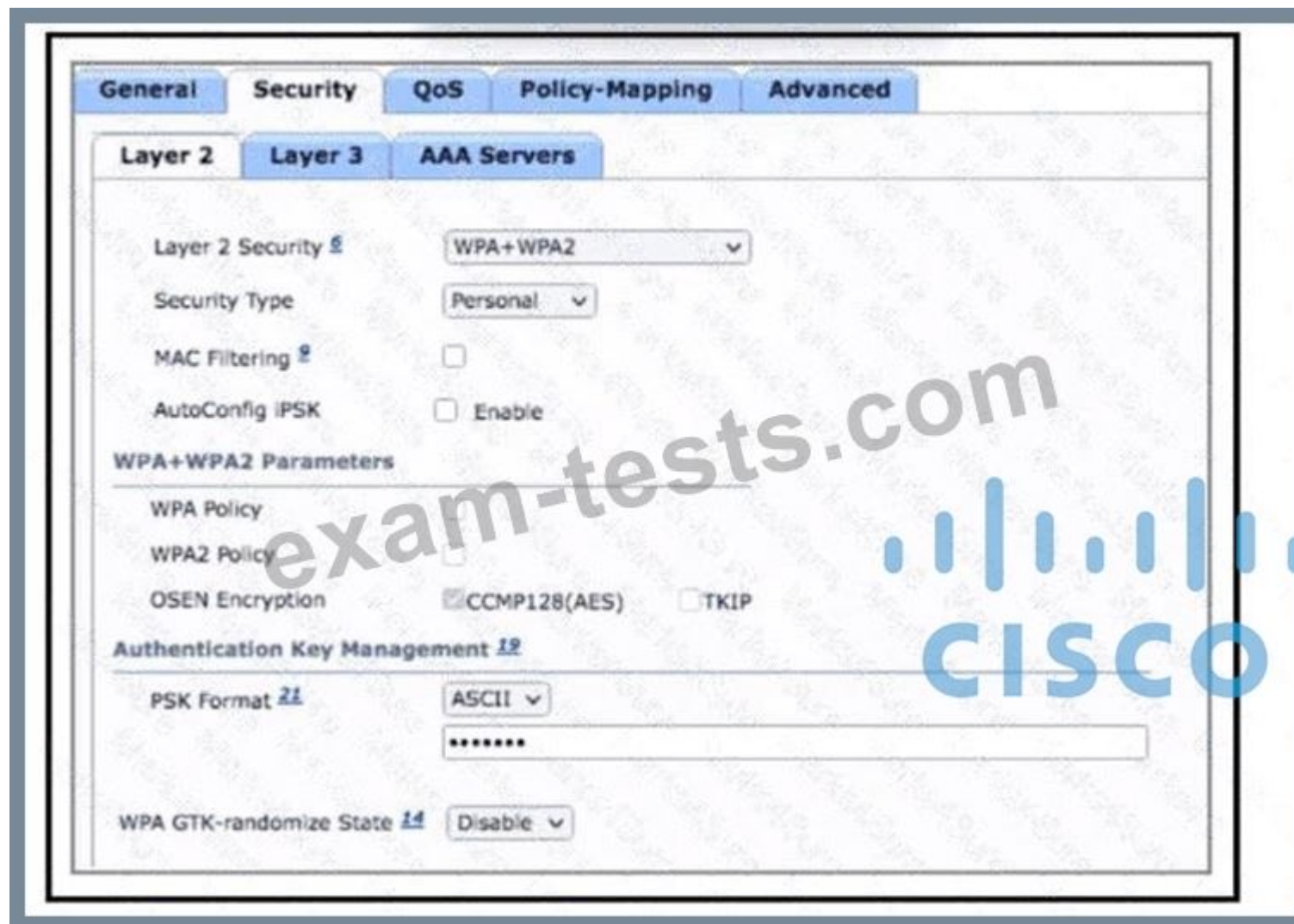
|           |
|-----------|
| connected |
| static    |
| EBGP      |
| EIGRP     |
| OSPF      |
| RIP       |

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**NEW QUESTION: 392**





Refer to the exhibit. Company A wants to use a RADIUS server to service all user and device authentication attempts with a more secure and granular authentication approach. Not all client devices support dot1x authentication. Which two configuration changes must be made to accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable AutoConfig IPSK under the Layer 2 tab.
- B. Select Authentication server under the AAA servers tab.
- C. Configure Enterprise Security type under the Layer 2 tab.
- D. Set Authentication under the Layer 3 tab.
- E. Enable WPA2 Policy under the Layer 2 tab.

**Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Answer B,C is correct: B. Select Authentication server under the AAA servers tab.; C. Configure Enterprise Security type under the Layer 2 tab.. Cisco wireless design separates RF behavior, client authentication, encryption, AP operating mode, and controller management. A WLC centralizes WLAN configuration and AP control, while lightweight APs use CAPWAP to register and exchange control/data information with the controller. Security choices such as WPA2/AES and WPA3/SAE are not interchangeable with older mechanisms such as WEP, TKIP, or RC4. RF questions also depend on channel planning: adjacent cells should avoid overlapping channels, and 5-GHz preference features reduce congestion in the 2.4-GHz band.

The incorrect options generally confuse AP mode, authentication, encryption, or controller responsibilities.

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these items because wireless failures often come from using the right- looking feature in the wrong part of the WLAN design. The selected answer is the Cisco-consistent configuration or behavior for this wireless scenario.

#### NEW QUESTION: 393

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW1#sh lacp neighbor
Flags: S - Device is requesting Slow LACPDUs
 F - Device is requesting Fast LACPDUs
 A - Device is in Active mode P - Device is in Passive mode
```

Channel group 35 neighbors

Partner's information:

| Port  | Flags | LACP port<br>Priority | Dev ID         | Age | Admin<br>key | Oper<br>Key | Port<br>Number | Port<br>State |
|-------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| Et1/0 | SP    | 32768                 | aabb.cc80.7000 | 8s  | 0x0          | 0x23        | 0x101          | 0x3C          |
| Et1/1 | SP    | 32768                 | aabb.cc80.7000 | 8s  | 0x0          | 0x23        | 0x102          | 0x3C          |

Based on the LACP neighbor status, in which mode is the SW1 port channel configured?

- A. passive
- B. mode on
- C. auto
- D. active

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

From the neighbor status, we notice the "Flags" are SP. "P" here means the neighbor is in Passive mode.

In order to create an Etherchannel interface, the (local) SW1 ports should be in Active mode.

Moreover, the "Port State" in the exhibit is "0x3c" (which equals to "00111100 in binary format).

Bit 3 is "1" which means the ports are synchronizing -> the ports are working so the local ports should be in Active mode.

#### NEW QUESTION: 394

All physical cabling is in place. Router R4 and PCI are fully configured and inaccessible. R4's WAN interfaces use .4 in the last octet for each subnet.

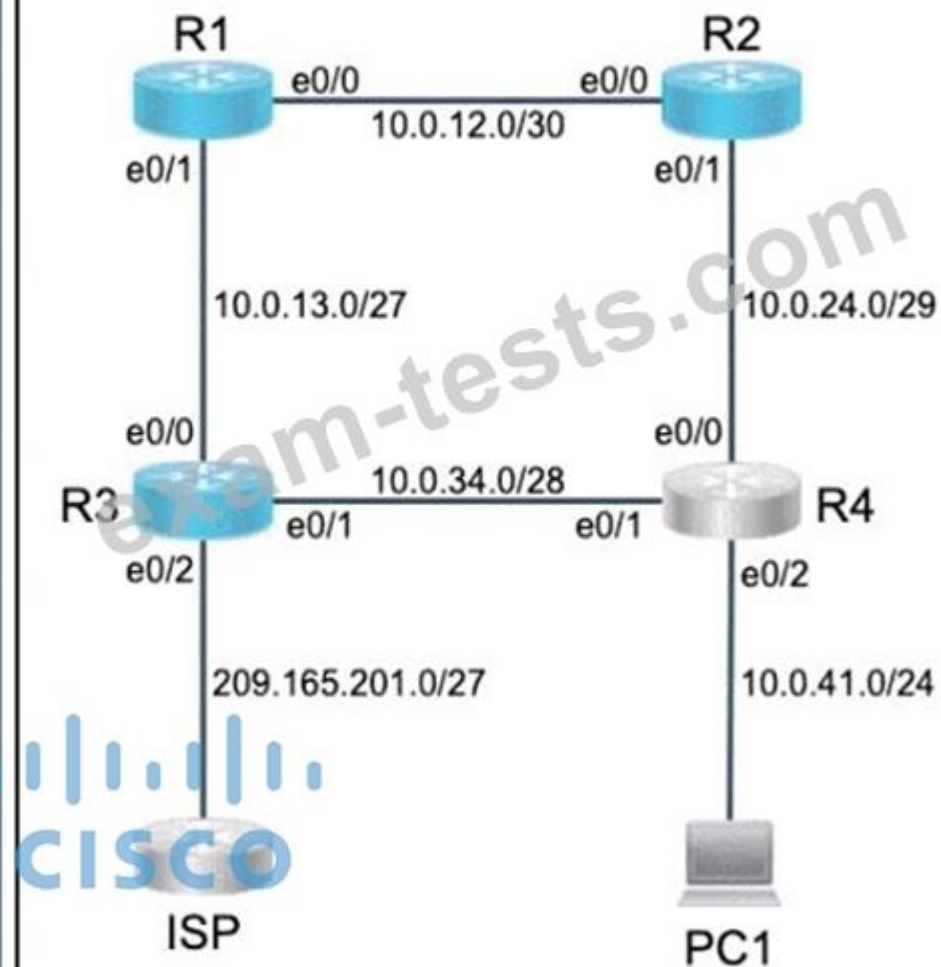
Configurations should ensure that connectivity is established end-to-end.

- 1 . Configure static routing to ensure R1 prefers the path through R2 to reach only PCI on R4's LAN
2. Configure static routing that ensures traffic sourced from R1 will take an alternate path through R3 to PCI in the event of an outage along the primary path
3. Configure default routes on R1 and R3 to the Internet using the least number of hops

Guidelines This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

- \* Refer to the Tasks tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- \* Refer to the Topology tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- \* Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- \* All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- \* Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- \* Save your configurations to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- \* Click Next at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- \* When Next is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened.

| Device | Interface | IP Address    |
|--------|-----------|---------------|
| R3     | e0/2      | 209.165.201.3 |
| ISP    | e0/0      | 209.165.201.1 |
| PC1    | e0/0      | 10.0.41.10    |



#### Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

\* To configure static routing on R1 to ensure that it prefers the path through R2 to reach only PC1 on R4's LAN, you need to create a static route for the host 10.0.0.100/8 with a next-hop address of 20.0.0.2, which is the IP address of R2's interface connected to R1. You also need to assign a lower administrative distance (AD) to this route than the default AD of 1 for static routes, so that it has a higher preference over other possible routes. For example, you can use an AD of 10 for this route. To create this static route, you need to enter the following commands on R1's console:

```
R1#configure terminal R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.100 255.0.0.0 20.0.0.2 10 R1(config)#end
```

\* To configure static routing on R1 that ensures that traffic sourced from R1 will take an alternate path through R3 to PC1 in the event of an outage along the primary path, you need to create another static route for the host 10.0.0.100/8 with a next-hop address of 40.0.0.2, which is the IP address of R3's interface connected to R1. You also need to assign a higher AD to this route than the AD of the primary route, so that it has a lower preference and acts as a backup route. For example, you can use an AD of

20 for this route. This type of static route is also known as a floating static route. To create this static route, you need to enter the following commands on R1's console:

```
R1#configure terminal R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.100 255.0.0.0 40.0.0.2 20 R1(config)#end
```

\* To configure default routes on R1 and R3 to the Internet using the least number of hops, you need to create a static route for the network 0.0.0.0/0 with a next-hop address of the ISP's interface connected to each router respectively. A default route is a special type of static route that matches any destination address and is used when no other specific route is available. The ISP's interface connected to R1 has an IP address of 10.0.0.4, and the ISP's interface connected to R3 has an IP address of 50.0.0.4. To create these default routes, you need to enter the following commands on each router's console:

On R1: R1#configure terminal R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.0.0.4 R1(config)#end On R3: R3#configure terminal R3(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 50.0.0.4 R3(config)#end

### NEW QUESTION: 395

Which interface condition is occurring in this output?

```
R10# show interface fa0/0
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is DEC21140, address is ca02.7758.0000 (bia ca02.7758.0000)
Description: dallas_subnet
Internet address is 10.32.102.2/30
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit/sec, DLY 100 usec,
reliability 255/255, txload 255/255, rxload 255/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (60 sec)
Full-duplex, 100 Mbits, 100BaseTX/TK
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 54:00:00
Last input 00:00:01, output 00:00:00, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 00:00:16
Input queue: 0/300/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue: 0/0/0 (size/max)
30 second input rate 230000000 bps/sec: 40 packets/sec
30 second output rate 200000000 bps/sec: 40 packets/sec
7331 packets input, 7301562 bytes
Received 267 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
0 runs, 0 giants, 0 throttles
0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
0 watchdog
0 input packets with dribble condition detected
5927 packets output, 1440403 bytes, 0 underruns
0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
0 unknown protocol drops
0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
```

A. duplex mismatch

B. bad NIC

C. high throughput

D. broadcast storm

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

high throughput. Cisco wireless design separates RF behavior, client authentication, encryption, AP operating mode, and controller management. A WLC centralizes WLAN configuration and AP control, while lightweight APs use CAPWAP to register and exchange control/data information with the controller. Security choices such as WPA2/AES and WPA3/SAE are not interchangeable with older mechanisms such as WEP, TKIP, or RC4. RF questions also depend on channel planning: adjacent cells should avoid overlapping channels, and 5-GHz preference features reduce congestion in the 2.4-GHz band. The incorrect options generally confuse AP mode, authentication, encryption, or controller responsibilities. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these items because wireless failures often come from using the right-looking feature in the wrong part of the WLAN design. The selected answer is the Cisco-consistent configuration or behavior for this wireless scenario.

### NEW QUESTION: 396

Which QoS feature drops traffic that exceeds the committed access rate?

A. Shaping

B. Policing

C. Weighted fair queuing

D. FIFO

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Policing. IP services questions are about the supporting protocols that make a network manageable and usable: DHCP supplies addressing information, DNS resolves names, NAT translates address spaces, NTP synchronizes time, syslog records events, SNMP monitors devices, and QoS classifies or prioritizes traffic.



Cisco IOS commands are precise; a similar-looking command can configure a client, a relay, a pool, or a server role depending on context. The incorrect options typically name real services but solve a different operational problem. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these topics because production networks fail just as often from broken services as from broken routing. The chosen answer is the one that performs the exact function in the scenario, whether that is file transfer, address assignment, logging level selection, monitoring security, or traffic treatment.

#### NEW QUESTION: 397

Refer to the exhibit.



```
R1#show run
!
router ospf 1
auto-cost reference-bandwidth 100000
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
bandwidth 10000000
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
bandwidth 100000000
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
ip ospf cost 100
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
ip ospf cost 1000
end
```

Router R1 resides in OSPF Area 0. After updating the R1 configuration to influence the paths that it will use to direct traffic, an engineer verified that each of the four Gigabit interfaces has the same route to 10.10.0.0/16.

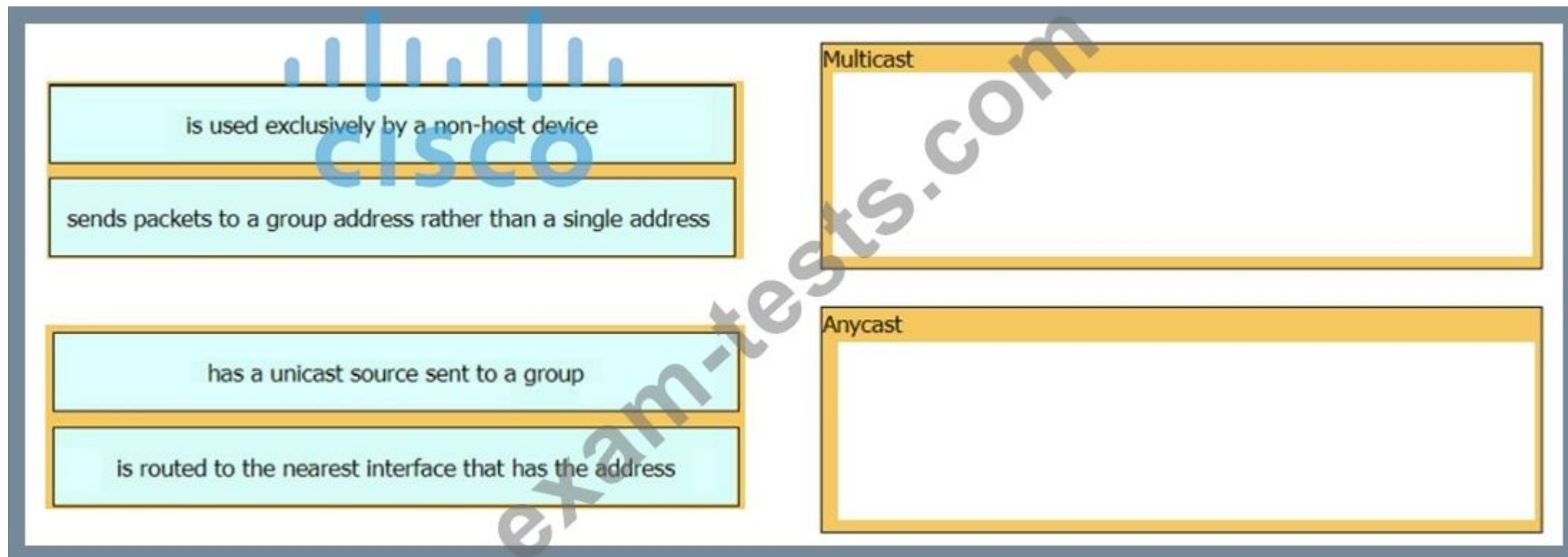
Which interface will R1 choose to send traffic to reach the route?

- A. GigabitEthernet0/0
- B. GigabitEthernet0/2
- C. GigabitEthernet0/1
- D. GigabitEthernet0/3

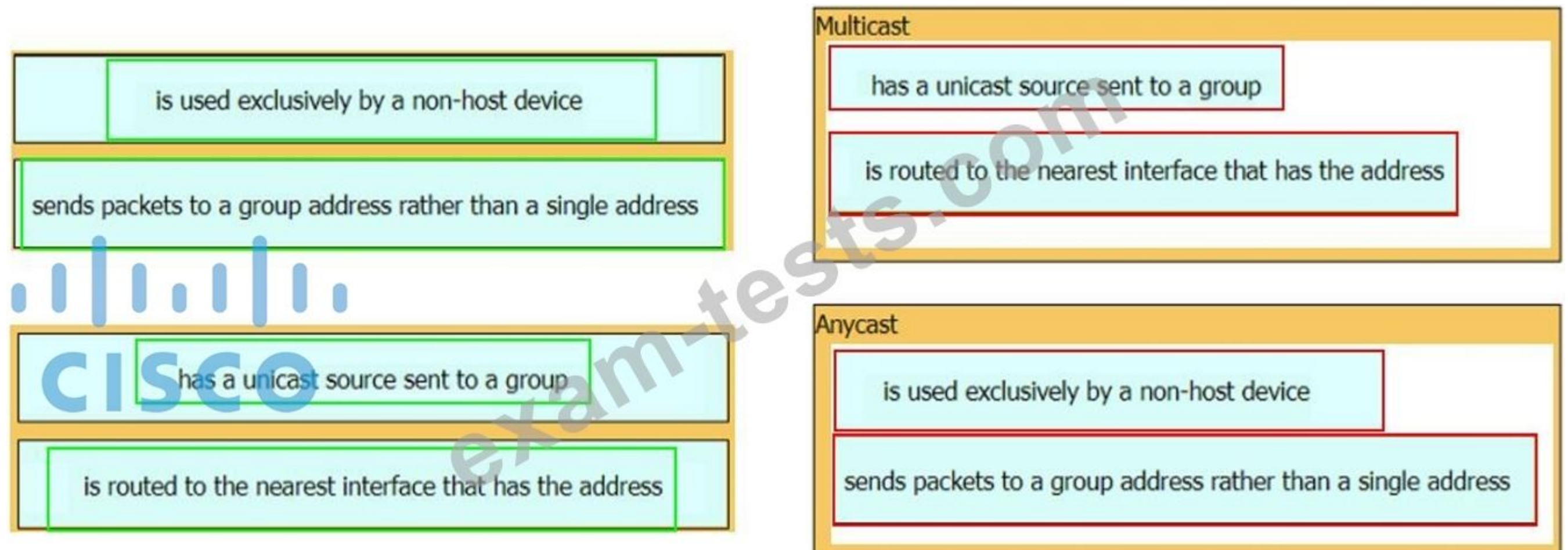
Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 398

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the IPv6 address type on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 399

Refer to Exhibit.

CHINESEDUMPS 通过测试  
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```
{
 "Routers": ["R1", "R2", "R3"],
 "Switches": ["SW1", "SW2", "SW3"]
}
```

Refer to the exhibit. What is represented by "R1" and "SW1" within the JSON output?

- A. key
- B. array
- C. value
- D. object

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

#### NEW QUESTION: 400

Refer to the exhibit. What is the effect of this configuration?

```
ip arp inspection vlan 2
interface fastethernet 0/1
 switchport mode access
 switchport access vlan 2
```

- A. Dynamic ARP inspection is disabled because the ARP ACL is missing
- B. The switch port interface trust state becomes untrusted
- C. The switch port remains administratively down until the interface is connected to another switch
- D. The switch port remains down until it is configured to trust or untrust incoming packets

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

#### NEW QUESTION: 401

Refer to the exhibit.

```

C:\>ipconfig/all

Windows IP Configuration

Host Name : Inspiron15
Primary Dns Suffix :
Node Type : Mixed
IP Routing Enabled. : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. : No

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 12:

Media State : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
Description : Microsoft Wi-Fi Direct Virtual Adapter
Physical Address. : 1A-76-3F-7C-57-DF
DHCP Enabled. : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled : Yes

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
Description : Dell Wireless 1703 802.11b/g/n (2.4GHz)
Physical Address. : B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF
DHCP Enabled. : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address : fe80::e09f:9839:6e86:f755%12(Preferred)
. : 192.168.1.20(Preferred)
. : 255.255.255.0
. : 192.168.1.1
DHCPv6 IAID : 263747135
DHCPv6 Client DUID. : 00-01-00-01-18-E6-32-43-B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF
. : 192.168.1.15
. : 192.168.1.16
NetBIOS over Tcpip. : Enabled

```

An engineer is required to verify that the network parameters are valid for the users wireless LAN connectivity on a /24 subnet. Drag and drop the values from the left onto the network parameters on the right. Not all values are used.



|                   |                                          |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 192.168.1.1       | broadcast address                        |
| 192.168.1.20      | default gateway                          |
| 192.168.1.254     | host IP address                          |
| 192.168.1.255     | last assignable IP address in the subnet |
| B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF | MAC address                              |
| 1A-76-3F-7C-57-DF | network address                          |
| 192.168.1.0       |                                          |

Answer:

192.168.1.1

192.168.1.20

192.168.1.254

192.168.1.255

B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF

1A-76-3F-7C-57-DF

192.168.1.0

192.168.1.255

192.168.1.1

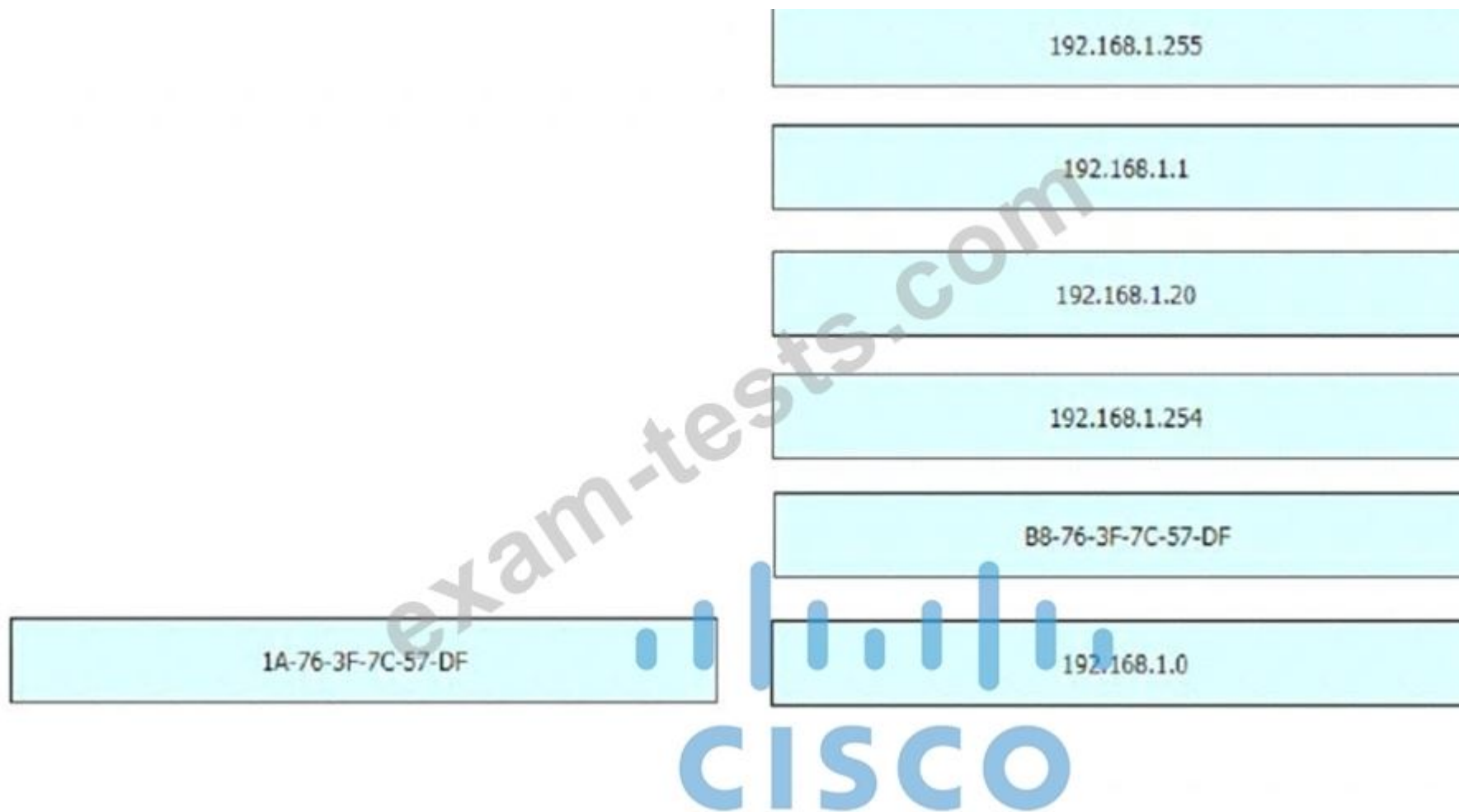
192.168.1.20

192.168.1.254

B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF

192.168.1.0

Explanation



#### NEW QUESTION: 402

Refer to the exhibit.

```
10.0.0.0/24 is subsetting, 1 subnets
C 10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C 172.160.0/16 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
D 192.168.0.0/24 [90/30720] via 172.16.0.2, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/0
```

Which route type does the routing protocol Code D represent in the output?

- A. internal BGP route
- B. route learned through EIGRP
- C. /24 route of a locally configured IP
- D. statically assigned route

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 403

Which two statements distinguish authentication from accounting? (Choose two.)

- A. Only authentication records the duration of a user's connection.
- B. Only authentication provides supporting information for billing users.
- C. Only authentication supports user-activity audits.

**D.** Only authentication challenges users for their credentials and returns a response.

**E.** Only authentication validates "who you are."

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 404**

A router received three destination prefixes: 10.0.0.0/8, 10.0.0.0/16, and 10.0.0.0/24. When the show ip route command is executed, which output does it return?

**A.** Gateway of last resort is 172.16.1.1 to network 0.0.0.0

o E2 10.0.0.0/16[110/5] via 192.168.2.1, 0:01:00, Ethernet1

o E2 10.0.0.0/24[110/5] via 192.168.3.1, 0:01:00, Ethernet2

**B.** Gateway of last resort is 172.16.1.1 to network 0.0.0.0

o E2 10.0.0.0/8 [110/5] via 192.168.1.1, 0:01:00, Ethernet0

**C.** Gateway of last resort is 172.16.1.1 to network 0.0.0.0

o E2 10.0.0.0/24[110/5] via 192.168.3.1, 0:01:00, Ethernet2

**D.** Gateway of last resort is 172.16.1.1 to network 0.0.0.0

o E2 10.0.0.0/8 [110/5] via 192.168.1.1, 0:01:00, Ethernet0

o E2 10.0.0.0/16[110/5] via 192.168.2.1, 0:01:00, Ethernet1

o E2 10.0.0.0/24[110/5] via 192.168.3.1, 0:01:00, Ethernet2

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 405**

What is the default behavior of a Layer 2 switch when a frame with an unknown destination MAC address is received?

**A.** The Layer 2 switch drops the received frame

**B.** The Layer 2 switch forwards the packet and adds the destination MAC address to its MAC address table

**C.** The Layer 2 switch floods packets to all ports except the receiving port in the given VLAN.

**D.** The Layer 2 switch sends a copy of a packet to CPU for destination MAC address learning.

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

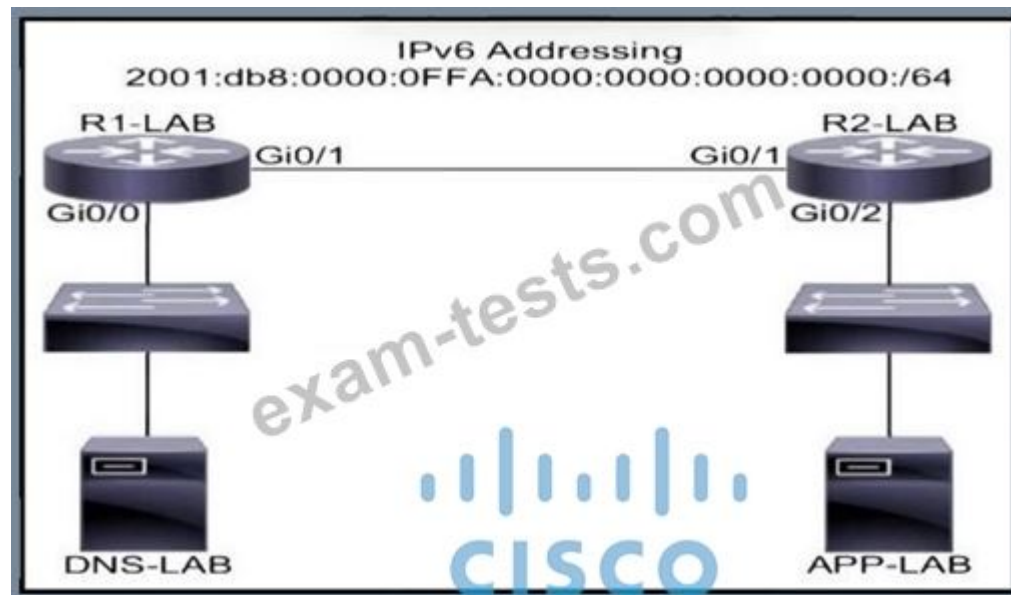
If the destination MAC address is not in the CAM table (unknown destination MAC address), the switch sends the frame out all other ports that are in the same VLAN as the received frame. This is called flooding. It does not flood the frame out the same port on which the frame was received.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 406**

Refer to the exhibit. The routers R1-LAB and R2-LAB are configured with link-local addresses.

What command must be applied to interface Gi0/0 on R1-LAB for an automated address self- assignment on the IPv6 network?





- A. ipv6 address 2001 :db8:0:0FFA::1/64
- B. ipv6 address 2001 :db8:0:0FFA::/64 eui-64
- C. ipv6 address 2001:db8:1:0FFA:0::/64
- D. ipv6 address 2001 :db8:0:0FFA::/64 anycast

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The eui-64 option enables the interface to automatically generate the host portion of its IPv6 address based on its MAC address, supporting automated address self-assignment within the specified /64 prefix.

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#### NEW QUESTION: 407



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is using the Cisco WLC GUI to configure a WLAN for WPA2 encryption with AES and preshared key Cisc0123456. After the engineer selects the WPA + WPA2 option from the Layer 2 Security drop-down, which two tasks must they perform to complete the process? (Choose two)

- A. Select PSK from the Auth Key Mgmt drop-down list, set the PSK Format to ASCII, and enter the key
- B. Select the WPA2 Policy and AES check boxes
- C. Select the WPA2 Policy, AES, and TKIP check boxes
- D. Select ASCII from the PSK Format drop-down list, enter the key, and leave the Auth Key Mgmt setting blank
- E. Select CCKM for the Auth Key Mgmt drop-down list, set the PSK Format to Hex, and enter the key

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 408

Refer to the exhibit. Which statement about the interface that generated the output is true?

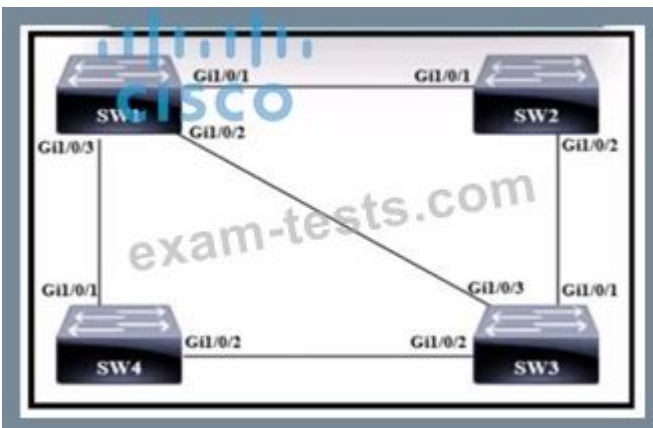
```
Port Security : Enabled
Port Status : Secure-up
Violation Mode : Shutdown
Aging Time : 0 mins
Aging Type : Absolute
SecureStatic Address Aging : Disabled
Maximum MAC Addresses : 5
Total MAC Addresses : 1
Configured MAC Addresses : 1
Sticky MAC Addresses : 0
Last Source Address : Vlan : 0001.0fAA.33BB:1
Security Violation Count : 0
```

- A. A syslog message is generated when a violation occurs.
- B. One secure MAC address is dynamically learned on the interface.
- C. One secure MAC address is manually configured on the interface.
- D. Five secure MAC addresses are dynamically learned on the interface.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 409

Refer to the exhibit.



Which switch becomes the root bridge?

A)

SW 1  
Bridge Priority - 32768  
mac-address 0d:ca:8e:7f:a0:24

B)

SW 2  
Bridge Priority - 53248  
mac-address 02:3e:ee:61:5b:21

C)

SW 4  
Bridge Priority - 32768  
mac-address 07:c1:b7:27:dd:73

D)

SW 3  
Bridge Priority - 53248  
mac-address 02:aa:03:d3:05:87

A. Option C

B. Option D

C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 410

An engineering team asks an implementer to configure syslog for warning conditions and error conditions. Which command does the implementer configure to achieve the desired result?

A. logging trap 4

B. logging trap 2

C. logging trap 3

D. logging trap 5

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 411

How many host addresses are available on the network 192.168.1.0 subnet 255.255.255.240 ?

A. 8

B. 14

C. 16

D. 6

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 412

Drag and drop the correct address space on the left to the IPv6 multicast feature or protocol on the right.

Drag and drop the correct address space on the left to the IPv6 multicast feature or protocol on the right.

|         |                               |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| FF02::5 | All nodes of Link Local       |
| FF02::A | All EIGRPv3 Routers           |
| FF02::D | All OSPFv3 Designated Routers |
| FF02::1 | All PIM routers               |
| FF05::2 | All OSPFv3 Routers            |
| FF02::6 | All Routers of site local     |

Answer:

|                                                                                                             |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Drag and drop the correct address space on the left to the IPv6 multicast feature or protocol on the right. |         |
| FF02::5                                                                                                     | FF02::1 |
| FF02::A                                                                                                     | FF02::A |
| FF02::D                                                                                                     | FF02::6 |
| FF02::1                                                                                                     | FF02::D |
| FF05::2                                                                                                     | FF02::5 |
| FF02::6                                                                                                     | FF05::2 |

NEW QUESTION: 413

Refer to the exhibit.



```
SW1#show spanning-tree vlan 30

VLAN0030
Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
Root ID Priority 32798
 Address 0025.63e9.c800
 Cost 19
 Port 1 (FastEthernet 2/1)
 Hello Time 2 sec
 Max Age 30 sec
 Forward Delay 20 sec

[Output suppressed]
```

What two conclusions should be made about this configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. The spanning-tree mode is PVST+
- B. This is a root bridge
- C. The designated port is FastEthernet 2/1
- D. The root port is FastEthernet 2/1
- E. The spanning-tree mode is Rapid PVST+

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 414

Refer to the exhibit.

```
{
 "Test_Questions" : [
 "Automation",
 "Configuration"
],
 "Test_Exam_Level" : [
 "CCNA",
 "CCNP"
],
 "Test_Response" : [
 "Correct",
 "Incorrect"
]
}
```

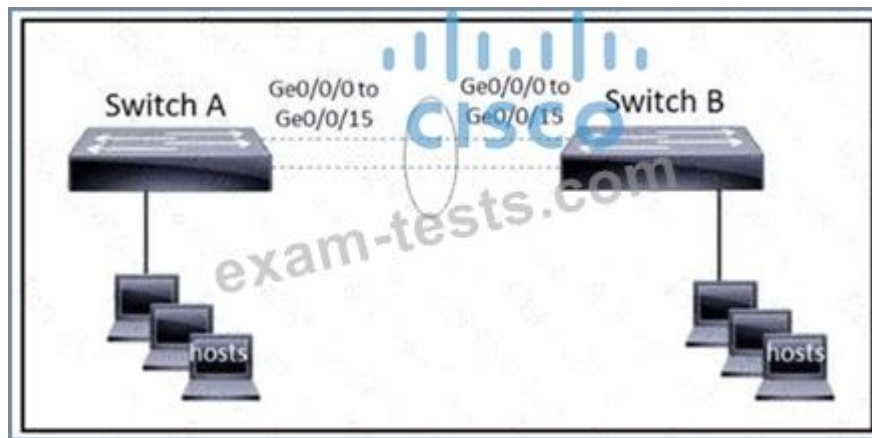
How many objects, Keys and JSON list values are present?

- A. three objects, three keys and two JSON list values
- B. one object, three keys, and three JSON list values
- C. one object, three keys and two JSON list values
- D. three objects, two Keys, and three JSON list values

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 415

Refer to the exhibit.



The EtherChannel is configured with a speed of 1000 and duplex as full on both ends of channel group 1.

What is the next step to configure the channel on switch A to respond to but not initiate LACP communication?

- A. interface range gigabitethernet0/0/0-15 channel-group 1 mode on
- B. interface range gigabitethernet0/0/0-15 channel-group 1 mode desirable
- C. interface port-channel 1 channel-group 1 mode auto
- D. interface port-channel 1 channel-group 1 mode passive

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

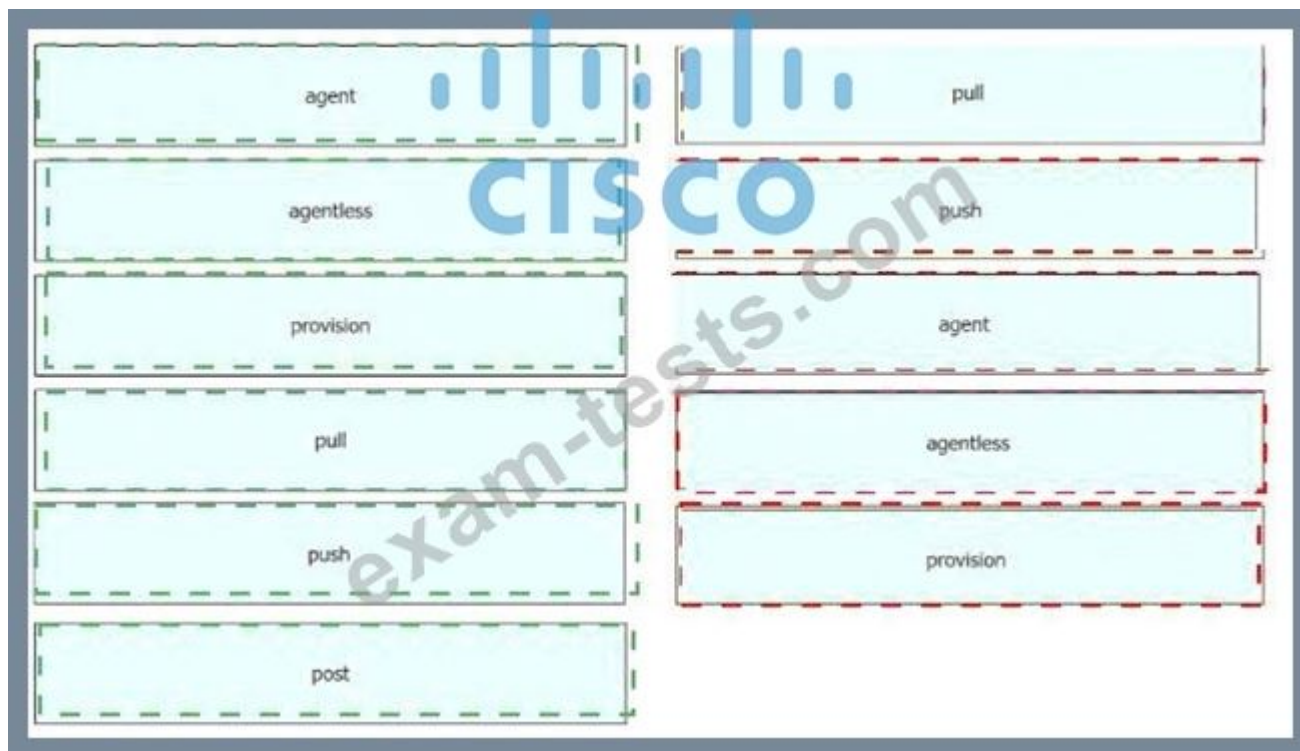
interface port-channel 1 channel-group 1 mode passive. Switching questions depend on MAC learning, VLAN membership, trunking, STP election, and EtherChannel behavior. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Network Access, where the expected skill is selecting the feature that actually produces the requested network behavior. The wording normally gives the clue: protocol family, address scope, trunk state, route preference, security mode, API method, or controller role. Wrong answers misapply a Layer 2 rule or configure the wrong logical interface. In production, choosing the wrong option would typically cause failed client access, a broken route, insecure management, or an automation workflow that targets the wrong interface. The selected answer is the Cisco-consistent behavior for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 416

Drag and drop the configuration management terms from the left onto the descriptions on the right. Not all terms are used.

|           |                                                                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| agent     | daemon that determines when the central authority has updates available        |
| agentless | model in which the central server sends updates to nodes on an as-needed basis |
| provision | easy-to-manage deployment option that may lack scalability                     |
| pull      | device hardware that runs without embedded management features                 |
| push      | to automatically install or deploy a configuration or update                   |
| post      |                                                                                |

**Answer:**



Explanation:

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Fundamentals drag-and-drop items test whether each protocol, address type, API action, or infrastructure component is matched to its real function. The correct way to solve these is to classify every item by layer, scope, and operational behavior before matching it. Several distractors are legitimate networking terms, but they are wrong when placed under the wrong protocol family or management model. The retained mapping preserves the Cisco distinctions between TCP and UDP behavior, AAA functions, IPv6 address scopes, device-management approaches, and REST operations. In implementation work, these distinctions matter because applying a feature at the wrong layer or associating a control with the wrong service creates broken configurations and wasted troubleshooting effort. The shown mapping is therefore retained as the verified response.



#### NEW QUESTION: 417

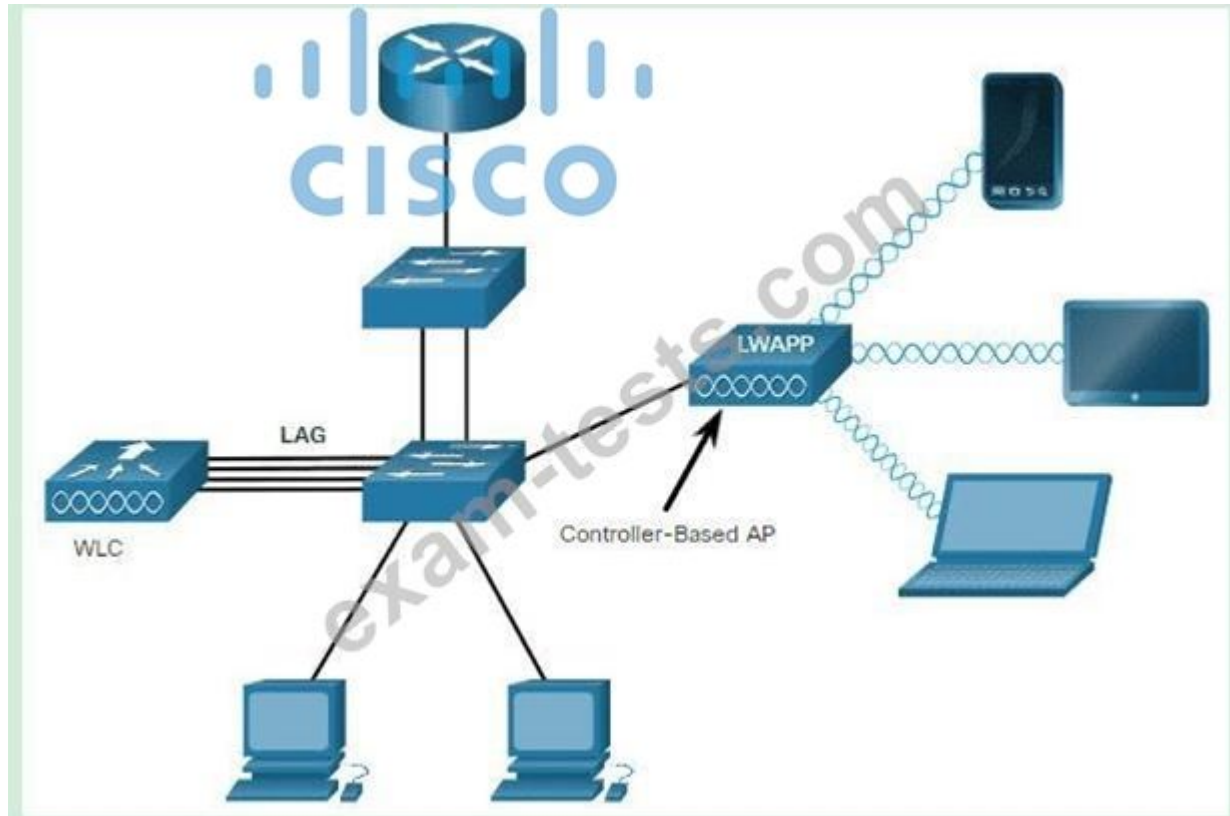
What is a function of Wireless LAN Controller?

- A. register with a single access point that controls traffic between wired and wireless endpoints.
- B. use SSIDs to distinguish between wireless clients.
- C. send LWAPP packets to access points.
- D. monitor activity on wireless and wired LANs

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Lightweight APs (LAPs) is devices require no initial configuration. LAPs use the Lightweight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP) to communicate with a WLAN controller (WLC), as shown in the below figure.

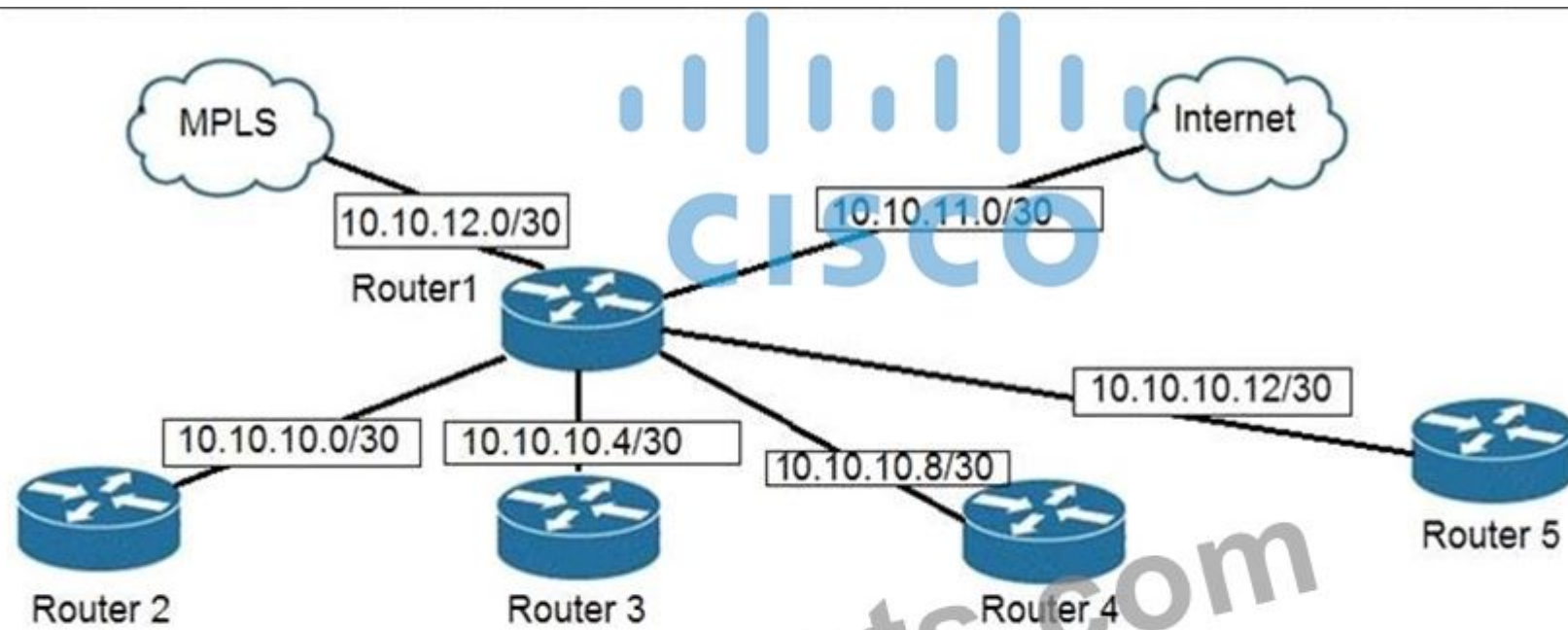
Controller-based APs are useful in situations where many APs are required in the network. As more APs are added, each AP is automatically configured and managed by the WLC.



**NEW QUESTION: 418**

Refer to the exhibit.





```

Router1#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is 10.10.11.2 to network 0.0.0.0
 209.165.200.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.200.224 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 03:22:14
 209.165.201.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.201.0 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 02:26:33
 209.165.202.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.202.128 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 02:26:03
 10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 4 masks
O 10.10.13.0/25 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
O 10.10.13.128/28 [110/2] via 10.10.10.5, 00:00:12, GigabitEthernet0/1
O 10.10.13.144/28 [110/2] via 10.10.10.9, 00:01:57, GigabitEthernet0/2
O 10.10.13.160/29 [110/2] via 10.10.10.5, 00:00:12, GigabitEthernet0/1
O 10.10.13.208/29 [110/2] via 10.10.10.13, 00:01:57, GigabitEthernet0/3
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.10.11.2

```

To which device does Router1 send packets that are destined to host 10.10.13.165?

- A. Router3
- B. Router2
- C. Router4
- D. Router5

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 419

Which condition must be met before an NMS handles an SNMP trap from an agent?

- A. The NMS software must be loaded with the MIB associated with the trap.
- B. The NMS must be configured on the same router as the SNMP agent
- C. The NMS must receive a trap and an inform message from the SNMP agent within a configured interval

D. The NMS must receive the same trap from two different SNMP agents to verify that it is reliable.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The NMS software must be loaded with the MIB associated with the trap.. Cisco routers select forwarding paths by longest-prefix match first, then administrative distance and metric when comparable routes compete.

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under IP Services, where the exam expects engineers to recognize the device behavior that actually produces the required outcome. The question is best solved by reading the operational clue rather than choosing a familiar acronym. The wrong choices either do not match the destination, use the wrong next hop, or fail to provide the intended primary/backup behavior. In a production network, the wrong choice would normally create an outage, leave a management or security gap, or send troubleshooting toward the wrong subsystem. The selected answer is the one that matches the control-plane, data-plane, wireless, security, services, or automation mechanism described in the question. That is why it remains the verified answer for this item.

NEW QUESTION: 420

You have configured a router with an OSPF router ID, but its IP address still reflects the physical interface.

Which action can you take to correct the problem in the least disruptive way?

- A. Reload the OSPF process
- B. Specify a loopback address
- C. Save the router configuration
- D. Reload the router

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 421

Drag and drop the threat-mitigation techniques from the left onto the types of threat or attack they mitigate on the right.

|                                              |                                               |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| configure the BPDU guard feature             | 802.1q double tagging                         |
| configure the dynamic ARP inspection feature | ARP spoofing                                  |
| configure the root guard feature             | unwanted superior BPDUs                       |
| configure a VLAN access control list         | unwanted BPDUs on PortFast-enabled interfaces |

Answer:

|                                              |                                              |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| configure the BPDU guard feature             | configure a VLAN access control list         |
| configure the dynamic ARP inspection feature | configure the dynamic ARP inspection feature |
| configure the root guard feature             | configure the root guard feature             |
| configure a VLAN access control list         | configure the BPDU guard feature             |

configure a VLAN access control list

configure the dynamic ARP inspection feature

configure the root guard feature

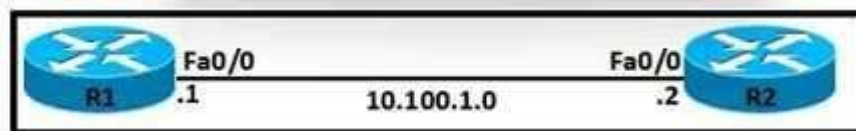
configure the BPDU guard feature

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#### NEW QUESTION: 422

Refer to the exhibit. An OSPF neighbor relationship must be configured using these guidelines:



- R1 is only permitted to establish a neighbor with R2
- R1 will never participate in DR elections
- R1 will use a router-id of 101.1.1.

Which configuration must be used?



```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255

interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.100.1.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf priority 100
 ip access-group 102 in

router ospf 10
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 10.100.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 ospf router-id 10.1.1.1

access-list 102 permit 88 host 10.100.1.2 host 224.0.0.5
access-list 102 deny 88 any any
access-list 102 permit ip any any
```

A.

```
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.100.1.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf priority 0
 ip access-group 102 in

router ospf 10
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 10.100.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 router-id 10.1.1.1

access-list 102 permit 89 host 10.100.1.2 host 224.0.0.5
access-list 102 deny 89 any any
access-list 102 permit ip any any
```

B.



```
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.100.1.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf priority 100
 ip access-group 102 in
```

```
router ospf 10
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 10.100.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 ospf router-id 10.1.1.1
```

```
access-list 102 permit 89 host 10.100.1.2 host 224.0.0.5
access-list 102 deny 89 any any
access-list 102 permit ip any any
```

C.

```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255

interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.100.1.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf priority 0
 ip access-group 102 in

router ospf 10
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 10.100.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 ospf router-id 10.1.1.1

access-list 102 permit 88 host 10.100.1.2 host 224.0.0.5
access-list 102 deny 88 any any
access-list 102 permit ip any any
```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 423

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the characteristics of northbound APIs from the left onto any position on the right.

Not all characteristics are used.

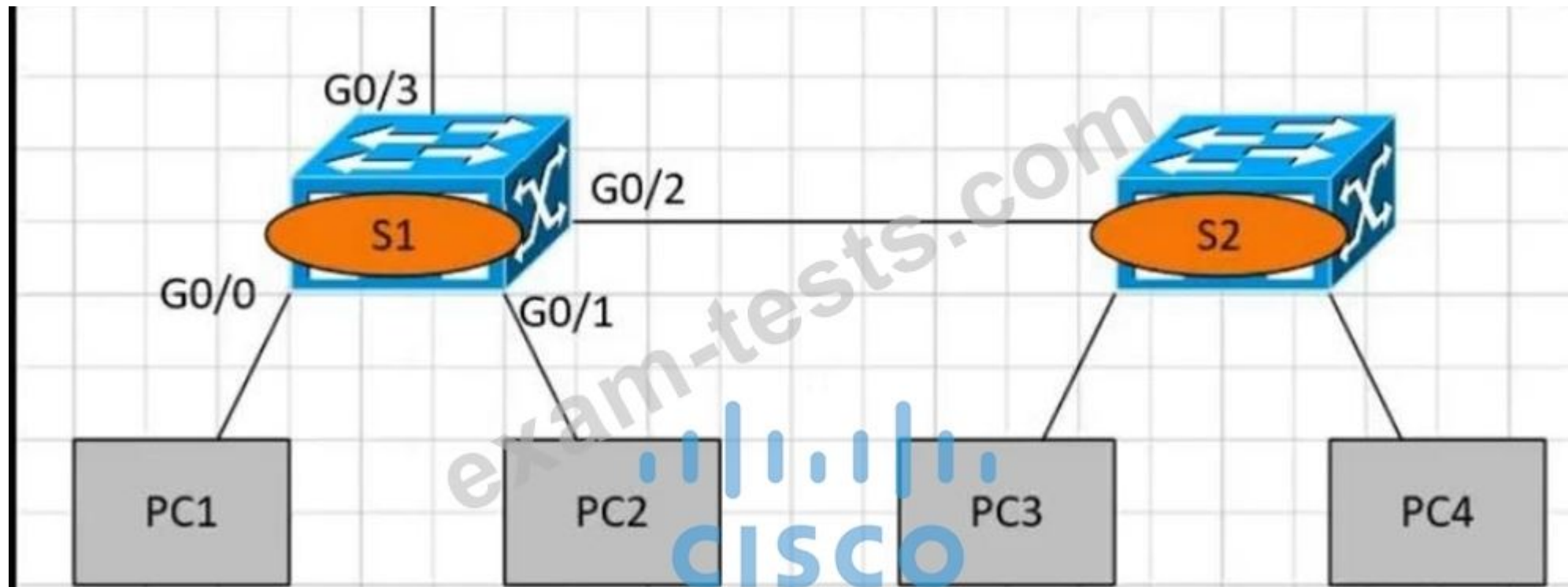
|                                                                   |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| supports automation                                               | 1 |
| communicates between the SDN controller and the application plane | 2 |
| communicates between the SDN controller and the data plane        | 3 |
| supports data sharing between systems                             | 4 |
| supports network virtualization protocols                         |   |
| supports REST-based requirements                                  |   |
| uses OpenFlow to interface between the data and control planes    |   |

Answer:

|                                                                |                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                | supports automation                                               |
|                                                                | communicates between the SDN controller and the application plane |
| communicates between the SDN controller and the data plane     | supports data sharing between systems                             |
|                                                                | supports REST-based requirements                                  |
| supports network virtualization protocols                      |                                                                   |
| uses OpenFlow to interface between the data and control planes |                                                                   |

**NEW QUESTION: 424**

Refer to the exhibit.



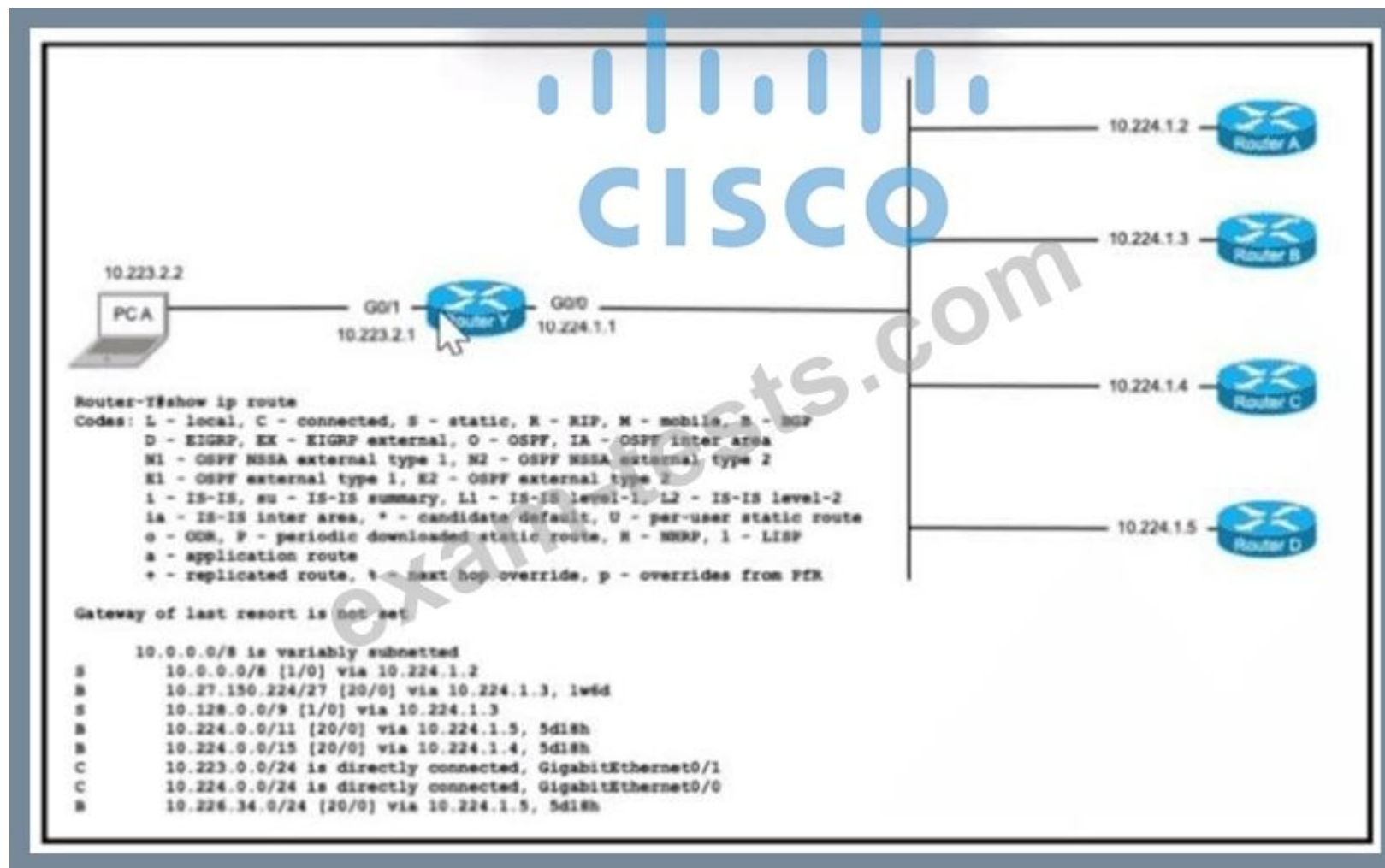
PC1 is trying to ping PC3 for the first time and sends out an ARP to S1 Which action is taken by S1?

- A. It forwards it out G0/3 only
- B. It forwards it out interface G0/2 only.
- C. It is flooded out every port except G0/0.
- D. It drops the frame.

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 425**

Refer to the exhibit.



PC A is communicating with another device at IP address 10.227.225.255. Through which router does router Y route the traffic?

- A. router A
- B. router B
- C. router C
- D. router D

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

router C. Routing and redundancy questions are solved by applying longest-prefix match, administrative distance, metrics, and gateway-redundancy behavior in the correct order. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under IP Connectivity, where the expected skill is selecting the feature that actually produces the requested network behavior. The wording normally gives the clue: protocol family, address scope, trunk state, route preference, security mode, API method, or controller role. Incorrect choices point to the wrong next hop, choose the wrong route source, or confuse routing with Layer 2 behavior. In production, choosing the wrong option would typically cause failed client access, a broken route, insecure management, or an automation workflow that targets the wrong interface. The selected answer is the Cisco-consistent behavior for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 426

Refer to the exhibit.



```

R1# show ip route | begin Gateway
Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
 172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.16.2.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 172.16.2.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.16.4.0/21 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.16.8.2/26 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

```

What is the subnet mask for route 172.16.4.0?

- A. 255.255.248.0
- B. 255.255.254.0
- C. 255.255.255.192
- D. 255.255.240.0

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

255.255.248.0. Routing and redundancy questions are solved by applying longest-prefix match, administrative distance, metrics, and gateway-redundancy behavior in the correct order. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under IP Connectivity, where the expected skill is selecting the feature that actually produces the requested network behavior. The wording normally gives the clue: protocol family, address scope, trunk state, route preference, security mode, API method, or controller role. Incorrect choices point to the wrong next hop, choose the wrong route source, or confuse routing with Layer 2 behavior. In production, choosing the wrong option would typically cause failed client access, a broken route, insecure management, or an automation workflow that targets the wrong interface. The selected answer is the Cisco-consistent behavior for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 427

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Media State : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
Description : Realtek PCIe GBE Family
Controller
Physical Address. : 3C-52-82-33-F3-8F
DHCP Enabled. : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . : Yes

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : arcep.se
Description : Intel(R) Dual Band
Wireless-AC 7265
Physical Address. : C8-21-58-B4-F3-EF
DHCP Enabled. : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address : fe80::45a1:b3fa:2f37:bf37%2(Preferred)
IPv4 Address. : 192.168.1.226(Preferred)
Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained. : October 3, 2019 12:28:08 PM
Lease Expires : October 3, 2019 7:18:37 PM
Default Gateway : 192.168.1.100
DHCP Server : 192.168.1.254
DHCPv6 IAID : 46670168
DHCPv6 Client DUID : 00-01-00-01-20-FF-05-55-3C-52-82-33-D3-84
DNS Servers : 192.168.1.253
NetBIOS over Tcpip. : Enabled
Connection-specific DNS Suffix Search List :
 arcep.se

```

The given Windows PC is requesting the IP address of the host at www.cisco.com. To which IP address is the request sent?

- A. 192.168.1.226
- B. 192.168.1.100

C. 192.168.1.254

D. 192.168.1.253

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

192.168.1.253. The answer follows from normal Cisco device behavior and the operating clue in the scenario.

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Network Fundamentals, where the expected skill is identifying the mechanism that actually satisfies the scenario. The wording usually gives the decisive clue: a protocol number, a route prefix, a control-plane role, a wireless security method, or a management command. The other options use adjacent terms, wrong-layer behavior, or configuration that would not produce the requested result. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would usually produce a failed adjacency, broken client connectivity, insecure management access, or an incorrect forwarding path. The selected answer matches the Cisco behavior and configuration model required by the question, so it is retained as the verified answer for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 428

Which implementation provides the strongest encryption combination for the wireless environment?

A. WEP

B. WPA + TKIP

C. WPA2 + AES

D. WPA + AES

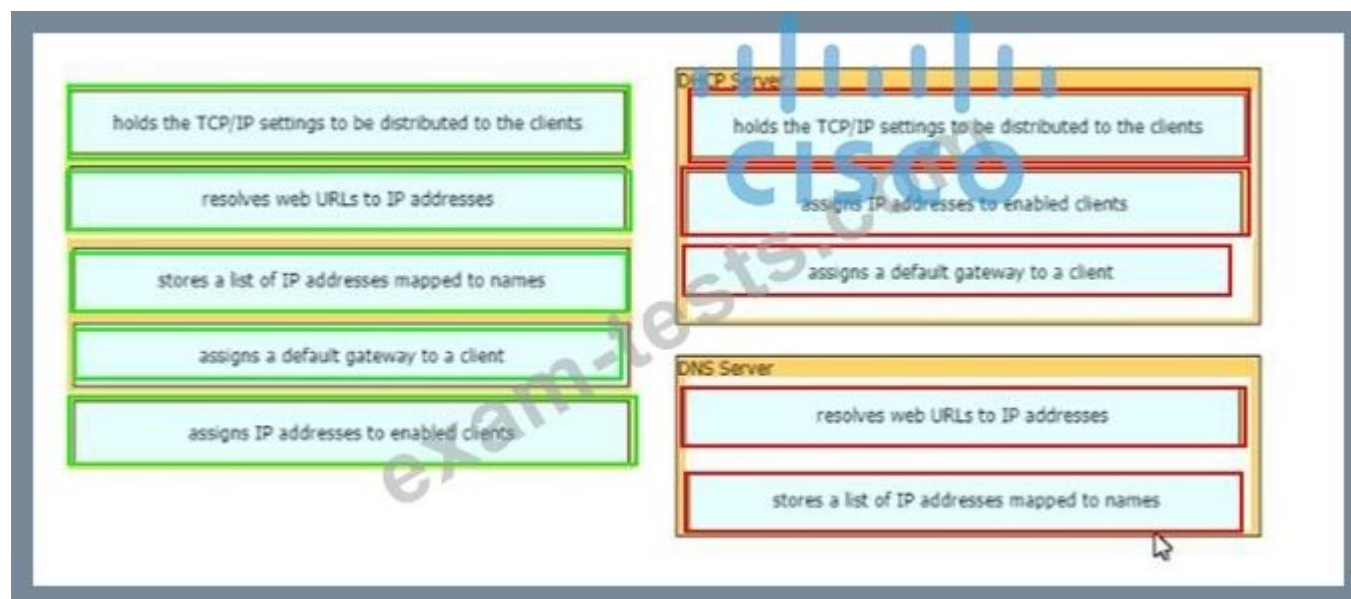
**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 429

Drag and drop the functions from the left onto the correct network components on the right



**Answer:**



#### NEW QUESTION: 430

Which command should you enter to view the error log in an EIGRP for IPv6 environment?

- A. show ipv6 eigrp traffic
- B. show ipv6 eigrp events
- C. show ipv6 eigrp topology
- D. show ipv6 eigrp neighbors

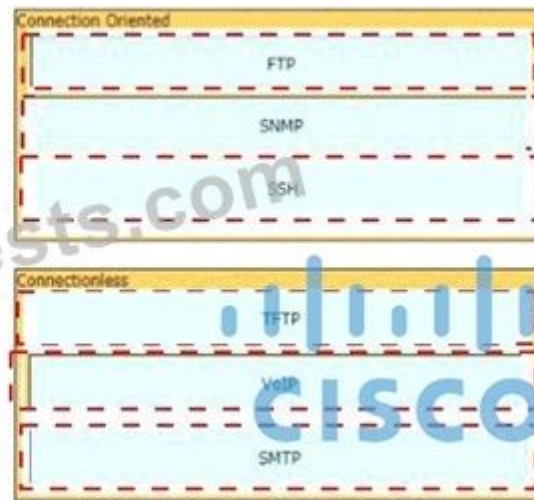
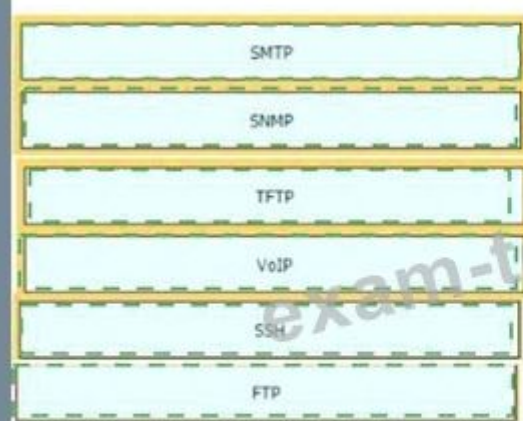
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 431

Drag and drop the network protocols from the left onto the correct transport services on the right.



Answer:



**NEW QUESTION: 432**

Refer to the exhibit.





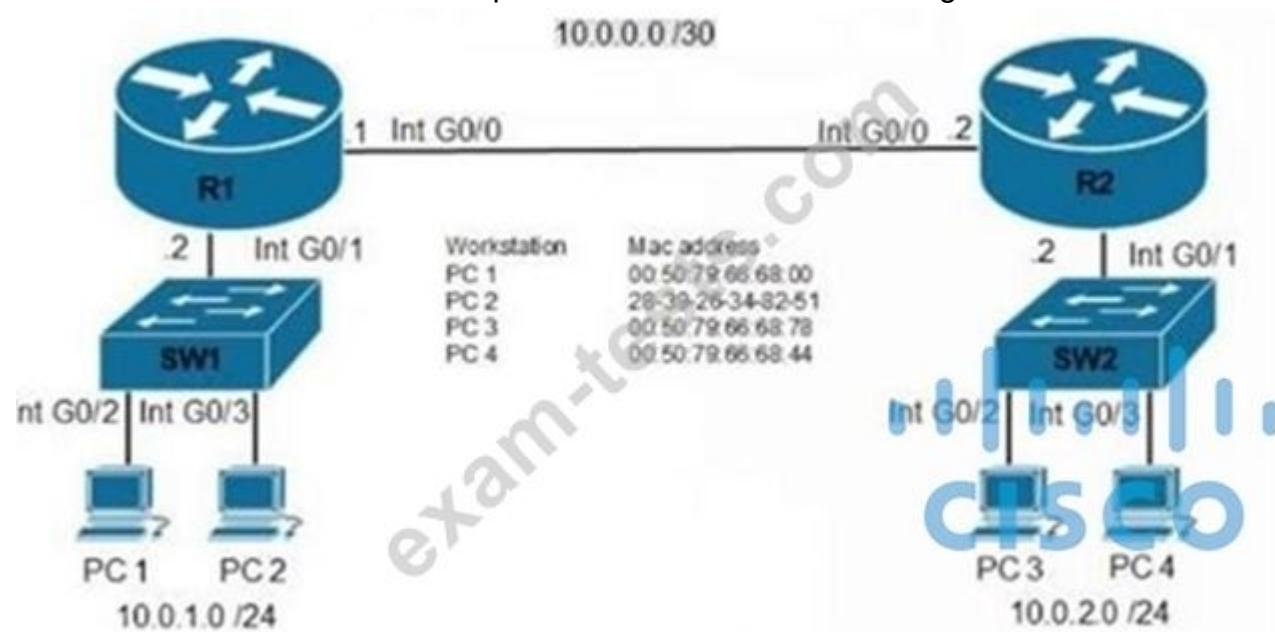
An engineer built a new L2 LACP EtherChannel between SW1 and SW2 and executed these show commands to verify the work. Which additional task allows the two switches to establish an LACP port channel?

- A. Change the channel-group mode on SW1 to active or passive.
- B. Configure the interface port-channel 1 command on both switches.
- C. Change the channel-group mode on SW2 to auto
- D. Change the channel-group mode on SW1 to desirable.

**Answer: A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 433

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure the interface that connects to PC1 and secure it in a way that only PC1 is allowed to use the port. No VLAN tagging can be used except for a voice VLAN. Which command sequence must be entered to configure the switch?



- A. SW1(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic desirable  
SW1(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address 0050.7966.6800  
SW1(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address sticky
- B. SW1(config-if)#switchport mode nonegotiate  
SW1(config-if)#switchport port-security  
SW1(config-if)#switchport port-security maximum 1
- C. SW1(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic auto  
SW1(config-if)#switchport port-security  
SW1(config-if)#switchport port-security violation restrict
- D. SW1(config-if)#switchport mode access  
SW1(config-if)#switchport port-security  
SW1(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address 0050.7966.6800
- Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 434

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW1#sh lacp neighbor
Flags: S - Device is requesting Slow LACPDUs
 F - Device is requesting Fast LACPDUs
 A - Device is in Active mode P - Device is in Passive mode
```

Channel group 35 neighbors

Partner's information:

| Port  | Flags | LACP port<br>Priority | Dev ID         | Age | Admin<br>key | Oper<br>Key | Port<br>Number | Port<br>State |
|-------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| Et1/0 | SP    | 32768                 | aabb.cc80.7000 | 8s  | 0x0          | 0x23        | 0x101          | 0x3C          |
| Et1/1 | SP    | 32768                 | aabb.cc80.7000 | 8s  | 0x0          | 0x23        | 0x102          | 0x3C          |

Based on the LACP neighbor status, in which mode is the SW1 port channel configured?

- A. passive
- B. mode on
- C. auto
- D. active

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

From the neighbor status, we notice the "Flags" are SP. "P" here means the neighbor is in Passive mode. In order to create an Etherchannel interface, the (local) SW1 ports should be in Active mode. Moreover, the "Port State" in the exhibit is "0x3c" (which equals to "00111100 in binary format). Bit 3 is "1" which means the ports are synchronizing -> the ports are working so the local ports should be in Active mode.

NEW QUESTION: 435

Refer to the exhibit.



R5 is the current DR on the network, and R4 is the BDR. Their interfaces are flapping, so a network engineer wants the OSPF network to elect a different DR and BDR. Which set of configurations must the engineer implement?

- A)
- ```
R4(config)#interface gi0/0
R4(config-if)#ip ospf priority 20

R5(config)#interface gi0/0
R5(config-if)#ip ospf priority 10
```
- B)
- ```
R2(config)#interface gi0/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority 259

R3(config)#interface gi0/0
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 256
```
- C)
- ```
R5(config)#interface gi0/0
R5(config-if)#ip ospf priority 120

R4(config)#interface gi0/0
R4(config-if)#ip ospf priority 110
```
- D)
- ```
R3(config)#interface gi0/0
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 255

R2(config)#interface gi0/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority 240
```

- A. Option
  - B. Option
  - C. Option
  - D. Option
- Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 436

Drag and drop the elements of a security program from the left onto the corresponding descriptions on the right.

|                   |                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| awareness         | document that outlines an organization's security goals and practices and the roles and responsibilities of the organization's personnel |
| education         | tactical document that sets out specific tasks and methods to maintain security                                                          |
| security policy   | user-awareness learning level that focuses on learning about topics and practices beyond what is typically required by the user's job    |
| security standard | user-awareness learning level that focuses on security practices that all employees must understand and enforce                          |
| training          | user-awareness learning level that focuses on teaching employees how to perform tasks specifically required by their jobs                |

Answer:





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#### NEW QUESTION: 437

How does a Cisco IP phone handle untagged traffic that it receives from an attached PC?

- A. It allows the traffic to pass through unchanged
- B. It tags the traffic with the native VLAN
- C. It drops the traffic
- D. It tags the traffic with the default VLAN

**Answer: A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 438

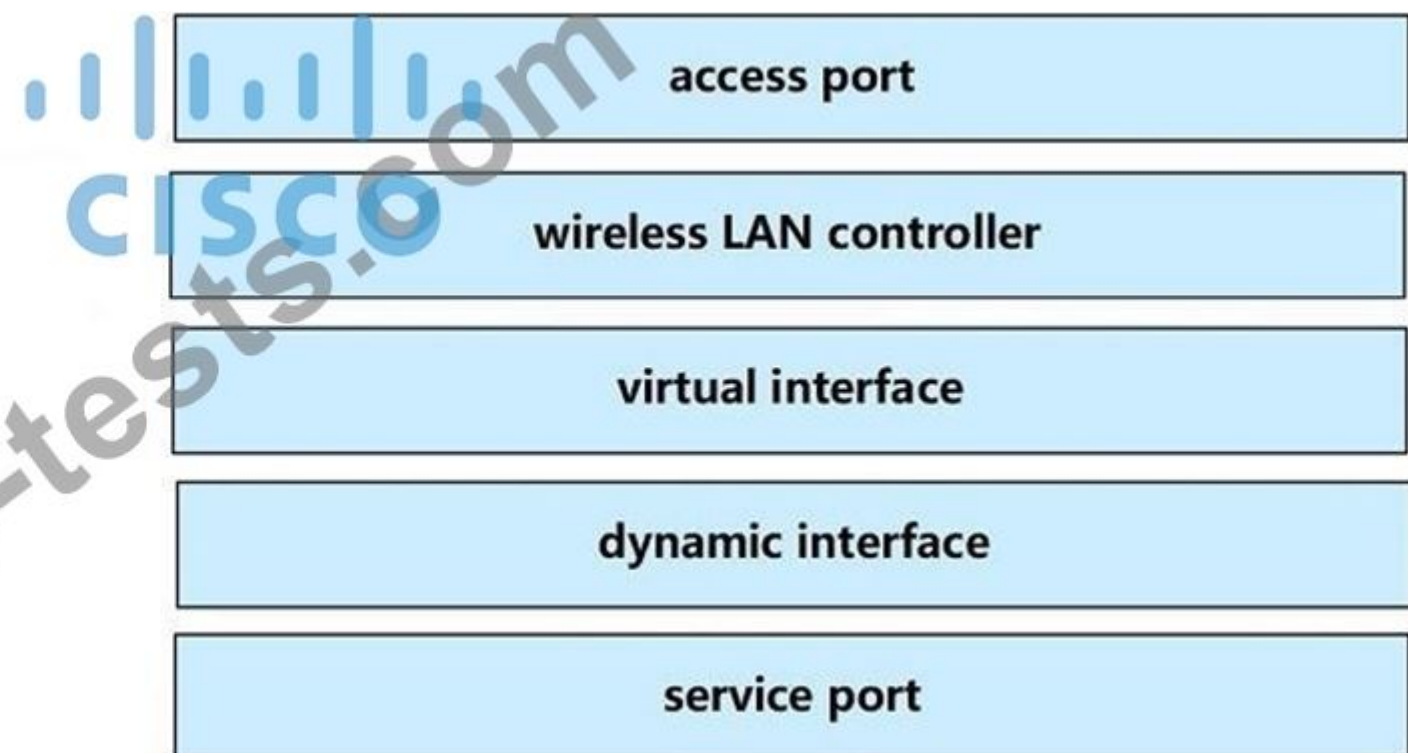
Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the WLAN components from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

Select and Place:

|                         |                                                                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| dynamic interface       | device that provides Wi-Fi devices with a connection to a wired network |
| access port             | device that manages access points                                       |
| service port            | used to support mobility management of the WLC                          |
| virtual interface       | applied to the WLAN for wireless client communication                   |
| wireless LAN controller | used for out of band management of a WLC                                |

Answer:



Explanation:

The service port can be used management purposes, primarily for out-of-band management. However, AP management traffic is not possible across the service port. In most cases, the service port is used as a "last resort" means of accessing the controller GUI for management purposes. For example, in the case where the system distribution ports on the controller are down or their communication to the wired network is otherwise degraded.

A dynamic interface with the Dynamic AP Management option enabled is used as the tunnel source for packets from the controller to the access point and as the destination for CAPWAP packets from the access point to the controller.

The virtual interface is used to support mobility management, Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) relay, and embedded Layer 3 security such as guest web authentication. It also maintains the DNS gateway host name used by Layer 3 security and mobility managers to verify the source of certificates when Layer 3 web authorization is enabled.

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-5/config-guide/b\\_cg85/ports\\_and\\_interfaces.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-5/config-guide/b_cg85/ports_and_interfaces.html)

**NEW QUESTION: 439**

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the configuration-management technologies on the right.

fundamental configuration elements are stored in a manifest

uses TCP port 10002 for configuration push jobs

uses Ruby for fundamental configuration elements

uses SSH for remote device communication

uses TCP 8140 for communication

uses YAML for fundamental configuration elements

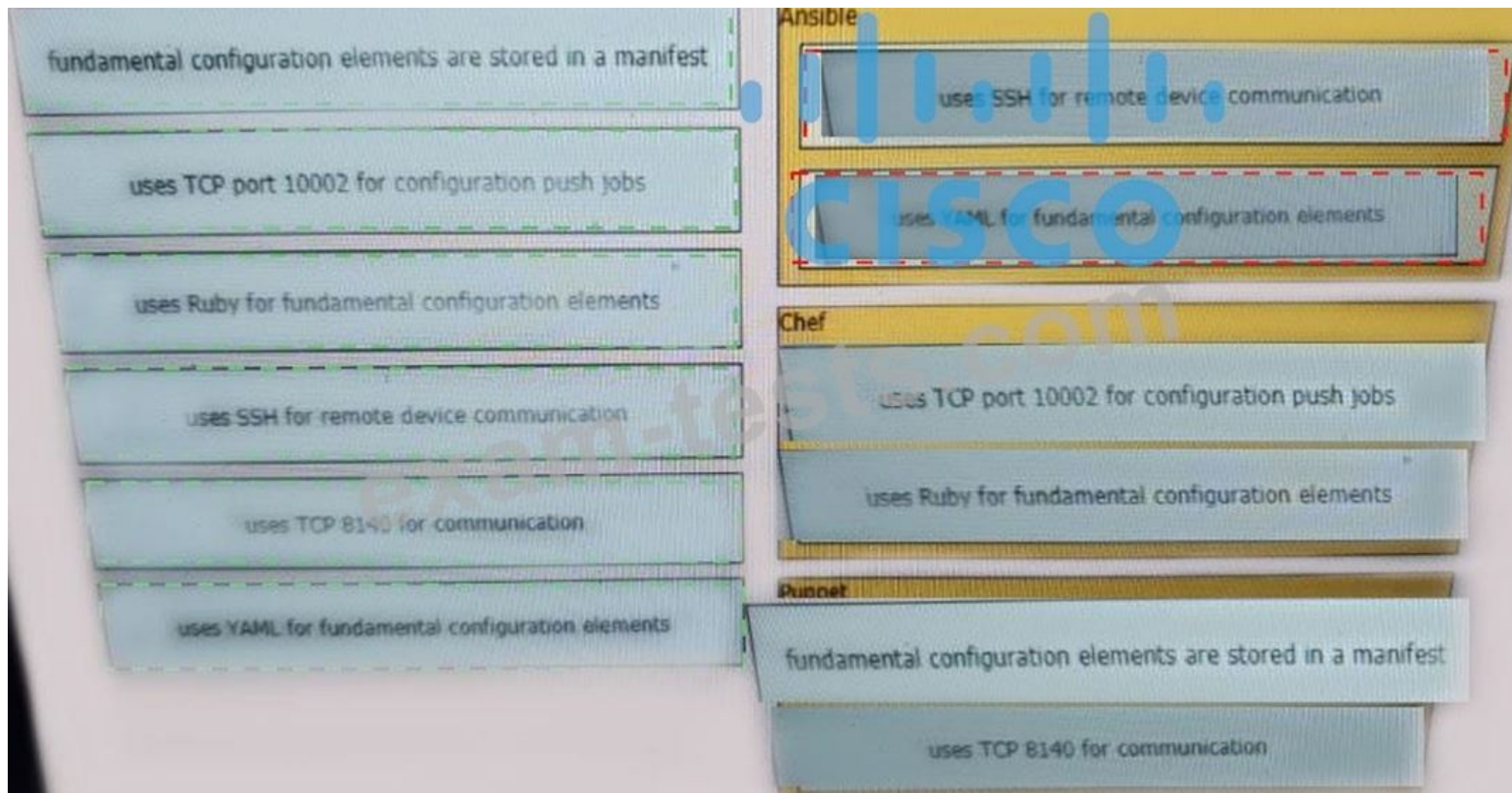
Ansible

Chef

Puppet

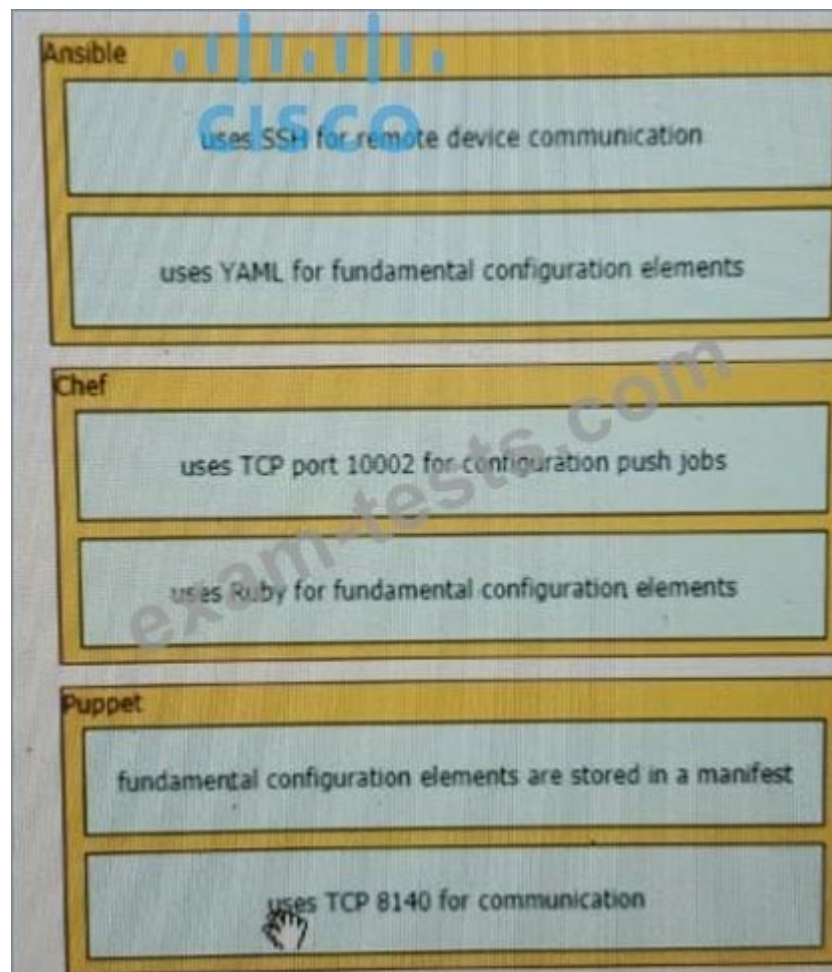
Answer:





Explanation

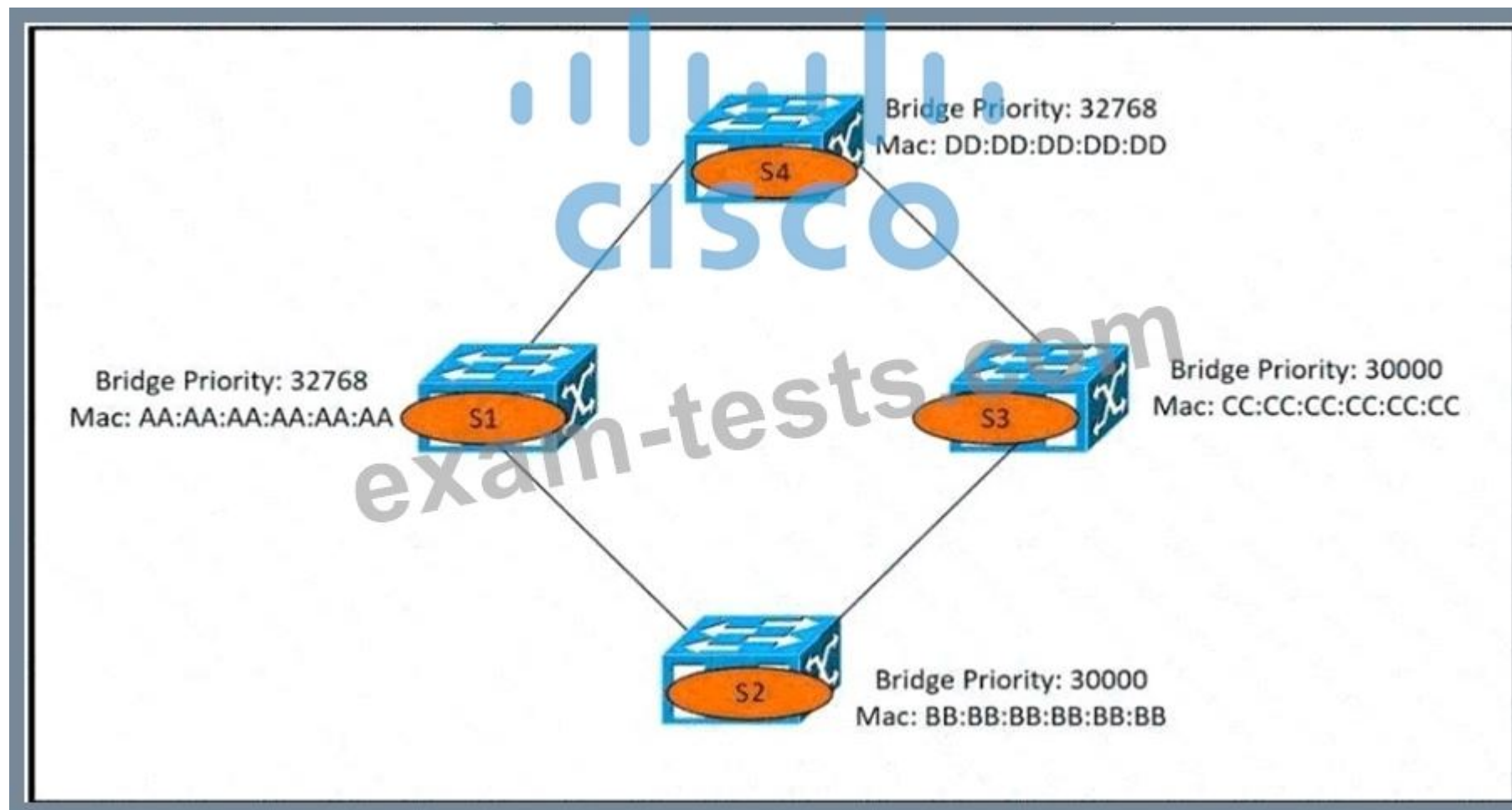




Ansible:- uses SSH for remote device communication- uses YAML for fundamental configuration elements Chef:- uses TCP port 10002 for configuration push jobs- uses Ruby for fundamental configuration elements Puppet:- fundamental configuration elements are stored in a manifest- uses TCP 8140 for communication The focus of Ansible is to be streamlined and fast, and to require no node agent installation. Thus, Ansible performs all functions over SSH. Ansible is built on Python, in contrast to the Ruby foundation of Puppet and Chef. TCP port 10002 is the command port. It may be configured in the Chef Push Jobs configuration file. This port allows Chef Push Jobs clients to communicate with the Chef Push Jobs server. Puppet is an open-source configuration management solution, which is built with Ruby and offers custom Domain Specific Language (DSL) and Embedded Ruby (ERB) templates to create custom Puppet language files, offering a declarative-paradigm programming approach. A Puppet piece of code is called a manifest, and is a file with .pp extension.

**NEW QUESTION: 440**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which switch becomes the root bridge?

- A. S4
- B. S3
- C. S2
- D. S1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 441

When a WPA2-PSK WLAN is configured in the Wireless LAN Controller, what is the minimum number of characters that is required in ASCII format?

- A. 18
- B. 6
- C. 12
- D. 8

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 442

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1# show ip route | begin gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.246 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.246, Serial0/1/0
 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
 172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
S 172.16.0.0/24 [1/0] via 207.165.200.250, Serial0/0/0
O 172.16.0.128/25 [110/38443] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:23, Serial0/0/1
D 172.16.0.192/29 [90/3184439] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/1
 209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C 209.165.200.248/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 209.165.200.249/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 209.165.200.252/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 209.165.200.253/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

```

With which metric was the route to host 172.16.0.202 learned?

- A. 0
- B. 110
- C. 38443
- D. 3184439

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

Both the line "O 172.16.0.128/25" and "S 172.16.0.0/24" cover the host 172.16.0.202 but with the "longest (prefix) match" rule the router will choose the first route.

#### NEW QUESTION: 443

Which WPA mode uses PSK authentication?

- A. Local
- B. Client
- C. Enterprise
- D. Personal

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 444

##### Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

- Refer to the **Tasks** tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- Refer to the **Topology** tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- **Save your configurations** to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- Click **Next** at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- When **Next** is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened.

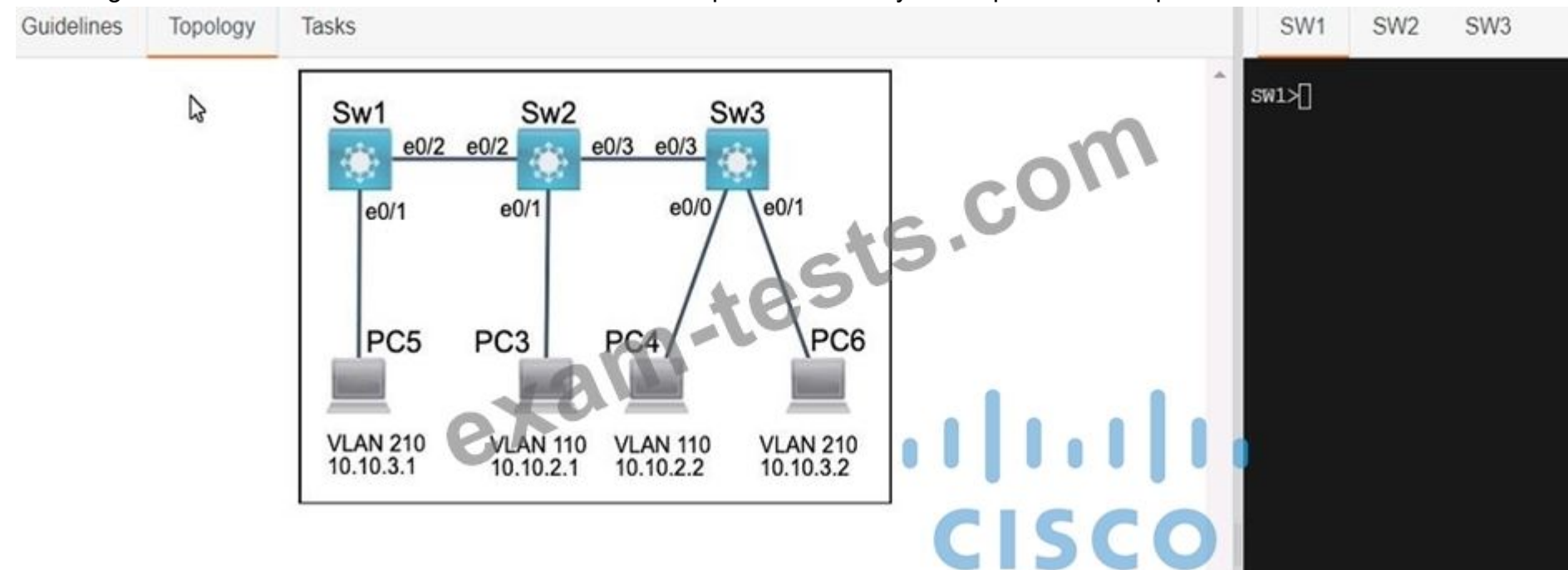
Three switches must be configured for Layer 2 connectivity. The company requires only the designated VLANs to be configured on their respective switches and permitted accross any links between switches for security purposes. Do not modify or delete VTP configurations.

The network needs two user-defined VLANs configured:

VLAN 110: MARKETING

VLAN 210: FINANCE

1. Configure the VLANs on the designated switches and assign them as access ports to the interfaces connected to the PCs.
2. Configure the e0/2 interfaces on Sw1 and Sw2 as 802.1q trunks with only the required VLANs permitted.
3. Configure the e0/3 interfaces on Sw2 and Sw3 as 802.1q trunks with only the required VLANs permitted.



**Answer:**

See the Explanation below.

Explanation:

Answer as below configuration:

Sw1

enable

config t

Vlan 210

Name FINANCE

Inter e0/1

Switchport access vlan 210

do wr

Sw2

Enable

config t

Vlan 110

Name MARKETING

Int e0/1

Switchport access vlan 110

do wr

Sw3

Enable



```

config t
Vlan 110
Name MARKETING
Vlan 210
Name FINANCE
Int e0/0
Switchport access vlan 110
Int e0/1
Switchport access vlan 210
Sw1
Int e0/1
Switchport allowed vlan 210
Sw2
Int e0/2
Switchport trunk allowed vlan 210
Sw3
Int e0/3
Switchport trunk allowed vlan 210
Switchport trunk allowed vlan 210,110

```

#### NEW QUESTION: 445

An engineer is configuring router R1 with an IPv6 static route for prefix 2019:C15C:0CAF:E001::/64. The next hop must be 2019:C15C:0CAF:E002::1. The route must be reachable via the R1 Gigabit 0/0 interface.

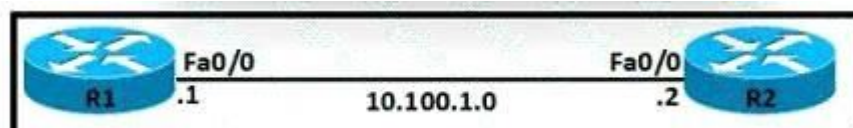
Which command configures the designated route?

- A. R1(config-if)#ipv6 route 2019:C15C:0CAF:E001::/64 2019:C15C:0CAF:E002::1
- B. R1(config-if)#ip route 2019:C15C:0CAF:E001::/64 GigabitEthernet0/0
- C. R1(config)#ipv6 route 2019:C15C:0CAF:E001::/64 2019:C15C:0CAF:E002::1
- D. R1(config)#ip route 2019:C15C:0CAF:E001::/64 GigabitEthernet0/0

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 446

Refer to the exhibit.



An OSPF neighbor relationship must be configured using these guidelines:

- \* R1 is only permitted to establish a neighbor with R2
- \* R1 will never participate in DR elections
- \* R1 will use a router-id of 101.1.1.

Which configuration must be used?

```

interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255

interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.100.1.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf priority 0
 ip access-group 102 in

router ospf 10
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 10.100.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 router-id 10.1.1.1

access-list 102 permit 88 host 10.100.1.2 host 224.0.0.5
access-list 102 deny 88 any any
access-list 102 permit ip any any

```

A.

```

interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.100.1.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf priority 0
 ip access-group 102 in

router ospf 10
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 10.100.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 router-id 10.1.1.1

access-list 102 permit 89 host 10.100.1.2 host 224.0.0.5
access-list 102 deny 89 any any
access-list 102 permit ip any any

```

B.

```

interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.100.1.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf priority 100
 ip access-group 102 in

router ospf 10
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 10.100.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 ospf router-id 10.1.1.1

access-list 102 permit 89 host 10.100.1.2 host 224.0.0.5
access-list 102 deny 89 any any
access-list 102 permit ip any any

```

C.

```

interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255

interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.100.1.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf priority 100
 ip access-group 102 in

router ospf 10
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 10.100.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 ospf router-id 10.1.1.1

access-list 102 permit 88 host 10.100.1.2 host 224.0.0.5
access-list 102 deny 88 any any
access-list 102 permit ip any any

```

D.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 447

| Prefix          | Interface | Next-hop  |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 152.168.32.0/22 | f0/0      | 10.10.1.2 |
| 152.168.32.0/24 | f1/0      | 10.10.2.2 |
| 152.168.32.0/26 | f2/0      | 10.10.3.2 |
| 152.168.32.0/23 | f3/0      | 10.10.4.2 |

Refer to the exhibit. Which next hop is used to route packets to the application server at 152.168.32.85?

- A. 10.10.1.2
- B. 10.10.2.2
- C. 10.10.3.2
- D. 10.10.4.2

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

10.10.2.2. Cisco routing logic is deterministic: a router first matches the most specific destination prefix, then uses administrative distance when competing route sources advertise the same prefix, and finally evaluates the protocol metric when multiple paths remain inside the same routing protocol. First-hop redundancy protocols add a separate default-gateway resiliency function for hosts on a LAN. The other choices in this question either point to the wrong route-selection rule, confuse a protocol metric with administrative distance, or apply a Layer 2 concept where a Layer 3 forwarding decision is required. In production, that mistake would create blackholing, asymmetric routing, or a backup path that never activates. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 tests this because route selection is fundamental to troubleshooting reachability. The selected answer matches the behavior Cisco routers use when forwarding traffic or maintaining gateway redundancy.

#### NEW QUESTION: 448

Which additional configuration step is necessary in order to connect to an access point that has SSID broadcasting disabled?

- A. Configure open authentication on the AP and the client.
- B. Set the SSID value on the client to the SSID configured on the AP.
- C. Configured MAC address filtering to permit the client to connect to the AP.
- D. Set the SSID value in the client software to public.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 449

Drag and drop the DHCP snooping terms from the left onto the descriptions on the right.

|                           |                                                                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DHCP server               | list of hosts on the network that are unknown to the administrative domain |
| snooping binding database | network component that propagates IP addresses to hosts on the network     |
| spurious DHCP server      | external device under the control of the network administrator             |
| trusted                   | unknown DHCP server within an administrative domain                        |
| untrusted                 | default state of all interfaces                                            |

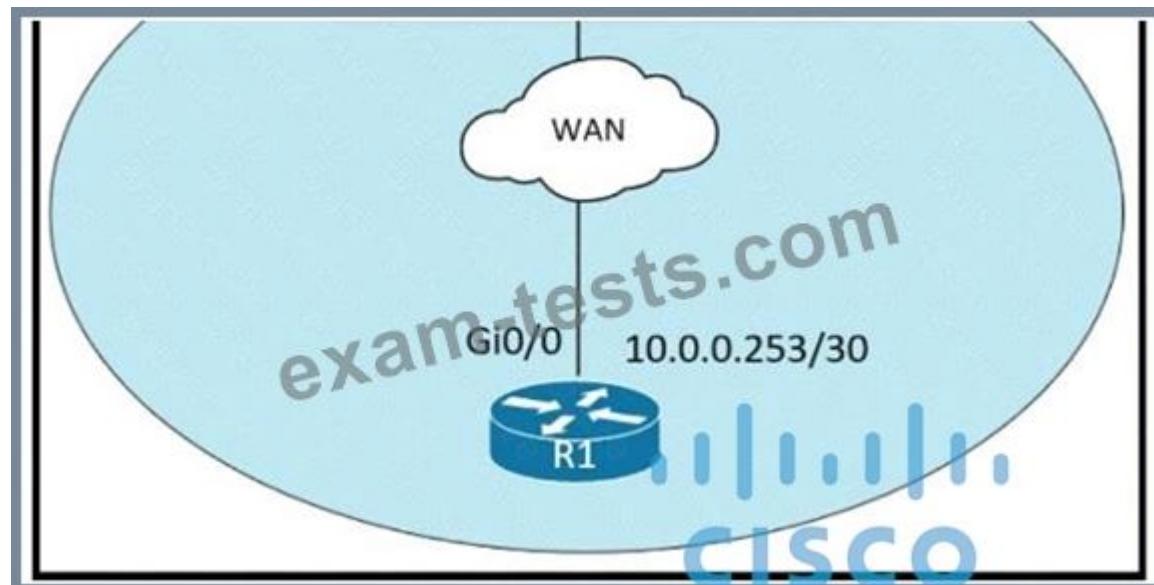
**Answer:**





**NEW QUESTION: 450**

Refer to the exhibit.



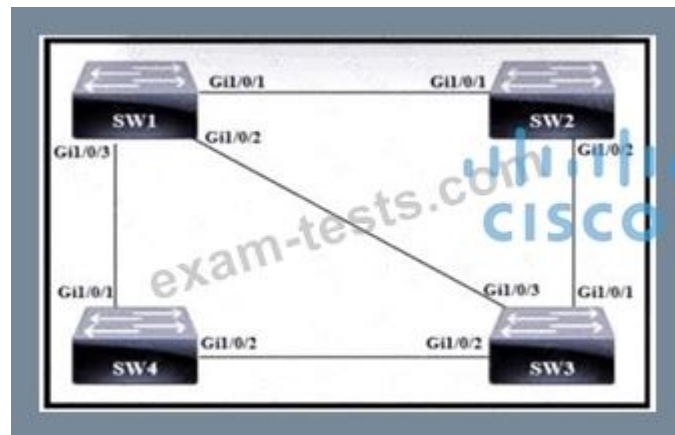
An administrator must turn off the Cisco Discovery Protocol on the port configured with address last usable address in the 10.0.0.0/30 subnet. Which command set meets the requirement?

- A.** interface gi0/0  
no cdp advertise-v2
- B.** interface gi0/1  
clear cdp table
- C.** interface gi0/1  
no cdp enable
- D.** interface gi0/0  
no cdp run



Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 451



- A. SW 4  
Bridge Priority - 32768  
mac-address 07:c1:b7:27:dd:73
- B. SW 3  
Bridge Priority - 53248  
mac-address 02:aa:03:d3:05:87
- C. SW 2  
Bridge Priority - 53248  
mac-address 02:3e:ee:61:5b:21
- D. SW 1  
Bridge Priority - 32768  
mac-address 0d:ca:8e:7f:a0:24

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 452

```
hostname CPE
service password-encryption

ip domain name ccna.cisco.com
ip name-server 198.51.100.210

crypto key generate rsa modulus 1024

username admin privilege 15 secret S0m3s3cr3t

line vty 0 4
 transport input ssh
 login local
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer executed the script and added commands that were not necessary for SSH and must now remove the commands. Which two commands must be executed to correct the configuration?

(Choose two.)

- A. no ip domain name ccna.cisco.com
- B. no login local
- C. no service password-encryption
- D. no ip name-server 198.51.100.210
- E. no hostname CPE

**Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

Answer C,D is correct: C. no service password-encryption; D. no ip name-server 198.51.100.210. IP services questions are about the supporting protocols that make a network manageable and usable: DHCP supplies addressing information, DNS resolves names, NAT translates address spaces, NTP synchronizes time, syslog records events, SNMP monitors devices, and QoS classifies or prioritizes traffic. Cisco IOS commands are precise; a similar-looking command can configure a client, a relay, a pool, or a server role depending on context. The incorrect options typically name real services but solve a different operational problem. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these topics because production networks fail just as often from broken services as from broken routing. The chosen answer is the one that performs the exact function in the scenario, whether that is file transfer, address assignment, logging level selection, monitoring security, or traffic treatment.

#### NEW QUESTION: 453

In which two ways does a password manager reduce the chance of a hacker stealing a user's password?

(Choose two.)

- A. It encourages users to create stronger passwords
- B. It uses an internal firewall to protect the password repository from unauthorized access
- C. It stores the password repository on the local workstation with built-in antivirus and anti-malware functionality
- D. It automatically provides a second authentication factor that is unknown to the original user
- E. It protects against keystroke logging on a compromised device or web site

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Section: Security Fundamentals

#### NEW QUESTION: 454

Refer to the exhibit. Which routing protocol has the best administrative distance?

```
R4#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is not set
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 14 subnets, 2 masks

O 10.0.12.0/24 [110/2] via 10.0.24.2, 05:18:13, GigabitEthernet0/1
O 10.0.13.0/24 [110/2] via 10.0.34.3, 03:29:18, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.0.24.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 10.0.24.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
C 10.0.34.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 10.0.34.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.0.45.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
L 10.0.45.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
R 10.2.0.0/24 [90/1] via 10.0.45.5, 00:00:12, GigabitEthernet0/2
O 10.255.1.1/32 [110/3] via 10.0.34.3, 02:16:14, GigabitEthernet0/0
 [110/3] via 10.0.24.2, 01:15:26, GigabitEthernet0/1
O 10.255.2.2/32 [110/2] via 10.0.24.2, 04:49:36, GigabitEthernet0/1
O 10.255.3.3/32 [110/2] via 10.0.34.3, 05:59:28, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.255.4.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
R 10.255.5.5/32 [90/1] via 10.0.45.5, 00:00:12, GigabitEthernet0/2
```

- A. Connected
- B. EIGRP
- C. RIP
- D. OSPF

**Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

Administrative distance is the feature that routers use to select the best path when there are two or more different routes to the same destination from two different routing protocols. A lower numerical value is preferred.

Note on EIGRP: While the letter "R" typically stands for RIP (AD 120), in this specific Cisco output, the brackets show [90/1]. Since the AD is 90, this indicates EIGRP (internal). If it were RIP, the first number in the brackets would be 120.

Note on "Connected": While "Connected" (AD 0) is technically the "best" or most trusted, it is generally categorized as a route type rather than a dynamic routing protocol. In the context of "Which routing protocol," we look at EIGRP, OSPF, and RIP.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 455**

Which architecture supports centralized firmware updates and configuration for APs in different branch locations?

- A. autonomous
- B. point-to-multipoint
- C. ad-hoc
- D. cloud-based

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

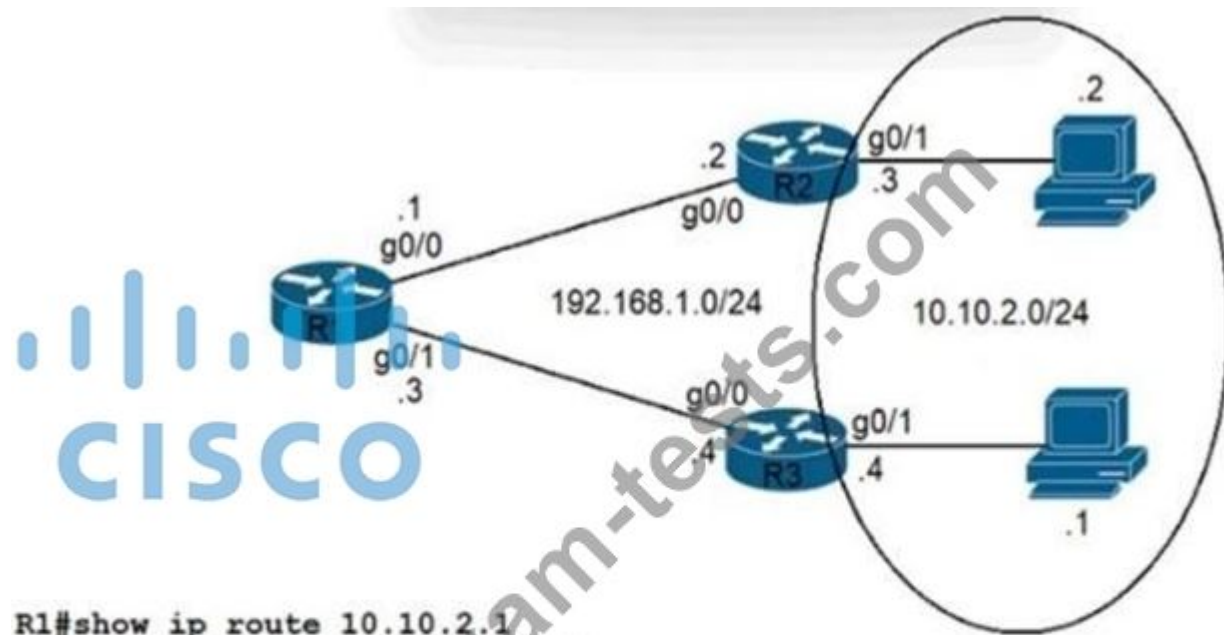
A cloud-based architecture enables centralized management of APs across multiple branch locations. This approach allows administrators to push firmware updates, configuration changes, and security policies from a cloud-based dashboard to all connected APs, ensuring consistency and reducing manual effort. Unlike autonomous APs, which require individual configuration, cloud-based solutions streamline network management, making them ideal for enterprises with distributed sites.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 456**

Refer to the exhibit. Traffic from R1 to the 10.10.2.0/24 subnet uses 192.168.1.2 as its next hop.

A network engineer wants to update the R1 configuration so that traffic with destination 10.10.2.1 passes through router R3, and all other traffic to the 10.10.2.0/24 subnet passes through R2.

Which command must be used?



```
R1#show ip route 10.10.2.1
Routing entry for 10.10.2.0/24
Known via "ospf 1", distance 110, metric 2, type intra area
 Last update from 192.168.1.2 on GigabitEthernet0/0, 01:23:15 ago
 Routing Descriptor Blocks:
 * 192.168.1.2, from 192.168.1.2, 01:23:15 ago, via GigabitEthernet0/0
 Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1
```

- A. ip route 10.10.2.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.4115
- B. ip route 10.10.2.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.4115
- C. ip route 10.10.2.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.4100
- D. ip route 10.10.2.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.4100

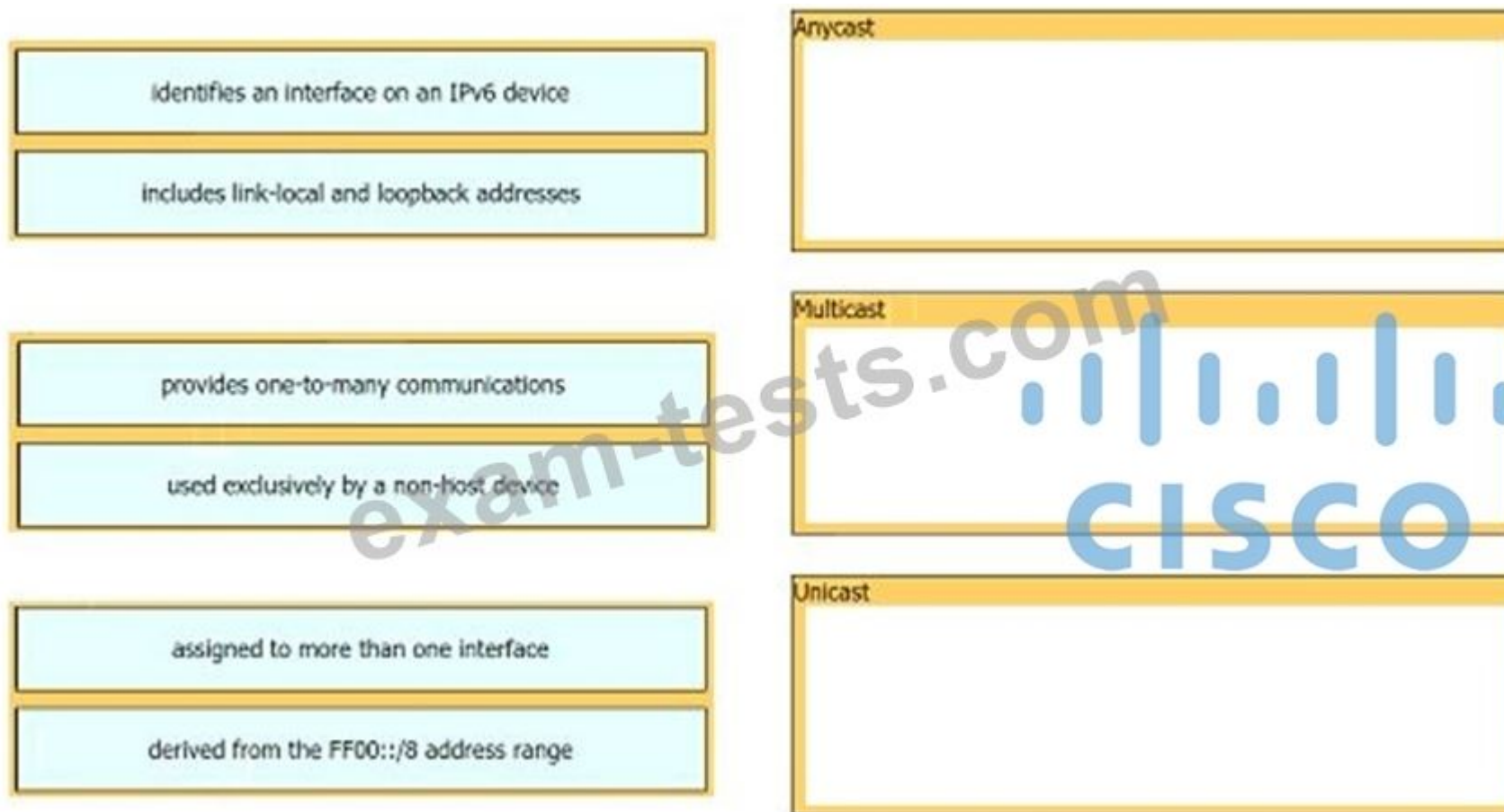
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Here we need to add a host route for the specific 10.10.2.1 host, which means using a subnet mask of 255.255.255.255. We also need to configure an Administrative Distance that is less than the default OSPF AD of 115.

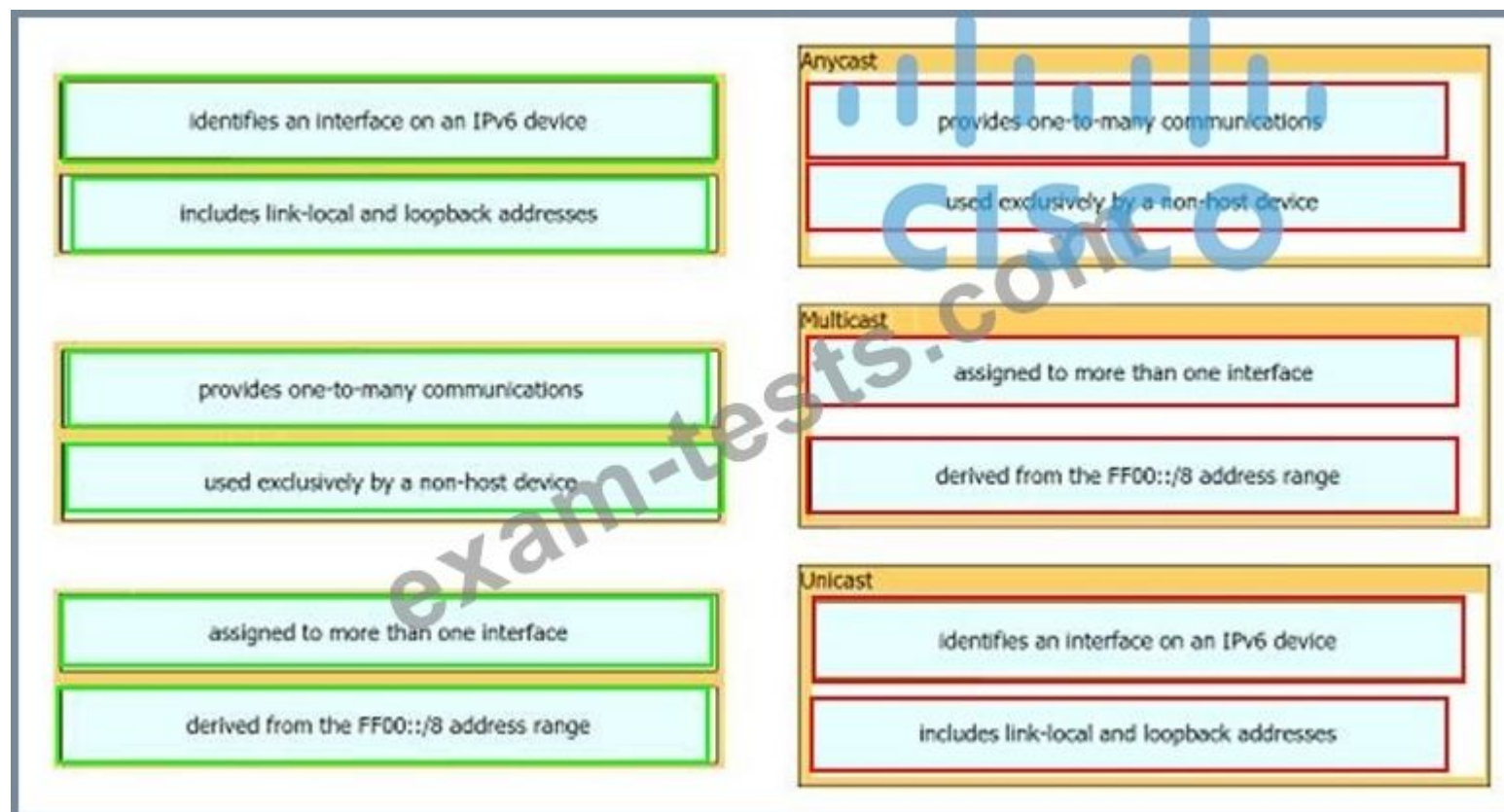
#### NEW QUESTION: 457

Drag and drop the IPv6 address details from the left onto the corresponding types on the right.



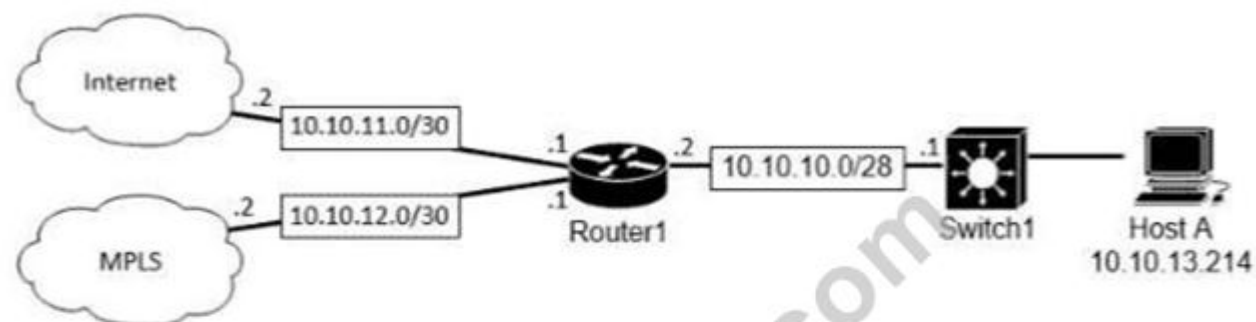


Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 458

Refer to the exhibit.



```

Router1#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is 10.10.11.2 to network 0.0.0.0

209.165.200.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.200.224 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 03:22:14
209.165.201.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.201.0 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 02:26:33
209.165.202.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.202.128 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 02:26:03
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 4 masks
C 10.10.10.0/28 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.10.11.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/0
C 10.10.12.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
O 10.10.13.0/25 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
O 10.10.13.128/28 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
O 10.10.13.144/28 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
O 10.10.13.160/29 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
O 10.10.13.208/29 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.10.11.2

```

Which prefix does Router 1 use for traffic to Host A?

- A. 10.10.10.0/28
- B. 10.10.13.0/25
- C. 10.10.13.144/28
- D. 10.10.13.208/29

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

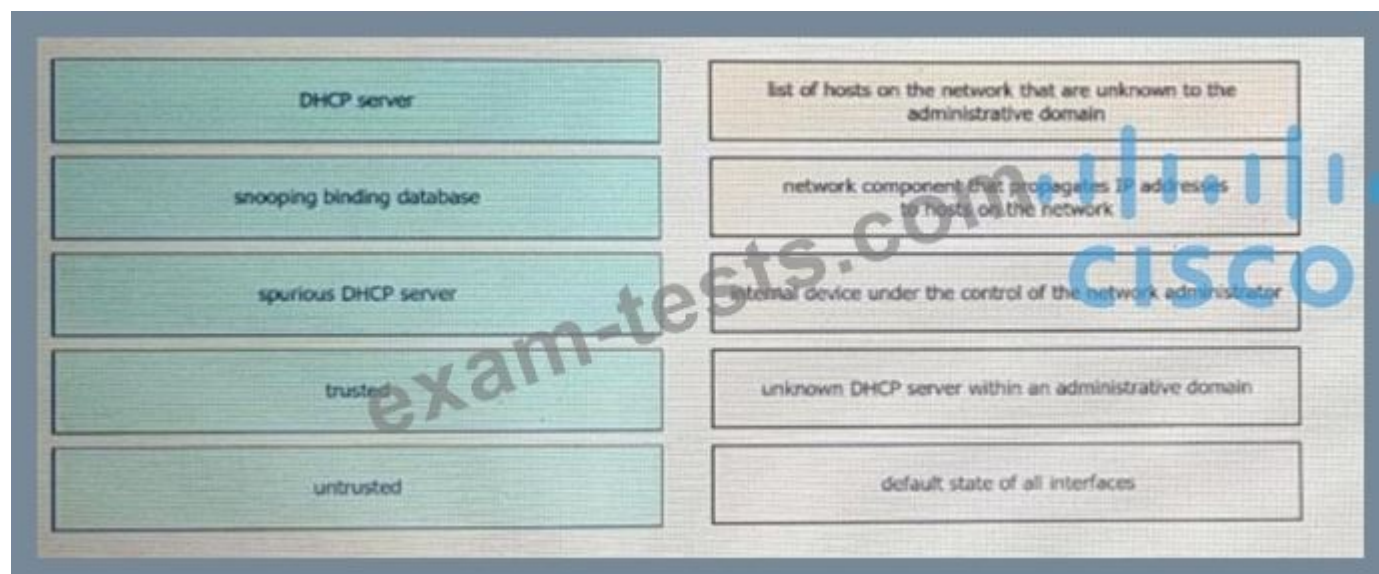
Host A address fall within the address range. However, if more than one route to the same subnet exist (router will use the longest stick match, which match more specific route to the subnet). If there are route

10.10.13.192/26 and 10.10.13.208/29, the router will forward the packet to /29 rather than /28.

#### NEW QUESTION: 459

Drag and drop the DHCP snooping terms from the left onto the descriptions on the right.





Answer:



#### NEW QUESTION: 460

By default, how does EIGRP determine the metric of a route for the routing table?

- A. It uses the bandwidth and delay values of the path to calculate the route metric.
- B. It uses a default metric of 10 for all routes that are learned by the router.
- C. It counts the number of hops between the receiving and destination routers and uses that value as the metric.
- D. It uses a reference bandwidth and the actual bandwidth of the connected link to calculate the route metric.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Section: IP Connectivity

#### NEW QUESTION: 461

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#show ip route
C 192.168.1.0/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
```

Which two prefixes are included in this routing table entry? (Choose two.)

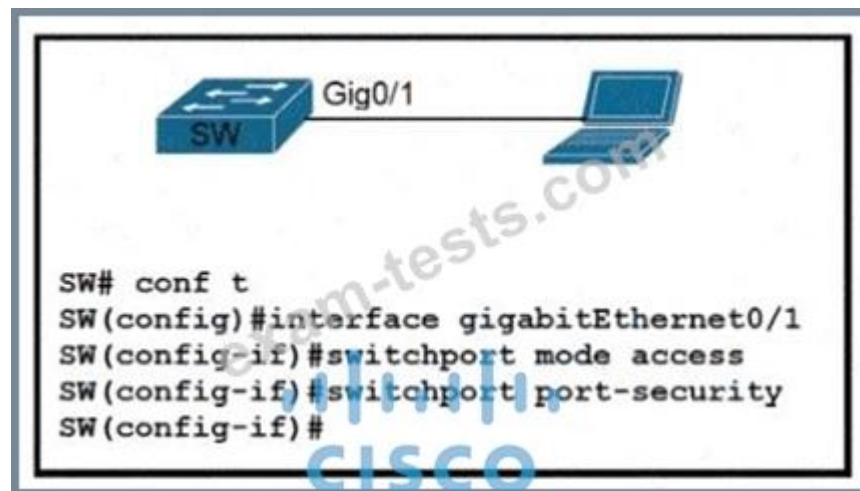
- A. 192.168.1.17
- B. 192.168.1.61
- C. 192.168.1.64
- D. 192.168.1.127
- E. 192.168.1.254

**Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Answer B,C is correct: B. 192.168.1.61; C. 192.168.1.64. The scenario should be solved by matching the described behavior to the Cisco feature that actually performs it. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this topic under IP Connectivity, so the answer must be validated against normal Cisco device behavior and the operational wording of the scenario. The key is not simply recognizing a familiar acronym; it is identifying what the feature does, where it is configured, and what result it produces. The other options are real networking terms or plausible phrases, but they operate at a different layer, solve a different problem, or do not create the outcome described. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would either leave the feature nonfunctional, create a forwarding or security gap, or send troubleshooting in the wrong direction. The selected answer is the only one that matches the stated requirement and the way Cisco switching, routing, services, security, wireless, or automation functions are expected to operate. This is why the verified answer remains the best technical choice for the question.

#### NEW QUESTION: 462

Refer to the exhibit



A network engineer started to configure port security on a new switch. These requirements must be met:

- \* MAC addresses must be learned dynamically
  - \* Log messages must be generated without disabling the interface when unwanted traffic is seen
- Which two commands must be configured to complete this task"? (Choose two)

- A. SW(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address sticky
- B. SW(config-if)#switchport port-security violation shutdown
- C. SW(config-if)#switchport port-security maximum 2
- D. SW(config-if)#switchport port-security violation restrict
- E. SW(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address 0010.7B84.45E6

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 463

Drag and drop the DNS lookup components from the left onto the functions on the right.



|                     |                                                                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| cache               | local database of address mappings that improves name-resolution performance     |
| DNS                 | service that maps hostnames to IP addresses                                      |
| domain              | disables DNS services on a Cisco device                                          |
| name resolver       | in response to client requests, queries a name server for IP address information |
| no ip domain-lookup | component of a URL that indicates the location or organization type.             |

Answer:

|                     |                     |                                                                                  |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| cache               | name resolver       | local database of address mappings that improves name-resolution performance     |
| DNS                 | cache               | service that maps hostnames to IP addresses                                      |
| domain              | no ip domain-lookup | disables DNS services on a Cisco device                                          |
| name resolver       | DNS                 | in response to client requests, queries a name server for IP address information |
| no ip domain-lookup | domain              | component of a URL that indicates the location or organization type.             |

#### NEW QUESTION: 464

Refer to the exhibit. How does router R1 handle traffic to 192.168.10.16?

```

R1# show ip route

D 192.168.10.0/24 [90/2679326] via 192.168.1.1
R 192.168.10.0/27 [120/3] via 192.168.1.2
O 192.168.10.0/23 [110/2] via 192.168.1.3
i L1 192.168.10.0/13 [115/30] via 192.168.1.4

```

- A. It selects the IS-IS route because it has the shortest prefix inclusive of the destination address
- B. It selects the RIP route because it has the longest prefix inclusive of the destination address
- C. It selects the OSPF route because it has the lowest cost
- D. It selects the EIGRP route because it has the lowest administrative distance

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

1. Longest Prefix
2. Administrative distance

### 3. Metric

<https://packetlife.net/blog/2010/aug/16/route-preference/>

#### NEW QUESTION: 465

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the IPv6 address type on the right.

provides for one-to-one communication

is a counterpart of private IPv4 addresses

is publicly routable in the same way as IPv4 addresses

allows sites to be combined without address conflicts

Global Unicast Address

Unique Local

Answer:



provides for one-to-one communication

is a counterpart of private IPv4 addresses

is publicly routable in the same way as IPv4 addresses

allows sites to be combined without address conflicts

#### Global Unicast Address

is publicly routable in the same way as IPv4 addresses

allows sites to be combined without address conflicts

#### Unique Local

provides for one-to-one communication

is a counterpart of private IPv4 addresses

Explanation:

#### Global Unicast Address

is publicly routable in the same way as IPv4 addresses

allows sites to be combined without address conflicts

#### Unique Local

provides for one-to-one communication

is a counterpart of private IPv4 addresses

NEW QUESTION: 466

Which virtual MAC address is used by VRRP group 1?

- A. 0000.5E00.0101
- B. 0500.3976.6401
- C. 0050.0c05.ad81
- D. 0007.c061.bc01

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The virtual router MAC address associated with a virtual router is an IEEE 802 MAC Address in the following format:  
00-00-5E-00-01-{VRID} (in hex in internet standard bit-order)

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NEW QUESTION: 467

What is the function of a server?

- A. It transmits packets between hosts in the same broadcast domain.
- B. It provides shared applications to end users.
- C. It routes traffic between Layer 3 devices.
- D. It Creates security zones between trusted and untrusted networks.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Section: Automation and Programmability

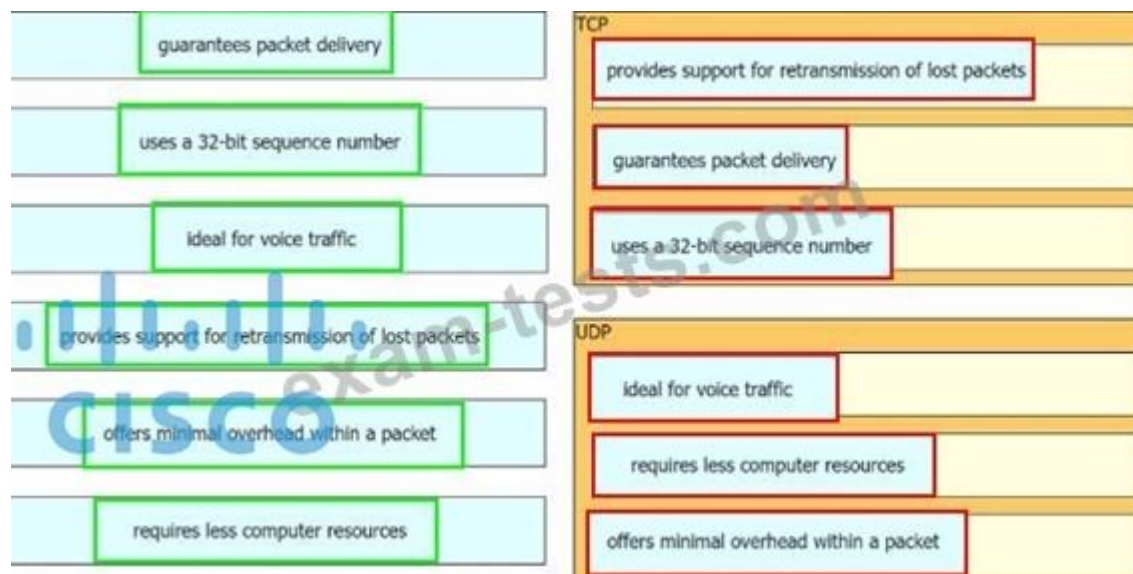
NEW QUESTION: 468

Drag and drop the characteristics of transport layer protocols from the left onto the corresponding protocols on the right.

|                                                     |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|
| guarantees packet delivery                          | TCP |
| uses a 32-bit sequence number                       |     |
| ideal for voice traffic                             |     |
| provides support for retransmission of lost packets | UDP |
| offers minimal overhead within a packet             |     |
| requires less computer resources                    |     |

Answer:





#### NEW QUESTION: 469

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 2699 in
!
access-list 2699 deny icmp any 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 echo
access-list 2699 deny ip any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255
access-list 2699 permit ip any 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255
access-list 2699 permit tcp any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.127 eq 22
```

A network administrator must permit SSH access to remotely manage routers in a network. The operations team resides on the 10.20.1.0/25 network. Which command will accomplish this task?

- A. no access-list 2699 deny tcp any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.127 eq 22
- B. access-list 2699 permit tcp any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 22
- C. access-list 2699 permit udp 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255
- D. no access-list 2699 deny ip any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255

Note : Already a statement is there in last to allow SSH Traffic for network 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.127, but Second statement says deny ip any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255, so how it will work once it is denied.

So the right answer is remove the --- no access-list 2699 deny ip any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

#### NEW QUESTION: 470

Which two protocols are used by an administrator for authentication and configuration on access points?

- A. Kerberos
- B. 802.1Q
- C. 802.1x
- D. TACACS+
- E. RADIUS

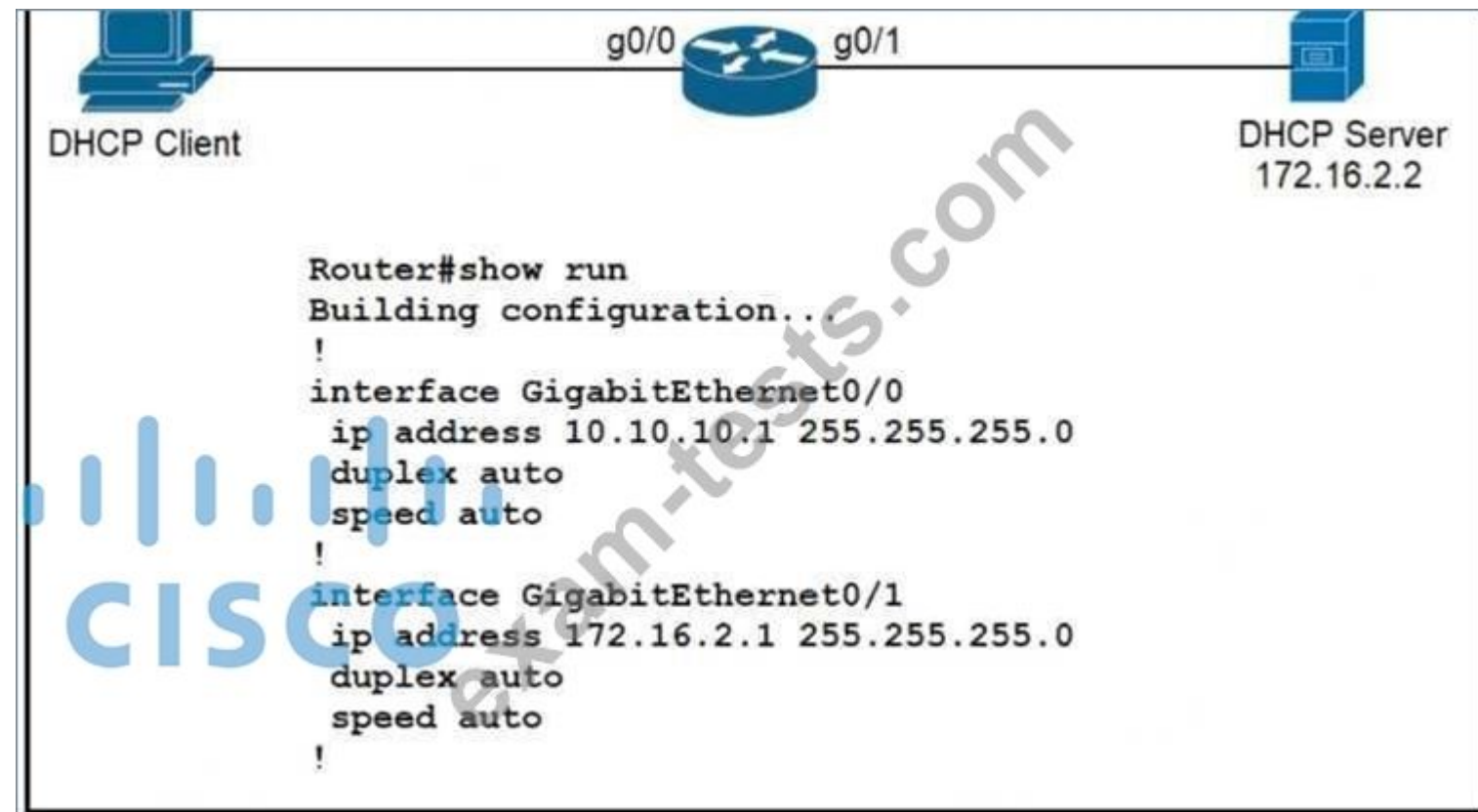
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Answer D,E is correct: D. TACACS+; E. RADIUS. Wireless questions require separating client association, RF design, AP mode, WLAN security, and controller policy. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Security Fundamentals, where the expected skill is to identify the feature that actually creates the observed behavior or meets the configuration goal. The wording usually contains the decisive clue: a prefix length, a VLAN role, a protocol version, a wireless security standard, or a management-plane function. Incorrect answers usually confuse an

encryption method with authentication, or a controller feature with a switchport feature. In an operational network, choosing the wrong option would typically cause failed connectivity, insecure management, poor wireless behavior, or incorrect forwarding. The selected answer matches the Cisco configuration model and is retained as the verified answer.

#### NEW QUESTION: 471

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is configuring a new router on the network and applied this configuration. Which additional configuration allows the PC to obtain its IP address from a DHCP server?



- A. Configure the ip dhcp relay information command under interface Gi0/1.
- B. Configure the ip dhcp smart-relay command globally on the router
- C. Configure the ip address dhcp command under interface Gi0/0
- D. Configure the ip helper-address 172.16.2.2 command under interface Gi0/0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 472

Which two command sequences must you configure on switch to establish a Layer 3 EtherChannel with an open-standard protocol? (Choose two)

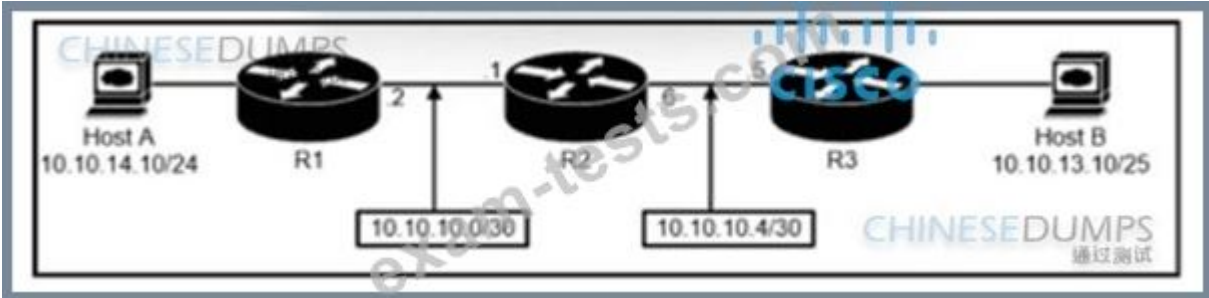
- A. interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1channel-group 10 mode on
- B. interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1channel-group 10 mode active
- C. interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1channel-group 10 mode auto
- D. interface port-channel 10switchportswitchport mode trunk
- E. interface port-channel 10no switchportip address 172.16.0.1.255.255.255.0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A Layer 3 EtherChannel using an open-standard negotiation protocol requires LACP and a routed port- channel interface. LACP uses active and passive modes; active actively negotiates the bundle. PAgP modes such as auto and desirable are Cisco-proprietary, so they do not meet the open-standard requirement. Static mode on does not use a negotiation protocol at all, so it also fails the question wording. After the physical interface is placed into the channel group with mode active, the port-channel itself must be converted to a routed interface with no switchport and

assigned an IP address. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Access includes EtherChannel, and the important distinction is whether the bundle is Layer 2 or Layer 3. A Layer 2 EtherChannel uses switchport mode commands, often trunking. A Layer 3 EtherChannel behaves like a routed interface. Therefore, B selects LACP, and E creates the routed port-channel with IP addressing.

NEW QUESTION: 473



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure a static network route between two networks so that host A communicates with host B. Drag and drop the commands from the left onto the routers where they must be configured on the right. Not all commands are used.

ip route 10.10.13.0 255.255.255.128 10.10.10.1

ip route 10.10.13.0 255.255.255.128 10.10.10.5

ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.1

ip route 10.10.14.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.1

ip route 10.10.14.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.6

ip route 10.10.14.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.6

R1

R2

R3

Answer:





Explanation:

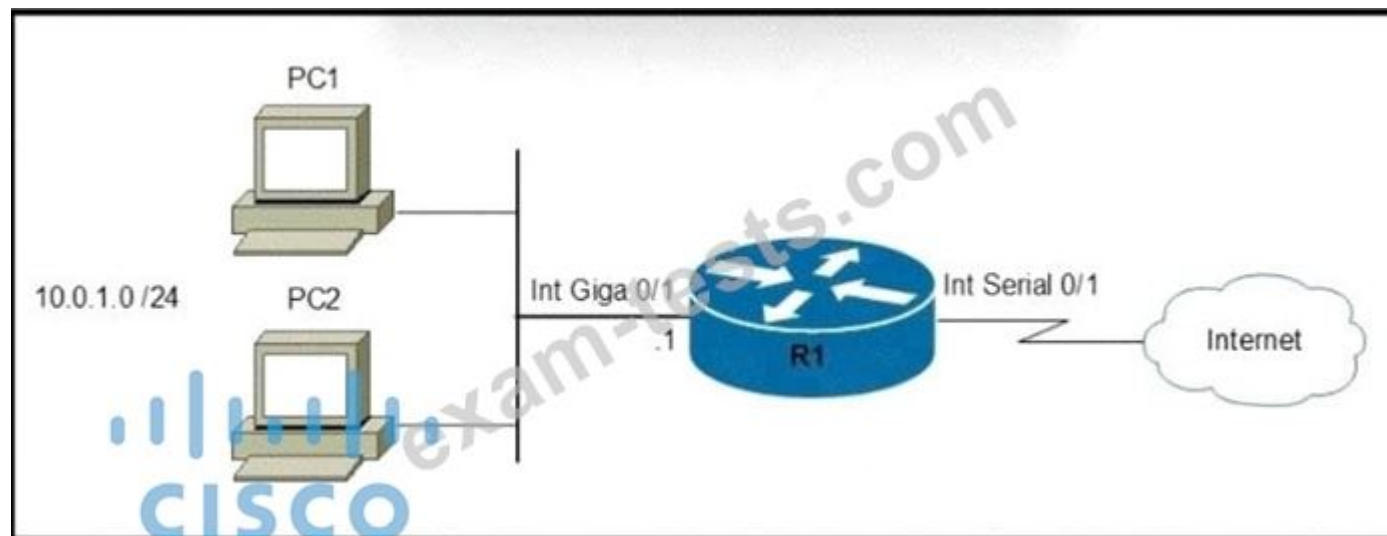
3 - R1

2 & 4 - R2

5 - R3

#### NEW QUESTION: 474

Refer to the exhibit.



Which two commands must be configured on router R1 to enable the router to accept secure remote-access connections? (Choose two)

- A. crypto key generate rsa
- B. login console
- C. transport input telnet
- D. username cisco password 0 Cisco



E. ip ssh pubkey-chain

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 475

Refer to the exhibit.

| <u>Current Neighbor Relationship</u> |     |         |           |             |                    |
|--------------------------------------|-----|---------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|
| Neighbor ID                          | Pri | State   | Dead Time | Address     | Interface          |
| 192.168.1.1                          | 1   | FULL/DR | 00:00:33  | 192.168.1.1 | GigabitEthernet0/0 |
| <u>Desired Neighbor Relationship</u> |     |         |           |             |                    |
| Neighbor ID                          | Pri | State   | Dead Time | Address     | Interface          |
| 192.168.1.1                          | 0   | FULL/-  | 00:00:31  | 192.168.1.1 | GigabitEthernet0/0 |

How must OSPF be configured on the GigabitEthernet0/0 interface of the neighbor device to achieve.

- A. Router(config)#**interface GigabitEthernet 0/0**  
Router(config-if)#**ip ospf network point-to-point**
- B. Router(config)#**interface GigabitEthernet 0/0**  
Router(config-if)#**ip ospf cost 5**
- C. Router(config)#**interface GigabitEthernet 0/0**  
Router(config-if)#**ip ospf 1 area 2**
- D. Router(config)#**interface GigabitEthernet 0/0**  
Router(config-if)#**ip ospf priority 1**

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

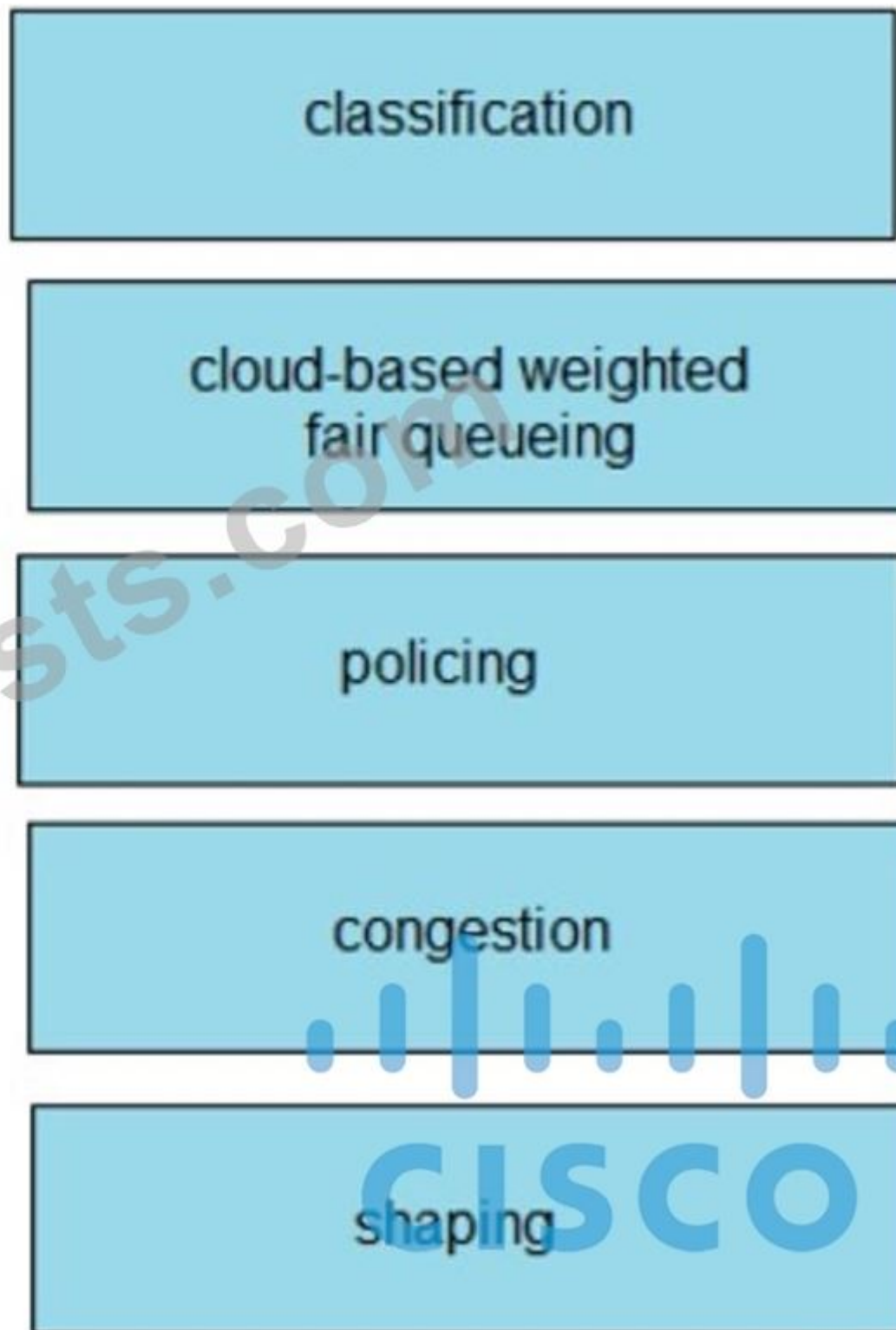
#### NEW QUESTION: 476

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the QoS terms from the left onto the descriptions on the right.

|                                    |                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| cloud-based weighted fair queueing | categorizes packets based on the value of a traffic descriptor                          |
| classification                     | guarantees minimum bandwidth to specific traffic classes when an interface is congested |
| congestion                         | prevents congestion by reducing the flow of outbound traffic                            |
| policing                           | outcome of overutilization                                                              |
| shaping                            | uses defined criteria to limit the transmission of one or more classes of traffic       |

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 477

```
Gateway of last resort is 10.12.0.1 to network 0.0.0.0
O*E2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 10.12.0.1, 00:00:01, GigabitEthernet0/0
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 10.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.13.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 10.13.0.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

Refer to the exhibit. If configuring a static default route on the router with the ip router 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0

10.13.0.1 120 command, how does the router respond?

- A. It ignores the new static route until the existing OSPF default route is removed
- B. It immediately replaces the existing OSPF route in the routing table with the newly configured static route
- C. It starts load-balancing traffic between the two default routes
- D. It starts sending traffic without a specific matching entry in the routing table to GigabitEthernetO/1

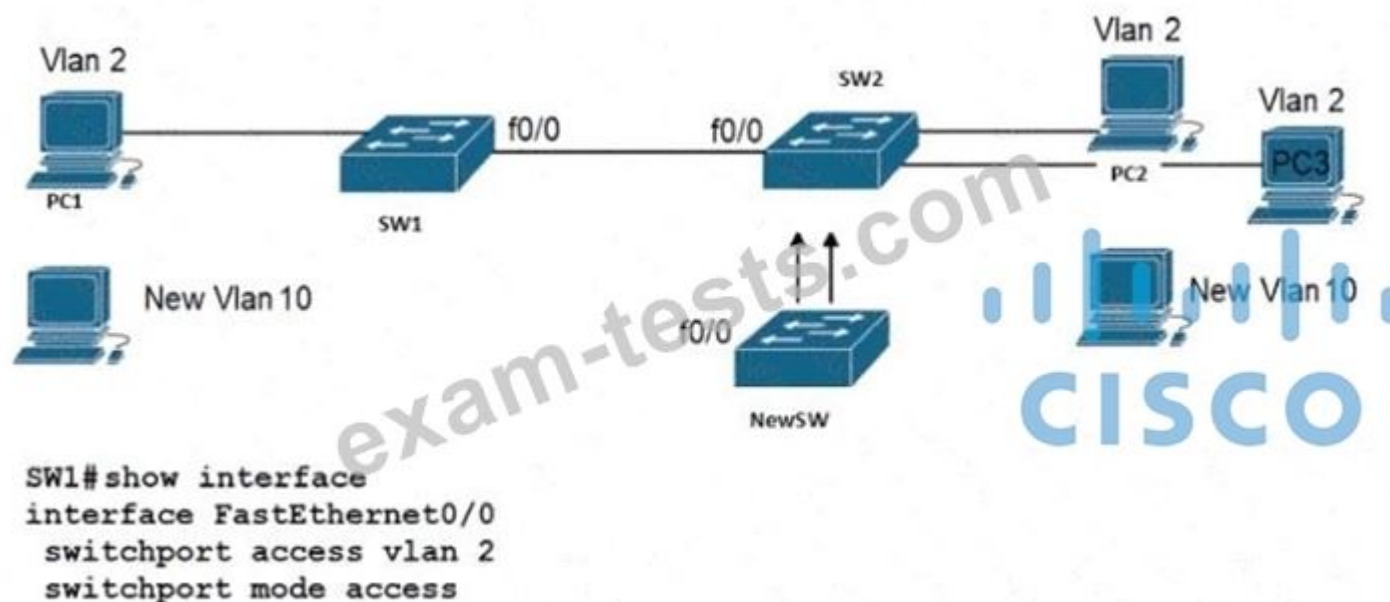
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Our new static default route has the Administrative Distance (AD) of 120, which is bigger than the AD of OSPF External route (O\*E2) so it will not be pushed into the routing table until the current OSPF External route is removed. For your information, if you don't type the AD of 120 (using the command "ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.13.0.1") then the new static default route would replace the OSPF default route as the default AD of static route is 1. You will see such line in the routing table: S\* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.13.0.1

#### NEW QUESTION: 478

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is configuring a new Cisco switch NewSW, to replace SW2. The details have been provided

- \* Switches SW1 and SW2 are third-party devices without support for trunk ports
- \* The existing connections must be maintained between PC1, PC2, and PC3
- \* Allow the switch to pass traffic from future VLAN 10. Which configuration must be applied?

- A. 

```
NewSW(config)#interface f0/0
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 2,10
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 2
```
- B. 

```
NewSW(config)#interface f0/0
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode access
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 2,10
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 2
```
- C. 

```
NewSW(config)#interface f0/0
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 10
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 10
```



```
NewSW(config)#interface f0/0
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode access
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 2,10
D. NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 10
```

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 479

A user configured OSPF in a single area between two routers A serial interface connecting R1 and R2 is running encapsulation PPP By default which OSPF network type is seen on this interface when the user types show ip ospf interface on R1 or R2?

- A. broadcast
- B. port-to-multipoint
- C. nonbroadcast
- D. point-to-point

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 480

What is a difference between RADIUS and TACACS+?

- A. RADIUS is most appropriate for dial authentication, but TACACS+ can be used for multiple types of authentication
- B. TACACS+ encrypts only password information and RADIUS encrypts the entire payload
- C. TACACS+ separates authentication and authorization, and RADIUS merges them
- D. RADIUS logs all commands that are entered by the administrator, but TACACS+ logs only start, stop, and interim commands

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

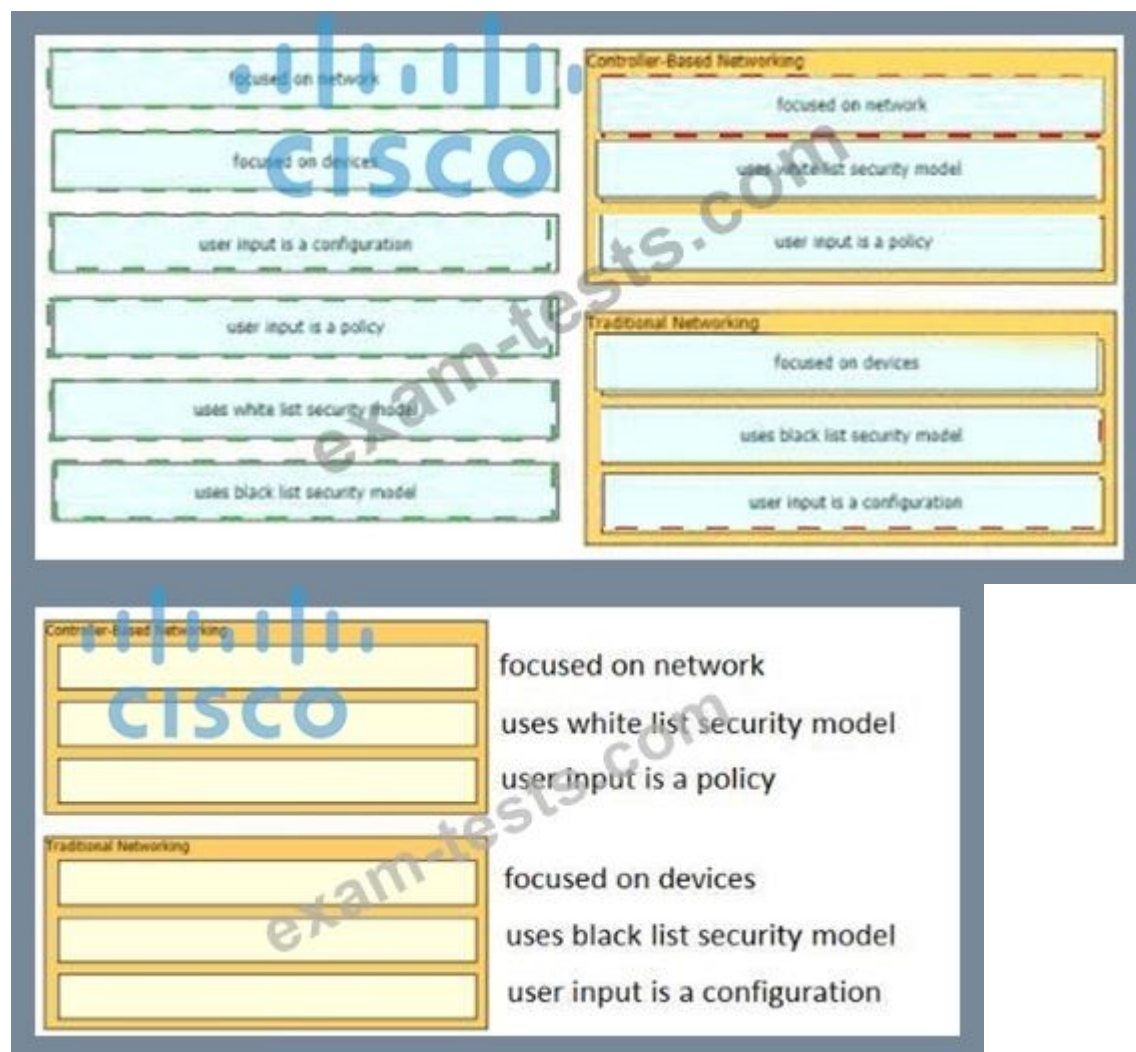
Answer C is the technically correct selection. TACACS+ separates authentication, authorization, and accounting, while RADIUS commonly combines authentication and authorization. TACACS+ also encrypts more of the packet payload than RADIUS, but the answer choice that states only password encryption for TACACS+ reverses the facts. This aligns with Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 because the exam blueprint requires engineers to recognize operational behaviour from configuration symptoms and topology requirements. Command accounting is usually stronger with TACACS+ for device administration, making C the correct comparison. Treat the distractors carefully: most are real Cisco terms, but they solve a different problem or operate at a different layer. The selected answer is the one that would be used by an engineer on the device or in the design to produce the outcome stated in the question.

#### NEW QUESTION: 481

Drag and drop to the characteristics of networking from the left onto the correct networking types on the right.



Answer:



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#### NEW QUESTION: 482

R1 has learned route 192.168.12.0/24 via IS-IS, OSPF, RIP, and Internal EIGRP Under normal operating conditions, which routing protocol is installed in the routing table?

- A. IS-IS
- B. RIP
- C. Internal EIGRP
- D. OSPF

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

With the same route (prefix), the router will choose the routing protocol with lowest Administrative Distance (AD) to install into the routing table. The AD of Internal EIGRP (90) is lowest so it would be chosen. The table below lists the ADs of popular routing protocols.

| Route Source        | Administrative Distance |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Directly Connected  | 0                       |
| Static              | 1                       |
| EIGRP               | 90                      |
| EIGRP Summary route | 5                       |
| OSPF                | 110                     |
| RIP                 | 120                     |

Note: The AD of IS-IS is 115. The "EIGRP" in the table above is "Internal EIGRP". The AD of "External EIGRP" is 170. An EIGRP external route is a route that was redistributed into EIGRP.

#### NEW QUESTION: 483

Which Cisco proprietary protocol ensures traffic recovers immediately, transparently, and automatically when edge devices or access circuits fail?

- A. FHRP
- B. VRRP
- C. HSRP
- D. SLB

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

HSRP is a First Hop Redundancy Protocol (FHRP) developed by Cisco that provides high availability for the default gateway or first hop router in a network. It allows multiple routers to work together as a virtual router, sharing the same IP address as the default gateway. When the primary router or interface fails, HSRP quickly detects the failure and automatically transitions to a backup router, ensuring uninterrupted traffic flow.

#### NEW QUESTION: 484

How does MAC learning function on a switch?

- A. broadcasts frames to all ports without queueing
- B. sends an ARP request to locate unknown destinations
- C. adds unknown source MAC addresses to the address table
- D. sends a retransmission request when a new frame is received

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

When a switch receives PDUs it examines the mac address to see if its already in its table and if its not it then adds it to its own table this process is called mac address learning.

#### NEW QUESTION: 485

What uses HTTP messages to transfer data to applications residing on different hosts?

- A. OpenFlow
- B. OpenStack
- C. OpFlex
- D. REST

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 486

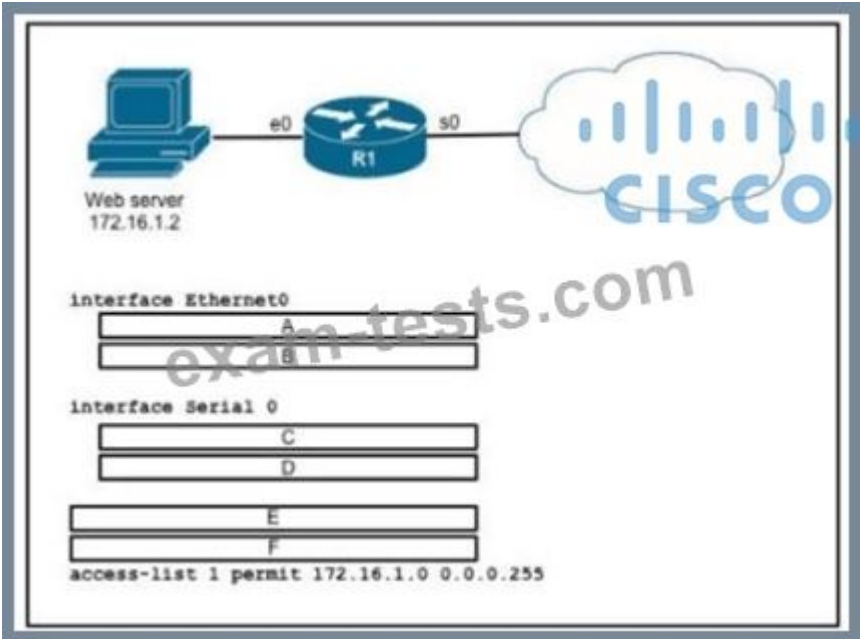
Which plane is centralized in software-defined networking?

- A. services
- B. control
- C. data
- D. application

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 487

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is configuring the router to provide static NAT for the webserver Drag and drop the configuration commands from the left onto the letters that correspond to its position in the configuration on the right.

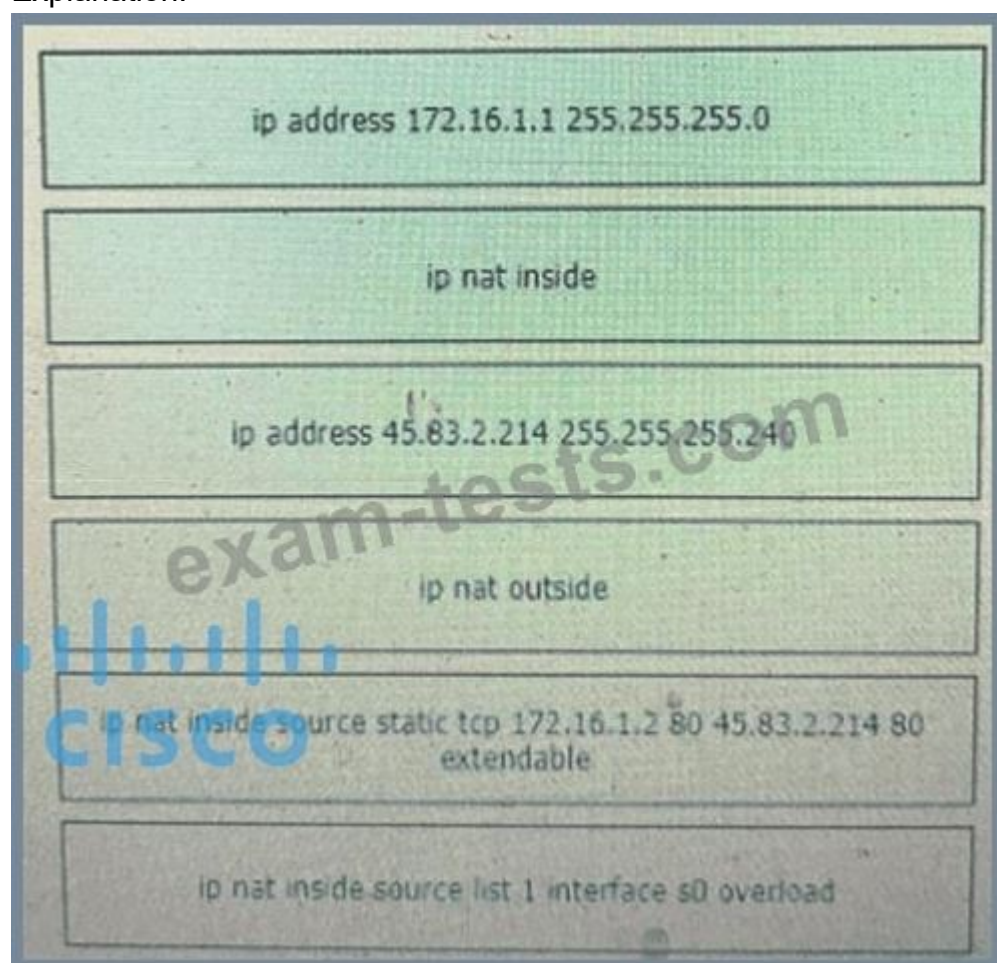
|                                                                         |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0                                     | position A |
| ip address 45.83.2.214 255.255.255.240                                  | position B |
| ip nat inside                                                           | position C |
| ip nat inside source list 1 interface s0 overload                       | position D |
| ip nat inside source static tcp 172.16.1.2 80 45.83.2.214 80 extendable | position E |
| ip nat outside                                                          | position F |

Answer:



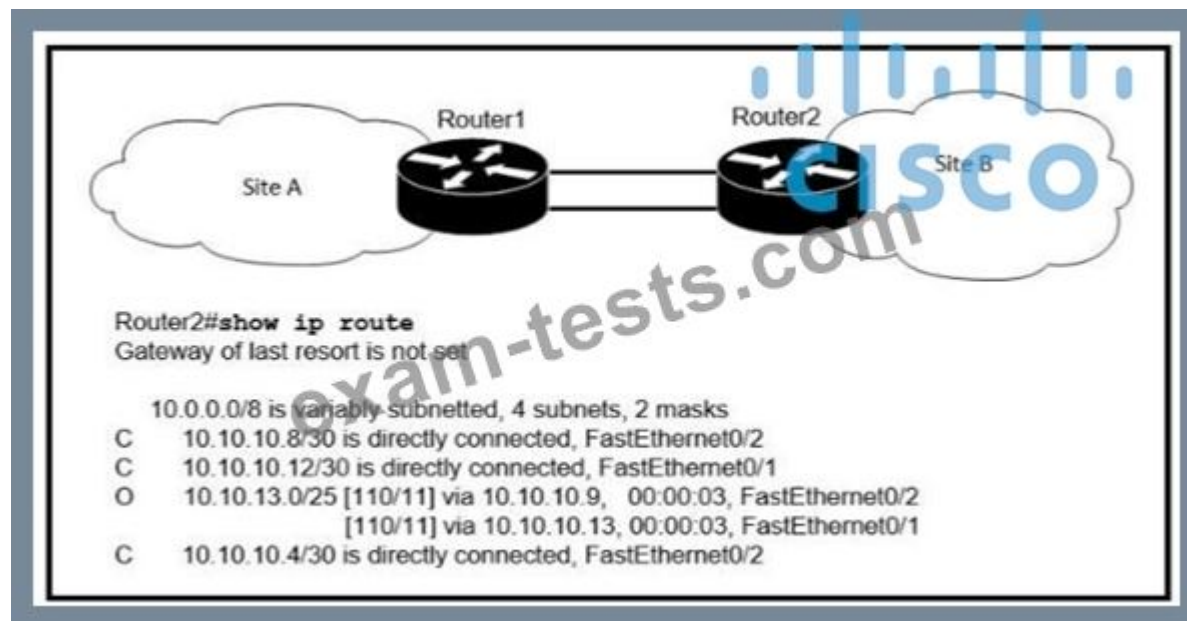


Explanation:



**NEW QUESTION: 488**

Refer to the exhibit.



If OSPF is running on this network, how does Router 2 handle traffic from Site B to 10.10.13/25 at Site A?

- A. It sends packets out of interface Fa0/2 only.
- B. It sends packets out of interface Fa0/1 only.
- C. It cannot send packets to 10.10.13 128/25
- D. It load-balances traffic out of Fa0/1 and Fa0/2

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Router2 does not have an entry for the subnet 10.10.13.128/25. It only has an entry for 10.10.13.0/25, which ranges from 10.10.13.0 to 10.10.13.127.

#### NEW QUESTION: 489

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer executed the script and added commands that were not necessary for SSH and must now remove the commands. Which two commands must be executed to correct the configuration? (Choose two.)

```

hostname CPE
service password-encryption
ip domain name ccna.cisco.com
ip name-server 198.51.100.210
crypto key generate rsa modulus 1024
username admin privilege 15 secret $0m3s3cr3t

line vty 0 4
transport input ssh
login local

```

- A. no login local
- B. no ip domain name ccna.cisco.com
- C. no service password-encryption
- D. no hostname CPE
- E. no ip name-server 198.51.100.210

**Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 490

Drag and drop the functions of DHCP from the left onto any of the positions on the right Not all functions are used

- provides local control for network segments using a client-server scheme
- reduces the administrative burden for onboarding end users
- associates hostnames to IP addresses
- maintains an address pool
- assigns IP addresses to local hosts for a configurable lease time
- offers domain name server configuration
- uses authoritative servers for record keeping

1

2

3

4

Answer:



provides local control for network segments using a client-server scheme

reduces the administrative burden for onboarding end users

associates hostnames to IP addresses

maintains an address pool

assigns IP addresses to local hosts for a configurable lease time

offers domain name server configuration

uses authoritative servers for record keeping

maintains an address pool

provides local control for network segments using a client-server scheme

reduces the administrative burden for onboarding end users

assigns IP addresses to local hosts for a configurable lease time

Explanation:

maintains an address pool

provides local control for network segments using a client-server scheme

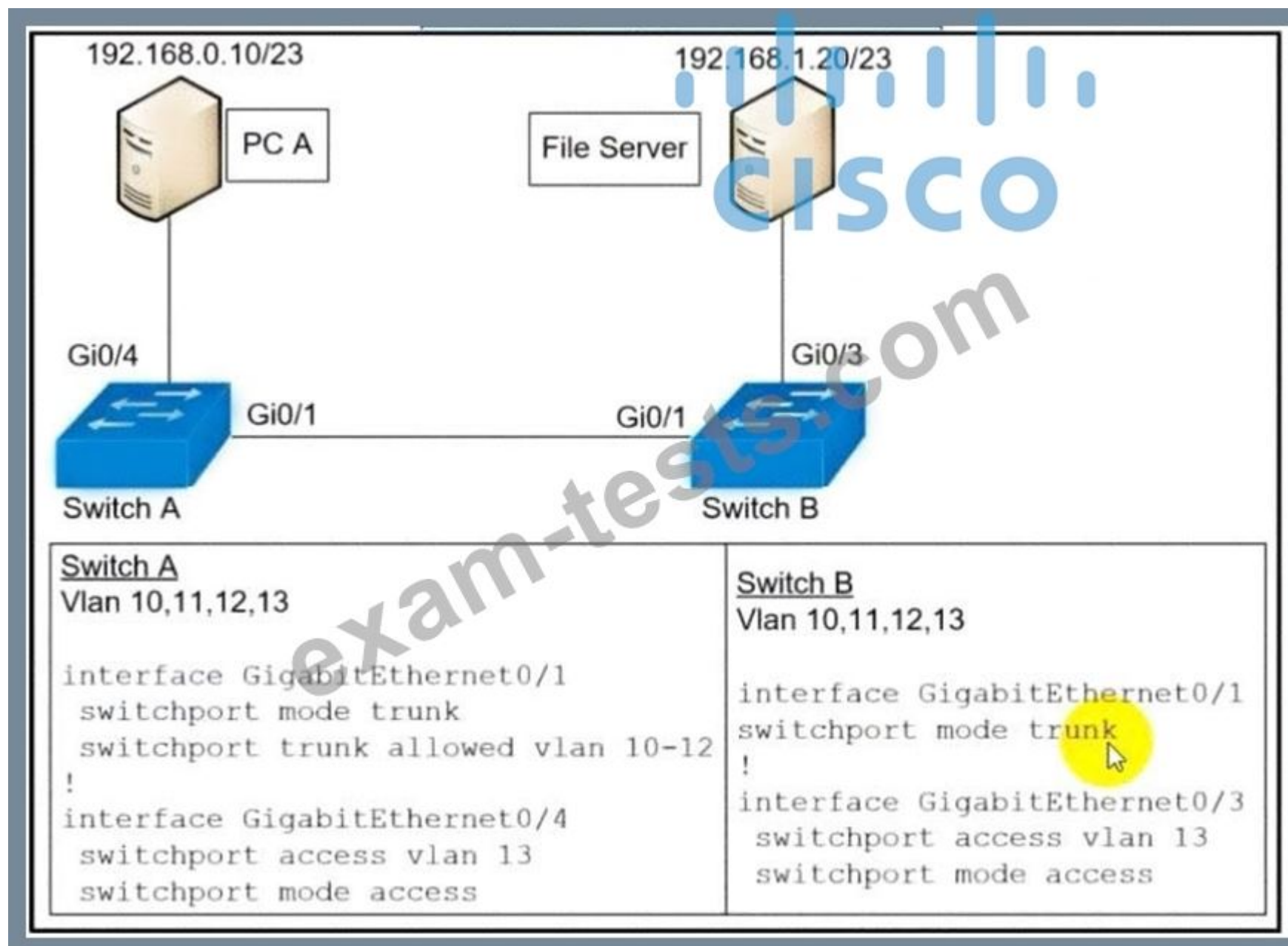
reduces the administrative burden for onboarding end users

assigns IP addresses to local hosts for a configurable lease time

**NEW QUESTION: 491**

Refer to the exhibit.





A network engineer must configured communication between PC A and the File Server. To prevent interruption for any other communications, which command must be configured?

- A. Switchport trunk allowed vlan remove 10-11
- B. Switchport trunk allowed vlan none
- C. Switchport trunk allowed vlan add 13
- D. Switch trunk allowed vlan 12

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 492

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1# sh ip ospf int gig0/0
Gig0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.201.24.8/28, Area 1, Attached via Network Statement
Process ID 100, Router ID 192.168.1.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
0 1 no no Base
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 192.168.1.1, Interface address 10.201.24.8
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
oob-resync timeout 40
Hello due in 00:00:07

```

```

R2#sh ip ospf int gig0/0
gig0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.201.24.1/28, Area 1
Process ID 100, Router ID 172.16.1.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 172.16.1.1, Interface address 10.201.24.1
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 20, Dead 80, Wait 80, Retransmit 5

```

What action establishes the OSPF neighbor relationship without forming an adjacency?

- A. modify process ID
- B. modify network type
- C. modify priority
- D. modify hello interval

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 493

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator is configuring a new WLAN for a wireless network that has these requirements:

Dual-band clients that connect to the WLAN must be directed to the 5-GHz spectrum.

Wireless clients on this WLAN must be able to apply VLAN settings from RADIUS attributes.

Which two actions meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable the Aironet IE option.

- B. Enable the Coverage Hole Detection option.
- C. Set the MFP Client Protection option to Required
- D. Enable the client band select option.
- E. Enable the allow AAA Override option

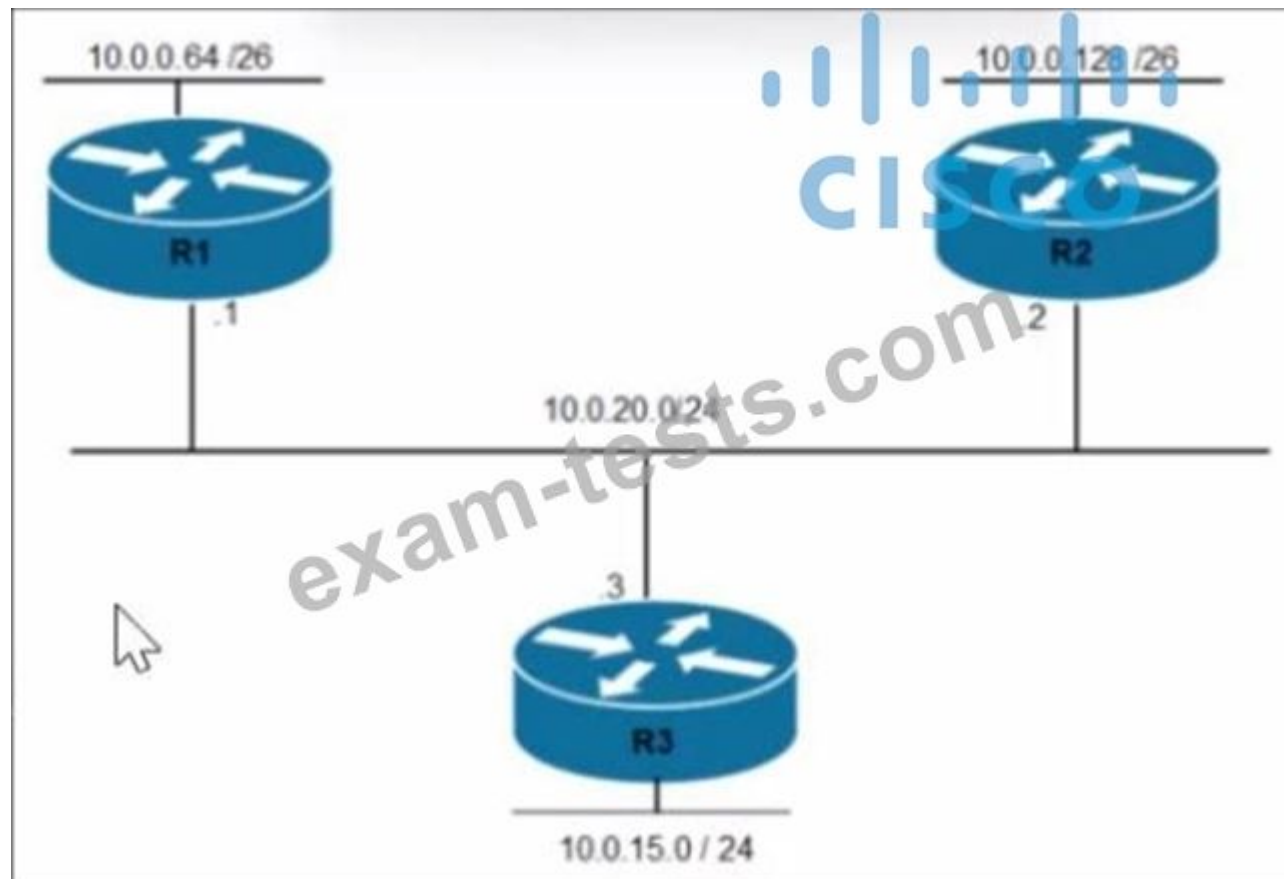
**Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Answer D,E is correct: D. Enable the client band select option.; E. Enable the allow AAA Override option.

Cisco wireless design separates RF behavior, client authentication, encryption, AP operating mode, and controller management. A WLC centralizes WLAN configuration and AP control, while lightweight APs use CAPWAP to register and exchange control/data information with the controller. Security choices such as WPA2/AES and WPA3/SAE are not interchangeable with older mechanisms such as WEP, TKIP, or RC4. RF questions also depend on channel planning: adjacent cells should avoid overlapping channels, and 5-GHz preference features reduce congestion in the 2.4-GHz band. The incorrect options generally confuse AP mode, authentication, encryption, or controller responsibilities. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these items because wireless failures often come from using the right-looking feature in the wrong part of the WLAN design. The selected answer is the Cisco-consistent configuration or behavior for this wireless scenario.

#### NEW QUESTION: 494

Refer to the exhibit.



Router R1 is added to the network and configured with the 10.0.0.64/26 and 10.0.20.0/24 subnets. However, traffic destined for the LAN on R3 is not accessible. Which command, when executed on R1, defines a tunnel route to reach the R3 LAN?

- A. `ip route 10.0.15.0 255.255.255.192 10.0.20.1`
- B. `ip route 10.0.0.64 255.255.255.192 10.0.20.3`
- C. `ip route 10.0.15.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.20.1`

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 495

Refer to the exhibit.

```
10.0.0.0/24 is subsetting, 1 subnets
C 10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C 172.160.0/16 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
D 192.168.0.0/24 [90/30720] via 172.16.0.2, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/0
```

Which route type does the routing protocol Code D represent in the output?

- A. internal BGP route
- B. route learned through EIGRP
- C. /24 route of a locally configured IP
- D. statically assigned route

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 496

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RI# show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
 N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
 i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, * - candidate
 default
 U - per-user static route, o - ODR
Gateway of last resort is not set
C 10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
 10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
O 10.0.1.3/32 [110/100] via 10.0.1.100, 00:39:08, Serial0
C 10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0
O 10.0.1.5/32 [110/5] via 10.0.1.50, 00:39:08, Gigabit Ethernet 0/0
D 10.0.1.4/32 [110/10] via 10.0.1.4, 00:39:08, Gigabit Ethernet 0/0
```

What does route 10.0.1.3/32 represent in the routing table?

- A. a single destination address
- B. the source 10.0.1.100
- C. all hosts in the 10.0.1.0 subnet
- D. the 10.0.0.0 network

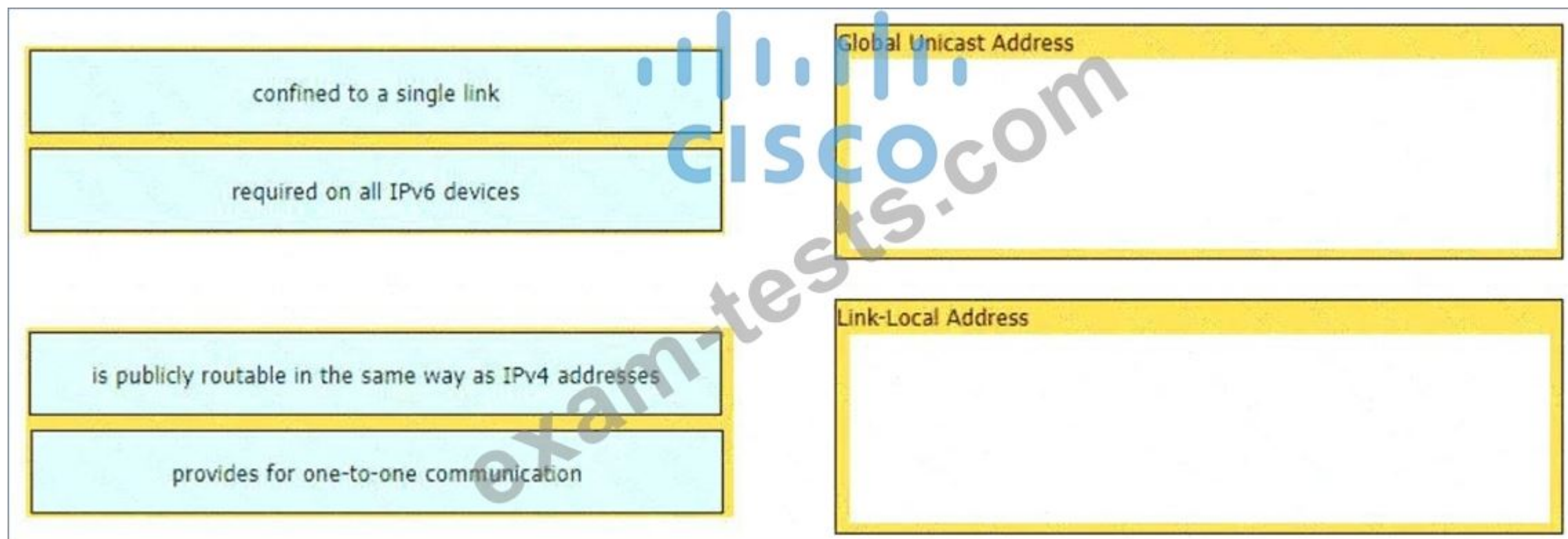
Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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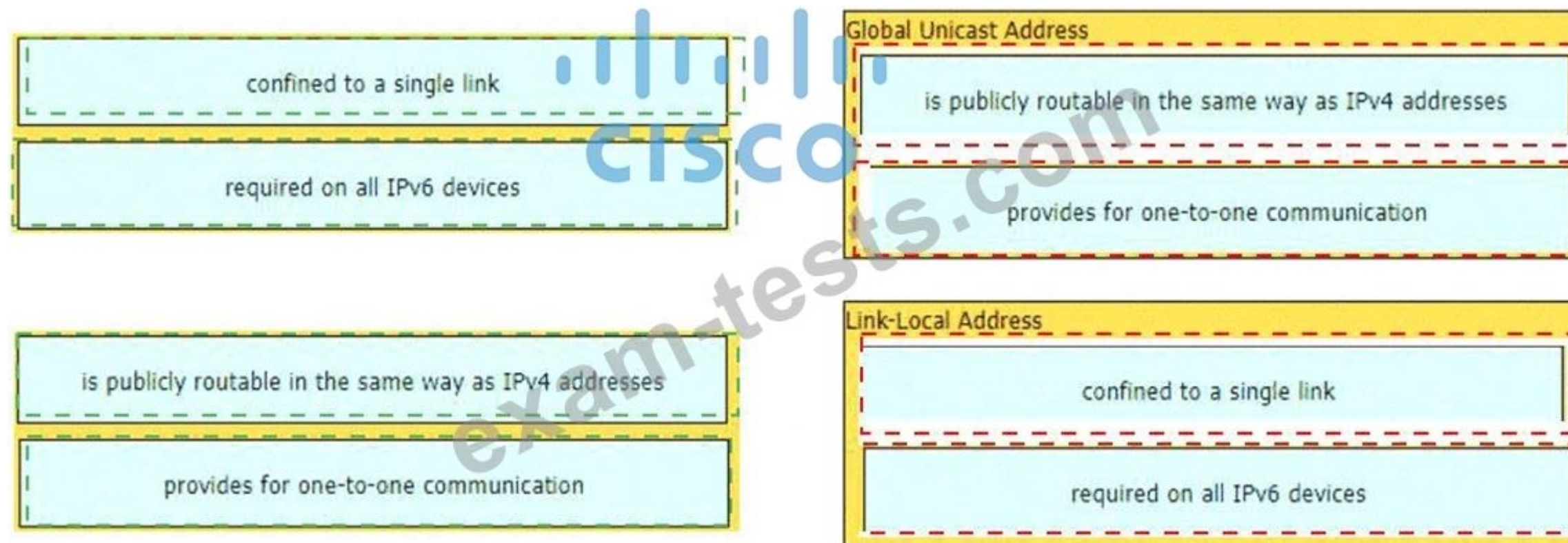
#### NEW QUESTION: 497

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the IPv6 address type on the right.

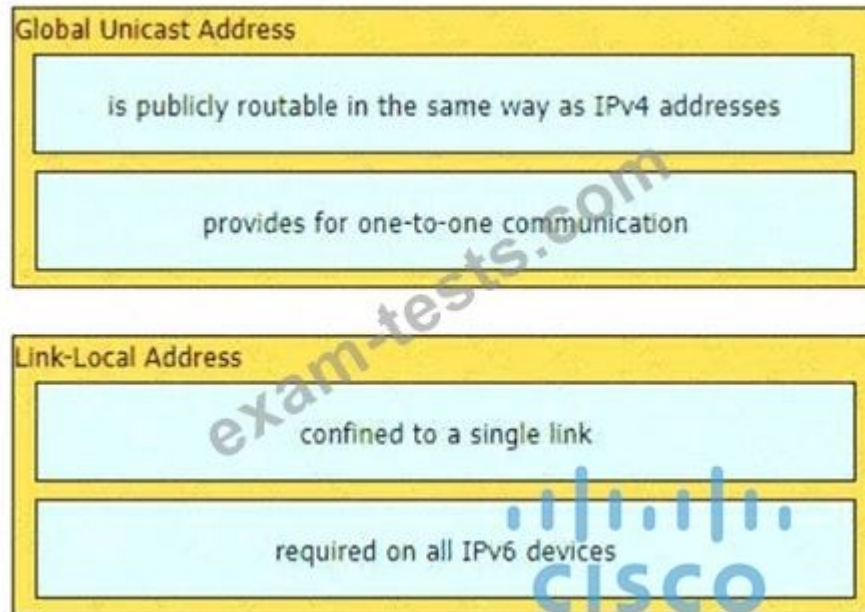




Answer:



Explanation:



**NEW QUESTION: 498**

When a WPA2-PSK WLAN is configured in the Wireless LAN Controller, what is the minimum number of characters that is required for the passphrase?

- A. 6
- B. 8
- C. 12
- D. 18

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

WPA2-PSK requires a passphrase length of 8 to 63 ASCII characters, so the minimum valid length is 8 characters.

**NEW QUESTION: 499**

Refer to the exhibit.

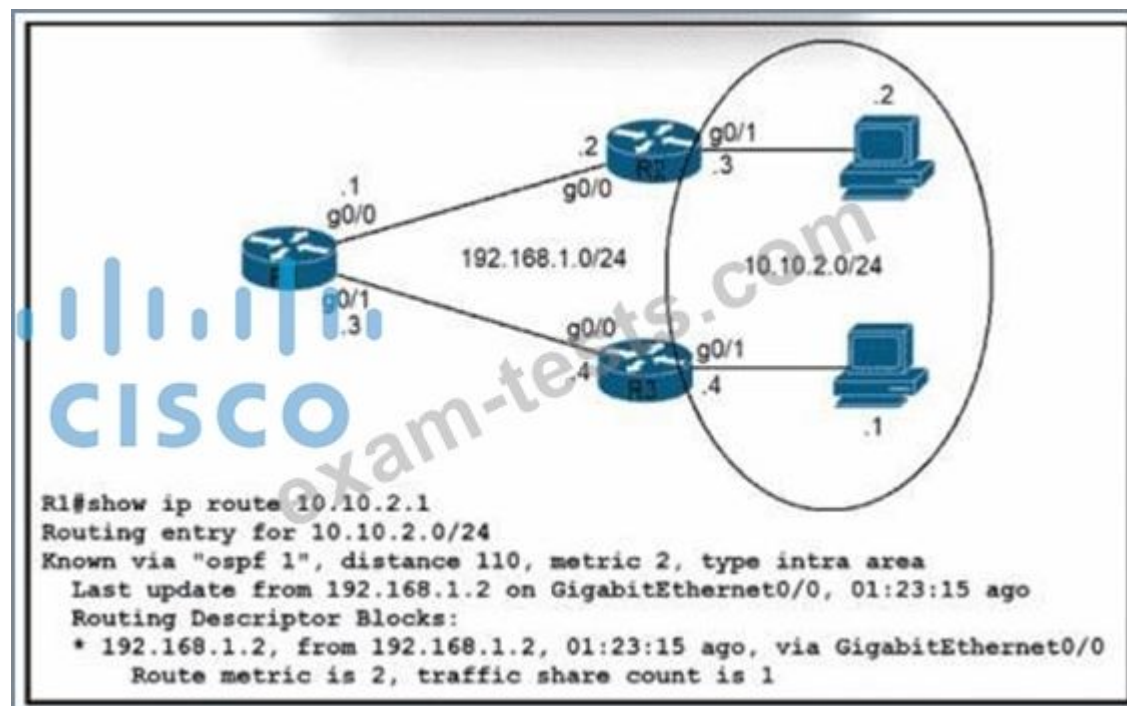
```
R1# show ip route
D 192.168.16.0/26 [90/2679326] via 192.168.1.1
R 192.168.16.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.1.2
O 192.168.16.0/21 [110/2] via 192.168.1.3
i L1 192.168.16.0/27 [115/30] via 192.168.1.4
```

Which route does R1 select for traffic that is destined to 192.168.16.2?

- A. 192.168.16.0/24
- B. 192.168.16.0/26
- C. 192.168.16.0/27
- D. 192.168.16.0/21

**Answer: (**[SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

**NEW QUESTION: 500**



Refer to the exhibit. Traffic from R1 to the 10.10.2.0/24 subnet uses 192.168.1.2 as its next hop. A network engineer wants to update the R1 configuration so that traffic with destination 10.10.2.1 passes through router R3, and all other traffic to the 10.10.2.0/24 subnet passes through R2.

Which command must be used?

- A. ip route 10.10.2.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.4 115
- B. ip route 10.10.2.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.4 100
- C. ip route 10.10.2.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.4 100
- D. ip route 10.10.2.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.4 115

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

#### NEW QUESTION: 501

An engineer is configuring an encrypted password for the enable command on a router where the local user database has already been configured Drag and drop the configuration commands from the left into the correct sequence on the right Not all commands are used

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| configure terminal          | first  |
| enable                      | second |
| enable secret \$1f1@4fs     | third  |
| exit                        | fourth |
| line vty 0 4                |        |
| service password-encryption |        |



Answer:

|                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| configure terminal          | enable                  |
| enable                      | configure terminal      |
| enable secret \$hfl@4fs     | enable secret \$hfl@4fs |
| exit                        | exit                    |
| line vty 0 4                |                         |
| service password-encryption |                         |

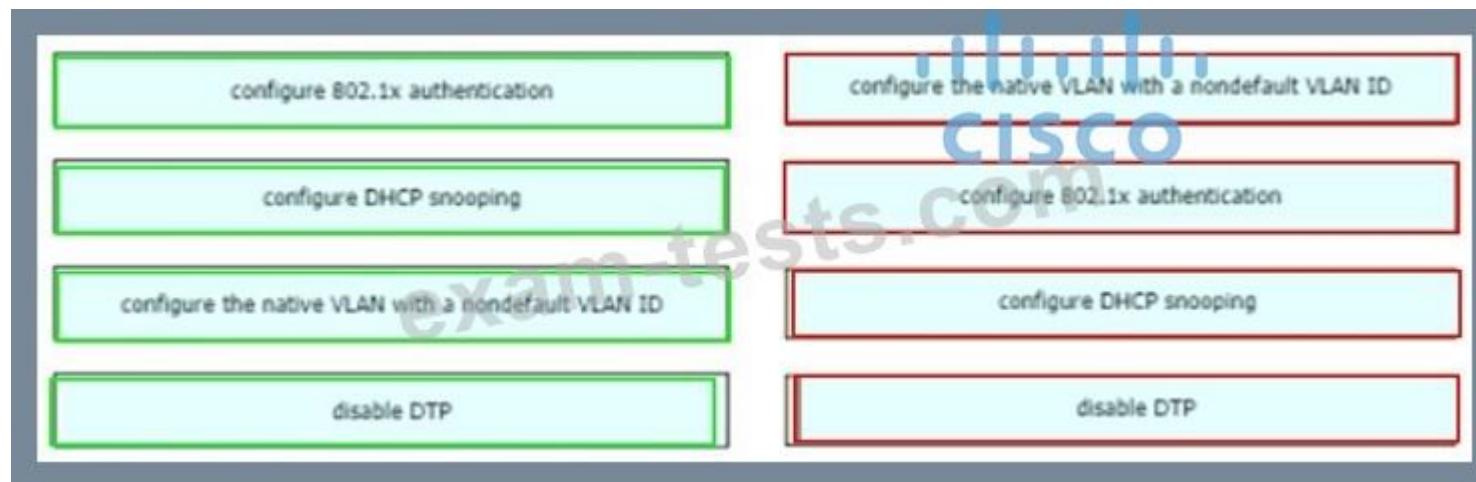
#### NEW QUESTION: 502

Drag and drop the attack-mitigation techniques from the left onto the Types of attack that they mitigate on the right.

|                                                     |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| configure 802.1x authentication                     | 802.1q double-tagging VLAN-hopping attack |
| configure DHCP snooping                             | MAC flooding attack                       |
| configure the native VLAN with a nondefault VLAN ID | man-in-the-middle spoofing attack         |
| disable DTP                                         | switch-spoofing VLAN-hopping attack       |

Answer:





#### NEW QUESTION: 503

Using direct sequence spread spectrum, which three 2.4-GHz channels are used to limit collisions?

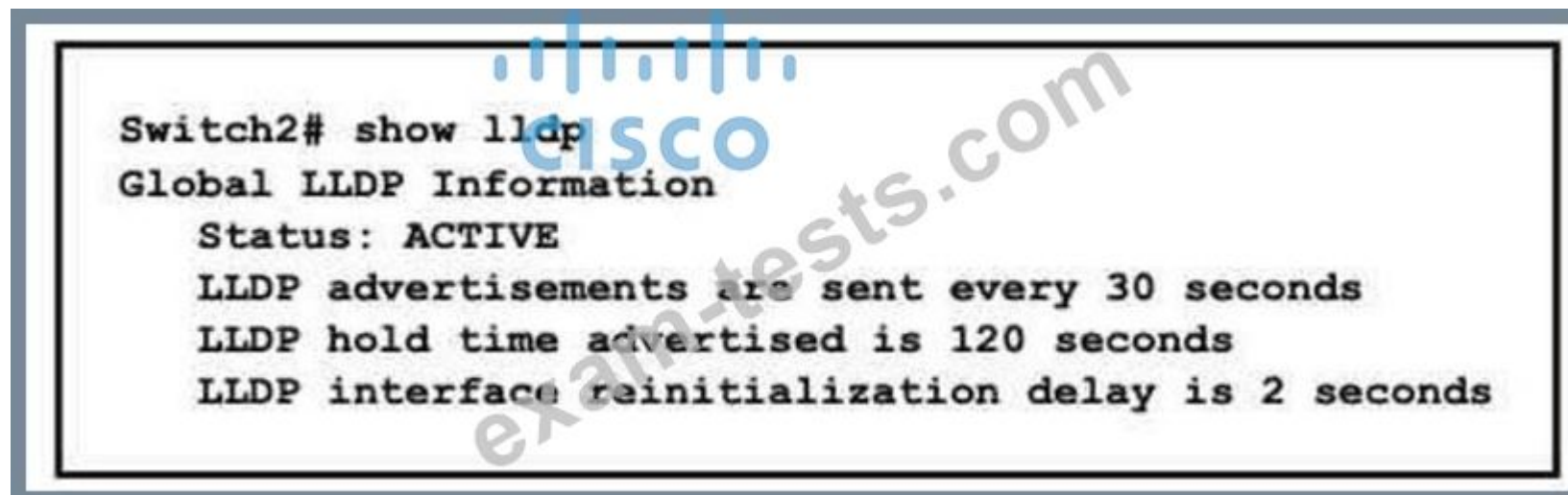
- A. 1,6,11
- B. 1,5,10
- C. 1,2,3
- D. 5,6,7

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

1,6,11. Physical-layer and Ethernet questions depend on media characteristics, interface counters, duplex behavior, and how frames are transmitted or errored on the link. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this topic under Network Fundamentals, so the answer must be validated against normal Cisco device behavior and the operational wording of the scenario. The key is not simply recognizing a familiar acronym; it is identifying what the feature does, where it is configured, and what result it produces. The incorrect answers either describe a different medium, the wrong connector, or an error counter that would not increment for the condition described. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would either leave the feature nonfunctional, create a forwarding or security gap, or send troubleshooting in the wrong direction. The selected answer is the only one that matches the stated requirement and the way Cisco switching, routing, services, security, wireless, or automation functions are expected to operate. This is why the verified answer remains the best technical choice for the question.

#### NEW QUESTION: 504

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer must update the configuration on Switch2 so that it sends LLDP packets every minute and the information sent via LLDP is refreshed every 3 minutes. Which configuration must the engineer apply?

- Switch2(config)#lldp timer 60
- A. Switch2(config)#lldp tlv-select 180
- Switch2(config)#lldp timer 1
- B. Switch2(config)#lldp tlv-select 3
- Switch2(config)#lldp timer 1
- C. Switch2(config)#lldp holdtime 3
- Switch2(config)#lldp timer 60
- D. Switch2(config)#lldp holdtime 180

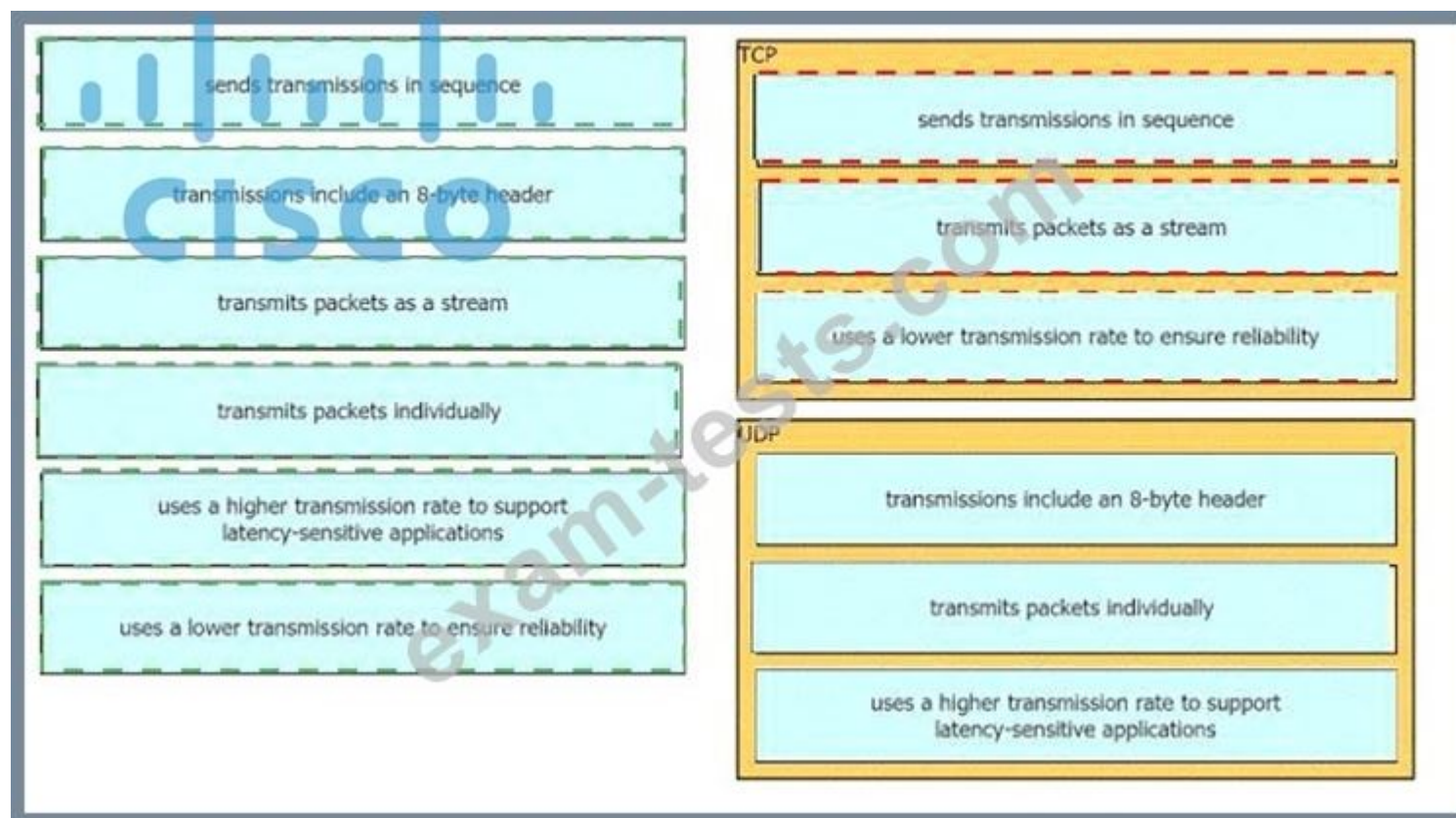
Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 505

Drag the descriptions of IP protocol transmissions from the left onto the IP traffic types on the right.

|                                                                           |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| sends transmissions in sequence                                           | TCP |
| transmissions include an 8-byte header                                    |     |
| transmits packets as a stream                                             |     |
| transmits packets individually                                            |     |
| uses a higher transmission rate to support latency-sensitive applications | UDP |
| uses a lower transmission rate to ensure reliability                      |     |
|                                                                           |     |

Answer:



Explanation:



#### NEW QUESTION: 506

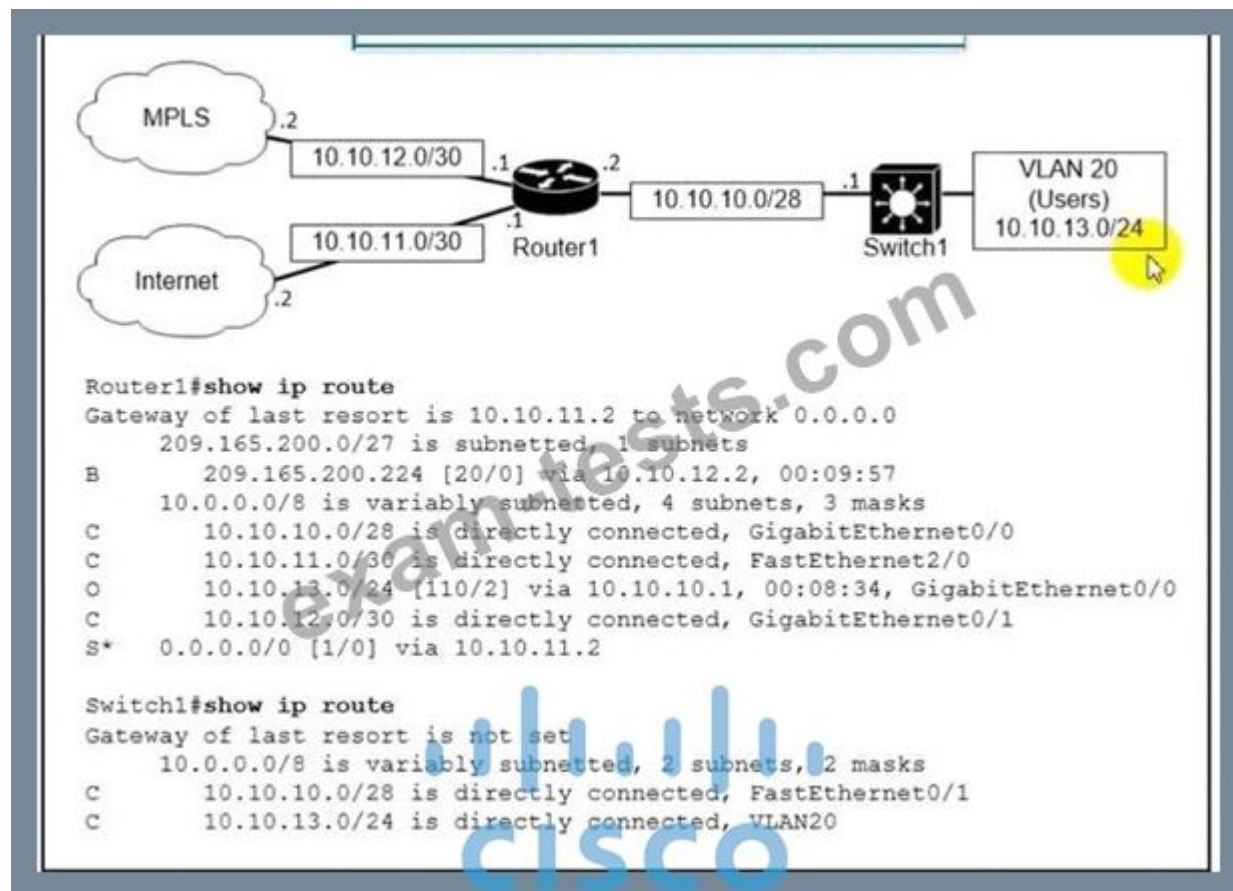
Which configuration can be used with PAT to allow multiple inside address to be translated to a single outside address?

- A. overload
- B. Dynamic Routing
- C. DNS
- D. Preempt

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 507

Refer to the exhibit.



which path is used by the router for internet traffic ?

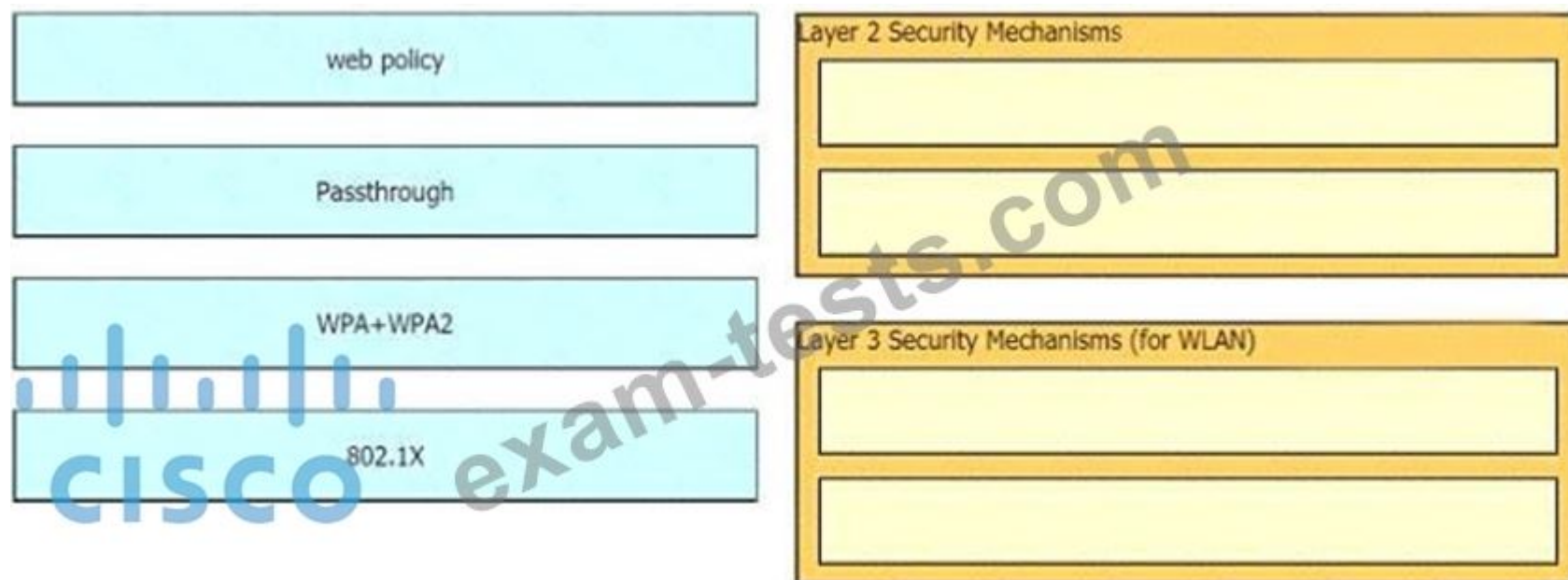
- A. 209.165.200.0/27
- B. 10.10.13.0/24
- C. 10.10.10.0/28
- D. 0.0.0.0/0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 508

Drag and drop the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller security settings from the left onto the correct security mechanism categories on the right.



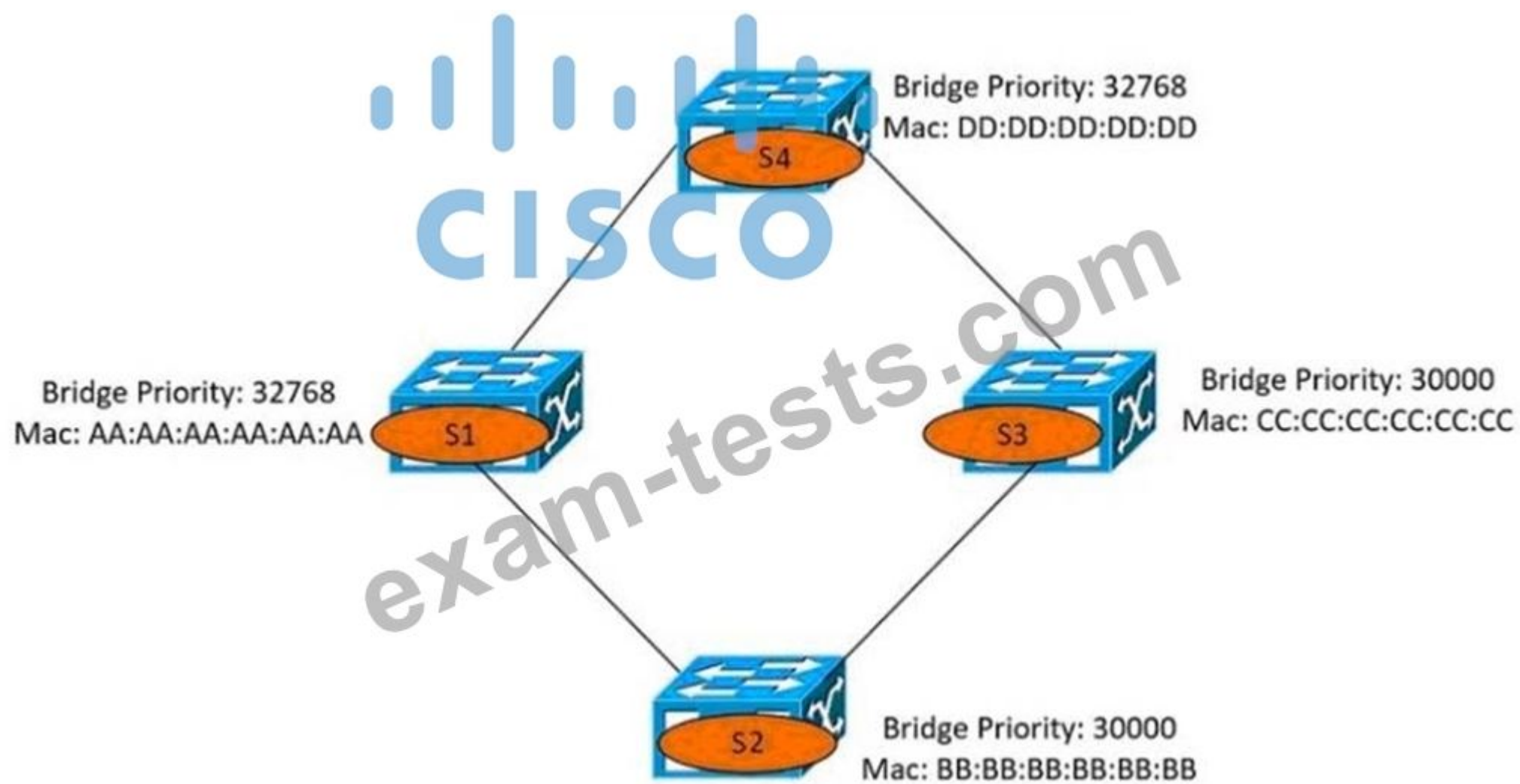


Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 509

Refer to the exhibit.



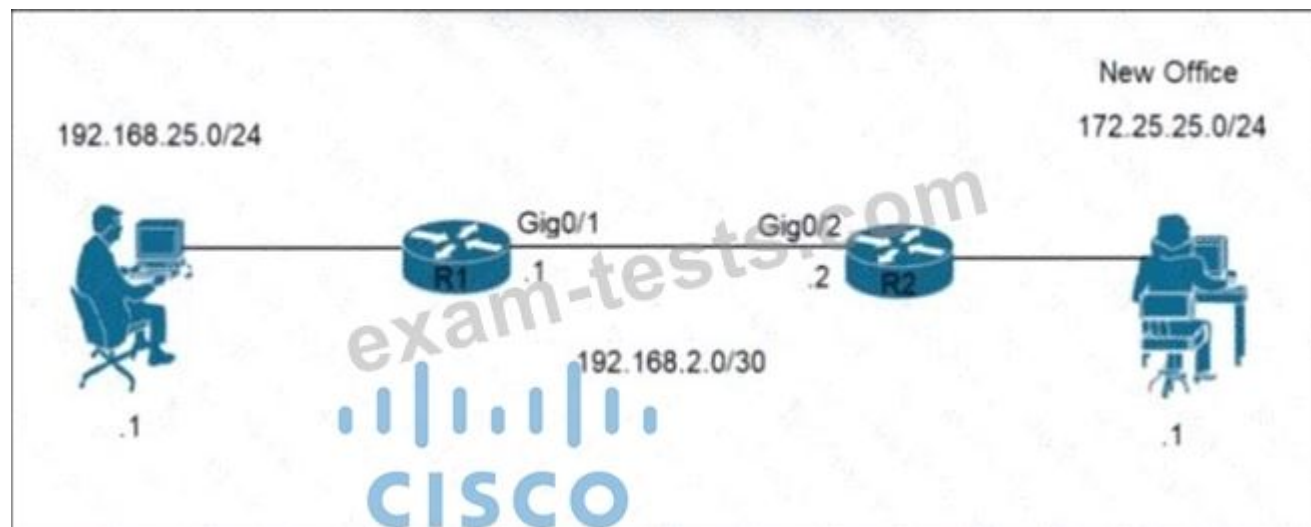
Which switch becomes the root bridge?

- A. S2
- B. S3
- C. S1
- D. S4

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 510**

Refer to the exhibit.



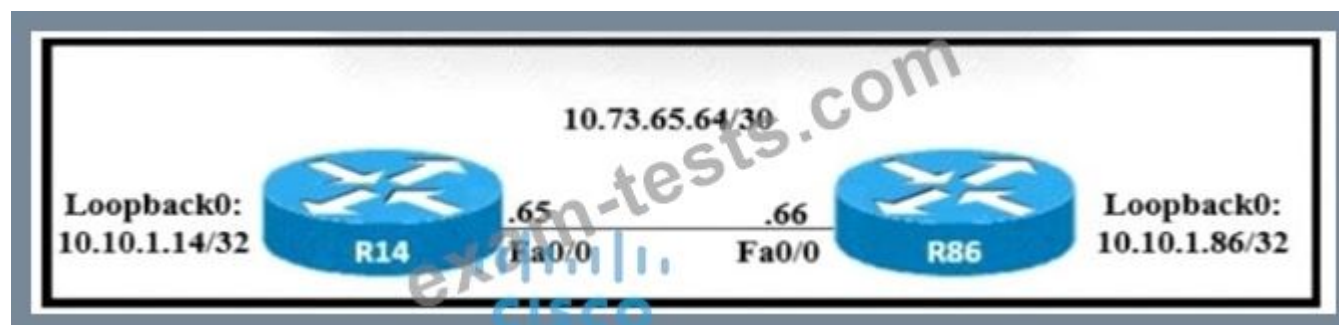
A network engineer is updating the configuration on router R1 to connect a new branch office to the company network R2 has been configured correctly. Which command must the engineer configure so that devices at the new site communicate with the main office?

- A. ip route 172.25.25 0 255 255 255.0 192.168.2.1
- B. ip route 172.25.25.0.255.255.255.0.192.168.2.2
- C. ip route 172.25.25 1 255 255 255 255 g0/1

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 511

Refer to the exhibit.



A static route must be configured on R14 to forward traffic for the 172.21.34.0/25 network that resides on R86 Which command must be used to fulfill the request?

- A. ip route 172.21.34.0 255.255.128.0 10.73.65.64
- B. ip route 172.21.34.0 255.255.255.192 10.73.65.65
- C. ip route 172.21.34.0 255.255.255.0 10.73.65.65
- D. ip route 172.21.34.0 255.255.255.128 10.73.65.66

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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#### NEW QUESTION: 512

Drag the IPv6 DNS record types from the left onto the description on the right.

|       |                                                         |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| AAAA  | aliases one name to another                             |
| CNAME | associates the domain serial number with its owner      |
| NS    | correlates a domain with its authoritative name servers |
| PTR   | correlates a host name with an IP address               |
| SOA   | supports reverse name lookups                           |

Answer:

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| AAAA  | CNAME |
| CNAME | SOA   |
| NS    | NS    |
| PTR   | AAAA  |
| SOA   | PTR   |

Explanation

|       |
|-------|
| CNAME |
| SOA   |
| NS    |
| AAAA  |
| PTR   |



### NEW QUESTION: 513

Which mode allows access points to be managed by Cisco Wireless LAN Controllers?

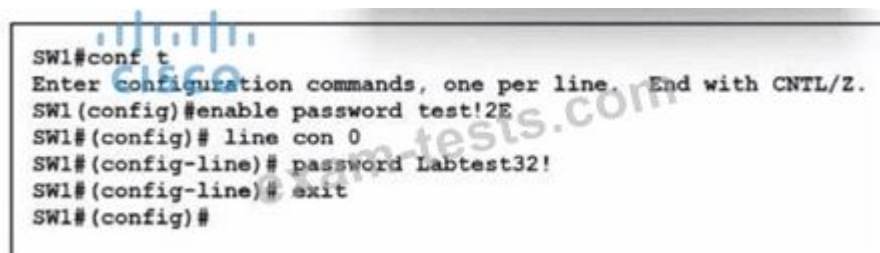
- A. autonomous
- B. lightweight
- C. bridge
- D. mobility express

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/aironet-1200-series/70278-lap-faq.html>

A Lightweight Access Point (LAP) is an AP that is designed to be connected to a wireless LAN (WLAN) controller (WLC). APs are "lightweight," which means that they cannot act independently of a wireless LAN controller (WLC). The WLC manages the AP configurations and firmware. The APs are "zero touch" deployed, and individual configuration of APs is not necessary.

### NEW QUESTION: 514



```
SW1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SW1(config)#enable password test!2E
SW1#(config)# line con 0
SW1#(config-line)# password Labtest32!
SW1#(config-line)# exit
SW1#(config)#
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer started to change default settings on SW1 to allow remote access and has entered the following in the configuration mode:

SW1(config)#line vty 0 15

SW1(config-line)#password Labtest32!

Which set of commands are needed to allow only SSH access and hide passwords in the running configuration?

- A. SW1(config-line)#exitSW1(config)#aaa new-model
- B. SW1(config-line)#login localSW1(config-line)#exitSW1(config)#enable secret test!2E
- C. SW1(config-line)#transport input sshSW1(config-line)#exitSW1(config)#service password-encryption
- D. SW1(config-line)#login localSW1(config-line)#exitSW1(config)#crypto key generate rsa

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

SW1(config-line)#transport input sshSW1(config-line)#exitSW1(config)#service password-encryption. IP services questions are about the supporting protocols that make a network manageable and usable: DHCP supplies addressing information, DNS resolves names, NAT translates address spaces, NTP synchronizes time, syslog records events, SNMP monitors devices, and QoS classifies or prioritizes traffic. Cisco IOS commands are precise; a similar-looking command can configure a client, a relay, a pool, or a server role depending on context. The incorrect options typically name real services but solve a different operational problem. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these topics because production networks fail just as often from broken services as from broken routing. The chosen answer is the one that performs the exact function in the scenario, whether that is file transfer, address assignment, logging level selection, monitoring security, or traffic treatment.

### NEW QUESTION: 515

Which CRUD operation corresponds to the HTTP GET method?

- A. create
- B. read
- C. update
- D. delete

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

GET: This method retrieves the information identified by the request URI. In the context of the RESTful web services, this method is used to retrieve resources. This is the method used for read operations (the R in CRUD).

<https://hub.packtpub.com/crud-operations-rest/>

#### NEW QUESTION: 516

Which of the following is the JSON encoding of a dictionary or hash?

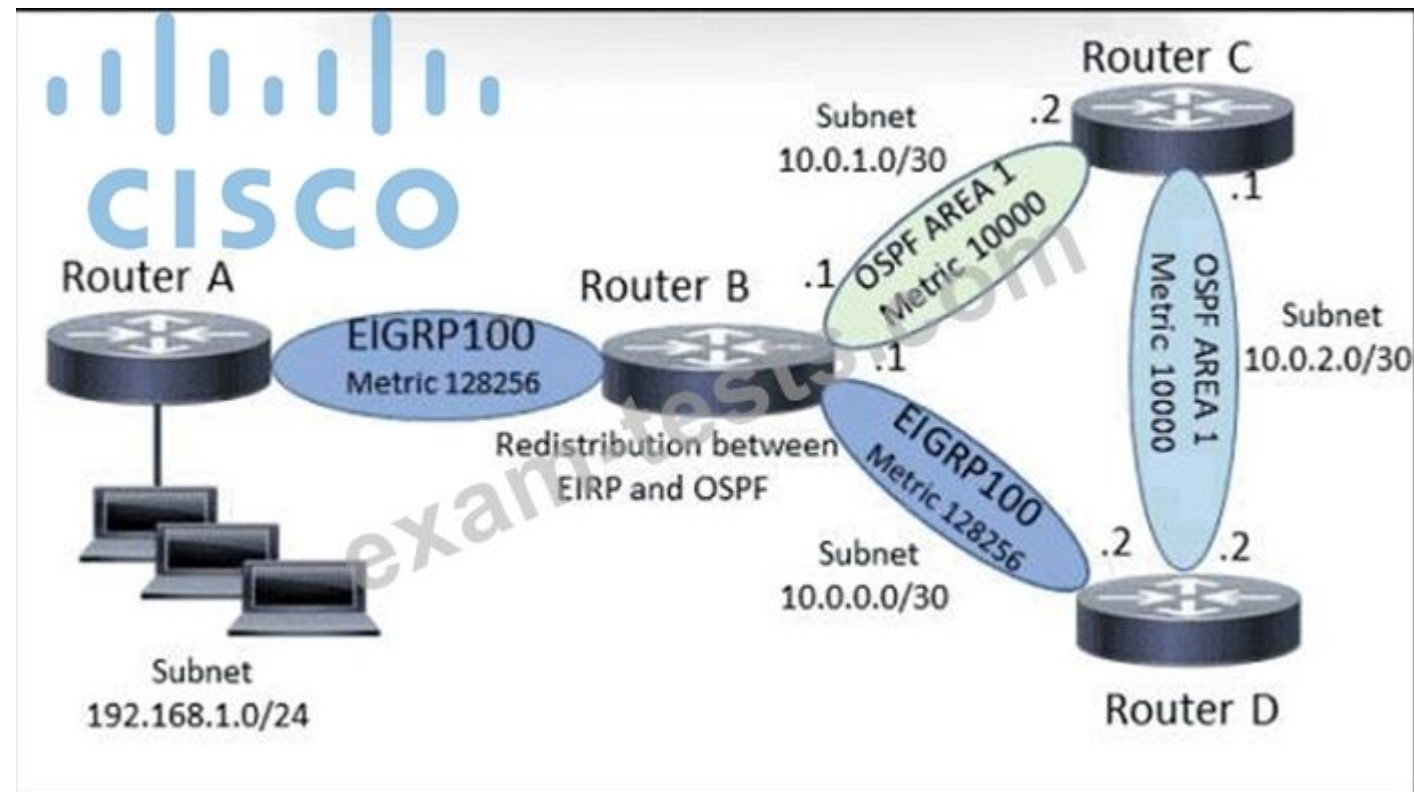
- A. {"key": "value"}
- B. ["key", "value"]
- C. {"key", "value"}
- D. ("key": "value")

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Section: Automation and Programmability

#### NEW QUESTION: 517

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer executes the show ip route command on router D. What is the next hop to network 192.168.1.0/24 and why?

- A. The next hop is 10.0.2.1 because it uses distance vector routing
- B. The next hop is 10.0.2.1 because it is a link-state routing protocol
- C. The next hop is 10.0.0.1 because it has a better administrative distance
- D. The next hop is 10.0.0.1 because it has a higher metric.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The next hop is 10.0.0.1 because it has a better administrative distance. Router D has possible routing information through different protocols. When routes to the same prefix compete, the router chooses the route with the lowest administrative distance before comparing protocol-specific metrics. In the exhibit, the EIGRP path via 10.0.0.1 is preferred over the OSPF-learned

alternative because EIGRP has a better administrative distance than OSPF. The next hop is therefore 10.0.0.1. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 IP Connectivity expects engineers to separate administrative distance from metric: administrative distance ranks route sources, while the metric ranks paths within the same routing protocol. The corrected answer is the 10.0.0.1 next hop because it has the better administrative distance.

**NEW QUESTION: 518**

What are the possible trunking modes for a switch port? (Choose three.)

- A. auto
- B. transparent
- C. client
- D. forwarding
- E. desirable
- F. on

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 519**

Refer to the exhibit.



For security reasons, automatic neighbor discovery must be disabled on the R5 Gi0/1 interface. These tasks must be completed:

- \* Disable all neighbor discovery methods on R5 interface Gi0/1.
- \* Permit neighbor discovery on R5 interface Gi0/2.
- \* Verify there are no dynamically learned neighbors on R5 interface Gi0/1.
- \* Display the IP address of R6's interface Gi0/2.

Which configuration must be used?



A. Option B

B. Option D

C. Option C

D. Option A

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 520

Which type of device can be replaced by the use of subinterfaces for VLAN routing?

A. Layer 2 bridge

B. Layer 2 switch

C. Layer 3 switch

D. router

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In a traditional "Router-on-a-Stick" configuration, a router uses subinterfaces to route traffic between different VLANs. Each subinterface acts as the default gateway for a specific VLAN.

However, a Layer 3 switch (also known as a Multilayer Switch) can perform this same inter-VLAN routing internally using SVIs (Switch Virtual Interfaces). When you upgrade to a Layer 3 switch, you no longer need the external router and its subinterfaces to move traffic between VLANs.

#### NEW QUESTION: 521

Which action is taken by a switch port enabled for PoE power classification override?

A. If a switch determines that a device is using less than the minimum configured power it assumes the device has failed and disconnects

B. Should a monitored port exceeds the maximum administrative value for power, the port is shutdown and err-disabled

C. When a powered device begins drawing power from a PoE switch port a syslog message is generated

D. As power usage on a PoE switch port is checked data flow to the connected device is temporarily paused



Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

PoE monitoring and policing compares the power consumption on ports with the administrative maximum value (either a configured maximum value or the port's default value). If the power consumption on a monitored port exceeds the administrative maximum value, the following actions occur: - A syslog message is issued. - The monitored port is shut down and error-disabled. - The allocated power is freed.

NEW QUESTION: 522

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the statements about access-point modes from the left onto the corresponding modes on the right.

It supports real-time Wi-Fi client troubleshooting when network engineers are offsite.

It captures and forwards packets on a specific wireless channel.

It enables enhanced RFID-tag location tracking.

It provides air quality data and interference detection across all enabled channels.

It supports analytics for wireless performance testing.

It supports software that analyzes wireless frames on a remote device.

Monitor

Sensor

Sniffer

Answer:

### Monitor

It enables enhanced RFID-tag location tracking.

It supports software that analyzes wireless frames on a remote device.

### Sensor

It supports real-time Wi-Fi client troubleshooting when network engineers are offsite.

It supports analytics for wireless performance testing.

### Sniffer

It captures and forwards packets on a specific wireless channel.

It provides air-quality data and interference detection across all enabled channels.

#### NEW QUESTION: 523

Drag and drop the descriptions of IP protocol transmissions from the left onto the IP traffic types on the right.

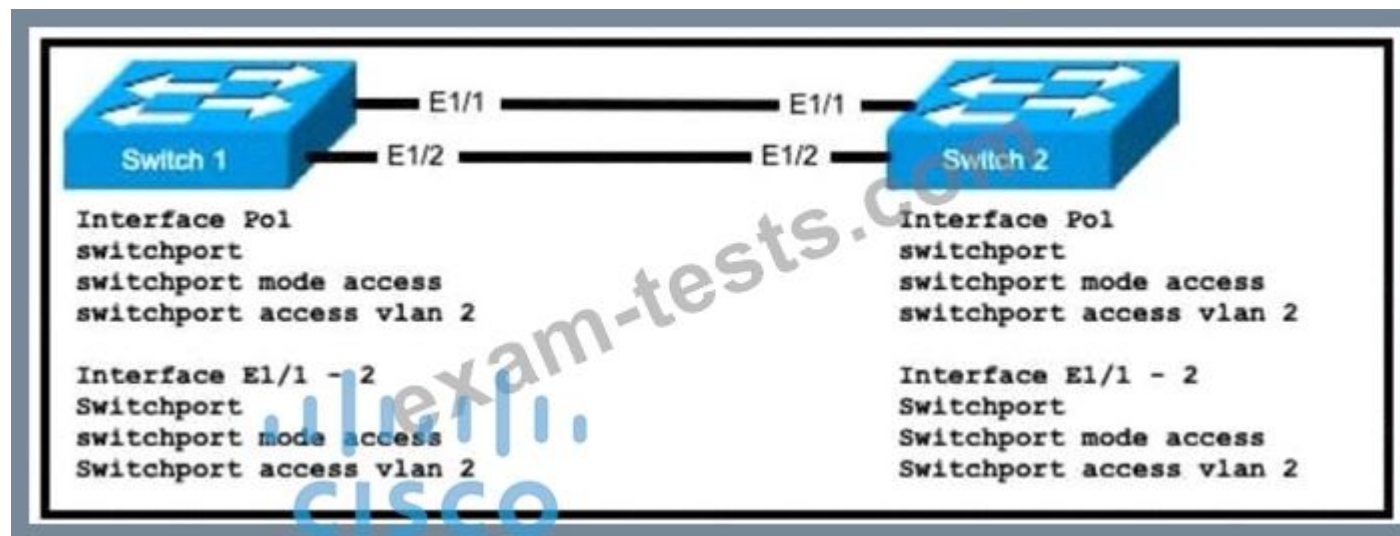


Answer:



**NEW QUESTION: 524**

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is configuring an EtherChannel using LACP between Switches 1 and 2 Which configuration must be applied so that only Switch 1 sends LACP initiation packets?

- A. Switch1(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on  
Switch2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode active
- B. Switch1(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode active  
Switch2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode passive
- C. Switch1(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode passive  
Switch2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode active
- D. Switch 1 (config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on  
Swrtch2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode passive

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 525

Which protocol does ipv6 use to discover other ipv6 nodes on the same segment?

- A. ARP
- B. NHRP
- C. NDP
- D. CLNS
- E. TCPv6

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 526

Refer to the exhibit.





An engineer configured the New York router with static routes that point to the Atlanta and Washington sites.

When command must be configured on the Atlanta and Washington routers so that both sites are able to reach the loopback2 interface on the New York router?

- A. ipv6 route ::/0 Serial 0/0/1
- B. ipv6 route 0/0 Serial 0/0/0
- C. ipv6 route ::/0 Serial 0/0/0
- D. ip route 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0 Serial 0/0/0
- E. ipv6 route ::/0 2000::2

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

The correct response is C. The remote routers need an IPv6 default route pointing toward New York over the correct serial interface. The ::/0 prefix represents the IPv6 default route and sends unknown destinations, including New York loopback reachability, toward the next hop or exit interface. For Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1, the important point is the mechanism, not a generic description of the technology. IPv4 default-route syntax and malformed IPv6 prefixes do not satisfy the requirement. When this appears in a network, the symptom normally confirms the answer: the route installed, the state selected, the packet forwarded, the wireless client behaviour, or the management workflow will follow this rule. That is why this answer is the best fit for the scenario and not just a plausible networking term.

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<https://www.braindumpsPass.com/Cisco/200-301-practice-exam-dumps.html> (1813 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)

#### NEW QUESTION: 527

Which capability does TFTP provide?

- A. provides authentication for data communications over a private data network
- B. loads configuration files on systems without data storage devices
- C. provides encryption mechanisms for file transfer across a WAN
- D. provides secure file access within the LAN

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 528

Why would VRRP be implemented when configuring a new subnet in a multivendor environment?

- A. when a gateway protocol is required that support more than two Cisco devices for redundancy
- B. to enable normal operations to continue after a member failure without requiring a change in a host ARP cache

- C. to ensure that the spanning-tree forwarding path to the gateway is loop-free
- D. to interoperate normally with all vendors and provide additional security features for Cisco devices

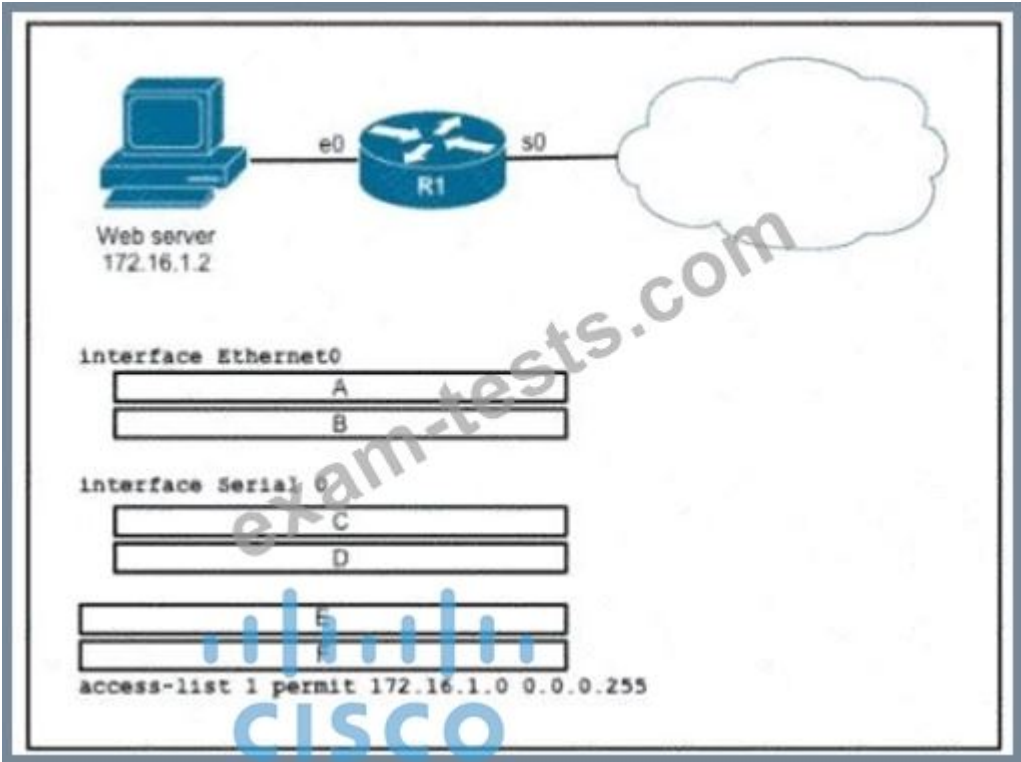
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

VRRP does not provide additional security features for Cisco devices.

When VRRP is implemented the virtual mac-address of the VRRP group remains the same so the host does not need to make an arp request to learn another mac-address for the gateway.

NEW QUESTION: 529

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is configuring the router to provide static NAT for the webserver Drag and drop the configuration commands from the left onto the letters that correspond to its position in the configuration on the right.

|                                                                         |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0                                     | position A |
| ip address 45.83.2.214 255.255.255.240                                  | position B |
| ip nat inside                                                           | position C |
| ip nat inside source list 1 interface s0 overload                       | position D |
| ip nat inside source static tcp 172.16.1.2 80 45.83.2.214 80 extendable | position E |
| ip nat outside                                                          | position F |

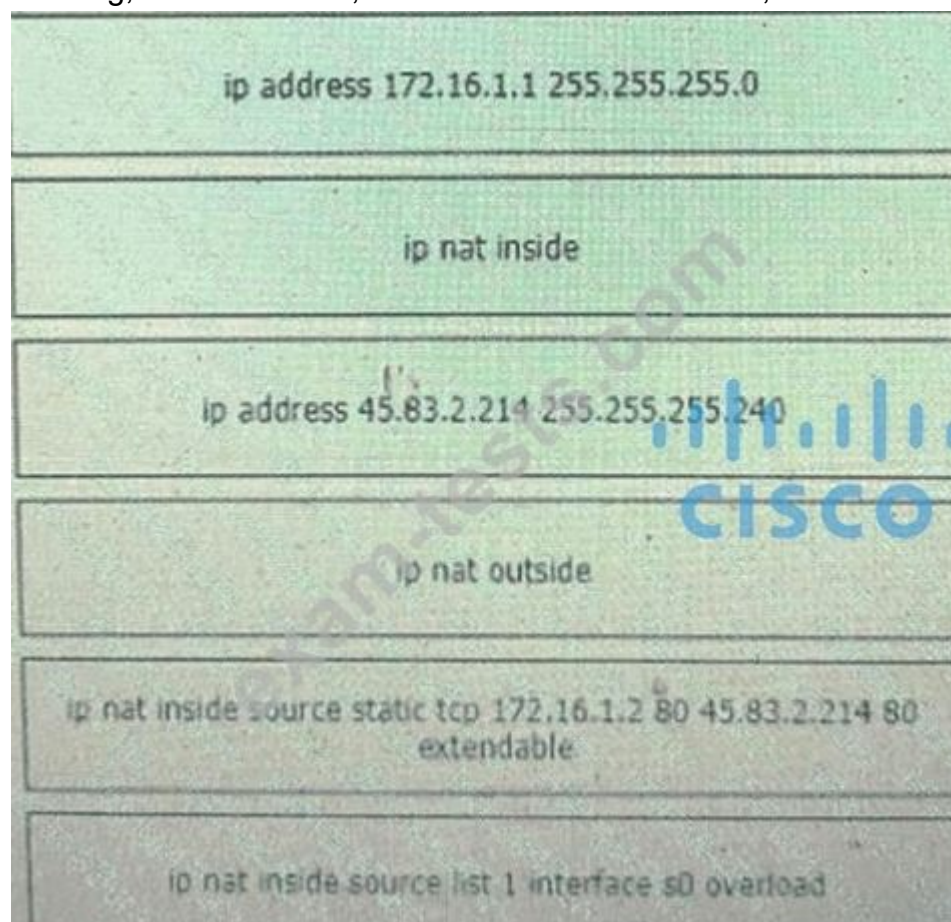
Answer:



Explanation:

Use the displayed drag-and-drop mapping for this item. Static NAT creates a fixed one-to-one translation between an inside local address and an inside global address. The router must identify inside and outside interfaces and define the translation so the web server can be reached through the mapped address. In Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1, IP Services questions frequently test the practical boundary between similar features:

what the feature does, where it is configured, and what problem it is meant to solve. Dynamic NAT and PAT do not provide the same permanent server mapping unless configured specifically for static service translation. A clean way to validate the answer is to map the wording of the scenario to the actual device function. If the feature supplies addressing, forwarding, authentication, trunking, route selection, or controller communication, the answer must match that function exactly rather than a nearby protocol name.





**NEW QUESTION: 530**

Refer to the exhibit. Which minimum configuration items are needed to enable Secure Shell version 2 access to R15?

Router#show run

Building configuration...

Current configuration : 1530 bytes

!

! Last configuration change at 11:32:53 UTC Sat Oct 10 2020

upgrade fpd auto

version 15.2

service timestamps debug datetime msec

service timestamps log datetime msec

no service password-encryption

!

hostname Router

!

boot-start-marker

boot-end-marker

!

!

!

no aaa new-model

no ip icmp rate-limit unreachable

!

!

!

!

--More--



A. Router(config)#crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 1024

Router(config)#ip ssh version 2

Router(config-line)#line vty 015

Router(config-line)# transport input ssh



```

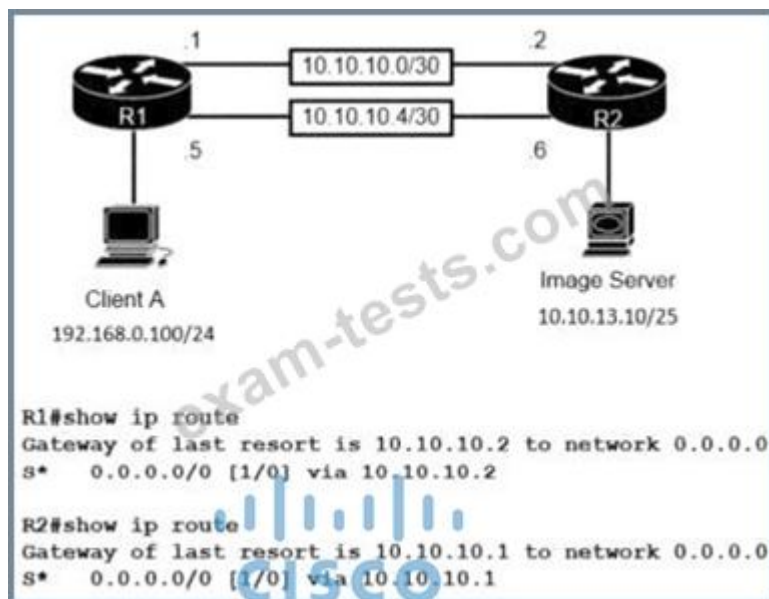
Router(config)#ip ssh logging events
R15(config)#ip ssh stricthostkeycheck
B. Router(config)#ip domain-name cisco.com
Router(config)#crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 1024
Router(config)#ip ssh version 2
Router(config-line)#line vty 0 15
Router(config-line)# transport input all
Router(config)#ip ssh logging events
C. Router(config)#hostname R15
R15(config)#ip domain-name cisco.com
R15(config)#crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 1024
R15(config)#ip ssh version 2
R15(config-line)#line vty 0 15
R15(config-line)# transport input ssh
D. Router(config)#hostname R15
R15(config)#crypto key generate rsa general-keys modulus 1024
R15(config-line)#line vty 0 15
R15(config-line)# transport input ssh
R15(config)#ip ssh source-interface Fa0/0
R15(config)#ip ssh stricthostkeycheck

```

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 531

Refer to the exhibit.



The image server and client A are running an application that transfers an extremely high volume of data between the two. An engineer is configuring a dedicated circuit between R1 and R2. Which set of commands must the engineer apply to the routers so that only traffic between the image server and client A is forced to use the new circuit?

**A.** R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.128 10.10.10.6 R2(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.5

- B.** R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.6R2(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.5
- C.** R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.2R2(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.1
- D.** R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.252 10.10.10.6R2(config)#tp route 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.252 10.10.10.5

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 532**

Drag and drop the AAA functions from the left onto the correct AAA services on the right

records user activities

restricts the services that are available to a user

identifies the user

controls the actions that a user can perform

provides analytical information for the network administrator

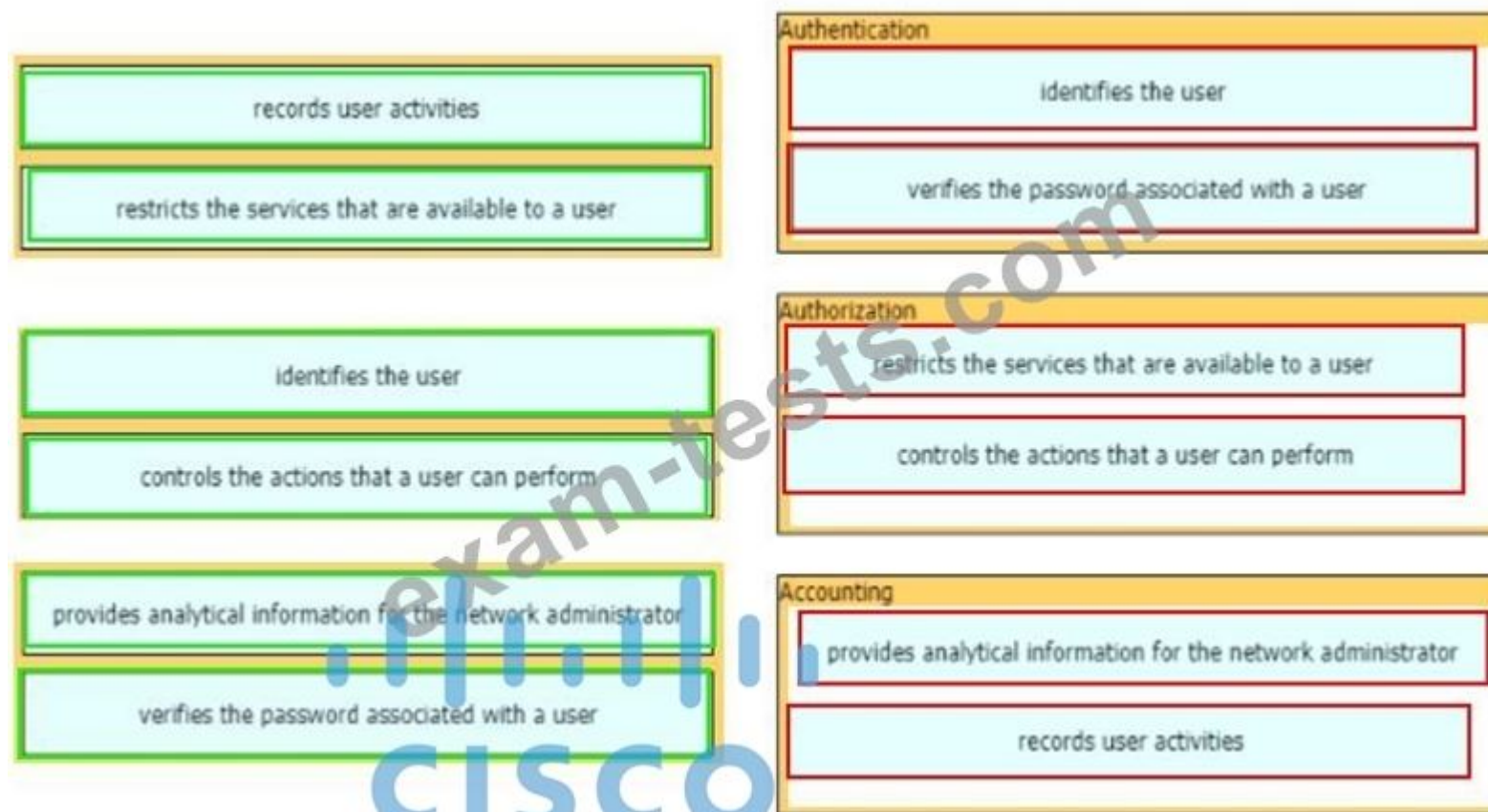
verifies the password associated with a user

Authentication

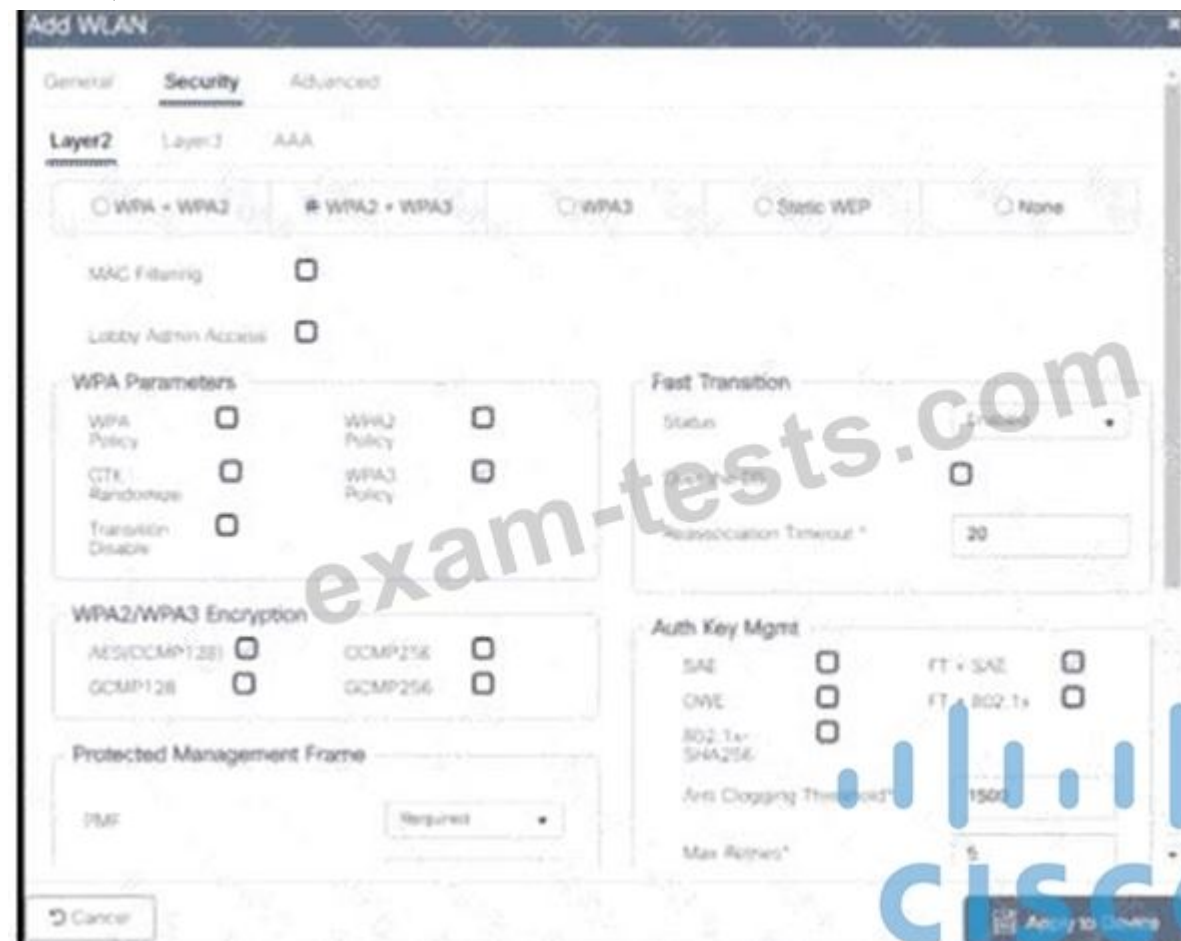
Authorization

Accounting

**Answer:**



#### NEW QUESTION: 533



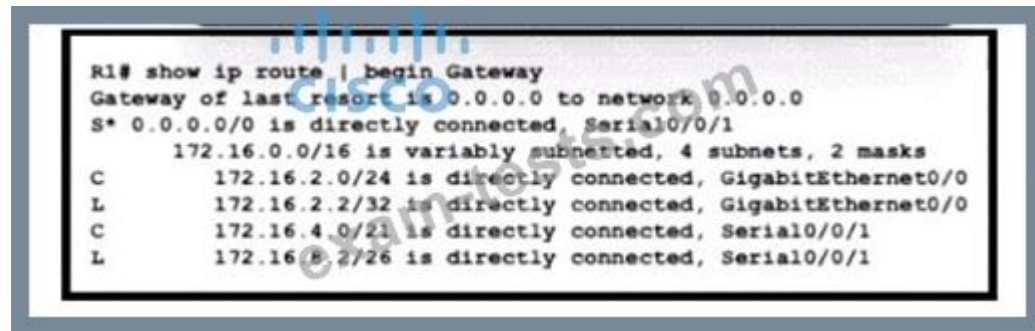
Refer to the exhibit. Which functionalities will this SSID have while being used by wireless clients?

- A. increases network security against man in the middle attacks and discourages denial of service attacks
- B. increases network security against offline dictionary attacks and discourages time-consuming brute force attacks
- C. decreases network security against offline dictionary attacks and encourages easy access to the network
- D. decreases network security against air sniffing attacks and discourages the use of complex passwords

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 534

Refer to the exhibit.



```
RI# show ip route | begin Gateway
Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
 172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.16.2.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 172.16.2.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.16.4.0/21 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 172.16.2.2/26 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

What is the subnet mask for route 172.16.4.0?

- A. 255.255.248.0
- B. 255.255.254.0
- C. 255.255.255.192
- D. 255.255.240.0

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

255.255.248.0. Routing and redundancy questions are solved by applying longest-prefix match, administrative distance, metrics, and gateway-redundancy behavior in the correct order. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under IP Connectivity, where the expected skill is selecting the feature that actually produces the requested network behavior. The wording normally gives the clue: protocol family, address scope, trunk state, route preference, security mode, API method, or controller role. Incorrect choices point to the wrong next hop, choose the wrong route source, or confuse routing with Layer 2 behavior. In production, choosing the wrong option would typically cause failed client access, a broken route, insecure management, or an automation workflow that targets the wrong interface. The selected answer is the Cisco-consistent behavior for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 535

An engineer is configuring an encrypted password for the enable command on a router where the local user database has already been configured Drag and drop the configuration commands from the left into the correct sequence on the right Not all commands are used





|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| configure terminal          | first  |
| enable                      | second |
| enable secret \$hfi@4fs     | third  |
| exit                        | fourth |
| line vty 0 4                |        |
| service password-encryption |        |

**Answer:**



|                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| configure terminal          | enable                  |
| enable                      | configure terminal      |
| enable secret \$hfi@4fs     | enable secret \$hfi@4fs |
| exit                        | line vty 0 4            |
| line vty 0 4                |                         |
| service password-encryption |                         |

**Explanation:**

Answer the displayed drag-and-drop sequence is the technically correct selection. The secure enable configuration sequence enters privileged configuration mode and sets an encrypted enable secret. When a local user database already exists, the remaining task is to configure privileged access securely rather than store a plaintext enable password. This aligns with Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 because the exam blueprint requires engineers to recognize operational behaviour from configuration symptoms and topology requirements. enable password is weaker than enable secret, and line-password steps do not create the encrypted enable credential. Treat the distractors carefully: most are real Cisco terms, but they solve a different problem or operate at a different layer. The selected answer is the one that would be used by an engineer on the device or in the design to produce the outcome stated in the question.



**NEW QUESTION: 536**

Afar you apply the given configuration to R1, you notice that it failed to enable OSPF



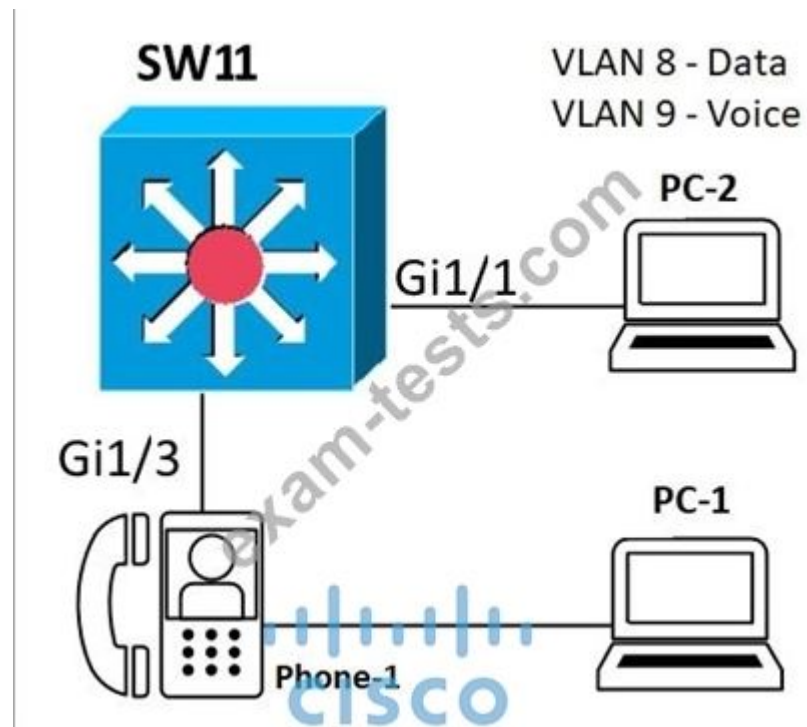
Which action can you take to correct the problem?

- A.** Configure an IPv4 address on interface F0/0.
- B.** Configure a loopback interface on R1
- C.** Configure an autonomous system number on OSPF.
- D.** Enable IPv6 unicast routing on R1.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 537**

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator must configure interfaces Gi1/1 and Gi1/3 on switch SW11 PC-1 and PC-2 must be placed in the Data VLAN and Phone-1 must be placed in the Voice VLAN Which configuration meets these requirements?

- ☐ interface gigabitethernet1/1  
 switchport mode access  
 switchport access vlan 8  
 !  
 interface gigabitethernet1/3  
 switchport mode access  
 switchport voice vlan 8  
 switchport access vlan 9
- ☐ interface gigabitethernet1/1  
 switchport mode access  
 switchport access vlan 9  
 !  
 interface gigabitethernet1/3  
 switchport mode trunk  
 switchport trunk vlan 8  
 switchport trunk vlan 9
- ☐ interface gigabitethernet1/1  
 switchport mode access  
 switchport access vlan 8  
 !  
 interface gigabitethernet1/3  
 switchport mode access  
 switchport access vlan 8  
 switchport voice vlan 9
- ☐ interface gigabitethernet1/1  
 switchport mode access  
 switchport access vlan 8  
 !  
 interface gigabitethernet1/3  
 switchport mode trunk  
 switchport trunk vlan 8

- A. Option D
- B. Option B
- C. Option A
- D. Option C

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 538**

Which feature when used on a WLC allows it to bundle its distribution system ports into one 802.3ad group?

- A. ISL
- B. PAgP
- C. LAG
- D. QinQ

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A WLC uses LAG (Link Aggregation Group) to bundle all of its distribution system ports into a single 802.3ad group.

**NEW QUESTION: 539**

Refer to the exhibit.

## Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

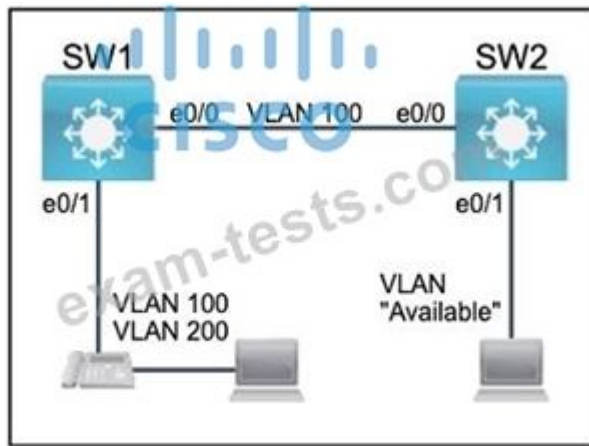
- Refer to the **Tasks** tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- Refer to the **Topology** tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- **Save your configurations** to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- Click **Next** at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- When **Next** is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened.



All physical cabling between the two switches is installed. Configure the network connectivity between the switches using the designated VLANs and interfaces.

1. Configure VLAN 100 named Compute and VLAN 200 named Telephony where required for each task.
2. Configure Ethernet0/1 on SW2 to use the existing VLAN named Available.
3. Configure the connection between the switches using access ports.
4. Configure Ethernet0/1 on SW1 using data and voice VLANs.
5. Configure Ethernet0/1 on SW2 so that the Cisco proprietary neighbor discovery protocol is turned off for the designated interface only.





**Answer:**

Answer as below configuration:

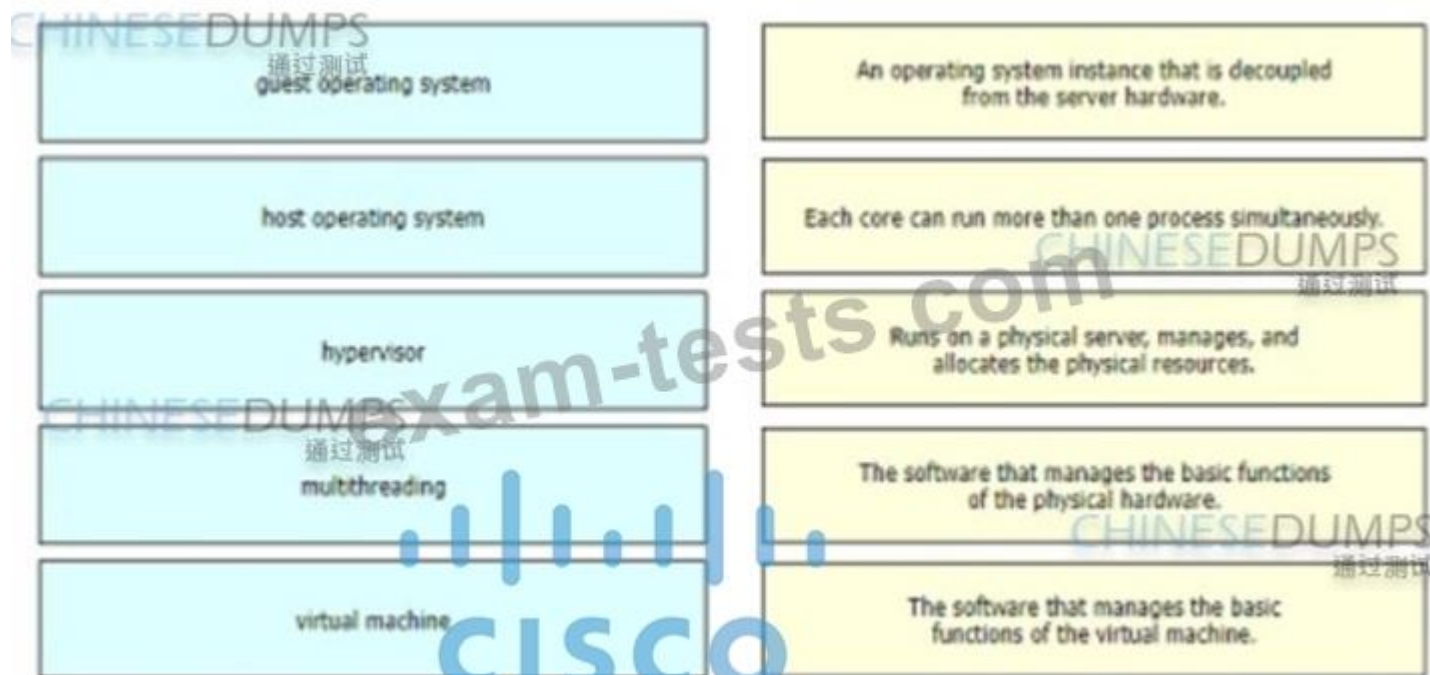
```

on sw1
enable
conf t
vlan 100
name Compute
vlan 200
name Telephony
int e0/1
switchport voice vlan 200
switchport access vlan 100
int e0/0
switchport mode access
do wr
on sw2
Vlan 99
Name Available
Int e0/1
Switchport access vlan 99
do wr

```

**NEW QUESTION: 540**

Drag and drop the virtualization concepts from the left onto the matching statements on the right.



Answer:



**NEW QUESTION: 541**

When a site-to-site VPN is used, which protocol is responsible for the transport of user data?

- A. IKEv2
- B. IKEv1
- C. IPsec
- D. MD5

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A site-to-site VPN allows offices in multiple fixed locations to establish secure connections with each other over a public network such as the Internet. A site-to-site VPN means that two sites create a VPN tunnel by encrypting and sending data between two devices. One set of rules for creating a siteto-site VPN is defined by IPsec.

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## NEW QUESTION: 542

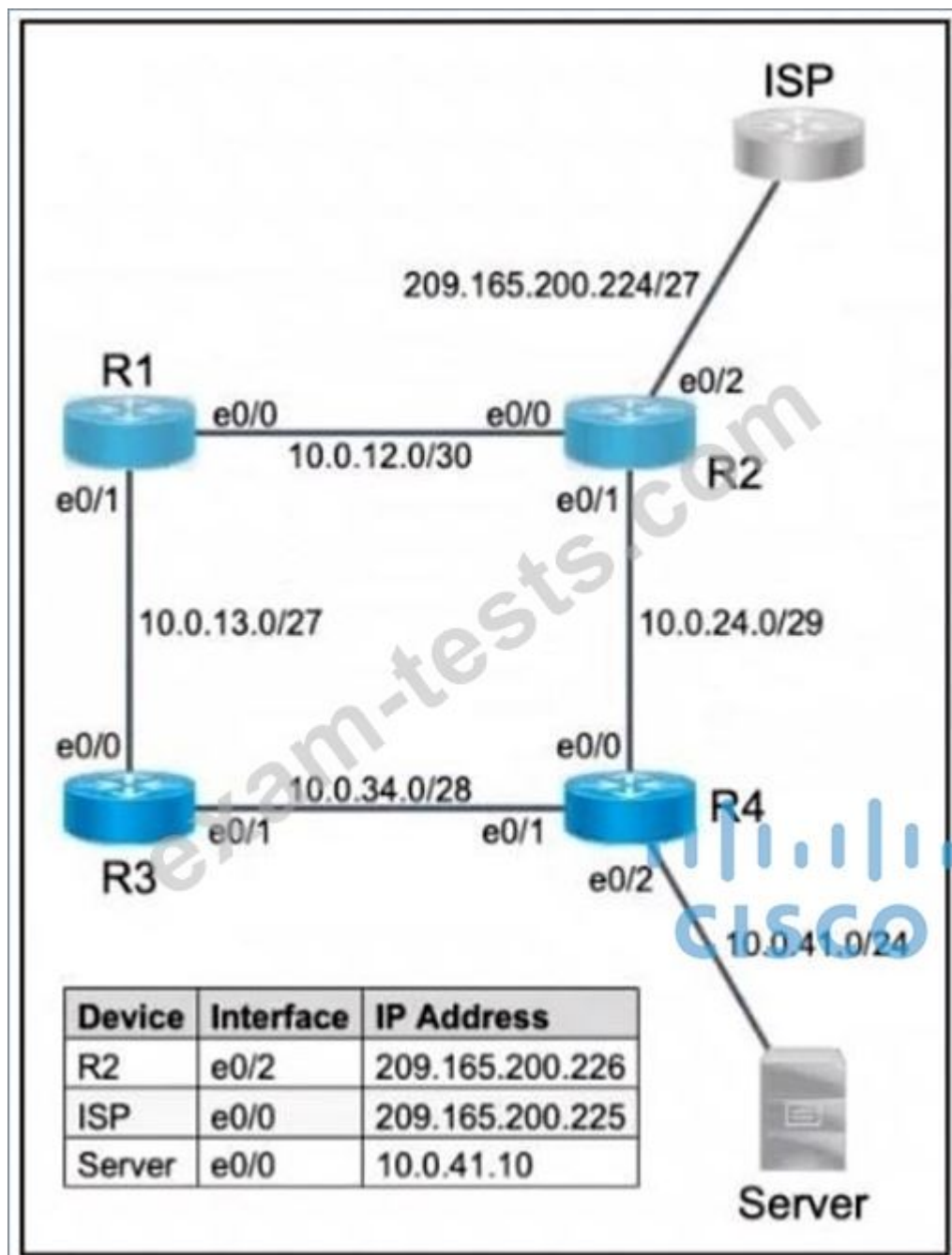
### Lab Simulation 15

#### Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices

- Refer to the Tasks tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- Refer to the Topology tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- Save your configurations to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- Click Next at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- When Next is clicked the lab closes and cannot be reopened.

#### Topology



#### Tasks

Refer to the topology. All physical cabling is in place. Routers R3 and R4 are fully configured and inaccessible. Configure static routes for various connectivity to the ISP and the LAN, which resides on R4.

1. Configure a default route on R2 to the ISP
2. Configure a default route on R1 to the ISP
3. Configure R2 with a route to the Server at 10.0.41.10
4. Configure R1 with a route to the LAN that prefers R3 as the primary path to the LAN

#### Answer:

R1:

config t

ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.0.12.2

ip route 10.0.41.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.13.2

R2:



```
config t
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.225
ip route 10.0.41.10 255.255.255.255 10.0.24.2
```

#### NEW QUESTION: 543

Which two goals reasons to implement private IPv4 addressing on your network? (Choose two.)

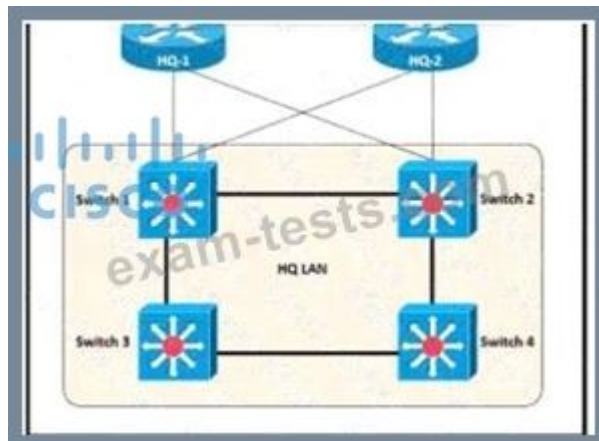
- A. Comply with PCI regulations
- B. Conserve IPv4 address
- C. Reduce the size of the forwarding table on network routers
- D. Reduce the risk of a network security breach
- E. Comply with local law

**Answer: B,D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: Network Fundamentals

#### NEW QUESTION: 544

Refer to the exhibit.



After the election process what is the root bridge in the HQ LAN?

Switch 1: 0C:E0:38:58:15:77  
Switch 2: 0C:0E:15:22:1A:61  
Switch 3: 0C:0E:15:1D:3C:9A  
Switch 4: 0C:E0:19:A1:4D:16

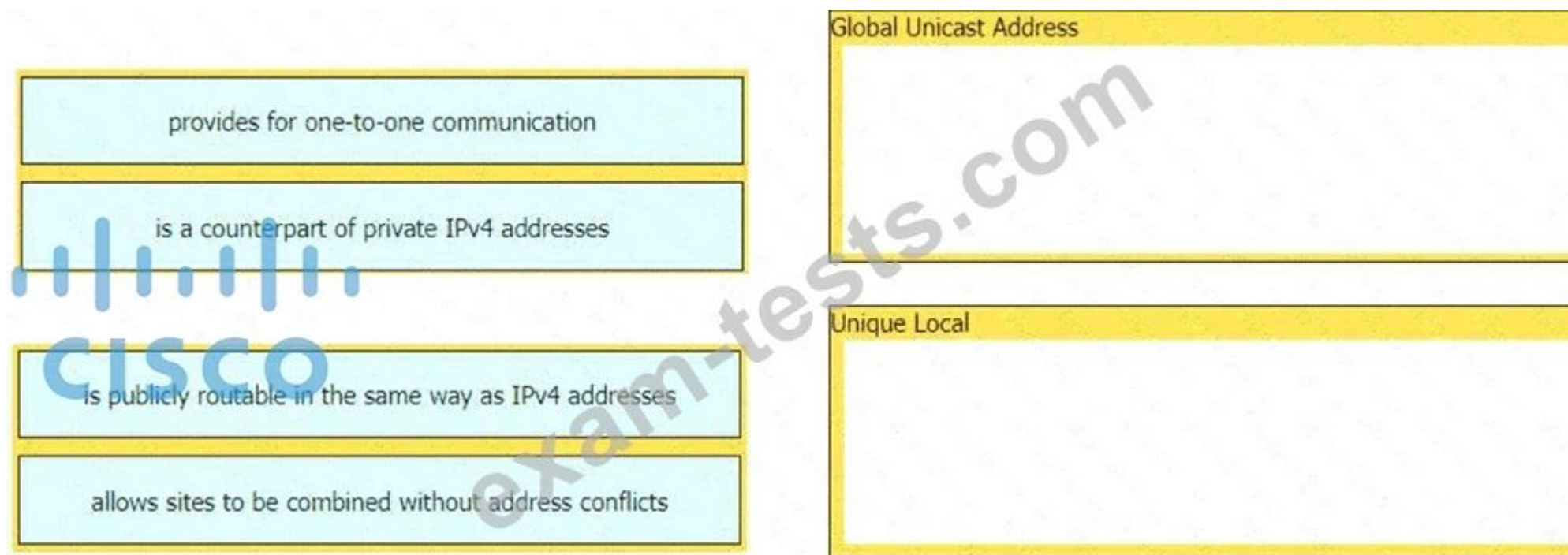
- A. Switch 1
- B. Switch 2
- C. Switch 3
- D. Switch 4

**Answer: (**[SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

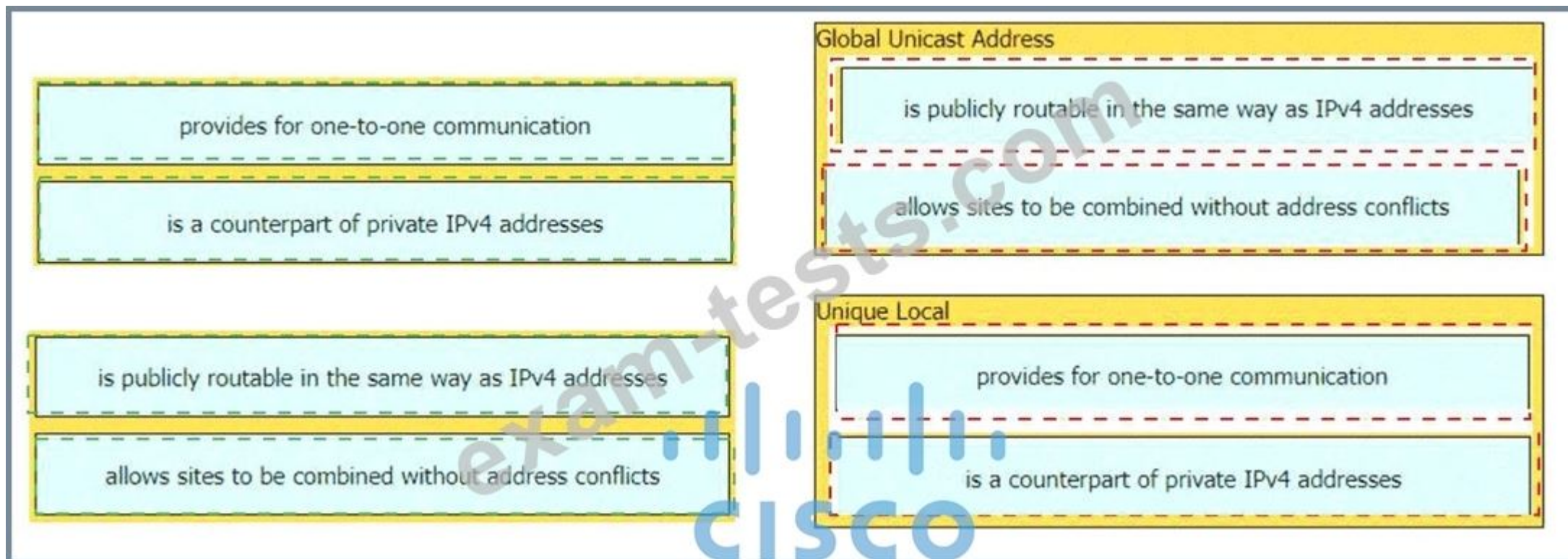
The root bridge is determined by the lowest bridge ID, which consists of the priority value and the MAC address. Because the priority values of all of the switches are not available, the MAC address is used to determine the root bridge. Because S3 has the lowest MAC address, S3 becomes the root bridge.

#### NEW QUESTION: 545

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the IPv6 address type on the right.



Answer:



Explanation:

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Fundamentals drag-and-drop items test whether each protocol, address type, API action, or infrastructure component is matched to its real function. The correct way to solve these is to classify every item by layer, scope, and operational behavior before matching it. Several distractors are legitimate networking terms, but they are wrong when placed under the wrong protocol family or management model. The retained mapping preserves the Cisco distinctions between TCP and UDP behavior, AAA functions, IPv6 address scopes, device-management approaches, and REST operations. In implementation work, these distinctions matter because applying a feature at the wrong layer or associating a control with the wrong service creates broken configurations and wasted troubleshooting effort. The shown mapping is therefore retained as the verified response.

### Global Unicast Address

is publicly routable in the same way as IPv4 addresses

allows sites to be combined without address conflicts

### Unique Local

provides for one-to-one communication

is a counterpart of private IPv4 addresses

#### NEW QUESTION: 546

What is a function of the Cisco DNA Center Overall Health Dashboard?

- A. It provides a summary of the top 10 global issues.
- B. It provides detailed activity logging for the 10 devices and users on the network.
- C. It summarizes daily and weekly CPU usage for servers and workstations in the network.
- D. It summarizes the operational status of each wireless device on the network.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 547



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must transtate the PC1 IIP address to 10.199.77.100 and permit PC1 to ping the loopback 0 on router R2. What command set must be used?





```
R1#
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.139.91.1 255.255.255.252
ip nat inside
ip virtual-reassembly in
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
ip address 172.16.29.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
ip virtual-reassembly in
!
router eigrp 100
network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
network 10.139.91.0 0.0.0.3
!
ip nat inside source static 10.199.77.100 172.16.29.78

R2#
ip route 10.199.77.100 255.255.255.255 10.139.91.1
```

A.



```

R1#
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.139.91.1 255.255.255.252
ip nat outside
ip virtual-reassembly in
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
ip address 172.16.29.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
ip virtual-reassembly in
!
router eigrp 100
network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
network 10.139.91.0 0.0.0.3
!
ip nat inside source static 172.16.29.78 10.199.77.100
R2#
ip route 10.199.77.100 255.255.255.255 10.139.91.1

```

B.

```

R1#
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.139.91.1 255.255.255.252
ip nat outside
ip virtual-reassembly in
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
ip address 172.16.29.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
ip virtual-reassembly in
!
router eigrp 100
network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
network 10.139.91.0 0.0.0.3
!
ip nat inside source static 172.16.29.78 10.199.77.100
R2#
ip route 172.16.29.78 255.255.255.255 10.139.91.1

```

C.

```

R1#
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.139.91.1 255.255.255.252
ip nat outside
ip virtual-reassembly in
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
ip address 172.16.29.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
ip virtual-reassembly in
!
router eigrp 100
network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
network 10.139.91.0 0.0.0.3
!
ip nat inside source static 172.16.29.78 10.199.77.100
R2#
ip route 172.16.29.78 255.255.255.255 10.139.91.1

```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Option B. Routing and redundancy questions are solved by applying longest-prefix match, administrative distance, metrics, and gateway-redundancy behavior in the correct order. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Network Fundamentals, where the expected skill is selecting the feature that actually produces the requested network behavior. The wording normally gives the clue: protocol family, address scope, trunk state, route preference, security mode, API method, or controller role. Incorrect choices point to the wrong next hop, choose the wrong route source, or confuse routing with Layer 2 behavior. In production, choosing the wrong option would typically cause failed client access, a broken route, insecure management, or an automation workflow that targets the wrong interface. The selected answer is the Cisco-consistent behavior for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 548

Refer to the exhibit.



Host A switch interface is configured in VLAN 2. Host D sends a unicast packet destined for the IP address of host A.

| Sw1#show mac-address-table |                |         |       |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------|-------|
| Mac Address Table          |                |         |       |
| Vlan                       | Mac Address    | Type    | Ports |
| 2                          | 000c.859c.bb7b | DYNAMIC | e0/1  |
| 3                          | 000c.859c.bb7b | DYNAMIC | e0/1  |
| 2                          | 0010.11dc.3e91 | DYNAMIC | e0/2  |
| 3                          | 0010.11dc.3e91 | DYNAMIC | e0/2  |
| 2                          | 0043.49d4.c383 | DYNAMIC | e0/3  |
| Sw1#                       |                |         |       |

What does the switch do when it receives the frame from host D?

A. It shuts down the source port and places it in err-disable mode.

- B. It drops the frame from the MAC table of the switch.
- C. It floods the frame out of every port except the source port.
- D. It creates a broadcast storm.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 549

Drag and drop the QoS congestion management terms from the left onto the description on the right.

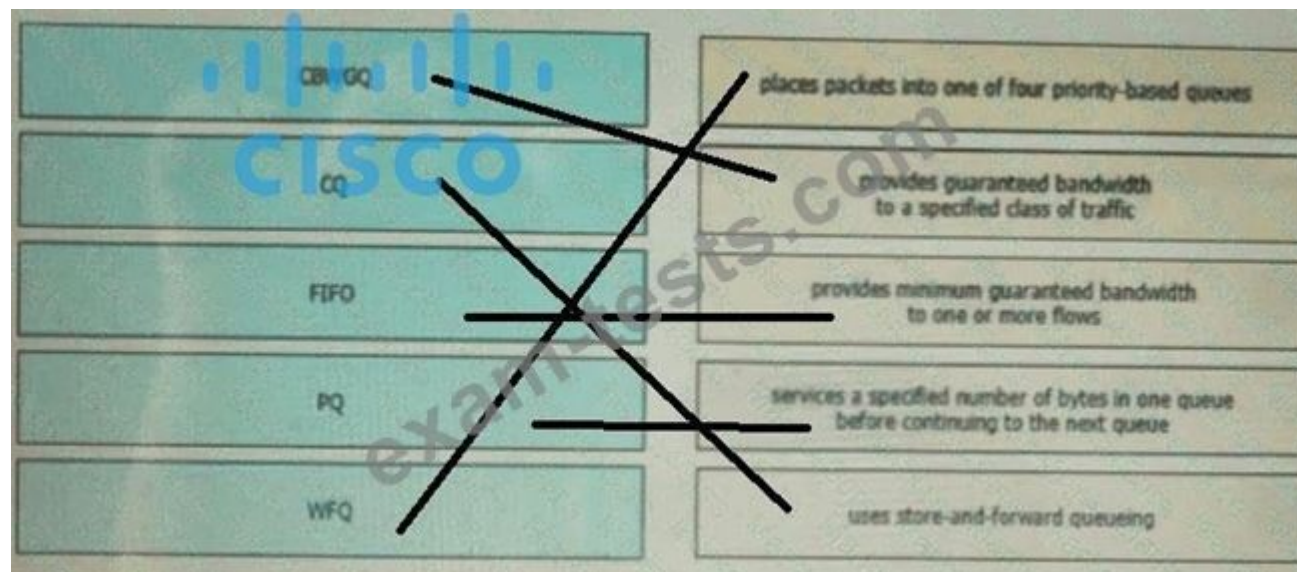
|      |                                                                                       |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CBWQ | places packets into one of four priority-based queues                                 |
| CQ   | provides guaranteed bandwidth to a specified class of traffic                         |
| FIFO | provides minimum guaranteed bandwidth to one or more flows                            |
| PQ   | services a specified number of bytes in one queue before continuing to the next queue |
| WFQ  | uses store-and-forward queueing                                                       |

Answer:

|      |      |
|------|------|
| CBWQ | WFQ  |
| CQ   | CBWQ |
| FIFO | FIFO |
| PQ   | PQ   |
| WFQ  | CQ   |

Explanation:





### NEW QUESTION: 550

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1# show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
 N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
 i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, * - candidate default
 U - per-user static route, o - ODR
Gateway of last resort is not set
C 172.16.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback0
 172.16.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
O 172.16.1.3/24 [110/100] via 192.168.7.40, 00:39:08, Serial0
C 172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0
O 172.16.1.184/24 [110/5] via 192.168.7.35, 00:39:08, Serial0
O 172.16.3.0/24 [110/10] via 192.168.7.4, 00:39:08, Gigabit Ethernet 0/0
D 172.16.1.0/28 [90/10] via 192.168.7.7, 00:39:08, Gigabit Ethernet 0/0

```

Load-balanced traffic is coming in from the WAN destined to a host at 172.16.1.190. Which next-hop is used by the router to forward the request?

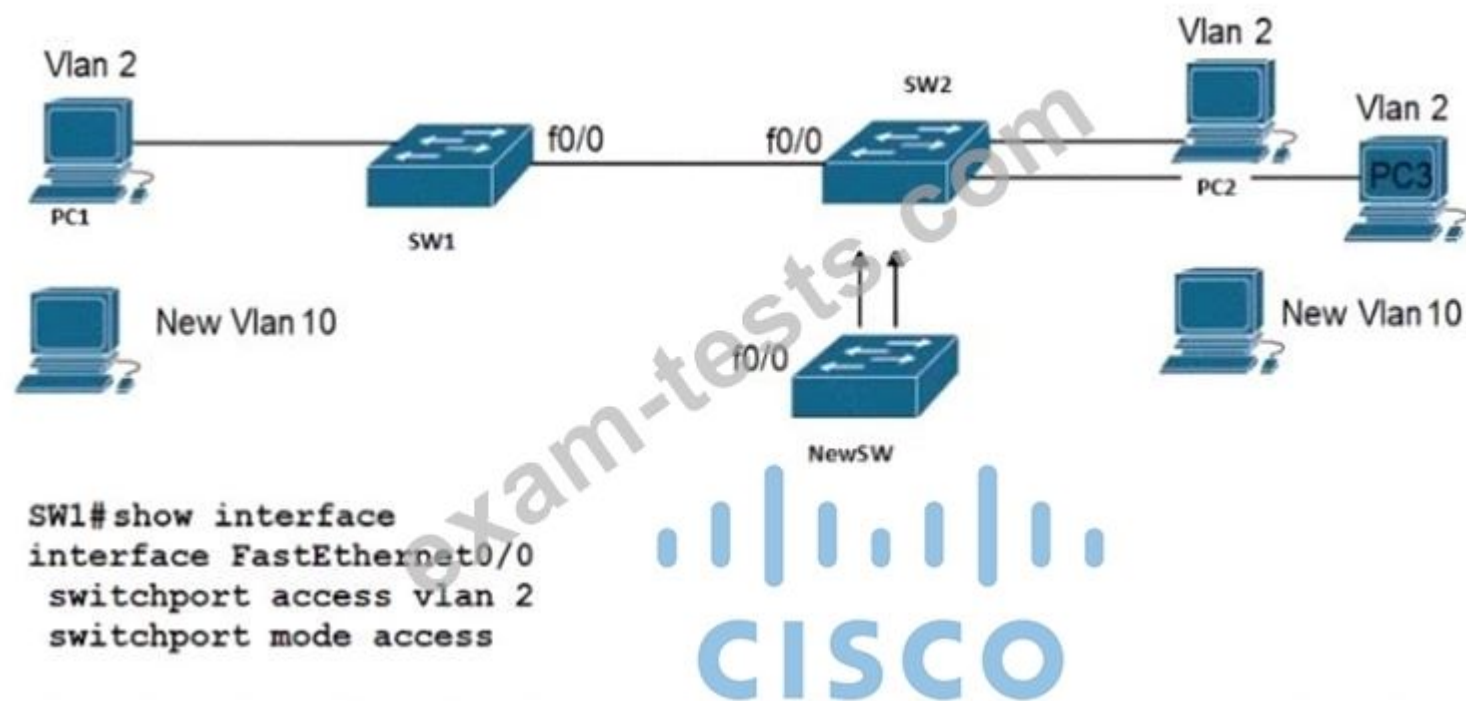
- A. 192.168.7.4
- B. 192.168.7.40
- C. 192.168.7.35
- D. 192.168.7.7

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 551

Refer to the exhibit.





An engineer is configuring a new Cisco switch NewSW, to replace SW2. The details have been provided.

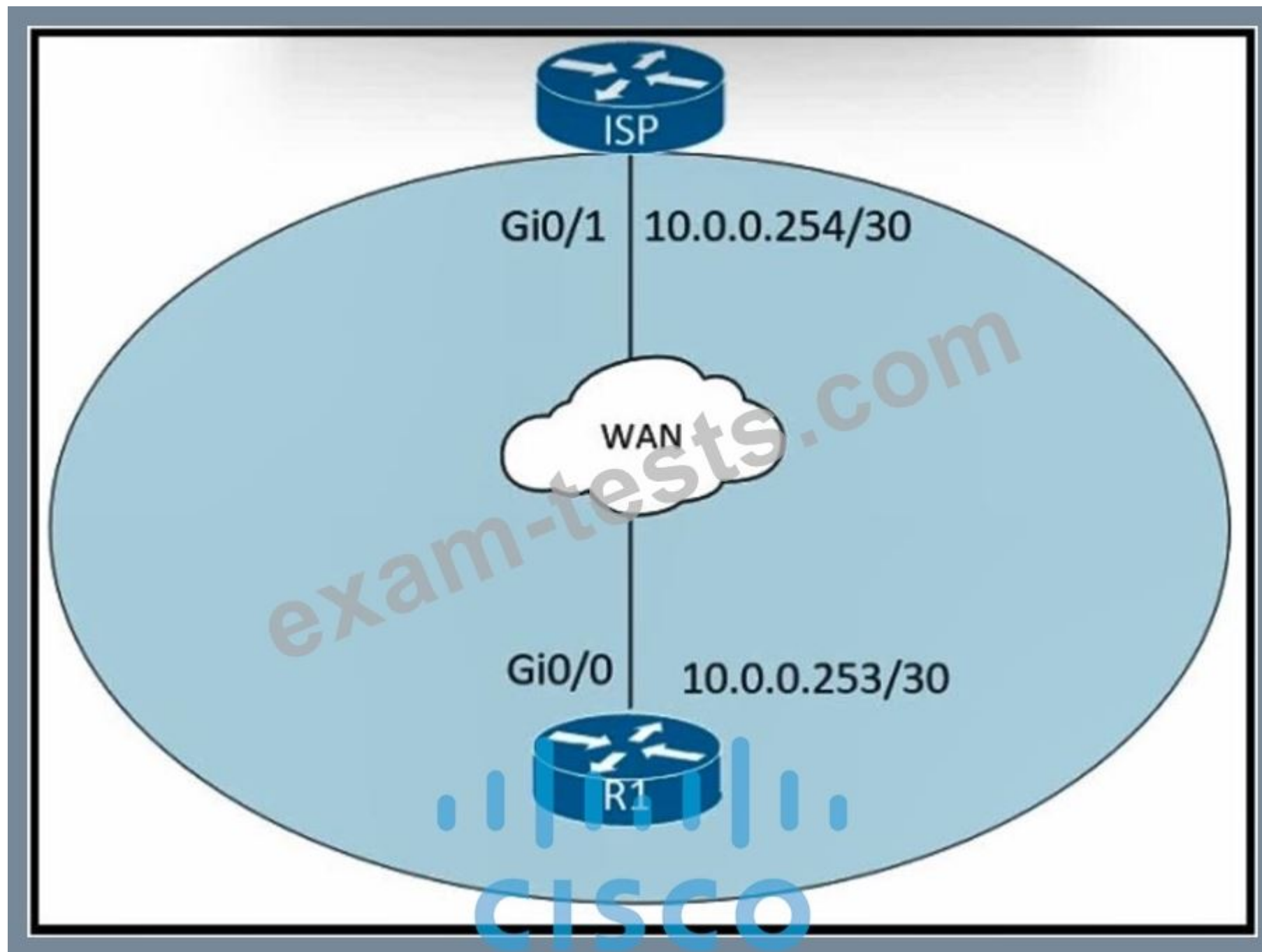
- \* Switches SW1 and SW2 are third-party devices without support for trunk ports
- \* The existing connections must be maintained between PC1, PC2, and PC3
- \* Allow the switch to pass traffic from future VLAN 10. Which configuration must be applied?

- A. NewSW(config)#interface f0/0  
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode access  
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 2,10  
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 2
- B. NewSW(config)#interface f0/0  
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode trunk  
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 10  
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 10
- C. NewSW(config)#interface f0/0  
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode access  
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 2,10  
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 10
- D. NewSW(config)#interface f0/0  
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode trunk  
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 2,10  
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 2

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 552

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator must turn off the Cisco Discovery Protocol on the port configured with address last usable address in the 10.0.0.0/30 subnet. Which command set meets the requirement?



- A. interface gi0/1  
no cdp enable
- B. interface gi0/1  
clear cdp table
- C. interface gi0/0  
no cdp advertise-v2
- D. interface gi0/0  
no cdp run

**Answer: A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

[no] cdp run is a global command. The valid config-if command is no cdp enable.

**NEW QUESTION: 553**

Drag and chop the TCP/IP protocols from the left onto their primary transmission protocols on the right.

DNS

HTTP

RTP

SMTP

SNMP

Telnet

TCP

UDP

Answer:

DNS

HTTP

RTP

SMTP

SNMP

Telnet

TCP

DNS

SMTP

SNMP

UDP

HTTP

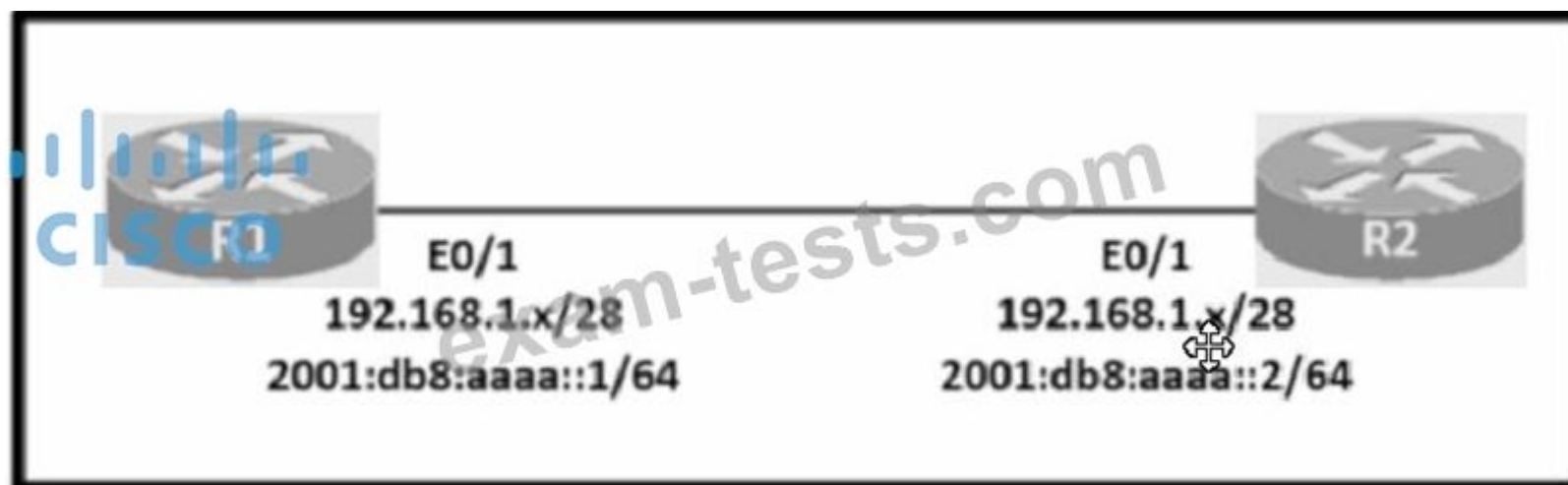
RTP

Telnet

NEW QUESTION: 554

Configure IPv4 and IPv6 connectivity between two routers. For IPv4, use a /28 network from the 192.168.1.0/24 private range. For IPv6, use the first /64 subnet from the 2001:0db8:aaaa::/48 subnet.

1. Using Ethernet0/1 on routers R1 and R2, configure the next usable/28 from the 192.168.1.0/24 range. The network 192.168.1.0/28 is unavailable.
2. For the IPv4 /28 subnet, router R1 must be configured with the first usable host address.
3. For the IPv4 /28 subnet, router R2 must be configured with the last usable host address.
4. For the IPv6 /64 subnet, configure the routers with the IP addressing provided from the topology.
5. A ping must work between the routers on the IPv4 and IPv6 address ranges.



A. See the Explanation below

**Answer: A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Answer as below configuration:

on R1

config terminal

ipv6 unicast-routing

inter eth0/1

ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.240

ipv6 address 2001:db8:aaaa::1/64

no shut

end

copy running start

on R2

config terminal

ipv6 unicast-routing

inter eth0/1

ip address 192.168.1.14 255.255.255.240

ipv6 address 2001:db8:aaaa::2/64

no shut

end

copy running start

-----

for test from R1

ping ipv6 2001:db8:aaaa::1

for test from R2

ping ipv6 2001:db8:aaaa::2

#### NEW QUESTION: 555

What causes a port to be placed in the err-disabled state?

A. nothing plugged into the port



- B. link flapping
- C. shutdown command issued on the port
- D. latency

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

link flapping. The answer follows directly from normal Cisco device behavior and the wording of the scenario. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Network Access, where the exam expects engineers to recognize the device behavior that actually produces the required outcome. The question is best solved by reading the operational clue rather than choosing a familiar acronym. The other choices are either adjacent technologies, wrong-layer functions, or settings that would not produce the stated result. In a production network, the wrong choice would normally create an outage, leave a management or security gap, or send troubleshooting toward the wrong subsystem. The selected answer is the one that matches the control-plane, data-plane, wireless, security, services, or automation mechanism described in the question. That is why it remains the verified answer for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 556

Which two primary drivers support the need for network automation? (Choose two.)

- A. Eliminating training needs
- B. Providing a ship entry point for resource provisioning
- C. Increasing reliance on self-diagnostic and self-healing
- D. Policy-derived provisioning of resources
- E. Reducing hardware footprint

**Answer: B,D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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#### NEW QUESTION: 557

What is a characteristic of a Layer 2 switch?

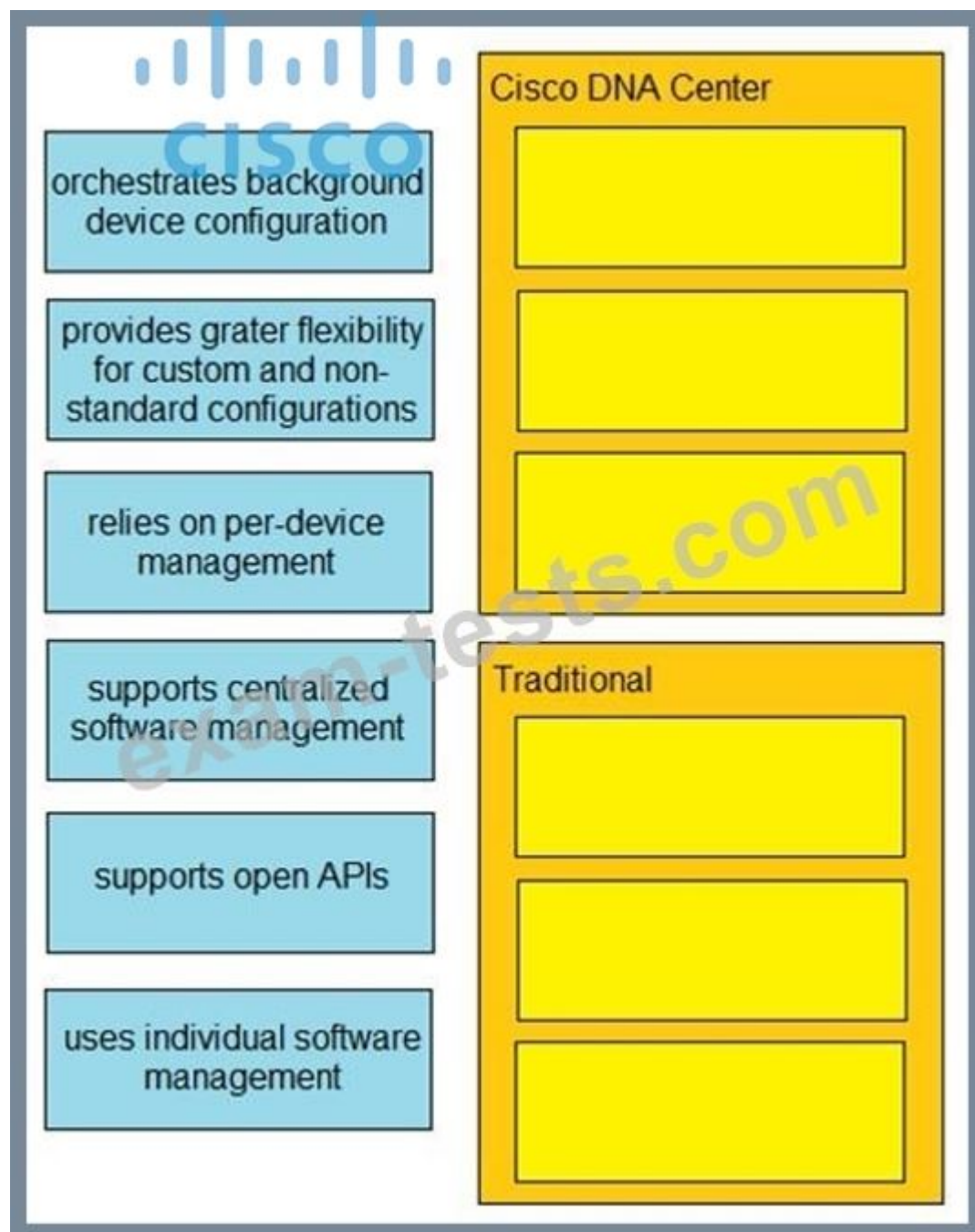
- A. Maintains stateful transaction information
- B. Filters based on a transport layer protocol
- C. Responsible for sending data in a particular sequence
- D. Makes forwarding decisions based on MAC addresses

**Answer: (**[SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 558

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop each characteristic of device-management technologies from the left onto the deployment type on the right.



Answer:

### Cisco DNA Center

orchestrates background  
device configuration

supports centralized  
software management

supports open APIs

### Traditional

provides greater flexibility  
for custom and non-  
standard configurations

relies on per-device  
management

uses individual software  
management

NEW QUESTION: 559

Drag and drop the statement about networking from the left into the Corresponding networking types on the right. Not all statements are used.

This type deploys a consistent configuration across multiple devices.

A distributed control plane is needed.

This type requires a distributed management plane.

Southbound APIs are used to apply configurations.

Northbound APIs interact with end devices.

Controller-Based Networking

Traditional Networking

Answer:

This type deploys a consistent configuration across multiple devices.

A distributed control plane is needed.

This type requires a distributed management plane.

Southbound APIs are used to apply configurations.

Northbound APIs interact with end devices.

Controller-Based Networking

A distributed control plane is needed.

Southbound APIs are used to apply configurations.

Traditional Networking

This type deploys a consistent configuration across multiple devices.

This type requires a distributed management plane.

Explanation:

- 2, 4
- 1, 3

NEW QUESTION: 560

Drag and drop the facts about wireless architectures from the left onto the types of access point on the right. Not all options are used.

supports automatic deployment

managed from a web-based dashboard

accessible for management via Telnet, SSH, or a web GUI

configured and managed by a VMLC

requires a management IP address

Autonomous Access Point

Cloud-Based Access Point

Answer:

Diagram Description automatically generated



managed from a web-based dashboard

#### Autonomous Access Point

accessible for management via Telnet, SSH, or a web GUI

configured and managed by a WLC

#### Cloud-Based Access Point

requires a management IP address

supports automatic deployment

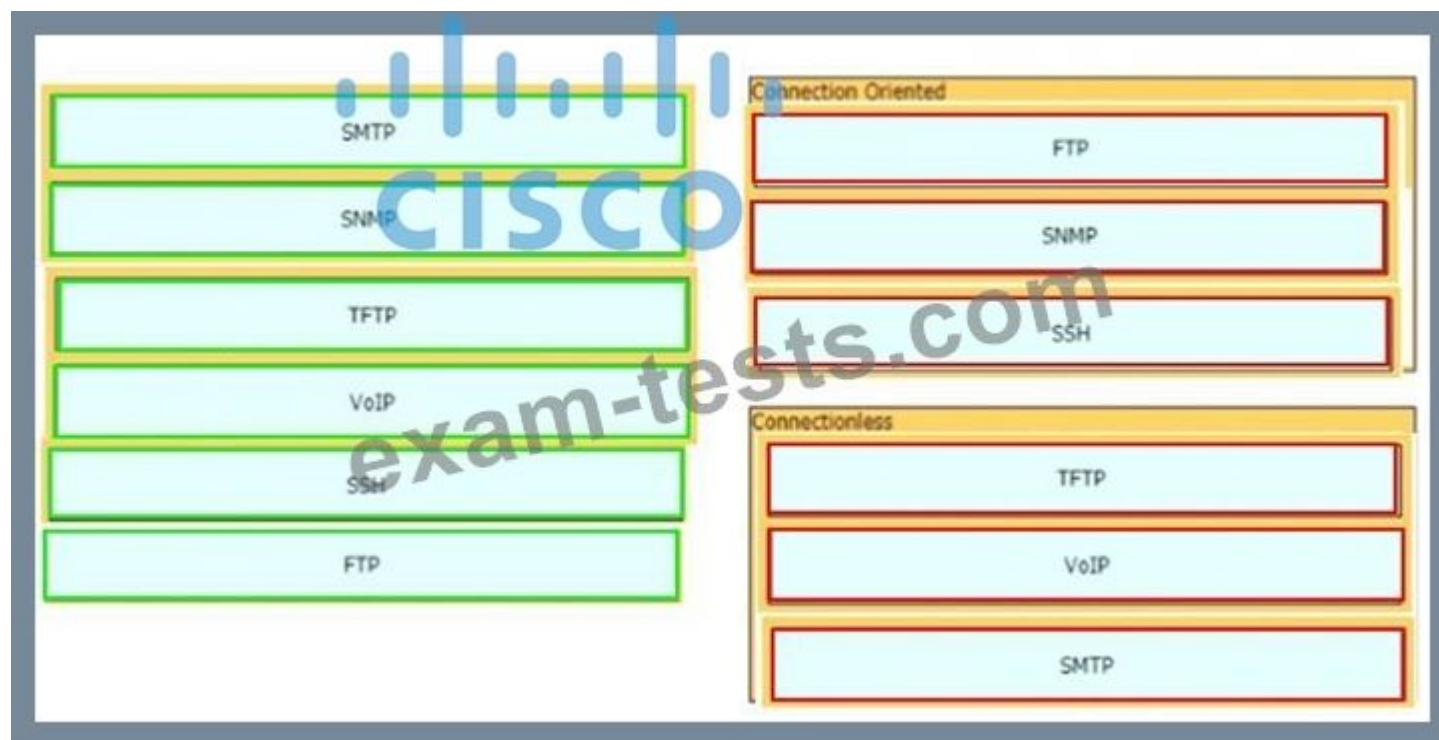
#### NEW QUESTION: 561

Drag and drop the network protocols from the left onto the correct transport services on the right.

|      | Connection Oriented |
|------|---------------------|
| SMTP |                     |
| SNMP |                     |
| TFTP |                     |
| VoIP |                     |
| SSH  |                     |
| FTP  |                     |

| Connectionless |
|----------------|
|                |
|                |
|                |

Answer:



#### NEW QUESTION: 562

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.168.12.1 255.255.255.128
 no shutdown
router ospf 1
 network 192.168.12.1 0.0.0.0 area 1

R2
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.128
 no shutdown

```

A network engineer started to configure two directly-connected routers as shown. Which command sequence must the engineer configure on R2 so that the two routers become OSPF neighbors?

- A. 

```
router ospf 1
network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.127 area 0
```
- B. 

```
router ospf 1
network 192.168.12.1 0.0.0.0 area 1
```
- C. 

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip ospf 1 area 1
```
- D. 

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip ospf 1 area 0
```

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 563

Which command on a port enters the forwarding state immediately when a PC is connected to it?

- A. `switch(config-if)#spanning-tree portfast trunk`
- B. `switch(config-if)#no spanning-tree portfast`
- C. `switch(config)#spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default`

D. switch(config)#spanning-tree portfast default

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 564

Refer to the exhibit.

```
{
 "interfaces": ["ethernet0/3", "ethernet0/4", "ethernet0/5"]
}
```

Which types of JSON data is shown

- A. Object
- B. Sequence
- C. String
- D. boolean

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

String. Automation and programmability questions test whether the engineer can separate data format, transport method, controller role, and API direction. REST commonly uses HTTP methods such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. JSON represents structured data with objects, arrays, strings, numbers, Booleans, and null values. Northbound APIs allow applications to interact with a controller, while southbound APIs allow the controller to communicate with network devices. NETCONF and RESTCONF are configuration /management protocols, not generic forwarding behaviors. The incorrect choices often mix controller-to- device communication with application-to-controller communication or confuse a data format with a protocol.

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this area because modern network operations increasingly rely on APIs and centralized controllers. The selected answer matches the correct API direction, data representation, or HTTP operation for the scenario.

#### NEW QUESTION: 565

Which technology allows for multiple operating systems to be run on a single host computer?

- A. virtual routing and forwarding
- B. network port ID virtualization
- C. virtual device on exts
- D. server virtualization

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The technology that allows for multiple operating systems to be run on a single host computer is called virtualization. Virtualization software creates virtual machines (VMs) that can mimic the behavior of physical computers, allowing multiple operating systems to run simultaneously on a single hardware platform.

#### NEW QUESTION: 566

A network engineer is configuring an OSPFv2 neighbor adjacency Drag and drop the parameters from the left onto their required categories on the right. Not all parameters are used



Answer:



#### NEW QUESTION: 567

Drag and drop the Wi-Fi terms from the left onto the descriptions on the right.



|                               |                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| distribution system           | Wi-Fi option in which cells from different access points are linked together                         |
| extended service set          | Wi-Fi option that enables two or more clients to communicate directly without a central access point |
| independent basic service set | Wi-Fi option based around one or more access points                                                  |
| infrastructure mode           | alphanumeric text string that identifies a wireless network                                          |
| SSID                          | entire wireless cell of an access point and the linkage to the wired network                         |

Answer:

|                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| distribution system           | distribution system           |
| extended service set          | independent basic service set |
| independent basic service set | extended service set          |
| infrastructure mode           | SSID                          |
| SSID                          | infrastructure mode           |

#### NEW QUESTION: 568

Drag and drop the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller security settings from the left onto the correct security mechanism categories on the right.



Answer:



### NEW QUESTION: 569

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show ip route
D 192.168.16.0/26 [90/2679326] via 192.168.1.1
R 192.168.16.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.1.2
O 192.168.16.0/21 [110/2] via 192.168.1.3
i L1 192.168.16.0/27 [115/30] via 192.168.1.4
```

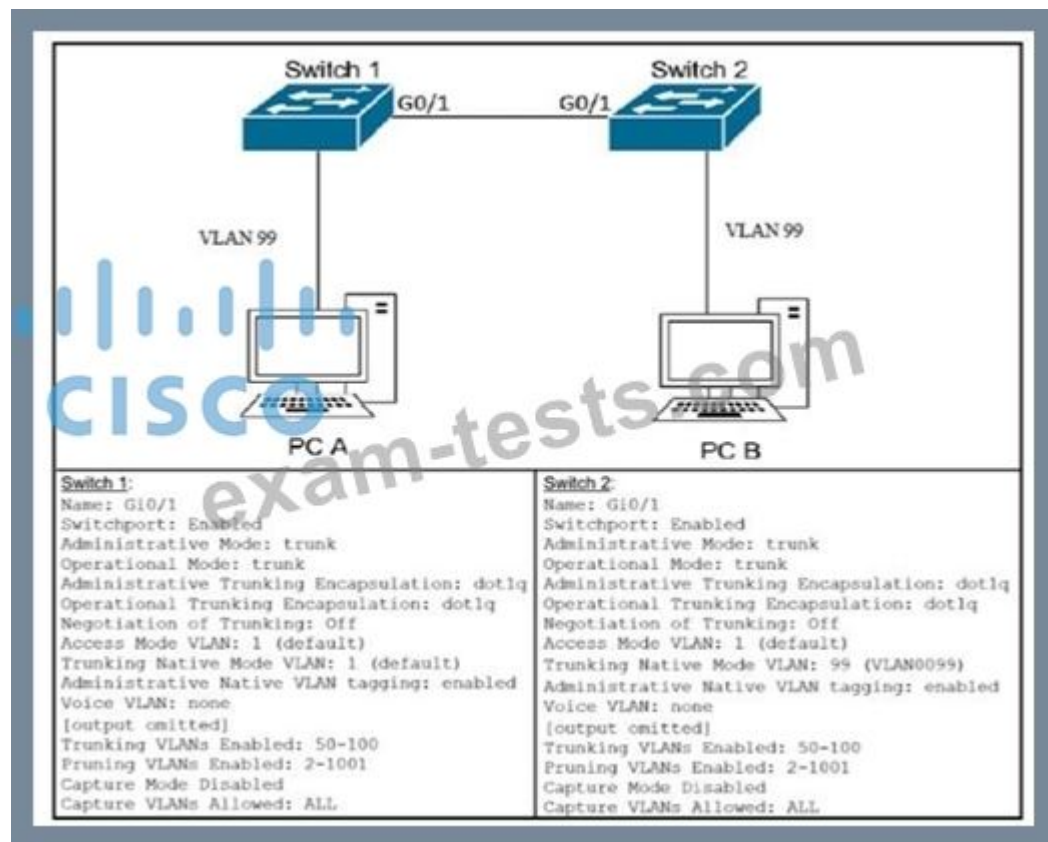
Which route does R1 select for traffic that is destined to 192.168.16.2?

- A. 192.168.16.0/24
- B. 192.168.16.0/27
- C. 192.168.16.0/26
- D. 192.168.16.0/21

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 570

Refer to the Exhibit.



After the switch configuration the ping test fails between PC A and PC B Based on the output for switch 1.

which error must be corrected?

- A. There is a native VLAN mismatch
- B. Access mode is configured on the switch ports.
- C. The PCs are in the incorrect VLAN
- D. All VLANs are not enabled on the trunk

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

From the output we see the native VLAN of Switch1 on Gi0/1 interface is VLAN 1 while that of Switch2 is VLAN 99 so there would be a native VLAN mismatch.

#### NEW QUESTION: 571

Drag and drop the management connection types from the left onto the definitions on the right.

|         |                                                                         |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| console | supports clear-text connections to the controller CLI                   |
| HTTPS   | supports encrypted access to CLI and a secure channel for data transfer |
| SSH     | supports physical connections over a serial cable                       |
| Telnet  | supports secure web access for management of the device                 |

Answer:

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| console | Telnet  |
| HTTPS   | SSH     |
| SSH     | console |
| Telnet  | HTTPS   |

Explanation:

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 expects these items to be matched by function, protocol layer, scope, and operational role rather than by keyword similarity. The reliable method is to identify what each item actually does in a Cisco network: whether it forwards traffic, manages a device, secures access, assigns addressing, identifies a resource, or carries control information. Distractors in this format are usually valid networking terms placed under the wrong category. That is why the retained mapping is important; it keeps protocol behavior, device function, and service purpose aligned. In a real network, mixing these concepts leads to broken routing, failed wireless access, insecure management, or automation calls aimed at the wrong interface. The mapping shown in the document is therefore retained as the Cisco-consistent answer for this item.





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#### NEW QUESTION: 572

```
Router-WAN1#show interface g0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is CSR NIC, address is 3000.0001.0000 (bia 3000.0001.0000)
Internet address is 192.168.0.0/31
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
 reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Full Duplex, 1000Mbps, link type is auto, media type is NIC
output flow-control is unsupported, input flow-control is unsupported
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last input never, output 00:00:03, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Input queue: 0/375/0/0 (size/max/drops/bytes); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue: 0/40 (size/max)
5 minute input rate: 1000 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate: 2000 bits/sec, 1 packets/sec
 0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
 Received 110 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
 100 input errors, 100 CRC, 100 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
 0 watchdog, 0 multicast, 0 pause input
 260 packets output, 89670 bytes, 0 underruns
 Output 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
 0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
 0 unknown protocol drops
 0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
 1 lost carrier, 0 no carrier, 0 pause output
```

Refer to the exhibit. Router-WAN1 has a new connection via Gi0/0 to the ISP. Users running the web applications indicate that connectivity is unstable to the internet. What is causing the interface issue?

- A. Small frames less than 64 bytes are rejected due to size.
- B. The receive buffer is full due to a broadcast storm.
- C. Frames are discarded due to a half-duplex negotiation.
- D. Broadcast packets are rejected because ARP timeout is enabled.

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 573

Which selections must be used on the WLC when implementing a RADIUS server for wireless authentication?

- A. Client Exclusion and SSH
- B. 802.1x and the MAC addresss of the server
- C. Network Access Control State and SSH
- D. AAA Override and the IP addresssss of the server

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

802.1x and the MAC addresss of the server. Cisco wireless design separates RF behavior, client authentication, encryption, AP operating mode, and controller management. A WLC centralizes WLAN configuration and AP control, while lightweight APs use CAPWAP to register and exchange control/data information with the controller. Security choices such as WPA2/AES and WPA3/SAE are not interchangeable with older mechanisms such as WEP, TKIP, or RC4. RF questions also depend on channel planning: adjacent cells should avoid overlapping channels, and 5-GHz preference features reduce congestion in the 2.4-GHz band. The incorrect options generally confuse AP mode, authentication, encryption, or controller responsibilities. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these items because wireless failures often come from using the right-looking feature in the wrong part of the WLAN design. The selected answer is the Cisco- consistent configuration or behavior for this wireless scenario.

#### NEW QUESTION: 574

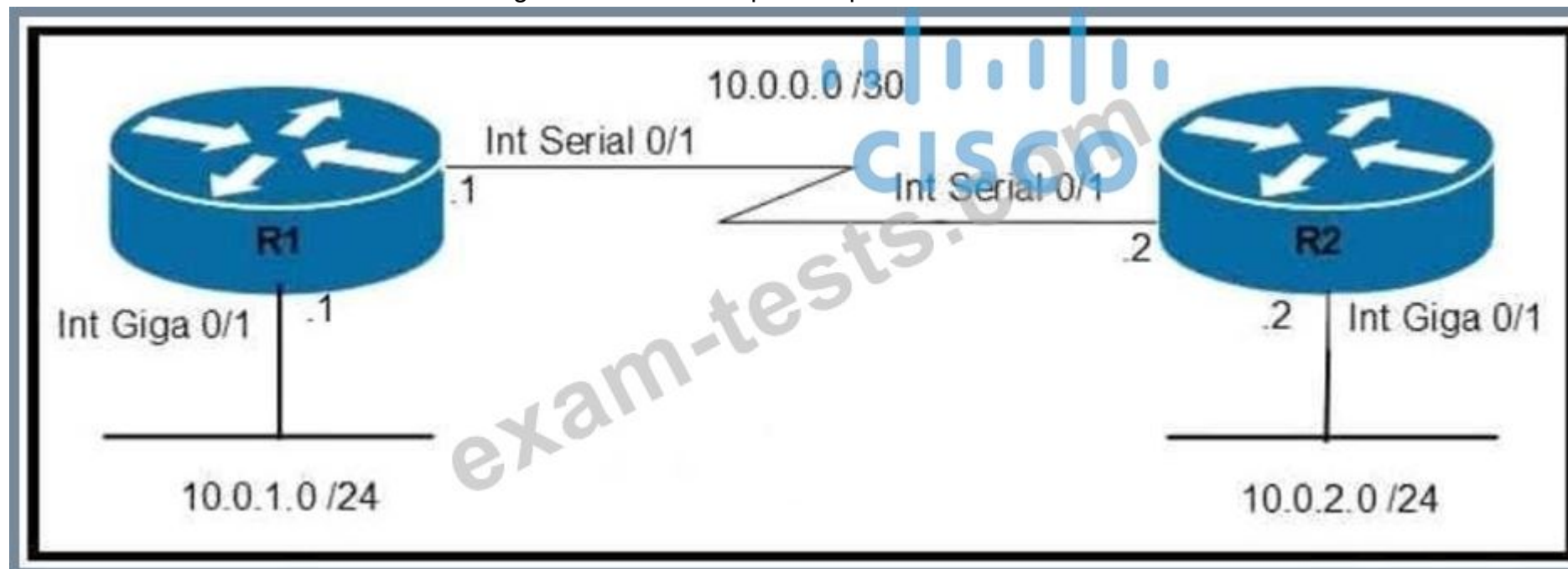
What is a benefit of using private IPv4 addressing?

- A. All external hosts are provided with secure communication to the Internet.
- B. Direct connectivity is provided to internal hosts from outside an enterprise network.
- C. Communication to the internet is reachable without the use of NAT.
- D. Multiple companies can use the same addresses without conflicts.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 575

Refer to the exhibit. Which command configures OSPF on the point-to-point link between routers R1 and R2?

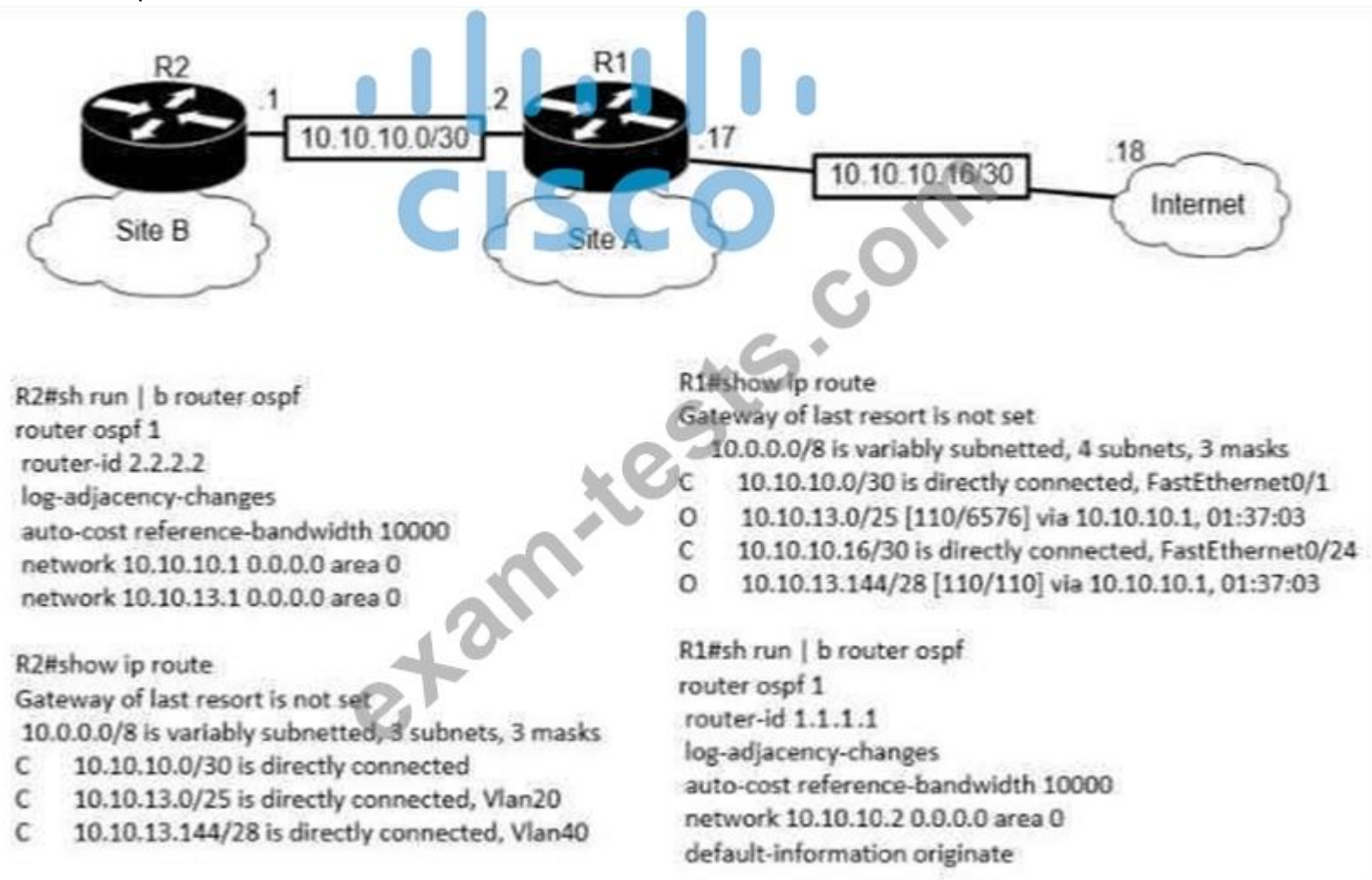


- A. ipospf priority 100
- B. router-id 10.0.0.15
- C. network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
- D. neighbor 10.1.2.0 cost 180

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 576

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is bringing up a new circuit to the MPLS provider on the Gi0/1 interface of Router1. The new circuit uses eBGP and teams the route to VLAN25 from the BGP path. What is the expected behavior for the traffic flow for route 10.10.13.0/25?

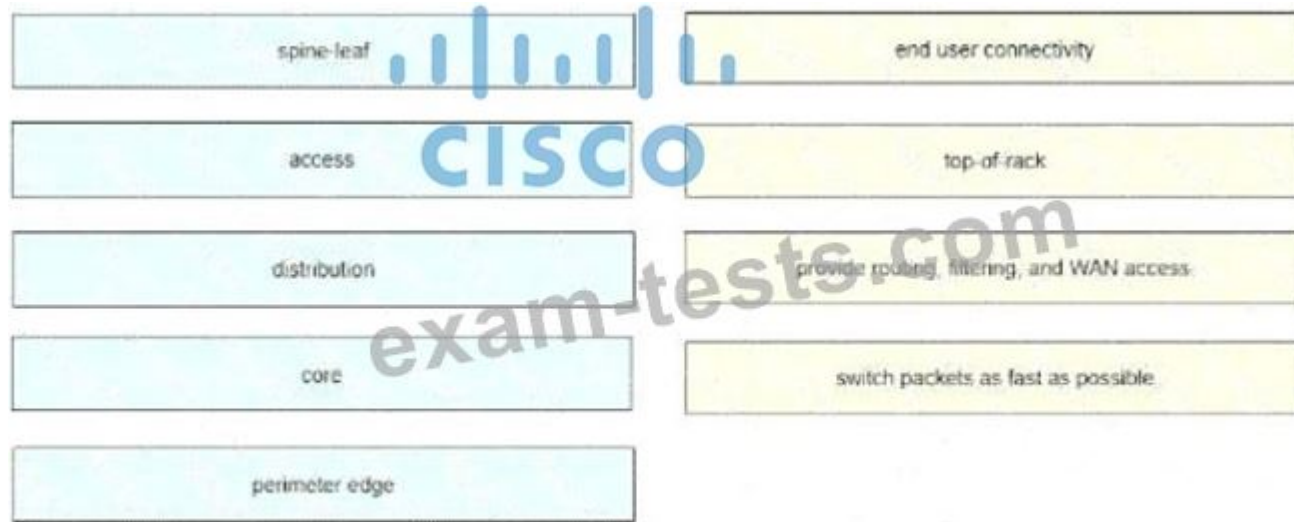


- A. Route 10.10.13.0/25 learned via the Gi0/0 interface remains in the routing table
- B. Traffic to 10.10.13.0/25 is load balanced out of multiple interfaces
- C. Traffic to 10.10.13.0/25 is a symmetrical
- D. Route 10.10.13.0/25 is updated in the routing table as being learned from interface Gi0/1.

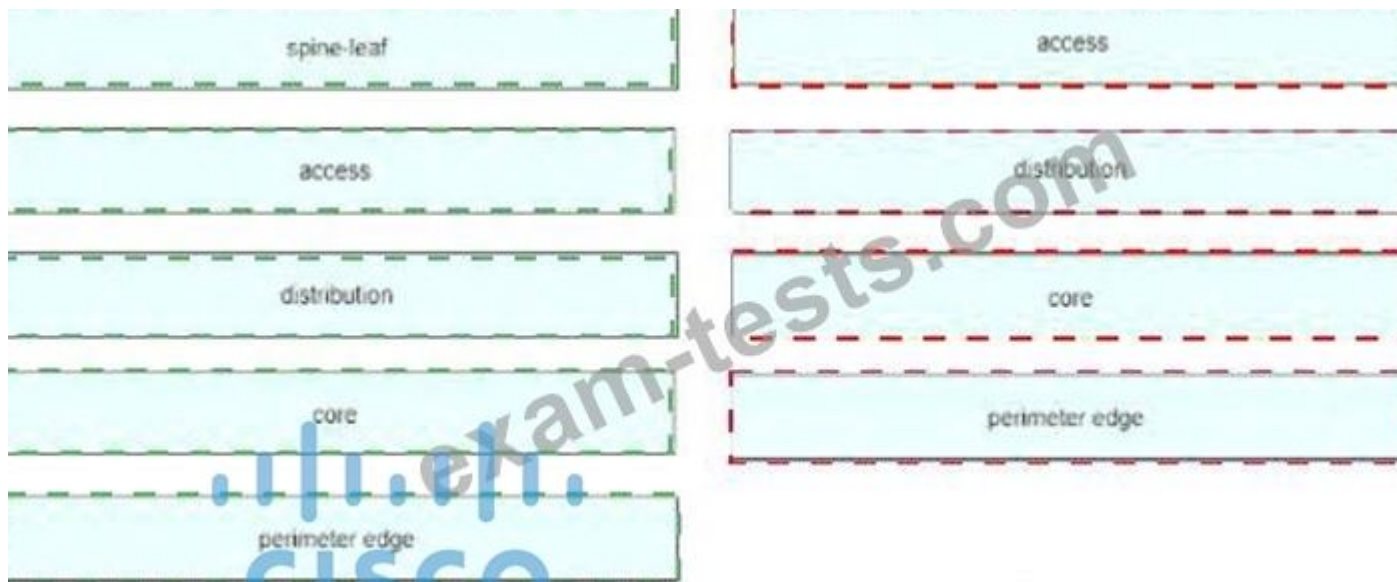
Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 577

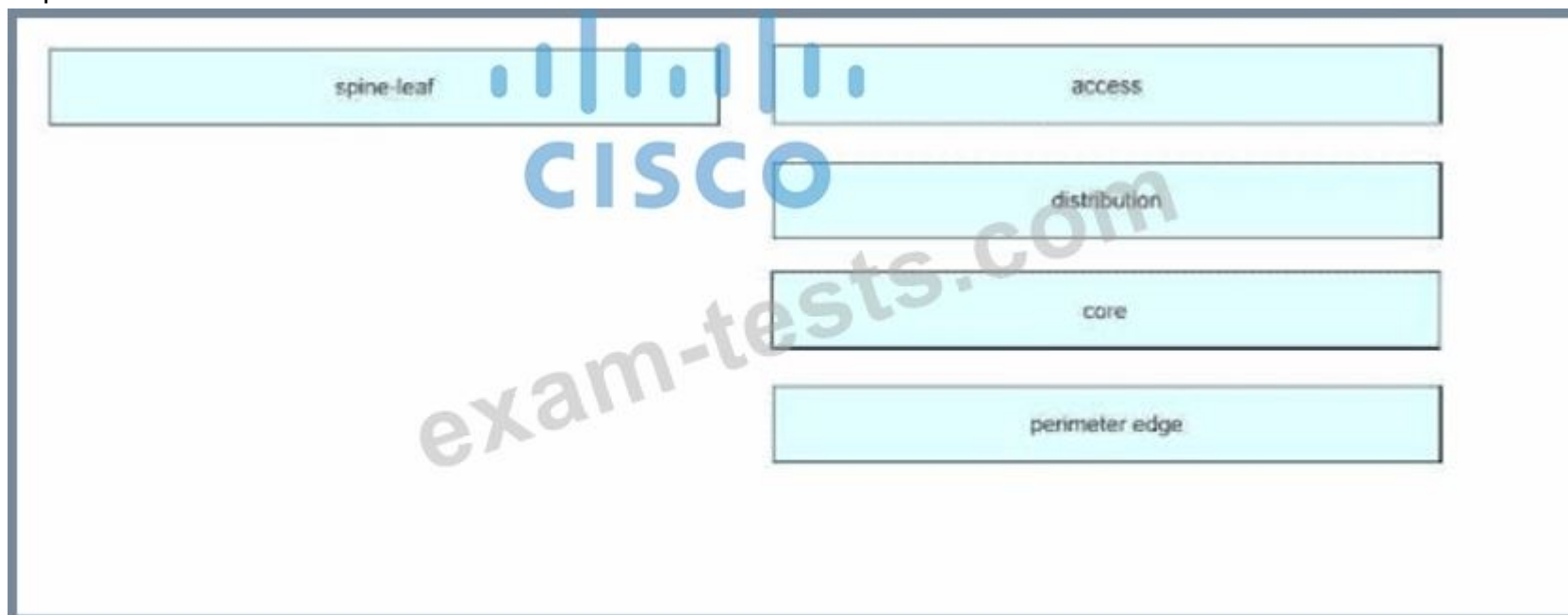
Drag and drop the network topology architecture types from the left onto the corresponding function on the right. Not all architecture types are used.



Answer:



Explanation:





NEW QUESTION: 578

Refer to the exhibit.

```
C:\>ipconfig/all

Windows IP Configuration

Host Name : Inspiron15
Primary Dns Suffix :
Node Type : Mixed
IP Routing Enabled. : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. : No

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 12:

Media State : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
Description : Microsoft Wi-Fi Direct Virtual Adapter
Physical Address. : 1A-76-3F-7C-57-DF
DHCP Enabled. : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled : Yes

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

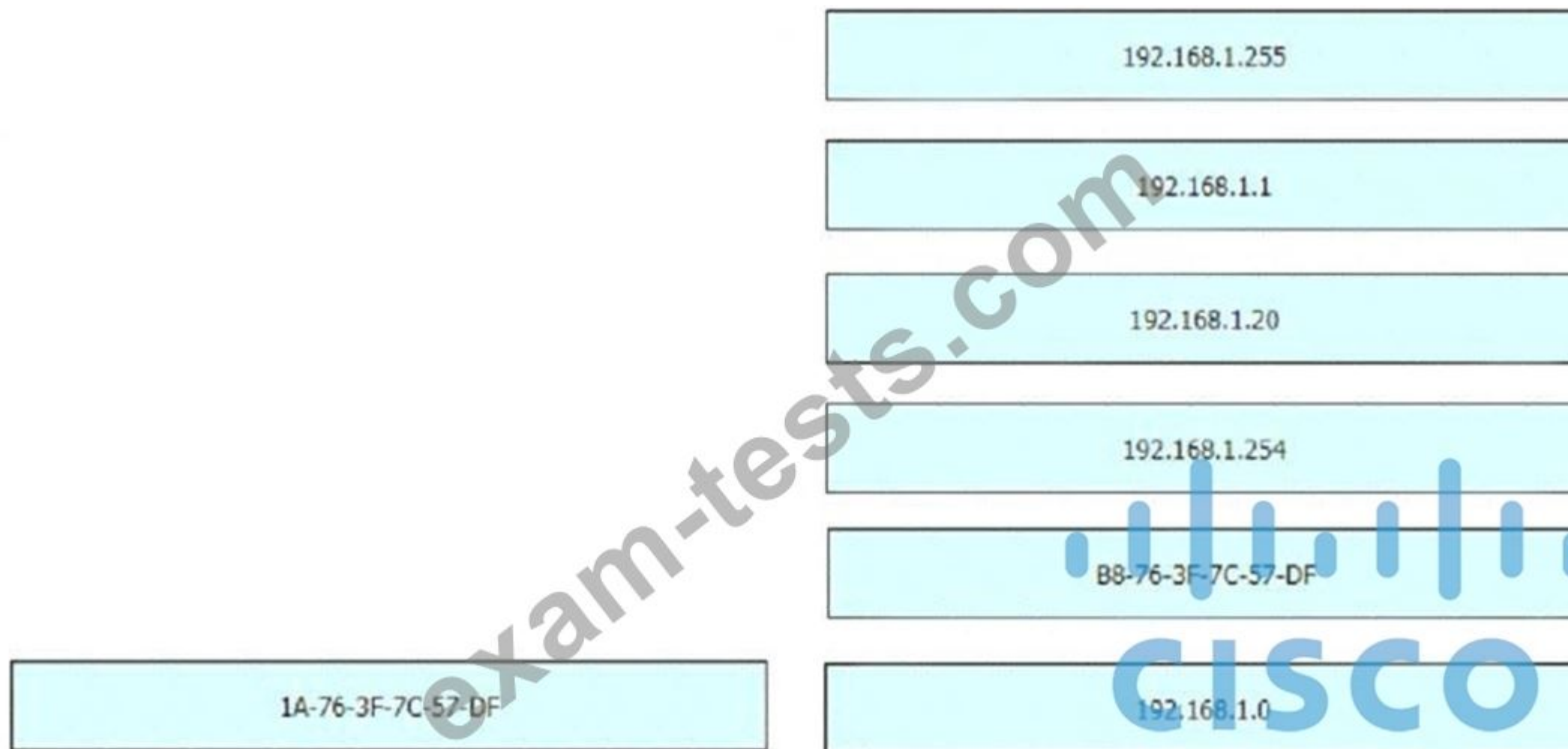
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
Description : Dell Wireless 1703 802.11b/g/n (2.4GHz)
Physical Address. : B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF
DHCP Enabled. : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address : fe80::e09f:9839:6e86:f755%12(Preferred)
. : 192.168.1.20(Preferred)
. : 255.255.255.0
. : 192.168.1.1
DHCPv6 IAID : 263747135
DHCPv6 Client DUID. : 00-01-00-01-18-E6-32-43-B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF
. : 192.168.1.15
. : 192.168.1.16
NetBIOS over Tcpip. : Enabled
```

An engineer is required to verify that the network parameters are valid for the users wireless LAN connectivity on a /24 subnet. Drag and drop the values from the left onto the network parameters on the right. Not all values are used.

|                   |                                          |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 192.168.1.1       | broadcast address                        |
| 192.168.1.20      | default gateway                          |
| 192.168.1.254     | host IP address                          |
| 192.168.1.255     | last assignable IP address in the subnet |
| B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF | MAC address                              |
| 1A-76-3F-7C-57-DF | network address                          |
| 192.168.1.0       |                                          |

Answer:

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 192.168.1.1       | 192.168.1.255     |
| 192.168.1.20      | 192.168.1.1       |
| 192.168.1.254     | 192.168.1.20      |
| 192.168.1.255     | 192.168.1.254     |
| B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF | B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF |
| 1A-76-3F-7C-57-DF | 192.168.1.0       |
| 192.168.1.0       |                   |



**NEW QUESTION: 579**

Refer to the exhibit. Which two prefixes are included in this routing table entry? (Choose two.)

```
R#2show ip route
C 192.168.1.0/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
```

- A. 192.168.1.17
- B. 192.168.1.61
- C. 192.168.1.64
- D. 192.168.1.127
- E. 192.168.1.254

**Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

192.168.0-63 because /26 = 64 IP addresses per subnet and 4 subnets (256/64), 0-63, 64-127, 128-191, 192-255.

**NEW QUESTION: 580**



Which of the following describes the roles of devices in a WAN? (Choose three.)

- A. A router is commonly considered a DCE device
- B. A modem terminates an analog local loop
- C. A CSU/DSU terminates a digital local loop
- D. A modem terminates a digital local loop
- E. A CSU/DSU terminates an analog local loop
- F. A router is commonly considered a DTE device

Answer: B,C,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 581

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R4#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 14 subnets, 2 masks
O 10.0.12.0/24 [100/2] via 10.0.24.2, 00:02:27, GigabitEthernet0/1
D 10.0.13.0/24 [90/3072] via 10.0.34.3, 00:00:19, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.0.24.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 10.0.24.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
C 10.0.34.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 10.0.34.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.0.45.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
L 10.0.45.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
R 10.2.0.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.45.5, 00:00:08, GigabitEthernet0/2
O 10.255.1.1/32 [100/2] via 10.0.34.3, 00:02:27, GigabitEthernet0/0
 10.255.1.2/32 [100/2] via 10.0.24.2, 00:02:27, GigabitEthernet0/1
D 10.255.2.2/32 [90/130816] via 10.0.24.2, 00:14:46, GigabitEthernet0/1
O 10.255.3.3/32 [100/2] via 10.0.34.3, 00:02:27, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.255.4.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
R 10.255.5.5/32 [120/1] via 10.0.45.5, 00:00:08, GigabitEthernet0/2
```

Of the routes learned with dynamic routing protocols, which has the least preferred metric?

- A. Local
- B. EIGRP
- C. OSPF
- D. RIP

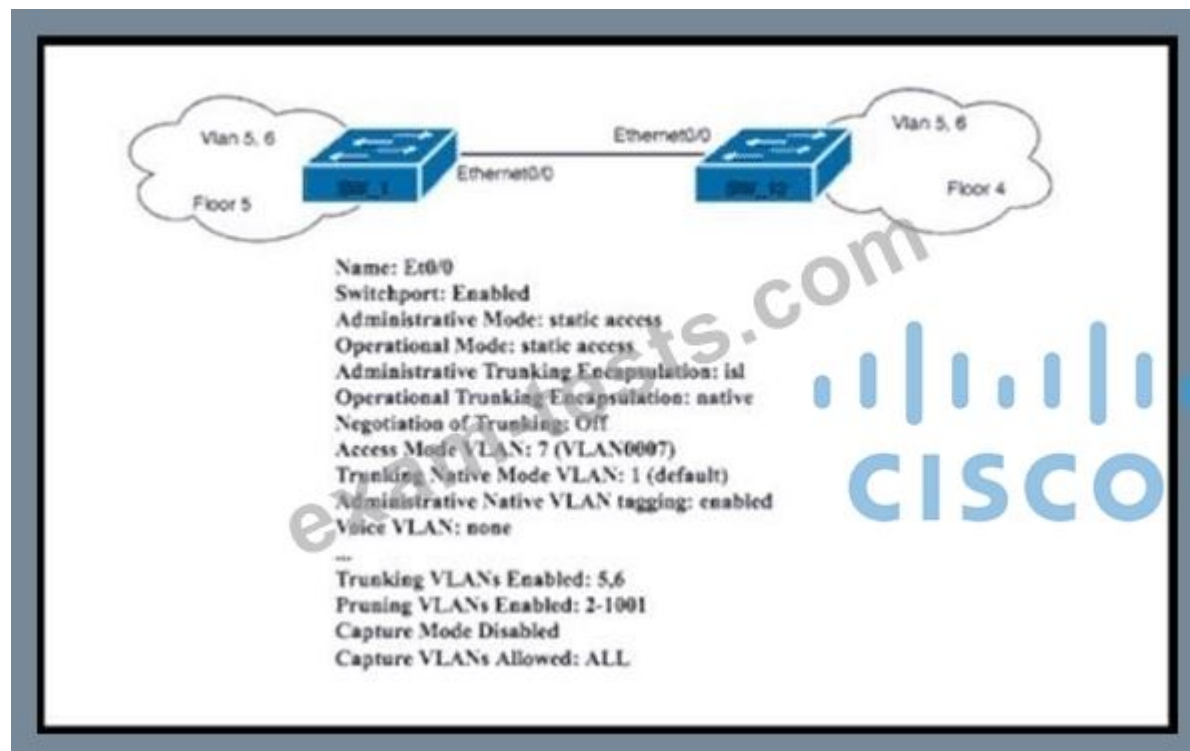
Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

RIP. Cisco routing logic is deterministic: a router first matches the most specific destination prefix, then uses administrative distance when competing route sources advertise the same prefix, and finally evaluates the protocol metric when multiple paths remain inside the same routing protocol. First-hop redundancy protocols add a separate default-gateway resiliency function for hosts on a LAN. The other choices in this question either point to the wrong route-selection rule, confuse a protocol metric with administrative distance, or apply a Layer 2 concept where a Layer 3 forwarding decision is required. In production, that mistake would create blackholing, asymmetric routing, or a backup path that never activates. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 tests this because route selection is fundamental to troubleshooting reachability. The selected answer matches the behavior Cisco routers use when forwarding traffic or maintaining gateway redundancy.

#### NEW QUESTION: 582

Refer to the exhibit.





SW\_1 and SW\_12 represent two companies that are merging. They use separate network vendors. The VLANs on both Sides have been migrated to share IP subnets. Which command sequence must be issued on both sides to join the two companies and pass all VLANs between the companies?

- A. switchport dynamic autoswitchport nonegotiate
- B. switchport mode dynamic desirable switchport trunk allowed vlan all switchport trunk native vlan 7
- C. switchport mode trunk switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
- D. switchport mode trunk switchport trunk allowed vlan all switchport dot1q ethertype 0800

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 583

A Cisco IP phone receive untagged data traffic from an attached PC. Which action is taken by the phone?

- A. It allows the traffic to pass through unchanged
- B. It drops the traffic
- C. It tags the traffic with the default VLAN
- D. It tags the traffic with the native VLAN

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Untagged traffic from the device attached to the Cisco IP Phone passes through the phone unchanged, regardless of the trust state of the access port on the phone.

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2960/software/release/12-2\\_40\\_se/configuration/guide/scg/swvoip.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2960/software/release/12-2_40_se/configuration/guide/scg/swvoip.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION: 584

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Router1#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is not set
 209.165.200.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.200.224 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 00:09:57
 10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 3 masks
C 10.10.10.0/28 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.10.11.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/0
O 10.10.13.0/24 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:08:34, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.10.12.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1

```

Which action by the router when a packet is sourced from 10.10.10.2 and destined 10.10.10.16?

- A. It floods packets to all learned next hops.
- B. It queues the packets waiting for the route to be learned.
- C. It discards the packets.
- D. It uses a route that is similar to the destination address.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 585

Drag the IPv6 DNS record types from the left onto the description on the right.

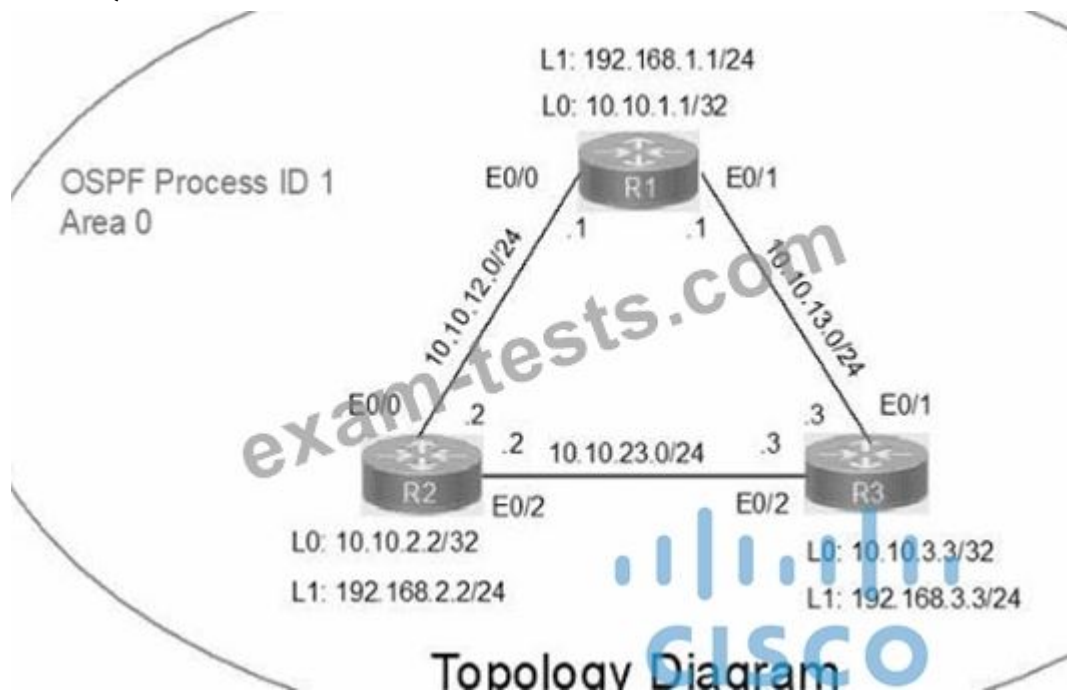
|       |                                                         |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| AAAA  | aliases one name to another                             |
| CNAME | associates the domain serial number with its owner      |
| NS    | correlates a domain with its authoritative name servers |
| PTR   | correlates a host name with an IP address               |
| SOA   | supports reverse name lookups                           |

Answer:



[https://ns1.com/resources/dns-types-records-servers-and-queries#:~:text=Address%20Mapping%20record%20\(A%20Record,a%20hostname%20to%20another%20hostname.](https://ns1.com/resources/dns-types-records-servers-and-queries#:~:text=Address%20Mapping%20record%20(A%20Record,a%20hostname%20to%20another%20hostname.)

#### NEW QUESTION: 586



## Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

- Refer to the **Tasks** tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- Refer to the **Topology** tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- **Save your configurations** to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- Click **Next** at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- When **Next** is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened.



IP connectivity between the three routers is configured. OSPF adjacencies must be established.

1. Configure R1 and R2 Router IDs using the interface IP addresses from the link that is shared between them.
2. Configure the R2 links with a max value facing R1 and R3. R2 must become the DR. R1 and R3 links facing R2 must remain with the default OSPF configuration for DR election. Verify the configuration after clearing the OSPF process.
3. Using a host wildcard mask, configure all three routers to advertise their respective Loopback1 networks.
4. Configure the link between R1 and R3 to disable their ability to add other OSPF routers.

### Answer:

See the Explanation below.

Explanation:

Answer as below configuration:

on R1

conf terminal

interface Loopback0

ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.255

!

interface Loopback1

ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

!

interface Ethernet0/0

no shut

ip address 10.10.12.1 255.255.255.0

ip ospf 1 area 0

duplex auto

!

interface Ethernet0/1

no shut

ip address 10.10.13.1 255.255.255.0

ip ospf 1 area 0



```
duplex auto
!
router ospf 1
router-id 10.10.12.1
network 10.10.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
copy run star
```

```

On R2
conf terminal
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.10.2.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface Loopback1
ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
no shut
ip address 10.10.12.2 255.255.255.0
ip ospf priority 255
ip ospf 1 area 0
duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
no shut
ip address 10.10.23.2 255.255.255.0
ip ospf priority 255
ip ospf 1 area 0
duplex auto
!
router ospf 1
network 10.10.2.2 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
copy runs start
```

```

On R3
conf ter
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.10.3.3 255.255.255.255
```

```

!
interface Loopback1
ip address 192.168.3.3 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
no shut
ip address 10.10.13.3 255.255.255.0
ip ospf 1 area 0
duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
no shut
ip address 10.10.23.3 255.255.255.0
ip ospf 1 area 0
duplex auto
!
router ospf 1
network 10.10.3.3 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
copy run start
!

```

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#### NEW QUESTION: 587

Refer to the exhibit.



A packet is being sent across router R1 to host 172.16.0.14. What is the destination route for the packet?

- A. 209.165.200.250 via Serial0/0/0
- B. 209.165.200.254 via Serial0/0/1
- C. 209.165.200.254 via Serial0/0/0
- D. 209.165.200.246 via Serial0/1/0

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 588

Refer to the Exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. Drag and drop the learned prefixes from the left onto the preferred route methods from which they were learned on the right.

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| 172.16.2.0/24      | static |
| 192.168.1.0/24     | EIGRP  |
| 192.168.2.0/24     | OSPF   |
| 207.165.200.244/30 | RIP    |
| 207.165.200.248/30 |        |

Answer:

|                    |                    |        |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 172.16.2.0/24      | 192.168.1.0/24     | static |
| 192.168.1.0/24     | 172.16.2.0/24      | EIGRP  |
| 192.168.2.0/24     | 192.168.2.0/24     | OSPF   |
| 207.165.200.244/30 | 207.165.200.244/30 | IP     |
| 207.165.200.248/30 |                    |        |

#### NEW QUESTION: 589

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the correct configuration-management technologies on the right.

### Answer Area

fundamental configuration elements are stored in a manifest

uses TCP port 10002 for configuration push jobs

uses Ruby for fundamental configuration elements

uses SSH for remote device communication

uses TCP 8140 for communication

uses YAML for fundamental configuration elements

Ansible

Chef

Puppet

Answer:



## Answer Area

fundamental configuration elements are stored in a manifest

uses TCP port 10002 for configuration push jobs

uses Ruby for fundamental configuration elements

uses SSH for remote device communication

uses TCP 8140 for communication

uses YAML for fundamental configuration elements

### Ansible

uses SSH for remote device communication

uses YAML for fundamental configuration elements

### Chef

fundamental configuration elements are stored in a manifest

uses TCP port 10002 for configuration push jobs

### Puppet

uses Ruby for fundamental configuration elements

uses TCP 8140 for communication

## NEW QUESTION: 590

which command can you enter to re-enable Cisco Discovery Protocol on a local router after it has been disabled?

- A. Router (config-if)#cdp run
- B. Router (config)#cdp enable
- C. Router (config-if)#cdp enable
- D. Router (config)#cdp run

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

## NEW QUESTION: 591

If you configure syslog messages without specifying the logging trap level, which log messages will the router send?

- A. warning and error conditions only

- B. informational messages only
- C. all levels except debugging
- D. error conditions only
- E. normal but significant conditions only

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 592

Drag and drop the functions from the left onto the correct network components on the right

holds the TCP/IP settings to be distributed to the clients

resolves web URLs to IP addresses

stores a list of IP addresses mapped to names

assigns a default gateway to a client

assigns IP addresses to enabled clients

DHCP Server

DNS Server

Answer:

holds the TCP/IP settings to be distributed to the clients

resolves web URLs to IP addresses

stores a list of IP addresses mapped to names

assigns a default gateway to a client

assigns IP addresses to enabled clients

DHCP Server

holds the TCP/IP settings to be distributed to the clients

assigns IP addresses to enabled clients

assigns a default gateway to a client

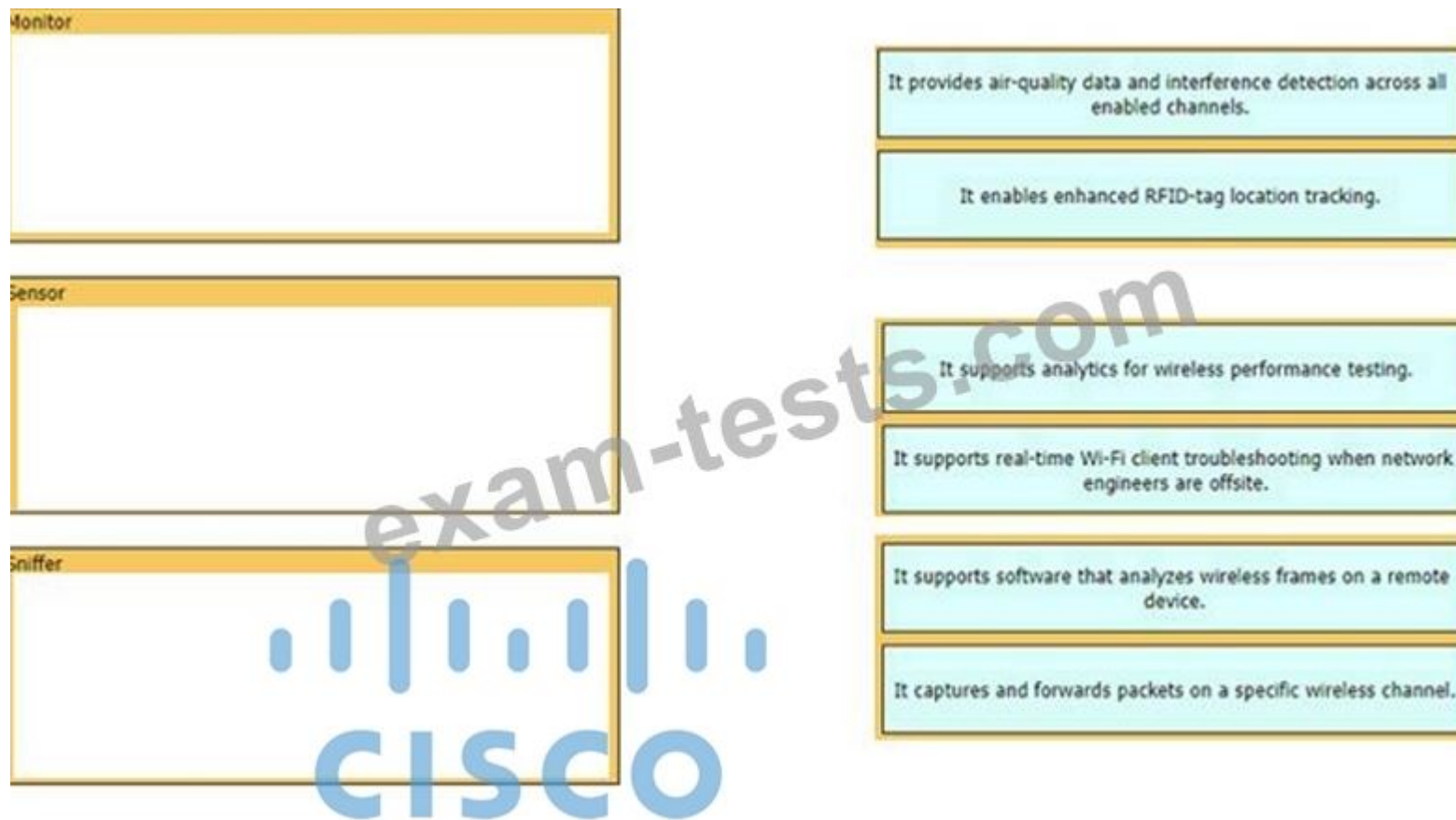
DNS Server

resolves web URLs to IP addresses

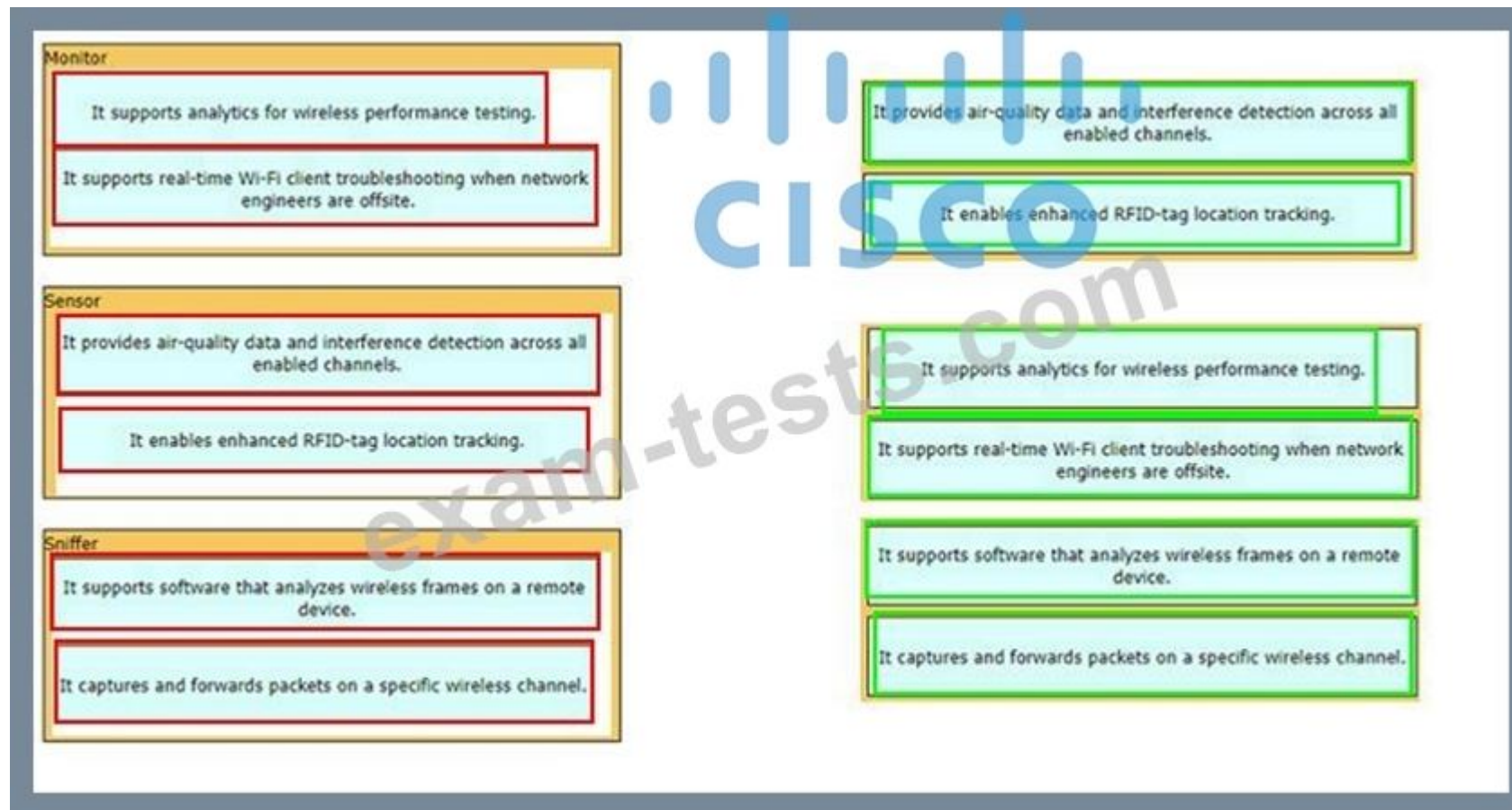
stores a list of IP addresses mapped to names

NEW QUESTION: 593

Drag and drop the statements about access-point modes from the left onto the corresponding modes on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 594

What is a characteristic of private IPv4 addressing?



- A. allows communication across external internet boundaries
- B. assigned by an enterprise organization to internal hosts
- C. used by ISP's when only one IP is needed to connect to the internet
- D. enables secure connectivity over the internet

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 595

Which solution is appropriate when mitigating password attacks where the attacker was able to sniff the clear-text password of the system administrator?

- A. next-generation firewall to keep stateful packet inspection
- B. multifactor authentication using two separate authentication sources
- C. ACL to restrict incoming Telnet sessions "admin" accounts
- D. IPS with a block list of known attack vectors

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Multifactor authentication (MFA) adds an additional layer of security beyond just a username and password. By requiring a second form of authentication (such as a temporary code sent to a mobile device, a fingerprint scan, or a hardware token), even if an attacker has obtained the clear-text password, they would still need access to the second authentication factor to gain entry. This significantly reduces the risk of unauthorized access.

NEW QUESTION: 596

Drag and drop the IPv4 network subnets from the left onto the correct usable host ranges on the right

|                   |                                 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 172.28.228.144/18 | 172.28.228.1 - 172.28.229.254   |
| 172.28.228.144/21 | 172.28.224.1 - 172.28.231.254   |
| 172.28.228.144/23 | 172.28.228.129 - 172.28.228.254 |
| 172.28.228.144/25 | 172.28.228.145 - 172.28.228.150 |
| 172.28.228.144/29 | 172.28.192.1 - 172.28.255.254   |

Answer:





Explanation:

This drag-and-drop item is a subnetting exercise. For each IPv4 network, first identify the block size from the subnet mask, then calculate the network address, first usable host, last usable host, and broadcast address.

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 expects candidates to work these ranges without relying on a calculator because routing, VLAN addressing, DHCP pools, and ACL wildcard logic all depend on the same arithmetic. A usable host range never includes the subnet ID or the broadcast address. For example, a /29 has eight total addresses and six usable hosts, while a /30 has four total addresses and two usable hosts. The correct matching is the one where each subnet is paired with only the valid host addresses inside that exact block. If an address falls on the boundary of the subnet or at the final broadcast value, it is not assignable to an interface. The reliable method is binary block sizing, not visual similarity between numbers.



#### NEW QUESTION: 597

which IP address can send traffic to all hosts on network 10.101.0.0/16?

- A. 10.101.254.254
- B. 244.0.0.1
- C. 10.101.255.255
- D. 10.101.0.1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 598

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
 N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
 i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
 ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
 o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is 192.168.30.10 to network 0.0.0.0
192.168.30.0/29 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C 192.168.30.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 192.168.30.8 is directly connected, Serial0/0.1
192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
O IA 192.168.10.32/28 [110/193] via 192.168.30.10, 00:18:49, Serial0/0.1
O IA 192.168.10.0/27 [110/192] via 192.168.30.10, 00:18:49, Serial0/0.1
192.168.20.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O IA 192.168.20.0 [110/128] via 192.168.30.10, 00:18:49, Serial0/0.1
192.168.50.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 192.168.50.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
O*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/84] via 192.168.30.10, 00:10:36, Serial0/0.1
```

What is the metric of the route to the 192.168.10.33/28 subnet?

- A. 84
- B. 110
- C. 128
- D. 192
- E. 193

**Answer: E** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Use E for this item. In a routing table entry, the value after the slash or inside brackets must be interpreted according to the protocol output format. For the displayed route to 192.168.10.33/28, the route metric shown in the exhibit is 193. In Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1, IP Connectivity questions frequently test the practical boundary between similar features: what the feature does, where it is configured, and what problem it is meant to solve. Administrative distance and metric are different values; confusing them is the common trap in this question. A clean way to validate the answer is to map the wording of the scenario to the actual device function. If the feature supplies addressing, forwarding, authentication, trunking, route selection, or controller communication, the answer must match that function exactly rather than a nearby protocol name.

### NEW QUESTION: 599

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show ip route | begin gateway
Gateway of last resort is not set
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
L 172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
EX 172.16.2.0/24 [170/2] via 207.165.200.250, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/0
O 192.168.1.0/24 [110/84437] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:17, Serial0/0/1
D 192.168.2.0/24 [90/184437] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:15, Serial0/0/1
E1 192.168.3.0/24 [110/1831437] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
207.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C 207.165.200.248/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 207.165.200.249/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 207.165.200.252/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L 207.165.200.253/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

Which prefix did router R1 learn from internal EIGRP?

- A. 172.16 1.0/24
- B. 192.168.10/24
- C. 192.168.2.0/24
- D. 192.168.3.0/24

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 600

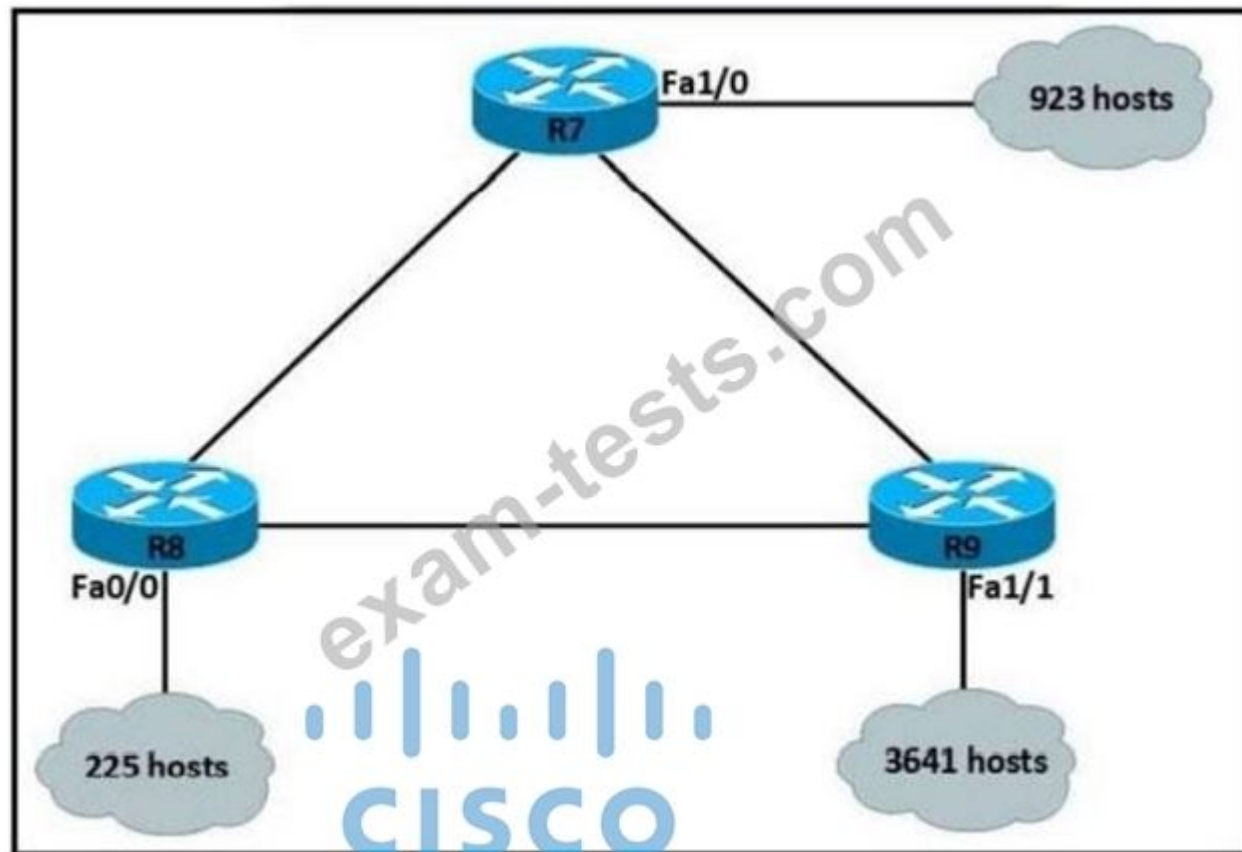
A network architect is deciding whether to implement Cisco autonomous access points or lightweight access points. Which fact about firmware updates must the architect consider? Unlike lightweight access points, which require

- A. Unlike autonomous access points, lightweight access points store a complete copy of the current firmware for backup.
- B. Unlike lightweight access points, autonomous access points can recover automatically from a corrupt firmware update.
- C. Unlike autonomous access points, lightweight access points require a WLC to implement remote firmware updates.
- D. Unlike lightweight access points, which require redundant WLCs to support firmware upgrades, autonomous access points require only one WLC.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 601

Refer to the exhibit. An IP subnet must be configured on each router that provides enough addresses for the number of assigned hosts and anticipates no more than 10% growth for now hosts. Which configuration script must be used?



```
R7#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/0
ip address 10.1.56.1 255.255.192.0
no shutdown

R8#
configure terminal
interface Fa0/0
ip address 10.9.32.1 255.255.224.0
no shutdown

R9#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/1
ip address 10.23.96.1 255.255.128.0
no shutdown
```

A.

```
R7#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/0
ip address 10.1.56.1 255.255.240.0
no shutdown

R8#
configure terminal
interface Fa0/0
ip address 10.9.32.1 255.255.224.0
no shutdown

R9#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/1
ip address 10.23.96.1 255.255.192.0
no shutdown
```

B.



```

R7#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/0
ip address 10.1.56.1 255.255.252.0
no shutdown
R8#
configure terminal
interface Fa0/0
ip address 10.9.32.1 255.255.255.0
no shutdown
R9#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/1
ip address 10.23.96.1 255.255.240.0
no shutdown

```

C.

```

R7#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/0
ip address 10.1.56.1 255.255.192.0
no shutdown
R8#
configure terminal
interface Fa0/0
ip address 10.9.32.1 255.255.224.0
no shutdown
R9#
configure terminal
interface Fa1/1
ip address 10.23.96.1 255.255.128.0
no shutdown

```

D.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Can pinpoint this easily by only looking at R8:

255.255.255.0 is enough = Answer is C

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<https://www.braindumpsPass.com/Cisco/200-301-practice-exam-dumps.html> (1813 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)

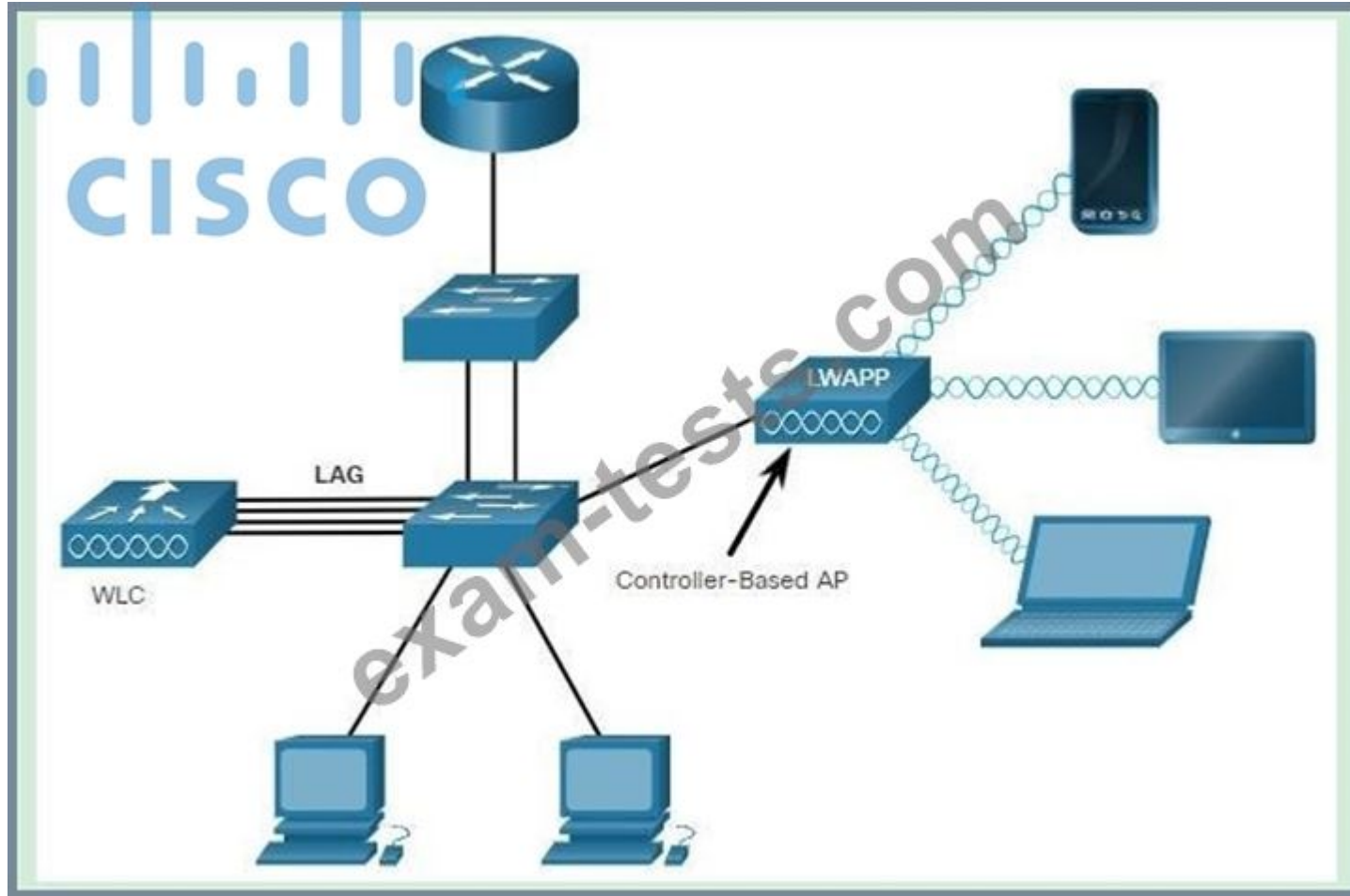
**NEW QUESTION: 602**

What is a function of Wireless LAN Controller?

- A. register with a single access point that controls traffic between wired and wireless endpoints.
- B. use SSIDs to distinguish between wireless clients.
- C. send LWAPP packets to access points.
- D. monitor activity on wireless and wired LANs

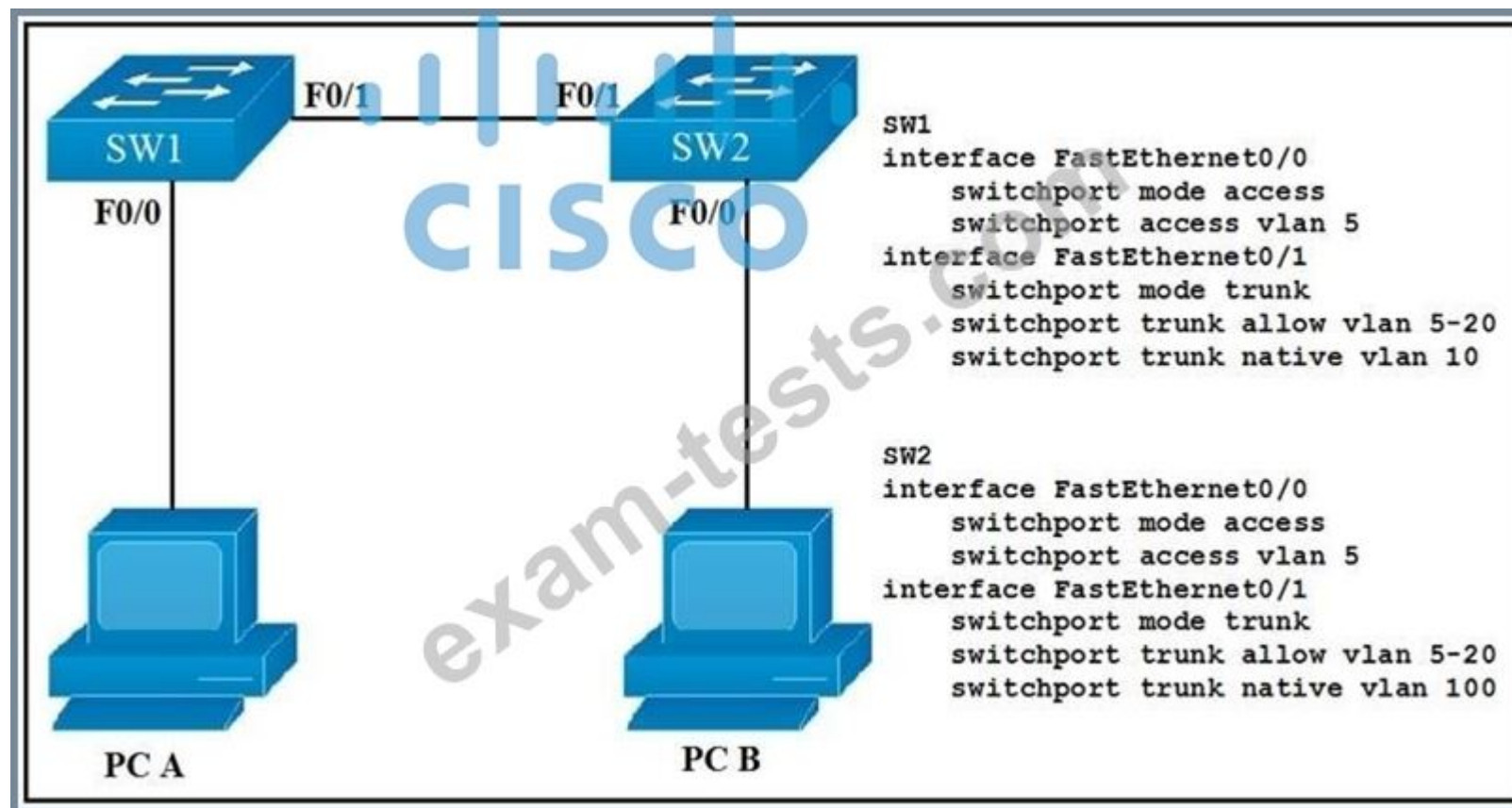
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Lightweight APs (LAPs) is devices require no initial configuration. LAPs use the Lightweight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP) to communicate with a WLAN controller (WLC), as shown in the below figure. Controller-based APs are useful in situations where many APs are required in the network. As more APs are added, each AP is automatically configured and managed by the WLC.



**NEW QUESTION: 603**

Refer to the exhibit. How will switch SW2 handle traffic from VLAN 10 on SW1?



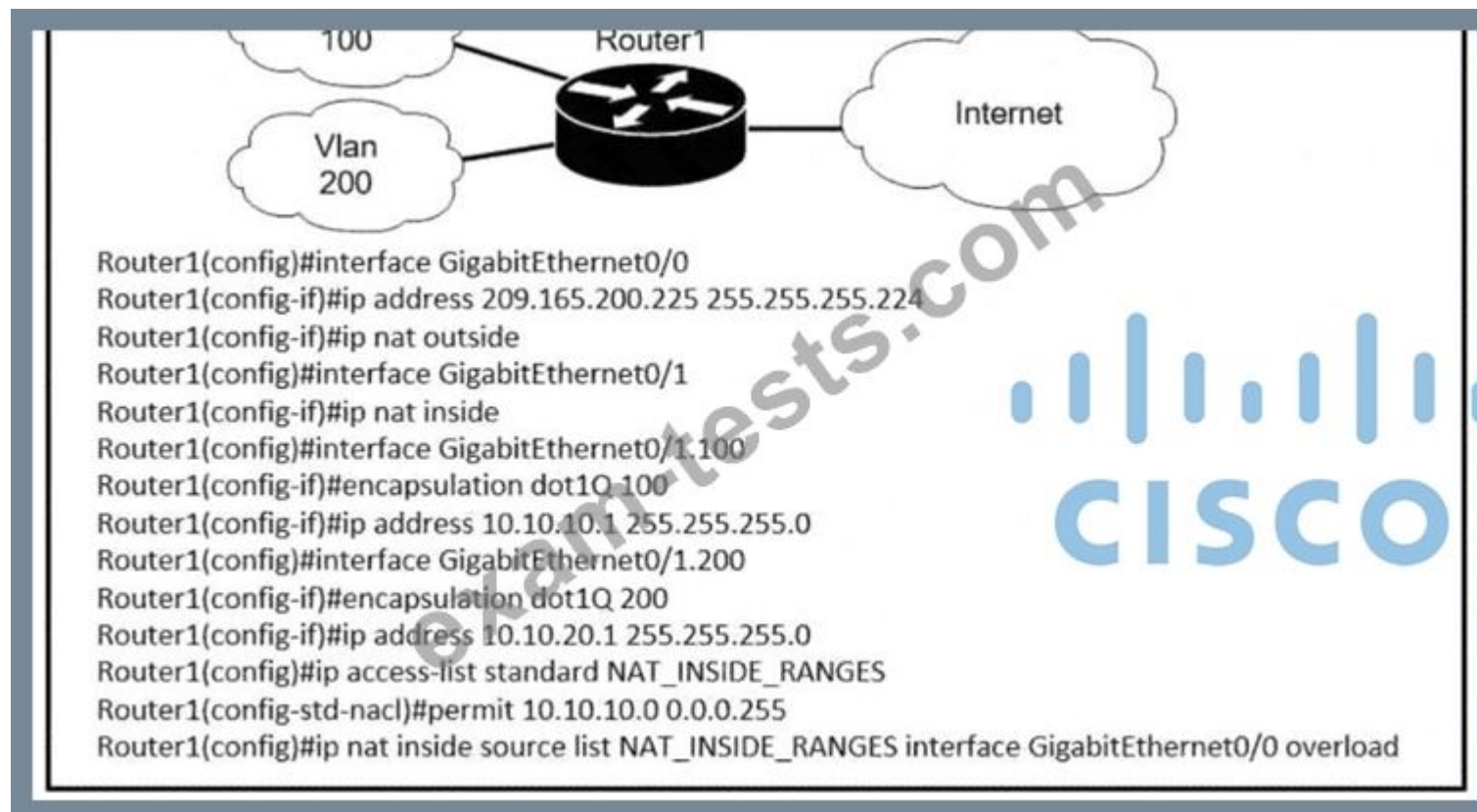
- A. It sends the traffic to VLAN 10.
- B. It sends the traffic to VLAN 100.
- C. It drops the traffic.
- D. It sends the traffic to VLAN 1.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Since SW-1 is configured native VLAN is VLAN10, so traffic coming out of VLAN-10 is untagged, & goes directly to SW-2 Native VLAN: VLAN100, due to VLAN mismatch.

#### NEW QUESTION: 604

Refer to the exhibit.



Users on existing VLAN 100 can reach sites on the Internet. Which action must the administrator take to establish connectivity to the Internet for users in VLAN 200?

- A. Define a NAT pool on the router.
- B. Configure static NAT translations for VLAN 200.
- C. Configure the ip nat outside command on another interface for VLAN 200.
- D. Update the NAT INSIDE RANGES ACL

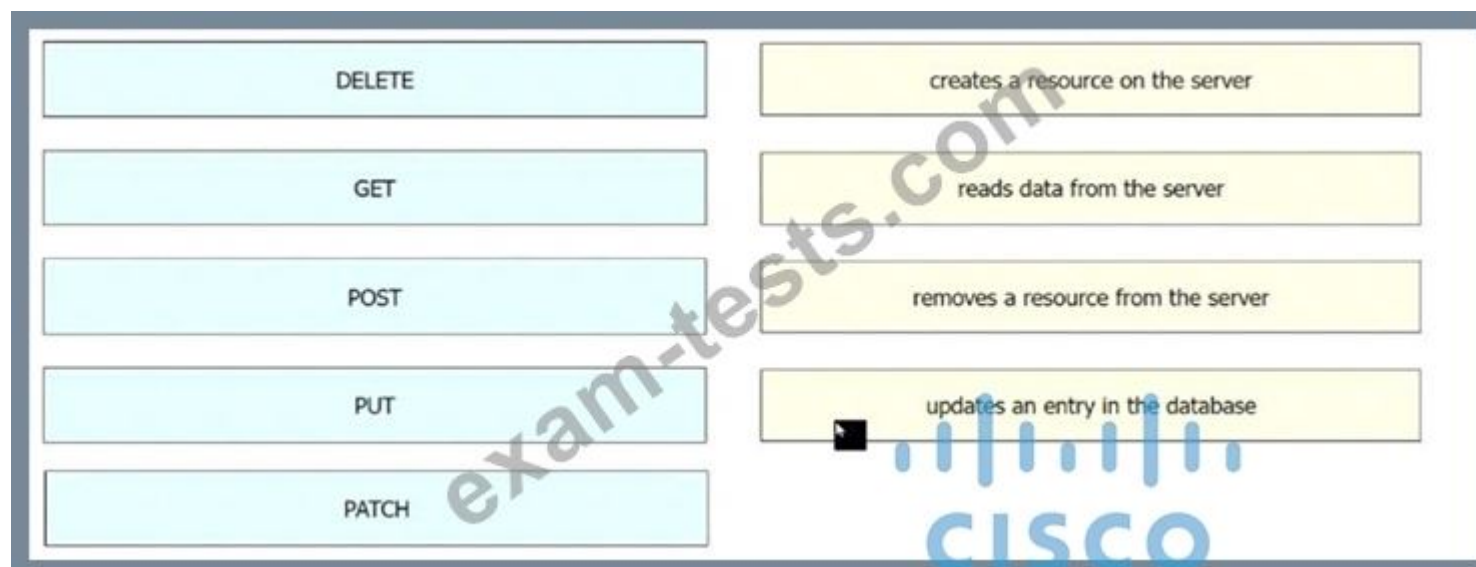
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Configure static NAT translations for VLAN 200.. Cisco routers select forwarding paths by longest-prefix match first, then administrative distance and metric when comparable routes compete. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Network Access, where the exam expects engineers to recognize the device behavior that actually produces the required outcome. The question is best solved by reading the operational clue rather than choosing a familiar acronym. The wrong choices either do not match the destination, use the wrong next hop, or fail to provide the intended primary/backup behavior. In a production network, the wrong choice would normally create an outage, leave a management or security gap, or send troubleshooting toward the wrong subsystem. The selected answer is the one that matches the control-plane, data-plane, wireless, security, services, or automation mechanism described in the question. That is why it remains the verified answer for this item.

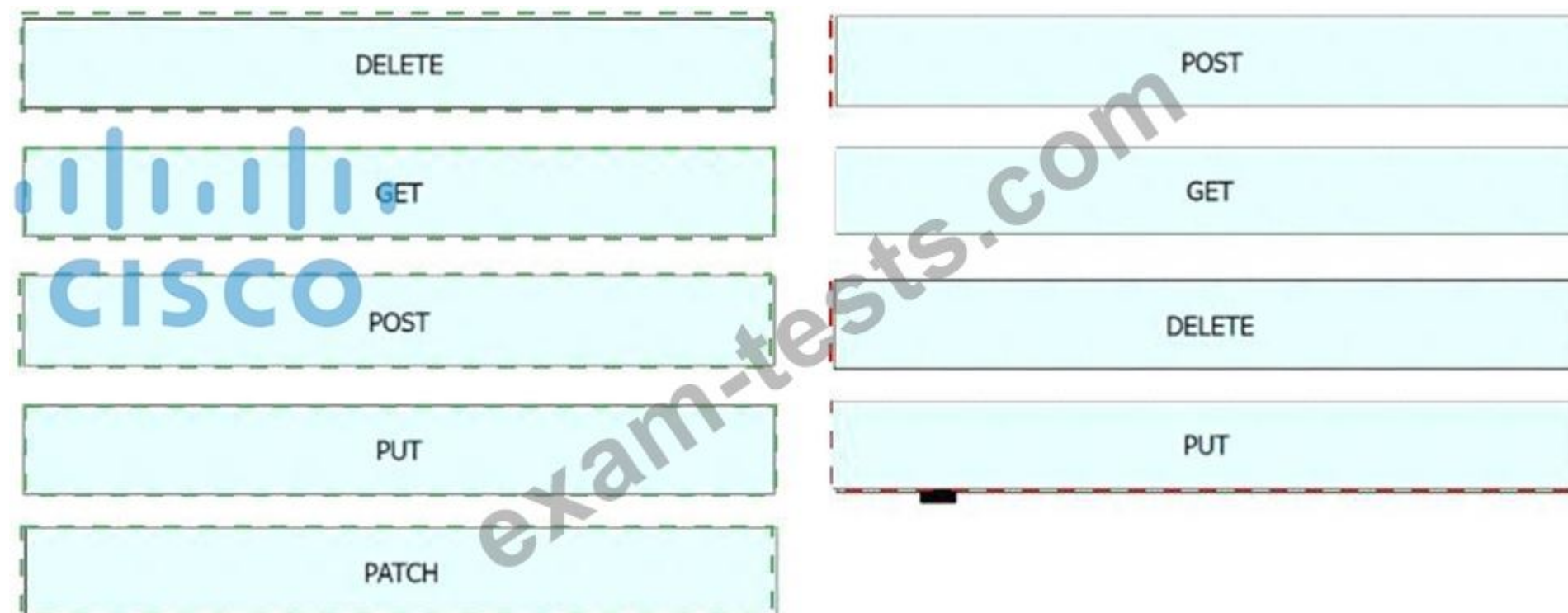
#### NEW QUESTION: 605

Drag and drop the REST API call method for HTTP from the left onto the action they perform on the right.





Answer:



Explanation



**NEW QUESTION: 606**

Which command is used to specify the delay time in seconds for LLDP to initialize on any interface?

- A. lldp timer
- B. lldp holdtime
- C. lldp reinit
- D. lldp tlv-select

**Answer:** (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

- + lldp holdtime seconds: Specify the amount of time a receiving device should hold the information from your device before discarding it
- + lldp reinit delay: Specify the delay time in seconds for LLDP to initialize on an interface
- + lldp timer rate: Set the sending frequency of LLDP updates in seconds

**NEW QUESTION: 607**

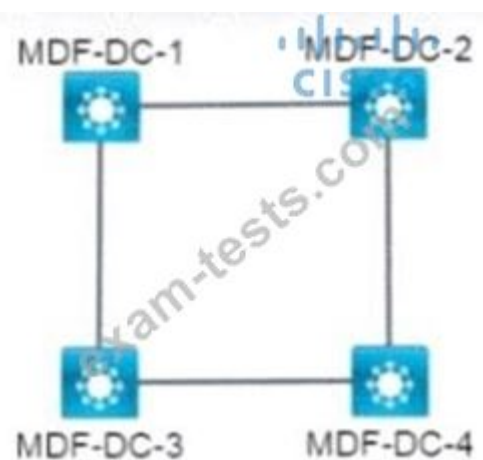
When a floating static route is configured, which action ensures that the backup route is used when the primary route fails?

- A. The floating static route must have a higher administrative distance than the primary route so it is used as a backup
- B. The default-information originate command must be configured for the route to be installed into the routing table
- C. The floating static route must have a lower administrative distance than the primary route so it is used as a backup
- D. The administrative distance must be higher on the primary route so that the backup route becomes secondary.

**Answer:** A (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 608**

Refer to the exhibit.



All interfaces are in the same VLAN. All switches are configured with the default STP priorities. During the STP election, which switch becomes the root bridge?

- A. MDF-DC-08:0E:18:22:05:97
- B. MDF-DC-1:DB:E:44:02:54:79
- C. MDF-DC-4:08:E0:19: 08:B3:19
- D. MDF-DC-3:08:0E:18::1A:3C:9D

**Answer:** A (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 609**

Drag and drop the IPv4 network subnets from the left onto the correct usable host ranges on the right

|                   |                                 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 172.28.228.144/18 | 172.28.228.1 - 172.28.229.254   |
| 172.28.228.144/21 | 172.28.224.1 - 172.28.231.254   |
| 172.28.228.144/23 | 172.28.228.129 - 172.28.228.254 |
| 172.28.228.144/25 | 172.28.228.145 - 172.28.228.150 |
| 172.28.228.144/29 | 172.28.192.1 - 172.28.255.254   |

Answer:

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 172.28.228.144/18 | 172.28.228.144/23 |
| 172.28.228.144/21 | 172.28.228.144/21 |
| 172.28.228.144/23 | 172.28.228.144/25 |
| 172.28.228.144/25 | 172.28.228.144/29 |
| 172.28.228.144/29 | 172.28.228.144/18 |

Explanation

|                   |
|-------------------|
| 172.28.228.144/23 |
| 172.28.228.144/21 |
| 172.28.228.144/25 |
| 172.28.228.144/29 |
| 172.28.228.144/18 |

#### NEW QUESTION: 610

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must update the configuration on Switch2 so that it sends LLDP packets every minute and the information sent via LLDP is refreshed every 3 minutes.

Which configuration must the engineer apply?

```
Switch2# show lldp
Global LLDP Information
 Status: ACTIVE
 LLDP advertisements are sent every 30 seconds
 LLDP hold time advertised is 120 seconds
 LLDP interface reinitialization delay is 2 seconds
```

- A. Switch2(config)#lldp timer 60  
Switch2(config)#lldp holdtime 180
- B. Switch2(config)#lldp timer 60  
Switch2(config)#lldp tlv-select 180
- C. Switch2(config)#lldp timer 1  
Switch2(config)#lldp holdtime 3
- D. Switch2(config)#lldp timer 1  
Switch2(config)#lldp tlv-select 3

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

|        |                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Step 2 | (Optional) [no] lldp holdtime seconds<br><br>Example:<br>switch(config)# lldp holdtime 200 | Specifies the amount of time in seconds that a receiving device should hold the information that is sent by your device before discarding it.<br><br>The range is 10 to 255 seconds; the default is 120 seconds. |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Reference:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/6-x/system\\_management/configuration/guide/b\\_Cisco\\_Nexus\\_9000\\_Series\\_NX-OS\\_System\\_Management\\_Configuration\\_Guide/sm\\_lldp.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/6-x/system_management/configuration/guide/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NX-OS_System_Management_Configuration_Guide/sm_lldp.pdf)

NEW QUESTION: 611

Drag and Drop Question

Drag and drop the DHCP snooping terms from the left onto the descriptions on the right.



|                           |                                                                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DHCP server               | list of hosts on the network that are unknown to the administrative domain |
| snooping binding database | network component that propagates IP addresses to hosts on the network     |
| spurious DHCP server      | internal device under the control of the network administrator             |
| trusted                   | unknown DHCP server within an administrative domain                        |
| untrusted                 | default state of all interface                                             |

Answer:

|                           |                                           |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| snooping binding database | that are unknown to the<br>ve domain      |
| DHCP server               | gates IP addresses to hosts on<br>network |
| trusted                   | e control of the network<br>trator        |
| spurious DHCP server      | n an administrative domain                |
| untrusted                 | f all interface                           |

NEW QUESTION: 612



Refer to the exhibit. The routers R1-LAB and R2-LAB are configured with link-local addresses. What command must be applied to interface Gi0/0 on R1-LAB for an automated address self-assignment on the IPv6 network?

- A. ipv6 address 2001:db8:0:0FFA::/64 anycast
- B. ipv6 address 2001:db8:0:0FFA::/64 eui-64
- C. ipv6 address 2001:db8:0:0FFA::1/64
- D. ipv6 address 2001:db8:1:0FFA:0::/64

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 613

Refer to the exhibit.

```

CPE# show ip route
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
B 192.168.1.0/24 [20/1] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:06
R 192.168.1.128/25 [120/5] via 192.168.13.3, 00:02:35, Ethernet0/1
O 192.168.1.192/26 [110/11] via 192.168.14.4, 00:02:23, Ethernet0/2
D 192.168.1.224/27 [90/1024640] via 192.168.15.5, 00:01:40, Ethernet0/3

```

All traffic enters the CPE router from interface Serial0/3 with an IP address of 192.168.50.1. Web traffic from the WAN is destined for a LAN network where servers are load-balanced. An IP packet with a destination address of the HTTP virtual IP of 192.168.1.250 must be forwarded. Which routing table entry does the router use?

- A. 192.168.1.128/25 via 192.168.13.3
- B. 192.168.1.0/24 via 192.168.12.2
- C. 192.168.1.192/26 via 192.168.14.4
- D. 192.168.1.224/27 via 192.168.15.5

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 614

Which IPsec transport mode encrypts the IP header and the payload?

- A. pipe
- B. tunnel
- C. control
- D. transport

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 615

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the IPv6 address type on the right.

is unable to route on the internet

is a counterpart of private IPv4 addresses

enables aggregation of routing prefixes

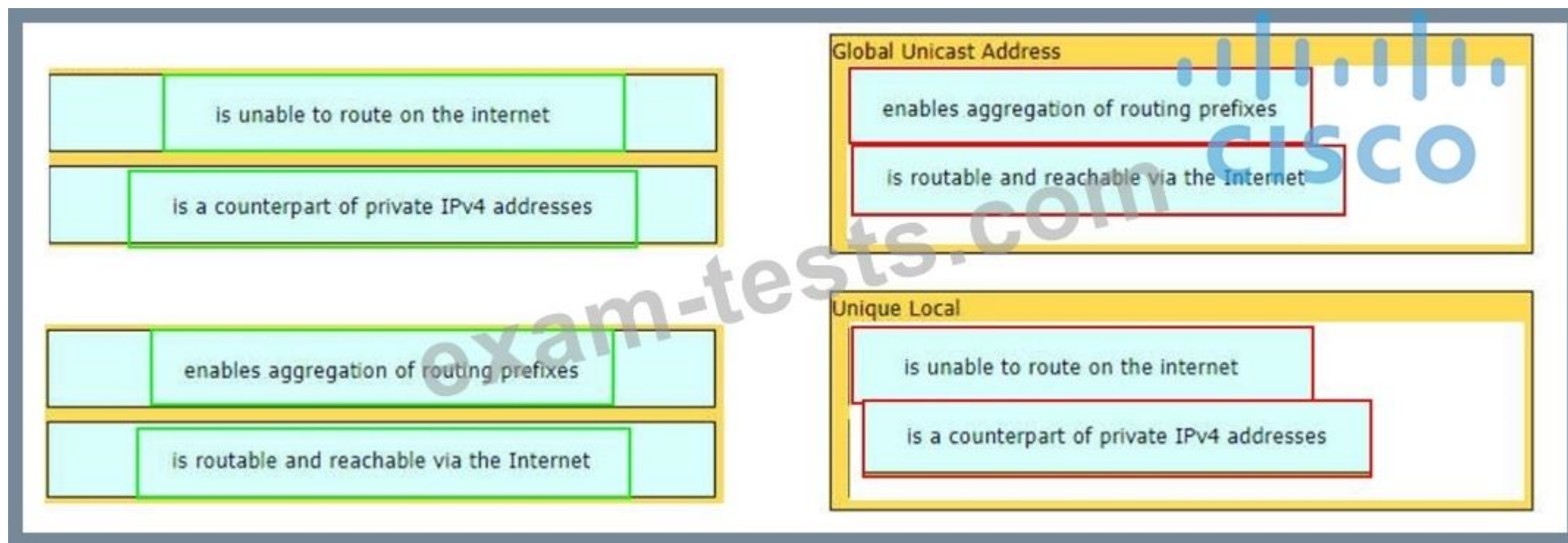
is routable and reachable via the Internet

Global Unicast Address

Unique Local

Answer:





#### NEW QUESTION: 616

A network administrator is setting up a new IPv6 network using the 64-bit address 2001 0EB8 00C1

2200:0001 0000 0000 0331/64 To simplify the configuration the administrator has decided to compress the address Which IP address must the administrator configure?

- A. ipv6 address 2001:EB8:C1:22:1::331/64
- B. ipv6 address 2001 :EB8:C 1:2200.1 ::331-64
- C. ipv6 address 2001:EB8:C1:2200:1:0000:331/64
- D. ipv6 address 21:EB8:C1:2200:1::331/64

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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#### NEW QUESTION: 617

What are two capabilities provided by VRRP within a LAN network? (Choose two.)

- A. dynamic routing updates
- B. bandwidth optimization
- C. granular QoS
- D. load sharing
- E. redundancy

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

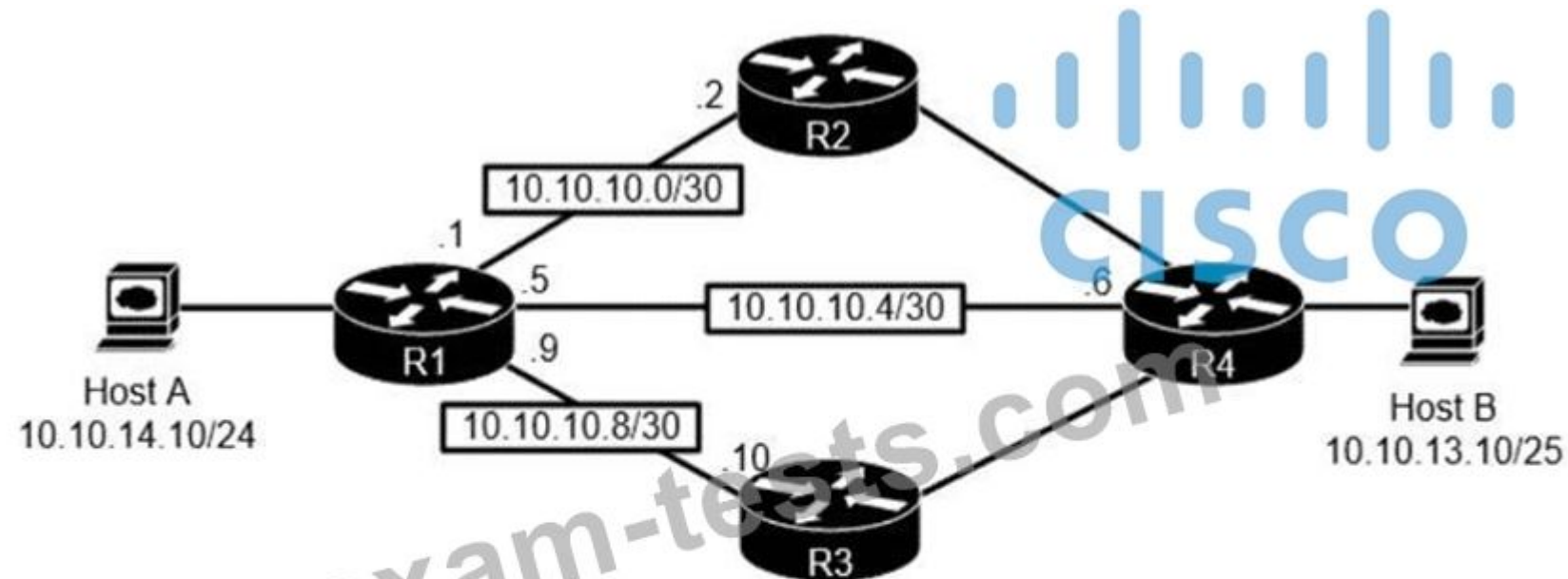
Explanation

Redundancy- VRRP enables you to configure multiple routers as the default gateway router, which reduces the possibility of a single point of failure in a network.

Load Sharing-You can configure VRRP in such a way that traffic to and from LAN clients can be shared by multiple routers, thereby sharing the traffic load more equitably among available router

**NEW QUESTION: 618**

Refer to the exhibit.



```
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.2
R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.0 255.255.255.128 10.10.10.2 111
R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.0 255.255.255.128 10.10.10.6 112
R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.0 255.255.255.128 10.10.10.10 108
R1(config-router)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-router)#network 10.10.10.5 0.0.0.0 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 10.10.10.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 10.10.14.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

R1 has just received a packet from host A that is destined to host B. Which route in the routing table is used by R1 to reach B?

- A. 10.10.13.0/25 [1/0] via 10.10.10.2
- B. 10.10.13.0/25 [108/0] via 10.10.10.10
- C. 10.10.13.0/25 [110/2] via 10.10.10.2
- D. 10.10.13.0/25 [110/2] via 10.10.10.6

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 619**

Drag and drop the Wi-Fi terms from the left onto the descriptions on the right.

|                               |                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| distribution system           | Wi-Fi option in which cells from different access points are linked together                         |
| extended service set          | Wi-Fi option that enables two or more clients to communicate directly without a central access point |
| independent basic service set | Wi-Fi option based around one or more access points                                                  |
| infrastructure mode           | alphanumeric text string that identifies a wireless network                                          |
| SSID                          | entire wireless cell of an access point and the linkage to the wired network                         |

Answer:

|                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| distribution system           | distribution system           |
| extended service set          | independent basic service set |
| independent basic service set | extended service set          |
| infrastructure mode           | SSID                          |
| SSID                          | infrastructure mode           |

Explanation





#### NEW QUESTION: 620

```

R4#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is not set

 10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 14 subnets, 2 masks
O 10.0.12.0/24 [100/2] via 10.0.34.3, 00:02:27, GigabitEthernet0/1
D 10.0.13.0/24 [90/3072] via 10.0.34.3, 00:00:19, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.0.24.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 10.0.24.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
C 10.0.34.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 10.0.34.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.0.43.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
L 10.0.43.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
R 10.0.45.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.45.5, 00:00:08, GigabitEthernet0/2
D 10.0.45.32 [100/3] via 10.0.34.3, 00:02:27, GigabitEthernet0/0
D 10.0.45.32 [100/3] via 10.0.24.2, 00:02:27, GigabitEthernet0/1
D 10.255.2.2/32 [90/130816] via 10.0.24.2, 00:14:46, GigabitEthernet0/1
D 10.255.3.3/32 [100/2] via 10.0.34.3, 00:02:27, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.255.4.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
R 10.255.5.5/32 [120/1] via 10.0.45.5, 00:00:08, GigabitEthernet0/2

```

Refer to the exhibit. Of the routes learned with dynamic routing protocols, which has the least preferred metric?

- A. EIGRP
- B. OSPF
- C. Local
- D. RIP

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

RIP. Cisco routing logic is deterministic: a router first matches the most specific destination prefix, then uses administrative distance when competing route sources advertise the same prefix, and finally evaluates the protocol metric when multiple paths remain inside the same routing protocol. First-hop redundancy protocols add a separate default-gateway resiliency function for hosts on a LAN. The other choices in this question either point to the wrong route-selection rule, confuse a protocol metric with administrative distance, or apply a Layer 2 concept where a Layer 3 forwarding decision is required. In production, that mistake would create blackholing, asymmetric routing, or a backup path that never activates. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 tests this because route selection is fundamental to troubleshooting reachability. The selected answer matches the behavior Cisco routers use when forwarding traffic or maintaining gateway redundancy.

#### NEW QUESTION: 621

Which REST method updates an object in the Cisco DNA Center Intent API?

- A. CHANGE



- B. UPDATE
- C. POST
- D. PUT

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

PUT is most-often utilized for **update** capabilities, PUT-ing to a known resource URI with the request body containing the newly-updated representation of the original resource. However, PUT can also be used to create a resource in the case where the resource ID is chosen by the client instead of by the server. In other words, if the PUT is to a URI that contains the value of a non-existent resource ID. Again, the request body contains a resource representation. Many feel this is convoluted and confusing. Consequently, this method of creation should be used sparingly, if at all. Alternatively, use POST to create new resources and provide the client-defined ID in the body representation-presumably to a URI that doesn't include the ID of the resource (see POST below). On successful update, return 200 (or 204 if not returning any content in the body) from a PUT. If using PUT for create, return HTTP status 201 on successful creation. A body in the response is optional-providing one consumes more bandwidth. It is not necessary to return a link via a Location header in the creation case since the client already set the resource ID. PUT is not a safe operation, in that it modifies (or creates) state on the server, but it is idempotent. In other words, if you create or update a resource using PUT and then make that same call again, the resource is still there and still has the same state as it did with the first call. If, for instance, calling PUT on a resource increments a counter within the resource, the call is no longer idempotent. Sometimes that happens and it may be enough to document that the call is not idempotent.

However, it's recommended to keep PUT requests idempotent. It is strongly recommended to use POST for non-idempotent requests. Examples:

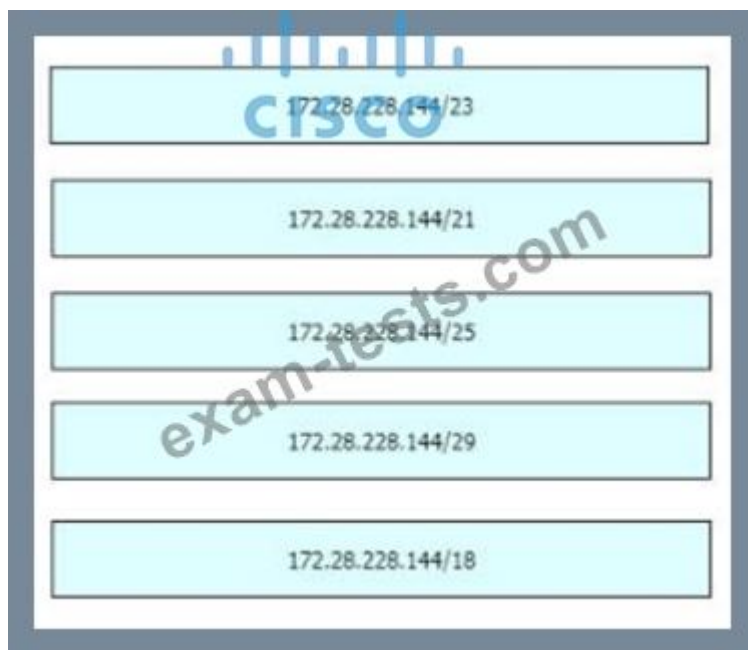
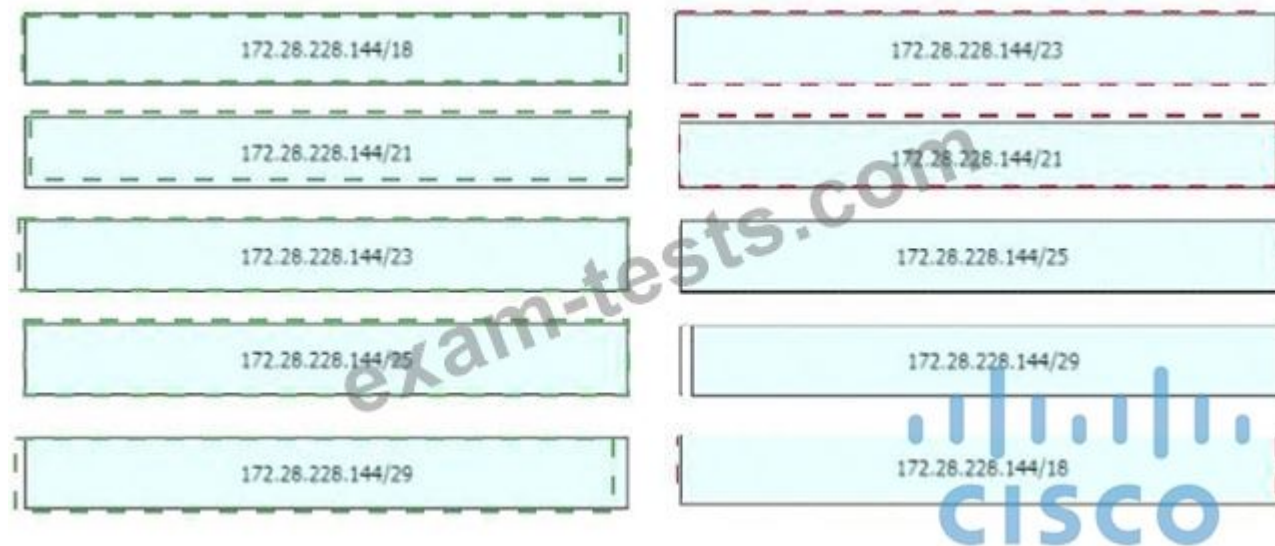
<https://www.restapitutorial.com/lessons/httpmethods.html>

NEW QUESTION: 622

Drag and drop the IPv4 network subnets from the left onto the correct usable host ranges on the right

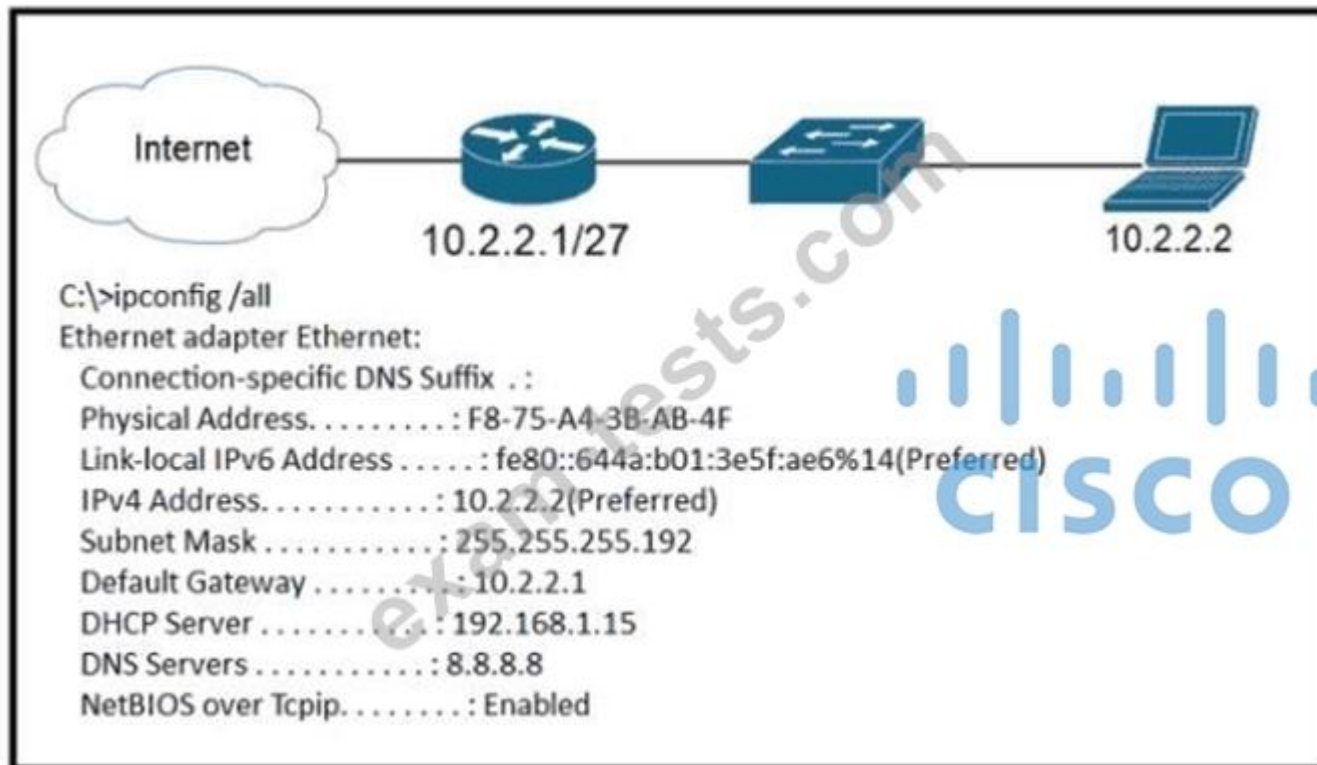
|                   |                                 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 172.28.228.144/18 | 172.28.228.1 - 172.28.229.254   |
| 172.28.228.144/21 | 172.28.224.1 - 172.28.231.254   |
| 172.28.228.144/23 | 172.28.228.129 - 172.28.228.254 |
| 172.28.228.144/25 | 172.28.228.145 - 172.28.228.150 |
| 172.28.228.144/29 | 172.28.192.1 - 172.28.255.254   |

Answer:



**NEW QUESTION: 623**

Refer to the exhibit.



A newly configured PC fails to connect to the internet using TCP port 80 to www.cisco.com. Which setting must be modified for the connection to work?

- A. DNS Servers
- B. Subnet Mask
- C. DHCP Server
- D. Default Gateway

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 624

Refer to the exhibit. After the configuration is applied, the two routers fail to establish an OSPF neighbor relationship. What is the reason for the problem?

- A. The OSPF router IDs are mismatched.
- B. Router2 is using the default hello timer.
- C. The network statement on Router1 is misconfigured.
- D. The OSPF process IDs are mismatched.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 625

Drag and drop the HTTP methods used with REST-Based APIs from the left onto the descriptions on the right.

|        |                                                                                          |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DELETE | creates a resource and returns its URI in the response header                            |
| GET    | creates or replaces a previously modified resource using information in the request body |
| POST   | removes a resource                                                                       |
| PATCH  | retrieves a list of a resource's URIs                                                    |
| PUT    | updates a resource using instructions included in the request body                       |

Answer:

The diagram shows two columns of HTTP methods. The left column contains DELETE, GET, POST, PATCH, and PUT. The right column contains POST, DELETE, PATCH, PUT, and GET. The methods are arranged in a way that suggests a matching exercise.

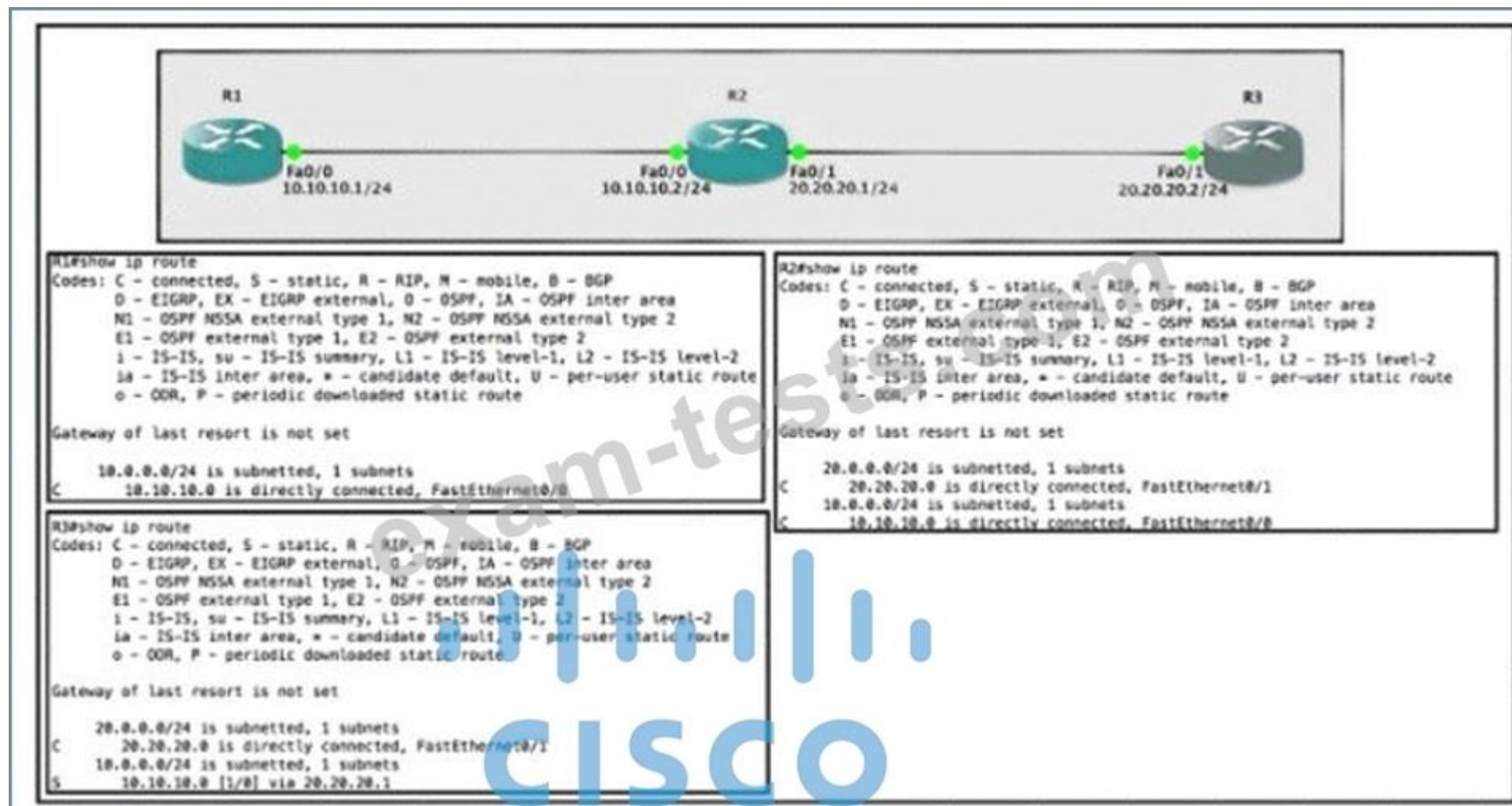
Explanation:

The diagram shows a single column of HTTP methods: POST, DELETE, PATCH, PUT, and GET. The methods are arranged in a way that suggests a matching exercise.

**NEW QUESTION: 626**

Refer to the exhibit.





Router R1 Fa0/0 cannot ping router R3 Fa0/1.

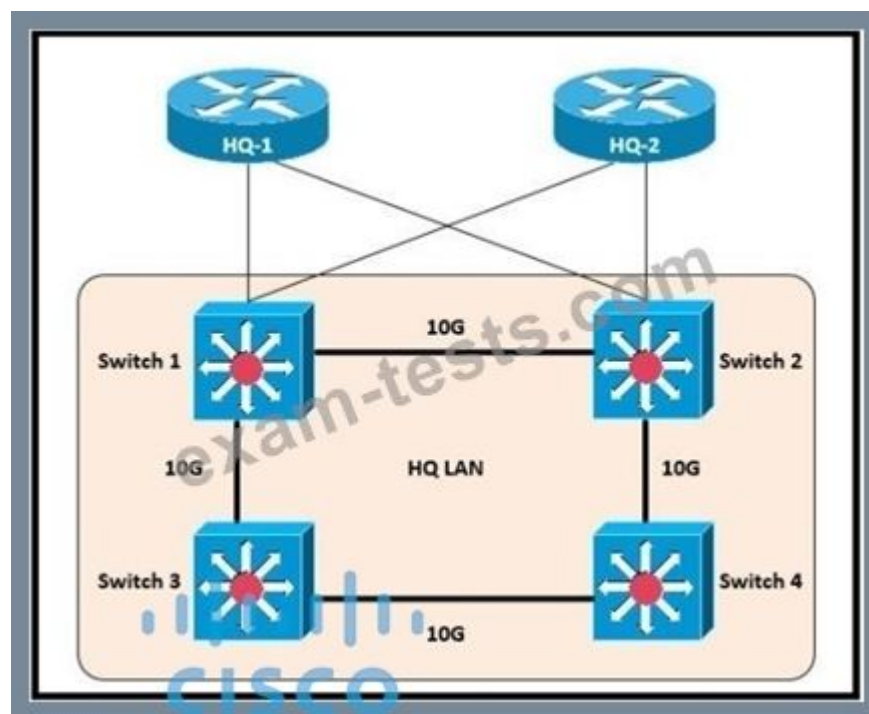
Which action must be taken in router R1 to help resolve the configuration issue?

- A. configure a static route with 10.10.10.2 as the next hop to reach the 20.20.20.0/24 network
- B. set the default network as 20.20.20.0/24
- C. set the default gateway as 20.20.20.2
- D. configure a static route with Fa0/1 as the egress interface to reach the 20.20.20.0/24 network

**Answer: A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 627

Refer to the exhibit. Which switch becomes the root of the spanning tree for VLAN 110?



Switch 1  
VLAN 110 - 32778 0018.184e.3c00  
Switch 2  
VLAN 110 - 24586 001a.e3ff.a680  
Switch 3  
VLAN 110 - 28682 0022.55cf.cc00  
Switch 4  
VLAN 110 - 64000 0e38.7363.657f

- A. Switch 1
- B. Switch 2
- C. Switch 3
- D. Switch 4

**Answer:** (SHOW ANSWER)

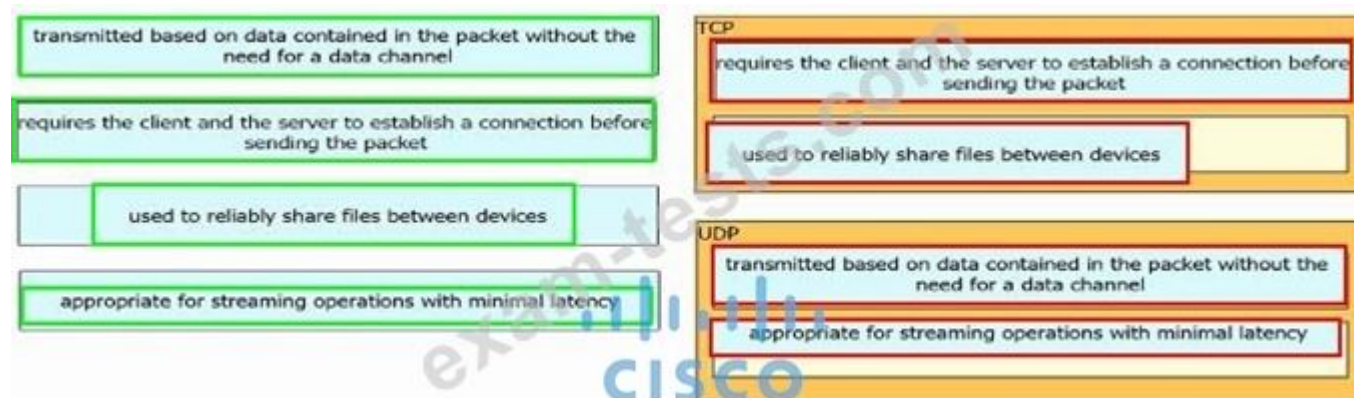
The root bridge is the bridge with the lowest Bridge ID. All the decisions like which ports are the root ports (the port with the best path to the root bridge) are made from the perspective of the root bridge. In case of a tie (not the case in this example) then the root bridge will be the switch with the lowest MAC address.

#### NEW QUESTION: 628

Drag and drop the TCP or UDP details from the left onto their corresponding protocols on the right.

|                                                                                        |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| transmitted based on data contained in the packet without the need for a data channel  | TCP |
| requires the client and the server to establish a connection before sending the packet |     |
| used to reliably share files between devices                                           | UDP |
| appropriate for streaming operations with minimal latency                              |     |

**Answer:**



#### NEW QUESTION: 629

When a site-to-site VPN is used, which protocol is responsible for the transport of user data?

- A. IKEv2
- B. MD5
- C. IKEv1
- D. IPsec

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A site-to-site VPN allows offices in multiple fixed locations to establish secure connections with each other over a public network such as the Internet. A site-to-site VPN means that two sites create a VPN tunnel by encrypting and sending data between two devices. One set of rules for creating a siteto-site VPN is defined by IPsec.

#### NEW QUESTION: 630

Refer to the exhibit. A newly configured PC fails to connect to the internet by using TCP port 80 to www.cisco.com. Which setting must be modified for the connection to work?



- A. Default Gateway
- B. Subnet Mask
- C. DNS Servers
- D. DHCP Servers

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 631**

Refer to exhibit. Which statement explains the configuration error message that is received?

```
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
Router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.16.143 255.255.255 240
Bad mask /28 for address 192.168.16.143
```

- A. It is a broadcast IP address
- B. The router does not support /28 mask.
- C. It belongs to a private IP address range.
- D. IT is a network IP address.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

For /28 network, There  $(2^4)=16$  Subnets with each having  $(2^4-2)=14$  host (14 +1 Network ID+ 1Broadcast ID)=16

Subnets are

192.168.16.0

192.168.16.16

.....

192.168.16.128

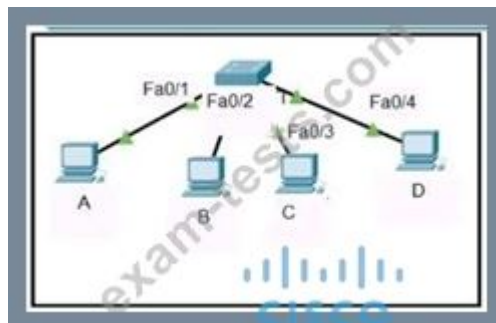
192.168.16.144 (Above this network ID there will be address 192.168.16.143 which is a broadcast ID of Network 192.168.16.128)

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**NEW QUESTION: 632**

Refer to the exhibit.



Host A sent a data frame destined for host D



```
SwitchA#show mac-address table
Mac Address Table

Vlan Mac Address Type Ports
---- -
2 000c.859c.bb7b DYNAMIC Fa0/1
2 0010.11dc.3e91 DYNAMIC Fa0/2
2 0041.45d7.c451 DYNAMIC Fa0/3
SwitchA#
```

What does the switch do when it receives the frame from host A?

- A. It shuts down the port Fa0/1 and places it in err-disable mode.
- B. It experiences a broadcast storm.
- C. It floods the frame out of all ports except port Fa0/1.
- D. It drops the frame from the switch CAM table.

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 633

A Cisco IP phone receive untagged data traffic from an attached PC. Which action is taken by the phone?

- A. It tags the traffic with the default VLAN
- B. It tags the traffic with the native VLAN
- C. It drops the traffic
- D. It allows the traffic to pass through unchanged

**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2960x/software/15-0\\_2\\_EX/vlan/configuration\\_guide/b\\_vlan\\_152ex\\_2960-x\\_cg/b\\_vlan\\_152ex\\_2960-x\\_cg\\_chapter\\_0110.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2960x/software/15-0_2_EX/vlan/configuration_guide/b_vlan_152ex_2960-x_cg/b_vlan_152ex_2960-x_cg_chapter_0110.pdf)

Untagged traffic from the device attached to the Cisco IP Phone passes through the phone unchanged, regardless of the trust state of the access port on the phone.

#### NEW QUESTION: 634

Which WAN topology has the highest degree of reliability?

- A. full mesh
- B. Point-to-point
- C. hub-and-spoke
- D. router-on-a-stick

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

full mesh. Cisco forwarding uses longest-prefix match first, then administrative distance and metric when multiple sources compete. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Network Fundamentals, where the expected skill is identifying the mechanism that actually satisfies the scenario. The wording usually gives the decisive clue: a protocol number, a route prefix, a control-plane role, a wireless security method, or a management command. Wrong choices either do not match the destination prefix, point to the wrong next hop, or fail to create the required primary or backup route. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would usually produce a failed adjacency, broken client connectivity, insecure management access, or an incorrect forwarding path. The selected answer matches the Cisco behavior and configuration model required by the question, so it is retained as the verified answer for this item.

#### NEW QUESTION: 635

A network engineer must configure two new subnets using the address block 10 70 128 0/19 to meet these requirements:

- \* The first subnet must support 24 hosts
- \* The second subnet must support 472 hosts
- \* Both subnets must use the longest subnet mask possible from the address block Which two configurations must be used to configure the new subnets and meet a requirement to use the first available address in each subnet for the router interfaces? (Choose two )

**A.** interface vlan 3002

ip address 10.70.147.17 255.255.255.224

**B.** interface vlan 155

ip address 10.70.155.65 255.255.255.224

**C.** interface vlan 1148

ip address 10.70.148.1 255.255.254.0

**D.** interface vlan 4722

ip address 10.70.133.17 255.255.255.192

**E.** interface vlan 1234

ip address 10.70.159.1 255.255.254.0

**Answer: A,C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 636**

An engineer is configuring router R1 with an IPv6 static route for prefix 2019:C15C:0CAF:E001::/64. The next hop must be 2019:C15C:0CAF:E002::1 The route must be reachable via the R1 Gigabit 0/0 interface. Which command configures the designated route?

**A.** R1(config-if)#ip route 2019:C15C:0CAF:E001::/64 GigabitEthernet0/0

**B.** R1(config)#ipv6 route 2019:C15C:0CAF:E001::/64 2019:C15C:0CAF:E002::1

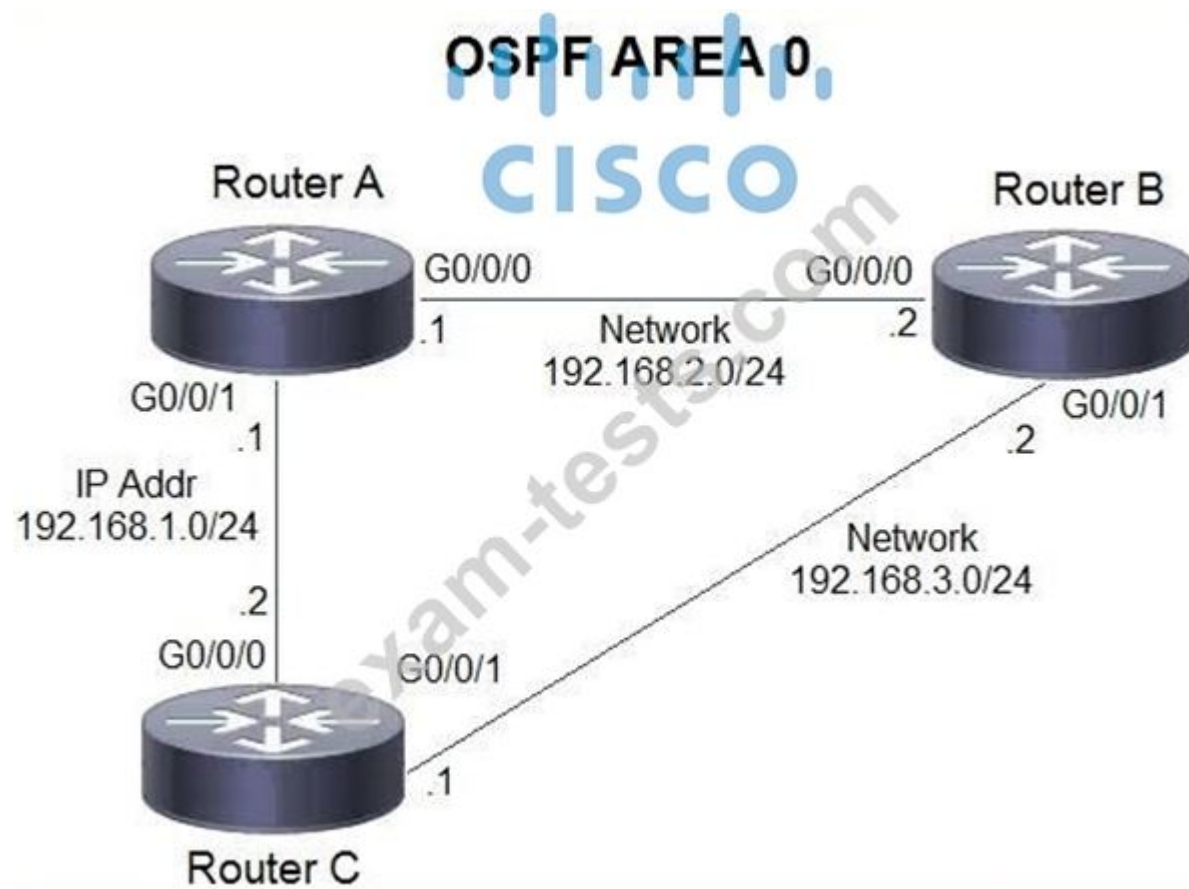
**C.** R1(config-if)#ipv6 route 2019:C15C:0CAF:E001::/64 2019:C15C:0CAF:E002::1

**D.** R1(config)#ip route 2019:C15C:0CAF:E001::/64 GigabitEthernet0/0

**Answer: A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 637**

Refer to the exhibit. Which action must be taken to ensure that router A is elected as the DR for OSPF area 0?

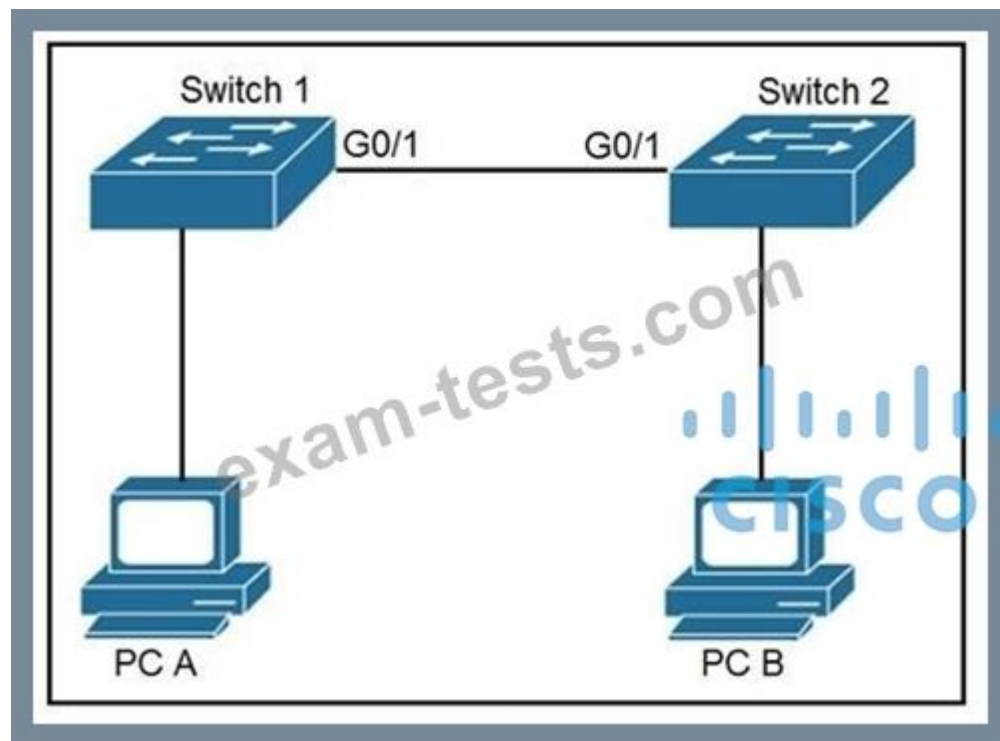


- A. Configure the router A interfaces with the highest OSPF priority value within the area.
- B. Configure router A with a fixed OSPF router ID
- C. Configure router B and router C as OSPF neighbors of router A.
- D. Configure the OSPF priority on router A with the lowest value between the three routers.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 638

Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator wants VLAN 67 traffic to be untagged between Switch 1 and Switch 2, while all other VLANs are to remain tagged. Which command accomplishes this task?



- A. switchport access vlan 67
- B. switchport trunk allowed vlan 67
- C. switchport private-vlan association host 67
- D. switchport trunk native vlan 67

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Native VLAN: The native VLAN is the one into which untagged traffic will be put when it's received on a trunk port. This makes it possible for your VLAN to support legacy devices or devices that don't tag their traffic like some wireless access points and simply network attached devices.

#### NEW QUESTION: 639

Refer to the exhibit. A packet sourced from 172.18.33.2 is destined for 172.18.32.38.

Where does the router forward the packet?

```

router# show ip route
...
D 172.18.32.0/26 [90/25789217] via 10.1.1.1
R 172.18.32.0/24 [120/4] via 10.1.1.2
O 172.18.32.0/19 [110/229840] via 10.1.1.3
C 172.18.32.32/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
C 172.18.32.36/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 172.18.32.37/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

```

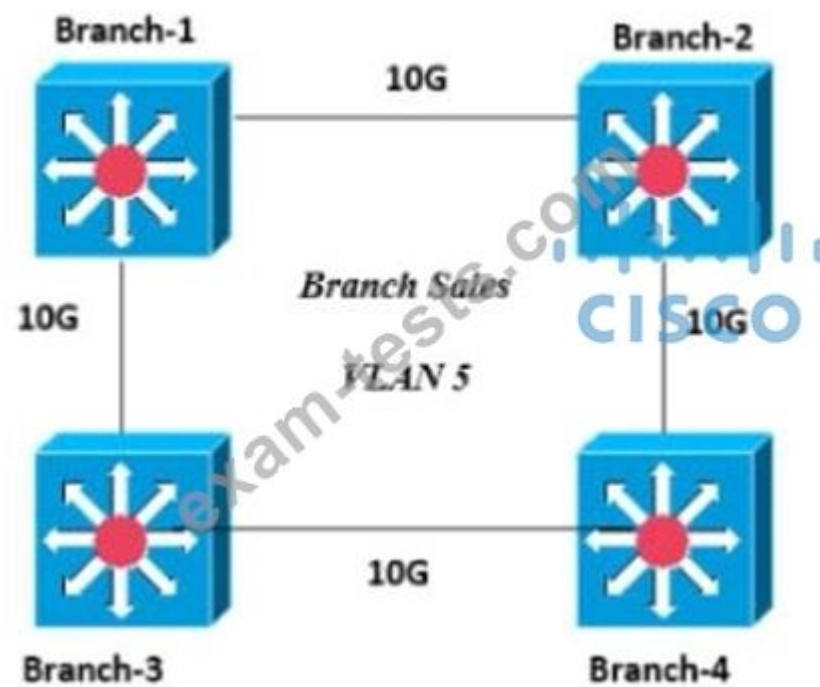
- A. 10.1.1.1
- B. 10.1.1.3
- C. Loopback0
- D. GigabitEthernet0/0

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**



**NEW QUESTION: 640**

Refer to the exhibit.



Only four switches are participating in the VLAN spanning-tree process.

Branch-1 priority 614440

Branch-2: priority 39082416

Branch-3: priority 0

Branch-4: root primary

Which switch becomes the permanent root bridge for VLAN 5?

A. Branch-1

B. Branch-2

C. Branch-3

D. Branch-4

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

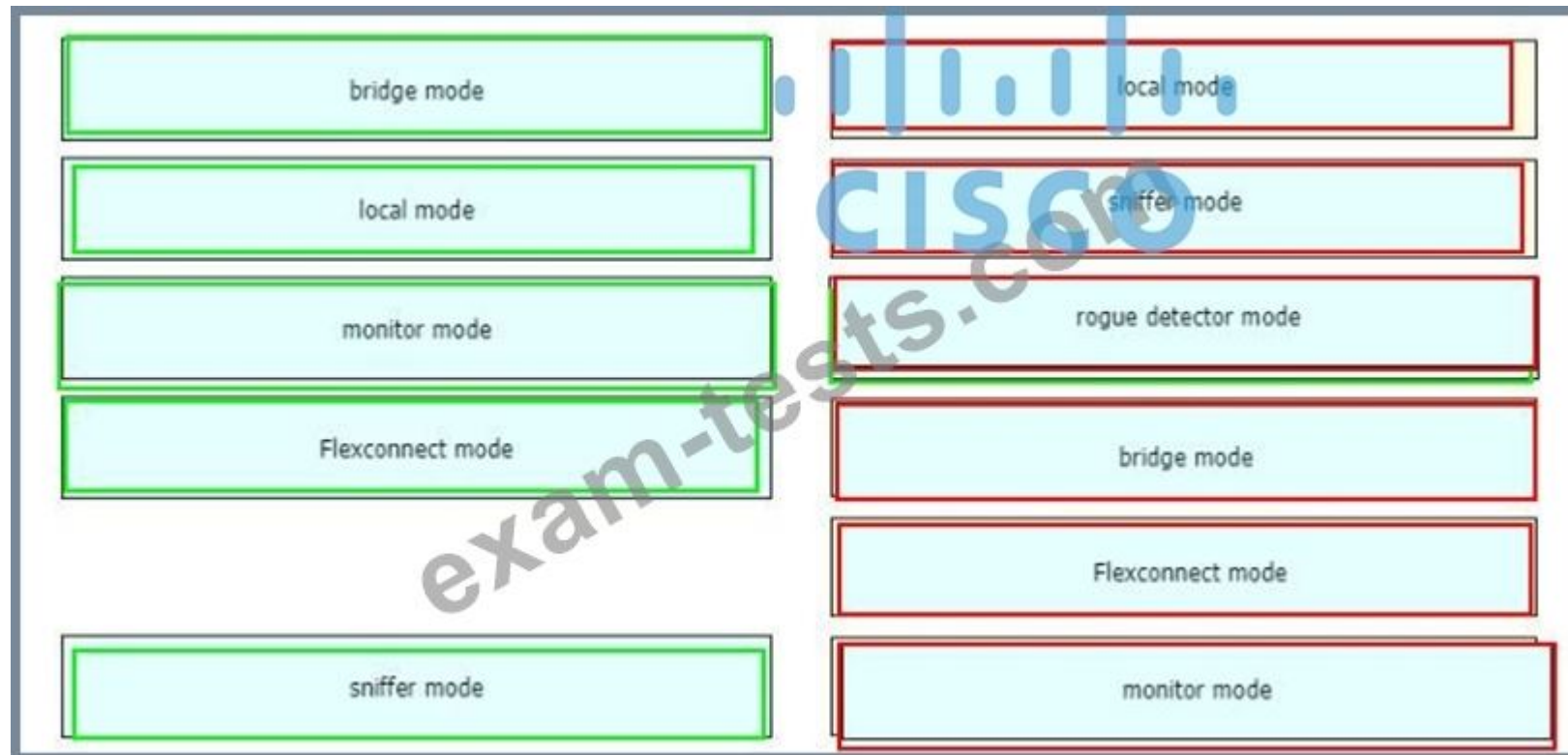
Dynamic ARP inspection is an ingress security feature; it does not perform any egress checking.

**NEW QUESTION: 641**

Drag and drop the lightweight access point operation modes from the left onto the descriptions on the right

|                  |                                                                                          |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| bridge mode      | allows the access point to communicate with the WLC over a WAN link                      |
| local mode       | allows for packet captures of wireless traffic                                           |
| monitor mode     | rogue detector mode                                                                      |
| Flexconnect mode | preferred for connecting access points in a mesh environment                             |
|                  | receive only mode which acts as a dedicated sensor for RFID and IDS                      |
| sniffer mode     | transmits normally on one channel and monitors other channels for noise and interference |

Answer:



#### NEW QUESTION: 642

An engineer needs to add an old switch back into a network. To prevent the switch from corrupting the VLAN database which action must be taken?

- A. Add the switch with DTP set to desirable
- B. Add the switch with DTP set to dynamic desirable
- C. Add the switch in the VTP domain with a higher revision number
- D. Add the switch in the VTP domain with a lower revision number

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 643**

Refer to exhibit. Which statement explains the configuration error message that is received?

```
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
Router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.16.143 255.255.255 240
Bad mask /28 for address 192.168.16.143
```

- A. It is a broadcast IP address
- B. The router does not support /28 mask.
- C. It belongs to a private IP address range.
- D. It is a network IP address.

**Answer: A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

For /28 network, There  $(2^4)=16$  Subnets with each having  $(2^4-2)=14$  host (14 +1 Network ID+ 1Broadcast ID)=16

Subnets are

192.168.16.0

192.168.16.16

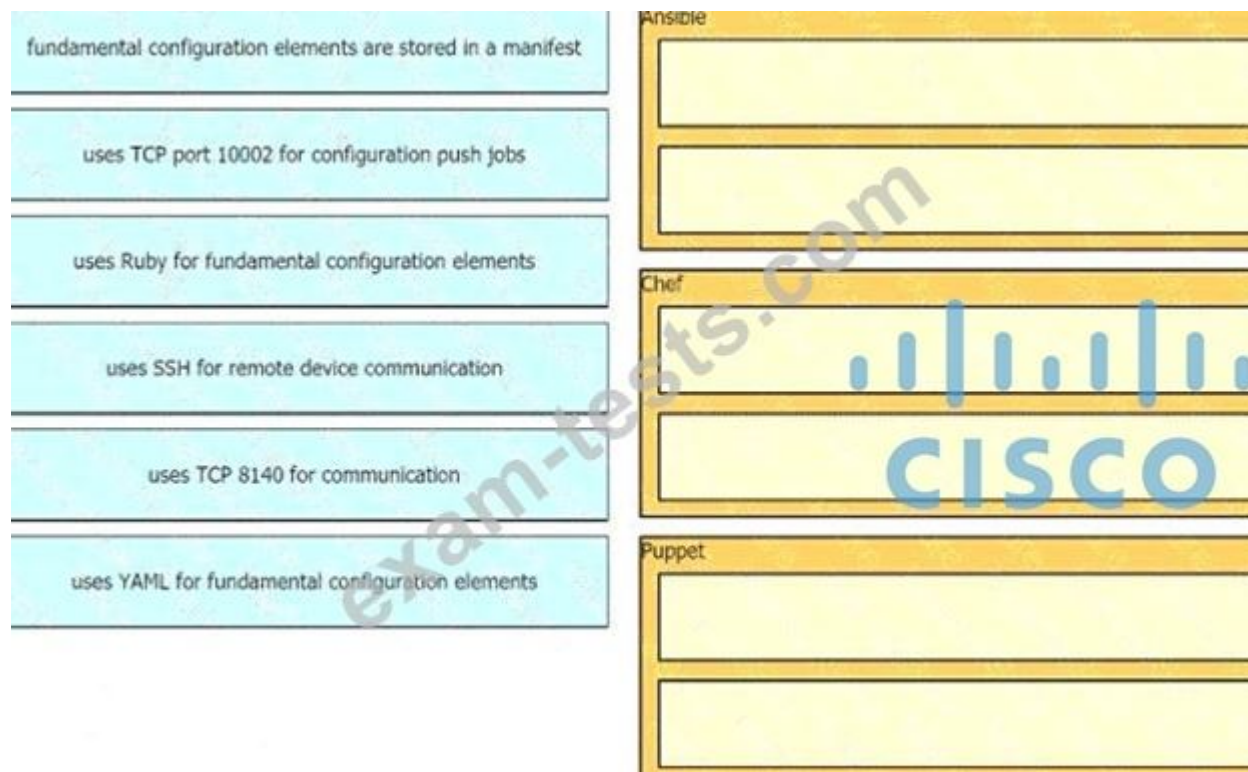
.....

192.168.16.128

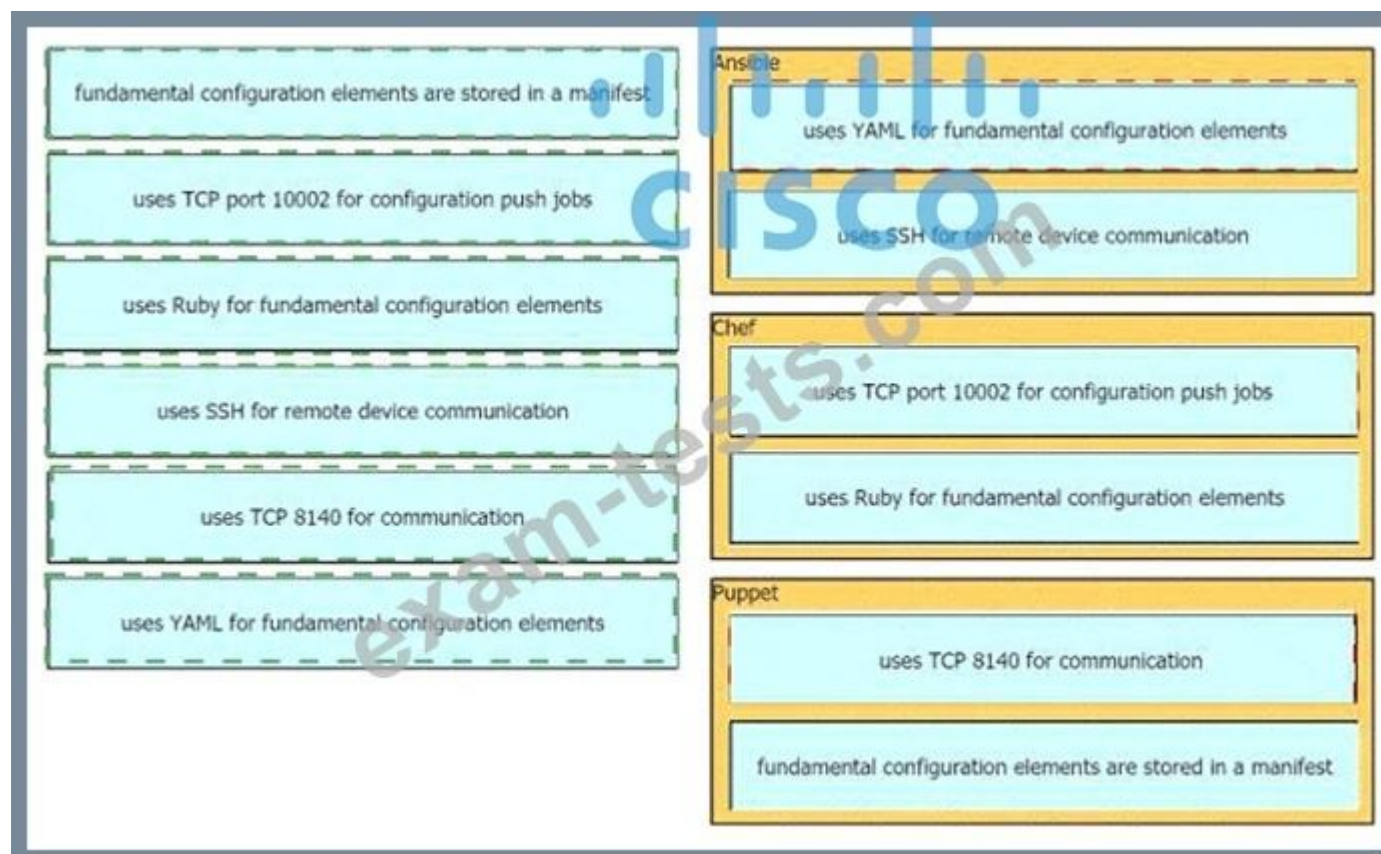
192.168.16.144 (Above this network ID there will be address 192.168.16.143 which is a broadcast ID of Network 192.168.16.128)

**NEW QUESTION: 644**

Drag drop the descriptions from the left onto the correct configuration-management technologies on the right.

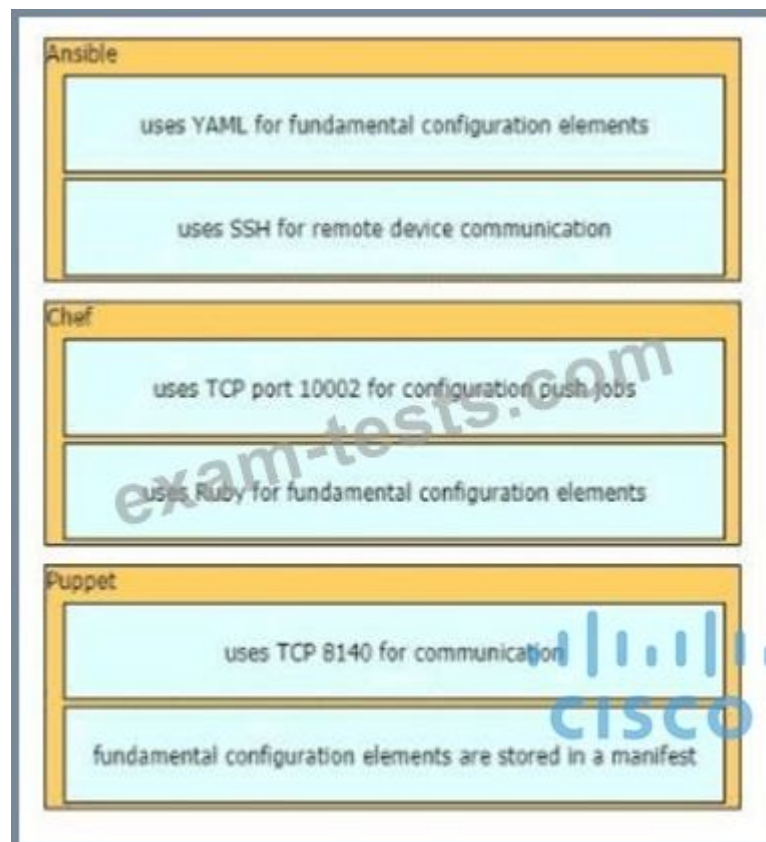


Answer:



Explanation:





The focus of Ansible is to be streamlined and fast, and to require no node agent installation.

Thus, Ansible performs all functions over SSH. Ansible is built on Python, in contrast to the Ruby foundation of Puppet and Chef.

TCP port 10002 is the command port. It may be configured in the Chef Push Jobs configuration file .

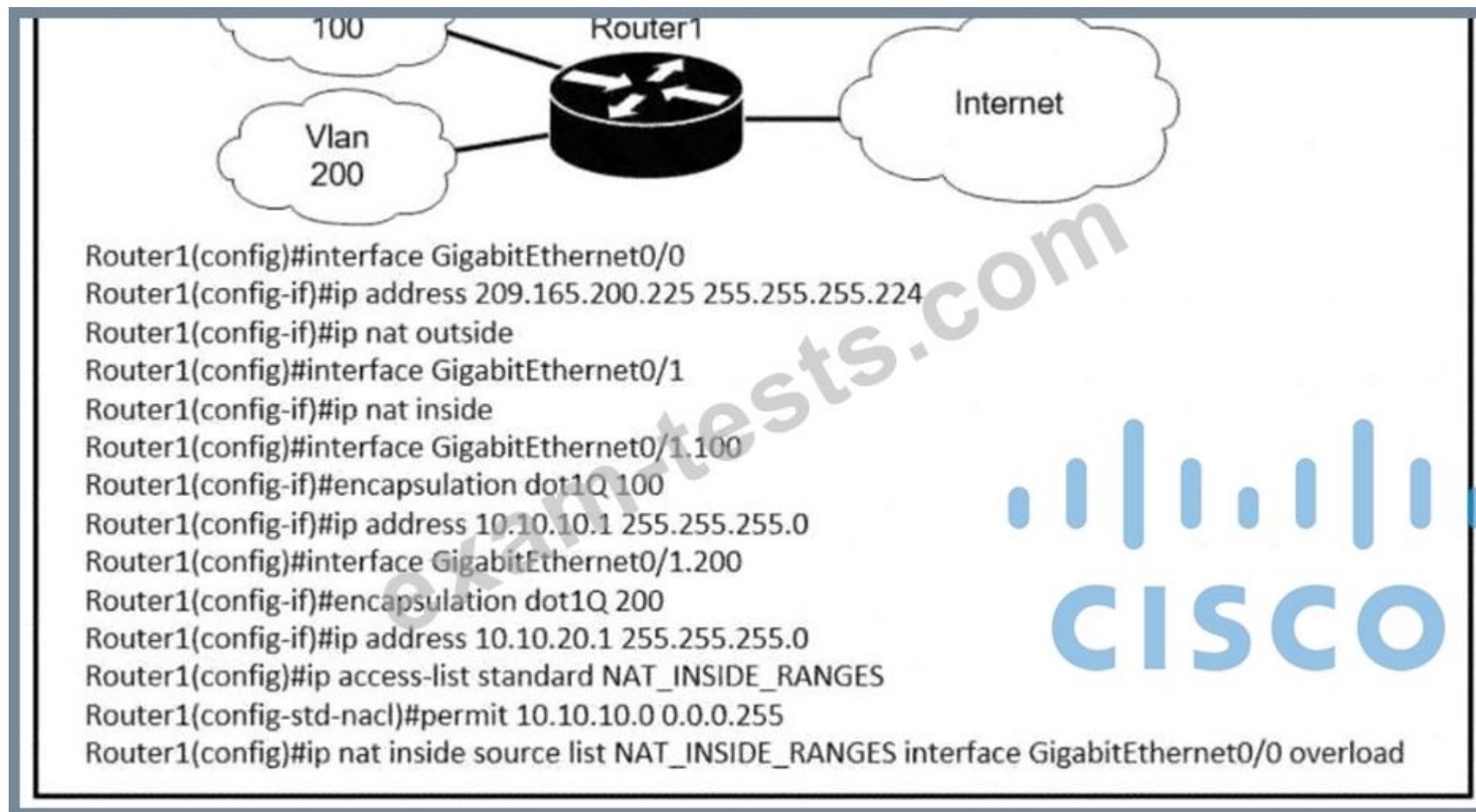
This port allows Chef Push Jobs clients to communicate with the Chef Push Jobs server.

Puppet is an open-source configuration management solution, which is built with Ruby and offers custom Domain Specific Language (DSL) and Embedded Ruby (ERB) templates to create custom Puppet language files, offering a declarative-paradigm programming approach.

A Puppet piece of code is called a manifest, and is a file with .pp extension.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 645**

Refer to the exhibit.

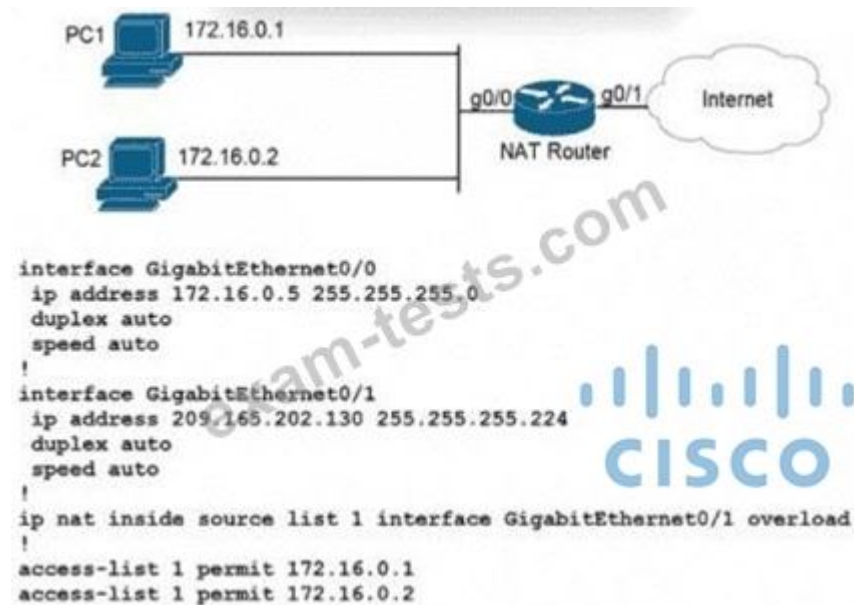


Users on existing VLAN 100 can reach sites on the Internet. Which action must the administrator take to establish connectivity to the Internet for users in VLAN 200?

- A. Configure static NAT translations for VLAN 200.
- B. Update the NAT INSIDE\_RANGES ACL
- C. Configure the ip nat outside command on another interface for VLAN 200.
- D. Define a NAT pool on the router.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 646



Refer to the exhibit. How should the configuration be updated to allow PC1 and PC2 access to the Internet?

- A. Add the ip nat inside and ip nat outside commands under both interfaces.
- B. Remove the overload keyword from the ip nat inside source command.
- C. Modify the configured number of the second access list.
- D. Change the ip nat inside source command to use interface GigabitEthernet0/0.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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#### NEW QUESTION: 647

You have the Class B network 172.16.0.0/16 and want to create 16 subnets.

What will the new subnet mask be for the 16 subnets?

- A. /20
- B. /19
- C. /22
- D. /17
- E. /18
- F. /21

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 648

Which component controls and distributes physical resources for each virtual machine?

- A. physical enclosure
- B. CPU

- C. OS
- D. hypervisor

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 649**

Drag and drop the functions of DHCP from the left onto any of the positions on the right Not all functions are used

|                                                                          |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| provides local control for network segments using a client-server scheme | 1 |
| reduces the administrative burden for onboarding end users               | 2 |
| associates hostnames to IP addresses                                     | 3 |
| maintains an address pool                                                | 4 |
| assigns IP addresses to local hosts for a configurable lease time        |   |
| offers domain name server configuration                                  |   |
| uses authoritative servers for record keeping                            |   |

Answer:



provides local control for network segments using a client-server scheme

reduces the administrative burden for onboarding end users

associates hostnames to IP addresses

maintains an address pool

assigns IP addresses to local hosts for a configurable lease time

offers domain name server configuration

uses authoritative servers for record keeping

maintains an address pool

provides local control for network segments using a client-server scheme

reduces the administrative burden for onboarding end users

assigns IP addresses to local hosts for a configurable lease time



**NEW QUESTION: 650**  
 An engineer is configuring an encrypted password for the enable command on a router where the local user database has already been configured Drag and drop the configuration commands from the left into the correct sequence on the right Not all commands are used

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| configure terminal          | first  |
| enable                      | second |
| enable secret \$hfi@4fs     | third  |
| exit                        | fourth |
| line vty 0 4                |        |
| service password-encryption |        |

Answer:

|                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| configure terminal          | enable                  |
| enable                      | configure terminal      |
| enable secret \$hfi@4fs     | enable secret \$hfi@4fs |
| exit                        | line vty 0 4            |
| line vty 0 4                |                         |
| service password-encryption |                         |

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