

➤ **Vendor: Cisco**➤ **Exam Code: 200-301**➤ **Exam Name: CCNA - Cisco Certified Network Associate**➤ **New Updated Questions from [Braindump2go](#) (Updated in [May/2020](#))****Visit Braindump2go and Download Full Version 200-301 Exam Dumps****QUESTION 118**

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

```
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

- A. passive
- B. mode on
- C. auto
- D. active

Answer: D**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.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3650/software/release/3se/consolidated_guide/command_reference/b_c**QUESTION 119**

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

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```
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)
```

- 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

Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 120

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

Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 121

Which IPv6 address block sends packets to a group address rather than a single address?

- A. 2000::/3
- B. FC00::/7
- C. FE80::/10
- D. FF00::/8

Answer: D

Explanation:

FF00::/8 is used for IPv6 multicast and this is the IPv6 type of address the question wants to ask.

FE80::/10 range is used for link-local addresses. Link-local addresses only used for communications within the local subnetwork (automatic address configuration, neighbor discovery, router discovery, and by many routing protocols). It is only valid on the current subnet. It is usually created dynamically using a link-local prefix of FE80::/10 and a 64-bit interface identifier (based on 48-bit MAC address).

QUESTION 122

Which feature or protocol is required for an IP SLA to measure UDP jitter?

- A. LLDP
- B. EEM
- C. CDP
- D. NTP

Answer: D

QUESTION 123

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: CE

QUESTION 124

Refer to the exhibit. Which two events occur on the interface, if packets from an unknown Source address arrive after the interface learns the maximum number of secure MAC address? (Choose two)

```
Port Security : Enabled
Port Status : Secure-up
Violation Mode : Protect
Aging Time : 0 mins
Aging Type : Absolute
SecureStatic Address Aging : Disabled
Maximum MAC Addresses : 4
Total MAC Addresses : 3
Configured MAC Addresses: 1
Sticky MAC Addresses : 2
Last Source Address:Vlan : 0001:0fAA.33BB:1
Security Vioaltion Count : 0
```

- A. The security violation counter dose not increment
- B. The port LED turns off
- C. The interface is error-disabled
- D. A syslog message is generated
- E. The interface drops traffic from unknown MAC address

Answer: AE

QUESTION 125

Refer to the exhibit. Which feature is enabled by this configuration?

```
R1(config)#ip nat pool cisco 10.1.1.0 10.1.1.50 255.255.255.0
```

- A. static NAT translation
- B. a DHCP pool
- C. a dynamic NAT address pool
- D. PAT

Answer: C

QUESTION 126

For what two purposes does the Ethernet protocol use physical addresses?

- A. to uniquely identify devices at Layer 2
- B. to allow communication with devices on a different network
- C. to differentiate a Layer 2 frame from a Layer 3 packet
- D. to establish a priority system to determine which device gets to transmit first
- E. to allow communication between different devices on the same network
- F. to allow detection of a remote device when its physical address is unknown

Answer: AE

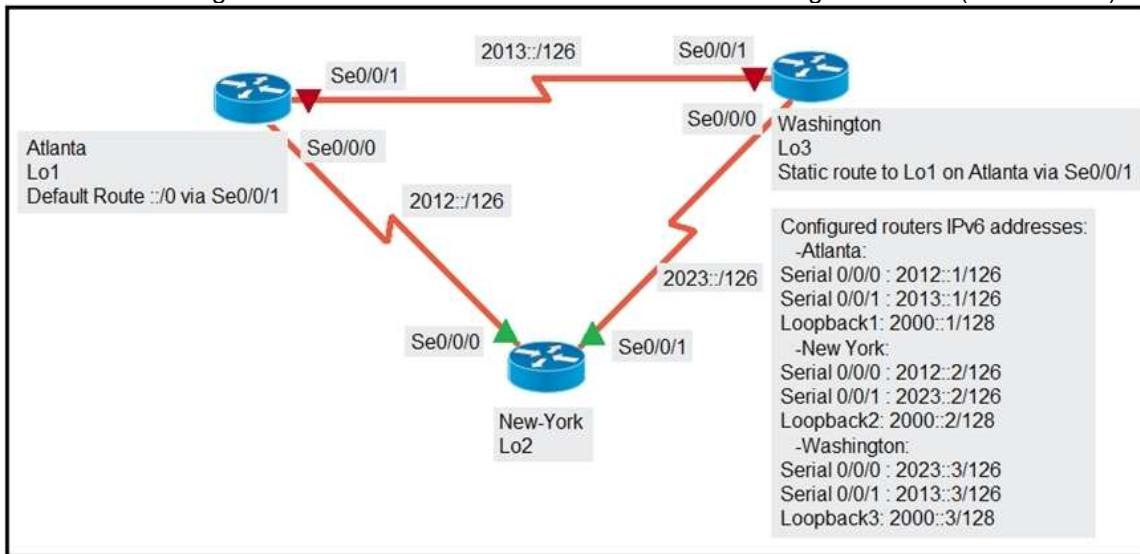
QUESTION 127

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.

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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: AE

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.

QUESTION 128

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 129

Drag and Drop Question

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

	Connection Oriented
SMTP	
SNMP	
TFTP	
VoIP	
SSH	
FTP	

Connectionless

Answer:

Connection Oriented
SMTP
SSH
FTP

Connectionless
SNMP
TFTP
VoIP

Explanation:

SSH uses TCP port 22 while SNMP uses UDP port 161 and 162.