

➤ **Vendor: Cisco**

➤ **Exam Code: 200-301**

➤ **Exam Name: CCNA - Cisco Certified Network Associate**

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QUESTION 107

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 108

What are two southbound APIs? (Choose two)

- A. OpenFlow
- B. NETCONF
- C. Thrift
- D. CORBA
- E. DSC

Answer: AB

Explanation:

OpenFlow is a well-known southbound API. OpenFlow defines the way the SDN Controller should interact with the forwarding plane to make adjustments to the network, so it can better adapt to changing business requirements. The Network Configuration Protocol (NetConf) uses Extensible Markup Language (XML) to install, manipulate and delete configuration to network devices.

Other southbound APIs are:

- + onePK: a Cisco proprietary SBI to inspect or modify the network element configuration without hardware upgrades.
- + OpFlex: an open-standard, distributed control system. It send "summary policy" to network elements.

QUESTION 109

Which feature on the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller when enabled restricts management access from specific networks?

- A. CPU ACL
- B. TACACS
- C. Flex ACL
- D. RADIUS

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Answer: A

Explanation:

Whenever you want to control which devices can talk to the main CPU, a CPU ACL is used.

Note: CPU ACLs only filter traffic towards the CPU, and not any traffic exiting or generated by the CPU.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/109669-secure-wlc.html>

QUESTION 110

Which command automatically generates an IPv6 address from a specified IPv6 prefix and MAC address of an interface?

- A. ipv6 address dhcp
- B. ipv6 address 2001:DB8:5:112::/64 eui-64
- C. ipv6 address autoconfig
- D. ipv6 address 2001:DB8:5:112::2/64 link-local

Answer: C

Explanation:

The "ipv6 address autoconfig" command causes the device to perform IPv6 stateless address auto-configuration to discover prefixes on the link and then to add the EUI-64 based addresses to the interface.

Addresses are configured depending on the prefixes received in Router Advertisement (RA) messages.

The device will listen for RA messages which are transmitted periodically from the router (DHCP Server).

This RA message allows a host to create a global IPv6 address from:

+ Its interface identifier (EUI-64 address)

+ Link Prefix (obtained via RA)

Note: Global address is the combination of Link Prefix and EUI-64 address

QUESTION 111

Which two command sequences must you configure on a switch to establish a Layer 3 EtherChannel with an open-standard protocol? (Choose two.)

- A. interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
channel-group 10 mode on
- B. interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
channel-group 10 mode active
- C. interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
channel-group 10 mode auto
- D. interface port-channel 10
switchport
switchport mode trunk
- E. interface port-channel 10
no switchport
ip address 172.16.0.1.255.255.255.0

Answer: BE

QUESTION 112

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
D EX 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
B
B
D EX 10.1.96.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 2w3d
    [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
B
B
D EX 10.2.96.0/23 [20/0] via 10.48.144.14, 4w5d
    [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
B
B
D EX 10.2.96.0/24 [20/0] via 10.48.144.14, 3w1d
    [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
B
B
D EX 10.2.97.0/24 [20/0] via 10.48.144.14, 4w5d
    [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
B
B
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
B
B
D EX 10.5.1.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 1w4d
    [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
B
B
D EX 10.5.5.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 4w3d
    [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
B
B
D EX 10.6.0.0/24 [20/0] via 10.111.33.217, 3w3d
    [170/51968] via 10.85.33.14, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/2/0.100
    [170/51968] via 10.85.33.10, 7w0d, TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0.100

```

- A. The EIGRP administrative distance was manually changed from 90 to 170.
- B. There are 20 different network masks within the 10.0.0.0/8 network.
- 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. A static default route to 10.85.33.14 was defined.

Answer: BC

QUESTION 113

Which two statements about exterior routing protocols are true? (Choose two.)

- A. They determine the optimal within an autonomous system.
- B. They determine the optimal path between autonomous systems.
- C. BGP is the current standard exterior routing protocol.
- D. Most modern networking supports both EGP and BGP for external routing.
- E. Most modern network routers support both EGP and EIGRP for external routing.

Answer: BC

QUESTION 114

Which two pieces of information about a Cisco device can Cisco Discovery Protocol communicate? (Choose two.)

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- A. the native VLAN
- B. the trunking protocol
- C. the VTP domain
- D. the spanning-tree priority
- E. the spanning tree protocol

Answer: AC

QUESTION 115

Which two statements about NTP operations are true? (Choose two.)

- A. NTP uses UDP over IP.
- B. Cisco routers can act as both NTP authoritative servers and NTP clients.
- C. Cisco routers can act only as NTP servers.
- D. Cisco routers can act only as NTP clients.
- E. NTP uses TCP over IP.

Answer: AB

QUESTION 116

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: C

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

QUESTION 117

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

Explanation:

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