

Cisco.200-301-KR.v2024-01-23.q416

□□□□:	200-301-KR
□□□□:	Cisco Certified Network Associate Exam (200-301 Korean Version)
□□□:	Cisco
□□ □□ □□□:	416
□□:	v2024-01-23
# □□ □:	842
# □□ □□□:	4160
https://www.krdump.com/Cisco.200-301-KR.v2024-01-23.q416.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

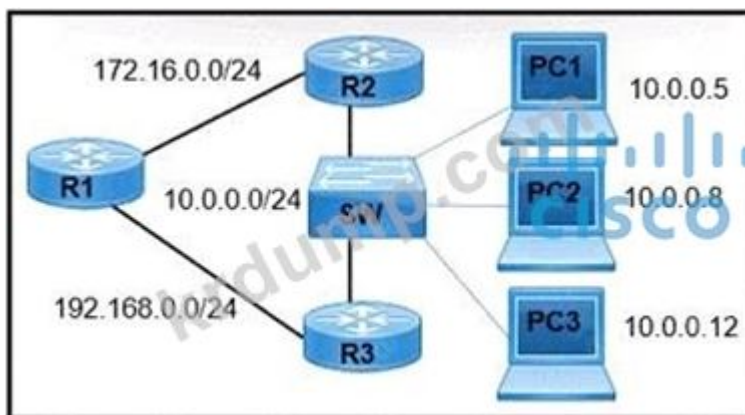
2.4GHz □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□ □□ 1□
- B. □□ □□□ □□ □□
- C. □□ □□ □□ □□
- D. □□□ □□ □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 2

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□□□□ □□□□□□ 10.0.0.0/24 □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ R3□□ □□□□, PC1□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ R2□ □□□□ R1□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□?

- A. R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.0.2
R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.5 255.255.255.255 172.16.0.2
- B. R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.0.2
R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.5 255.255.255.255 192.168.0.2

```
R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 172.16.0.2
R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.5 255.255.255.255 192.168.0.2
```

C.

```
R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.0.2
R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.0.2
```

D.

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

NEW QUESTION: 3

□□□□ □□□□□.



SW2 □ Gi1/1 □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ SW1 □ Gi1.1 □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□?

- A. □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□
- B. □□□□□ □□ □□ □□
- C. □□□□□ □□ □□□
- D. □□□□□ □□ dot1-tunnel

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

- A. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□?
- B. □□ 40GB □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

Explanation

Spine-leaf architecture is typically deployed as two layers: spines (such as an aggregation layer), and leaves (such as an access layer). Spine-leaf topologies provide high-bandwidth, low-latency, nonblocking server-to-server connectivity.

Leaf (aggregation) switches are what provide devices access to the fabric (the network of spine and leaf switches) and are typically deployed at the top of the rack. Generally, devices connect to the leaf switches. Devices can include servers, Layer 4-7 services (firewalls and load balancers), and WAN or Internet routers. Leaf switches do not connect to other leaf switches. In spine-and-leaf architecture, every leaf should connect to every spine in a full mesh.

Spine (aggregation) switches are used to connect to all leaf switches and are typically deployed at the end or middle of the row. Spine switches do not connect to other spine switches.

NEW QUESTION: 5

□□□□ □□□□□.



NA WLAN □ □ □□□□□ □ □ □□□□□□ □ □ □□ □□ □ □ LAN □□□□ □□□□ □ □ □. WLAN □ □ EAP □□ □ □ □□□□□□. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□. □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □ □□□□□.
- B. □□(□) □ □□□
- C. □□(□) □□ 0□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 6

□□□ AAA □□□ □□□□ □□□ AAA □□□□ □□□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 7

Which protocol is used for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) on a Cisco Wireless LAN Controller (WLC) when the WLC is connected to a Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE) server? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

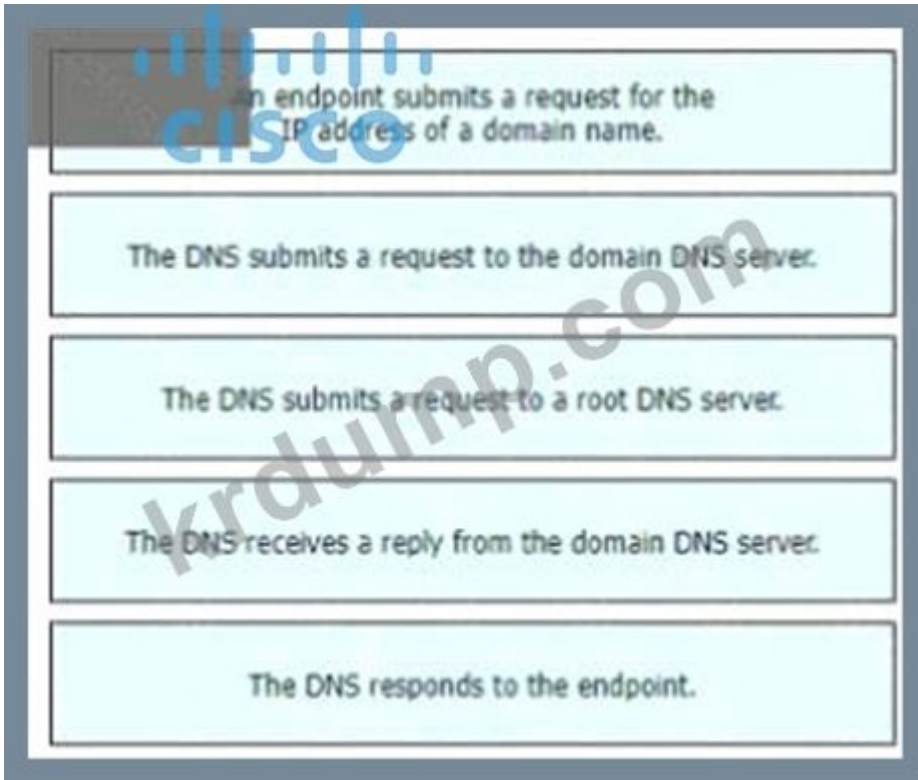
Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-0/configuration-guide/b_cg80/b_cg80_chapter_011.

NEW QUESTION: 8

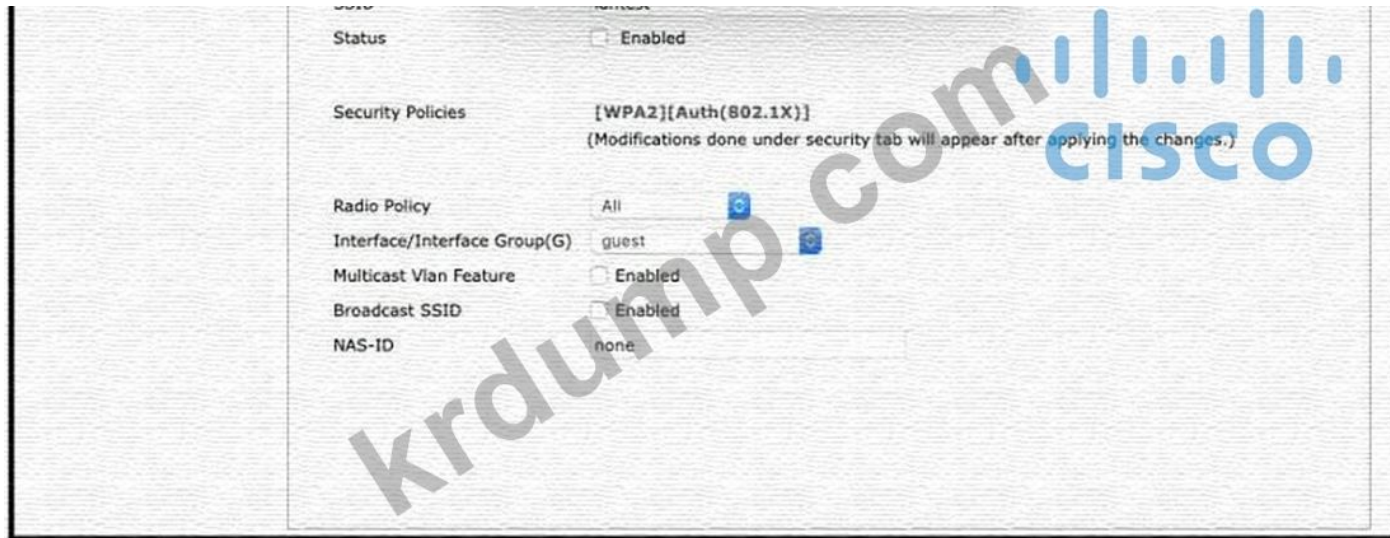
Which protocol is used for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) on a Cisco DNA Center when the DNA Center is connected to a Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE) server? (Choose two.)

- A. Cisco DNA Center uses RADIUS for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) with ISE.
- B. Cisco DNA Center uses API for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) with ISE.
- C. Cisco DNA Center uses SSH for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) with ISE.



NEW QUESTION: 10

□□□□ □□□□□.



Cisco □□□□□ latest□□ □□□ WLAN□ □□□□. □□ 2.4Ghz □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

- A. □□□ □□ □□□ 802 11g □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□ □□□ 802.11a □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□□/□□□□□ □□(G)□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□
- E. □□□□□□ SSID □□□ □□□□□□□.

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

ip arp inspection vlan 20
interface fastEthernet 0/1
ip arp inspection trust

```

□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ FastEthernet 0/1 □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□?

- A. □□□□ □□□□
- B. □□□□
- C. PC
- D. DHCP □□□□□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 12

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

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, 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
 S*  0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.10.11.2

Switch1#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is not set
 10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
 C    10.10.10.0/28 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
 C    10.10.13.0/24 is directly connected, VLAN20

```

□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

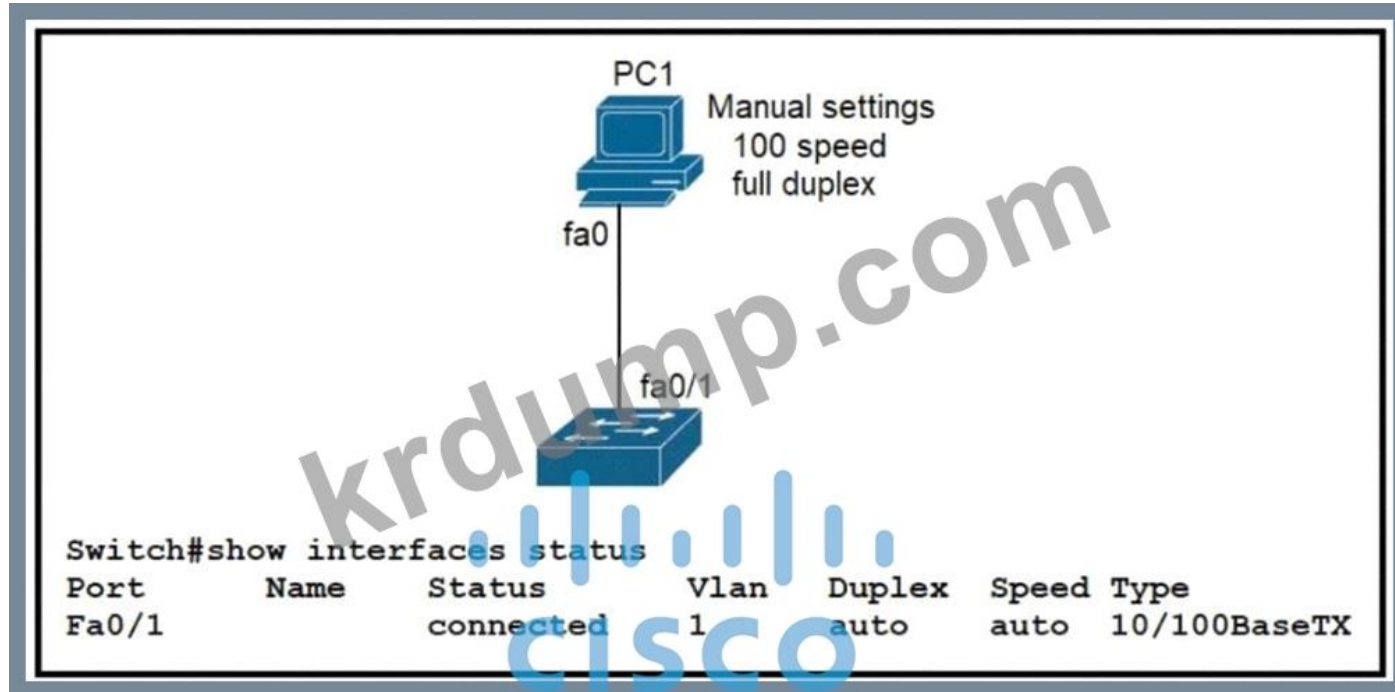
- A. 209.165.200.0/27
- B. 0.0.0.0/0
- C. 10.10.13.0/24

D. 10.10.10.0/28

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

NEW QUESTION: 13

□□□□ □□□□□.



PC1□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□
□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
- B. □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
- C. □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
- D. □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 14

SSID□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (2□ □□)

- A. WLAN□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. IT□ WLAN□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. WLAN□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ 32□□□□□.
- E. WLAN□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □ □□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 15

□□□□ □□□ MAC □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□□□ □□ 10□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □ □□ CAM □□□□ MAC □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

- A. ff02:0:0:0:0:0:1
- B. fe80:4433:034:0dd::2
- C. fffe:034:0dd:45d6:789e::
- D. 2004:31c:73d9:683e:255::

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

NEW QUESTION: 18

□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ AP□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. □□
- B. □□□
- C. WLAN □□
- D. □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

IPv4 □□ □□□ ToS □□ □□ □□□□ □□ QoS □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□
- B. □□
- C. □□ □□
- D. □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 20

□□□ TCP □□ UDP □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□.

The diagram consists of four light blue text boxes on the left, each with a dashed border, and two empty yellow boxes on the right. The yellow boxes are labeled 'TCP' and 'UDP' at their top-left corners. A large watermark 'krdump.com' is overlaid diagonally across the diagram.

- used to reliably share files between devices
- appropriate for streaming operations with minimal latency
- provides best-effort service
- supports reliable data transmission

Answer:

The diagram shows the same four text boxes on the left as in the previous image, but now they are mapped to the yellow boxes on the right. The 'TCP' box contains the text 'supports reliable data transmission' and 'used to reliably share files between devices'. The 'UDP' box contains the text 'provides best-effort service' and 'appropriate for streaming operations with minimal latency'. A large watermark 'krdump.com' is overlaid diagonally across the diagram.

Explanation

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 21

□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ 2 □□ □□□ 3 □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22

□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ PortFast□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□□.
- B. VTP□ VLAN □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- C. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□ □□□ □ PortFast□ BPDU□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

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: 23

T1 □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□?

- A. 1.544Mbps
- B. 2.048Mbps
- C. 34.368Mbps
- D. 43.7Mbps

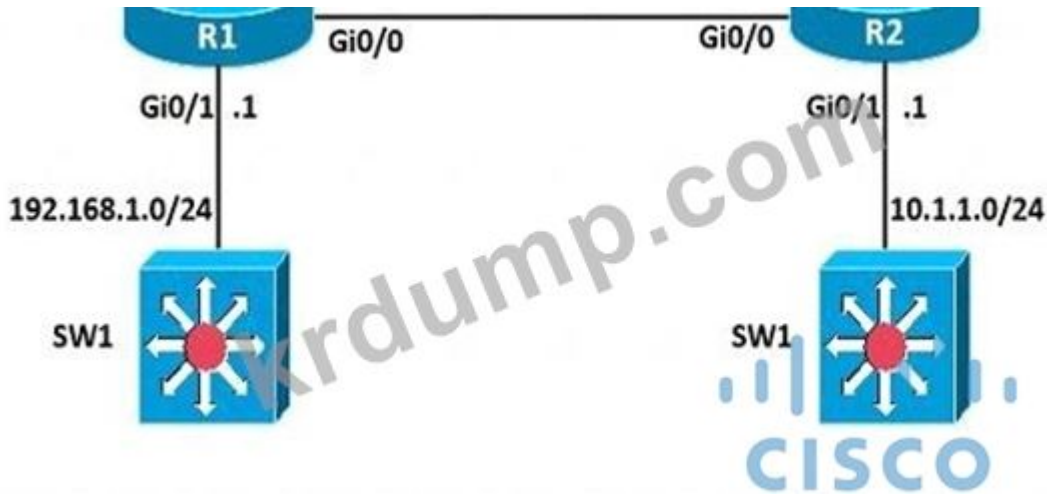
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

<https://www.bsimplify.com/what-is-point-to-point-t1/#:~:text=A%20Point%20to%20Point%20T1,data%20speed>
Point to Point T1 A Point to Point T1 service is a private data connection securely connecting two or more locations with T1 data speeds (1.54Mbps).

NEW QUESTION: 24

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□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ R1 □ R2□ □□□□□ IP □□ □
□□□ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□ □□ LAN□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□. □ □□□□ □ LAN□ □□ □
□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- 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. □□ D
- B. □□ B
- C. □□ A
- D. □□ C

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

NEW QUESTION: 25

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

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

```

SW2 is in VTP transparent mode. What is the effect of this configuration?

- A. SW2 will not forward VTP updates to its trunk links.
- B. SW2 will forward VTP updates to its trunk links and process them.
- C. SW2 will forward VTP updates to its trunk links but will not process them.
- D. SW2 will forward VTP updates to its trunk links and process them.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan-switching/vtp/10558-21.html> 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: 26

TCP and UDP are both transport layer protocols. What is the difference between them?

- A. TCP is a connection-oriented protocol and UDP is a connectionless protocol.
- B. TCP is a connectionless protocol and UDP is a connection-oriented protocol.
- C. TCP is a connection-oriented protocol and UDP is a connection-oriented protocol.
- D. TCP is a connectionless protocol and UDP is a connectionless protocol.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which of the following is a valid IP address?

```

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

```

172.18.33.2 is a valid IP address. Which of the following is a valid IP address?

- A. 172.18.32.38
- B. 10.1.1.3
- C. 10.1.1.1
- D. 172.18.32.37

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

NEW QUESTION: 28

□□□□ □□□□□.

□□□ R1□ □□ IP □□□ 10.56.0□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□?

- A. □0
- B. Vlan59
- C. Vlan60
- D. Vlan58

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

NEW QUESTION: 29

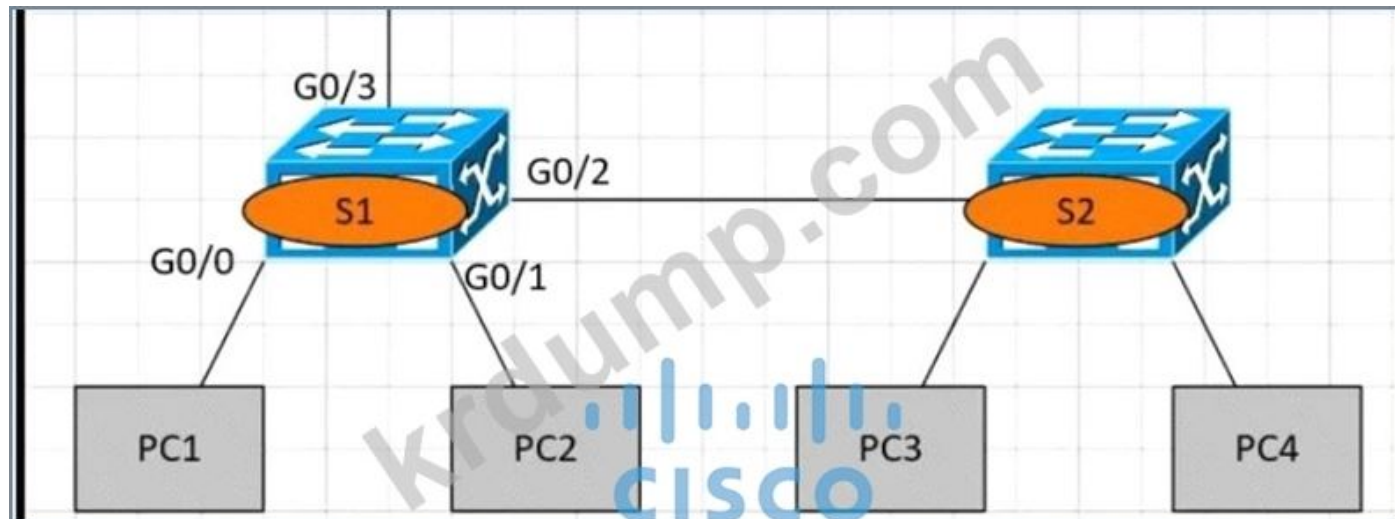
□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. MAC □□ □□
- B. 802.11n
- C. IP □□ □□
- D. 802.1x

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

NEW QUESTION: 30

□□□□ □□□□□.



PC1□ □□□□ PC3□ ping□ □□□□ S1□ ARP□ □□□□. S1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. G0/0□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ Flooding□□□.
- B. □□□□□ G0/2□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. G0/3□□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 31

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

R1#show ip route
#output suppressed

Gateway of last resort is 192.168.14.4 to network 0.0.0.0

C    172.16.1.128/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/1/0
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
C    172.16.16.1 is directly connected, Loopback1
    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

```

R1 172.161.1 000 000 0000 00 IP 000 000 0000?

- A. 192.168.13.3
- B. 192.168.14.4
- C. 192.168.15.5
- D. 192.168.12.2

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

200-301-KR 00 000 00000 00 DumpTop 00 0000 000 200-301-KR 00! DumpTop 0
 00 200-301-KR 00 000 000000, DumpTop 200-301-KR 00 000 00000000 000
 0000000. 0000 000 0000 00 DumpTop 200-301-KR 000 00000.

<https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1156 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 32

Guidelines

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

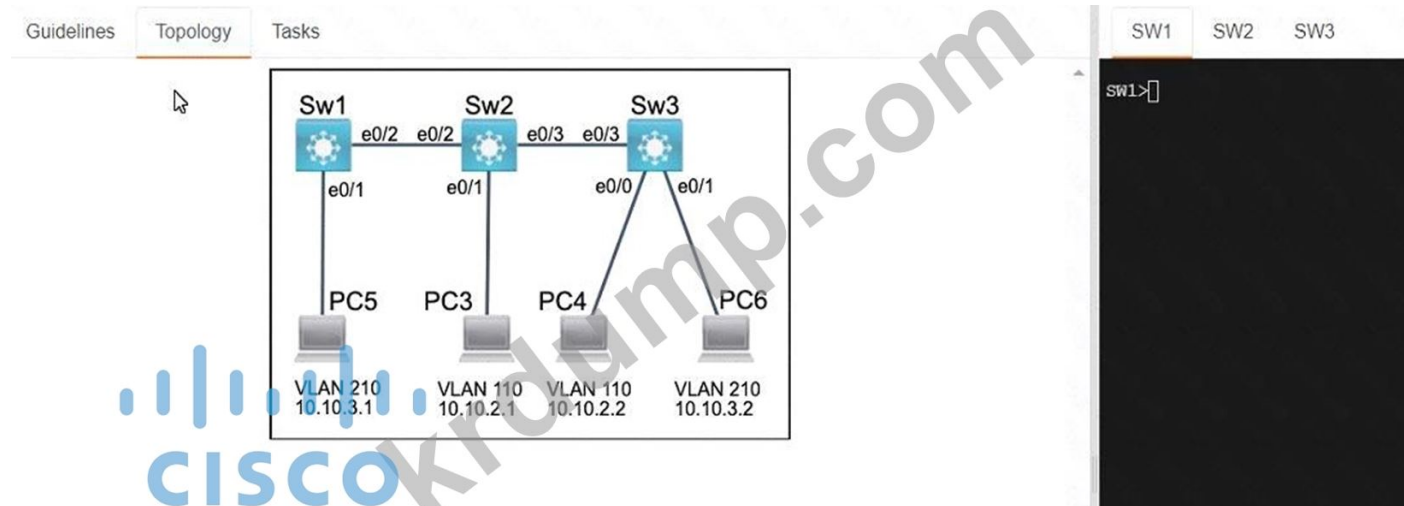
- Refer to the **Tasks** tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- Refer to the **Topology** tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- All necessary preconfigurations 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.

000 2 000 0000 300 0000 0000 000. 00000 000 VLAN0 00 0000 000
 0 000 00 000 0 00 0000 00000 00000. VTP 000 00000 0000 0000.
 0000000 0 00 000 00 VLAN0 0000 000 000.

VLAN 110: □□□

VLAN 210: □□

1. □□□ □□□□ VLAN□ □□□□ □□ PC□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
2. □□□ VLAN□ □□□□ 802.1q □□□□ Sw1 □ Sw2□ e0/2 □□□□□□ □□□□□.
3. □□□ VLAN□ □□□ 802.1q □□□□ Sw2 □ Sw3□ e0/3 □□□□□□ □□□□□.



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

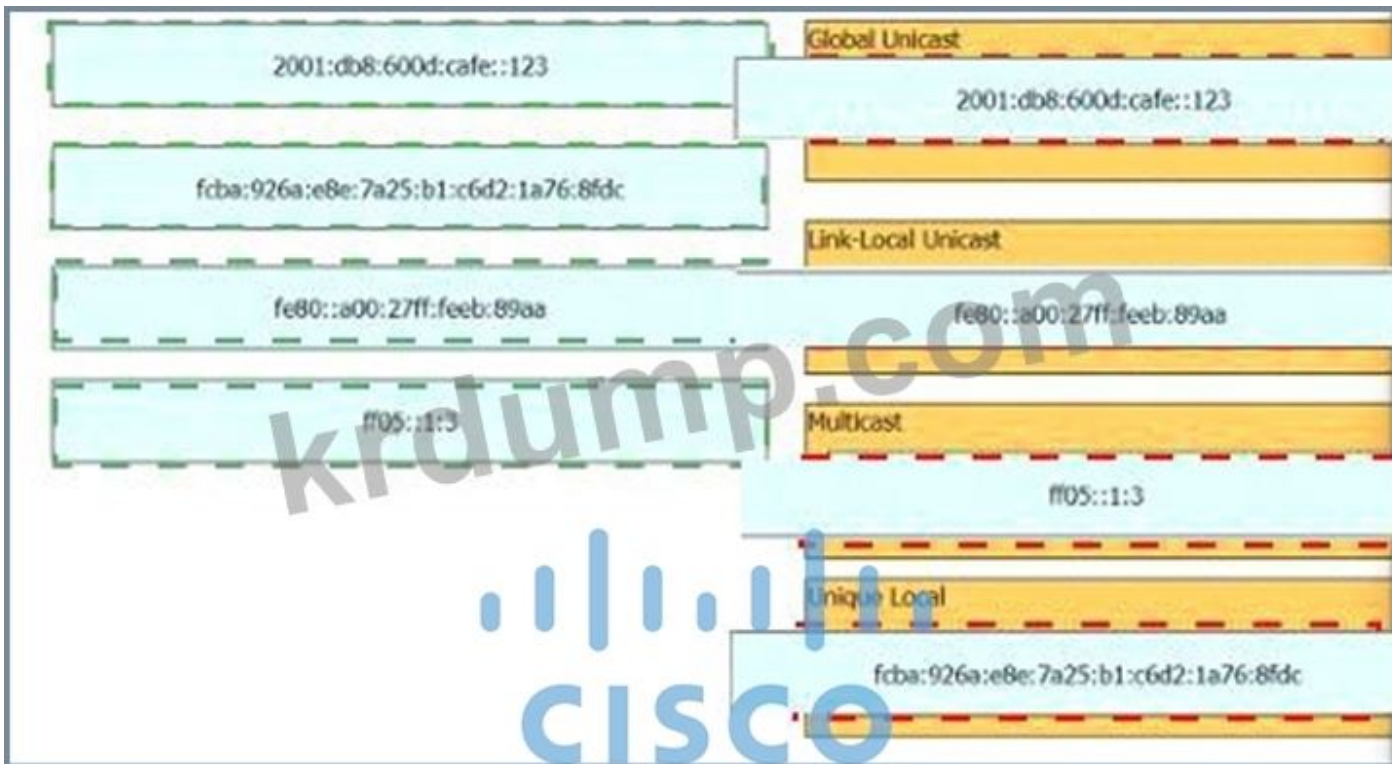
Name MARKETING

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: 33

2001:db8:600d:cafe::123	Global Unicast
fcba:926a:eb8:7a25:b1:c6d2:1a76:8fdc	Link-Local Unicast
fe80::a00:27ff:feeb:89aa	Multicast
ff5::1:3	Unique Local

Answer:



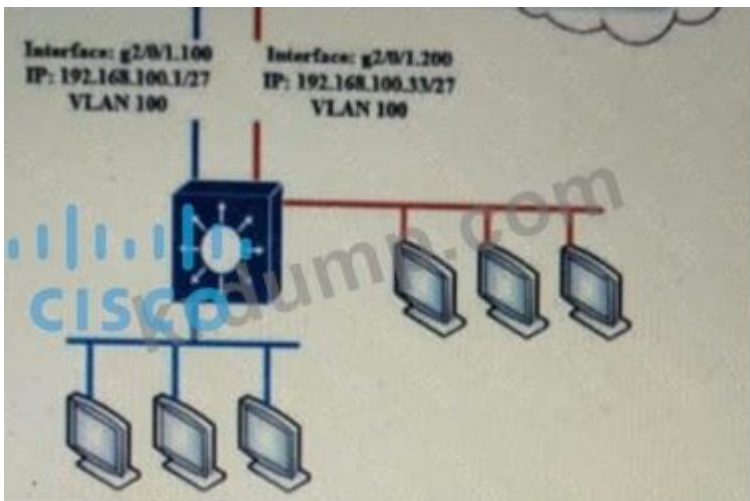
Explanation



Graphical user interface Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION: 34

□□□□ □□□□□.



VLAN 100 is configured with IP address 192.168.100.1. VLAN 200 is configured with IP address 192.168.100.2. PAT is configured on the router. Which two statements are true?

```

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-if)#ip nat inside
Router1(config)#interface gi1/0/0
Router1(config-if)#ip nat outside

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-if)#ip nat inside
Router1(config)#interface gi1/0/0
Router1(config-if)#ip nat outside

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-if)#ip nat inside
Router1(config)#interface gi1/0/0
Router1(config-if)#ip nat outside

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-if)#ip nat inside
Router1(config)#interface gi1/0/0
Router1(config-if)#ip nat outside
    
```

- A. VLAN 100 is not reachable from VLAN 200.
- B. VLAN 200 is not reachable from VLAN 100.
- C. VLAN 100 is reachable from VLAN 200.
- D. VLAN 200 is reachable from VLAN 100.

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

NEW QUESTION: 35

Cisco Unified Wireless Network (CWN) is a Wi-Fi network architecture. Which two statements are true?

- A. CWN is a multi-tenant architecture.
- B. CWN is a multi-tenant architecture that supports 2.4GHz and 5GHz.
- C. CWN is a multi-tenant architecture that supports 2.4GHz and 5GHz.
- D. CWN is a multi-tenant architecture that supports 2.4GHz and 5GHz.

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

NEW QUESTION: 36

Which WAN protocol is used to connect Cisco routers to the Internet?

- A. PPP
- B. HDLC
- C. ATM
- D. Frame Relay

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

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which R1 configuration command is required to connect R1 to the Internet? (Choose two.)

- A. ip nat inside source list 1 interface gi1/0/0 overload
- B. ip nat inside source list 1 interface gi1/0/0 overload
- C. ip nat inside source list 1 interface gi1/0/0 overload
- D. ip nat inside source list 1 interface gi1/0/0 overload

```

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. □□ D
- B. □□ B
- C. □□ C
- D. □□ A

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

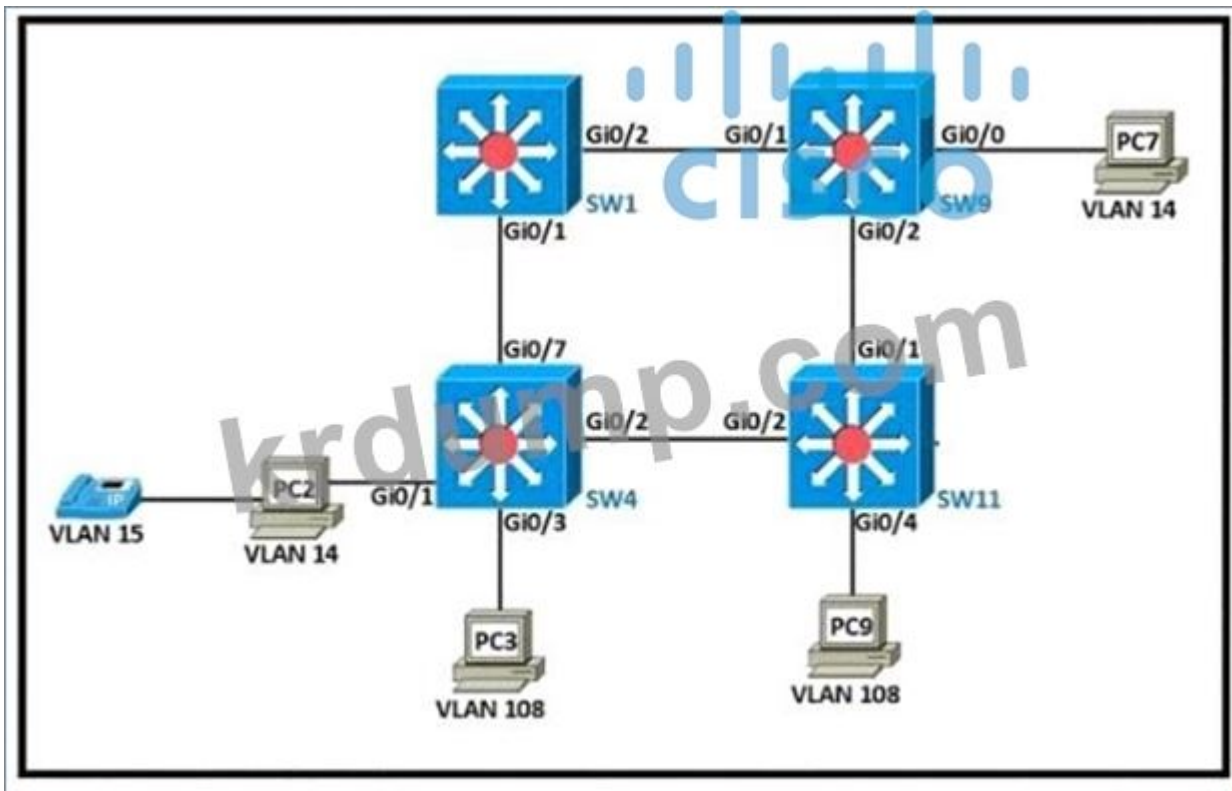
□□□□ □□ □□ CLI □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□
- B. SSH
- C. □□
- D. □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 39

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

* SW1□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

* SW1□ □□ SW4 □ SW9 □□□ □□□□□□□.

* SW9□ SW4 □□□□□ Gi0/1 □ Gi0/0□ □□□□□□□.

* □□□ □□□□□ VLAN □□□□□□□ □□ VLAN□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□ PC □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ PC2□□ PC7□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

```

SW4#
interface Gi0/2
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 14

SW11#
interface Gi0/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 14

SW9#
interface Gi0/2
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 108
  
```

A.

```
SW4#
interface Gi0/2
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 14

SW11#
interface Gi0/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 14

SW9#
interface Gi0/2
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 108
```

B.

```
SW4#
interface Gi0/2
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 14

SW11#
interface Gi0/2
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 14
!
interface Gi0/0
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 14
!
interface Gi0/1
switchport mode trunk
```

```
SW9#
interface Gi0/2
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 14
```

C.

```
SW4#
interface Gi0/2
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 14,108

SW11#
interface Gi0/2
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 14,108
!
interface Gi0/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 14,108

SW9#
interface Gi0/2
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 14
```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ MAC □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□?

- A. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ VLAN□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ MAC □□□ □□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ MAC □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ VLAN□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 41

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
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
```

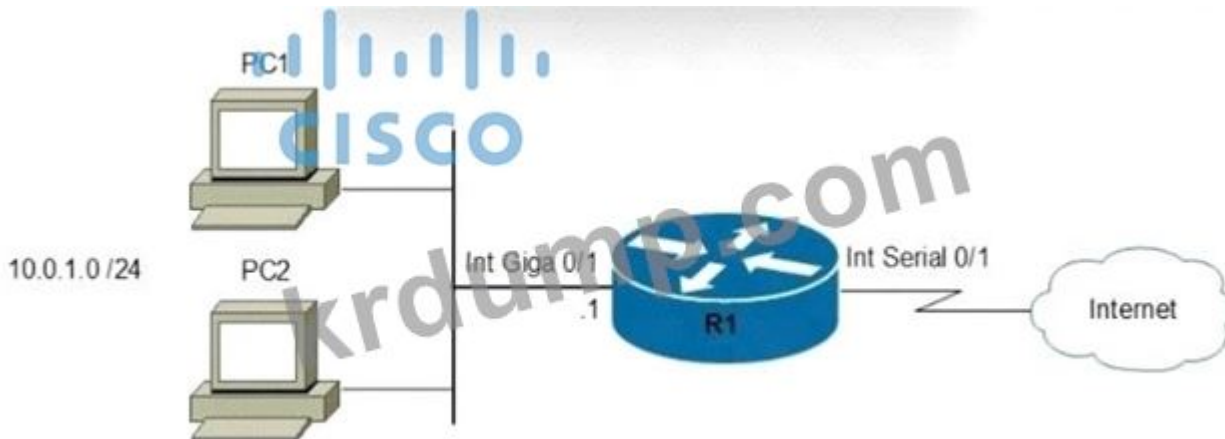
□□□□ 2001:db8::/64□ □□□ EUI-64 IPv6 □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. 2001 :db8::5000:0004:5678:0090/64
- B. 2001 :db8::5000:00ff:fe04 0000/64
- C. 2001 :db8::5200:00ff:fe04:0000/64
- D. 2001 :db8:4425:5400:77ft:fe07:/64

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 42

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□? (2□ □□)

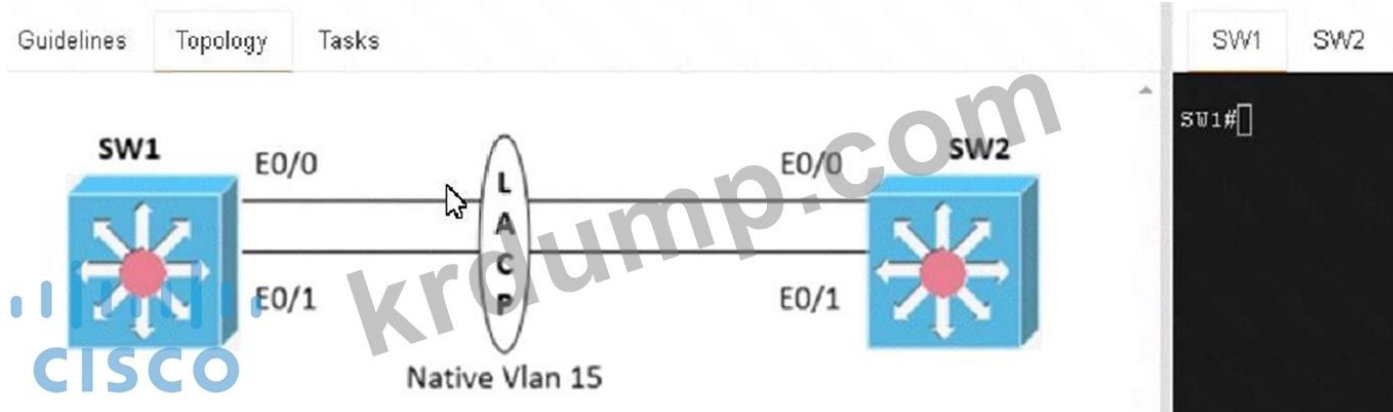
- A. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ 0 □□□
- B. □□□ □ □□ rsa
- C. □□□ □□
- D. ip ssh pubkey-chain

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.

CISCO



Answer:

See the Explanation below.

Explanation

Answer as below configuration:

On SW1:

```
conf terminal
```

```
vlan 15
```

```
exit
```

```
interface range eth0/0 - 1
```

```
channel-group 1 mode active
```

```
exit
```

```
interface port-channel 1
```

```
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
```

```
switchport mode trunk
```

```
switchport trunk native vlan 15
```

```
end
```

```
copy run start
```

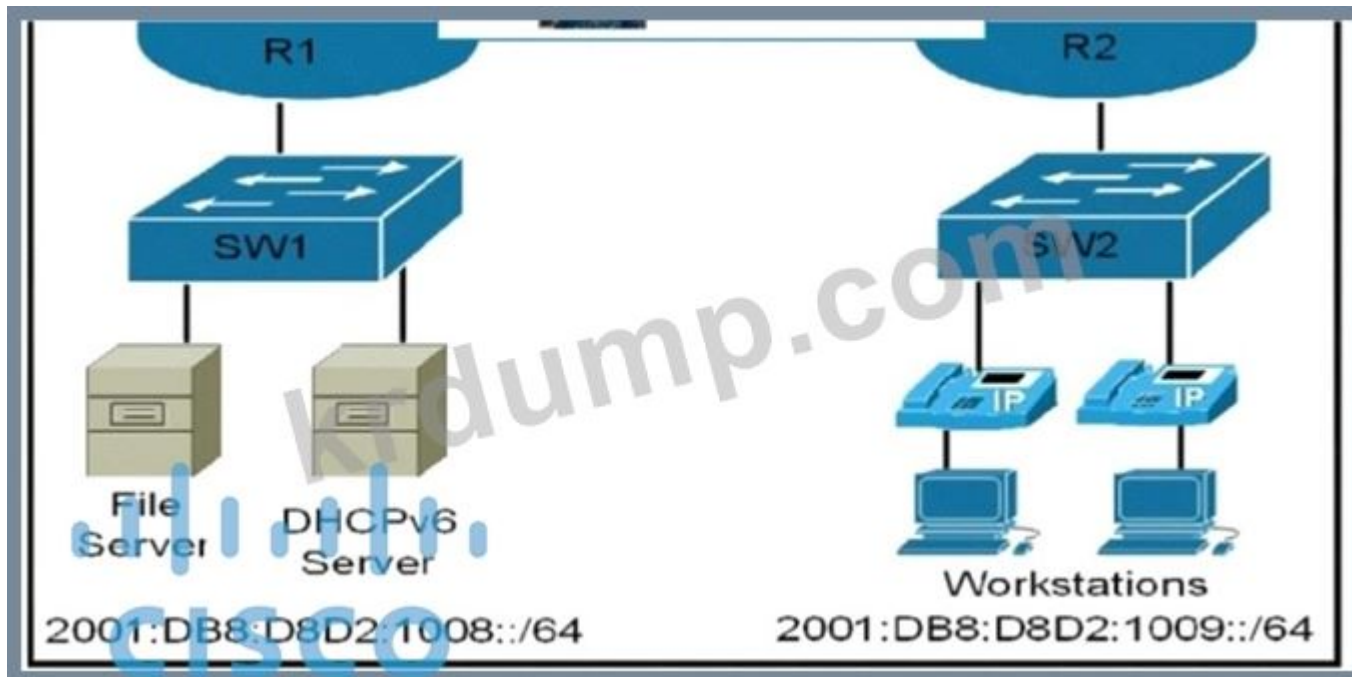
```

on SW2:
conf terminal
vlan 15
exit
interface range eth0/0 - 1
channel-group 1 mode active
exit
interface port-channel 1
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk native vlan 15
end
copy run start

```

NEW QUESTION: 45

□□□□ □□□□□□. IPv6 □□□ R1□ LAN □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□. □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?



- A. IPv6 □□ dhcp
- B. IPv6 □□ 2001:dbB:d8d2:1008:4343:61:0010::/64
- C. IPv6 □□ □□ □□
- D. IPv6 □□ fe80::/10

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

NEW QUESTION: 46

□□□□□ VoIP □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□ VLAN 4□□ abod-bod□ □□ □□ MAC □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□ □□ □□ mac □□ abed.abed.abed vlan 4

- B. `mac-address abcdefghijklmno vlan voice`
- C. `mac-address abcdefghijklmno`
- D. `mac-address abcdefghijklmno vlan 4`

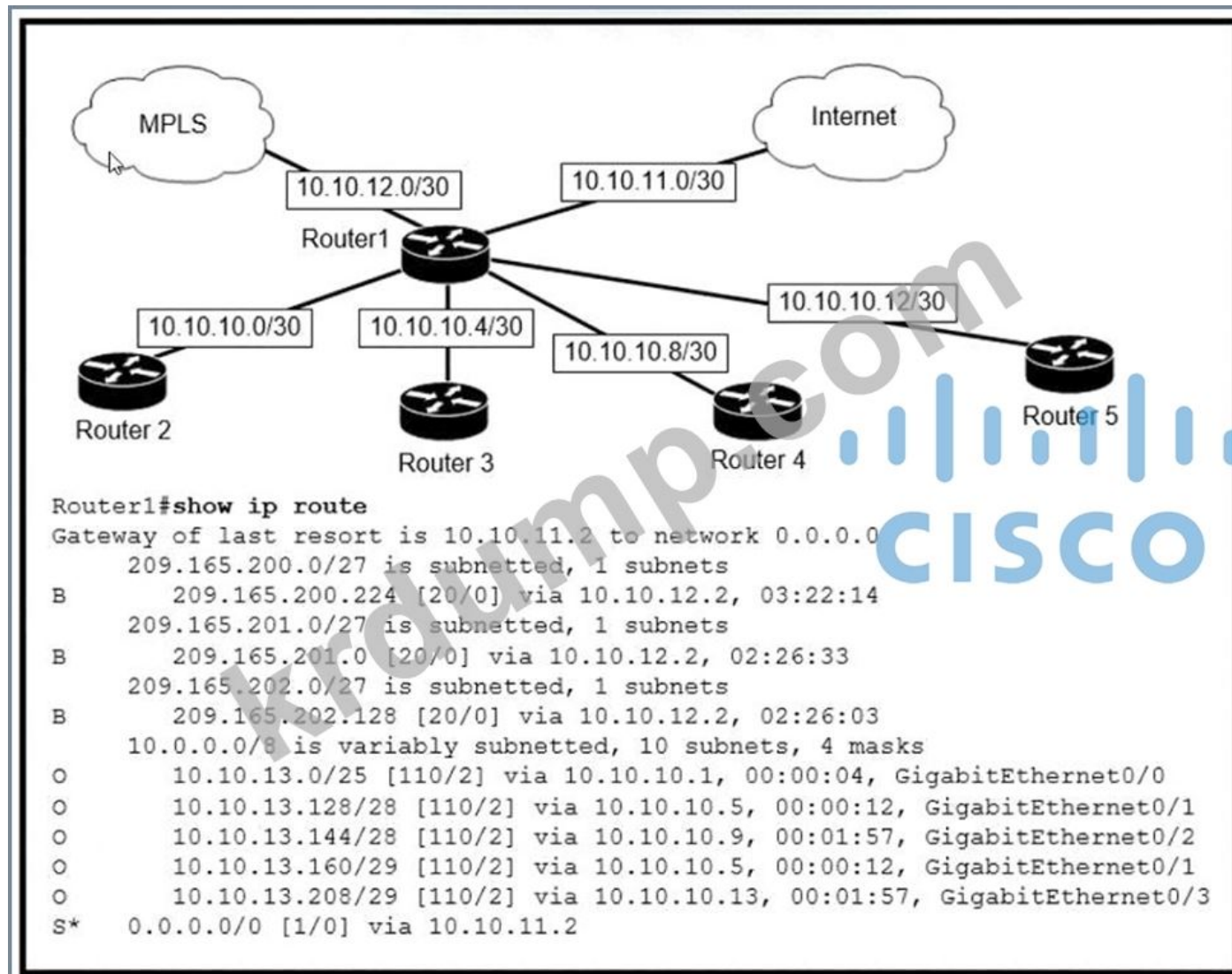
Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

200-301-KR Cisco dumps 200-301-KR! DumpTop 200-301-KR Cisco! DumpTop Cisco 200-301-KR Cisco dumps, DumpTop 200-301-KR Cisco dumps Cisco dumps Cisco dumps. Cisco dumps Cisco dumps Cisco dumps Cisco dumps Cisco dumps.

<https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1156 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 47

Which command is used to display the routing table on Router1?



Which command is used to display the routing table on Router1?

1.1.1.1

10.10.13.126

10.10.13.129

10.10.13.150

10.10.13.209

209.165.200.30

Router2

Router3

Router4

Router5

Internet cloud

MPLS cloud

Answer:

1.1.1.1

10.10.13.126

10.10.13.129

10.10.13.150

10.10.13.209

209.165.200.30

10.10.13.126

10.10.13.129

10.10.13.150

10.10.13.209

209.165.200.30

1.1.1.1

Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 48

Which two statements are true about the configuration? (2 correct)

- A. The MAC address is 0000.0000.0000.
- B. VLAN 100 is configured.
- C. WAN interface is configured.
- D. The VLAN ID is 100.
- E. The IP address is 1.1.1.1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 49

Which two statements are true about private cloud? (2 correct)

- A. It is a cloud infrastructure operated solely for a single organization, whether managed internally or by a third party, and hosted either internally or externally.
- B. It is a cloud infrastructure operated solely for a single organization, whether managed internally or by a third party, and hosted either internally or externally.
- C. It is a cloud infrastructure operated solely for a single organization, whether managed internally or by a third party, and hosted either internally or externally.
- D. It is a cloud infrastructure operated solely for a single organization, whether managed internally or by a third party, and hosted either internally or externally.
- E. It is a cloud infrastructure operated solely for a single organization, whether managed internally or by a third party, and hosted either internally or externally.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Private cloud is cloud infrastructure operated solely for a single organization, whether managed internally or by a third party, and hosted either internally or externally.

Most public-cloud providers offer direct-connection services that allow customers to securely link their legacy data centers to their cloud-resident applications.

NEW QUESTION: 50

Which command is used to generate a public key for a Secure Shell (SSH) user? RSA keys are generated using the `ssh-keygen` command.

- A. `ssh-keygen -t rsa`
- B. `ssh-keygen -t rsa pem`
- C. `ssh-keygen -t pubkey-chain rsa`
- D. `ssh-keygen -t rsa`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which command is used to configure IPv6 address autoconfiguration on a router interface?

- A. `ipv6 dhcp`
- B. `ipv6 2001:DB8:5:112::/64 eui-64`
- C. `ipv6`
- D. `ipv6 2001:DB8:5:112::2/64`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The "ipv6 address autoconfig" command causes the device to perform IPv6 stateless address autoconfiguration 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

NEW QUESTION: 52

Which command is used to configure a static route?

- A. `ip route 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.10`
- B. `ip route 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.10`
- C. `ip route 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.10`
- D. `ip route 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.10`

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53

Which command is used to configure a static route?

- A. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□
- B. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ IPv4 □□□ □□□□ □□ □□
- C. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□
- D. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

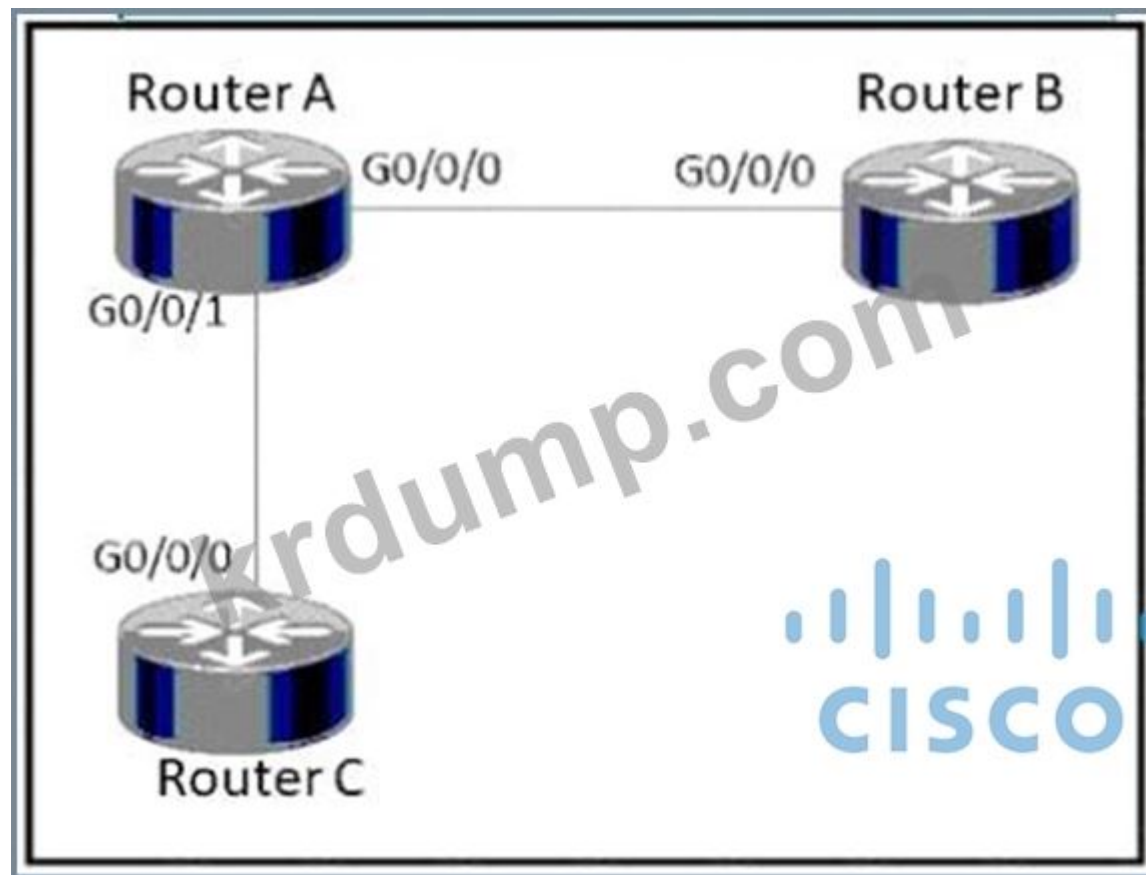
Cisco DNA Center □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ 2 □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ 3 □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 55

□□□□ □□□□□.



Cisco Discovery Protocol □□□ □□□ C□□ □□□□ □□□ A□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

```

 #config t
Router A (config)#cdp run
Router A (config)#interface gi0/0/0
Router A (config-if)#no cdp enable

 #config t
Router A (config)#cdp run
Router A (config)#interface gi0/0/0
Router A (config-if)#cdp enable

 #config t
Router A (config)#cdp run
Router A (config)#interface gi0/0/1
Router A (config-if)#cdp enable

 #config t
Router A (config)#no cdp run
Router A (config)#interface gi0/0/1
Router A (config-if)#cdp enable

```

- A. □□ D
- B. □□ C
- C. □□ B
- D. □□ A

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 56

- □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
- A. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
 - B. FTP □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
 - C. HTTP□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□
 - D. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

- □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ syslog□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
- A. □ □□□ syslog □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
 - B. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ syslog □□□ □□ □□□□□.
 - C. □ syslog □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
 - D. □ □□□ □□ □□ 70□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 58

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
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--



R15 ☐ ☐ Secure Shell ☐ ☐ 2 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ?

```
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
```

A.

```
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
```

B.

```
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
```

C.

```

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 ssh
Router(config)#ip ssh logging events
R15(config)#ip ssh stricthostkeycheck

```

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

NEW QUESTION: 59

.

```

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 [110/1851437] 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

```

R1 EIGRP ?

- A. 192.168.2.0/24
- B. 172.16 1.0/24
- C. 192.168.10/24
- D. 192.168.3.0/24

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

NEW QUESTION: 60

QoS ?

- A. CBWFQ
- B. LLQ
- C.
- D.

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

NEW QUESTION: 61

.



□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □ IP OSPF □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□. □□□ R14 □ R86□
 OSPFv2 □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ OSPF □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □
 □□ □□□□□?

```

R14#
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.73.65.65 255.255.255.252
ip ospf priority 0
ip mtu 1500

router ospf 10
router-id 10.10.1.14
network 10.10.1.14 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 10.73.65.64 0.0.0.3 area 0

R86#
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.73.65.66 255.255.255.252
ip mtu 1500

router ospf 10
router-id 10.10.1.86
network 10.10.1.86 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 10.73.65.64 0.0.0.3 area 0
  
```

```

R14#
interface Loopback0
ip ospf 10 area 0

interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.73.65.65 255.255.255.252
ip ospf priority 255
ip ospf 10 area 0
ip mtu 1500

router ospf 10
router-id 10.10.1.14

R86#
interface Loopback0
ip ospf 10 area 0

interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.73.65.66 255.255.255.252
ip ospf 10 area 0
ip mtu 1500

router ospf 10
router-id 10.10.1.86
  
```

```
R14#
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.73.65.65 255.255.255.252
ip ospf priority 255
ip mtu 1500

router ospf 10
router-id 10.10.1.14
network 10.10.1.14 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 10.73.65.64 0.0.0.3 area 0
R86#
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.73.65.66 255.255.255.252
ip mtu 1400

router ospf 10
router-id 10.10.1.86
network 10.10.1.86 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 10.73.65.64 0.0.0.3 area 0
```

```
R14#
interface Loopback0
ip ospf 10 area 0

interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.73.65.65 255.255.255.252
ip ospf 10 area 0
ip mtu 1500

router ospf 10
ip ospf priority 255
router-id 10.10.1.14
R86#
interface Loopback0
ip ospf 10 area 0

interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.73.65.66 255.255.255.252
ip ospf 10 area 0
ip mtu 1500

router ospf 10
router-id 10.10.1.86
```

- A. □□ A
- B. □□ D
- C. □□ B
- D. □□ C

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

200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□! DumpTop □
□□ 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□
□□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop 200-301-KR □□□ □□□□□.

<https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1156 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 62

WLAN □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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

wireless LAN controller
access point
service port
virtual interface
dynamic interface

NEW QUESTION: 63

□□ □□ □□□□ syslog □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□
- B. ARP □□□ □□□□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 64

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
service password-encryption
!
hostname R4
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
ip cef
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
description WAN_INTERFACE
ip address 10.0.1.2 255.255.255.252
ip access-group 100 in
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
description LAN_INTERFACE
ip address 10.148.2.1 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed auto
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
access-list 100 permit eigrp any any
access-list 100 permit icmp any any
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.149.3.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.0.1.2 eq 22
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 443
access-list 100 deny ip any any log

```

□□□ R4□ FastEthernetO/1 □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DHCP □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□?

A. FastEthernet0/1 □□□□□

IP □□□ □□ 10.0.1.1

!

□□□ □□ 100 □□ udp □□□ 10.0.1.1 eq bootps □□□ 10.148.2.1

B. FastEthernet0/0 □□□□□

IP □□□ □□ 10.0.1.1

□

□□□ □□ 100 □□ udp □□□ 10.0.1.1 eq bootps □□□ 10.148.2.1

C. FastEthernetO/0 □□□□□

IP 10.0.1.1

100 10.0.1.1 10.148.2.1 eq bootps

D. FastEthernet0/1

IP 10.0.1.1

!

100 tcp 10.0.1.1 eq 67 10.148.2.1

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

NEW QUESTION: 65

REST API ? (2)

A. YAML

B. JSON

C. EBCDIC

D. SGML

E. XML

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

Explanation

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/rest_cfg/2_1_x/b_Cisco_APIC_REST)

[x/rest_cfg/2_1_x/b_Cisco_APIC_REST](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/rest_cfg/2_1_x/b_Cisco_APIC_REST) Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus1000/sw/5_x/rest_api_config/b_Cisco_N1KV_

The Application Policy Infrastructure Controller (APIC) REST API is a programmatic interface that uses REST architecture. The API accepts and returns HTTP (not enabled by default) or HTTPS messages that contain JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) or Extensible Markup Language (XML) documents.

NEW QUESTION: 66

.

```

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]

```

Which of the following is the root of the spanning tree? (2 correct answers.)

- A. The switch with the lowest priority.
- B. The switch with the lowest MAC address.
- C. The switch with the lowest priority on the lowest MAC address.
- D. The switch with the lowest MAC address on the lowest priority.
- E. The switch with the lowest MAC address on the highest priority.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 67

Which of the following are HSRP features? (2 correct answers.)

- A. HSRP uses the same MAC address for all interfaces in the group.
- B. HSRP uses the same IP address for all interfaces in the group.
- C. HSRP uses the same priority for all interfaces in the group.
- D. HSRP uses the same name for all interfaces in the group.
- E. HSRP uses the same hold time for all interfaces in the group.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68

Which of the following are Cisco DNA Center features? (2 correct answers.)

- A. Cisco DNA Center can be used to manage network devices.
- B. Cisco DNA Center can be used to manage network services.
- C. Cisco DNA Center can be used to manage network policies.
- D. Cisco DNA Center can be used to manage network configurations.
- E. Cisco DNA Center can be used to manage network performance.

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

NEW QUESTION: 69

□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ 802.11 □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□
- B. □□
- C. □□□
- D. □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 70

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
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
```

Routed□ □□□ 10 10.13.158□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ IP □□□ □□□□□?

- A. 10.10.12.2
- B. 10.10.10.5
- C. 10.10.10.9
- D. 10.10.11.2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 71

□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

- A. TACACS+
- B. □□

- C. 802.1Q
- D. 802.1x
- E. □□□□□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 72

□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□ CAM □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ MAC □□ □ □□□ □□
- B. □□ MAC □□ □ □□□ □□
- C. □□ MAC □□ □ □□ □□
- D. □□ MAC □□ □ □□ □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

A switch searches for the destination MAC address and the destination port in the CAM table when forwarding a frame. The CAM table, or content addressable memory table, is a data structure that stores the MAC addresses of the devices connected to the switch ports and their associated VLANs. The switch uses the CAM table to make layer 2 forwarding decisions based on the destination MAC address of a frame. When a frame arrives at a switch port, the switch first learns the source MAC address and the source port of the frame and updates the CAM table accordingly. Then, the switch looks up the destination MAC address of the frame in the CAM table and finds the corresponding destination port. If there is a match, the switch forwards the frame out of that port only. If there is no match, the switch floods the frame out of all ports except the source port.

References:

- 1: Why is the CAM table in a switch called CAM table and not MAC table even though it holds MAC addresses?
- 2: ARP and CAM Table
- 3: The CAM Table or MAC address Table

NEW QUESTION: 73

□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (2□ □□)

- A. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□
- D. □□□ □□ IP□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- E. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 74

□□□□□ R1 □□□□□ SSH □□ 2□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

D.

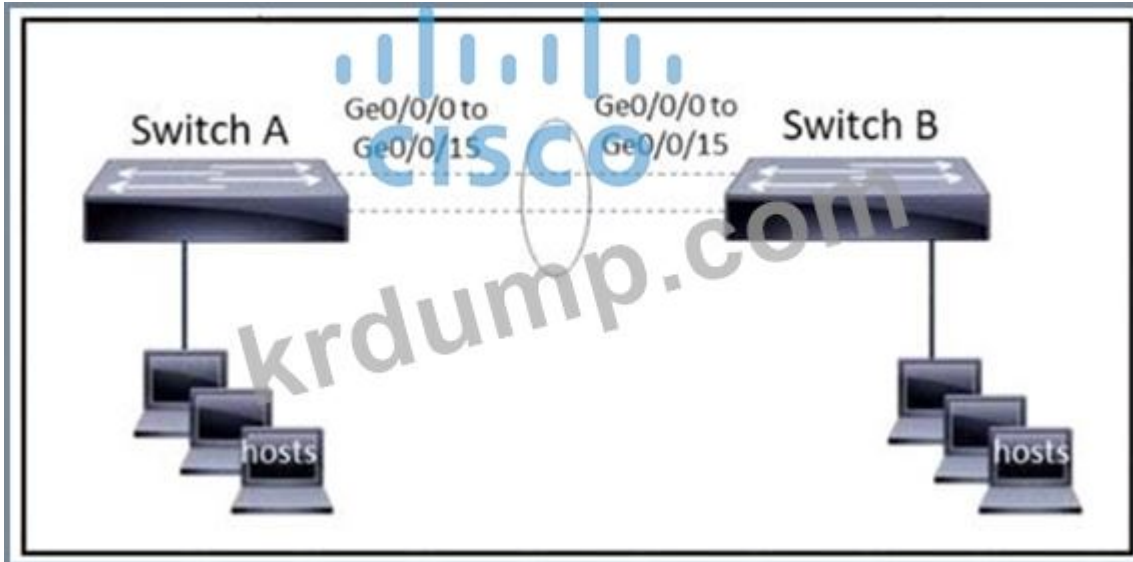
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/interfaces-modules/port-adapters/12768-eth-collisions.html>

NEW QUESTION: 79

.



EtherChannel 1 1000 . LACP A ?

- A. 1 1
- B. 1 1
- C. gigabitethernet0/0/0-15 1
- D. gigabitethernet0/0/0-15 1

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

NEW QUESTION: 80

.

```
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

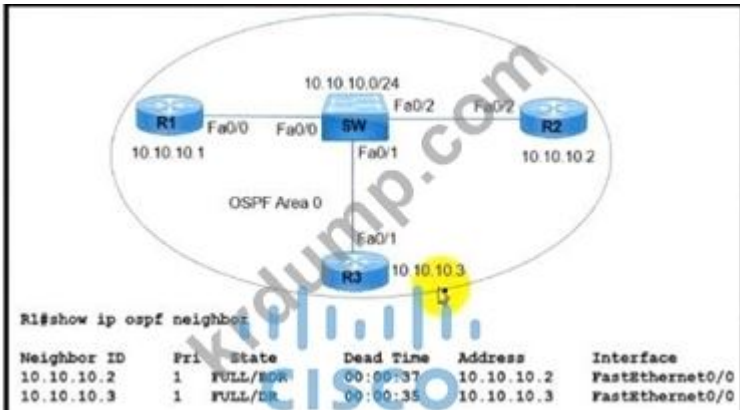
Channel group 35 neighbors

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

NEW QUESTION: 83

□□□□ □□□□□.



R1 □ OSPF DR/BDR □□ □□□□□□ DROTHER □□□ □□□□□. R1 □ DR □ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

```

R1(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf priority 1
R1#clear ip ospf process

R1(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf priority 200
R1#clear ip ospf process

R3(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/1
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 200
R3#clear ip ospf process

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

- A. □□ B
- B. □□ D
- C. □□ C
- D. □□ A

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

NEW QUESTION: 84

□□□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□? (2□ □□)

- A. □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
- C. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- E. □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 85

□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ DHCP □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. DHCP □□
- B. DHCP □□

- C. DHCP □□
- D. DHCP □□□ □□□□

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

NEW QUESTION: 86

□□ AP□ □ □□ VLAN□ □□ WLAN□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□?

- A. □□
- B. EtherChannel
- C. □□□
- D. □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 87

□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□ VLAN□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 88

1000BASE-LX/LH□ 1000BASE-ZX □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. 1000BASE-LX/LH□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ 1000BASE-ZX□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.
- B. 1000BASE-ZX□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ 100M/1G 10Km SFP□ □□ □□□□, 1000BASE-LX/LH□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. 1000BASE-LX/LH□ □□ 10km□ □□□□ □□□□, 1000BASE-ZX□ □□ 70km□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. 1000BASE-ZX□ □□ 1000km□ □□□□ □□□□, 1000BASE-LX/LH□ □□ 70km□ □□□□ □□□□ □.

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

NEW QUESTION: 89

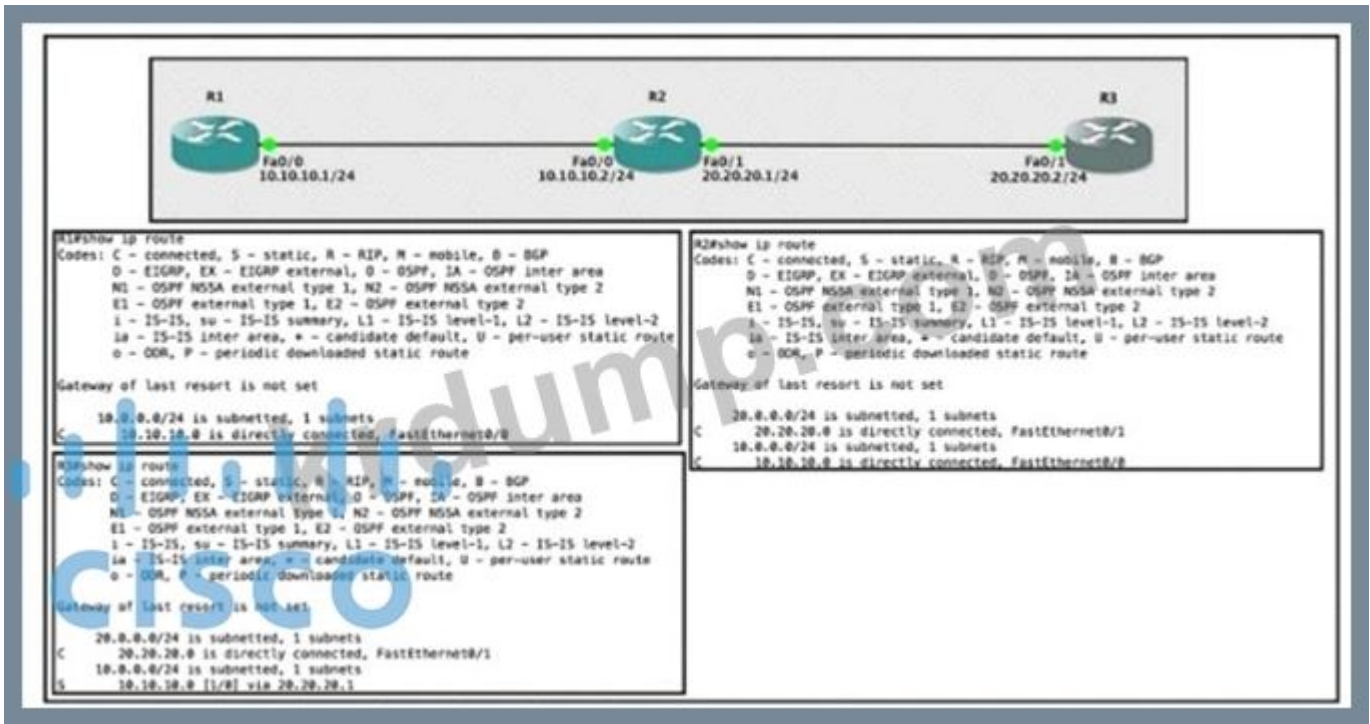
802.11b □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□□□ □□ 5Mbps□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. Cisco Wireless LAN Controller□□ □□ □□□ □□□ 54Mbps□ □□
- D. □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ TPC□ □□□□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 90

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□ R1 Fa0/0 □□□ R3 Fa0/1 □ ping □ □ □□□□.

□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ R1□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□?

- A. 20.20.20.0/24 □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□□□ 20.20.20.0/24□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□□□□□ 20.20.20.2□ □□
- D. 20.20.20.0/24 □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ 10.10.10.2□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 91

□□□ NTP □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. ntp □□
- B. NTP □□
- C. ntp □□
- D. NTP □□□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

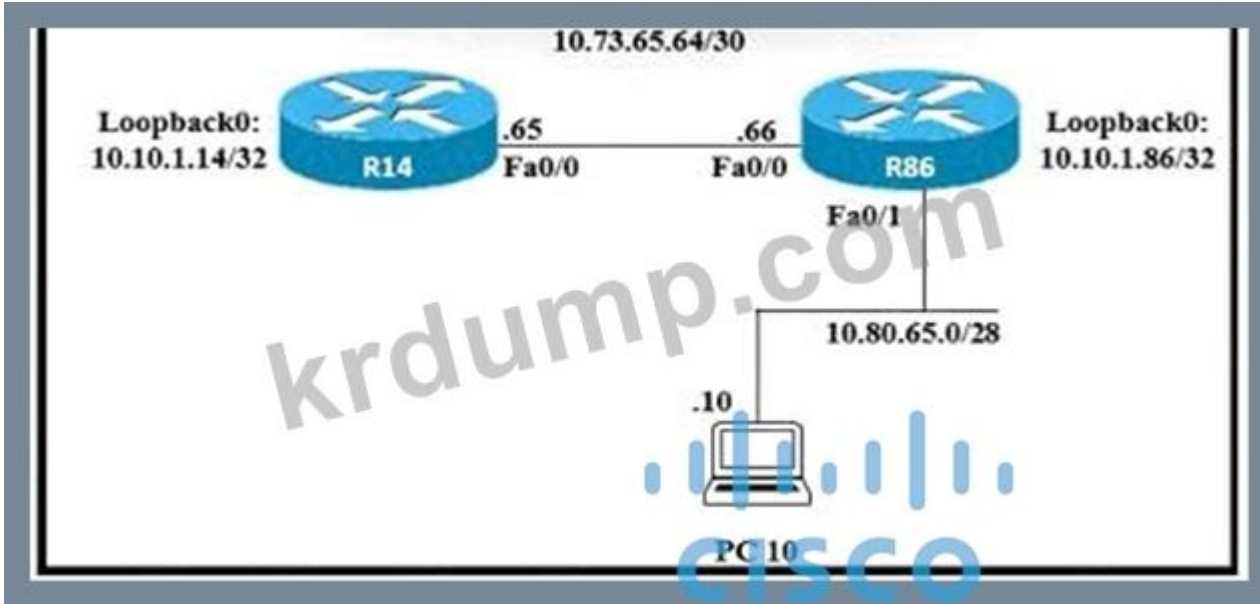
To configure a Cisco device as an Authoritative NTP Server, use the ntp master [stratum] command. To configure a Cisco device as a NTP client, use the command ntp server <IP address>. For example: Router(config)#ntp server 192.168.1.1. This command will instruct the router to query 192.168.1.1 for the time.

□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop 200-301-KR □□□ □□□□□.

<https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1156 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 92

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□ R14□ □□□□ □□□□. PC 10□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□?

- A. IP □□ 10.8065.10 255.255.255.255 10.73.65.66
- B. IP □□ 1073.65.65 255.0.0.0 10.80.65.10
- C. IP □□ 10.80.65.10 255.255.255.254 10.80.65.1
- D. IP □□ 10.73.65.66 0.0.0.255 10.80.65.10

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 93

□□□□□ IP □□□ 10.139.58.0/28□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□, □□ □ □ □ SSH□ □□□□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

```
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
```

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.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 94

Which three are valid IEEE 802.11 channel numbers for 2.4GHz? (Choose three)

- A. 1,6,11
- B. 1,5,10
- C. 1,2,3
- D. 5,6,7

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

NEW QUESTION: 95

Which three are valid IPv6 address types? (Choose three)

- A. EUI-64
- B. Link-local
- C. SLAAC
- D. DHCPv6

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 96

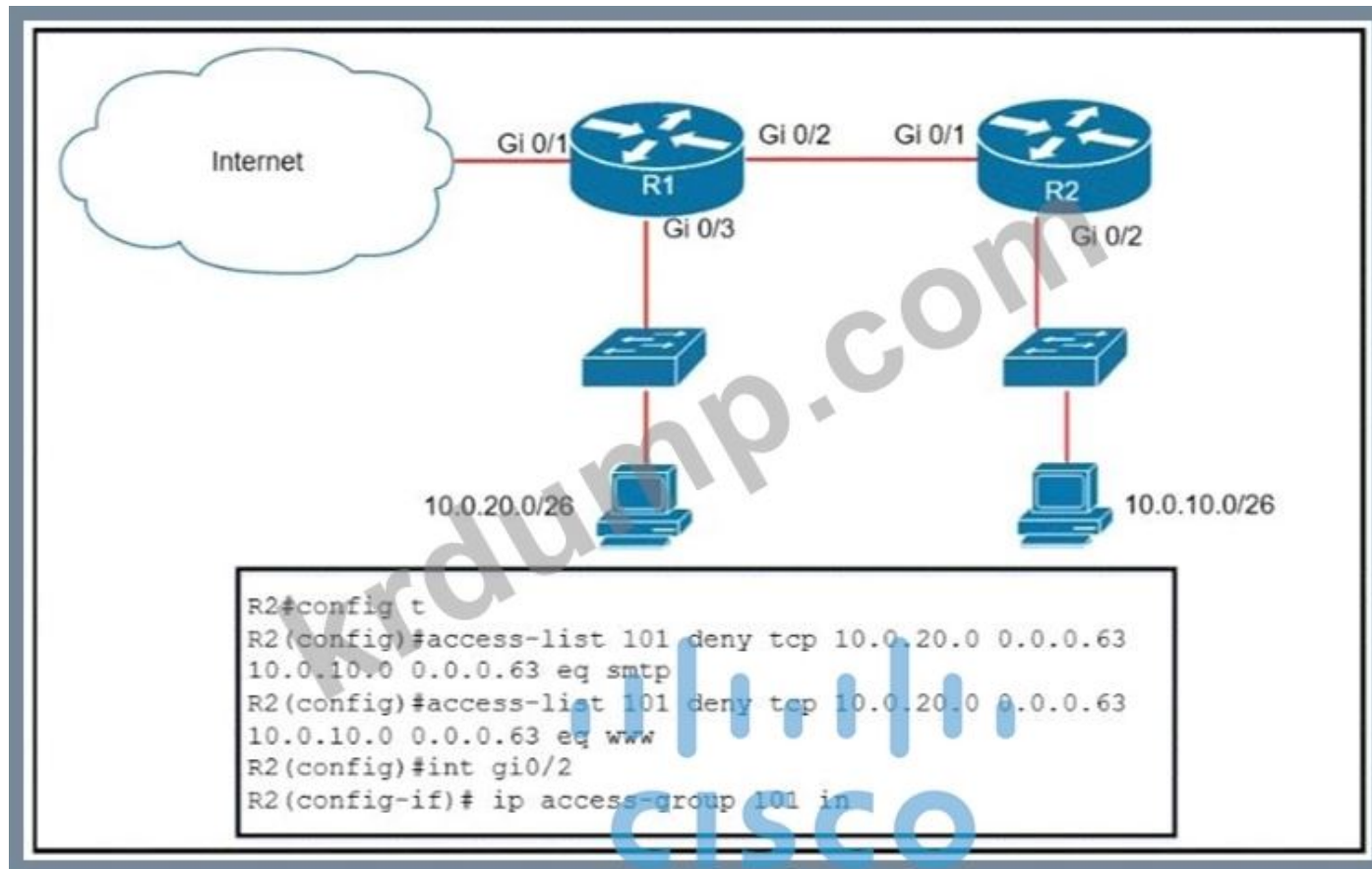
Which three are valid Cisco Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP) modes? (Choose three)

- A. Dynamic desirable
- B. Dynamic auto
- C. Dynamic on
- D. Dynamic off

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

NEW QUESTION: 97

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□ ACL□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

□□ □□ □□□□□

□□ □□□ TCP 10.0.10 0/26 □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□

□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□? (□□□□

□)

A. □□□ □□□□ □□ ACL 101 □□ □□□ "permit ip any any" □□ □□□□□.

B. ACL□ R1□ Gi0/2 □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□.

C. □□ □ □□ IP□ ACL 101□□ □□□□□ □□□.

D. ACL□ R2□ Gi0/1 □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□.

E. □□□ □□□□ □□ ACL 101 □□ "permit ip any any" □□ □□□□□.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 98

□□□□ □ □ □□ □□ MAC □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□

B. □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□

C. □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□

D. □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ Flooding□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 99

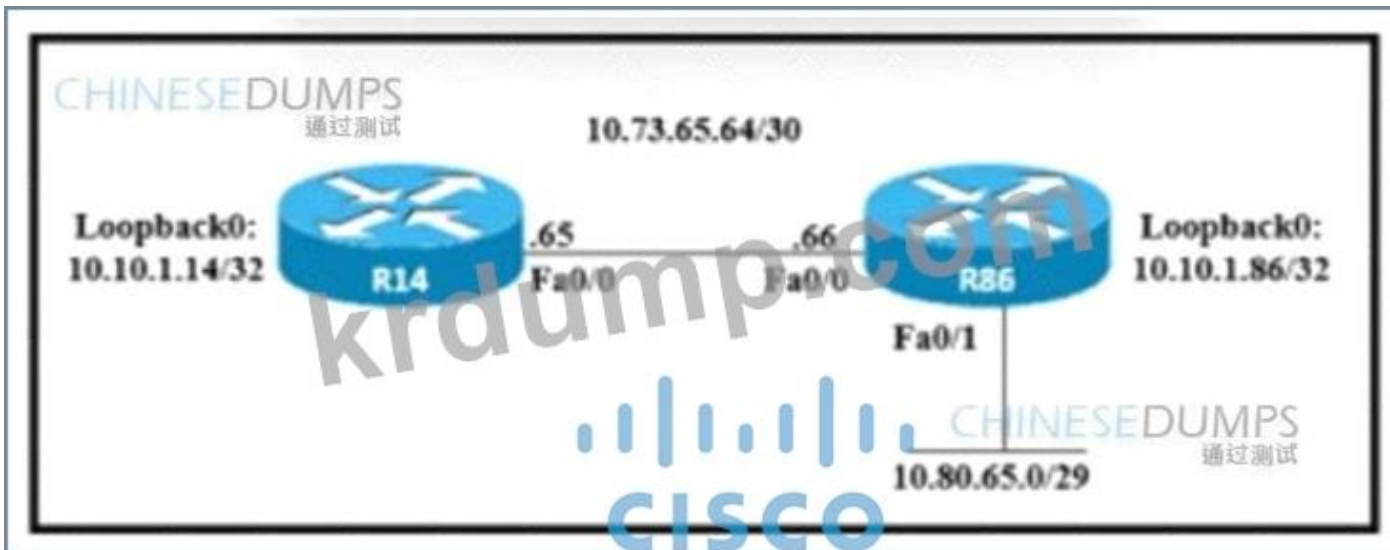
SOHO □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. 1000□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- C. □□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ 3□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 100

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□□□ □□ EIGRP □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□□ R86 LAN □□□□□ □ /29□□□. R14□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. IP □□ 10.80.65.0.255.255.248.0.10.73.65.66.1
- B. IP □□ 10.80.65.0.255.255.255..240 fa0/1 89
- C. IP □□ 10.80.65.0.255.255.248.0.10.73.65.66.171
- D. IP □□ 10.80.65.0.0.0.224.10.80.65.0. 255

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 101

□□□ AAA □□□ □□□□ □□ AAA □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.

- 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 is able to perform.
- It uses TACACS+ to log the configuration commands entered by a network administrator.
- It verifies the user before granting access to the device.

Authentication

Authorization




Answer:

Authentication

- 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 leverages a RADIUS server to grant user access to a reverse Telnet session.
- It restricts the CLI commands that a user is able to perform.




Explanation

Authentication

- 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.

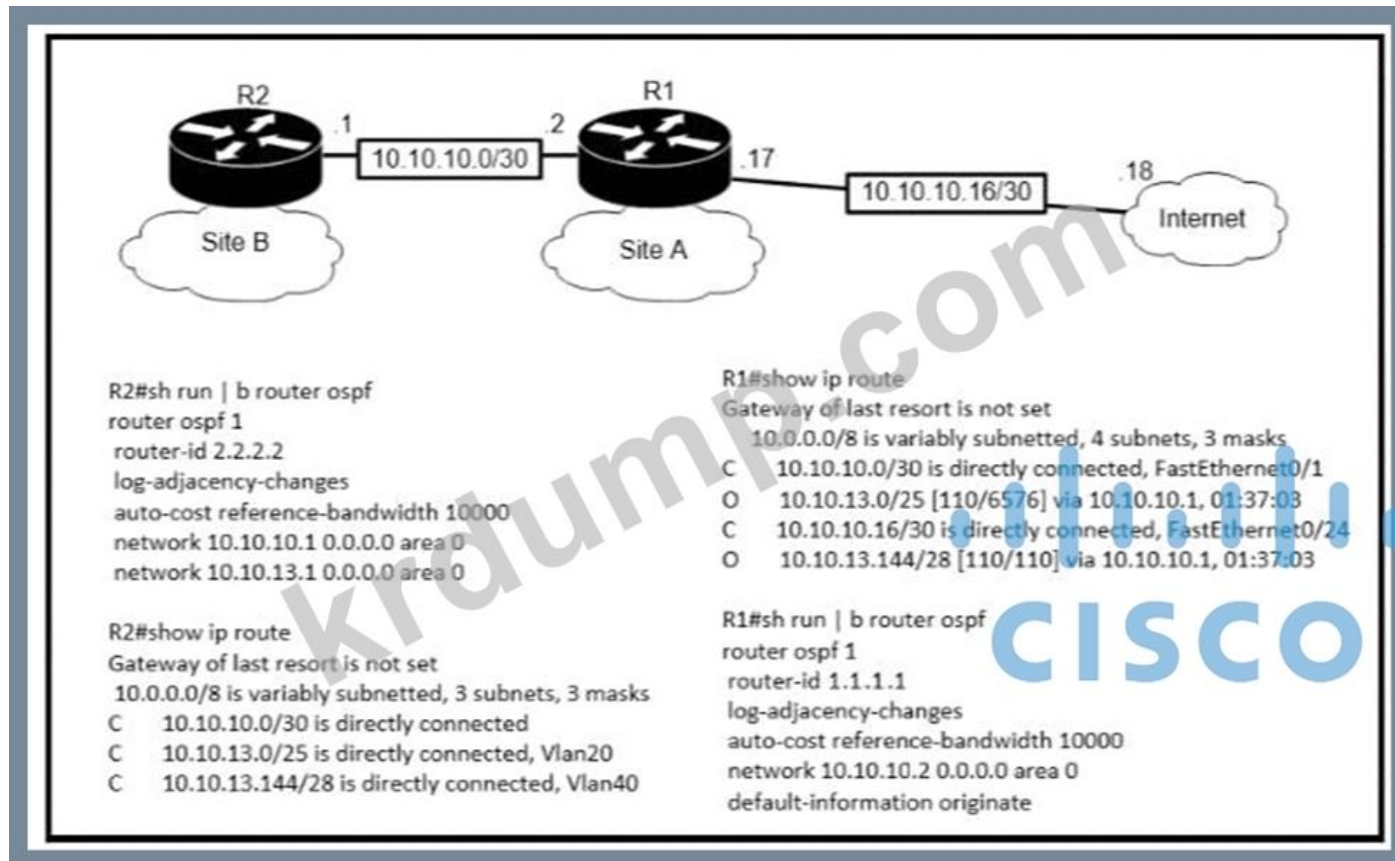
Authorization

- It leverages a RADIUS server to grant user access to a reverse Telnet session.
- It restricts the CLI commands that a user is able to perform.



NEW QUESTION: 102

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□□□ Router1□ Gi0/1 □□□□□□□ MPLS □□□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□
 eBGP□ □□□□ BGP □□□□ VLAN25□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ 10.10.13.0/□ □□□ □□□ □□ □
 □□□ □□□ □□□□□? 25?

- A. 10.10.13.0.25□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□.
- B. 10.10.13.0/25□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.
- C. GiO/0 □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ 10.10.13.0/25□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.
- D. Route 10.10.13.0/25□ □□□□□□ Gi0/1□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 103

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, S - 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, F - periodic downloaded static route, S - NSRP, I - LISP
s - application route
+ - replicated route, ! - next hop override, p - overrides from PFH
Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Null0
    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C    10.0.12.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L    10.0.12.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
C    10.0.13.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
L    10.0.13.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
C    10.0.14.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/3
L    10.0.14.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/3
D    192.168.0.0/16 [90/10818] via 10.0.13.3, 00:10:09, GigabitEthernet0/2
O    192.168.0.0/22 [110/2] via 10.0.14.4, 00:00:46, GigabitEthernet0/3
S    192.168.0.0/24 [100/0] via 10.0.12.2

```

192.168.0.55 is in which network?

- A. 10.0.12.0/3
- B. GigabitEthernet0
- C. 10.0.14.0/1
- D. 0

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 104

Cisco Wireless LAN Controller can be configured to support which of the following?

- A. 802.11n, 802.11ac, 802.11k, 802.11r, 802.11v.
- B. 802.11n, 802.11ac, 802.11k, 802.11r.
- C. 802.11n, 802.11ac, 802.11k, 802.11v.
- D. 802.11n, 802.11ac, 802.11k, 802.11r, 802.11v.

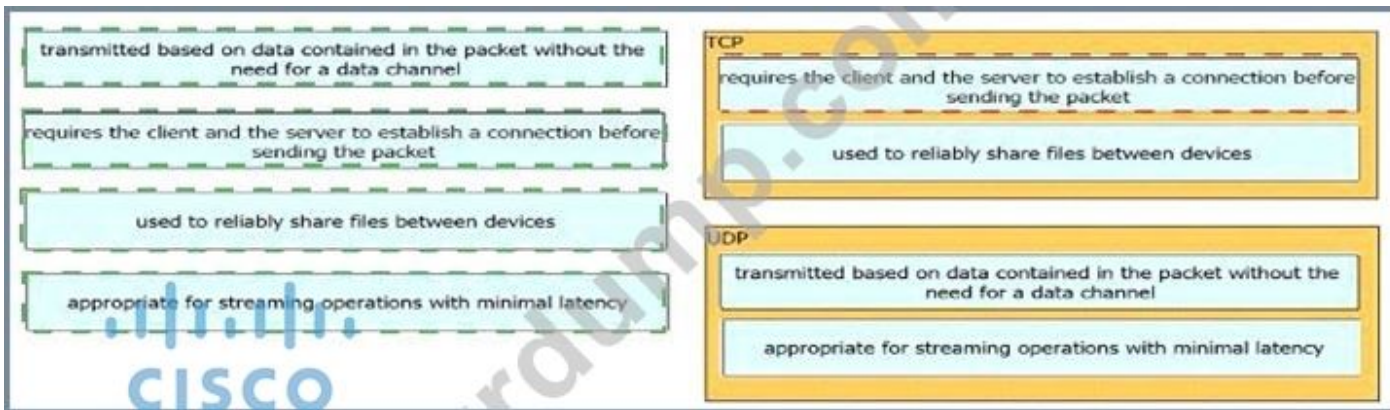
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 105

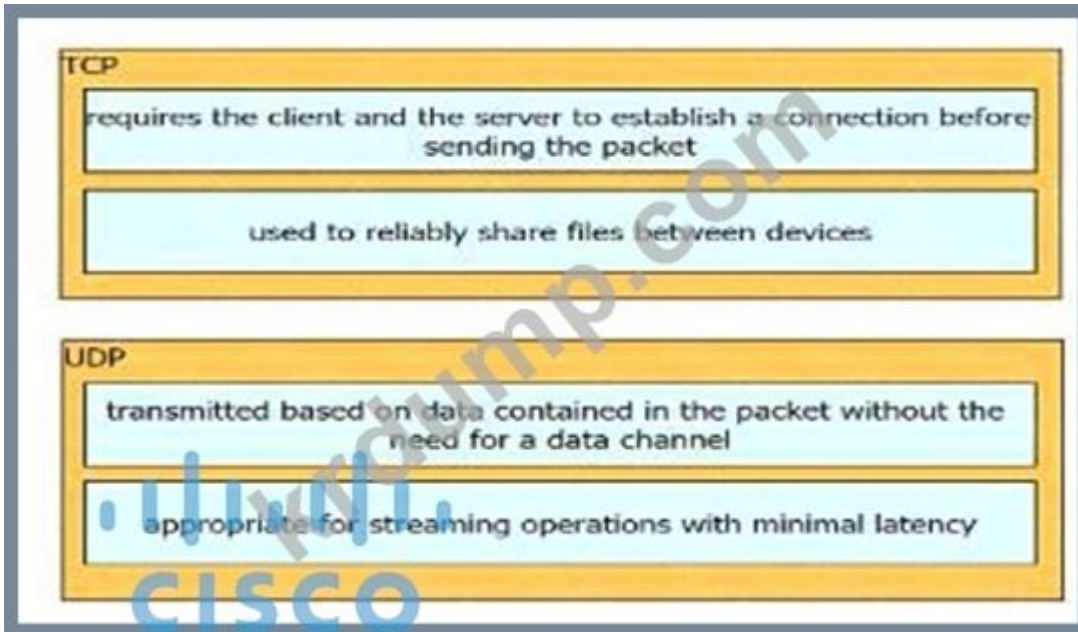
Which of the following is a characteristic of UDP?

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:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 106

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
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]
```

□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□? (2□ □□)

- A. □□□ □□ □□□ Rapid PVST+□ □□.
- B. □□ □□□ FastEthernet 2/1□□□.
- C. □□ □□□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□ FastEthernet 2/1□□□.
- E. □□□ □□ □□□ PVST+□ □□.

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

200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□! DumpTop □
 □□ 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□
 □□□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop 200-301-KR □□□ □□□□□.

<https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1156 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 107

□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□
- B. □□□ 2 □□□
- C. □□ □□□
- D. LAN □□□□

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

NEW QUESTION: 108

```
SW1#show ip interface brief
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status  Protocol
FastEthernet0/1    unassigned      YES manual down    down

SW1#show interface fa0/1 status
Port      Name      Status      Vlan      Duplex  Speed  Type
Fa0/1     Fa0/1     notconnect  1         a-full  a-100  10/100BaseTX
```

□□□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□□ □□
- B. □□ □□
- C. □□ □□
- D. STP

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

NEW QUESTION: 109

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

R1# show 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, E - EGP
       I - IS-IS, 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 not set
 10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 5 subnets
D    10.1.2.0/24 [90/2170112] via 10.165.20.226, 00:01:30, Serial0/0
D    10.1.3.0/24 [90/2170112] via 10.165.20.226, 00:01:30, Serial0/0
D    10.1.2.0/25 [90/2170112] via 10.165.20.126, 00:01:30, Serial0/0
D    10.1.3.0/25 [90/2170112] via 10.165.20.146, 00:01:30, Serial0/0
D    10.1.4.0/25 [90/2170112] via 10.165.20.156, 00:01:30, Serial0/0
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.18.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
    192.168.21.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.11.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
10.165.20.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    10.165.20.224/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0
S    10.1.2.112/28 [1/0] via 10.165.20.166

```

Which of the following is the default gateway for the 10.1.2.126 host on R1?

- A. 10.165.20.146
- B. 10.165.20.226
- C. 10.165.20.166
- D. 10.165.20.126

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 110

Which of the following is a valid VRRP MAC address?

- A. 00-00-5E-00-01-0a
- B. 00-07-C0-70-AB-01
- C. 00-C6-41-93-90-91
- D. 00-00-0C-07-AD-89

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 111

Which of the following is a valid IPv6 address?

- A. 2001:0db8:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000
- B. 2001:0db8:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000
- C. 2001:0db8:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000
- D. 2001:0db8:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 112

□□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ JSON □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□
- B. □□
- C. □□
- D. □□□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 113

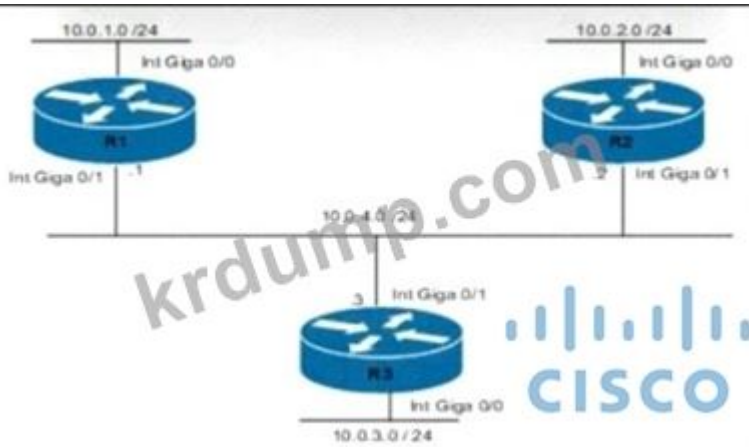
□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□
- B. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□
- C. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□
- D. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 114

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□ R1 □ R3□□ □□ □□□ □□□□. □□□ R2 □□□□□ 99□ □□□□ □□□□. R3□ □□ □□ □ R3□ 10.0 4.0/24 □□□□□□ DR□ □□□□□?

- A. R3(config)#interface Gig0/0 R3(config-if)#ip ospf □□□□ 1
- B. R3(config)#□□□□□ Gig0/1 R3(config-if)#ip ospf □□□□ 0
- C. R3(config)#□□□□□ Gig0/0 R3(config-if)#ip ospf □□□□ 100
- D. R3(config)#□□□□□ Gig0/1 R3(config-if)#ip ospf □□□□ 100

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

NEW QUESTION: 115

□□□ Wi-Fi □□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□. □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

- A. 5GHz □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

- B. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- C. 5GHz□ □□ 23□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□□ □□ WLC□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- E. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 116

□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□
- B. □□□ □□□
- C. □□ □□ □□□
- D. □□ □□□□

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

Explanation

Firewalls are devices that are used to separate networks into different security domains. They act as a barrier between two networks and control the flow of traffic between them. Firewalls use a set of rules to determine what types of traffic are allowed to pass through and what is blocked. This helps protect a network from malicious traffic and unauthorized access. Additionally, firewalls can be configured to log traffic and provide additional security measures such as packet filtering and stateful inspection.

NEW QUESTION: 117

□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ □□□ □□□
- B. □□□
- C. □□ LAN □□□□
- D. □□□

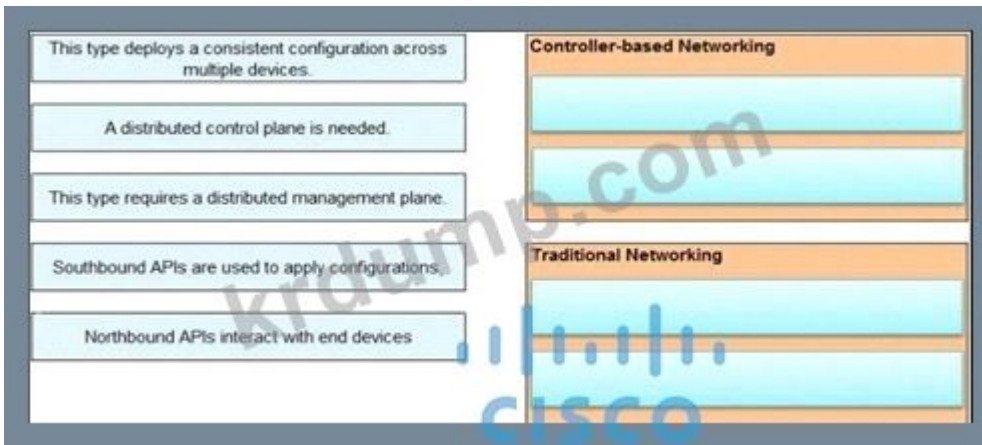
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

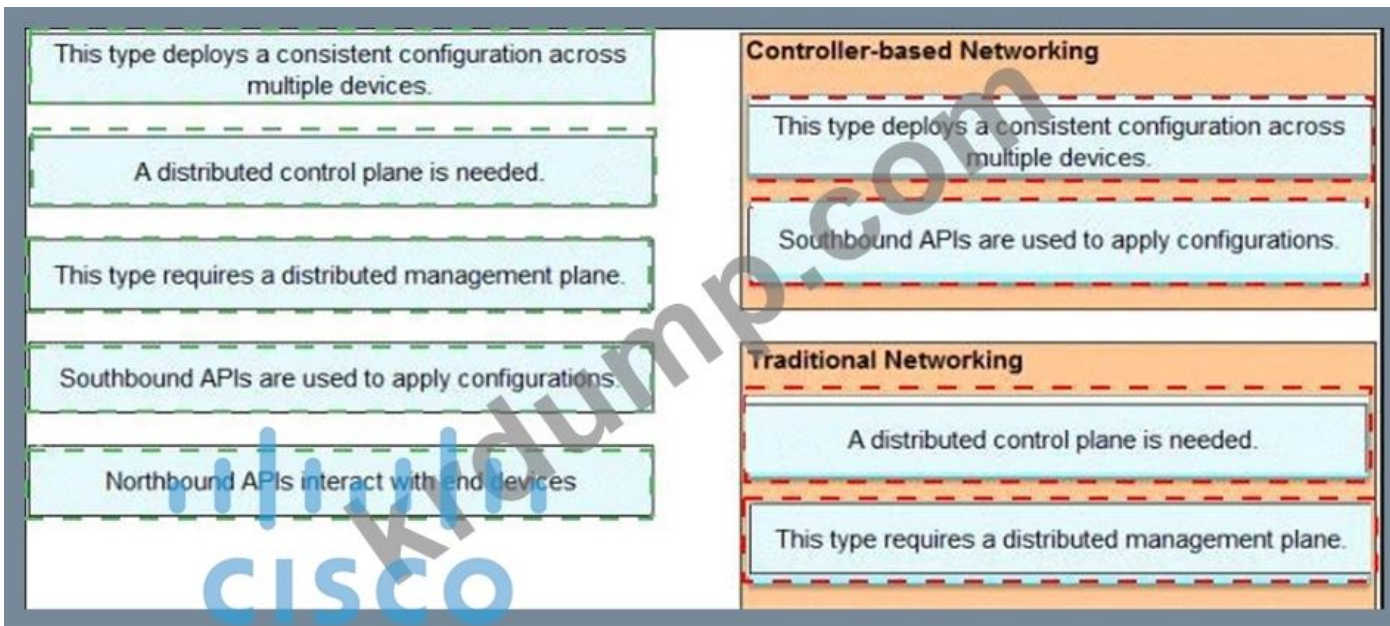
Stateful inspection, also known as dynamic packet filtering, is a firewall technology that monitors the state of active connections and uses this information to determine which network packets to allow through the firewall.

NEW QUESTION: 118

□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation

Controller-based Networking :- This type deploys a consistent configuration across multiple devices.-

Southbound APIs are used to apply configurations. **Traditional Networking :-** A distributed control plane is needed.- This type requires a distributed management plane.

On a SND network the control plane is centralized on the the SND controller not distributed on the networking devices.

Northbound APIs do not interact with end devices. They allow the SND controller to interact with applications on the application plane

NEW QUESTION: 119

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

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

```

JSON □□□□ 2□□ □□ □□ "switch"□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □

B. □□

D.

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

NEW QUESTION: 124

Cisco DNA Center Intent API REST ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

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: 125

VPN ?

A. IKEv2

B. IKEv1

C. IPsec

D. MD5

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

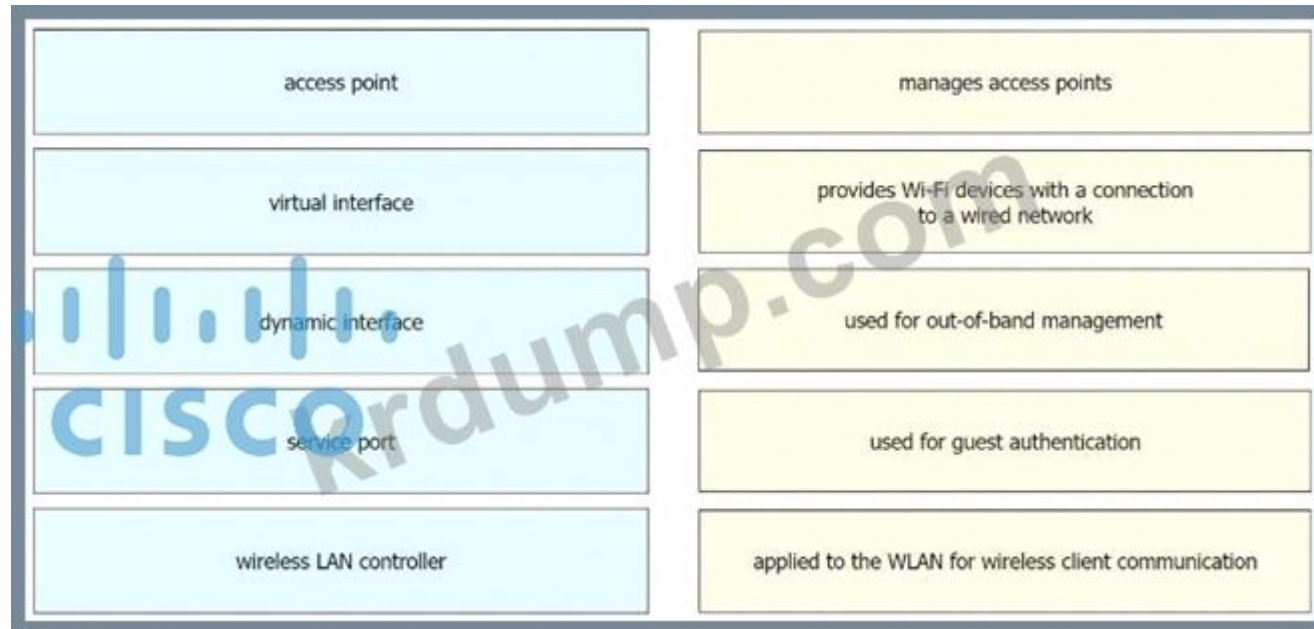
Explanation

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

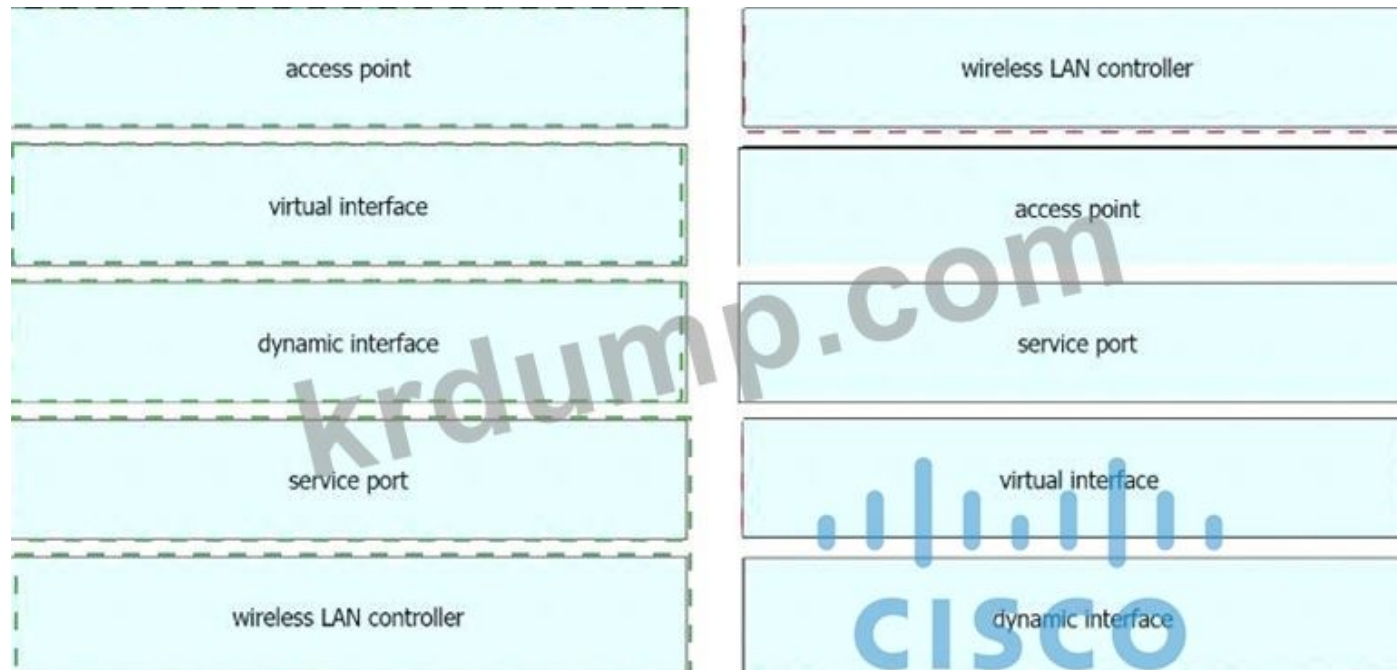
encrypting and sending data between two devices. One set of rules for creating a site-to-site VPN is defined by IPsec.

NEW QUESTION: 126

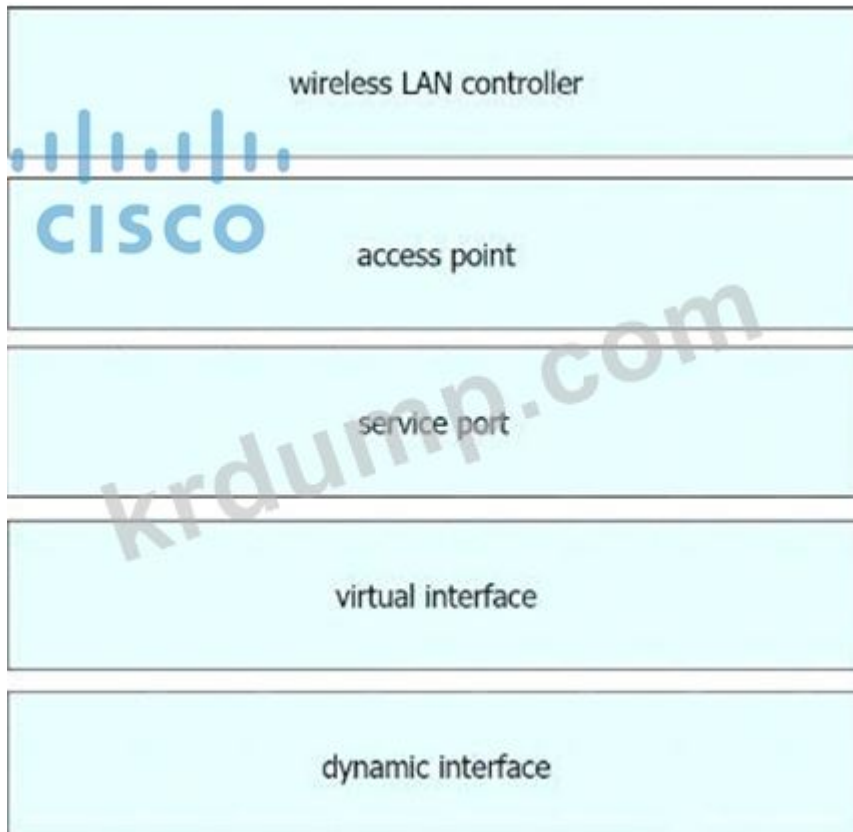
□□□ WLAN □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 127

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
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)
```

Router R2 is configured with the following OSPF configuration. Which command should be configured on R2 to ensure that R2 advertises the 10.1.1.0/24 network to the OSPF neighbors? R2

- A.

```
R2(config)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)#router-id 192.168.1.2
```
- B.

```
R2(config)#interface g0/0/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 20
```
- C.

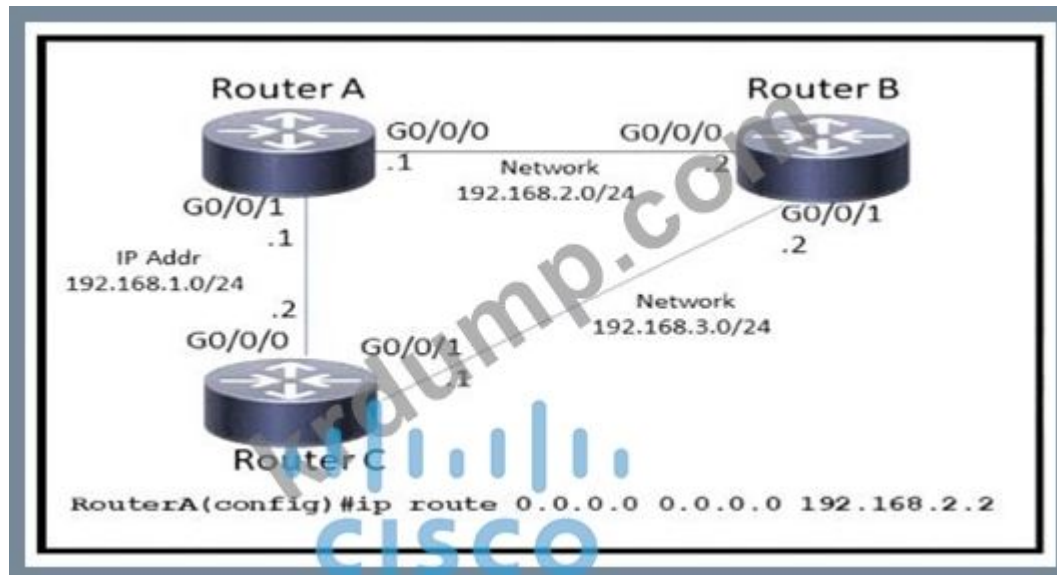
```
R2(config)#interface g0/0/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf hello-interval 15
R2(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 20
```
- D.

```
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
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 128

Router A is configured with the following OSPF configuration. Which command should be configured on Router A to ensure that Router A advertises the 192.168.2.0/24 network to the OSPF neighbors?



Which command should be configured on Router A to ensure that Router A advertises the 192.168.2.0/24 network to the OSPF neighbors?

- A.

```
IP 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.2.1 10
```
- B.

```
ip 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.2
```
- C.

```
IP 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.2 10
```
- D.

```
IP 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.2.1
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 129



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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 130

□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□
 □□ Cisco □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. Device(Config)#flow-sampler-map □□□□
- B. □□(□□)#cdp □□
- C. Device(Config)#lldp □□
- D. □□(Config-if)#cdp □□□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 131

□□□ A□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □ □□□ OSPF □□□
 □ □□ □□□ EIGRP □□□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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: 132

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□□□ □□□ R2 □ WAN □□□□□ DR □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □ □□?

- A. `interface gigabitethernet0/0`
`ip address 10.0.0.34 255.255.255.248`
`ip ospf priority 0`
- B. `interface gigabitethernet0/0`
`ip address 10.0.0.34 255.255.255.224`
`ip ospf priority 100`
- C. `interface gigabitethernet0/0`
`ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0`
`ip ospf priority 255`
- D. `interface gigabitethernet0/0`
`ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.224`
`ip ospf priority 98`

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

NEW QUESTION: 133

□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□ IPv4 ACL □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Which of the following are characteristics of controller-based networking? (2 correct)

- A. A distributed control plane is needed.
- B. ACLs are used to filter traffic.
- C. This type requires a distributed management plane.
- D. Southbound APIs are used to apply configurations.
- E. Northbound APIs interact with end devices.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 134

Which of the following are characteristics of controller-based networking? (2 correct)

Answer:

Explanation

2, 4

1, 3

NEW QUESTION: 135

HTTP put is used to create a new resource.

- A. DELETE is used to delete a resource.

- B. □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 136

IPv6 DNS □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.


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



POST

GET

DELETE

PUT

PATCH

NEW QUESTION: 140

□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ HSRP □□□□□ □□□ □□□□.

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

- no switchport mode access
- B. ip address 192.168.32.62 255.255.255.240
- no switchport mode trunk
- C. ip address 192.168.32.97 255.255.255.224
- no switchport
- D. ip address 192.168.32.30 255.255.255.224

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

NEW QUESTION: 144

- DNS □□ □□□□ □□□□ CLI□ URL□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□?
- A. URL□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
 - B. URL□ □□ ping □□□ □□□□□□.
 - C. □□□□□ □□□ IP □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
 - D. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ URL □□□ □□□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 145

- WPA2□ WPA3 □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)
- A. SAE□ AES□ □□□□ WPA2□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
 - B. WPA2□ 12B-M □ □□□□ □□□□ WPA3□ 128□□ □ 192□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□.
 - C. WPA2□ 1M□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ WPA3□□ 256-brt □ □□□□ □□□□□.
 - D. WPA3□ TKIP□ □□□□ WPA2□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ AES□ □□□□□. WPA3□
 - E. SAE□ □□□□ WPA2□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ WPA3 um AES

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

NEW QUESTION: 146

- □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?
- A. □□□□□
 - B. BPDU □□
 - C. □□□□□
 - D. □□□□□

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

Explanation

PortFast is useful to connect hosts and switches to a switch. Access layer switches are more frequently "plugged in" and "plugged out" than distribution or core layer switches. Also, this feature's target is just to minimize STP convergence time.

NEW QUESTION: 147

- □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

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

A table with six rows, each representing a different mode of a Cisco Wireless LAN Controller. The modes listed are local mode, sniffer mode, rogue detector mode, bridge mode, Flexconnect mode, and monitor mode. The table is overlaid with a watermark 'krdump.com' and a Cisco logo.

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

Table Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION: 148

Cisco WLC _____?

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. HTTP GUI _____

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 149

_____. _____.

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:

guarantees packet delivery	TCP
uses a 32-bit sequence number	provides support for retransmission of lost packets
ideal for voice traffic	guarantees packet delivery
provides support for retransmission of lost packets	uses a 32-bit sequence number
offers minimal overhead within a packet	UDP
requires less computer resources	ideal for voice traffic
	requires less computer resources
	offers minimal overhead within a packet

Explanation

TCP
provides support for retransmission of lost packets
guarantees packet delivery
uses a 32-bit sequence number
UDP
ideal for voice traffic
requires less computer resources
offers minimal overhead within a packet

NEW QUESTION: 150

□□□□□ EIGRP □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□?

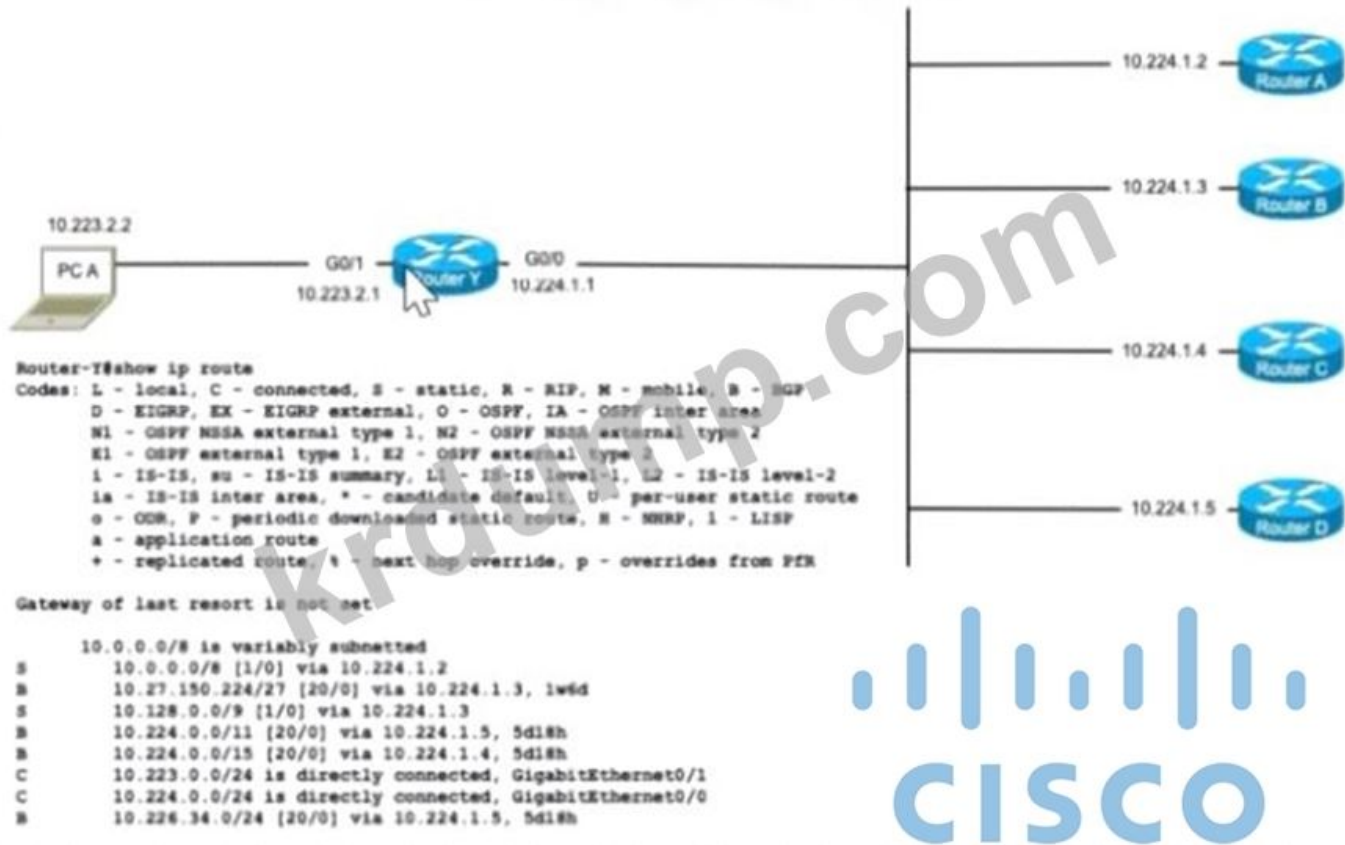
A. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

- B. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 151

□□□□ □□□□□□.



PC A □ IP □□ 10.227.225.255 □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ Y □ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□□ D
- B. □□□ C
- C. □□□ A
- D. □□□ B

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

200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□! DumpTop □ □□ 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□□□, DumpTop 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop 200-301-KR □□□ □□□□□.

<https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1156 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 152

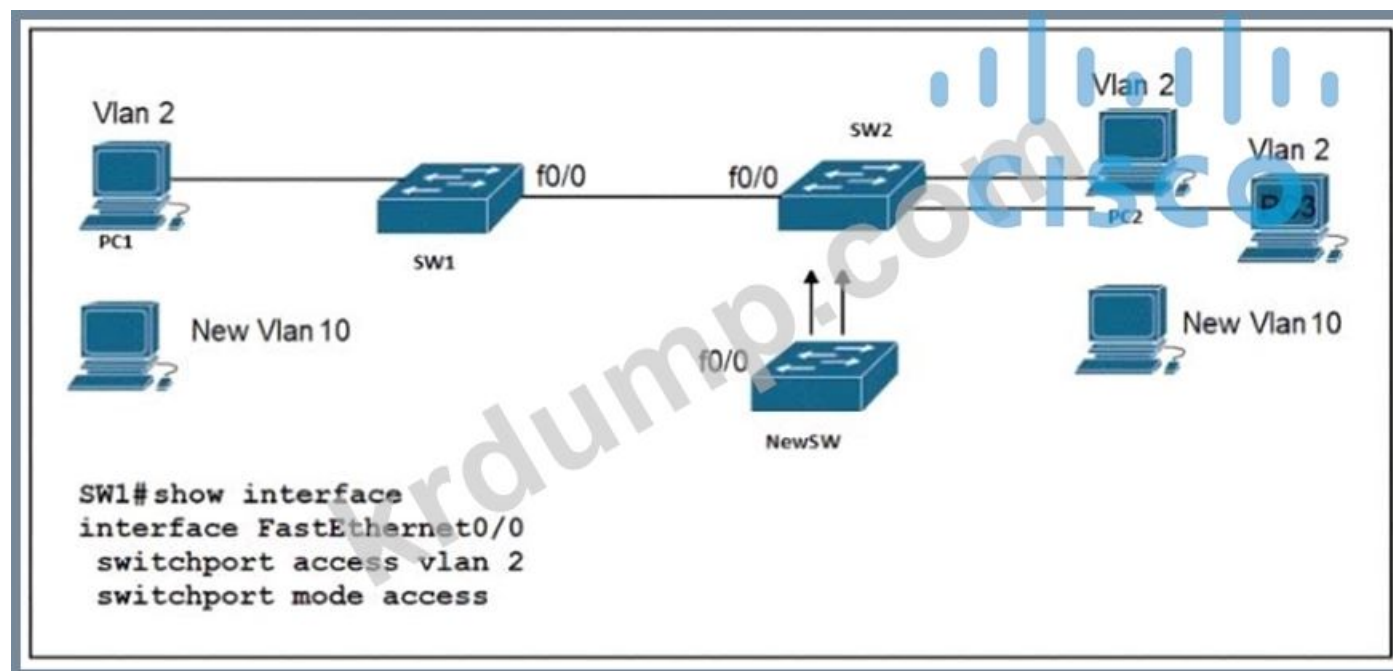
SSIDS ?

- A. .
- B. Cisco .
- C. .
- D. VLAN .

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

NEW QUESTION: 153

.



SW2 Cisco NewSW . .

- * SW1 SW2 .
- * PC1 PC2 PC3 .
- * VLAN 10 . ?

- A. NewSW(config)#interface f0/0
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode access
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vian 2,10
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vian 10
- B. NewSW(config)#interface f0/0
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vian 10
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vian 10
- C. NewSW(config)#interface f0/0
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode access
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vian 2,10
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vian 2
- D. NewSW(config)#interface f0/0
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vian 2,10
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vian 2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 154

□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□ □□
- B. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□
- C. □□ □□□ □ □□□
- D. □□ □□ □□ □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 155

VRRP□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.
- C. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 156

□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ Cisco□□ □□□□ □ □□ VPN □□□ □□□□□□? (2□□ □□□□□□.)

- A. □□□ □ VPN
- B. IGETVPN
- C. IDMVPN
- D. IPsec □□ □□□
- E. □□□□□□□□ VPN

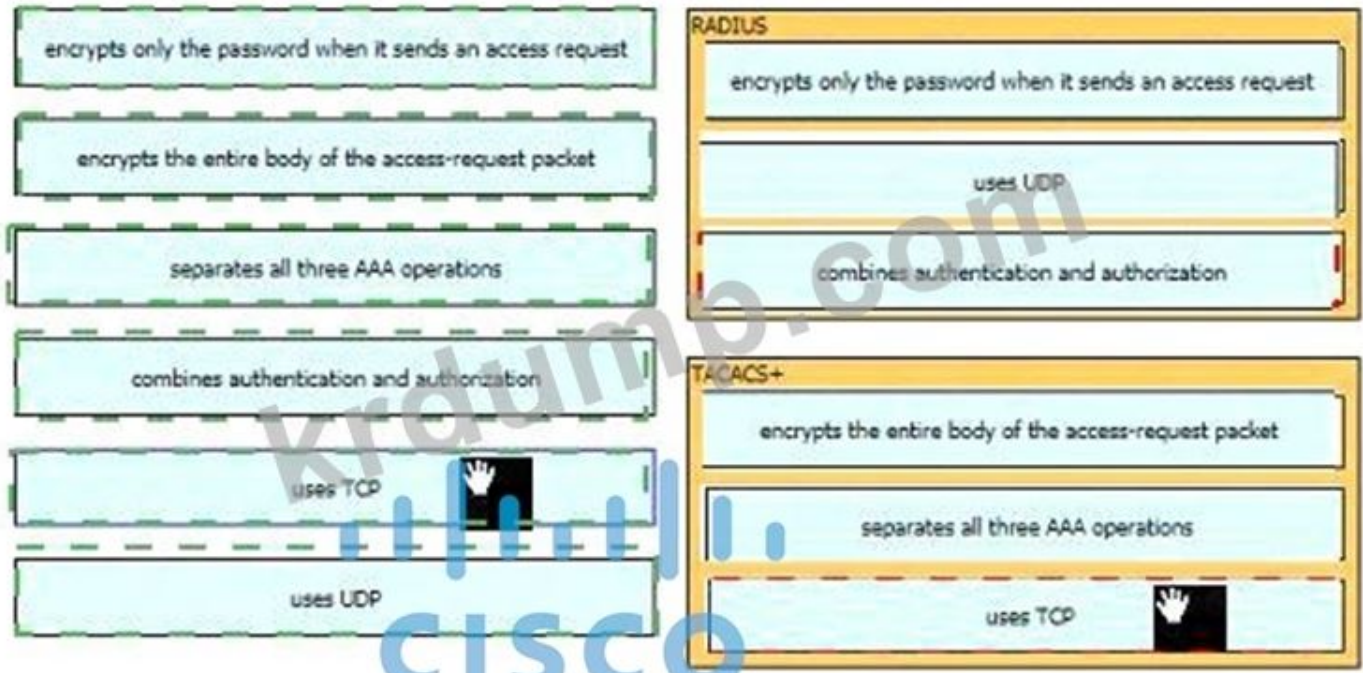
Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 157

AAA □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□.

encrypts only the password when it sends an access request	RADIUS
encrypts the entire body of the access-request packet	
separates all three AAA operations	
combines authentication and authorization	TACACS+
uses TCP	
uses UDP	

Answer:



Explanation

A picture containing graphical user interface Description automatically generated

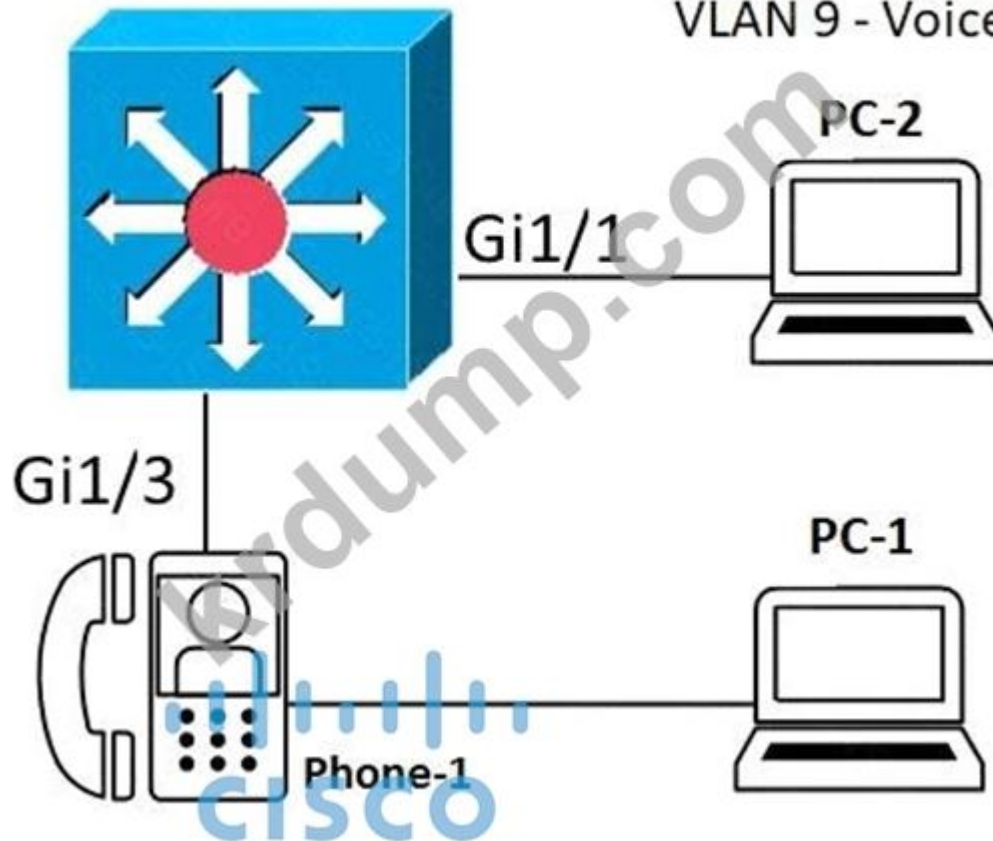


NEW QUESTION: 158

□□□□ □□□□□.

SW11

VLAN 8 - Data
VLAN 9 - Voice



□□□□ □□□ SW11□□ □□□□□ Gi1/1 □ Gi1/3□ □□□□ □□□. PC-1 □ PC-2□ □□□ VLAN□
□□□□□ □□ Phone-1□ □□ VLAN□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□
□?

```

❶ interface gigabitethernet1/1
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 8
!
interface gigabitethernet1/3
switchport mode access
switchport voice vlan 8
switchport access vlan 9

❷ interface gigabitethernet1/1
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 9
!
interface gigabitethernet1/3
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk vlan 8
switchport trunk vlan 9

❸ interface gigabitethernet1/1
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 8
!
interface gigabitethernet1/3
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 8
switchport voice vlan 9

❹ 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. ❑❑ A
- B. ❑❑ B
- C. ❑❑ C
- D. ❑❑ D

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

NEW QUESTION: 159

WLC❑❑ LAG❑ ❑❑❑❑❑ ❑❑❑ ❑ ❑❑ ❑❑❑ ❑❑❑❑❑?

- A. LAG❑ ❑❑❑❑❑❑ ❑❑❑❑ ❑❑❑ ❑❑❑❑❑❑ ❑❑❑❑❑ ❑❑❑.
- B. ❑❑❑ ❑❑❑❑❑ ❑❑❑ ❑❑❑❑❑ ❑❑ ❑❑ ❑❑❑❑❑❑❑❑ ❑❑❑❑❑ ❑❑❑.
- C. LAG❑ ❑❑❑❑❑ ❑❑❑ ❑❑❑❑❑ ❑❑❑❑ ❑❑❑ ❑❑❑ ❑❑❑❑❑❑❑❑❑❑❑❑❑❑❑.

□□□ □□, □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ AAA □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 163

MAC □□ □□□□□ □□ MAC □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□?

- A. □□□□ □□ MAC □□□ CAM □□□□ □□□□□□□.
- B. MAC□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ VLAN□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
- D. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 164

□□ □□□□□ First Hop Redundancy Protocol□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
- B. □□□ □□ □□□□□ Hello □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 165

□□□ □□□/□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

- A. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□□ 10Gb □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□, □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- D. 50~100□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- E. 1~50□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 166

□□□□□□ API□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□□□□□ SDN □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. HTTP □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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


```

EIGRP: 192.168.12.0/24
RIP: 192.168.12.0/27
OSPF: 192.168.12.0/28

```

□□□□ 192.168.12.16 □ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□□ □ □ □ □□□ EIGRP □□□ □□□□.
- B. □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □ □□□□□ □ □□□ OSPF □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □ □ □ □ □ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ RIP □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 169

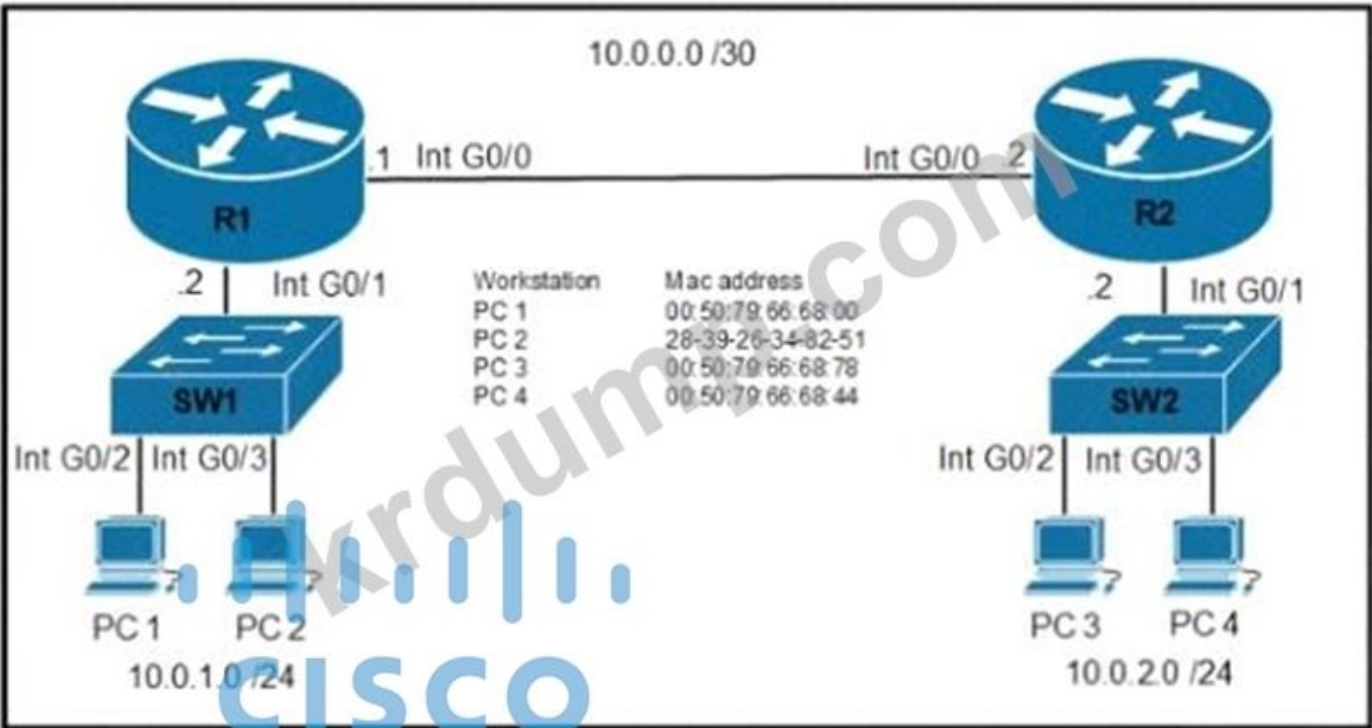
□□□□ □ □ □ □ □□□□ syslog □□□ □□□ □ □ □ □ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. ICMP □□□ □□□□□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□□□□□□.
- C. □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□.
- D. TCP □□□ □□□□□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 170

□□□□ □□□□□.



PC 1 VLAN PC1 VLAN . VLAN VLAN . ?

- A. SW1(config-if)#switchport mode nonegotiate
SW1(config-if)#switchport port-security
SW1(config-if)#switchport port-security maximum 1
- B. SW1(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic auto
SW1(config-if)#switchport port-security
SW1(config-if)#switchport port-security violation restrict
- C. SW1(config-if)#switchport mode access
SW1(config-if)#switchport port-security
SW1(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address 0050.7966.6800
- D. 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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 171

.

```
Switch1#show etherchannel summary
Flags:  D - down          P - in port-channel
        I - stand-alone  s - suspended
        H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
        R - Layer3       S - Layer2
        U - in use       f - failed to allocate aggregator
        u - unsuitable for bundling
        w - waiting to be aggregated
        d - default port

Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators:          1
Group  Port-channel  Protocol  Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----
  1      Po1(SD)      LACP     Fa0/2(I) Fa0/1(I)

Switch1#show run
Building configuration...
interface Port-channel1
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 channel-group 1 mode passive
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
 channel-group 1 mode passive

Switch2#show run
Building configuration...
interface Port-channel1
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 channel-group 1 mode passive
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
 channel-group 1 mode passive
```

- Switch . ?
- . ?
- A. PAqP
- B. LACP
- C. LACP
- D. EtherChannel

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

NEW QUESTION: 172

□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□ WAN □□□□ □□□ □□□□□? (2□ □□)

- A. □□□ □□□
- B. □□ □ □□
- C. □□ □ □□
- D. □□ □□□
- E. □□ □□□

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

NEW QUESTION: 173

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

Gateway of last resort is 172.16.2.2 to network 0.0.0.0

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C   10.10.8.0/28 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/2
C   10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
L   10.10.10.3.32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0

    172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S   172.16.1.33/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
C   172.16.2.0/23 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
L   172.16.2.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
S*  0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.16.2.2

```

10.10.10.1□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ 10.10.8.14□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. 255.255.255.252
- B. 255.255.254.0
- C. 255.255.255.248
- D. 255.255.255.240

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

NEW QUESTION: 174

AAA □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□.
- B. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□, □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □.

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

Explanation

AAA stands for Authentication, Authorization and Accounting.+ Authentication: Specify who you are (usually via login username & password)+ Authorization: Specify what actions you can do, what resource you can access+ Accounting: Monitor what you do, how long you do it (can be used for billing and auditing)An example

of AAA is shown below:
 + Authentication: "I am a normal user. My username/password is user_tom/learnforever"
 + Authorization: "user_tom can access LearnCCNA server via HTTP and FTP"
 + Accounting: "user_tom accessed LearnCCNA server for 2 hours". This user only uses "show" commands.

NEW QUESTION: 175

□□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ OSPF□ □□□□□□. R1□ R2□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □ □□ PPP□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ R1 □□ R2□□ ip ospf □□□□□□ □□□ □ □ □□□□□□ □□ OSPF □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

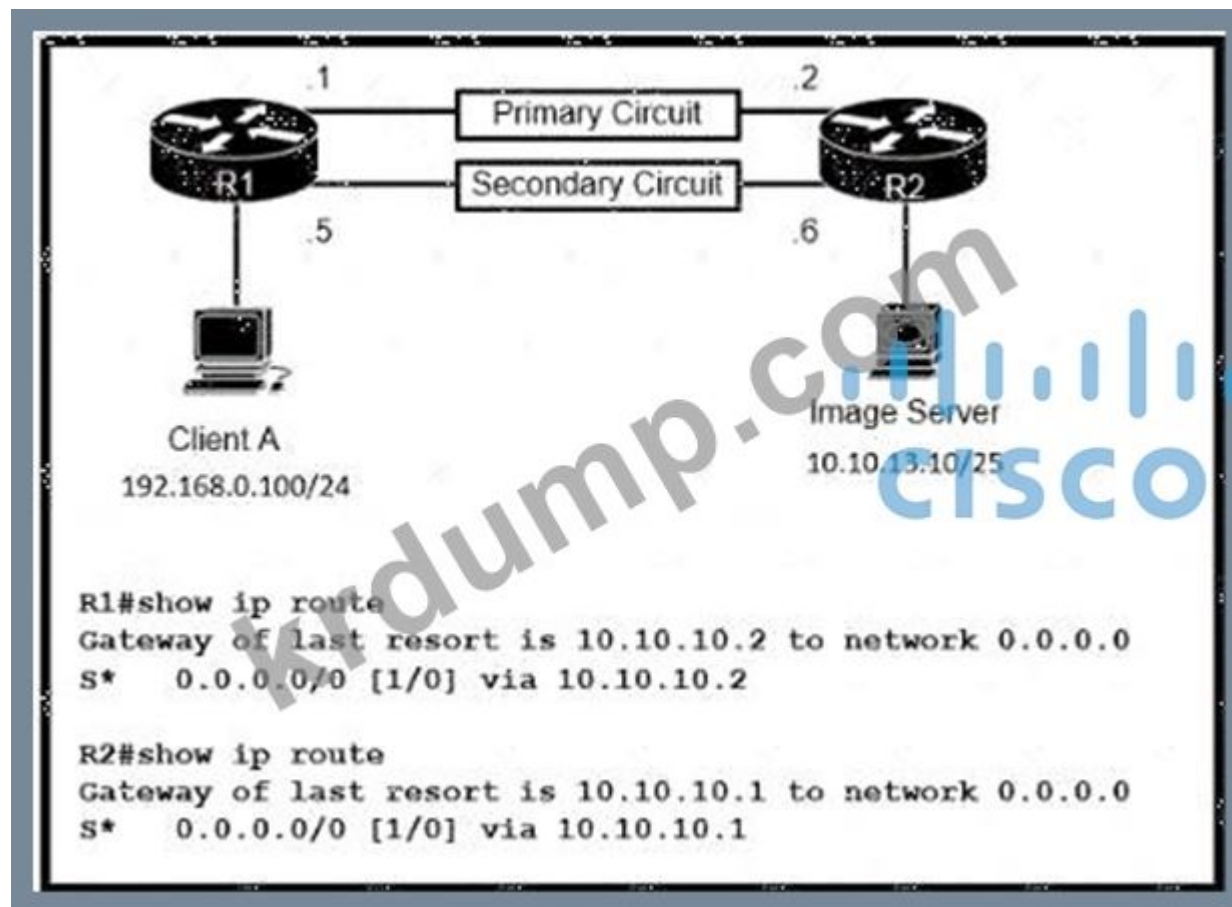
- A. □□-□□□
- B. □□
- C. □□ □
- D. □□□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The default OSPF network type for HDLC and PPP on Serial link is point-to-point (while the default OSPF network type for Ethernet link is Broadcast).

NEW QUESTION: 176



□□□□ □□□□□□. □□□ R1 □ R2□ □□□ LAN □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□. □ □□□ □□ □□□ □ WAN□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□?

```

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 177

□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□□
 □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. ARP
- B.
- C.
- D. CDP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 178

DNS □□ □□□□ □□□□□□?
 A. DNS □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□□.
 B. DNS □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□.
 C. □□ □□ 53□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
 D. □□ IP□ □□□□ DNS □□□ □□□□□□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 179

□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□?
 A. DDoS □□ □□□ □□ SNMP□ □□
 B. □□ □□□□□□ 1□ □□□ □□□ □□□.
 C. □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□
 D. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 180

□□□□□□ API□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

- A. SON □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□
- B. SDN □□□□□ □□□□□□□ PC □□
- C. SON □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□ □□
- D. □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 181

□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ IPv6 □□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

Explanation

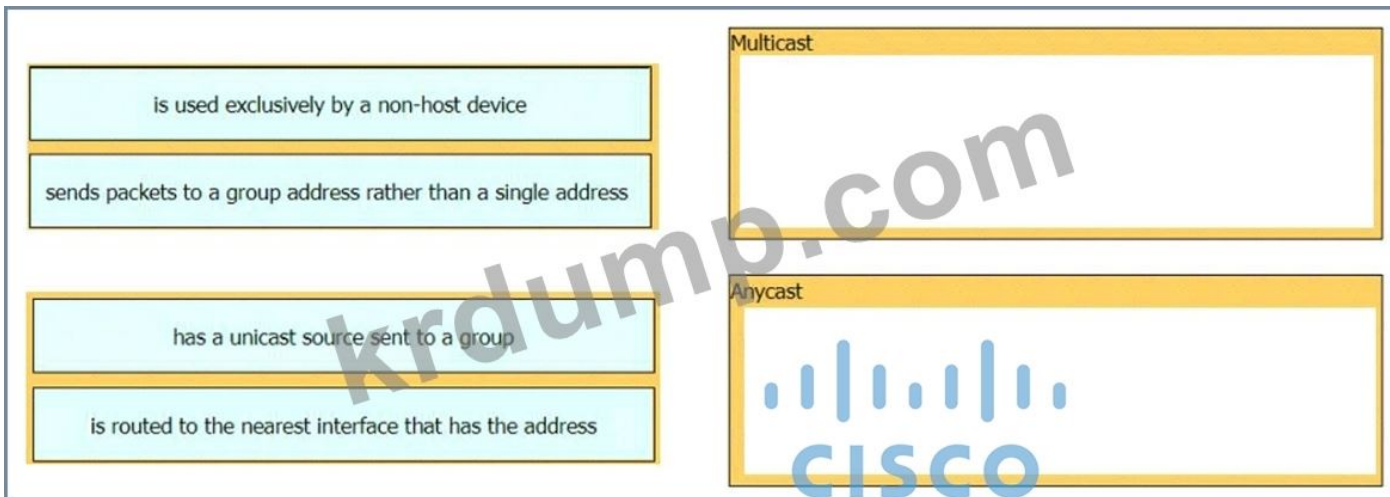
FF00::/8 is used for IPv6 multicast and this is the IPv6 type of address the question wants to ask. FE80::/10 range is used for link-local addresses. Link-local addresses only used for communications within the local subnetwork (automatic address configuration, neighbor discovery, router discovery, and 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).

200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□! DumpTop □
 □□ **200-301-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□
 □□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop 200-301-KR □□□ □□□□□.

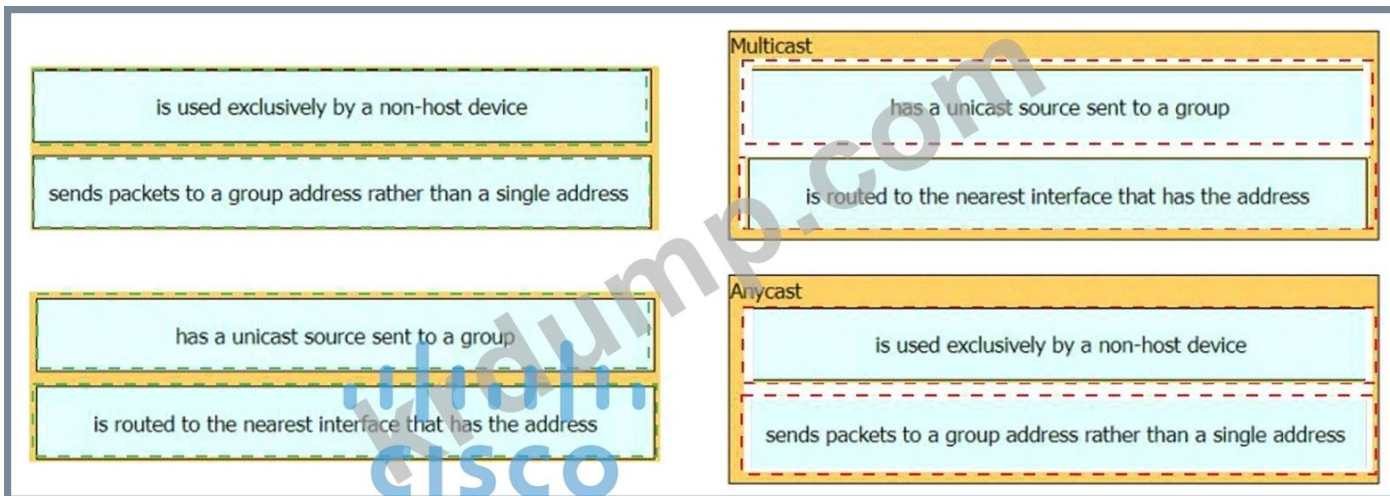
<https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1156 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 182

□□□ □□□ □□□□ IPv6 □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

Multicast

has a unicast source sent to a group

is routed to the nearest interface that has the address

Anycast

is used exclusively by a non-host device

sends packets to a group address rather than a single address

NEW QUESTION: 183

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
  "attributes": {
    "pwd": "password1",
    "firstName": "Abraham",
    "lastName": "Lincoln",
    "phone": "5555551212",
    "email": "test@cisco.com"
  },
  "children": [{
    "aaaUserDomain": {
      "attributes": {
        "name": "ExampleCisco"
      },
      "children": [{
        "aaaUserRole": {
          "attributes": {
            "name": "admin"
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

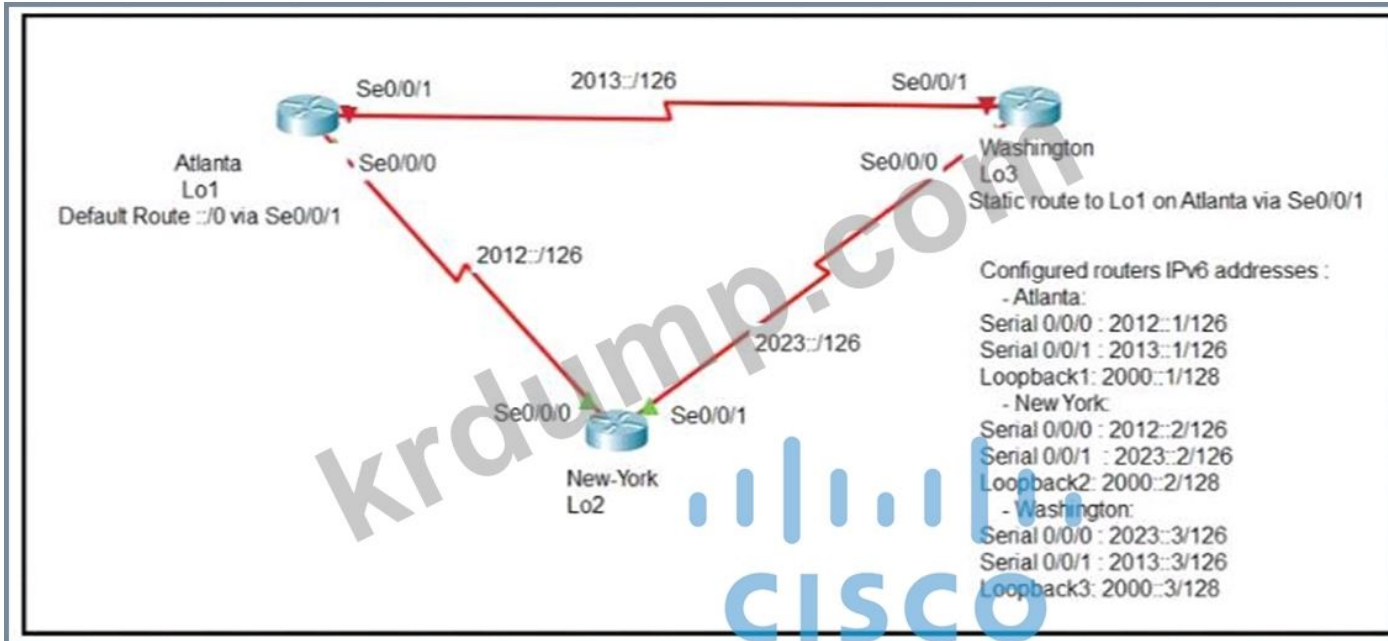
□□□ JSON□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□?

- A. 9
- B. 1
- C. 7
- D. 4

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

NEW QUESTION: 184

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□□□ Se0/0/0 □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □
 □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□
 Lo1 □□□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□? (2□ □□)

- A. ipv6 □□□ 2000::1/128 2012::1
- B. ipv6 □□□ 2000::1/128 2012::1 5
- C. ipv6 □□□ 2000::1/128 2012::2
- D. ipv6 □□□ 2000::1/128 2023::2 5
- E. ipv6 □□□ 2000::1/128 2023::3 5

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 185

□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.
- D. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 186

□□□ □□□□ □□ LAN □□□□□ □□□□□ □ □ AP-□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. DHCP □□
- B. DHCP □□
- C. □□ □□
- D. □□ □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 187

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□
 Serial0/0/0 □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□?
 (2□□ □□□□□.)

- A. □□□ □□□□□ ipv6 Route 2012::/126 2023::1 □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□□□ ipv6 Route 2023::/126 2012::1 □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□□□□ Ipv6 Route 2012::/126 s0/0/0 □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□ □□□□□ ipv6 Route 2023::/126 2012::2 □□□ □□□□□.
- E. □□□ □□□□□ ipv6 Route 2012::/126 2023::2 □□□ □□□□□.

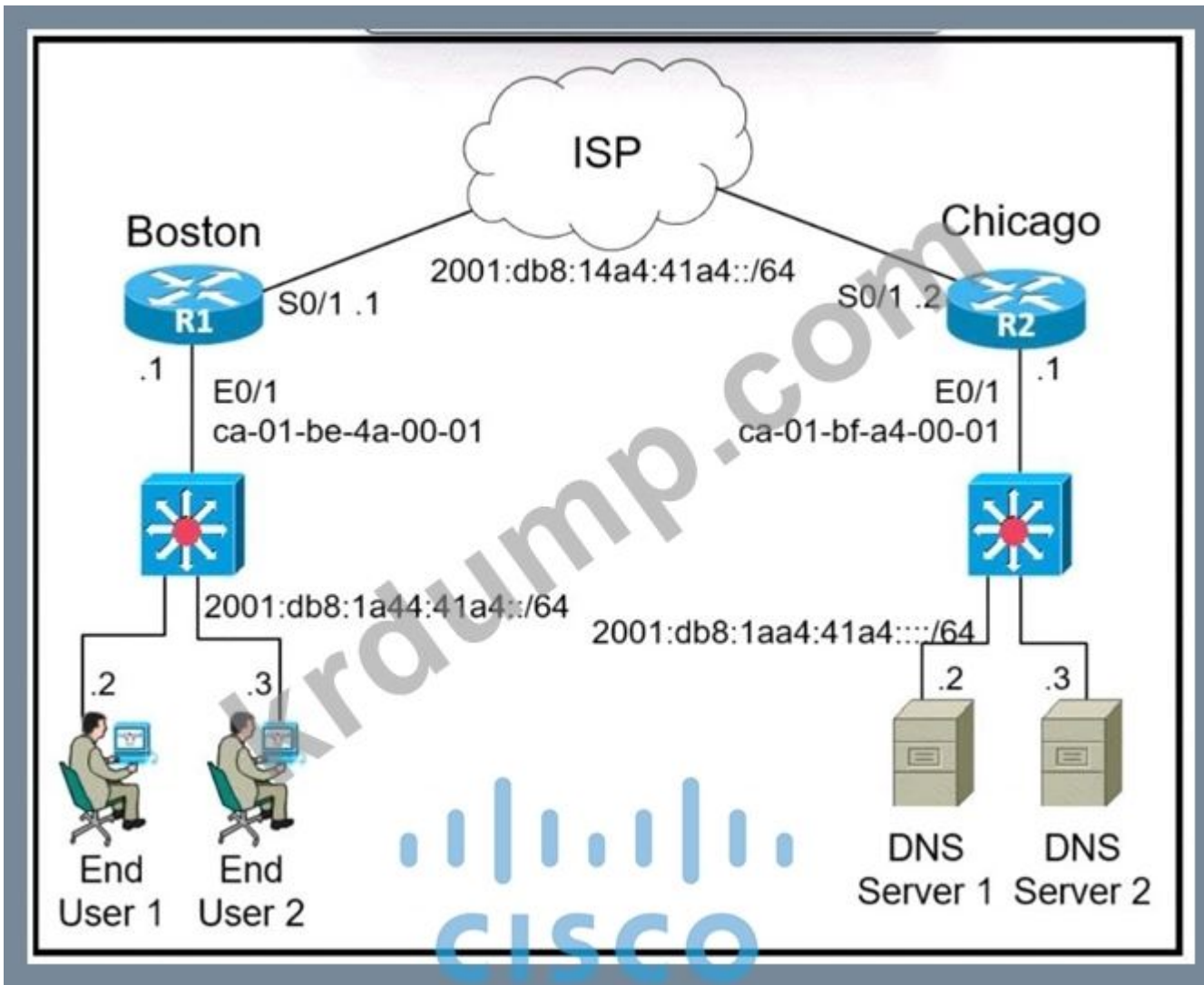
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The short syntax of static IPv6 route is:ipv6 route <destination-IPv6-address> {next-hop-IPv6-address | exit-interface}

NEW QUESTION: 188

□□□□ □□□□□.



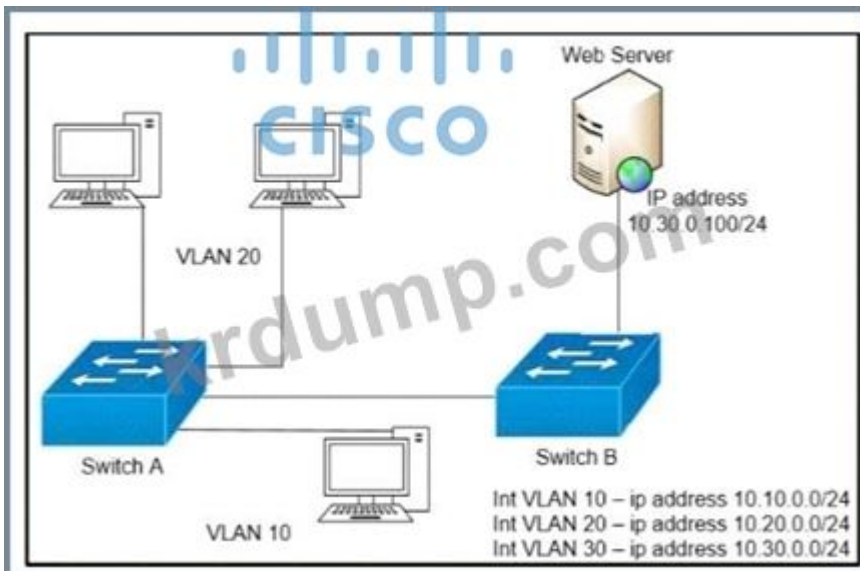
□□□□ □□□□□. □□□ R1□ LAN □□□□□ □□ IPv6 □□□ EUI-64 □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□? □□□.

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 189

□□□□ □□□□□.



A network administrator is configuring a switch to block HTTP traffic from the Web Server to the network. The network administrator wants to ensure that the Web Server can still access the network. Which of the following configurations should the network administrator use?

- ```

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. B
- B. C
- C. A

D. □□ D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 190

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

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    172.16.1.184/29 [110/100] 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

```

□□ □□□□ □□□□ WAN□□ 172.16.1.190□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□
□□ □□ □□ □□□□□?

- A. 192.168.7.40
- B. 192.168.7.4
- C. 192.168.7.7
- D. 192.168.7.35

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

NEW QUESTION: 191

□□□ SNMP □□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

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: 192

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is SULT-IN-T+X10G, 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
12662416055 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
  
```

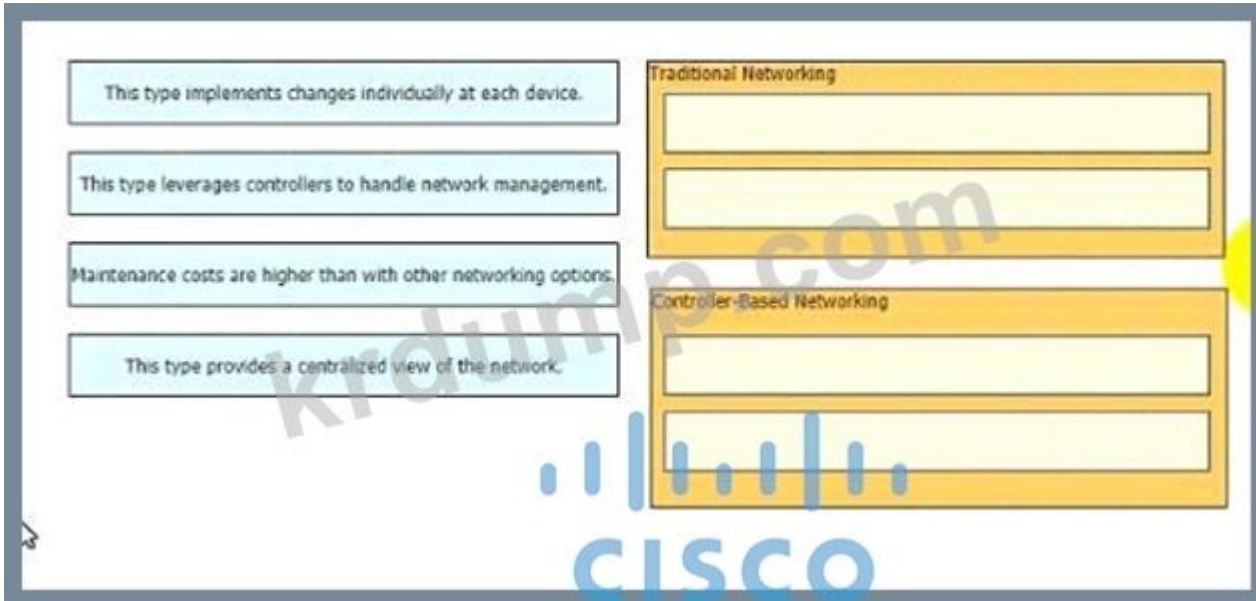
TenGigabitEthernet0/0 □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□

- A. □□□ □□
- B. □□□□□ □□
- C. □□ □□□□
- D. □□ □□

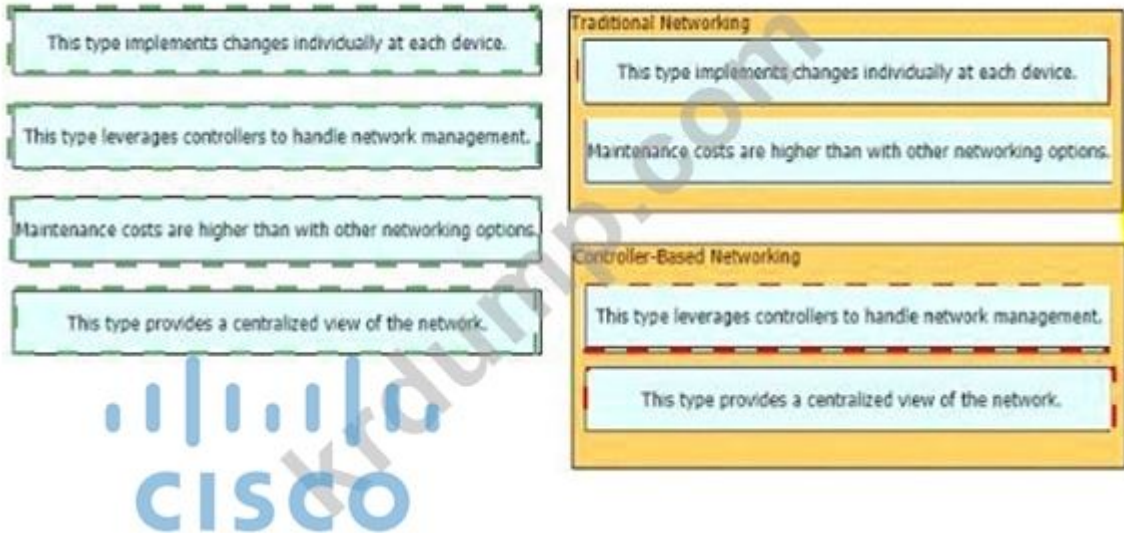
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 193

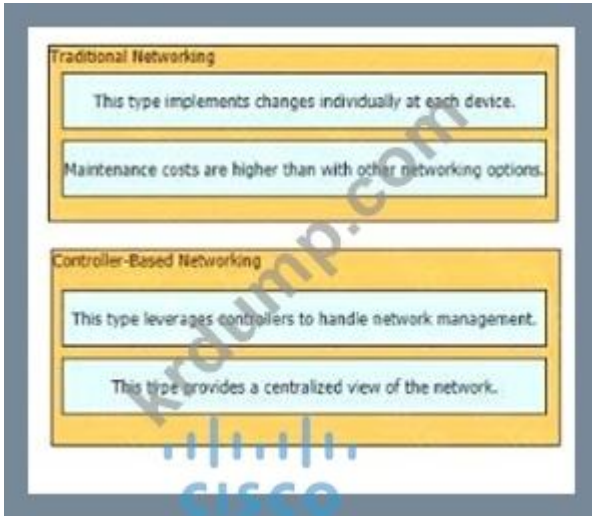
□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.



Answer:

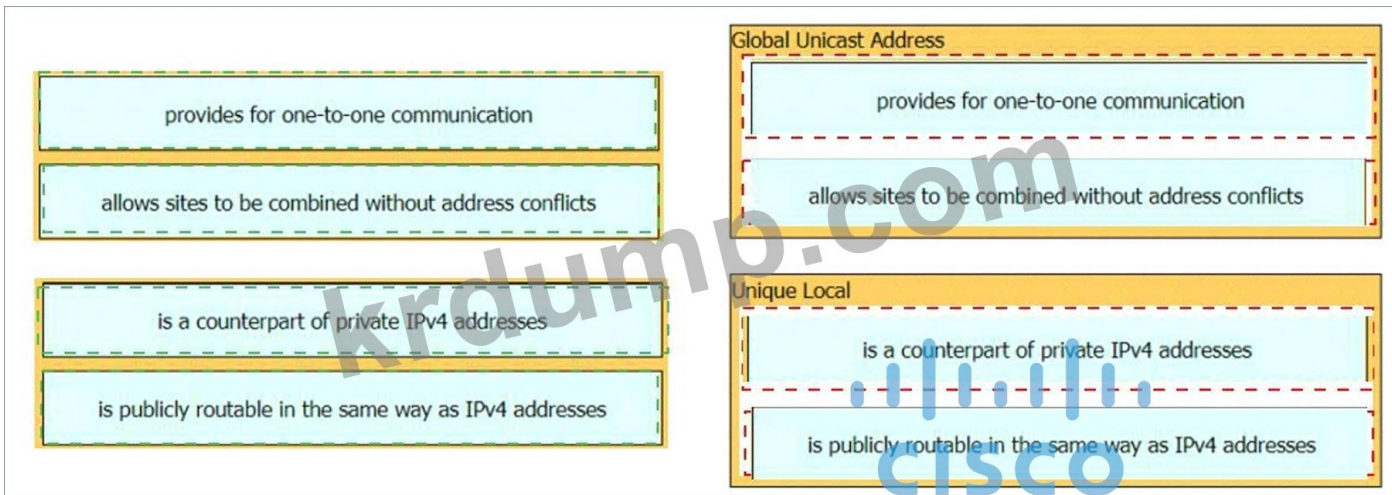


Explanation



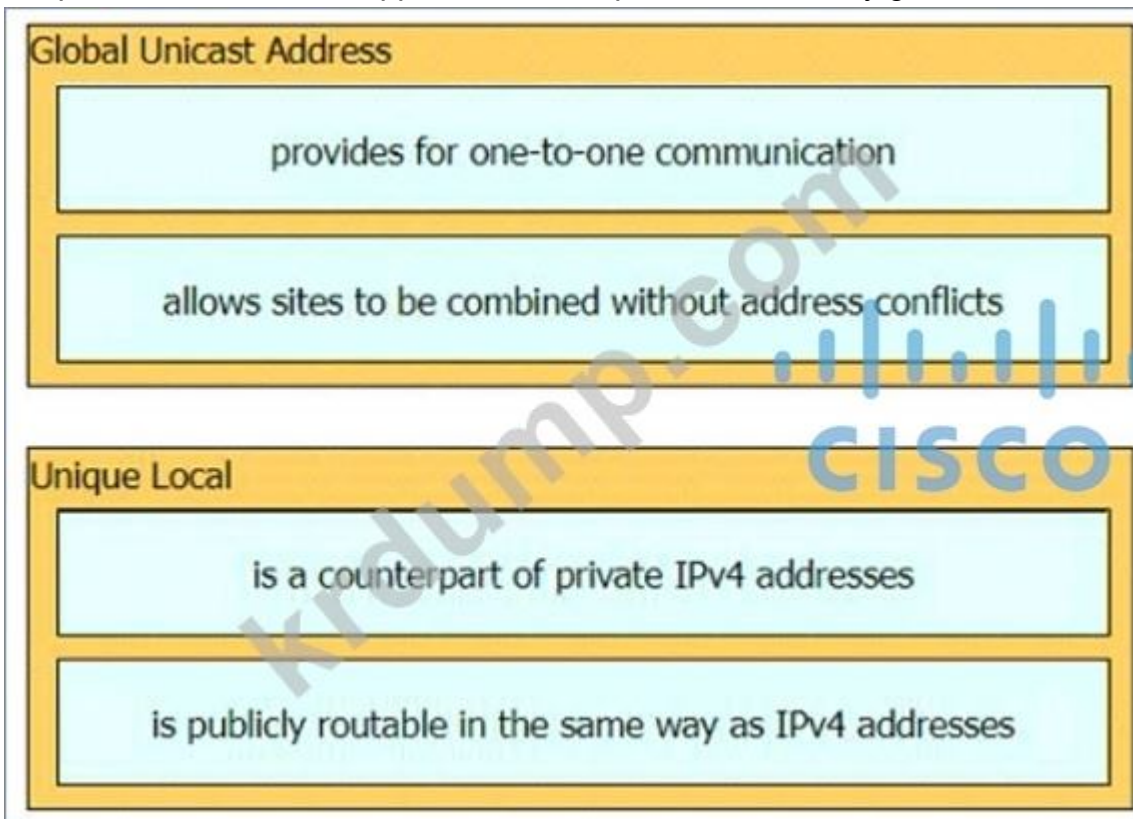
NEW QUESTION: 194

□□□□ □□□□□.



Explanation

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 199

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

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, Gigabit Ethernet 0/0
D    10.0.1.4/32 [110/10] via 10.0.1.4, 00:39:08, Gigabit Ethernet 0/0

```

□□□ □□□□□ □□ 10.0.1.3/32□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ 10.0.1.100
- B. 10.0.1.0 □□□□ □□ □□□
- C. □□ □□ □□
- D. 10.0.0.0 □□□□

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

NEW QUESTION: 200

□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

- A. □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□.
- C. □□□ □ □□ MTU□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ □□□□.
- E. □□□ □ BGP□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 201

□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ syslog □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□
- B. □□□□
- C. □□
- D. □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 202

□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□ □□□
- B. □□□ □□□□ □□□
- C. □□□□ □□□ □□□


```

CPE1# show protocols e0/1
Ethernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 10.0.12.2/24

CPE1# show ip access-list LAN
Standard IP access list LAN
 10 permit 10.0.12.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255

CPE1# show ip nat translations

CPE1# show ip nat statistics
Total active translations: 0 (0 static, 0 dynamic; 0 extended)
Peak translations: 0
Outside interfaces:
Inside interfaces:
  Ethernet0/1
Hits: 0 Misses: 0
CEF Translated packets: 0, CEF Punted packets: 0
Expired translations: 0
Dynamic mappings:
-- Inside Source
 [Id: 1] access-list LAN pool NATPOOL refcount 0
   pool NATPOOL: netmask 255.255.255.0
     start 198.51.100.11 end 198.51.100.20
     type generic, total addresses 10, allocated 0 (0%), misses 0

Total doors: 0
Appl doors: 0
Normal doors: 0
Queued Packets: 0

```



Which two NAT configurations are shown in the output?

- A. NAT pool NATPOOL pool NATPOOL
- B. e0/1 interface pool NATPOOL
- C. NAT pool NATPOOL
- D. NAT pool NATPOOL

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 206

Which two IPv4 addresses are valid for the NAT pool?

172.28.228.144/18
 172.28.228.144/21
 172.28.228.144/23
 172.28.228.144/25
 172.28.228.144/29

172.28.228.1 - 172.28.229.254
 172.28.224.1 - 172.28.231.254
 172.28.228.129 - 172.28.228.254
 172.28.228.145 - 172.28.228.150
 172.28.192.1 - 172.28.255.254

Answer:

172.28.228.144/18
 172.28.228.144/21
 172.28.228.144/23
 172.28.228.144/25
 172.28.228.144/29
 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

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: 207

□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ VLAN □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ VLAN□ □□ □□□ □□□
 □□ □□□ 2 □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. VLAN □□
- B. VLAN DSCP
- C. VLAN □□ □□□
- D. VLAN □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 208

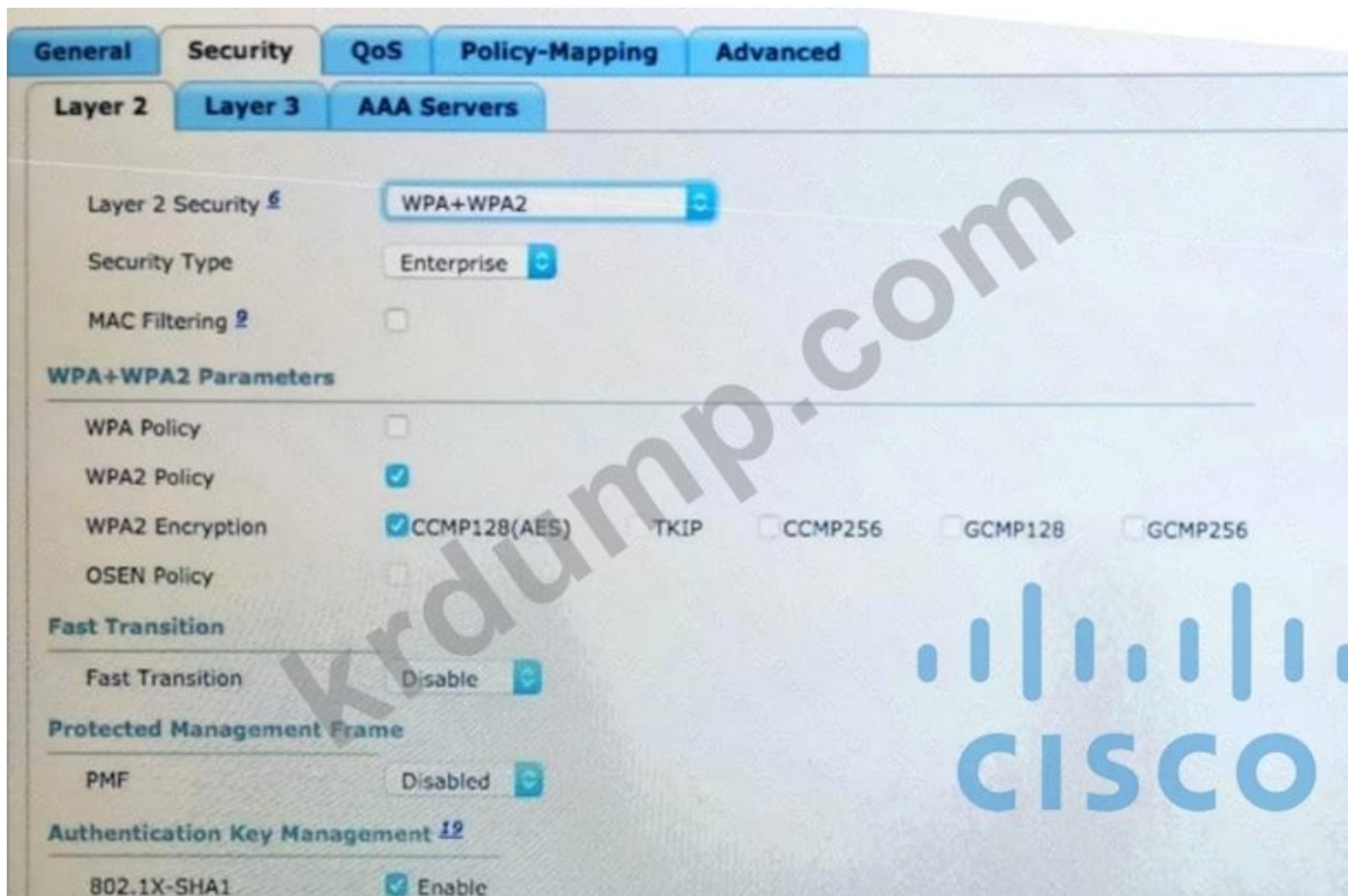
□□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ VoIP□ □□□□
□.

- SW1(config)#no cdp enable
- SW1(config)#interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
- A. SW1(config-if)#cdp run
- SW1(config)#no cdp run
- SW1(config)#interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
- SW1(config-if)#lldp transmit
- SW1(config-if)#lldp receive
- B.
- SW1(config)#lldp run
- SW1(config)#interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
- C. SW1(config-if)#lldp enable
- SW1(config)#lldp enable
- SW1(config)#interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
- D. SW1(config-if)#lldp run

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 209

□□□□ □□□□□.



WLAN 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w?

- A. PMF 802.11w 802.11w.
- B. WPA 802.11w 802.11w.
- C. 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w
- D. MAC 802.11w 802.11w.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 210

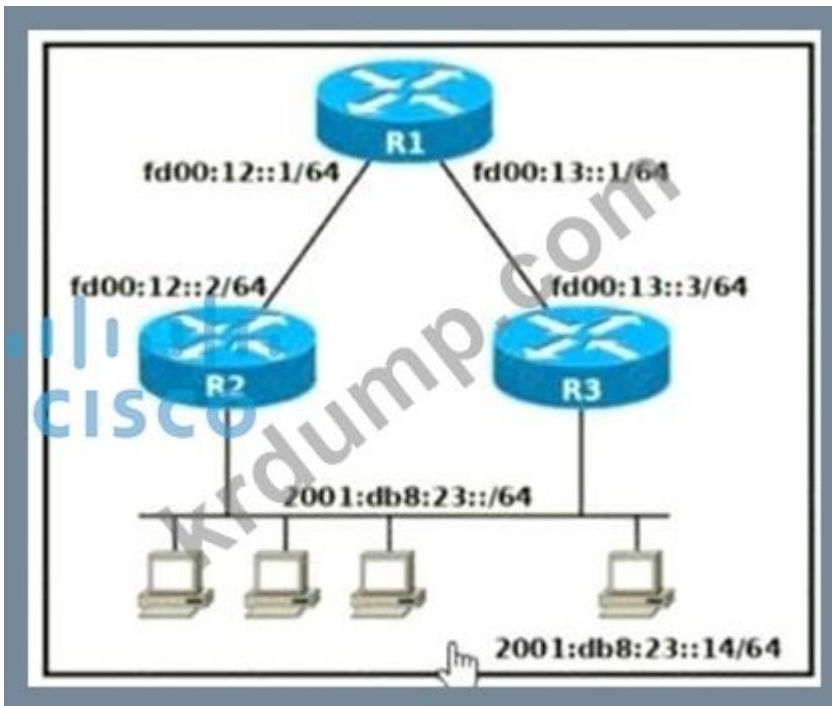
PC 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w?

- A. 802.11w(config)#spanning-tree portfast 802.11w
- B. 802.11w(config)#spanning-tree portfast bpduguard 802.11w
- C. 802.11w(config-if)#spanning-tree portfast 802.11w
- D. 802.11w(config-if)#spanning-tree 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w 802.11w

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 211

802.11w 802.11w.



Which two IPv6 addresses are assigned to the LAN? (Choose two.)

- A. IPv6 address 2001:db8:23::/64 fd00:12::2
- B. IPv6 address 2001:db8:23::14/128 fd00:13::3
- C. IPv6 address 2001:db8:23::/128 fd00:12::2
- D. IPv6 address 2001:db8:23::14/64 fd00:12::2
- E. IPv6 address 2001:db8:23::14/64 fd00:12::2

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

200-301-KR Cisco dumps are available at DumpTop. Visit 200-301-KR! DumpTop is the best place to find Cisco dumps, including 200-301-KR. Visit DumpTop 200-301-KR now! DumpTop is the best place to find Cisco dumps, including 200-301-KR. Visit DumpTop 200-301-KR now!

<https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1156 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 212

Which command is used to configure the manufacturer name of a device?

- A. `my-auth-list`
- B. `0x2142`
- C. `my-auth-list`
- D. `0x2142`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 213

□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

Configure BPDU guard.	802.1q double tagging
Configure dynamic ARP inspection.	ARP spoofing
Configure root guard.	unwanted superior BPDUs
Configure VACL.	unwanted BPDUs on PortFast-enabled interfaces

Answer:

Configure BPDU guard.	Configure VACL.
Configure dynamic ARP inspection.	Configure dynamic ARP inspection.
Configure root guard.	Configure root guard.
Configure VACL.	Configure BPDU guard.

Explanation

Configure VACL.

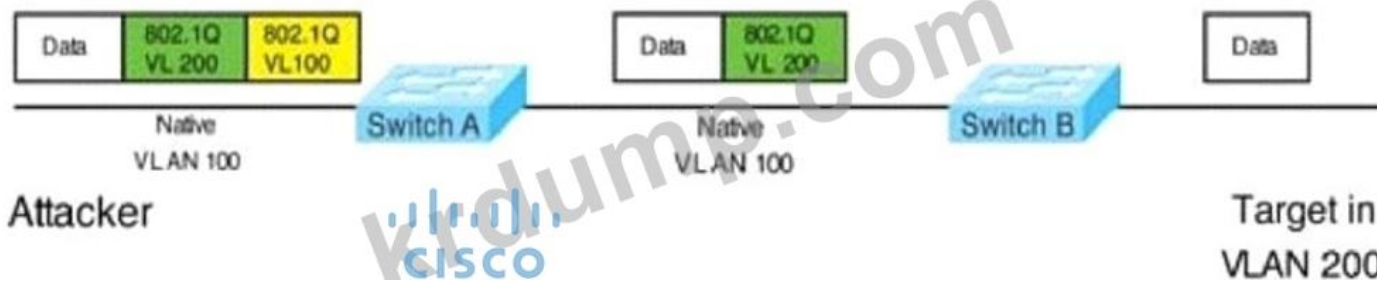
Configure dynamic ARP inspection.

Configure root guard.

Configure BPDU guard.

Double-Tagging attack: In this attack, the attacking computer generates frames with two 802.1Q tags. The first tag matches the native VLAN of the trunk port (VLAN 10 in this case), and the second matches the VLAN of a host it wants to attack (VLAN 20). When the packet from the attacker reaches Switch A, Switch A only sees the first VLAN 10 and it matches with its native VLAN 10 so this VLAN tag is removed. Switch A forwards the

frame out all links with the same native VLAN 10. Switch B receives the frame with a tag of VLAN 20 so it removes this tag and forwards out to the Victim computer. Note: This attack only works if the trunk (between two switches) has the same native VLAN as the attacker. To mitigate this type of attack, you can use VLAN access control lists (VACLs, which applies to all traffic within a VLAN. We can use VACL to drop attacker traffic to specific victims/servers) or implement Private VLANs. ARP attack (like ARP poisoning/spoofing) is a type of attack in which a malicious actor sends falsified ARP messages over a local area network as ARP allows a gratuitous reply from a host even if an ARP request was not received. This results in the linking of an attacker's MAC address with the IP address of a legitimate computer or server on the network. This is an attack based on ARP which is at Layer 2. Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) is a security feature that validates ARP packets in a network which can be used to mitigate this type of attack.



NEW QUESTION: 214

- DHCP ?
- A. VLAN .
 - B. DDoS .
 - C. .
 - D. .

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

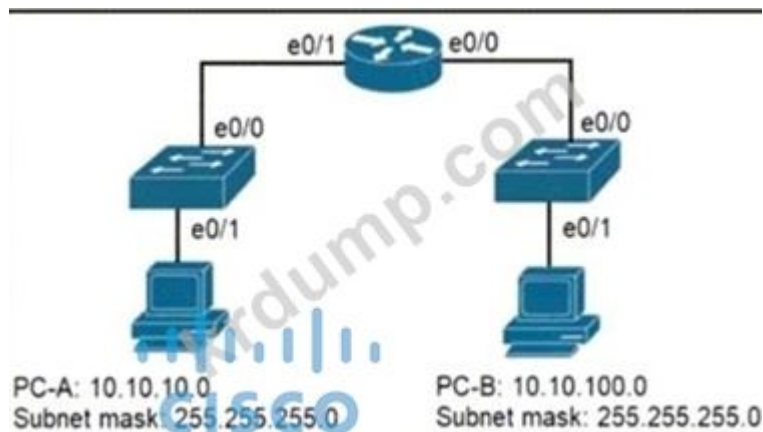
NEW QUESTION: 215

- HSRP ? (2 .)
- A. .
 - B. IP .
 - C. IP LAN .
 - D. .
 - E. LAN IP .

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 216

- .



PC-A and PC-B are connected to the same switch. What is the number of hops from PC-A to PC-B?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

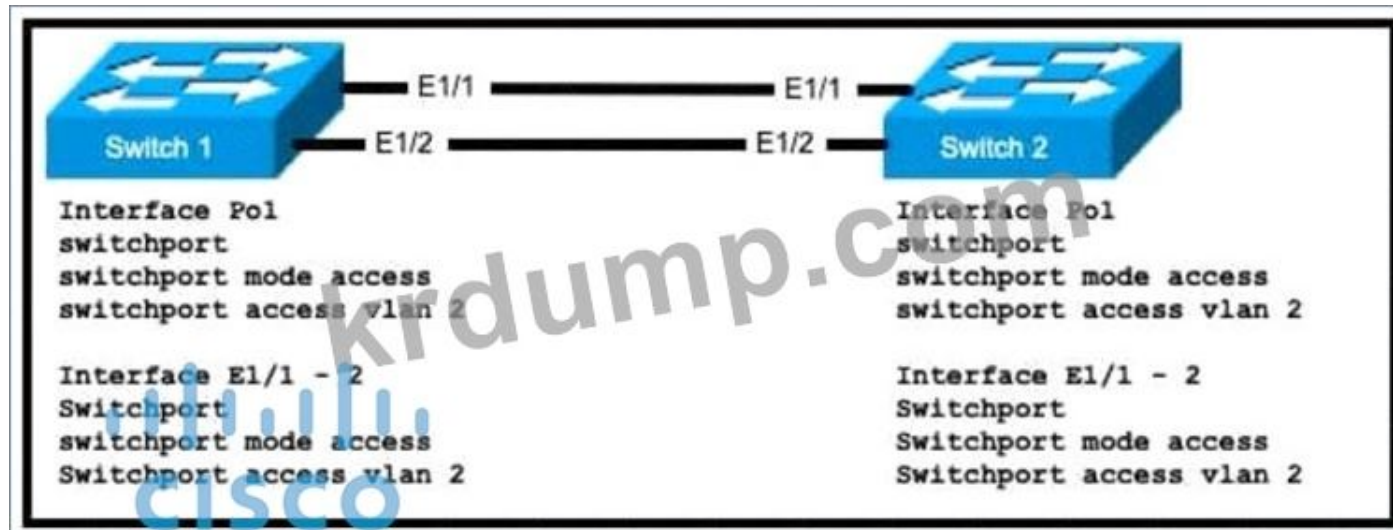
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 217

Two switches are connected to each other. What is the command to create an EtherChannel?



What is the correct command to create an EtherChannel on Switch 1?

- A. Switch1(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode lacp-active
- Switch2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode lacp-active
- B. Switch1(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on
- Switch2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on
- C. Switch1(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on
- Switch2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on

D. Switch1(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on
Switch2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on

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

NEW QUESTION: 218

Which two commands are required to configure PoE on a switch?

- A. `power inline`
- B. `power inline`
- C. `power inline`
- D. `power inline`

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

NEW QUESTION: 219

Which two commands are required to configure a switch to use the MAC address 0e38.7363.657b on Fa0/1?

- A. `mac-address Fa0/1 0e38.7363.657b`
- B. `MAC 0e38.7363.657b Fa0/1`
- C. `Fa0/1 mac-address 0e38.7363.657b`
- D. `mac-address 0e38.7363.657b`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 220

Cisco switch configuration for VLAN 20 and VLAN 30:

* `switchport mode dynamic auto`
`switchport trunk native vlan 20`

* `CDP Cisco IP 10.10.10.10 VLAN 30`

Which two commands are required to configure the switch?

- A. `switchport mode dynamic auto`
`switchport trunk native vlan 20`
`switchport trunk allowed vlan 30`
`switchport voice vlan 30`
- B. `switchport mode access`
`switchport access vlan 20`
`switchport voice vlan 30`
- C. `switchport mode trunk`
`switchport access vlan 20`
`switchport voice vlan 30`
- D. `switchport mode dynamic desirable`
`switchport access vlan 20`
`switchport trunk allowed vlan 30`
`switchport voice vlan 30`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 221

□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□, □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- C. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ 2 □ □□□ 3 □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 222

□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ Telnet □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. DNS □□
- B. SNMP
- C. □□□□□□
- D. NTP

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

NEW QUESTION: 223

□□□□ □□□□ 64□□ □□□ □□□□ □ IPv6 □□□□□□ □□ □□□□. 2001 0EB8 00C1 2200:0001 0000 0000 0331/64 □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□□ □□ IP □ □□ □□□□ □□□□?

- A. ipv6 □□ 2001 :EB8:C 1:2200.1 ::331-64
- B. ipv6 □□ 2001:EB8:C1:22:1::331/64
- C. ipv6 □□ 2001:EB8:C1:2200:1:0000:331/64
- D. ipv6 □□ 21:EB8:C1:2200:1::331/64

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

NEW QUESTION: 224

□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ 90%□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□?

- A. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□ □□ VLAN□ □□□□□□.
- C. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 225

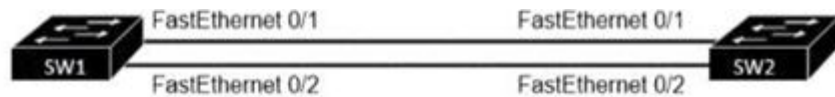
□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ NTP □□ □□□ □□□ □□ NTP □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ SW1□ □□□□ □ □□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□?

- A. SW1# config t
SW1(config)#ntp server 192.168.1.1
SW1(config)#ntp access-group server accesslist1
- B. SW1# config t
SW1(config)#ntp peer 192.168.1.1
SW1(config)#ntp access-group peer accesslist1
- C. SW1# config t
SW1(config)#ntp backup
SW1(config)#ntp server 192.168.1.1
- D. SW1# config t
SW1(config)#ntp master
SW1(config)#ntp server 192.168.1.1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 226

□□□□ □□□□□.



```
SW1#show run interface fastEthernet 0/1
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,200,300
channel-group 1 mode on
```

```
SW1#show run interface fastEthernet 0/2
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,200,300
channel-group 1 mode on
```

```
SW2#show run interface fastEthernet 0/1
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,200,300
channel-group 1 mode active
```

```
SW2#show run interface fastEthernet 0/2
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,200,300
channel-group 1 mode active
```

□□□□□ SW1□ SW2 □□□ □□□ L2 LACP EtherChannel□ □□□□ □□□ show □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□. □ □□□□ LACP □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. SW2□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
- B. SW1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
- C. □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ 1 □□□□ □□□□□□.
- D. SW1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

CISCO

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

Explanation



- 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

1A-76-3F-7C-57-DF

NEW QUESTION: 228

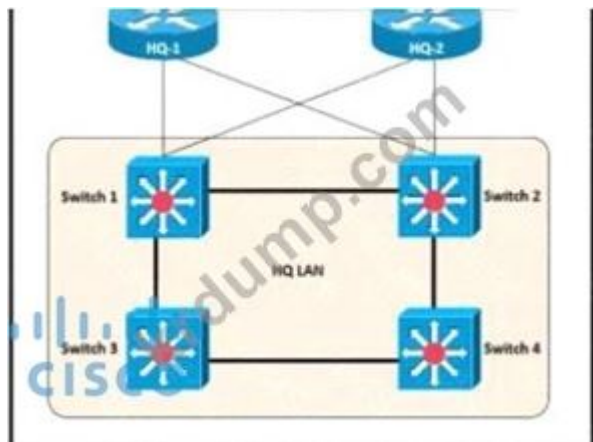
Which of the following is a valid OSPF neighbor relationship? (Choose two.)

- A. 192.168.1.1 and 192.168.1.255
- B. B8-76-3F-7C-57-DF and 1A-76-3F-7C-57-DF
- C. 192.168.1.20 and 192.168.1.254
- D. 192.168.1.0 and 192.168.1.1

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 229

Which of the following is a valid MAC address?



Which of the following is a valid MAC address for 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. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

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

Explanation

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: 230

.

```

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

```

R1 192.168.10.16 ?

- A. RIP .
- B. OSPF .
- C. EIGRP .
- D. IS-IS .

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 231

WPA2-PSK WLAN . ?

- A. WEP
- B. RC4
- C. AES
- D. TKIP

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

Explanation

Many routers provide WPA2-PSK (TKIP), WPA2-PSK (AES), and WPA2-PSK (TKIP/AES) as options.

TKIP is actually an older encryption protocol introduced with WPA to replace the very-insecure WEP encryption at the time. TKIP is actually quite similar to WEP encryption. TKIP is no longer considered secure, and is now deprecated. In other words, you shouldn't be using it. AES is a more secure encryption protocol introduced with WPA2 and it is currently the strongest encryption type for WPA2-PSK.

NEW QUESTION: 232

Which of the following is a feature of Cisco Advanced Malware Protection?

- A. Real-time blocking of malware
- B. Advanced sandboxing
- C. URL filtering
- D. Real-time blocking of malware and advanced sandboxing

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

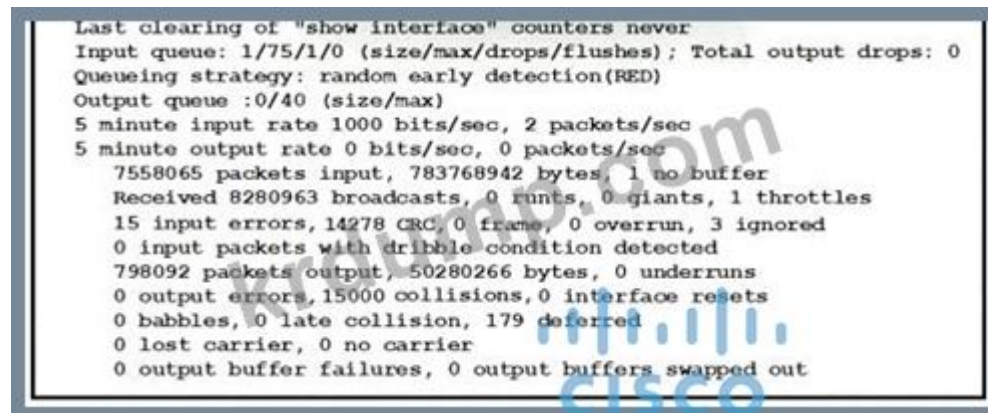
Explanation

AMP gives you real-time blocking of malware and advanced sandboxing, that is backed up by world class global threat intelligence, to provide rapid detection, containment and removal of advanced malware

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/security/amp-appliances/index.html>

NEW QUESTION: 233

Which of the following is a feature of Cisco Advanced Malware Protection?



Which of the following is a feature of Cisco Advanced Malware Protection? Router1 LAN interface configuration. Which of the following is a feature of Cisco Advanced Malware Protection?

- A. Real-time blocking of malware
- B. MTU configuration
- C. QoS configuration
- D. Real-time blocking of malware and advanced sandboxing

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 234

Which of the following is a feature of Cisco Advanced Malware Protection?

```
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)
```

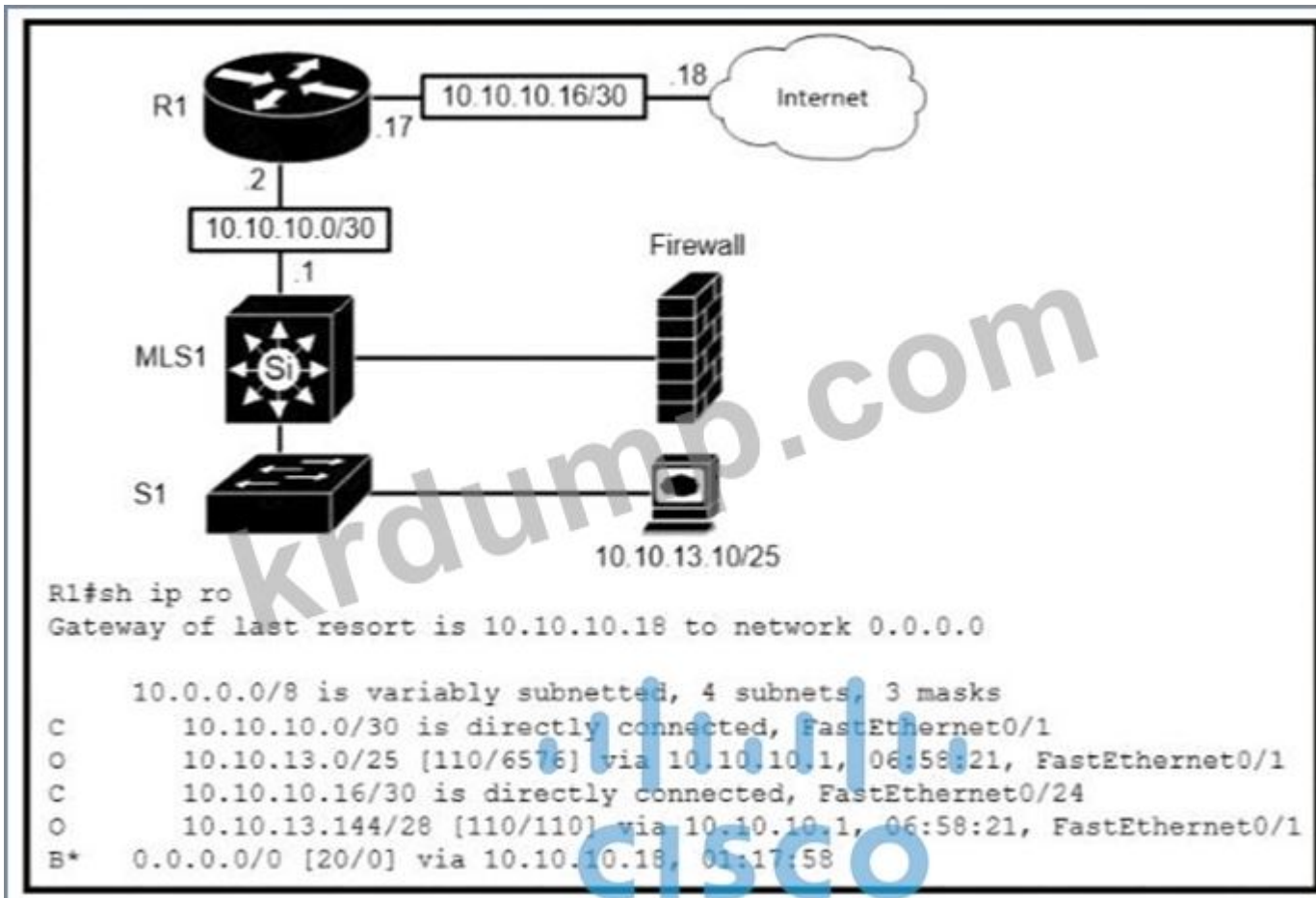
□□ □□□□ □□ □□ 10□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

- A. int □□ g0/0-1 □□ □□ 10 □□ □□
- B. int □□ g0/0-1
- □□ 10 □□ □□
- C. int □□ g0/0-1 cham.l-group 10 □□ □□□
- D. int □□ g0/0-1 □□ □□ 10 □□ □□
- E. int □□ g0/0-1
- □□ 10 □□ □□□

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

NEW QUESTION: 235

□□□□ □□□□□.



R1□ □□□ 10.10.13.10/32□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ □□ □□

- B. □□□ □□
- C. □□ □□
- D. □□□□ □□

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

Explanation

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: 236

□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□
- B. VLAN □ □□ □□
- C. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□
- D. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 237

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
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
```

- □□□□ □□ □□□□ GigabitEthernet0/1 □□□□□□□ □□□□ SW1□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □?
- A. □□□□ VLAN 1□□ □□□□□.
 - B. □□□□ VLAN 5□□ □□□□□.
 - C. □□□□ □□□□□.
 - D. □□□□ VLAN 11□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 238

Which IPv4 address is a multicast address?

- A. 10.10.10.10
- B. 224.0.0.1
- C. 192.168.1.1
- D. 172.16.1.1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 239

Which of the following are characteristics of FHRP? (Choose two.)

- A. It provides redundancy for a single IP address.
- B. It provides redundancy for a single host.
- C. It provides redundancy for a single interface.
- D. It provides redundancy for a single network.
- E. It provides redundancy for a single router.

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 240

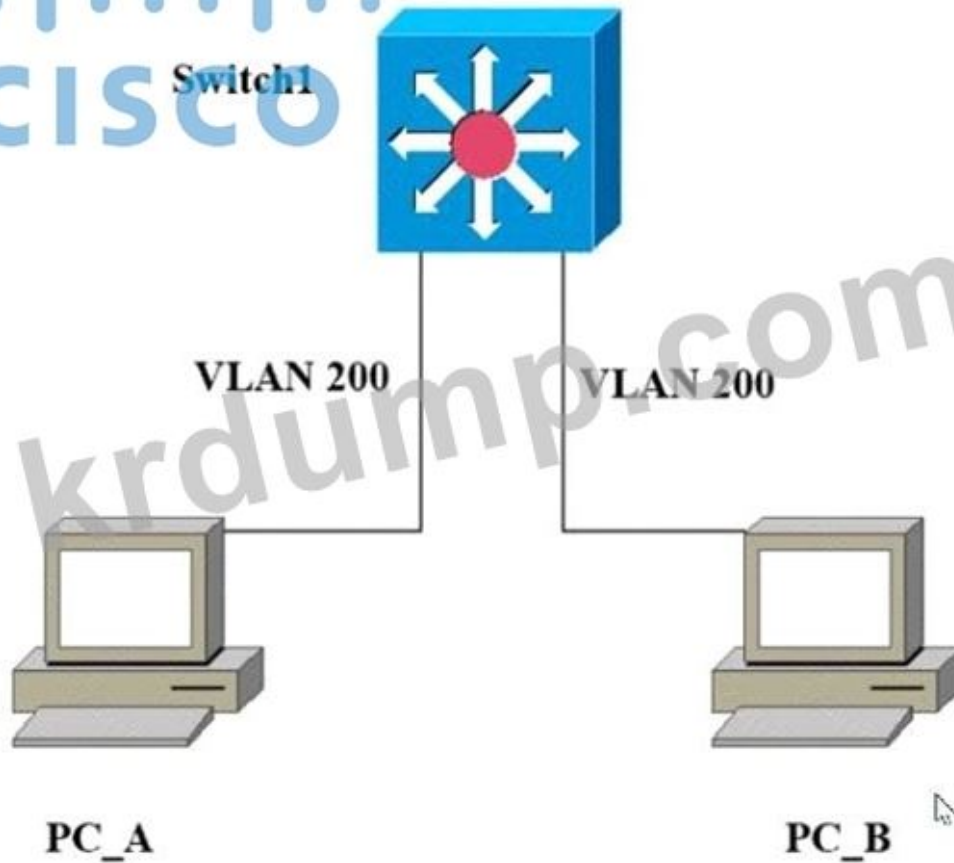
Which of the following are SDN applications? (Choose two.)

- A. Network automation
- B. Network orchestration
- C. DDoS mitigation
- D. VTN
- E. Network security

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 241

Which of the following are SDN applications?



PC_A PC_B □□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ MAC □□□ ffff.ffff.ffff □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□ □ □□ MAC □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□.
- C. □□ □ □□ MAC □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ MAC □□□ □□□□□.

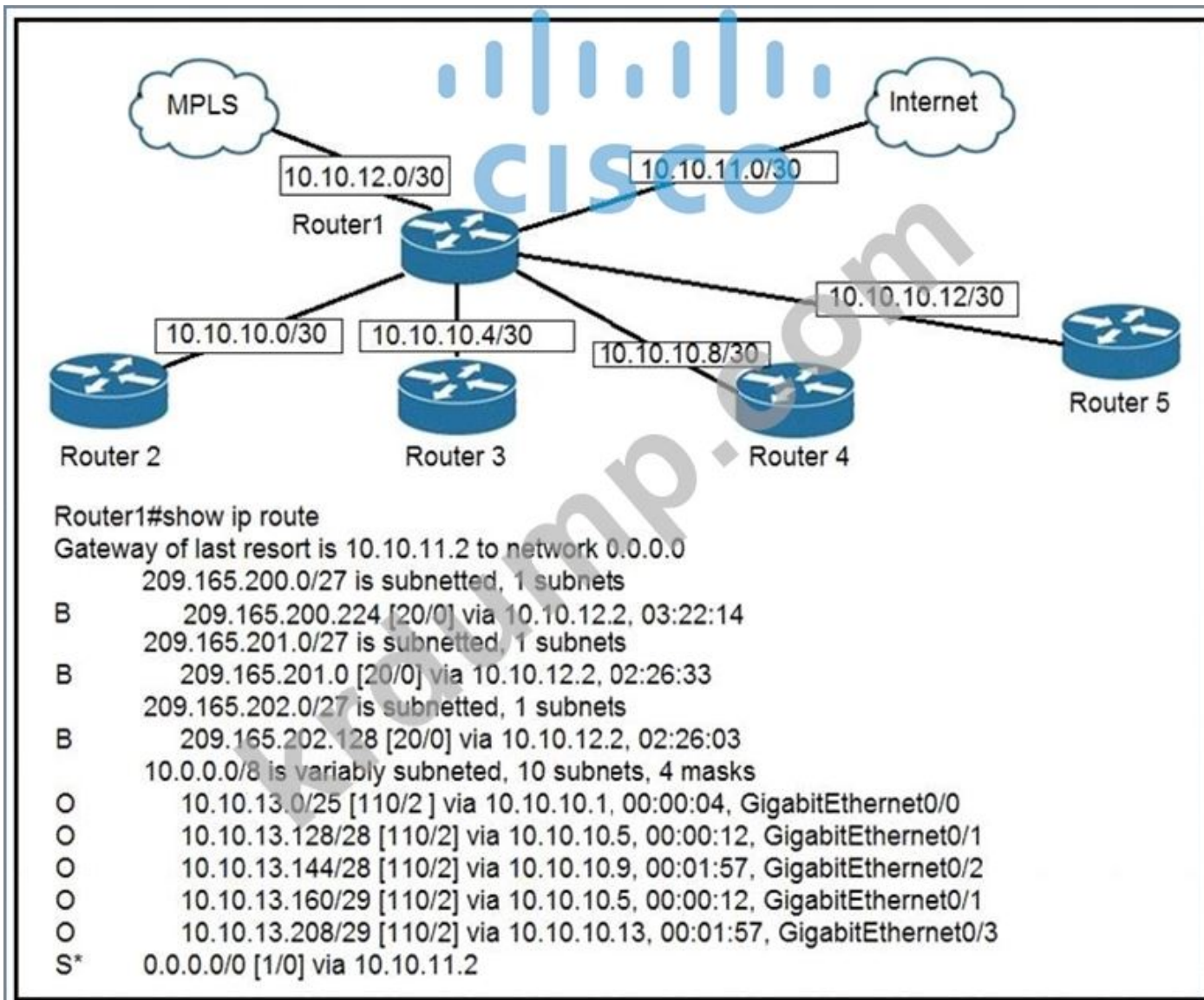
Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□! DumpTop □
 □□ 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□
 □□□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop 200-301-KR □□□ □□□□□.

<https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1156 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 242

□□□□ □□□□□.



Router1 10.10.13.165 ?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 4

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

NEW QUESTION: 243

3 ?

- A. MAC VLAN .
- B. VLAN
- C. Layer 3 .
- D. IP .

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

NEW QUESTION: 244

.

```

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

```

Which of the following statements is true regarding the configuration above? (Choose two.)

- A. Access-list 2699 denies UDP traffic from 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255
- B. Access-list 2699 permits tcp traffic from 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.127 eq 22
- C. Access-list 2699 permits tcp traffic from 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 22
- D. Access-list 2699 permits IP traffic from 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 245

Which of the following is a valid use case for Cisco DNA Center? (Choose two.)

- A. Automating network configuration
- B. Automating network troubleshooting
- C. Automating network performance monitoring
- D. Automating network security policy enforcement

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

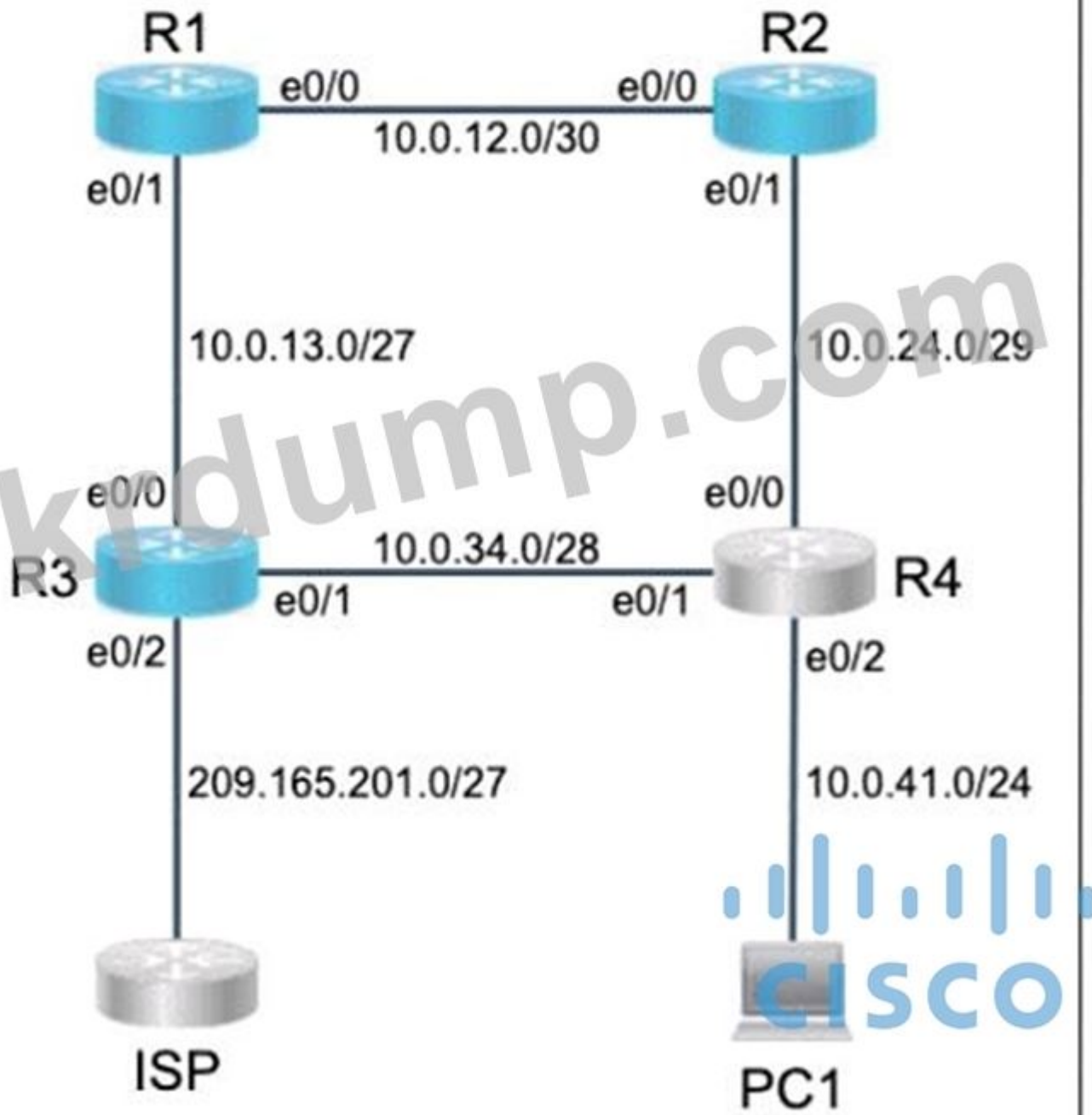
NEW QUESTION: 246

Which of the following is a valid use case for Cisco DNA Center? (Choose two.)

- 1. R1 R4 LAN PCI R2 R3 R4 WAN R5 R6 R7 R8 R9 R10 R11 R12 R13 R14 R15 R16 R17 R18 R19 R20 R21 R22 R23 R24 R25 R26 R27 R28 R29 R30 R31 R32 R33 R34 R35 R36 R37 R38 R39 R40 R41 R42 R43 R44 R45 R46 R47 R48 R49 R50 R51 R52 R53 R54 R55 R56 R57 R58 R59 R60 R61 R62 R63 R64 R65 R66 R67 R68 R69 R70 R71 R72 R73 R74 R75 R76 R77 R78 R79 R80 R81 R82 R83 R84 R85 R86 R87 R88 R89 R90 R91 R92 R93 R94 R95 R96 R97 R98 R99 R100
- 2. R1 R4 LAN PCI R2 R3 R4 WAN R5 R6 R7 R8 R9 R10 R11 R12 R13 R14 R15 R16 R17 R18 R19 R20 R21 R22 R23 R24 R25 R26 R27 R28 R29 R30 R31 R32 R33 R34 R35 R36 R37 R38 R39 R40 R41 R42 R43 R44 R45 R46 R47 R48 R49 R50 R51 R52 R53 R54 R55 R56 R57 R58 R59 R60 R61 R62 R63 R64 R65 R66 R67 R68 R69 R70 R71 R72 R73 R74 R75 R76 R77 R78 R79 R80 R81 R82 R83 R84 R85 R86 R87 R88 R89 R90 R91 R92 R93 R94 R95 R96 R97 R98 R99 R100
- 3. R1 R4 LAN PCI R2 R3 R4 WAN R5 R6 R7 R8 R9 R10 R11 R12 R13 R14 R15 R16 R17 R18 R19 R20 R21 R22 R23 R24 R25 R26 R27 R28 R29 R30 R31 R32 R33 R34 R35 R36 R37 R38 R39 R40 R41 R42 R43 R44 R45 R46 R47 R48 R49 R50 R51 R52 R53 R54 R55 R56 R57 R58 R59 R60 R61 R62 R63 R64 R65 R66 R67 R68 R69 R70 R71 R72 R73 R74 R75 R76 R77 R78 R79 R80 R81 R82 R83 R84 R85 R86 R87 R88 R89 R90 R91 R92 R93 R94 R95 R96 R97 R98 R99 R100
- * R1 R4 LAN PCI R2 R3 R4 WAN R5 R6 R7 R8 R9 R10 R11 R12 R13 R14 R15 R16 R17 R18 R19 R20 R21 R22 R23 R24 R25 R26 R27 R28 R29 R30 R31 R32 R33 R34 R35 R36 R37 R38 R39 R40 R41 R42 R43 R44 R45 R46 R47 R48 R49 R50 R51 R52 R53 R54 R55 R56 R57 R58 R59 R60 R61 R62 R63 R64 R65 R66 R67 R68 R69 R70 R71 R72 R73 R74 R75 R76 R77 R78 R79 R80 R81 R82 R83 R84 R85 R86 R87 R88 R89 R90 R91 R92 R93 R94 R95 R96 R97 R98 R99 R100
- * R1 R4 LAN PCI R2 R3 R4 WAN R5 R6 R7 R8 R9 R10 R11 R12 R13 R14 R15 R16 R17 R18 R19 R20 R21 R22 R23 R24 R25 R26 R27 R28 R29 R30 R31 R32 R33 R34 R35 R36 R37 R38 R39 R40 R41 R42 R43 R44 R45 R46 R47 R48 R49 R50 R51 R52 R53 R54 R55 R56 R57 R58 R59 R60 R61 R62 R63 R64 R65 R66 R67 R68 R69 R70 R71 R72 R73 R74 R75 R76 R77 R78 R79 R80 R81 R82 R83 R84 R85 R86 R87 R88 R89 R90 R91 R92 R93 R94 R95 R96 R97 R98 R99 R100
- * R1 R4 LAN PCI R2 R3 R4 WAN R5 R6 R7 R8 R9 R10 R11 R12 R13 R14 R15 R16 R17 R18 R19 R20 R21 R22 R23 R24 R25 R26 R27 R28 R29 R30 R31 R32 R33 R34 R35 R36 R37 R38 R39 R40 R41 R42 R43 R44 R45 R46 R47 R48 R49 R50 R51 R52 R53 R54 R55 R56 R57 R58 R59 R60 R61 R62 R63 R64 R65 R66 R67 R68 R69 R70 R71 R72 R73 R74 R75 R76 R77 R78 R79 R80 R81 R82 R83 R84 R85 R86 R87 R88 R89 R90 R91 R92 R93 R94 R95 R96 R97 R98 R99 R100
- * R1 R4 LAN PCI R2 R3 R4 WAN R5 R6 R7 R8 R9 R10 R11 R12 R13 R14 R15 R16 R17 R18 R19 R20 R21 R22 R23 R24 R25 R26 R27 R28 R29 R30 R31 R32 R33 R34 R35 R36 R37 R38 R39 R40 R41 R42 R43 R44 R45 R46 R47 R48 R49 R50 R51 R52 R53 R54 R55 R56 R57 R58 R59 R60 R61 R62 R63 R64 R65 R66 R67 R68 R69 R70 R71 R72 R73 R74 R75 R76 R77 R78 R79 R80 R81 R82 R83 R84 R85 R86 R87 R88 R89 R90 R91 R92 R93 R94 R95 R96 R97 R98 R99 R100

- * □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ NVRAM□ □□□□□.
- * □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- * □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □ □□□□□.

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: 247

□□□□□□ □□ VLAN□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□ VLAN □□□ □□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□ □□ □□ VLAN□ □□
- C. □□□ □ □□□ □□ VLAN ID□ □□□□□□.
- D. VLAN 1□ □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 248

□□□□ □□□□□□.



配置 WLAN 接口 RADIUS 认证，以下哪项配置是正确的？

- A. PMF 配置 PSK 认证 802.1x 认证
- B. WPA 认证 WPA2 认证 FT PSK 认证
- C. WPA 认证 CCKM 认证 PSK 认证
- D. WPA2 认证 PMF 认证 PSK 认证

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 249

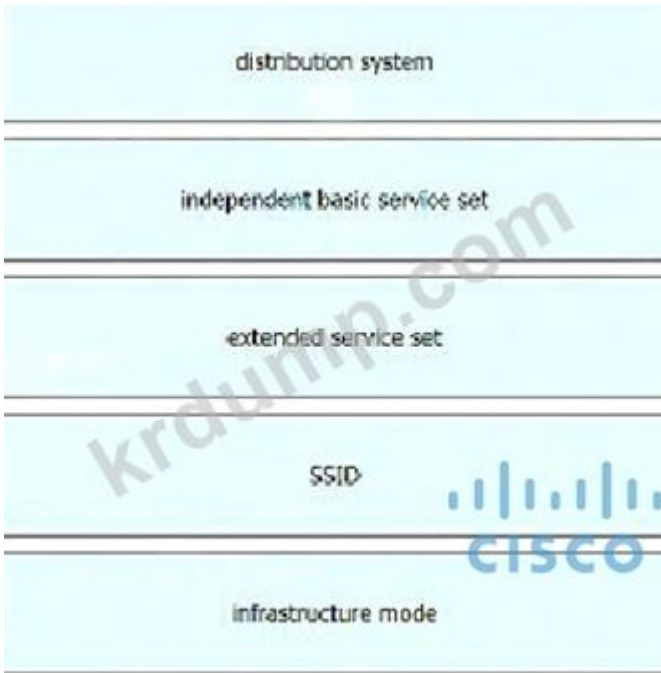
□□□ Wi-Fi □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

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: 250

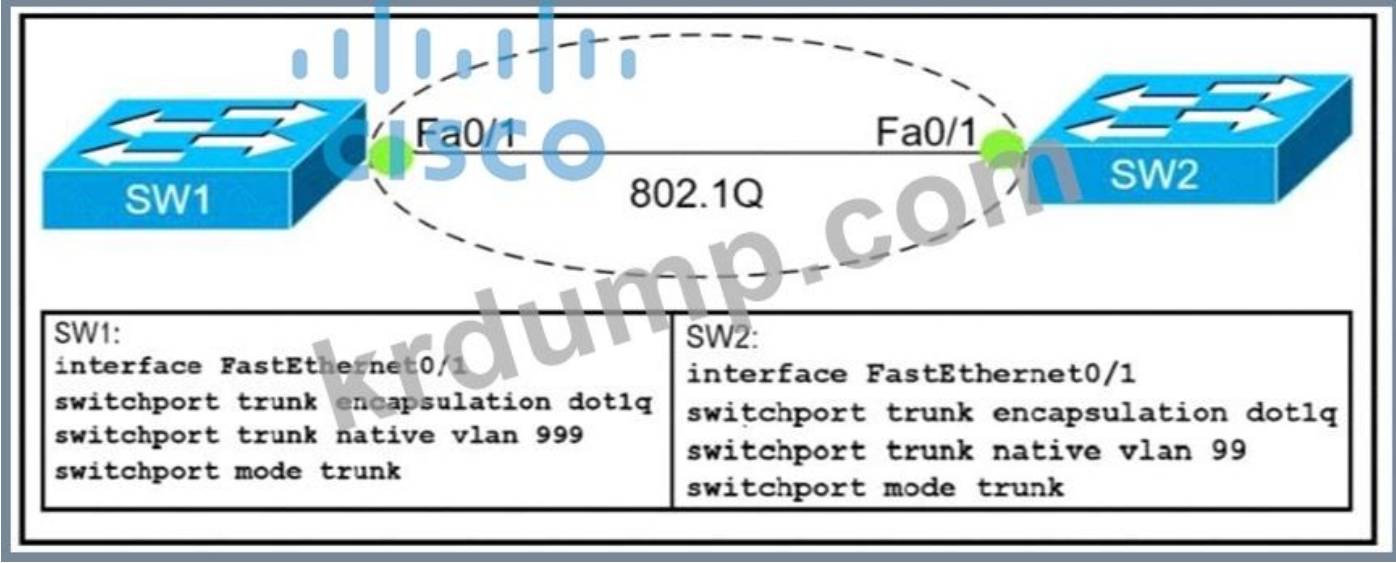
WLCs are connected to APs via a network. The network is a mesh network. The network is a mesh network. The network is a mesh network. The network is a mesh network. The network is a mesh network.

- A. The network is a mesh network.
- B. APs are connected to WLCs via a network.
- C. APs are connected to WLCs via a network.
- D. WLCs are connected to APs via a network.

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

NEW QUESTION: 251

SW1 and SW2 are connected via a network.



SW1 and SW2 are connected via a network.

- A. The network is a mesh network.
- B. The network is a mesh network.

C. `switchport mode trunk` `switchport native vlan 99` `switchport trunk native vlan 999` `switchport trunk allowed vlan 99,999`.

D. `switchport mode trunk` `switchport native vlan 99` `switchport trunk native vlan 999` `switchport trunk allowed vlan 99,999`.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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.

NEW QUESTION: 252

Which two statements are true about WRED? (2 correct)

A. WRED drops packets based on IP precedence.

B. WRED drops packets based on queue size.

C. WRED drops packets based on packet size.

D. WRED drops packets based on queue depth.

E. WRED drops packets based on packet type.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) is just a congestion avoidance mechanism. WRED drops packets selectively based on IP precedence. Edge routers assign IP precedences to packets as they enter the network.

When a packet arrives, the following events occur:

1. The average queue size is calculated.
 2. If the average is less than the minimum queue threshold, the arriving packet is queued.
 3. If the average is between the minimum queue threshold for that type of traffic and the maximum threshold for the interface, the packet is either dropped or queued, depending on the packet drop probability for that type of traffic.
 4. If the average queue size is greater than the maximum threshold, the packet is dropped.
- WRED reduces the chances of tail drop (when the queue is full, the packet is dropped) by selectively dropping packets when the output interface begins to show signs of congestion (thus it can mitigate congestion by preventing the queue from filling up). By dropping some packets early rather than waiting until the queue is full, WRED avoids dropping large numbers of packets at once and minimizes the chances of global synchronization. Thus, WRED allows the transmission line to be usedfully at all times.

WRED generally drops packets selectively based on IP precedence. Packets with a higher IP precedence are less likely to be dropped than packets with a lower precedence. Thus, the higher the priority of a packet, the higher the probability that the packet will be delivered

NEW QUESTION: 253

Which two statements are true about REST API? (2 correct)

DELETE

GET

POST

PUT

PATCH

creates a resource on the server

reads data from the server

removes a resource from the server

updates an entry in the database

Answer:

DELETE	POST
GET	GET
POST	DELETE
PUT	PUT
PATCH	

Explanation

POST
GET
DELETE
PUT

NEW QUESTION: 254

□□□□ DHCP □□□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□?

- A. IP □□ dhcp
- B. IP □□□ □□
- C. ip dhcp □
- D. ip dhcp □□□□□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Reference:

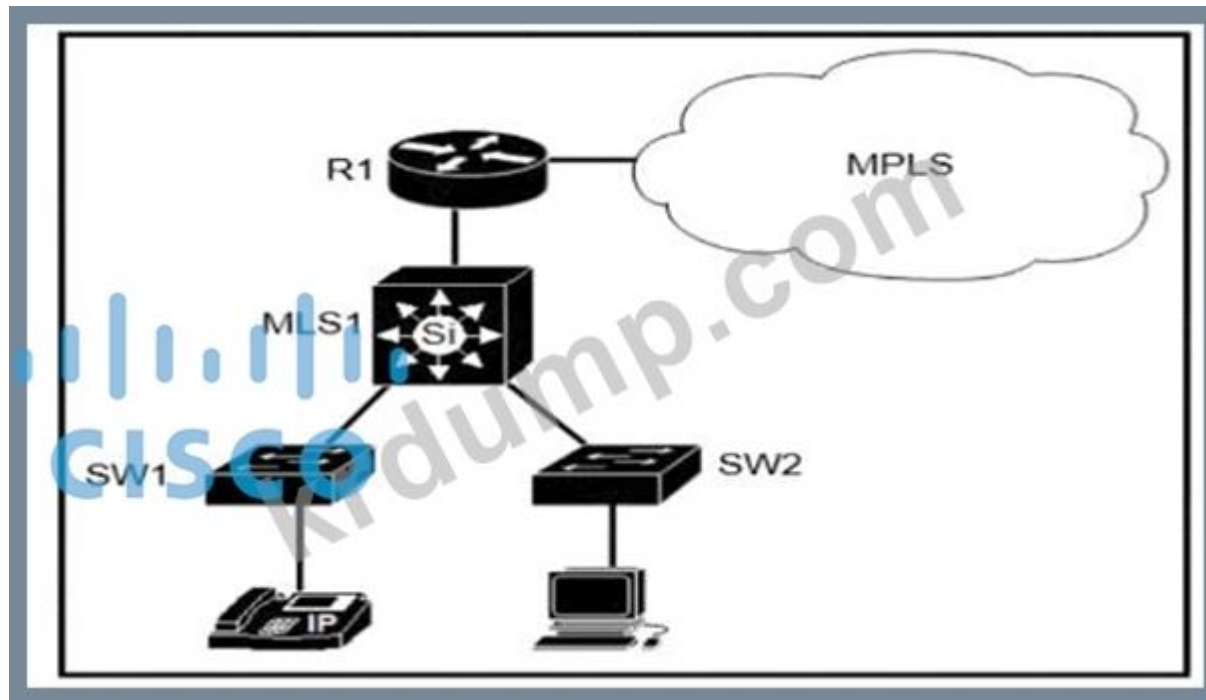
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipaddr_dhcp/configuration/12-4/dhcp-12-4-book/config-dhcp

If we want to get an IP address from the DHCP server on a Cisco device, we can use the command "ip address dhcp".

Note: The command "ip helper-address" enables a router to become a DHCP Relay Agent.

NEW QUESTION: 255

□□□□ □□□□□.



□ □□□□□□ □□□ QoS □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. SW1□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□ SW2□□ SW2□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. SW1 □ SW2□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
- C. □□□□ R1□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□ MLS1□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

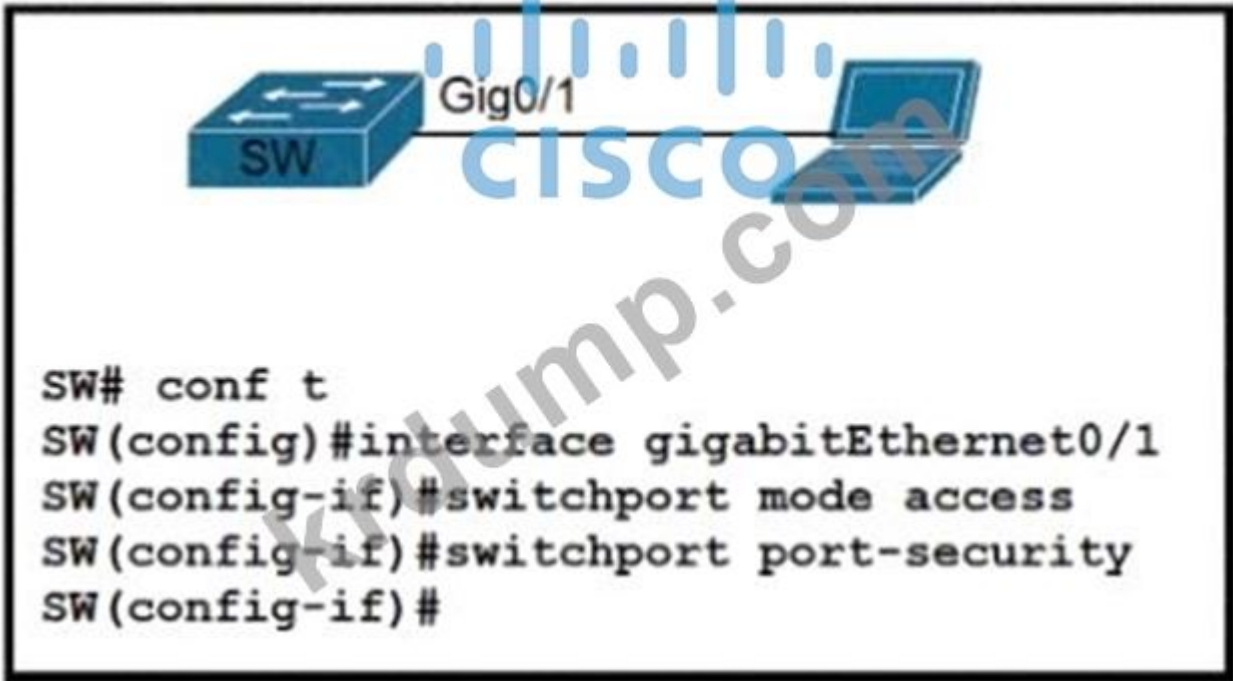
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 256

□□ □□□ AP □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ AP□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. □□ □□ AP□ □□□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ AP□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□ □□ AP□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ AP□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□ □□ AP□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ AP□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□ AP□ □□□□ □□ □□□ AP□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)



□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

* MAC □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□.

* □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□ □

□□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□? (2□ □□)

A. SW(config-if)#switchport □□ □□ mac □□ 0010.7B84.45E6

B. SW(ccnfig-if)=□□□□□ □□ □□ MAC □□ □□

C. SW(confKj-if)=□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□

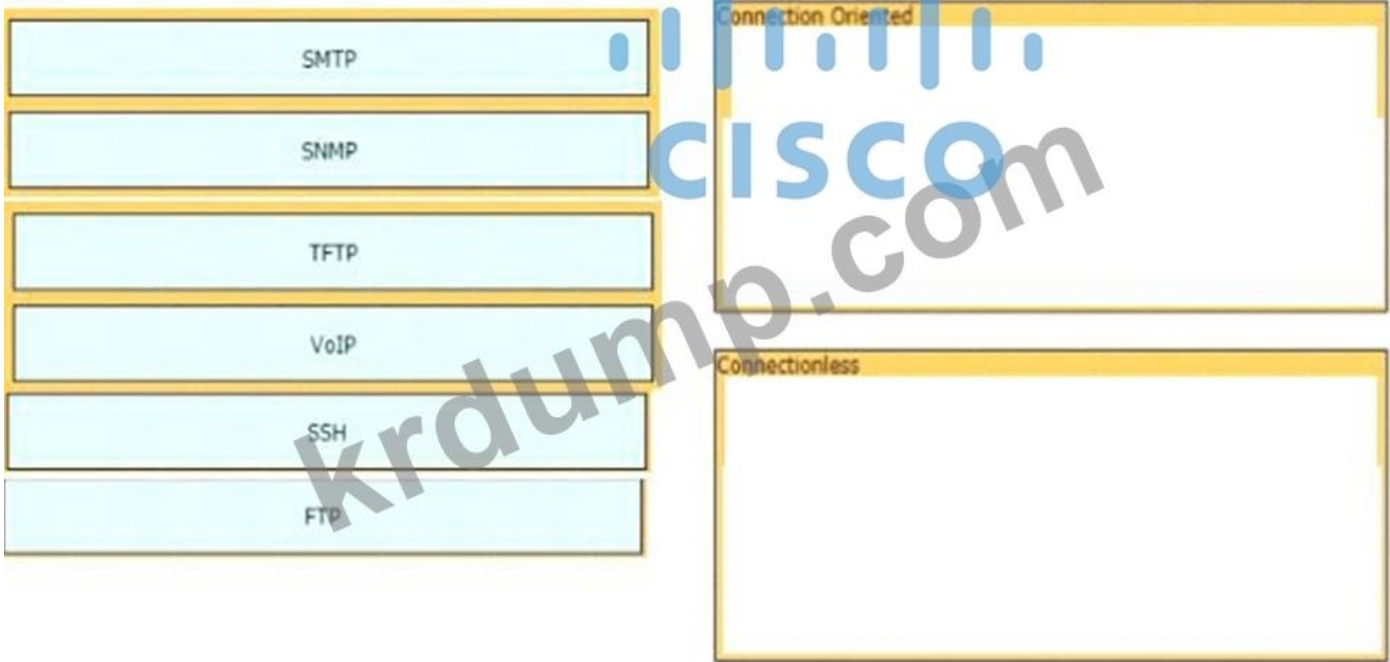
D. SW(config-if)#a□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ 2

E. SW(ccnfig-if)=□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 260

□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 265

□□□ AAA □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ AAA □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□.

It grants access to network assets, such as FTP servers.

It limits the services available to a user.

It performs user validation via TACACS+.

It records the duration of each connection.

It supports User Access Reporting.

It verifies "who you are".

Accounting

Authentication

CISCO

Answer:

It grants access to network assets, such as FTP servers.

It limits the services available to a user.

It performs user validation via TACACS+.

It records the duration of each connection.

It supports User Access Reporting.

It verifies "who you are".

Accounting

Authentication

CISCO

Explanation

1&6 authentication

2&4 authorization

NEW QUESTION: 266

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A. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□.

B. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

- C. `no ip default-information originate`
- D. `ip default-information originate`

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

NEW QUESTION: 267

Cisco IOS `ip ssh pubkey-chain` command is used to load public key for SSH. (2000)

- A. `ip ssh pubkey-chain` IOS command is used.
- B. `ip domain-name` command is used.
- C. `ip ssh pubkey-chain` command is used.
- D. `ip ssh pubkey-chain` command is used.
- E. `ip ssh pubkey-chain` command is used.

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

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/secure-shell-ssh/4145-ssh.html>

NEW QUESTION: 268

LAN redundancy VRRP is used to provide redundancy. (2000)

- A. `VRRP`
- B. `HSRP`
- C. `QoS`
- D. `STP`
- E. `OSPF`

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: 269

`show mac-address-table`

```

SW1#show run
Building configuration...
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 switchport access vlan 2
 switchport mode access
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
 switchport access vlan 2
 switchport trunk allowed vlan 3
 switchport mode trunk

```

Vlan	Mac Address	Type	Ports
2	0007.ec53.4289	DYNAMIC	Fa0/1

PC1 and PC2 are connected to SW1. SW1 is configured with the following commands. Which command should be added to SW1 to allow PC1 and PC2 to communicate?

- A. SW1(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 2
- B. SW1(config)#interface fa0/1
SW1(config-if)#no switchport access vlan 2
SW1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 2
SW1(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 3
- C. SW1(config)#interface fa0/2
SW1(config-if)#no switchport mode trunk
SW1(config-if)#no switchport trunk allowed vlan 3
SW1(config-if)#switchport mode access
- D. SW1(config)#interface fa0/1
SW1(config-if)#no switchport access vlan 2
SW1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 3
SW1(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 270

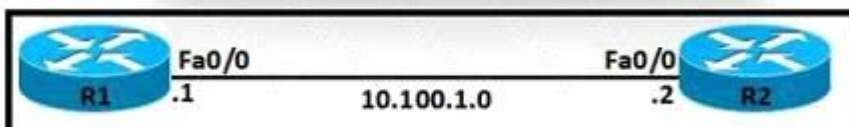
Cisco Unified Wireless Network Architecture consists of which components?

- A. AP
- B. AP-IC
- C. WLC
- D. WLC, AP-IC, and WDS

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 271

Two routers are connected as shown in the exhibit.



OSPF is configured on both routers. Which configuration is correct?

- * R1 and R2 are in the same OSPF area.
- * R1 is DR and R2 is BDR.
- * R1 has DR ID 101.1.1.1.
- * R2 has DR ID 101.1.1.2.

```

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

```

A.

- C. □□ □□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□
- D. □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

"The original poster makes a correct observation that EIGRP does not work in a pure IPSEC environment. IPSEC was designed to process unicast traffic.

NEW QUESTION: 273

□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□?

- A. □□ □□□ □□□
- B. RADIUS □□
- C. □□ LAN □□□□
- D. TACACS □□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 274

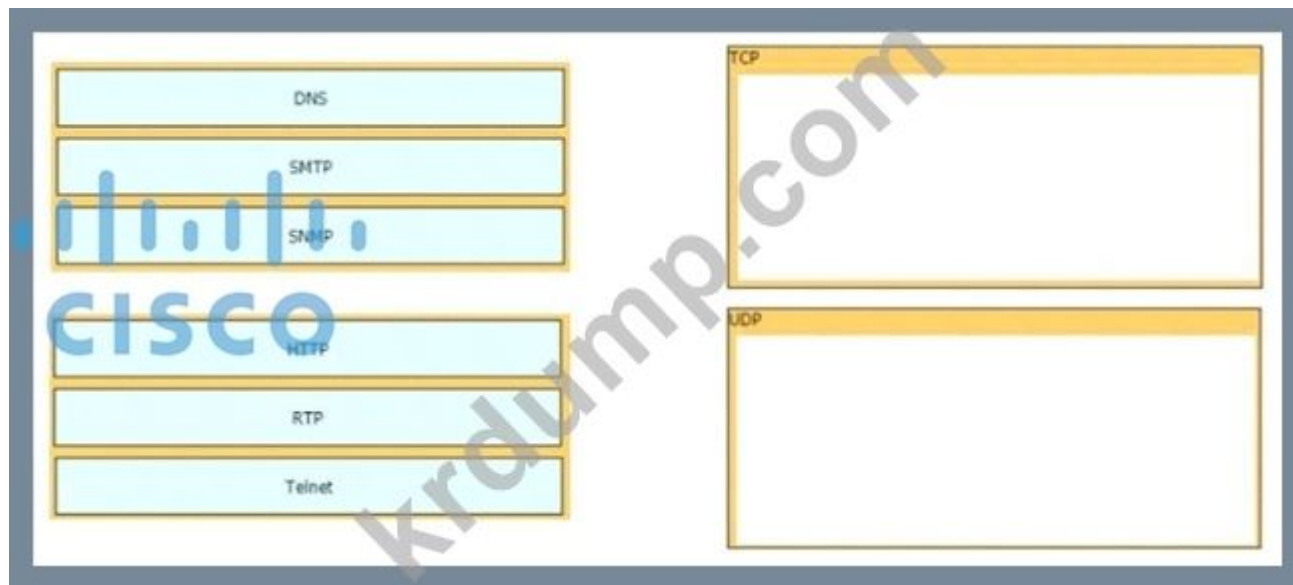
WLC CLI□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ Cisco WLC□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ □□ □□ □□ 9600
- B. □□ □□ maxsessions 0
- C. □□ □□ □□ □□ 0
- D. □□ □□ □□ □□ 0

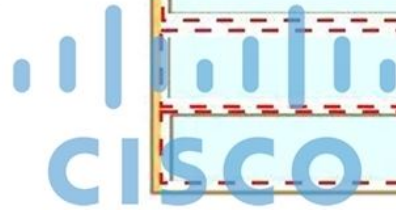
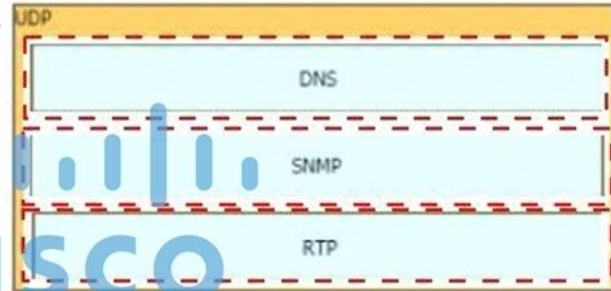
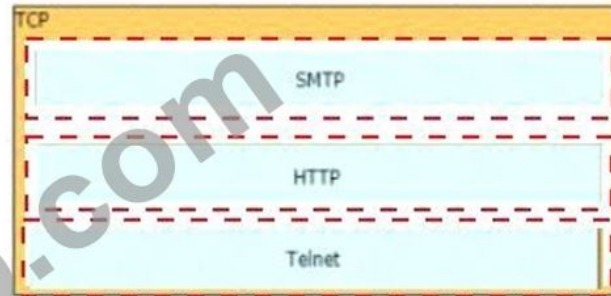
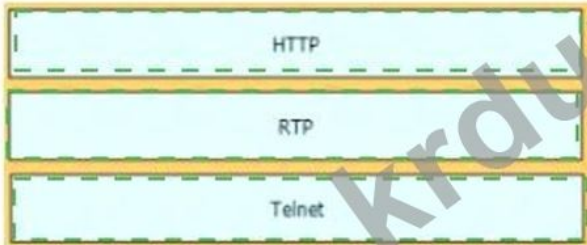
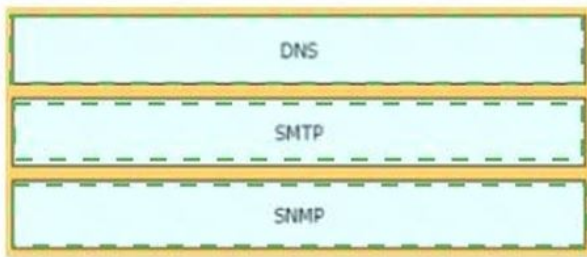
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 275

□□□ TCP/IP □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 276

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# netconf ssh acl 1
Device(config)# netconf lock-time 100
Device(config)# netconf max-sessions 1
Device(config)# netconf ma-message 10
```

□□□□ □□□□□ NETCONF□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□ show □□□□□ □□□ □
 □□ show running-config□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□?

A. □□(config)# netconf lock-time 500

- B. `Switch(config)# no netconf ssh acl 1`
- C. `Switch(config)# netconf max-sessions 100`
- D. `Switch(config)# netconf max-message 1000`

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

NEW QUESTION: 277

Which command is used to configure MAC address filtering on a switch?

- A. `Switch(config)# mac-address-table`
- B. `Switch(config)# mac-address-table learning`
- C. `Switch(config)# mac-address-table static`
- D. `Switch(config)# mac-address-table`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 278

Which command is used to configure syslog logging on a switch?

- A. `Switch(config)# logging`
- B. `Switch(config)# logging on`
- C. `Switch(config)# logging enable`
- D. `Switch(config)# logging on`

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

NEW QUESTION: 279

Which command is used to configure IPv4 address resolution on a switch?

- A. `Switch(config)# ip address resolution`
- B. `Switch(config)# ip address resolution on`
- C. `Switch(config)# ip address resolution enable`
- D. `Switch(config)# ip address resolution`

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

NEW QUESTION: 280

Which command is used to configure SFP speed on a switch?

- A. `Switch(config)# sfp speed`
- B. `Switch(config)# sfp speed 100Mbps`
- C. `Switch(config)# sfp speed enable`
- D. `Switch(config)# sfp speed`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 281

Which command is used to configure SFP speed on a switch?

```
{
  "SW1" : ["Ten-GigabitEthernet0/0", "Ten-GigabitEthernet0/1"],
  "SW2" : ["Ten-GigabitEthernet0/0", "Ten-GigabitEthernet0/1"],
  "SW3" : ["Ten-GigabitEthernet0/0", "Ten-GigabitEthernet0/1"],
  "SW4" : ["Ten-GigabitEthernet0/0", "Ten-GigabitEthernet0/1"]
}
```

How many JSON objects are there?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 282

How many VLANs can be configured on a Cisco switch using Ansible? (2000)

- A. 4096
- B. 4095
- C. 4094
- D. 4093
- E. 4092

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 283

How many SSH keys can be configured on a Cisco switch? RSA keys are used for authentication. RSA keys are 1024 bits long. RSA keys are 2048 bits long. RSA keys are 4096 bits long?

- A. 4096 keys
- B. 4095 RSA keys 1024 bits long.
- C. ip ssh rsa keys 2
- D. ip ssh rsa keys 2

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

Explanation

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/small-business/resource-center/networking/how-to-setup-network-switch>

NEW QUESTION: 284

How many VLANs can be configured on a Cisco switch?

```
Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0 (connected, via interface)
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* 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
```

CPE □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □. □□□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. 203 0 113.1 □ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□
- B. □□ BGP □ □ □ □ □□ □ □ □□ □□□ □□
- C. □□ BGP □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □□ □□□□ □□
- D. BGP □ □ 203.0 113 1 □ □ □ □ □□ □□ □□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 285

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- A. BPDU□□
- B. □□□□□
- C. □□□□□
- D. BPDUGuard

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

PortFast

Spanning Tree Portfast causes layer 2 switch interfaces to enter forwarding state immediately, bypassing the listening and learning states. It should be used on ports connected directly to end hosts like servers or workstations. Note: If portfast isn't enabled, DHCP timeouts can occur while STP converges, causing more problems.

<https://skminhaj.wordpress.com/2015/03/04/spanning-tree-stp-rstp-mst-enhancements/>

NEW QUESTION: 286

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

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

```

Which of the following is the IP address of the WAN interface of R1?

- A. 10.0.1.50
- B. 10.0.1.100
- C. 10.0.1.5
- D. 10.0.1.4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

200-301-KR Cisco Wireless LAN Controller configuration guide. 200-301-KR! DumpTop 200-301-KR! DumpTop 200-301-KR Cisco Wireless LAN Controller configuration guide, DumpTop 200-301-KR Cisco Wireless LAN Controller configuration guide. DumpTop 200-301-KR Cisco Wireless LAN Controller configuration guide.

<https://www.dumpst.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1156 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 287

Cisco Wireless LAN Controller configuration guide. Which of the following is the correct configuration for the FlexConnect mode?

- A. FlexConnect mode is enabled by default.
- B. FlexConnect mode is disabled by default.
- C. FlexConnect mode is enabled by default and FlexConnect mode is disabled by default.
- D. FlexConnect mode is disabled by default and FlexConnect mode is disabled by default.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-5/config-guide/b_cg85/flexconnect.html

NEW QUESTION: 288

Monitor

Sensor

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

A picture containing diagram Description automatically generated

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: 292

□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

- 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

Answer:

Controller-Based Networking

focused on network

uses white list security model

user input is a policy

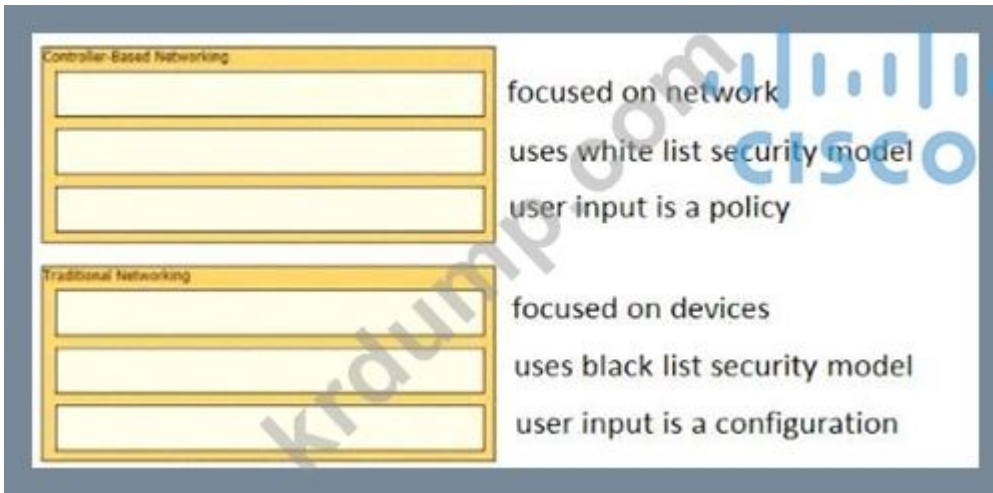
Traditional Networking

focused on devices

uses black list security model

user input is a configuration

Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 293

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
Atlanta#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Atlanta(config)#aaa new-model
Atlanta(config)#aaa authentication login default local
Atlanta(config)#line vty 0 4
Atlanta(config-line)#login authentication default
Atlanta(config-line)#exit
Atlanta(config)#username ciscoadmin password adminadmin123
Atlanta(config)#username ciscoadmin privilege 15
Atlanta(config)#enable password cisco123
Atlanta(config)#enable secret testing1234
Atlanta(config)#end
```

□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□?

- A. adminadmin123
- B. □□□□
- C. □□□ 1234
- D. □□□123

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

If neither the enable password command nor the enable secret command is configured, and if there is a line password configured for the console, the console line password serves as the enable password for all VTY sessions -> The "enable secret" will be used first if available, then "enable password" and line password.

NEW QUESTION: 294

UDP□□ TCP□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ UDP□ □□□□, □□ □□□ □□□ □ TCP□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ TCP□ □□□□, □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ UDP□ □ □□□□.
- C. UDP□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□, TCP□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ TCP□ □□□□, □□□ □□□ □□□ □ UDP□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 295

Three-filter □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□□ - □□ - □□□
- B. □□□ - □□ - □□ - □□ - □□□
- C. □□ - □□ - □□ - □□
- D. □□□ - □□ - □□ - □□□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 296

□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□? (2□ □□)

- A. □□□□ RJ-45 □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□□ BNC □□□□ □□□□□□.
- D. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□
- E. □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 297

□□□ □□□/□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ WAN □□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□ □□□
- B. □□□ □□□ □□□
- C. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□
- D. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 298

□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ VLAN □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□?

- A. DTP□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□ □ □□ VTP □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
- C. VTP □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
- D. DTP□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 299

Cisco WLC□ □□ HTTP □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□

- C.
- D. secureweb

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

NEW QUESTION: 300

.

```

Gateway of last resort is 172.16.2.2 to network 0.0.0.0

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
      10.10.100.0/26 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/6
C     10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
L     10.10.10.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S     172.16.1.33/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
C     172.16.2.0/23 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
L     172.16.2.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
S*   0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.16.2.2
  
```

10.10.10.32 .

- A. 32
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 301

QoS

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

200-301-KR DumpTop 200-301-KR ! DumpTop

200-301-KR , DumpTop 200-301-KR

. DumpTop 200-301-KR .

NEW QUESTION: 302

□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

The question interface contains five light blue boxes with the following text:

- single device handles the core and the distribution layer
- enhances network availability
- more cost-effective than other options
- most appropriate for small network designs
- separate devices handle the core and the distribution layer

On the right, there are two diagrams:

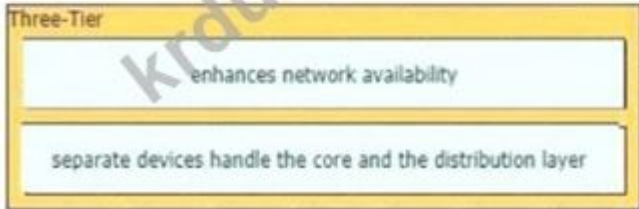
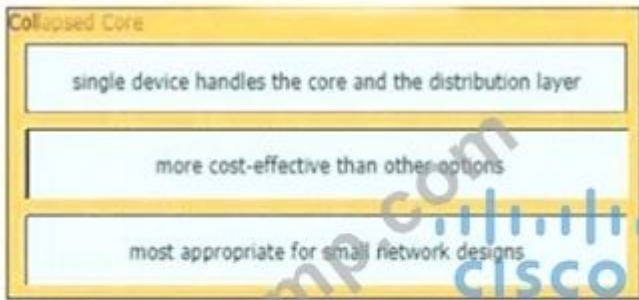
- Collapsed Core:** A yellow box with three empty white rectangular slots.
- Three-Tier:** A yellow box with two empty white rectangular slots.

Answer:

The answer interface shows the same five options as the question. In the diagrams, the correct options are selected:

- Collapsed Core:** The first slot contains "single device handles the core and the distribution layer", the second slot contains "more cost-effective than other options", and the third slot contains "most appropriate for small network designs".
- Three-Tier:** The first slot contains "enhances network availability" and the second slot contains "separate devices handle the core and the distribution layer".

Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 303

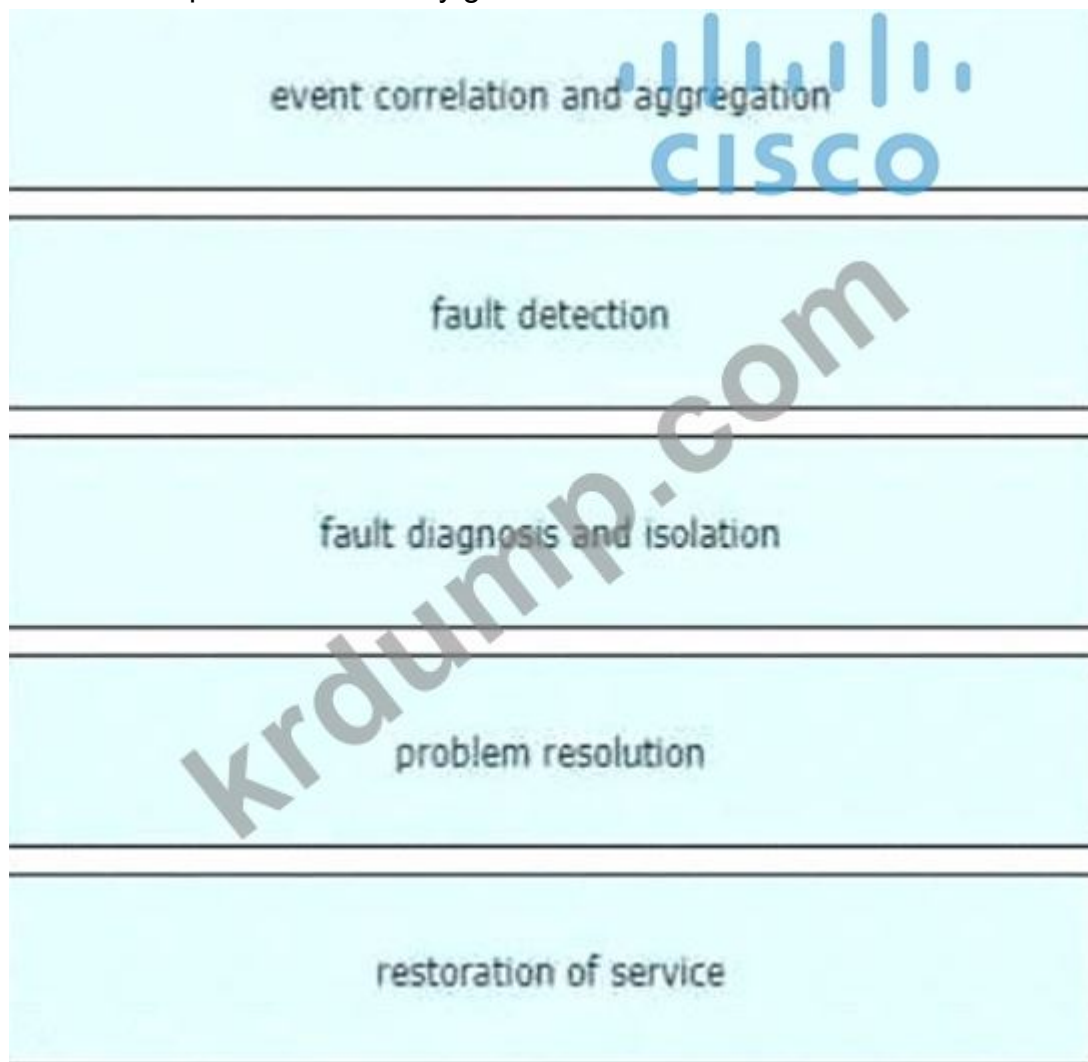
SNMP □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

Answer:

see the answer below image.

Explanation

Table Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 304

□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□?

- A. MAC □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ VLAN□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ VLAN□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□ □□ VLAN□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 305

WLC□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□?

- A. □□ □□□□□
- B. □□ □□
- C. □□□ □□
- D. □□ □□□□□

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

NEW QUESTION: 306

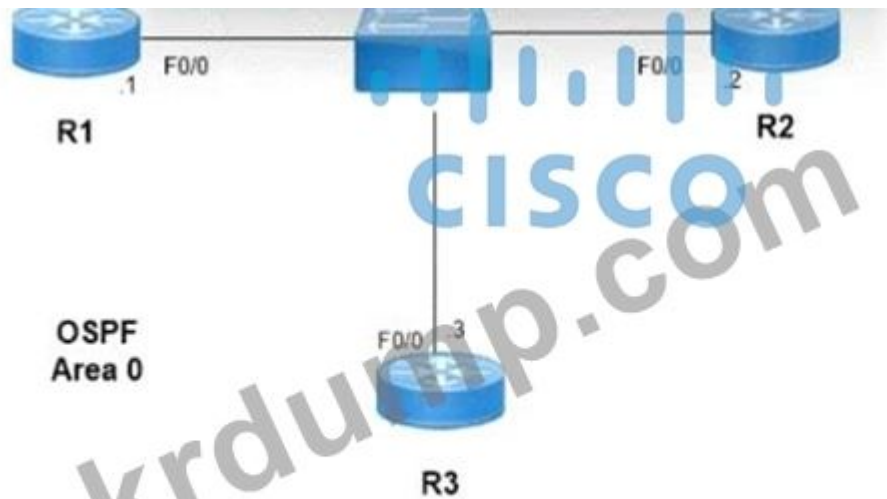
IP □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ Route print □□ □□ □□□□ Windows □□□ □□□□□?

- A. netstat-r
- B. ifconfig
- C. ipconfig
- D. netstat-n

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 307

□□□□ □□□□□.



```
R1#show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID      Pri   State           Dead Time   Address        Interface
192.168.100.2    1    FULL/BDR        00:00:32   192.168.100.2 FastEthernet0/0
192.168.100.3    1    FULL/DR         00:00:31   192.168.100.3 FastEthernet0/0
```

R1 is DR. Why? (200 characters.)

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 308

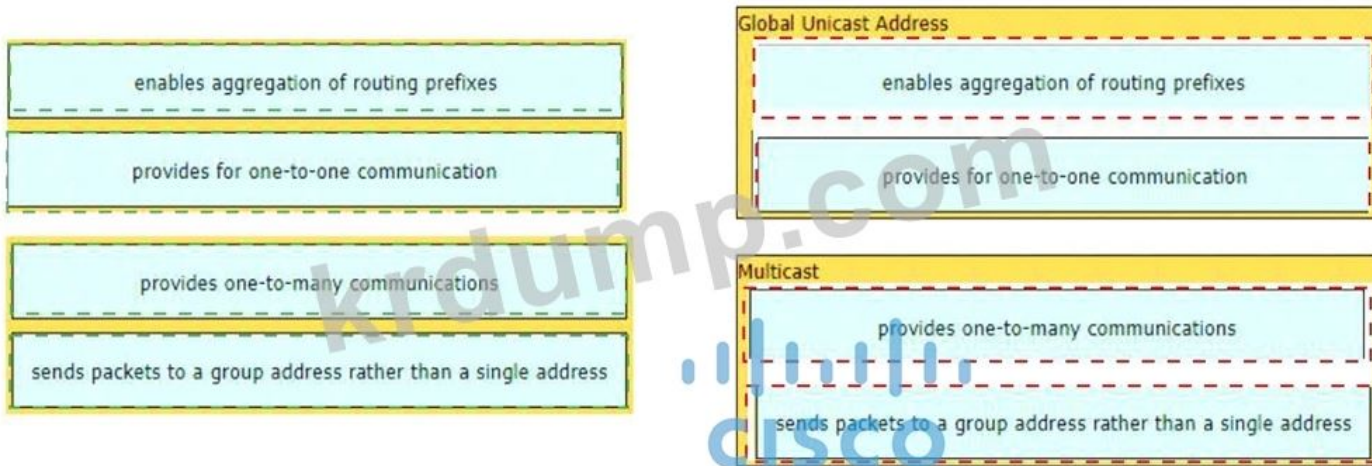
Which two IPv6 address types are used for one-to-many communications?

- enables aggregation of routing prefixes
- provides for one-to-one communication
- provides one-to-many communications
- sends packets to a group address rather than a single address

Global Unicast Address

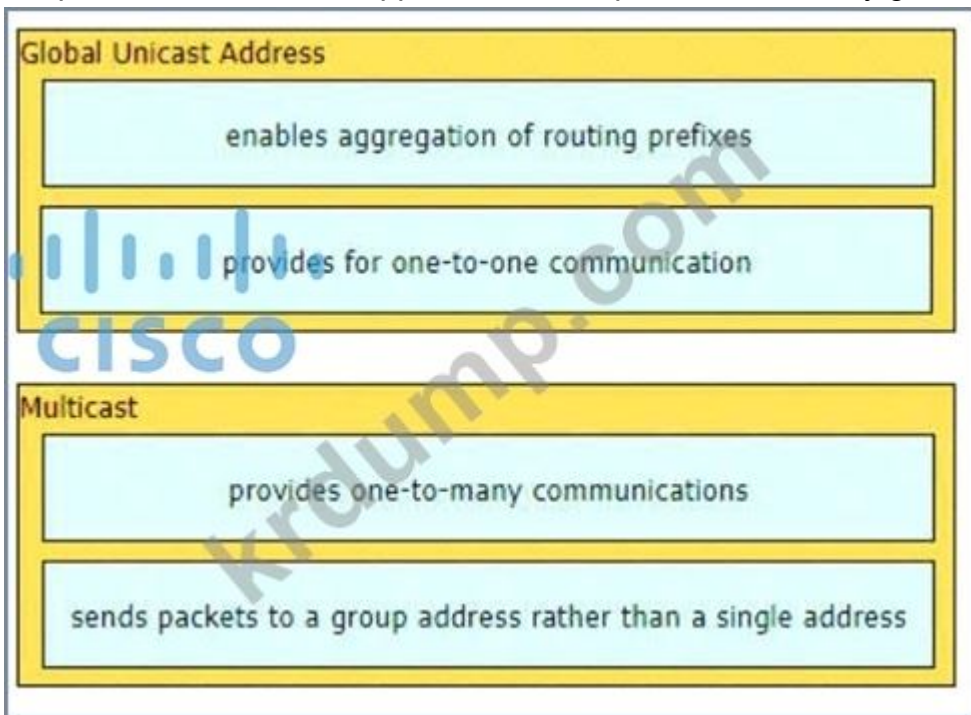
Multicast

Answer:



Explanation

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 309

□□□ □□□□□.

```
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. □□□□□□ IP □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ /28 □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
- C. IT□ □□□□ IP □□□□□.
- D. □□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 310

□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□

- A. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 311

□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

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

Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

- configure a VLAN access control list
- configure the dynamic ARP inspection feature
- configure the root guard feature
- configure the BPDU guard feature

NEW QUESTION: 312

WPA2 □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. RC4
- B. AES256
- C. SHA
- D. AES

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

NEW QUESTION: 313

Which of the following is a characteristic of a collapsed-core architecture?

- A. Core and distribution layers are collapsed into one layer.
- B. Core and distribution layers are collapsed into one layer, and this layer operates on a single device or a redundant pair.
- C. Core and distribution layers are collapsed into one layer, and this layer is responsible for the routing between the access layer and the WAN, as well as providing redundancy.
- D. Core and distribution layers are collapsed into one layer, and this layer is responsible for the routing between the access layer and the WAN, as well as providing redundancy.

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

Explanation

The core and distribution layers are collapsed into one layer in a collapsed-core architecture, and this layer operates on a single device or a redundant pair. This layer is responsible for the routing between the access layer and the WAN, as well as providing redundancy.

NEW QUESTION: 314

Which of the following is a characteristic of RSA?

- A. It is a symmetric encryption algorithm.
- B. It is a public-key encryption algorithm.
- C. It is a symmetric encryption algorithm.
- D. It is a public-key encryption algorithm.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 315

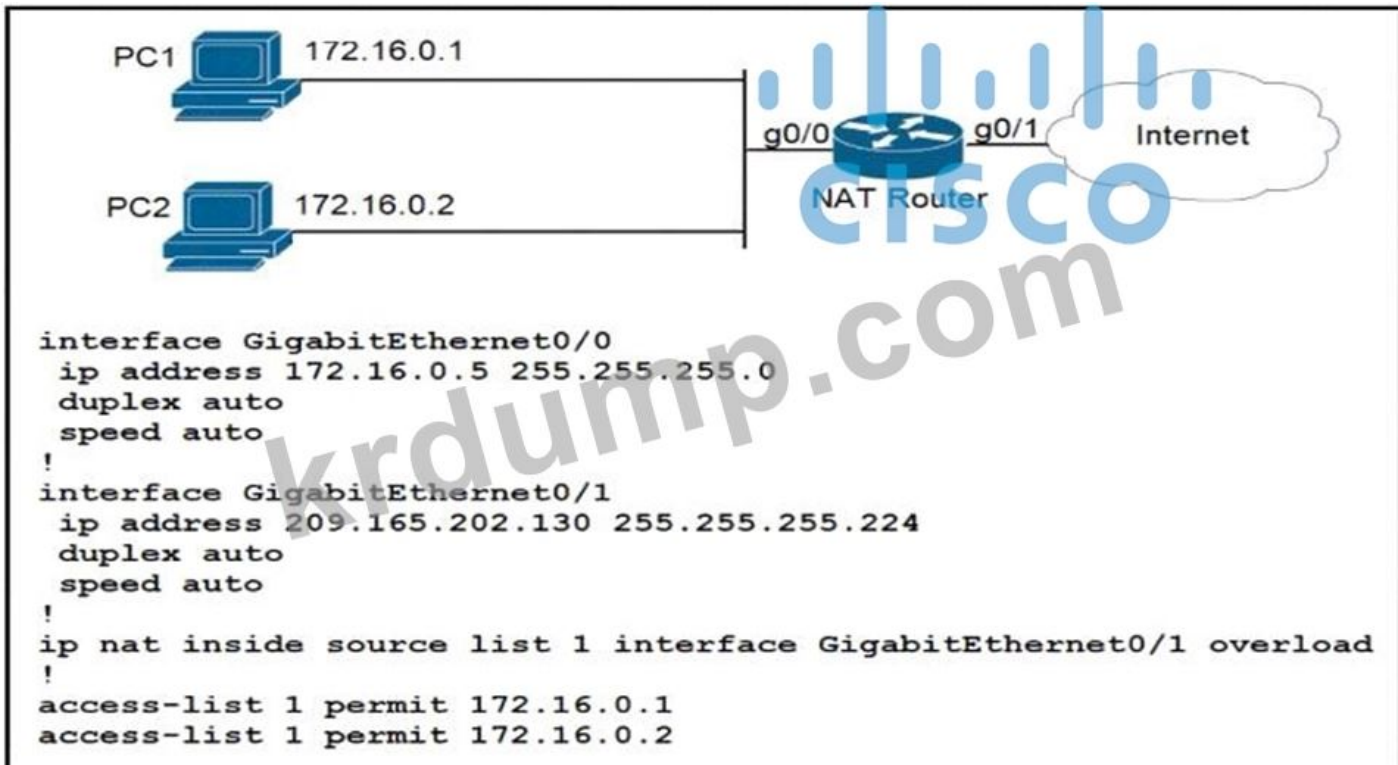
Which of the following is a characteristic of IPv6?

- A. It is a 32-bit address.
- B. It is a 128-bit address.
- C. It is a 64-bit address.
- D. It is a 16-bit address.

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

NEW QUESTION: 316

Which of the following is a characteristic of...



PC1 PC2 □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□?

- A. □ □□□□□ □□□ ip nat {inside|outside} □□ □ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. GigabitEthernet0/0 □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ ip nat□ □□□□□.
- C. □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□ □□□ ip nat□□overload □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□! DumpTop □
 □□ 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□
 □□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop 200-301-KR □□□ □□□□□.

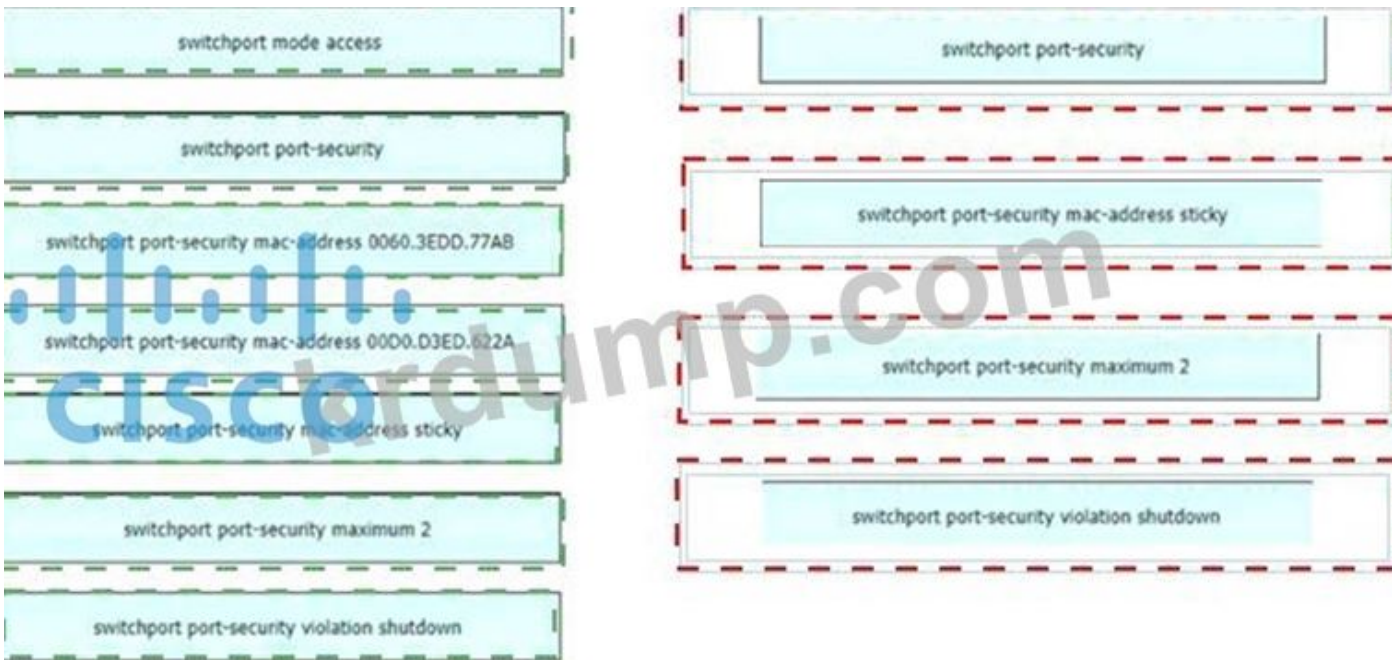
<https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1156 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 317

□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□
 □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□ □ □□ □ □□ □□□ MAC □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □
 □□. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation

Diagram Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 318

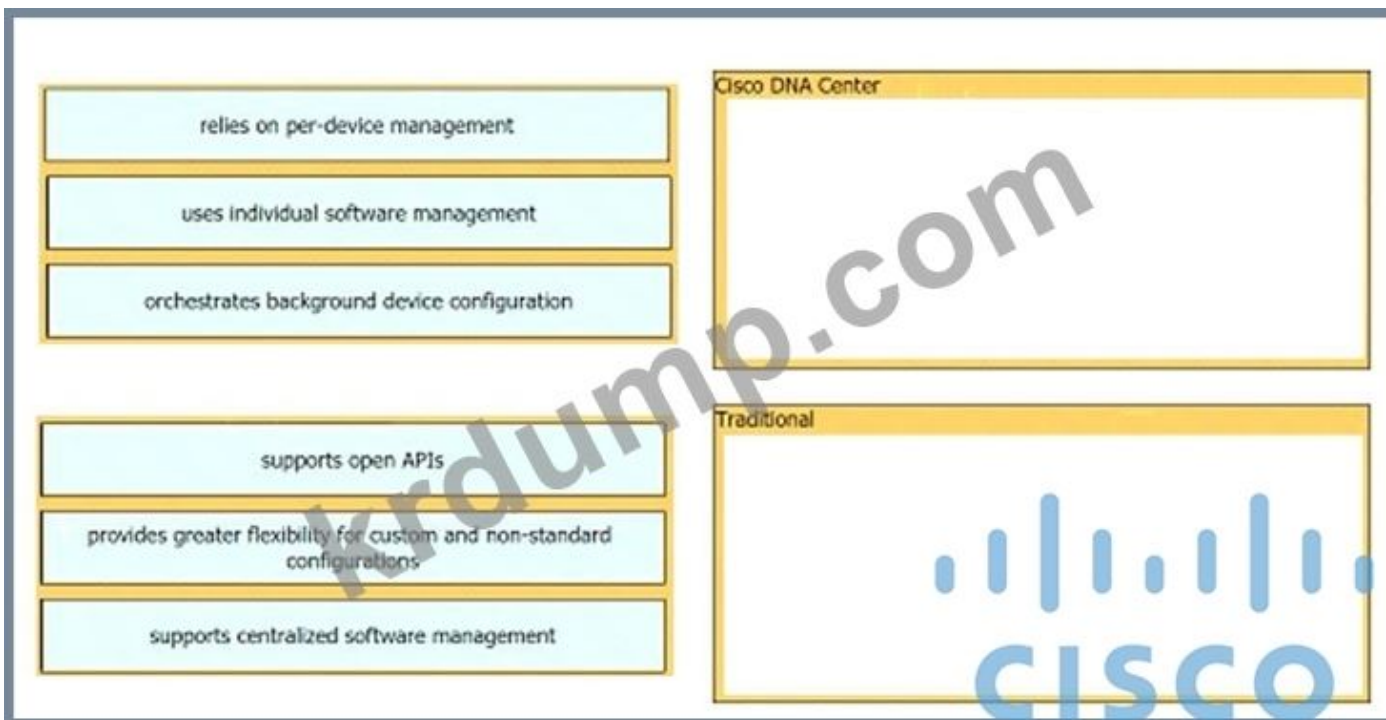
ip address dhcp □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□□□ DHCP □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□□□ DHCP □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□□□ DHCP □□□□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□□□ DHCP □□□□ □□□□□.

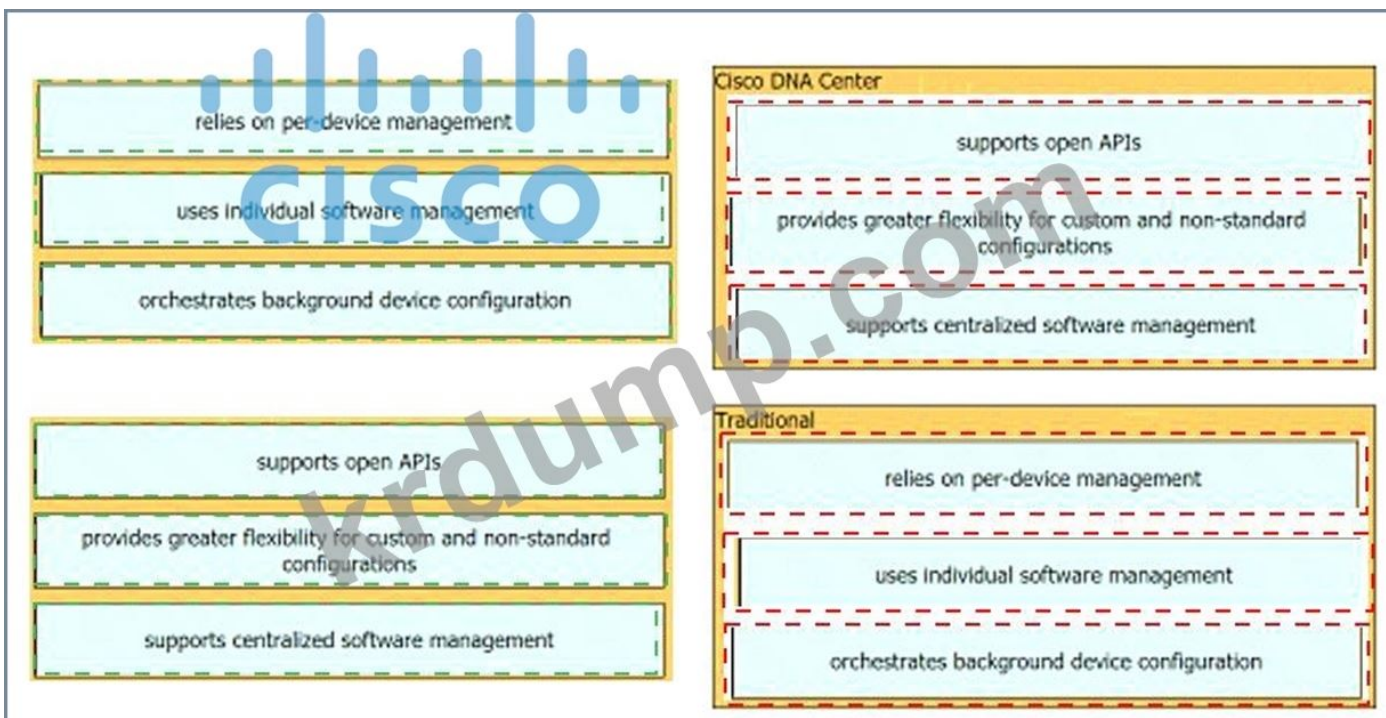
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 319

□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

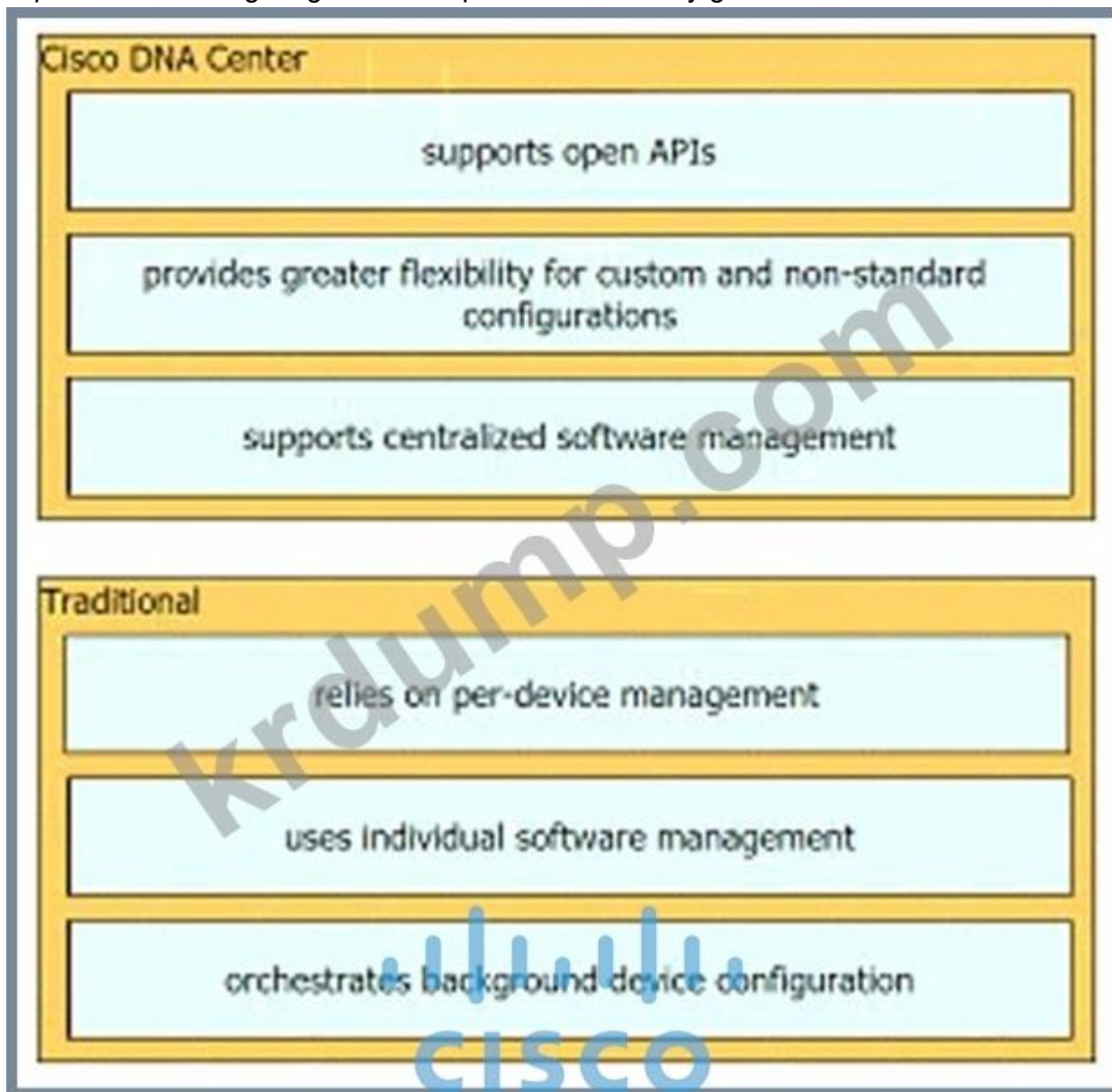


Answer:



Explanation

A picture containing diagram Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 320



SW1 is connected to SW2 via a trunk link (Gi0/0/1) carrying VLANs 1, 100, 101, 102, and 103. SW1 is connected to a PC1 on interface Gi1/0/15, which is part of VLAN 100. The PC1 has a MAC address of 0000.abcd.0004. What configuration should be applied on SW1 to ensure that only the PC1 is allowed to access the network through the Lobby Conference Room Access port?

- A.

```
interface gi1/0/15
switchport port-security mac-address 0000.abcd.0004 vlan 100
interface switchport secure-mac limit 2
```
- B.

```
interface gi1/0/15
switchport port-security mac-address 0000.abcd.0004 vlan 100
```
- C.

```
interface gi1/0/15
switchport port-security
switchport port-security maximum 2
```
- D.

```
interface gi1/0/15
switchport port-security
switchport port-security mac-address 0000.abcd.0004 vlan 100
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 321

Which of the following IPv6 addresses is a link-local address? (Choose two.)

- A. FE80::202:1:FE53:54
- B. FE80::202:1:FE53:54::1
- C. FE80::202:1:FE53:54::1:1
- D. FE80::202:1:FE53:54::1:1:1

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

NEW QUESTION: 322

How many syslog messages are generated by the following configuration?

- A. 0

- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 6

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syslog>

NEW QUESTION: 323

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

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
  
```

□□□ □□□ R1□ □□ □□□ 172.16.0.14□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 324

□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ WLC□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□
 □□□□□ □□ 10ms□ □□□□□ WLC□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ 10□□ □□□□□.
- B. 802.1x Layer 2 □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ 10□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ SA □□ □□ □□□ 10□□ □□□□□.
- D. MAC □□□□ □□□□□ SA □□ □□ □□□ 10□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 325

2□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□
- B. □□□ □□ □□
- C. □□ □□ □□
- D. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 326

□□□ □□□ □□□□ IPv6 □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

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:

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

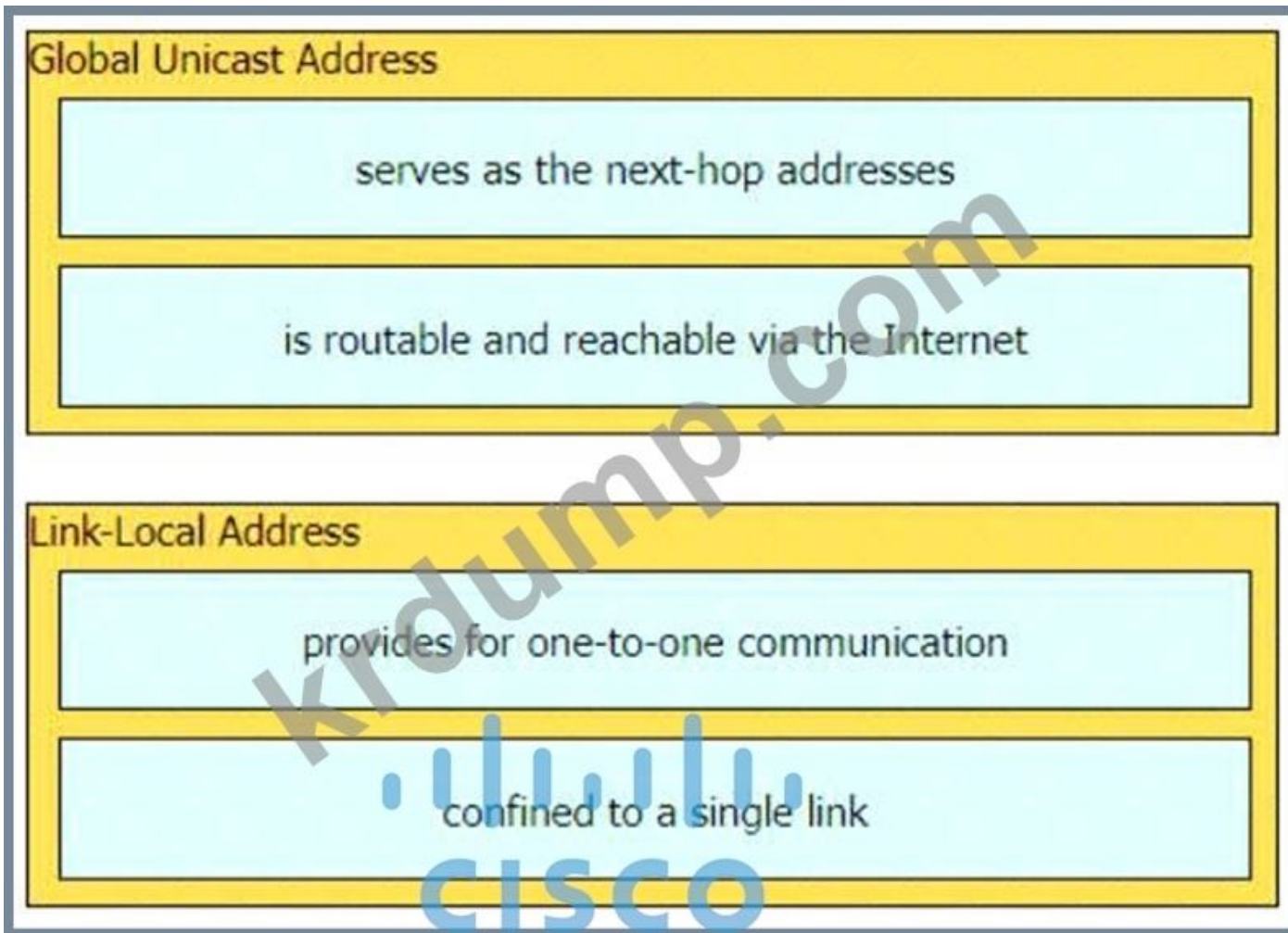
Link-Local Address

provides for one-to-one communication

confined to a single link

Explanation

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 327

Cisco WLC LAG □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
- B. □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□
- C. WLC □ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□
- D. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ 2 □□□ □□□□□.

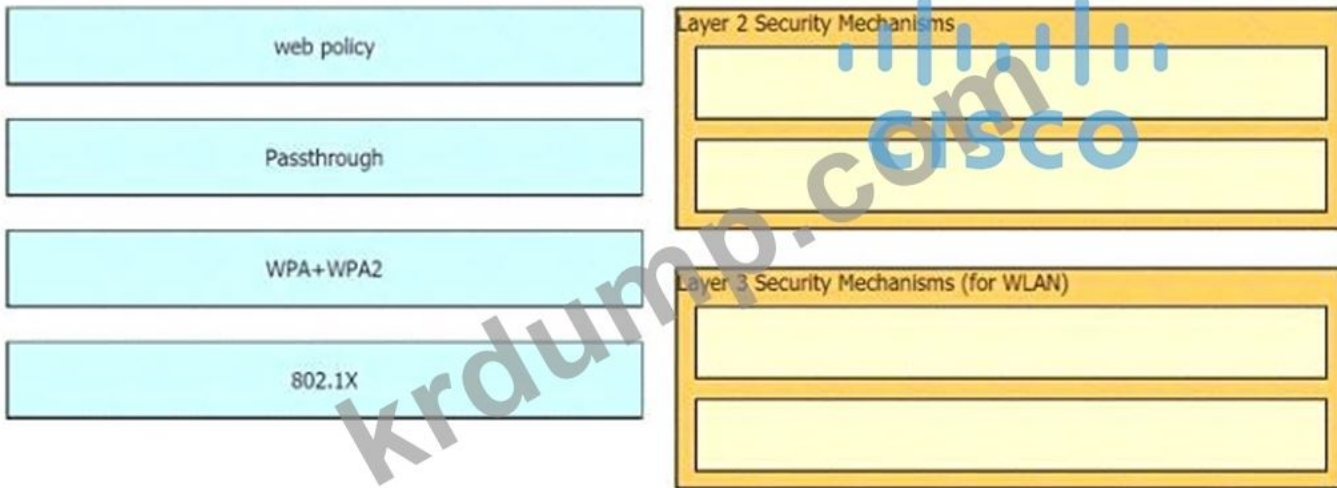
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

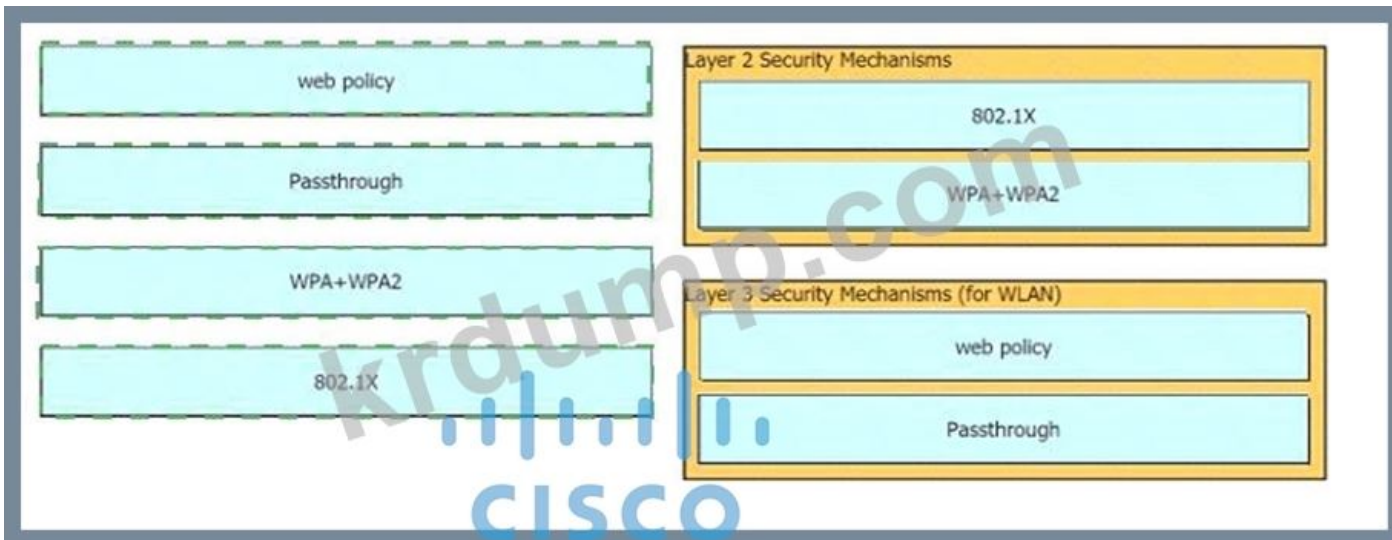
Link Aggregation Group (LAG) is a feature that allows you to bundle multiple physical Ethernet links into a single logical link, and is used to increase the available throughput on the link. LAG is supported on the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller (WLC) and the connected switch ports [1], and can be used to provide greater bandwidth and increased redundancy. It also enables the connected switch ports to use different Layer 2 configurations, such as Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) and Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP).

NEW QUESTION: 328

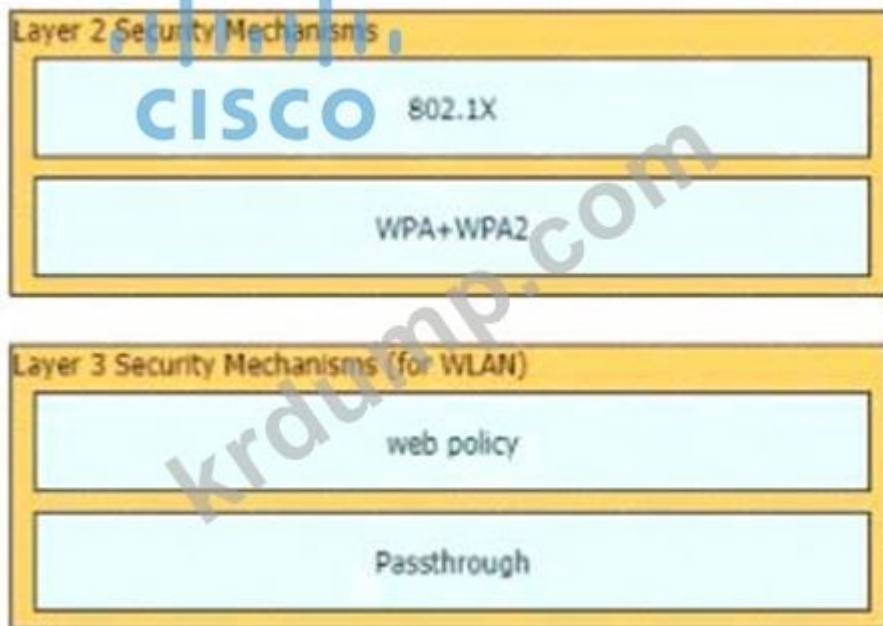
□□□ Cisco Wireless LAN Controller □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 329

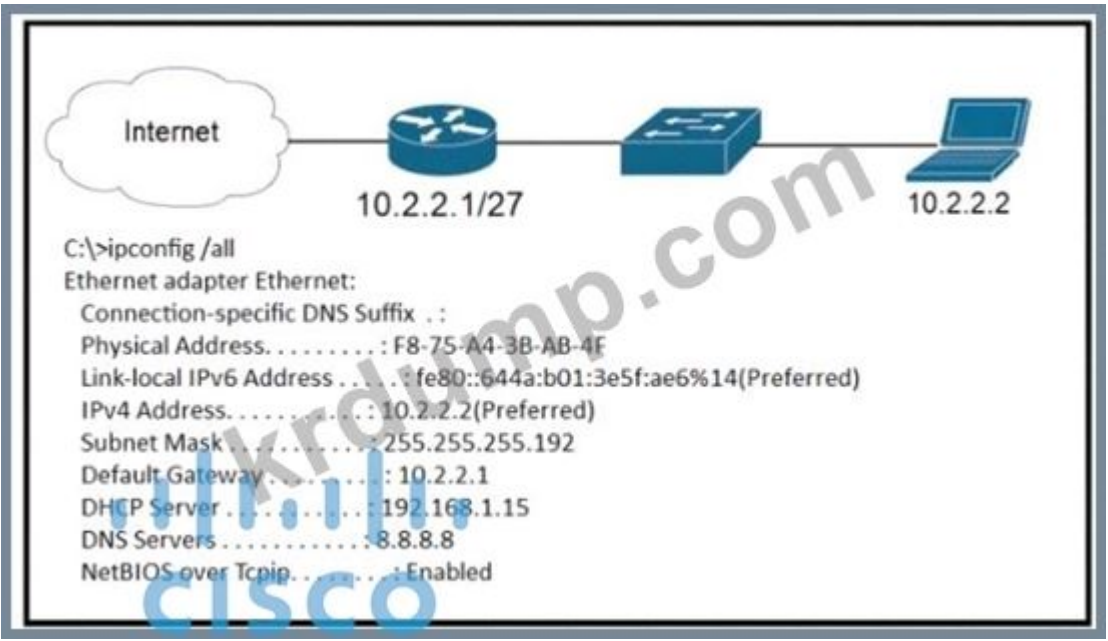
□□ □□ RSTP(802.1w) □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□? (2□ □□)

- A. □□
- B. □□ □□□
- C. □□
- D. □□□
- E. □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 330

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□ □□□ PC □ www.cisco.com □ □□ TCP □□ 80 □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. DHCP □□
- B. □□ □□□□□
- C. □□□ □□□
- D. DNS □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 331

□□□□ □□□□□ VLAN 2000 □□□□□□□□ IPv6 □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. □□□□□ VLAN 2000
ipv6 □□ fe80;0000:aaaa::1234:2343/64
- B. □□□□□ VLAN 2000
ipv6 □□ fd00::1234:2343/64
- C. □□□□□ VLAN 2000
ipv6 □□ ffc0:0000:aaaa::1234:2343/64

D. `show ip vlan 2000`
IPv6 `show ip fc00:0000:aaaa:a15d:1234:2343:8aca/64`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

200-301-KR `show ip vlan 2000` DumpTop `show ip fc00:0000:aaaa:a15d:1234:2343:8aca/64` 200-301-KR `show ip`! DumpTop `show ip fc00:0000:aaaa:a15d:1234:2343:8aca/64`, DumpTop 200-301-KR `show ip` `show ip fc00:0000:aaaa:a15d:1234:2343:8aca/64`. `show ip fc00:0000:aaaa:a15d:1234:2343:8aca/64` DumpTop 200-301-KR `show ip` `show ip fc00:0000:aaaa:a15d:1234:2343:8aca/64`.

<https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1156 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 332

`show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface`?

- A. `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface`
- B. `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface`.
- C. `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface`.
- D. `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface`

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

NEW QUESTION: 333

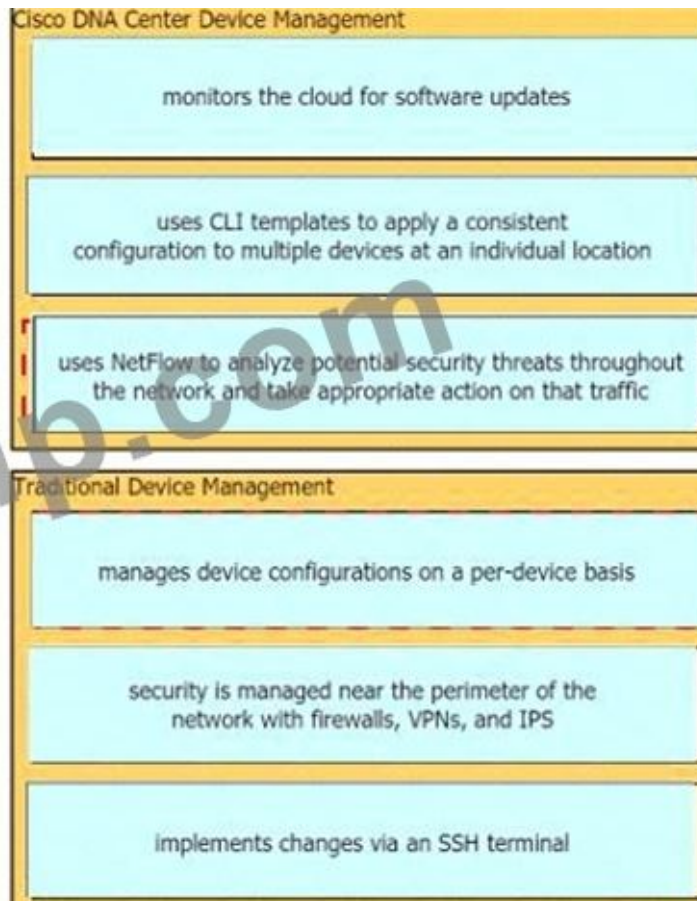
`show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface`1?

- A. `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface` IP `show ip interface`
- B. `show ip interface` `show ip interface` syslog `show ip interface`
- C. `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface`
- D. `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 334

`show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface` a/30 `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface`. `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface` IP `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface` `show ip interface`?



Explanation

Cisco DNA Center Device Management

monitors the cloud for software updates

uses CLI templates to apply a consistent configuration to multiple devices at an individual location

uses NetFlow to analyze potential security threats throughout the network and take appropriate action on that traffic

Traditional Device Management

manages device configurations on a per-device basis

security is managed near the perimeter of the network with firewalls, VPNs, and IPS

implements changes via an SSH terminal

NEW QUESTION: 336

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
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
O    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
O    10.0.1.3/32 [110/100] via 10.0.1.3, 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    10.0.1.4/32 [130/10] via 10.0.1.4, 00:39:08, Serial0
```

10.0.1.5□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. 10.0.1.4
- B. 10.0.1.3
- C. 10.0.1.50
- D. □□□ D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 337

Which two protocols are used for authentication and authorization in a Cisco WLC? (Choose two.)

- A. RADIUS
- B. TACACS+
- C. SCP
- D. Telnet
- E. SSH

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-5/configuration-guide/b_cg75/b_cg75_chapter_0111

NEW QUESTION: 338

Which two protocols are used for authentication and authorization in a Cisco WLC? (Choose two.)

- A. RADIUS
- B. IPsec
- C. IPsec
- D. Telnet

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 339

Which two protocols are used for authentication and authorization in a Cisco WLC? (Choose two.)
Cisco IOS MIB is used for authentication and authorization in a Cisco WLC?

- A. CDP
- B. SNMP
- C. SMTP
- D. ARP

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

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: 340

Which two protocols are used for authentication and authorization in a Cisco WLC? (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)
```

Which two configurations are required to create the EtherChannel?

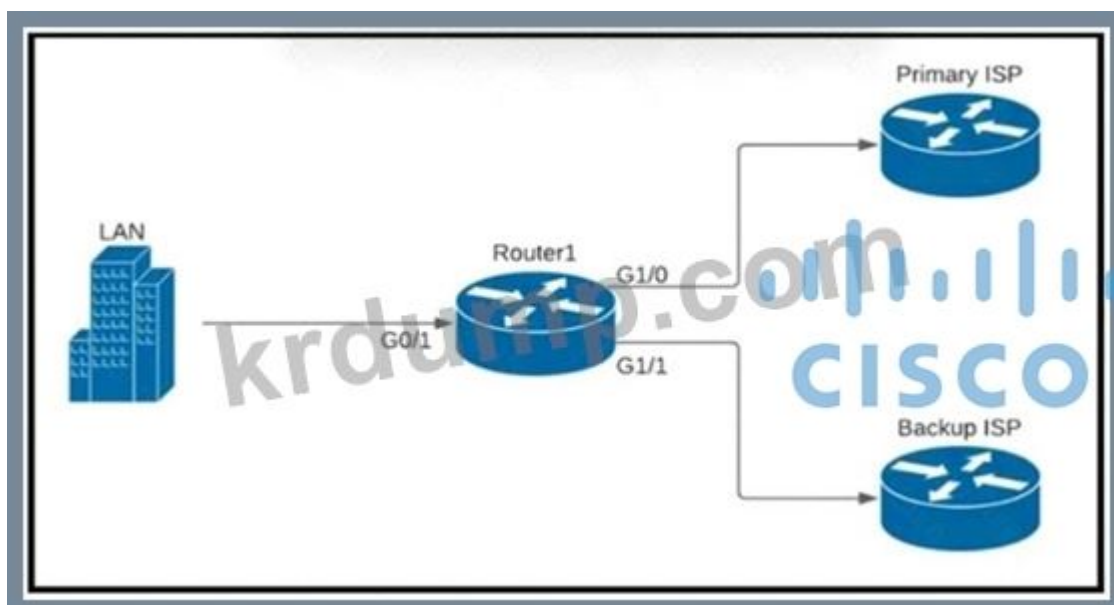
- int range g0/0-1
channel-group 10 mode active
- int range g0/0-1
channel-group 10 mode desirable
- int range g0/0-1
channel-group 10 mode passive
- int range g0/0-1
channel-group 10 mode auto
- int range g0/0-1
channel-group 10 mode on

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. E
- E. D

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 341

Which two statements are true?



Which of the following configurations will allow the Router1 G1/0 interface to connect to the Primary ISP?

- A. IP 192.168.0.2 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2
- B. IP 192.168.0.2 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2 GigabitEthernet/0
- C. IP 192.168.0.2 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2
- D. IP 192.168.0.2 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 342

```

Cat9300-1# show interface gi1/0/1 switchport
Name: Gi1/0/1
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: trunk
Operational Mode: trunk
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Negotiation of Trunking: On
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 321 (VLAN321)
Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Trunking VLANs Enabled: 100,200,300
Pruning VLANs Enabled: 2-1001
  
```

Which of the following configurations will allow the Router1 G1/0/1 interface to connect to the Primary ISP?

- A. `switchport mode dynamic desirable`
`switchport trunk native vian 321`
`switchport trunk allowed vian 100,200,300`
- B. `switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q`
`switchport trunk native vian 321`
`switchport trunk allowed vian 100-300`
- C. `switchport nonegotiate`
`switchport access vian 321`
`switchport trunk allowed vian except 2-1001`
- D. `switchport mode trunk`
`switchport trunk native vian 321`
`switchport trunk allowed vian 100,200,300`

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 343

□□□□ □□□□ TFTP□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□□□□ □□ IOS □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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

Explanation

TFTP is mostly used (Firmware upgrade) whereby the admin have the IOS image on one device and uses TFTP to load the image to all other devices quickly.

NEW QUESTION: 344

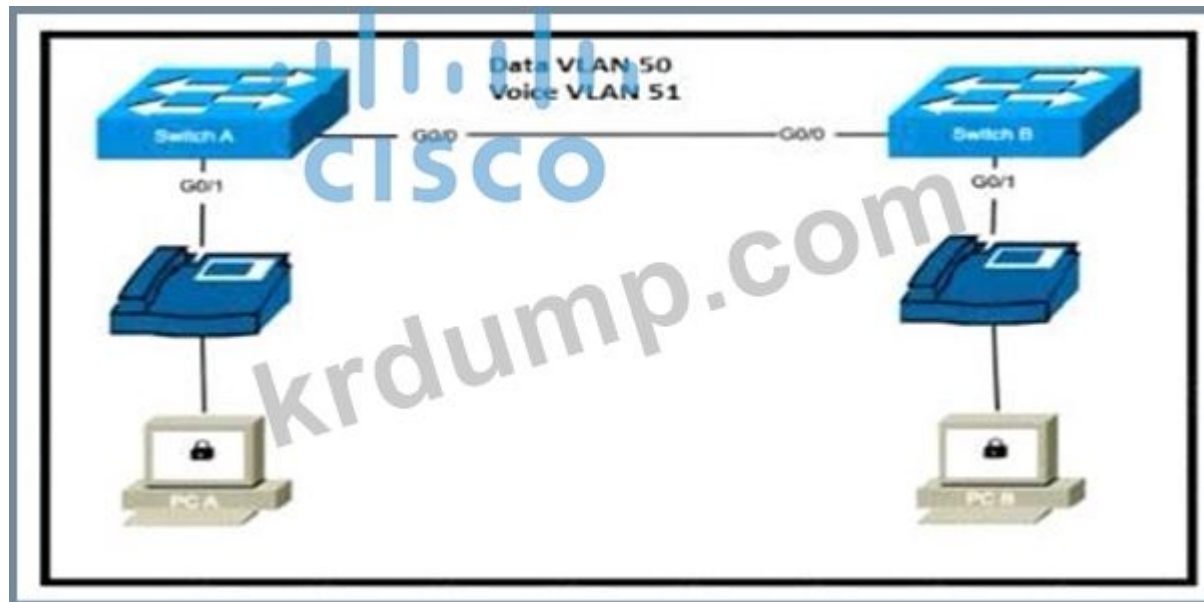
SDN □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□?

- A. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
- B. □□ □□
- C. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 345

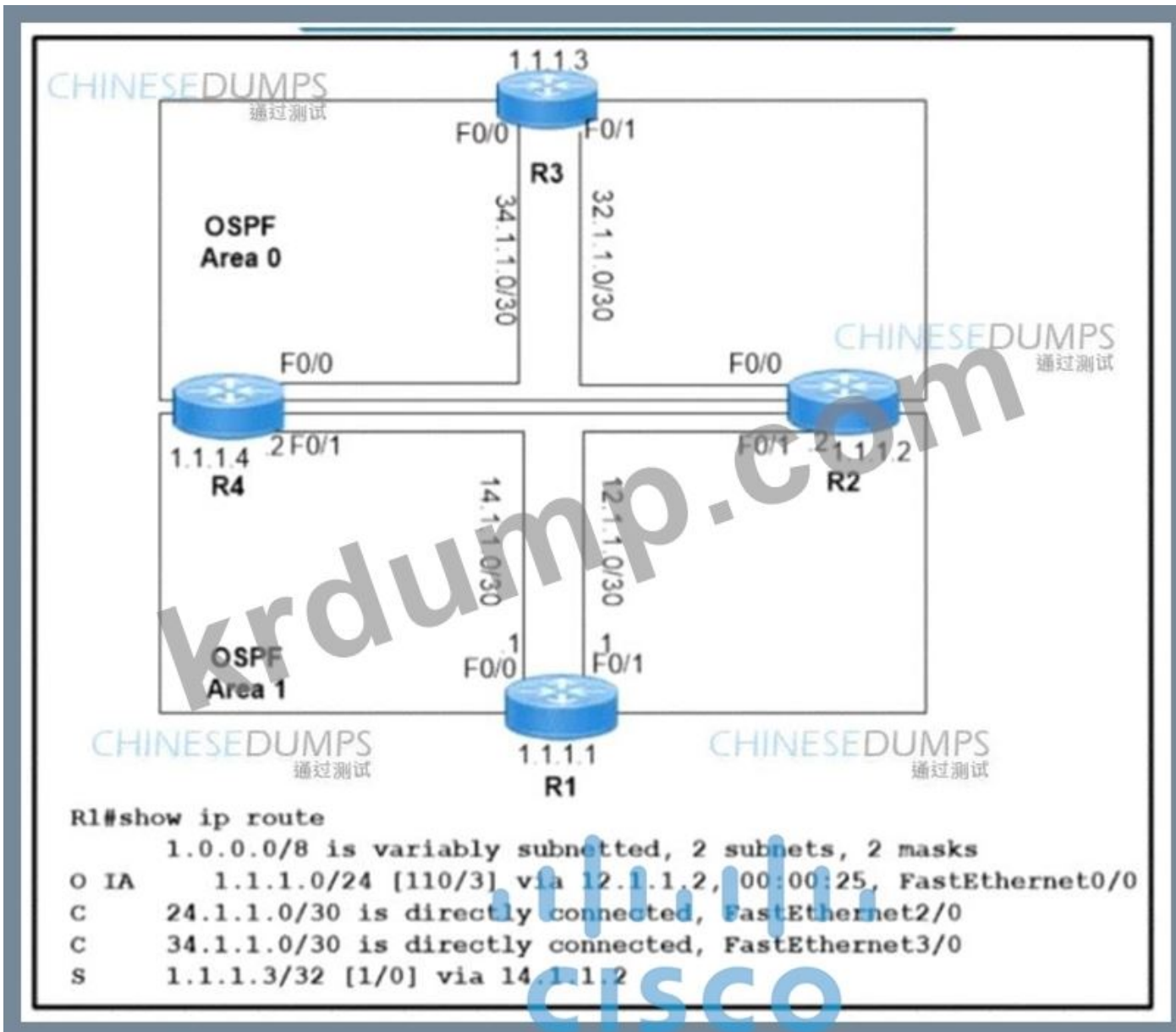
□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□ A□ □□ □□□□□□□□. □□ VLAN□ VLAN □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□. Gi0/1□ IP □□□□ PC A□ PC □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□?

- ```
SwitchA(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
SwitchA(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vian add 50, 51
```
- A. SwitchA(config-if)#switchport voice vlan dot1p





R3 1.1.1.3/32 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 R1 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试? (2分)

- A. 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试
- B. 通过测试 通过测试
- C. 通过测试 通过测试
- D. 通过测试 通过测试
- E. 通过测试 通过测试

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

**NEW QUESTION: 348**

EIGRP 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试? (2分)

- A. 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 256 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试.
- B. 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试.
- C. 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试.
- D. 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试 通过测试.

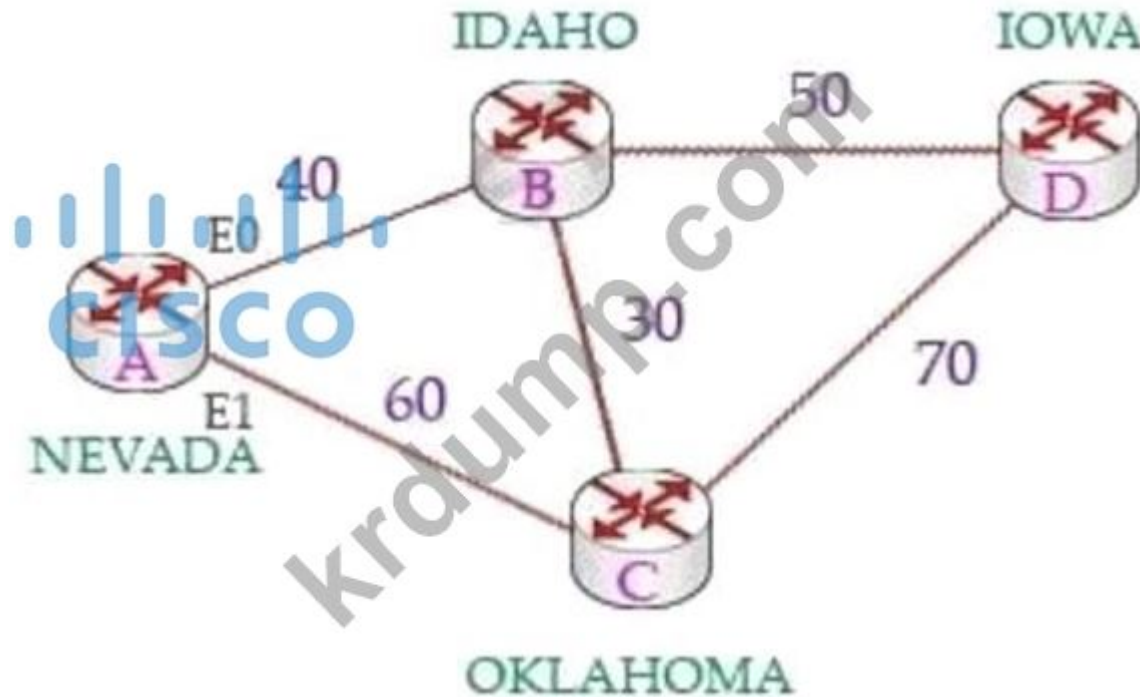
E. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 349**

IPv6 □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ IPv6 □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ IPv6 □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. IPv6 □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ IPv6 □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
- C. IPv6 □□□□□ □□□ □□ IPv6 □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. IPv6 □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ IPv6 □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 350**

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
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)
```

show ip ospf □□□□□ □□□ R1□□ □□□□□□□□. OSPF□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□□□ OSPF□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ Hello □ Dead □□□□ □□ □□□□.
- D. □ □□□□□□□ 6□□ OSPF □□□ □□□□□.

**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: 351**

WPA3□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□ □□ TKIP□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□ SAE□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□ RC4□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□ 4□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 352**

□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□ □□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□□□
- C. □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□
- D. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

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

Explanation

The hypervisor creates and manages virtual machines on a host computer and allocates physical system resources to them.

**NEW QUESTION: 353**

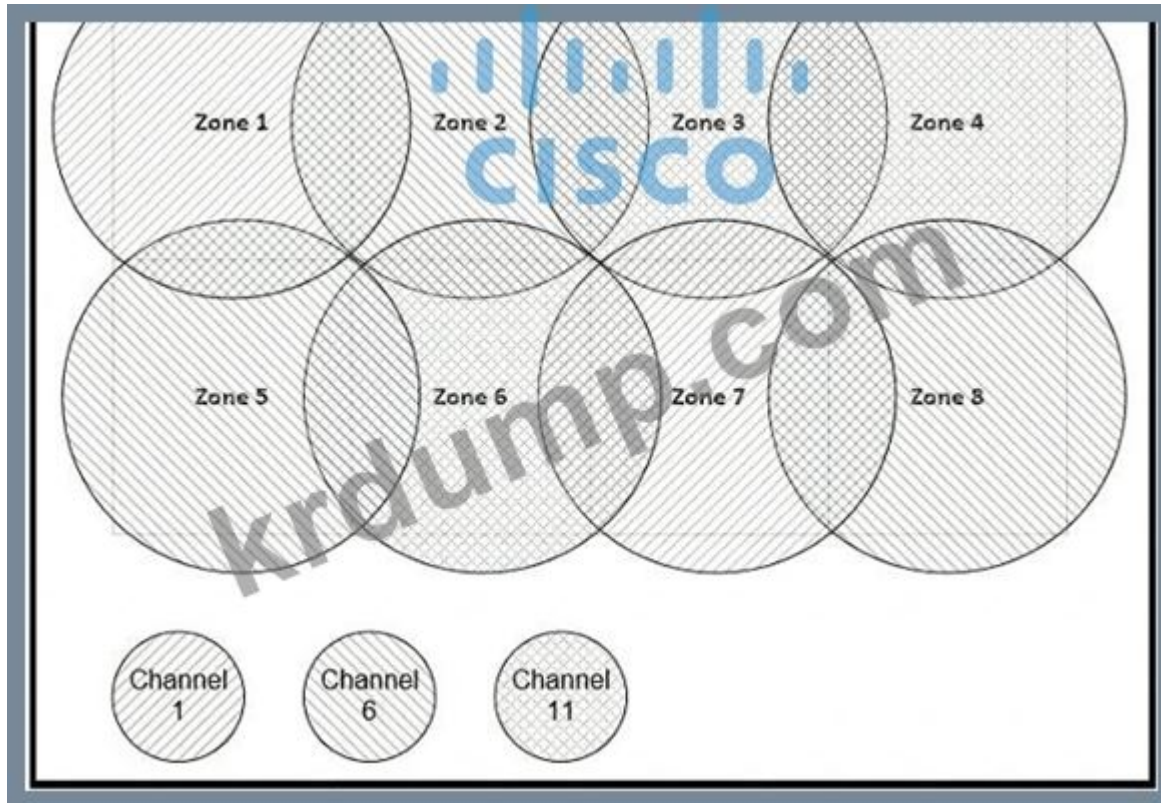
□□□□□ Cisco □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ VLAN □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□?

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

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

**NEW QUESTION: 354**

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ 3□ □□ 4 □□
- B. □□ 2□ □□ 5 □□

C. 1 2

D. 3 6

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 355

What is the default STP priority of a switch?

A. 24576

B. 32768

C. 24000

D. STP priority is not configurable.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 356

What is the maximum number of ports per OM3 OM4 patch panel?

A. 50

B. 100

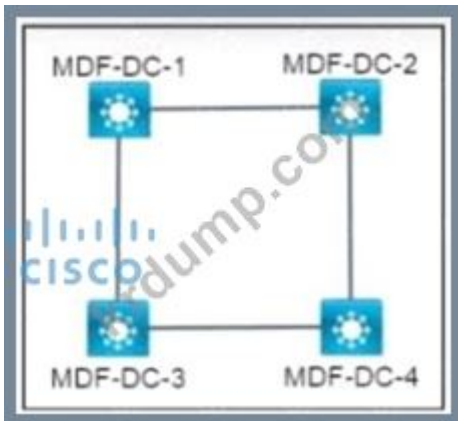
C. 62.5

D. 9

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 357

What is the default STP priority of a switch?



What is the default STP priority of a switch? STP priority is not configurable.

A. MDF-DC-4:08:E0:19:08:B3:19

B. MDF-DC-3:08:0E:18::1A:3C:9D

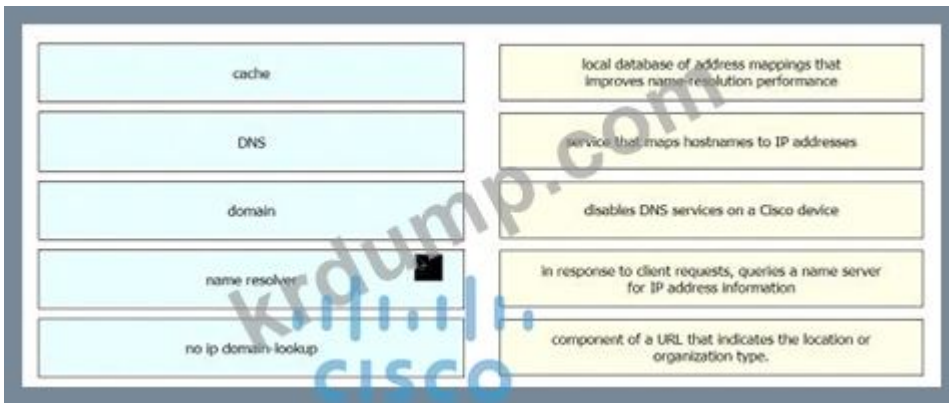
C. MDF-DC-08:0E:18:22:05:97

D. MDF-DC-1:DB:E:44:02:54:79

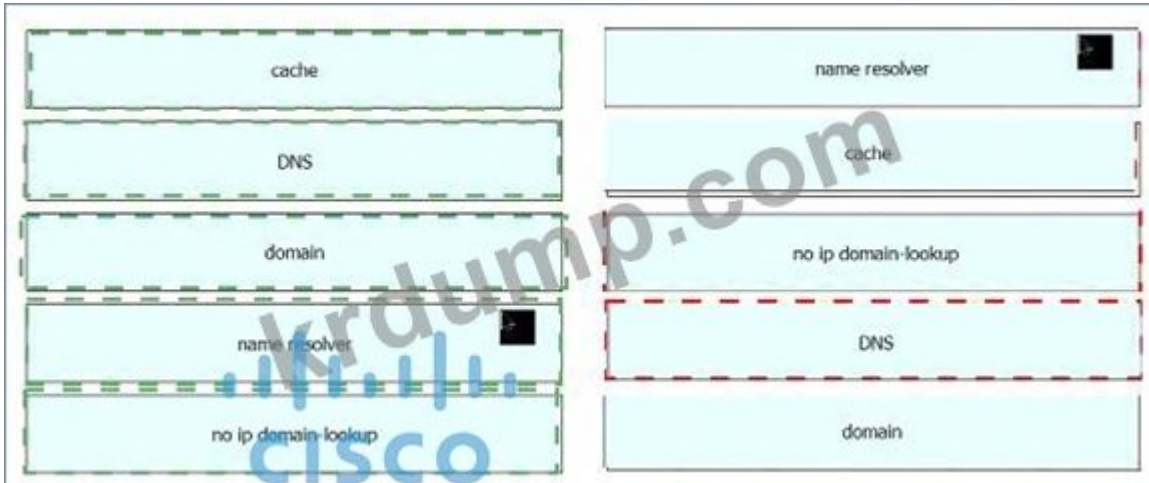
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 358

What is the default STP priority of a switch?

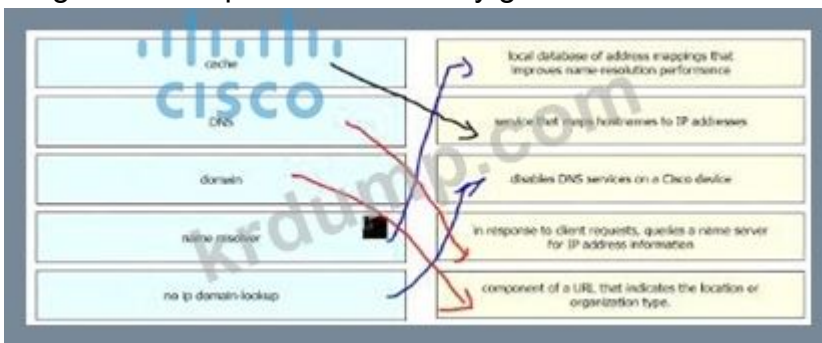


Answer:



Explanation

Diagram Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 359

IPv6 □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.



D. NAT □□□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 361**

SDN □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ API □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□ □□□ API
- B. REST API
- C. SOAP API
- D. □□□□□□ API

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

Cisco overview doc for SDN here:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Data\\_Center/VMDC/SDN/SDN.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Data_Center/VMDC/SDN/SDN.html)

**200-301-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□! DumpTop □  
□□ **200-301-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□  
□□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop 200-301-KR □□□ □□□□□.

<https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1156 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

**NEW QUESTION: 362**

□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

- A. □□ □□□ □□
- B. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□
- C. □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□
- D. □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□
- E. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□

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

**NEW QUESTION: 363**

□□□□□□□ DHCP □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□?

- A. 802.10
- B. VTP
- C. STP
- D. DTP

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

**NEW QUESTION: 364**

□□□□ □□□□□.



Which two IPv6 addresses are configured on the New York router? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 365

Which IP address is used as the router ID?

```

R1#show ip interface brief
Interface IP Address OK? Method Status Protocol
FastEthernet0/0 unassigned YES NVRAM administratively down down
GigabitEthernet1/0 192.168.0.1 YES NVRAM up up
GigabitEthernet2/0 10.10.1.10 YES manual up up
GigabitEthernet3/0 10.10.10.20 YES manual up up
GigabitEthernet4/0 unassigned YES NVRAM administratively down down
Loopback0 172.16.15.10 YES manual

```

Which IP address is used as the router ID?

- A. 10.10.1.10
- B. 10.10.10.20
- C. 172.16.15.10
- D. 192.168.0.1

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

OSPF uses the following criteria to select the router ID: 1. Manual configuration of the router ID (via the "router-id x.x.x.x" command under OSPF router configuration mode). 2. Highest IP address on a loopback interface. 3. Highest IP address on a non-loopback and active (no shutdown) interface.

NEW QUESTION: 366

Which two IPv6 addresses are configured on the New York router? (Choose two.)

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 Infrfce | 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   |

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ?

- A. IP □ □ □ □
- B. CDP □ □ □ □
- C. □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
- D. IP □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

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

NEW QUESTION: 367

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ .

Router#show 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

Gateway of last resort is 209.165.202.131 to network 0.0.0.0

```
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.202.131
 209.165.200.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S 209.165.200.224 [254/0] via 209.165.202.129
 209.165.201.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S 209.165.201.0 [1/0] via 209.165.202.130
```

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ?

- A. IP □ □ 209.165.200.224 255.255.255.224 209.165.202.129 254
- B. IP □ □ 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.202.131
- C. IP □ □ 209.165.201.0 255.255.255.224 209.165.202.130

D. IP 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.224

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

**NEW QUESTION: 368**

Which PoE mode is used to power a PoE switch?

- A. auto
- B. on
- C. 4
- D. off

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

**NEW QUESTION: 369**

Which IPv6 address is used to configure the R2 GigabitEthernet1/1 interface?

- A. ipv6 2001:db8::500:a:400F:583B
- B. ipv6 2001::db8:0000::500:a:400F:583B
- C. ipv6 2001 db8:0::500:a:4F:583B
- D. ipv6 2001:0db8::5 a: 4F 583B

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 370**

Which NTP mode is used to configure authentication?

- A. NTP authentication
- B. NTP
- C. NTP authentication
- D. NTP IP
- E. NTP

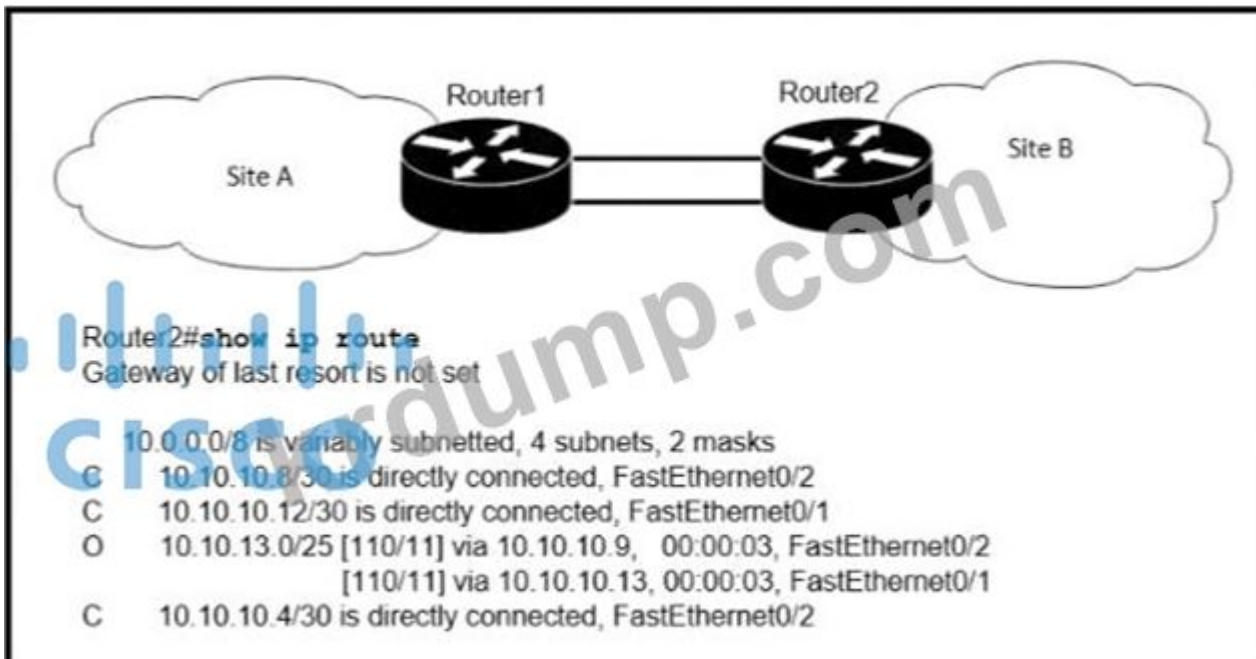
Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst4000/8-2glx/configuration/guide/ntp.html> To configure authentication, perform this task in privileged mode: Step 1: Configure an authentication key pair for NTP and specify whether the key will be trusted or untrusted. Step 2: Set the IP address of the NTP server and the public key. Step 3: Enable NTP client mode. Step 4: Enable NTP authentication. Step 5: Verify the NTP configuration.

**NEW QUESTION: 371**

Which command is used to configure NTP authentication?



- OSPF is configured on both R1 and R2. R1 is connected to Site A (10.10.13.25) and R2 is connected to Site B. What is the next hop for traffic from Site B to Site A?
- A. R1 Fa0/2
  - B. Fa0/1
  - C. 10.10.13.128/25
  - D. Fa0/1 on R2

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

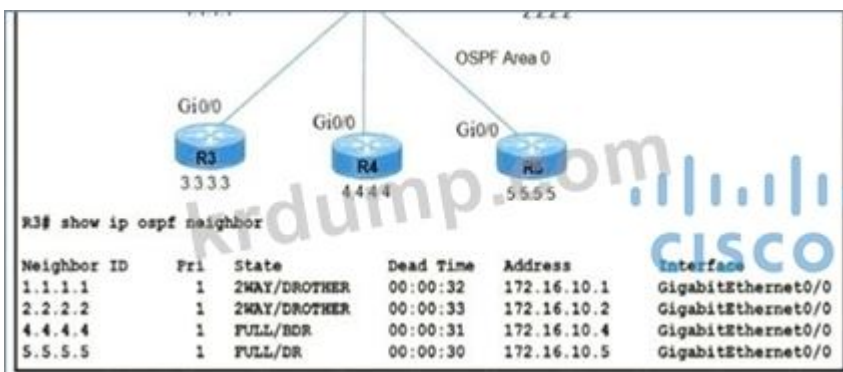
Explanation

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.

<https://study-ccna.com/administrative-distance-metric/>

### NEW QUESTION: 372

OSPF is running on all three routers.



- R5 is the DR. R4 is the BDR. What is the priority of R3? What is the priority of R2?
- OSPF is running on all three routers. What is the priority of R3? What is the priority of R2?

- ```

R3(config)#interface gi0/0
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 255

```
- A. R2(config)#interface gi0/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority 240

- A. DTP
- B. FTP
- C. SMTP
- D. TFTP

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

NEW QUESTION: 376

□□□□□□ DHCP □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. 10.10.0.1/24 □□□□ □□□□□□ 192.168.10.1 □ DHCP □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. IP □□□ □□ 192.168.10.1
- B. IP DHCP □□ 192.168.10.1
- C. IP □□ □□□□□ 192.168.10.1
- D. IP □□ 192.168.10.1

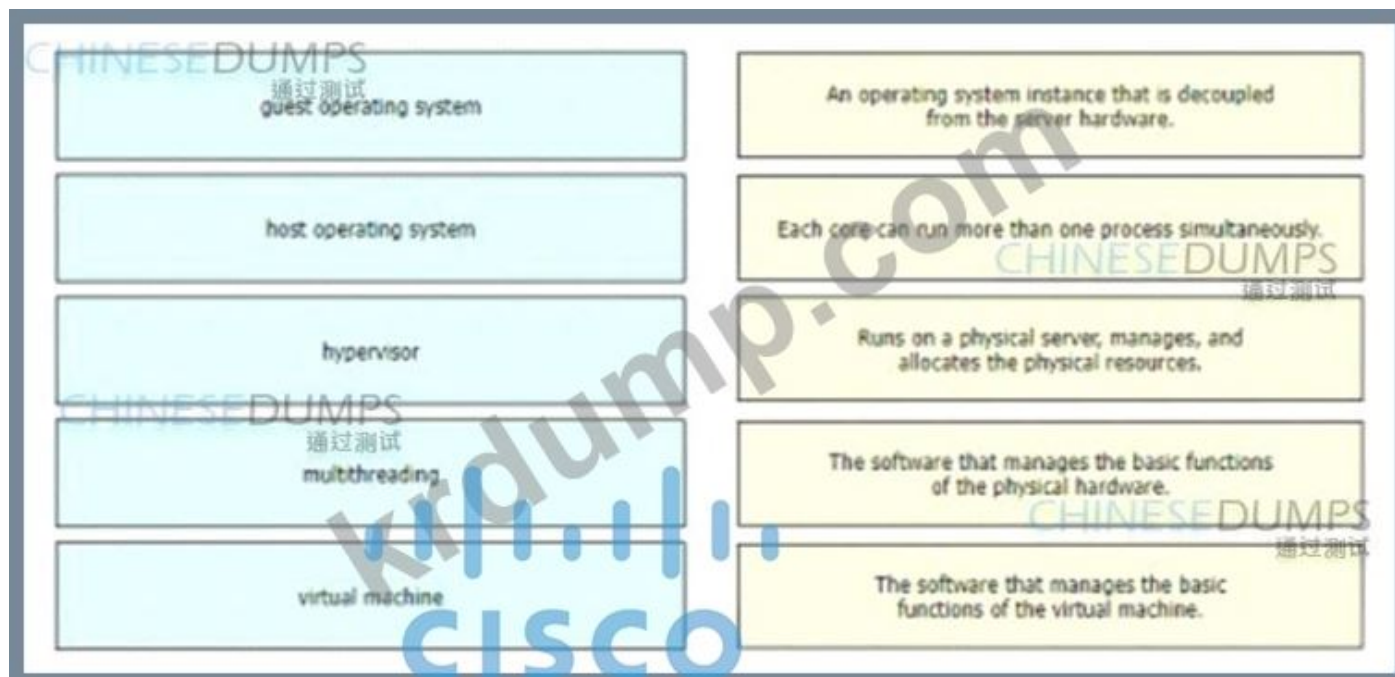
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□! DumpTop □ □□ **200-301-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□□□, DumpTop 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop 200-301-KR □□□ □□□□□.

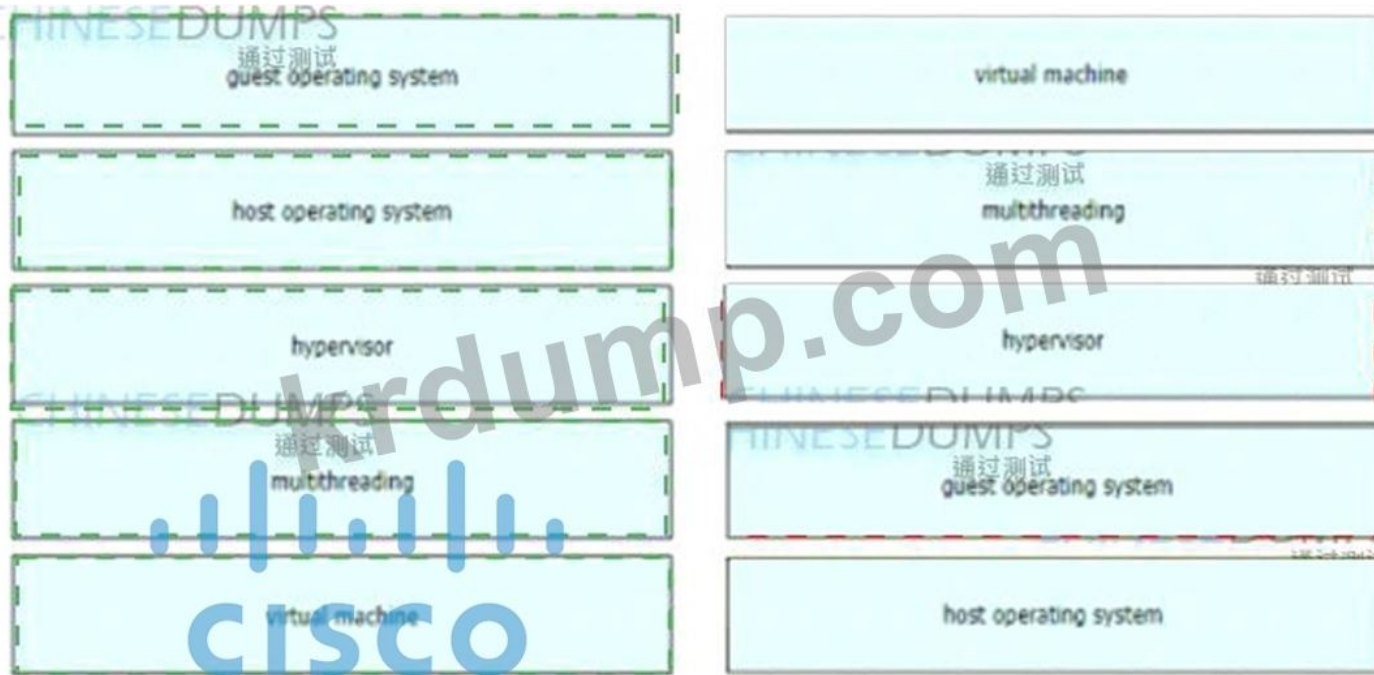
<https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1156 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 377

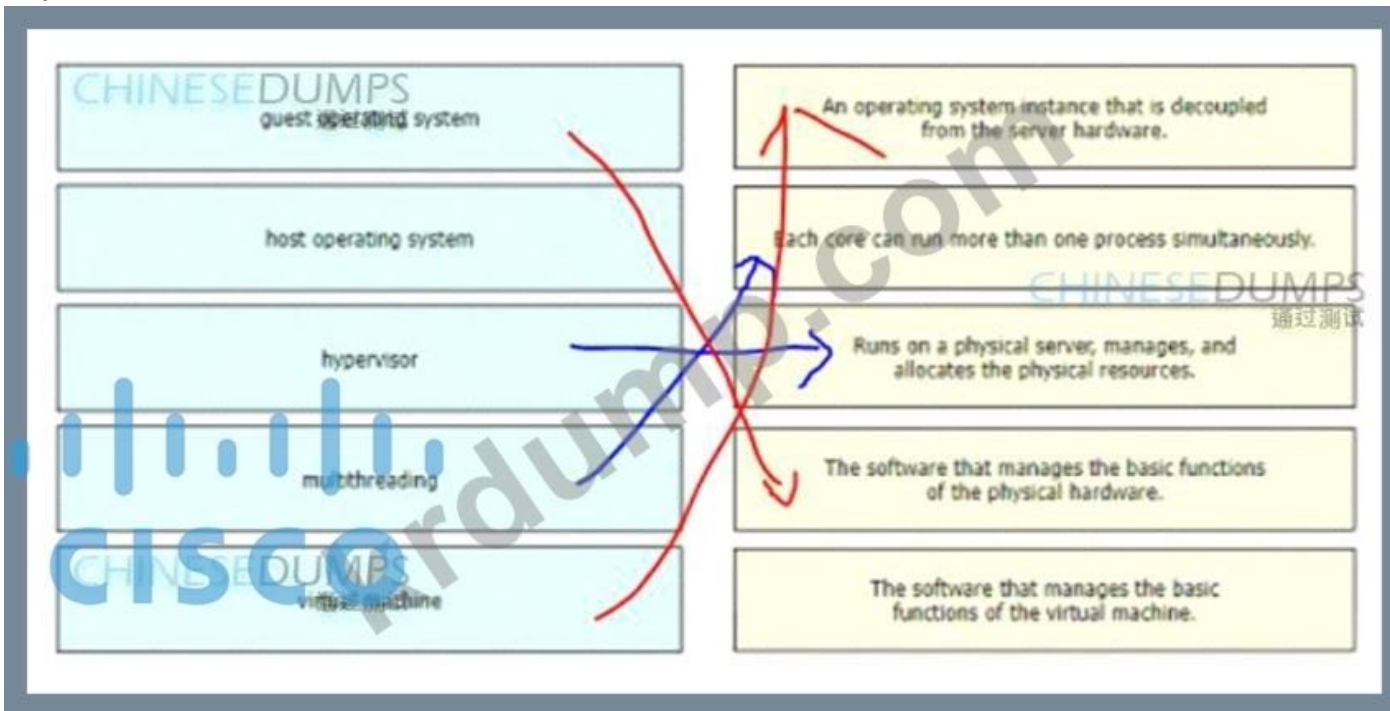
□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 378

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□□□□ □□□□□ 380□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□. □□ □
□□□□ □□ 30%□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ R4□ IP □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

Subnet: 10.7.54.0
Subnet mask: 255.255.254.0
Broadcast address: 10.7.54.255

A. Usable IP address range: 10.7.54.1 - 10.7.55.254

Subnet: 10.7.54.0
Subnet mask: 255.255.254.0
Broadcast address: 10.7.55.255

B. Usable IP address range: 10.7.54.1 - 10.7.55.254

Subnet: 10.7.54.0
Subnet mask: 255.255.128.0
Broadcast address: 10.7.55.255

C. Usable IP address range: 10.7.54.1 - 10.7.55.254

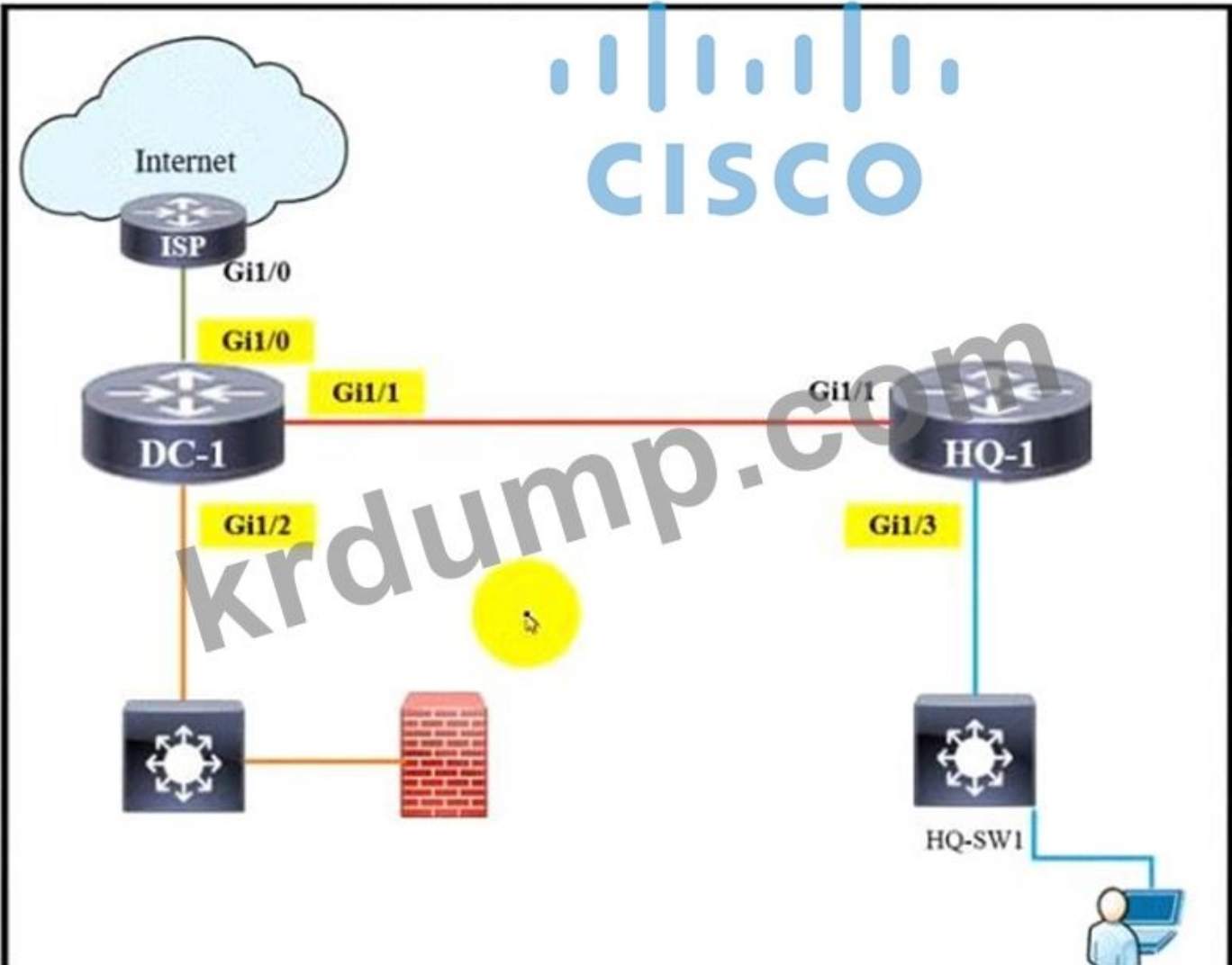
Subnet: 10.7.54.0
Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
Broadcast address: 10.7.54.255

D. Usable IP address range: 10.7.54.1 - 10.7.55.254

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

NEW QUESTION: 379

□□□□ □□□□□.



IP address table for DC-1 and HQ-1.

 DC-1 Gi1/0 /30

 DC-1 Gi1/1 /29

 DC-1 Gi1/2 /28

 HQ-1 Gi1/3 /29

 IP address table for HQ-SWI.



Answer:



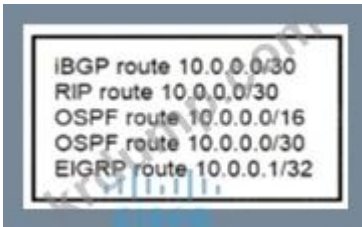
Explanation

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 380

□□□□ □□□□□.



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□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□? (2□ □□)

- A. OSPF □□ 10.0.0.0/16
- B. RIP □□ 10.0.0.0/30
- C. EIGRP □□ 10.0.0.1/32
- D. iBGP □□ 10.0.0.0/30
- E. OSPF □□ 10.0.0.0/30

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 381

HTTPS□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ UDP□□ TCP□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. UDP□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□, TCP□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. UDP□ □□ □□ □□□□ TCP□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
- C. UDP□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□, TCP□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. UDP□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□, TCP□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 382

□□□□□ API□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
- D. □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□

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

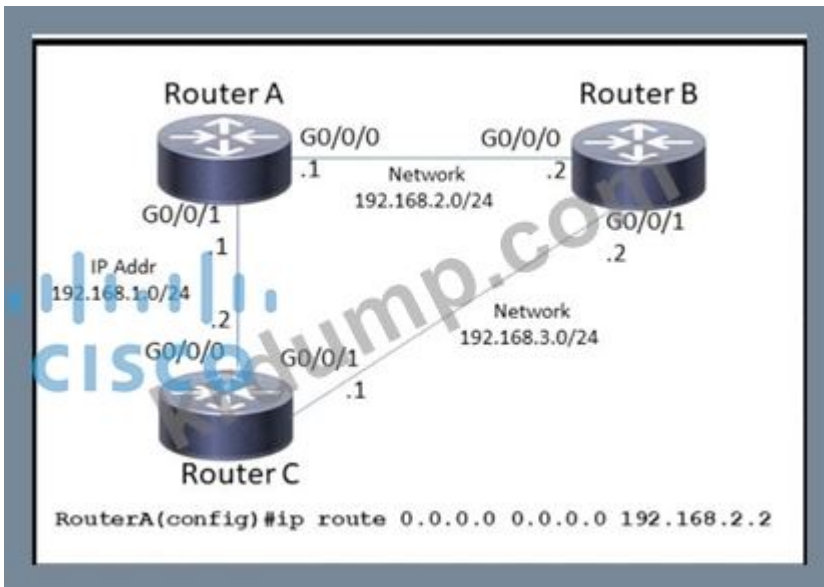
NEW QUESTION: 383

DHCP □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. IP □□□ □□
- B. ip dhcp □
- C. IP □□ dhcp
- D. ip dhcp □□□

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

NEW QUESTION: 384



Which of the following is the correct configuration for Router A to reach Router B?

- A. IP address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.2.1 10
- B. IP address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.2.1
- C. IP address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.2 10
- D. IP address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 388

Which of the following is the correct configuration for R3 to reach R1?

R1 Fa0/0 ping R3 Fa0/1

- A. 20.20.20.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- B. 20.20.20.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
- C. 20.20.20.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

NEW QUESTION: 392

□□□□ DHCP □□□ □□□ □ □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□? (2□ □□)

- A. □□□□□□ □□□□
- B. □□ □□□
- C. □□□ □□□
- D. □□ □
- E. Relay Agent □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 393

□ □□□ □□ IPv4 □ IPv6 □□□ □□□□□. IPv4□ □□ □□□□ /28 □□□□□ □□□□□.

192.168.1.0/24 □□ □□. IPv6□ □□ 2001:0db8:aaaa::/48 □□□□ □ □□ /64 □□□□ □□□□□.

1. □□□ R1 □ R2□□ Ethernet0/1□ □□□□ 192.168.1.0/24 □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□/28□ □□□ □□. □□□□ 192.168.1.0/28□ □□□ □ □□□□.
2. IPv4/28 □□□□ □□ □□□ R1□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
3. IPv4/28 □□□□ □□ □□□ R2□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
4. IPv6/64 □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
5. ping□ IPv4 □ IPv6 □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□.



Guidelines Topology Tasks

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.

R1 R2

R1#

Answer:

See the Explanation below.

Explanation

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 shutdown

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 shutdown

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: 394

□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. `interface fastethernet0/1`
`switchport priority extend cos 7`
- B. `interface fastethernet0/1`
`switchport voice vlan untagged`
- C. `interface fastethernet0/1`
`switchport voice vlan dot1p`
- D. `interface fastethernet0/1`
`switchport priority extend trust`

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

NEW QUESTION: 397

□□□ □□□ DHCP□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□?

- A. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□
- B. □□□ □□□ □□□□□
- C. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□
- D. □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 398

□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

Drag and drop the wireless architecture benefits from the left onto the architecture types on the right.

Appropriate for a small-business environment.

Work is divided between the access point and the controller.

The access points transmit beacon frames.

Supports per device configuration and management.

Uses the CAPWAP tunneling protocol.

Split-MAC

Autonomous

Answer:

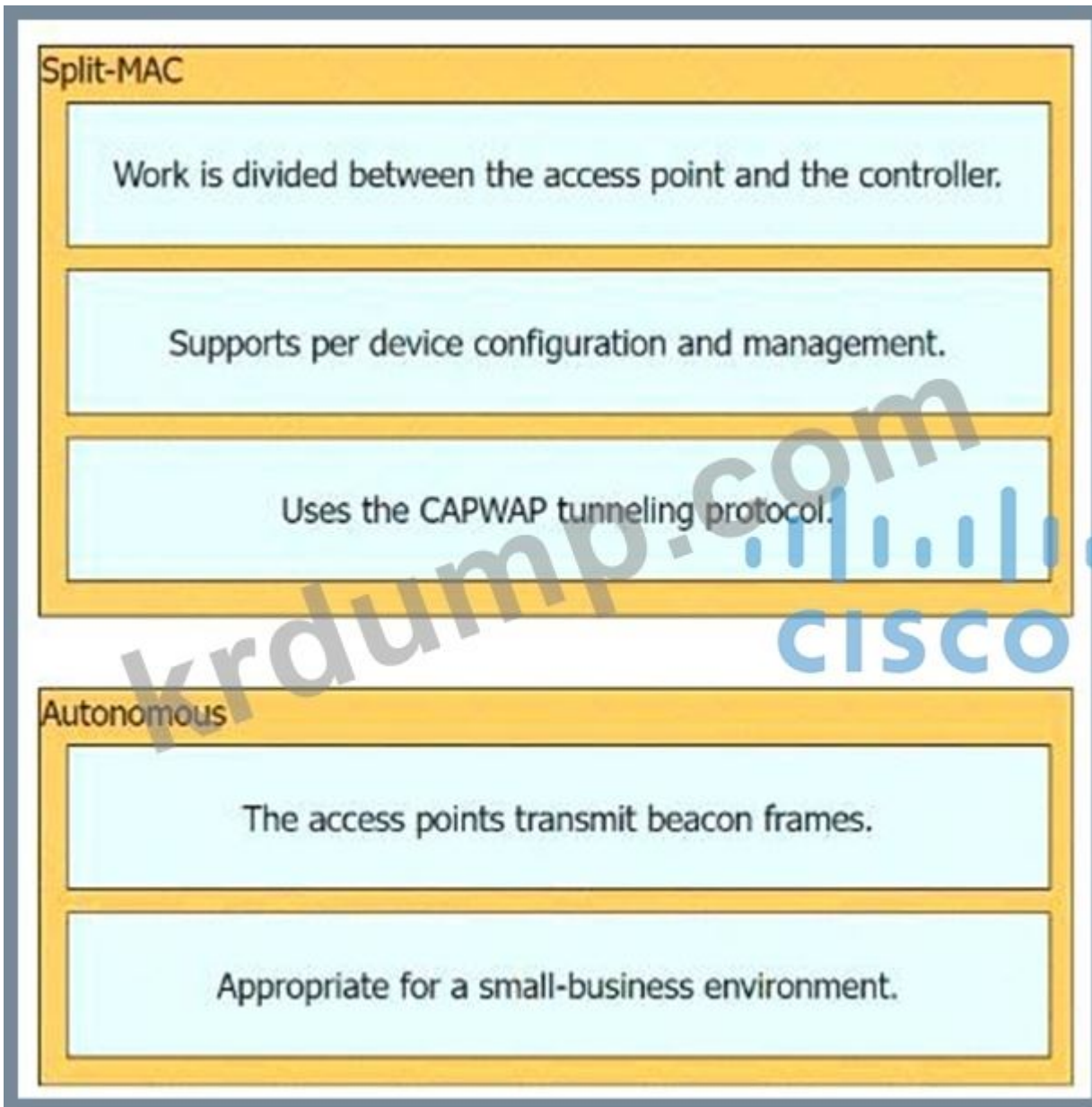
Drag and drop the wireless architecture benefits from the left onto the architecture types on the right.

- Appropriate for a small-business environment.
- Work is divided between the access point and the controller.
- The access points transmit beacon frames.
- Supports per device configuration and management.
- Uses the CAPWAP tunneling protocol.

- Split-MAC
- Work is divided between the access point and the controller.
 - Supports per device configuration and management.
 - Uses the CAPWAP tunneling protocol.

- Autonomous
- The access points transmit beacon frames.
 - Appropriate for a small-business environment.

Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 399

□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ VLAN□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □

□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ dot1q
- B. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ VLAN 10
- C. □□□□□ □□□ □□ VLAN 10
- D. □□□□□ □□ □□□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 400

□□ □□□□□□□ LLDP□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. Ildp □□□
- B. Ildp □□
- C. Ildp □□ □□□

D. Ildp tlv-□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2960/software/release/12-2_37_ey/configuration/gui

+ Ildp holdtime seconds: Specify the amount of time a receiving device should hold the information from your

device before discarding it+ Ildp reinit delay: Specify the delay time in seconds for LLDP to initialize on an

interface+ Ildp timer rate: Set the sending frequency of LLDP updates in seconds

NEW QUESTION: 401

VLAN □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □□ VLAN □□

B. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ VLAN□ □□□□□.

C. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ DTP□ □□□□□□□□.

D. □□ ARP □□ □□□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 402

□□□□ □□□□□.



```

Router1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router1(config-if)#ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
Router1(config-if)#ip nat outside
Router1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Router1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1.100
Router1(config-if)#encapsulation dot1Q 100
Router1(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
Router1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1.200
Router1(config-if)#encapsulation dot1Q 200
Router1(config-if)#ip address 10.10.20.1 255.255.255.0
Router1(config)#ip access-list standard NAT_INSIDE_RANGES
Router1(config-std-nacl)#permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
Router1(config)#ip nat inside source list NAT_INSIDE_RANGES interface GigabitEthernet0/0 overload

```

□□ VLAN 100□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□. VLAN 200□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□

□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□?

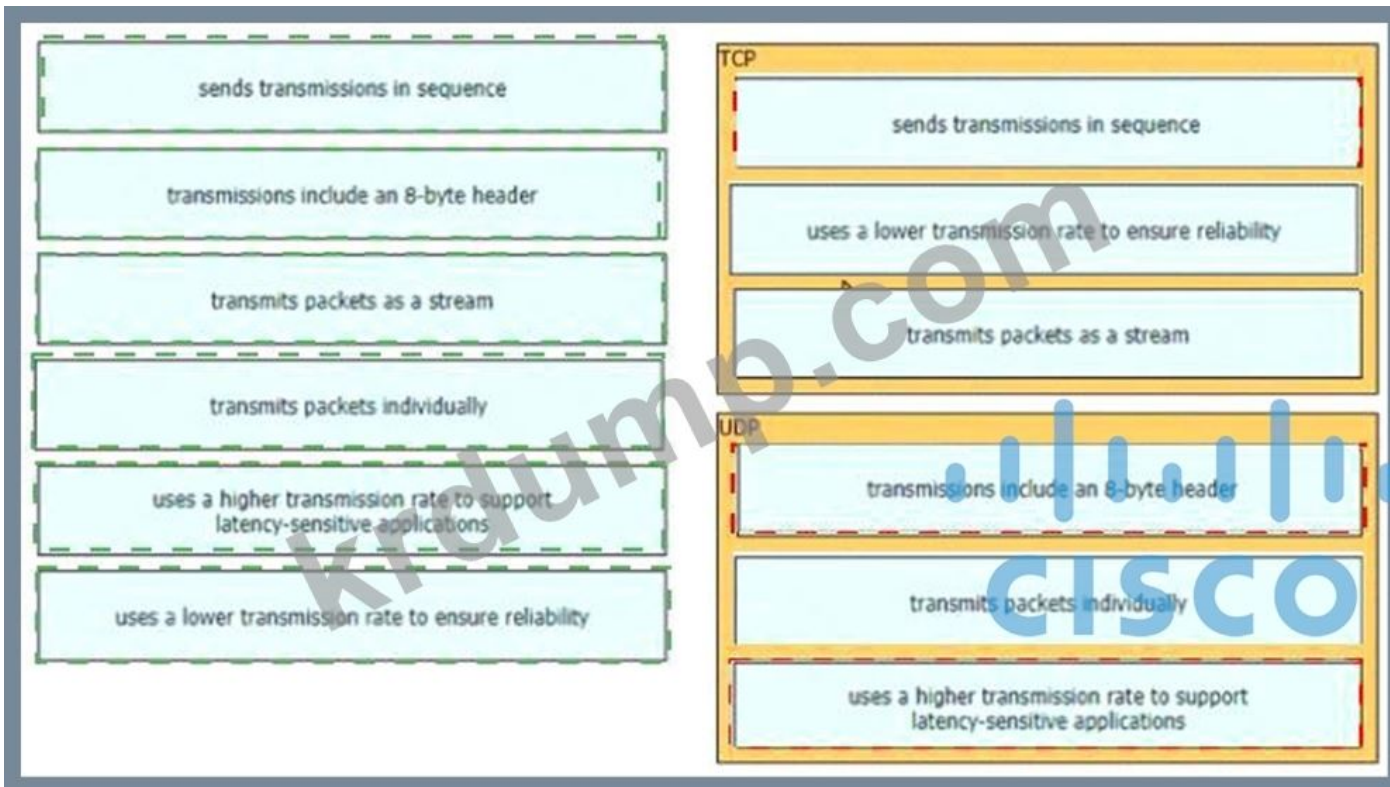
A. NAT INSIDF RANGFS ACL □□□□

B. VLAN 200□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ ip nat □□ □□□ □□□□□.

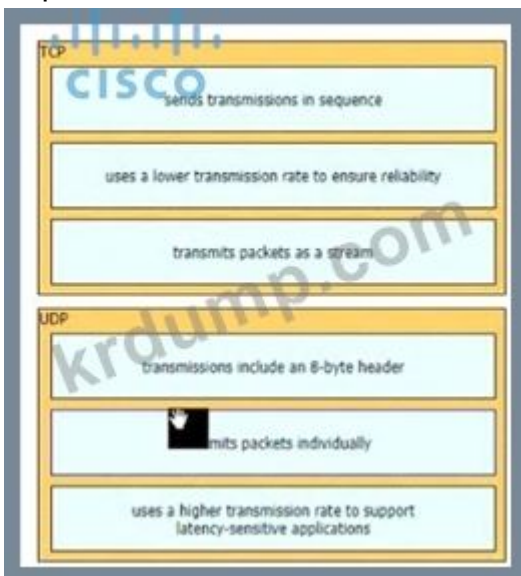
C. VLAN 200□ □□ □□ NAT □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□□□ NAT □□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 405

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ MAC □□
 □ □□ □ □□□□□?

- A. 200□
- B. 600□
- C. 300□
- D. 900□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 406

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
R2#show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global      Inside local  Outside local  Outside global
tcp 172.23.104.3:43268 10.4.4.4:43268 172.23.103.10:23 172.23.103.10:23
tcp 172.23.104.4:45507 10.4.4.5:45507 172.23.103.10:80 172.23.103.10:80
```

□□□□□ NAT □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

□□ IP □□□ □□ IP□□□□?

- A. 10.4.4.4
- B. 10.4.4.5
- C. 172.23.103.10
- D. 172.23.104.4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

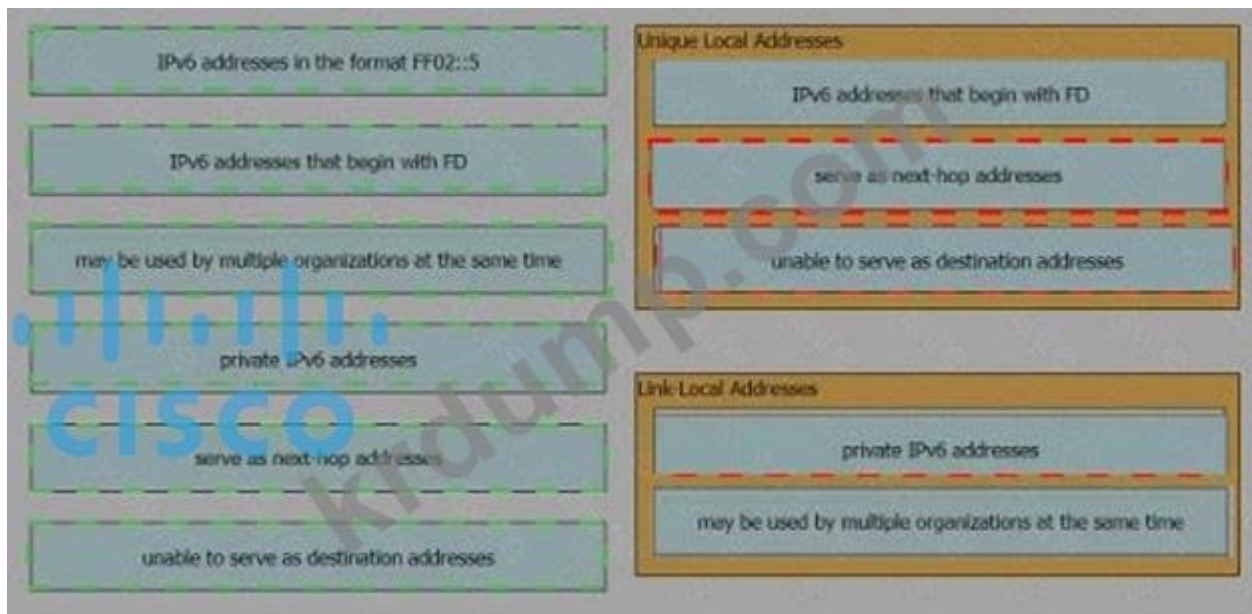
Explanation

NAT is used to send a packet to the outside network, using a public IP address to make it routable. The NAT logic is "inside-to-outside" FIRST and "outside-to-inside" THEN. This way, configuring NAT means "choosing a public IP address" for any outbound packet" IN THE FIRST PLACE, where "public IP address" translates to "inside global address". Among the given answers, the only inside global address is 172.123.104.4.

NEW QUESTION: 410

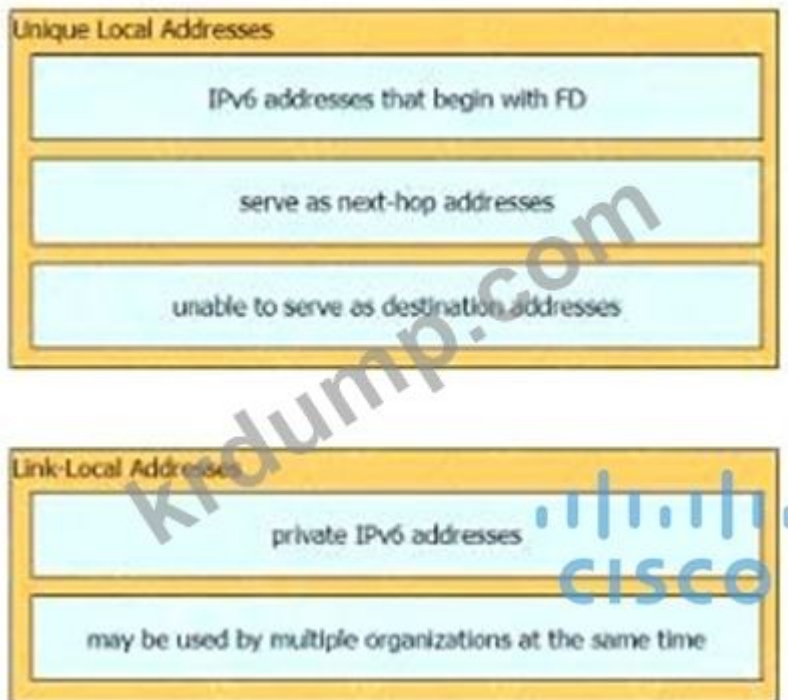
□□□ IPv6 □□ □□□ □□□□ IPv6 □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.

Answer:



Explanation

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 411

VRRP 1 MAC ?

- A. 0050.0c05.ad81
- B. 0007.c061.bc01
- C. 0000.5E00.0101
- D. 0500.3976.6401

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

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)

NEW QUESTION: 412

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

R1#sh ip route
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
  
```

□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ □□
- B. □□ □□ □□
- C. □□□□ □□
- D. □□□ □□

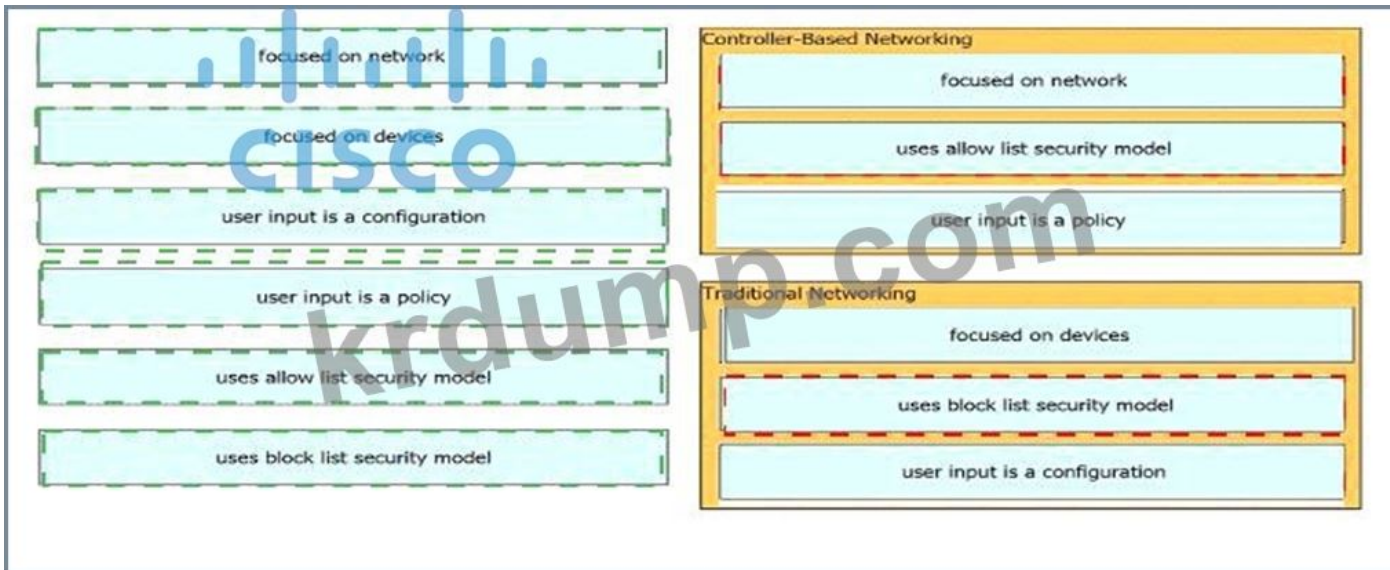
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 413

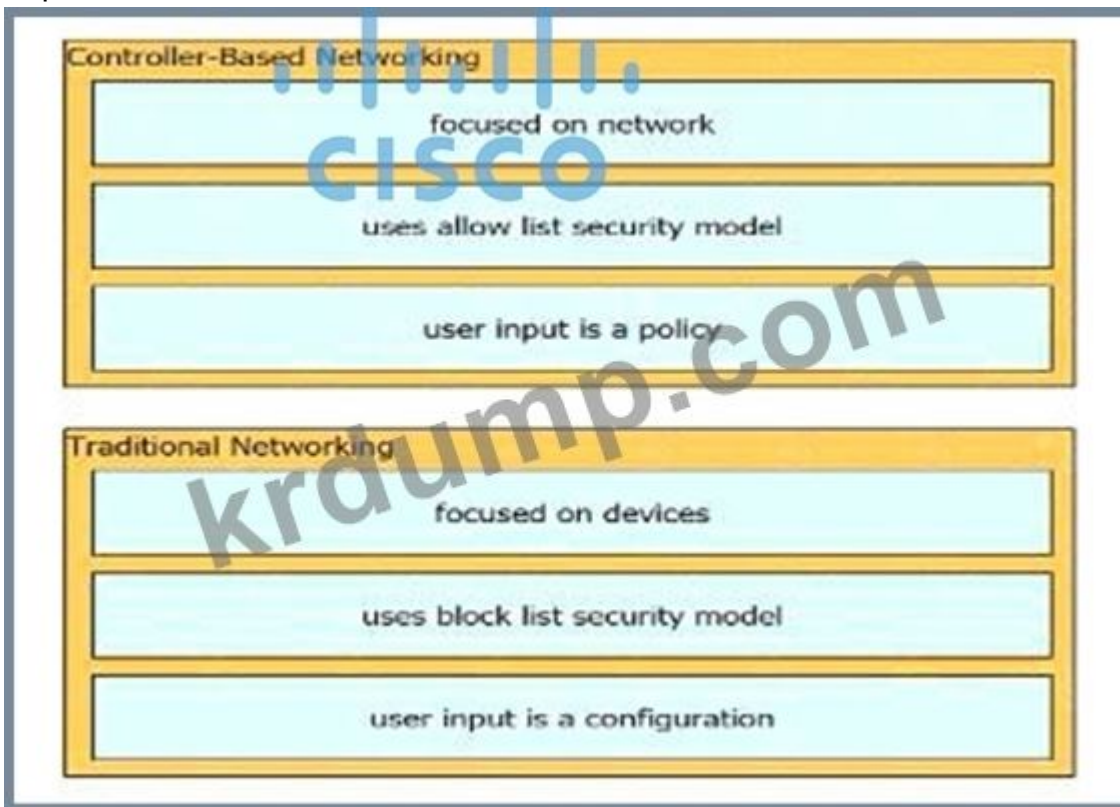
□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

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:

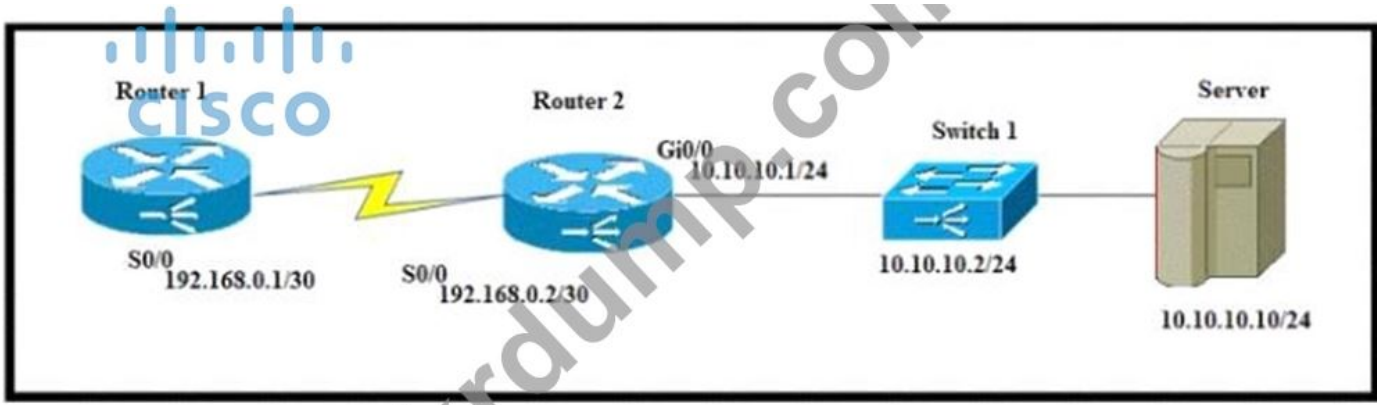


Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 414

□□□□ □□□□□.



Which of the following commands should be configured on R1 to allow connectivity to the server?
 A. R1(config)#ip address 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255 192.168.0.2

- A. R1(config)#ip address 0.0.0.0 0.0 0.0 192 168.0.2
- B. R1(config)#ip address 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255 192 168.0.2
- C. R1(config)#ip address 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.0.2
- D. R1(config)#ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.10

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 415

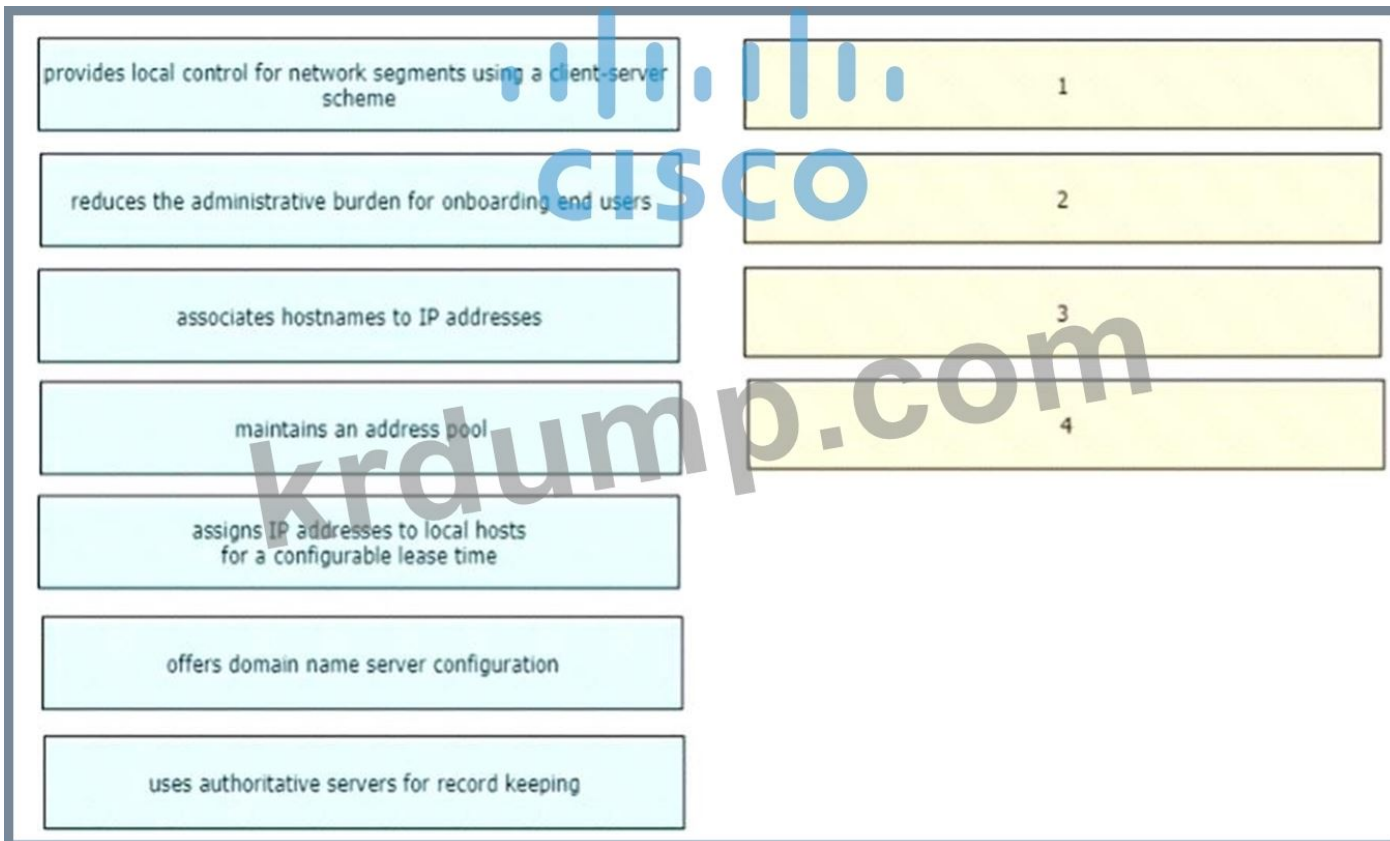
Cisco OfficeExtend APs are connected to FlexConnect APs. Which of the following is true?

- A. FlexConnect APs are configured with SSIDs that are shared with OfficeExtend APs.
- B. OfficeExtend WLCs are configured with FlexConnect APs that are shared with OfficeExtend WLCs.
- C. OfficeExtend WLCs are configured with DTLS tunnels to FlexConnect DTLS tunnels on WLCs.
- D. FlexConnect APs are configured with NATs that are shared with OfficeExtend APs IP addresses.

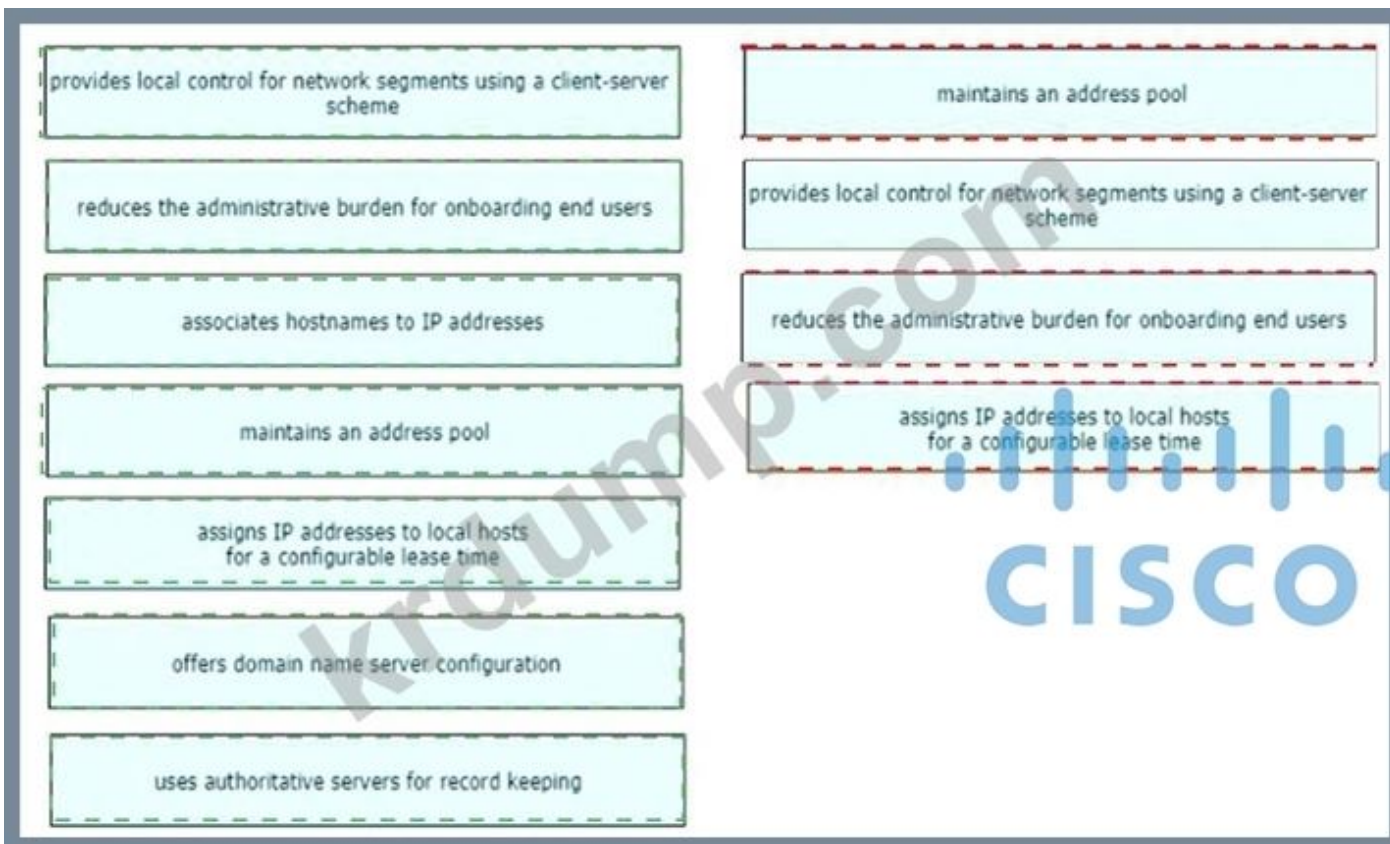
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 416

DHCP servers are configured on a network. Which of the following is true?

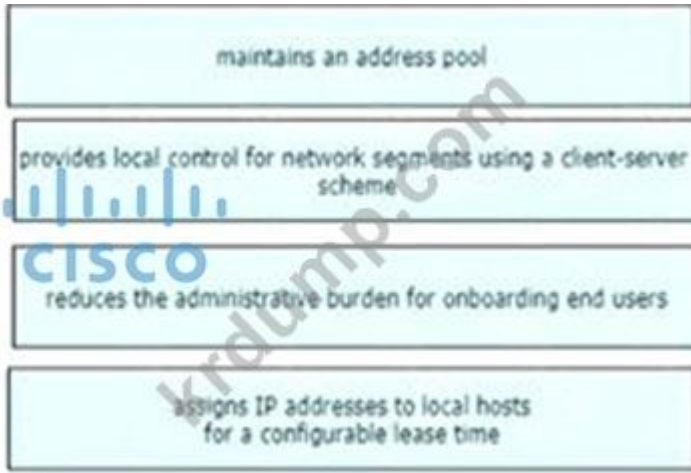


Answer:



Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated



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