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QUESTION 1

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

Correct Answer: B

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.

QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Which two QoS tools provides congestion management? (Choose two)

- A. CAR
- B. CBWFQ

- C. PQ
- D. PBR
- E. FRTS

Correct Answer: BC

Type of queuing methods are available: * First-In-First-Out (FIFO) * Priority Queuing (PQ) * Custom

Queuing (CQ) * Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ) * Class-Based Weighted Fair Queuing (CBWFQ) * LowLatency Queuing (LLQ)

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit. Traffic that is flowing over interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0 experiences slow transfer speeds. What is the reason for the issue?

```
TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is BUILT-IN-2T+6X1GE, address is 74a0.2f7a.0123 (bia 74a0.2f7a.0123)
Description: Uplink
Internet address is 10.1.1.1/24
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 10000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive not supported
Full Duplex, 10000Mbps, link type is force-up, media type is unknown media type
output flow-control is on, input flow-control is on
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last input 00:00:00, output 00:05:40, 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 6160000 bits/sec, 1113 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 11213000 bits/sec, 1553 packets/sec
 12662416065 packets input, 12607032232894 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 14117163 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
   0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
   0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
   0 watchdog, 26271385 multicast, 0 pause input
 7907779058 packets output, 5073750426832 bytes, 0 underruns
   0 output errors, 8662416065 collisions, 1 interface resets
   0 unknown protocol drops
   0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
   0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier, 0 pause output
   0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
   1 carrier transitions
```

- A. heavy traffic congestion
- B. a duplex incompatibility
- C. a speed conflict

D. queuing drops

Correct Answer: B

According to OCG and Boson practice exams, collisions are duplex incompatibility.

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit. The DHCP server and clients are connected to the same switch. What is the next step to complete the DHCP configuration to allow clients on VLAN 1 to receive addresses from the DHCP server?

```
Switch#show ip dhcp snooping
Switch DHCP snooping is enabled
Switch DHCP gleaning is disabled
DHCP snooping is configured on following VLANs:
1
DHCP snooping is operational on following VLANs:
1
DHCP snooping is configured on the following L3 Interfaces:
Insertion of option 82 is disabled
circuit-id default format vlan-mod-port
remote-id: aabb.cc00.6500 (MAC)
Option 82 on untrusted port is not allowed
Verification of hwaddr field is enabled
Verification of giaddr field is enabled
DHCP snooping trust/rate is configured on the following Interfaces:
Interface Trusted Allow option Rate limit (pps)

Switch#show ip dhcp snooping statistics detail
Packets Processed by DHCP Snooping = 34
Packets Dropped Because
IDB not known = 0
Queue full = 0
Interface is in errdisabled = 0
Received on untrusted ports = 32
Nonzero giaddr = 0
Source mac not equal to chaddr = 0
No binding entry = 0
Insertion of opt82 fail = 0
Unknown packet = 0
Interface Down = 0
Unknown output interface = 0
Misdirected Packets = 0
Packets with Invalid Size = 0
Packets with Invalid Option = 0
```

- A. Configure the ip dhcp snooping trust command on the interlace that is connected to the DHCP client.
- B. Configure the ip dhcp relay information option command on the interface that is connected to the DHCP client.
- C. Configure the ip dhcp snooping trust command on the interface that is connected to the DHCP server.
- D. Configure the Ip dhcp relay information option command on the interface that is connected to the DHCP server.

Correct Answer: C

If a Layer 2 LAN port is connected to a DHCP server, configure the port as trusted by entering the ip dhcp snooping trust interface configuration command.

https://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/Test/dwerblo/broken_guide/snoodhcp.html#wp1073367

QUESTION 6

What are network endpoints?

- A. act as routers to connect a user to the service prowler network
- B. a threat to the network if they are compromised
- C. support inter-VLAN connectivity

D. enforce policies for campus-wide traffic going to the internet

Correct Answer: B

<https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/cyberpedia/what-is-an-endpoint>

QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit. Which two statements about the network environment of router R1 must be true? (Choose two.)

```

R1#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
B     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  10.0.2.0/23
      [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  10.0.16.0/20
      [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
B     10.1.96.0/23 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 2w3d
B     10.1.96.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 2w3d
B     10.1.97.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 4w5d
D EX  10.1.255.240/28
      [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
B     10.2.0.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 4w5d
B     10.2.96.0/23 [20/0] via 10.48.144.14, 4w5d
B     10.2.96.0/24 [20/0] via 10.48.144.14, 3w1d
B     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
B     10.5.1.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 1w4d
B     10.5.5.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 4w3d
B     10.6.0.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 3w3d

```

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

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface g2/0/0
  channel-group 1 mode active
interface g4/0/0
  channel-group 1 mode active
interface Port-channell
  ip address 203.0.113.65 255.255.255.252

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Port-channell,
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.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 9

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router# show interface FastEthernet0/0
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is Gt96k FE, address is 0017.59b2.7fb2 (bia 0017.59b2.7fb2)
  Internet address is 10.0.0.2/30
  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 (10 sec)
  Half-duplex, 100Mb/s, 100BaseTX/FX
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
  Last input 00:00:04, output 00:00:04, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 1
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue: 0/40 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 516000 bits/sec, 45 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 516000 bits/sec, 46 packets/sec
    13282 packets input, 20075670 bytes
    Received 25 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
    383 input errors, 383 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
    0 watchdog
    0 input packets with dribble condition detected
    13438 packets output, 20084258 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 831 collisions, 5 interface resets
    11 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
```

Users at a branch office are experiencing application performance issues, poor VoIP audio quality, and slow downloads. What is the cause of the issues?

- A. QoS queuing
- B. interface configuration
- C. broadcast storm
- D. overutilization

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 10

What is an appropriate use for private IPv4 addressing?

- A. on the public-facing interface of a firewall

- B. to allow hosts inside to communicate in both directions with hosts outside the organization
- C. on internal hosts that stream data solely to external resources
- D. on hosts that communicates only with other internal hosts

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11

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

Correct Answer: C

1.
lldp holdtime seconds: Specify the amount of time a receiving device should hold the information from your device before discarding it

2.
lldp reinit delay: Specify the delay time in seconds for LLDP to initialize on an interface

3.
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/catalyst2960/software/release/12-2_37_ey/configuration/guide/scg/swlldp.pdf

QUESTION 12

Which type of protocol is VRRP?

- A. allows two or more routers to act as a default gateway
- B. uses Cisco-proprietary First Hop Redundancy Protocol
- C. uses a destination IP address 224.0.0.102 for router-to-router communication
- D. uses dynamic IP address assignment

Correct Answer: A

VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol) is a standard protocol that allows multiple routers to work together in order to provide high availability for a network's default gateway. The routers share an IP address and a virtual MAC address, and one router is elected as the active router while the others act as backups. If the active router fails, one of the backup routers takes over to maintain seamless network connectivity.

QUESTION 13

DRAG DROP

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

Select and Place:

is easy to tap into and obtain secure information

transmits signals using pulses of light

transmits data in the form of electronic signals

contains a core, cladding, and coating

copper

multi-mode fiber

Correct Answer:

copper

- is easy to tap into and obtain secure information
- transmits data in the form of electronic signals

multi-mode fiber

- transmits signals using pulses of light
- contains a core, cladding, and coating

QUESTION 14

An engineer must configure an OSPF neighbor relationship between router R1 and R3. The authentication configuration has been configured and the connecting interfaces are in the same 192.168.1.0/30 subnet. What are the next two steps to complete the configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. configure the hello and dead timers to match on both sides
- B. configure the same process ID for the router OSPF process
- C. configure the same router ID on both routing processes
- D. Configure the interfaces as OSPF active on both sides.

E. configure both interfaces with the same area ID

Correct Answer: AE

Enabling OSPF SUMMARY STEPS

1.

enable

2.

configure terminal

3.

router ospf process-id

4.

network ip-address wildcard-mask area area-id

5.

end

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_ospf/configuration/xe-16/iro-xe-16-book/iro-cfg.html#GUID-51A06D7A-7099-453C-A9FD-34CE45080796

QUESTION 15

An engineer must configure a /30 subnet between two routers. Which usable IP address and subnet mask combination meets this criteria?

A. interface e0/0

description to HQ-A371:19452 ip address 209.165.201.2 255.255.255.252

B. interface e0/0 description to HQ-A371:19452 ip address 10.2.1.3 255.255.255.252

C. interface e0/0 description to HQ-A371:19452 ip address 172.16.1.4 255.255.255.248

D. interface e0/0 description to HQ-A371:19452 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.248

Correct Answer: A

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