

Cisco.200-301-KR.v2026-03-23.q473

□□□□:	200-301-KR
□□□□:	Cisco Certified Network Associate Exam (200-301 Korean Version)
□□□:	Cisco
□□ □□ □□□:	473
□□:	v2026-03-23
# □□ □:	331
# □□ □□□:	4730
https://www.krdump.com/Cisco.200-301-KR.v2026-03-23.q473.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
MacOs$ ifconfig
en0: flags=8863<UP,BROADCAST,SMART,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
options=400<CHANNEL_IO>
ether f0:18:98:64:60:32
inet6 fe80::492:c09f:57cf:8c16%en0 prefixlen 64 secured scopeid 0x1
inet 10.8.138.14 netmask 0xfffffe000 broadcast 10.8.159.255
nd6 options=201<PERF0/NOUD,DAD>
media: autoselect
status: active
```

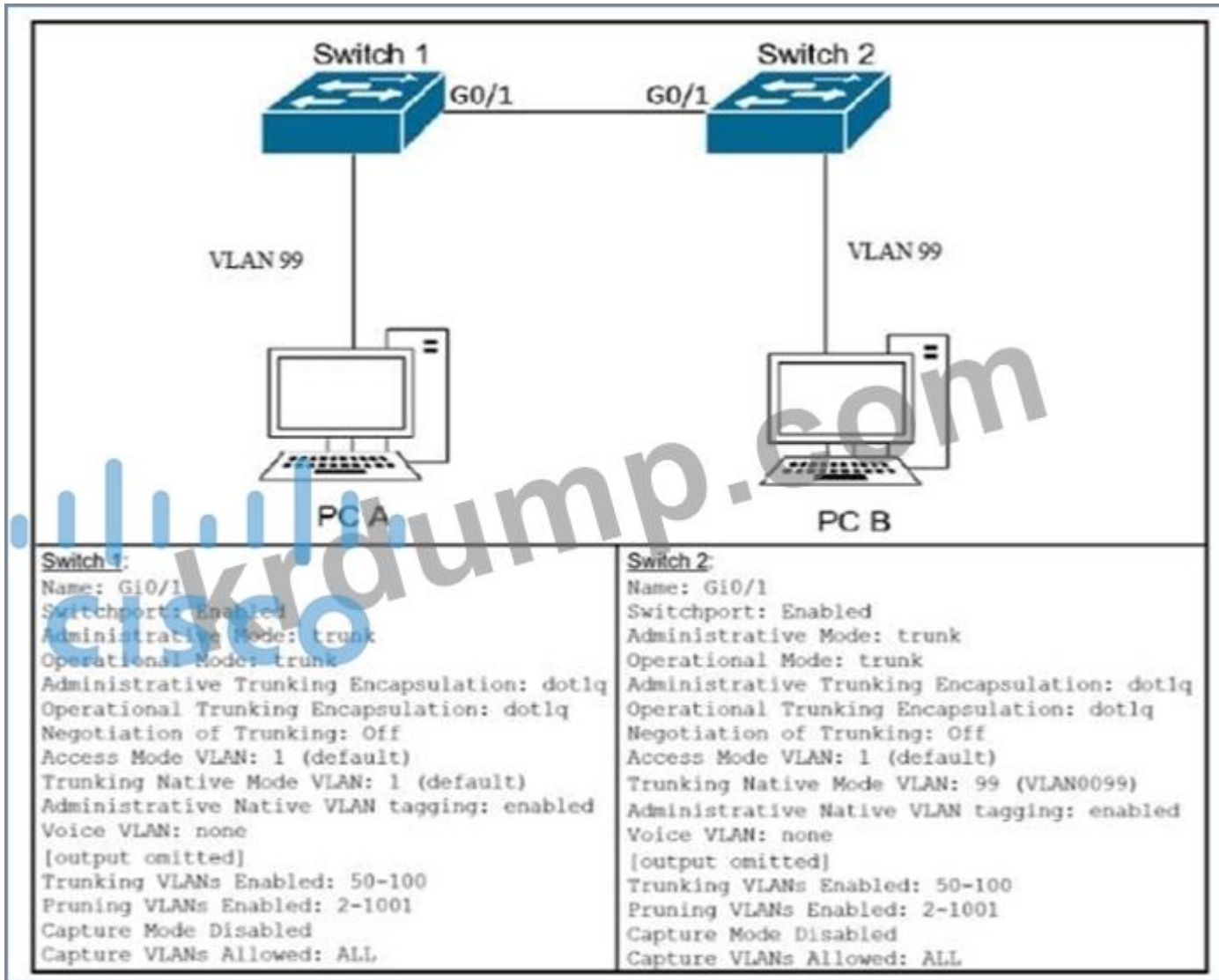
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□. en0 □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. 10.8.138.0/24
- B. 10.8.128.0/19
- C. 10.8.0.0/16
- D. 10.8.64.0/18

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 2

□□□□ □□□□□.



PC A can ping PC B. What is the reason for this?

- A. Both switches are in the same VLAN.
- B. Both switches are in the same trunk.
- C. PC A and PC B are in the same VLAN.
- D. Both switches are in the same VLAN.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

From the output we see the native VLAN of Switch1 on Gi0/1 interface is VLAN 1 while that of Switch2 is VLAN 99 so there would be a native VLAN mismatch.

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which command is used to configure a VPN?

- A. ipsec transform-set
- B. ipsec profile
- C. ipsec policy
- D. ipsec tunnel

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4

```
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, 06:08:59
209.165.201.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B    209.165.201.0 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 05:13:18
209.165.202.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B    209.165.202.128 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 05:12:48
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 4 masks
C    10.10.10.0/28 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C    10.10.11.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/0
C    10.10.12.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
O    10.10.13.0/25 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:03, GigabitEthernet0/0
O    10.10.13.128/28 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:03, GigabitEthernet0/0
O    10.10.13.144/28 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:03, GigabitEthernet0/0
O    10.10.13.160/29 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
O    10.10.13.208/29 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
O    10.10.13.252/30 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
S*  0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.10.11.2
```

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□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

255.255.255.0	10.10.13.0
255.255.255.128	10.10.13.128
255.255.255.224	10.10.13.160
255.255.255.240	10.10.13.208
255.255.255.248	
255.255.255.252	

Answer:

255.255.255.0	255.255.255.128
255.255.255.128	255.255.255.240
255.255.255.224	255.255.255.248
255.255.255.240	255.255.255.252
255.255.255.248	
255.255.255.252	

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 5

□□□ □□□ □□□□ IPv6 □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

<p>confined to a single link</p> <p>required on all IPv6 devices</p> <p>is publicly routable in the same way as IPv4 addresses</p> <p>provides for one-to-one communication</p>	<p>Global Unicast Address</p> <p>Link-Local Address</p>
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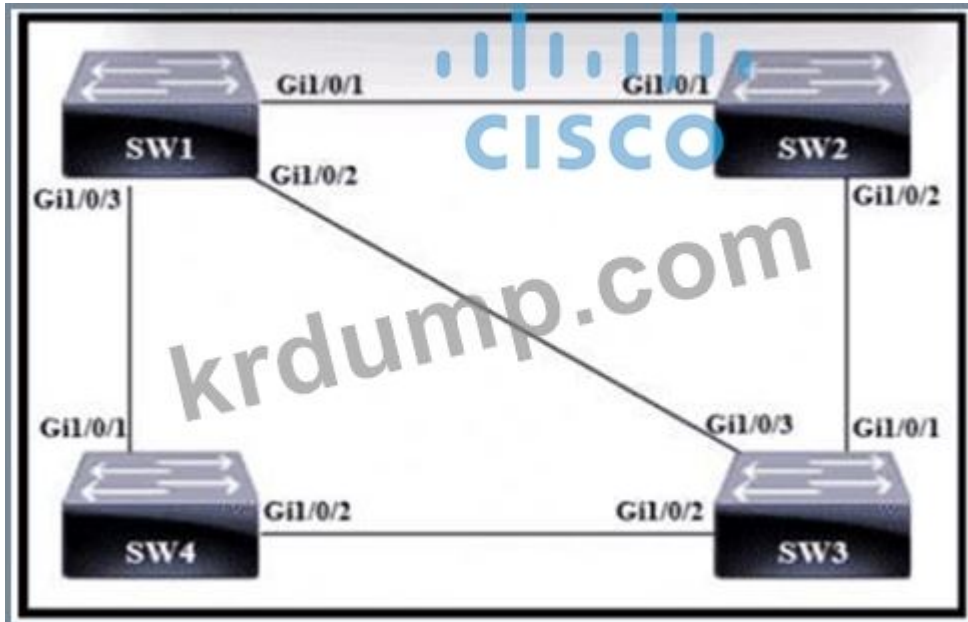
Answer:

<p>confined to a single link</p> <p>required on all IPv6 devices</p>	<p>Global Unicast Address</p> <p>is publicly routable in the same way as IPv4 addresses</p> <p>provides for one-to-one communication</p>
<p>is publicly routable in the same way as IPv4 addresses</p> <p>provides for one-to-one communication</p>	<p>Link-Local Address</p> <p>confined to a single link</p> <p>required on all IPv6 devices</p>

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 6

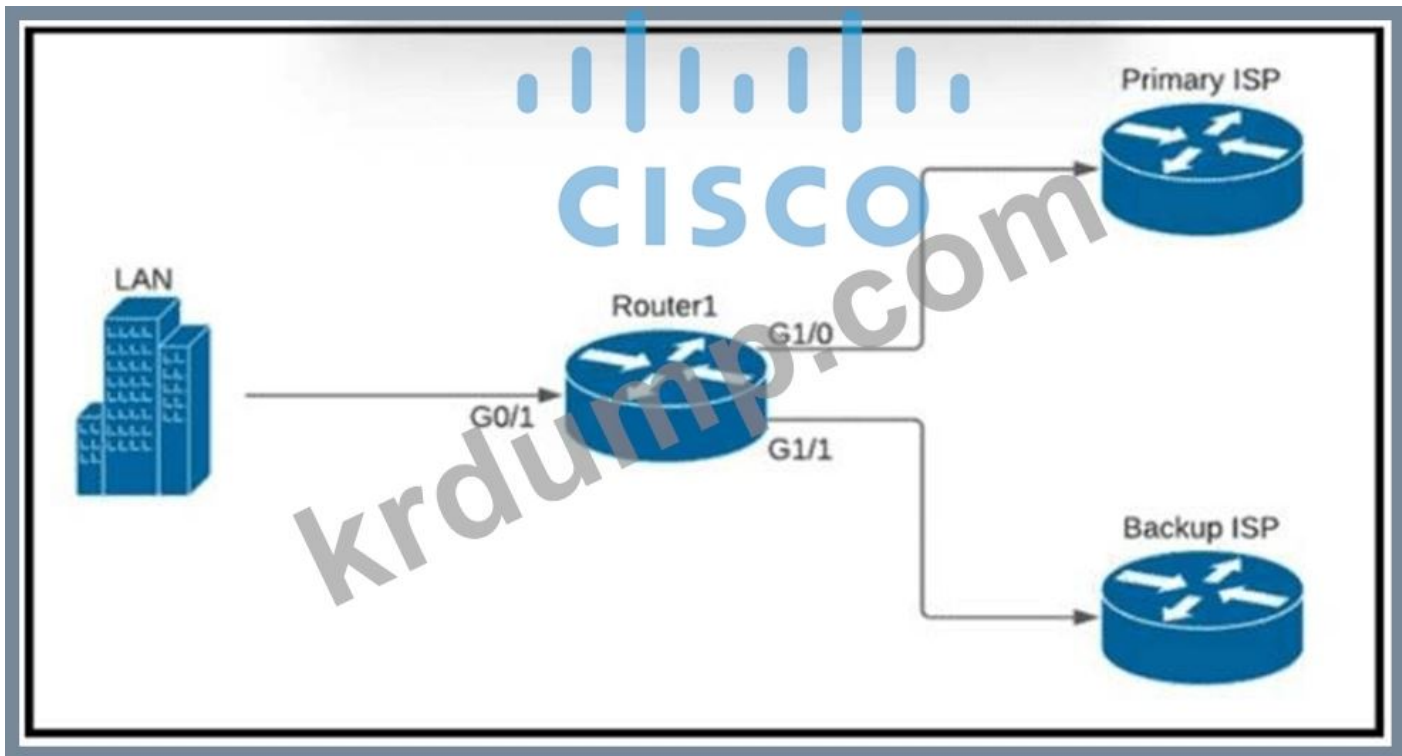


- SW 3
Bridge Priority - 53248
- A. mac-address 02:aa:03:d3:05:87
- SW 2
Bridge Priority - 53248
- B. mac-address 02:3e:ee:61:5b:21
- SW 4
Bridge Priority - 32768
- C. mac-address 07:c1:b7:27:dd:73
- SW 1
Bridge Priority - 32768
- D. mac-address 0d:ca:8e:7f:a0:24

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 7

10GBase-SR 10GBase-LR ?



Which of the following is the correct configuration for the Primary ISP interface on Router1?

- A. IP address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2
- B. IP address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2
- C. IP address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2
- D. IP address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2 GigabitEthernet1/0

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which of the following is the correct configuration for the Primary ISP interface on Router1?

- * 1 2 3 6
- * MDi-X

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which of the following is the correct configuration for the Primary ISP interface on Router1?

- * AP
- A. AP
 - B. AP

interface GigabitEthernet1/2
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 2

!

interface GigabitEthernet1/24
switchport mode trunk

A.

interface GigabitEthernet1/1
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 11

!

interface GigabitEthernet1/24
switchport mode trunk

B.

interface GigabitEthernet1/2
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 12
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/24
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 11,12

C.

interface GigabitEthernet1/24
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 11,12

!

interface GigabitEthernet1/1
switchport access vlan 11

D.

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

NEW QUESTION: 15

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```

Hardware is ISR4331-3X1GE, address is 5486.DC25.1F70 (bia 5486.DC25.1F70)
Description: << WAN Link >>
Internet address is 192.0.2.2/30
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive not supported
Full Duplex, 1000Mbps, link type is auto, media type is RJ45
output flow-control is off, input flow-control is off
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last input 00:00:00, output 00:00:11, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Input queue: 0/375/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue: 0/40 (size/max)
5 minute input rate 7000 bits/sec, 4 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 4000 bits/sec, 4 packets/sec
 22579370 packets input, 8825545968 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 67 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
  0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
 3612699 input errors, 3612699 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
 0 watchdog, 10747057 multicast, 0 pause input
12072167 packets output, 1697953637 bytes, 0 underruns
 0 output errors, 0 collisions, 1 interface resets
 6 unknown protocol drops
 0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
 5 lost carrier, 0 no carrier, 0 pause output
 0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

```

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16

□□□□□□ API□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

200-301-KR <https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1800 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 17

Which two statements are true about the Spanning Tree Protocol? (Choose two.)

- A. Spanning Tree Protocol is a Layer 2 protocol.
- B. Spanning Tree Protocol is a Layer 3 protocol.
- C. Spanning Tree Protocol is a Layer 4 protocol.
- D. Spanning Tree Protocol is a Layer 7 protocol.

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

NEW QUESTION: 18

Which two statements are true about the Spanning Tree Protocol? (Choose two.)

```
interface Gi1/0
description HQ_DC3976-87297
duplex full
speed 100
negotiation auto
lldp transmit
lldp receive
```

Which two statements are true about the Spanning Tree Protocol? (Choose two.)

- A. Spanning Tree Protocol is a Layer 2 protocol.
- B. Spanning Tree Protocol is a Layer 3 protocol.
- C. Spanning Tree Protocol is a Layer 4 protocol.
- D. Spanning Tree Protocol is a Layer 7 protocol.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which two statements are true about the Spanning Tree Protocol? (Choose two.)

- A. Spanning Tree Protocol is a Layer 2 protocol.
- B. Spanning Tree Protocol is a Layer 3 protocol.
- C. Spanning Tree Protocol is a Layer 4 protocol.
- D. Spanning Tree Protocol is a Layer 7 protocol.

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

NEW QUESTION: 20

OM3 OM4 <https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html>

- A. OM3 OM4 <https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html>

- B. 50%
- C. 90%
- D. 100%

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

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which of the following is a valid IPv4 address?

- A. 192.168.1.1
- B. 192.168.1.1.1
- C. 192.168.1.1.1.1
- D. 192.168.1.1.1.1.1

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

NEW QUESTION: 22

Which of the following is a valid IPv4 address?

- A. 192.168.1.1.1
- B. 192.168.1.1.1.1
- C. 192.168.1.1.1.1.1
- D. 192.168.1.1.1.1.1.1

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

NEW QUESTION: 23

WPA2 and WPA3 use which of the following encryption algorithms? (2 correct answers.)

- A. WPA2 uses 128-bit and 256-bit AES encryption.
- B. SAE uses AES encryption.
- C. WPA2 uses 128-bit and 256-bit AES encryption.
- D. WPA3 uses TKIP and WPA2 uses AES encryption.
- E. SAE uses WPA2 and WPA3 uses AES.

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

NEW QUESTION: 24

FHRP (First Hop Redundancy Protocol) is used for which of the following purposes?

- A. ARP
- B. DHCP
- C. DNS
- D. NTP

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

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which of the following is a valid IPv4 address?

- A. 192.168.1.1

- B.
- C.
- D.

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

NEW QUESTION: 26

LAN VRRP ? (2 .)

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 27

OSPFv2 .
 . .



Answer:



Explanation:



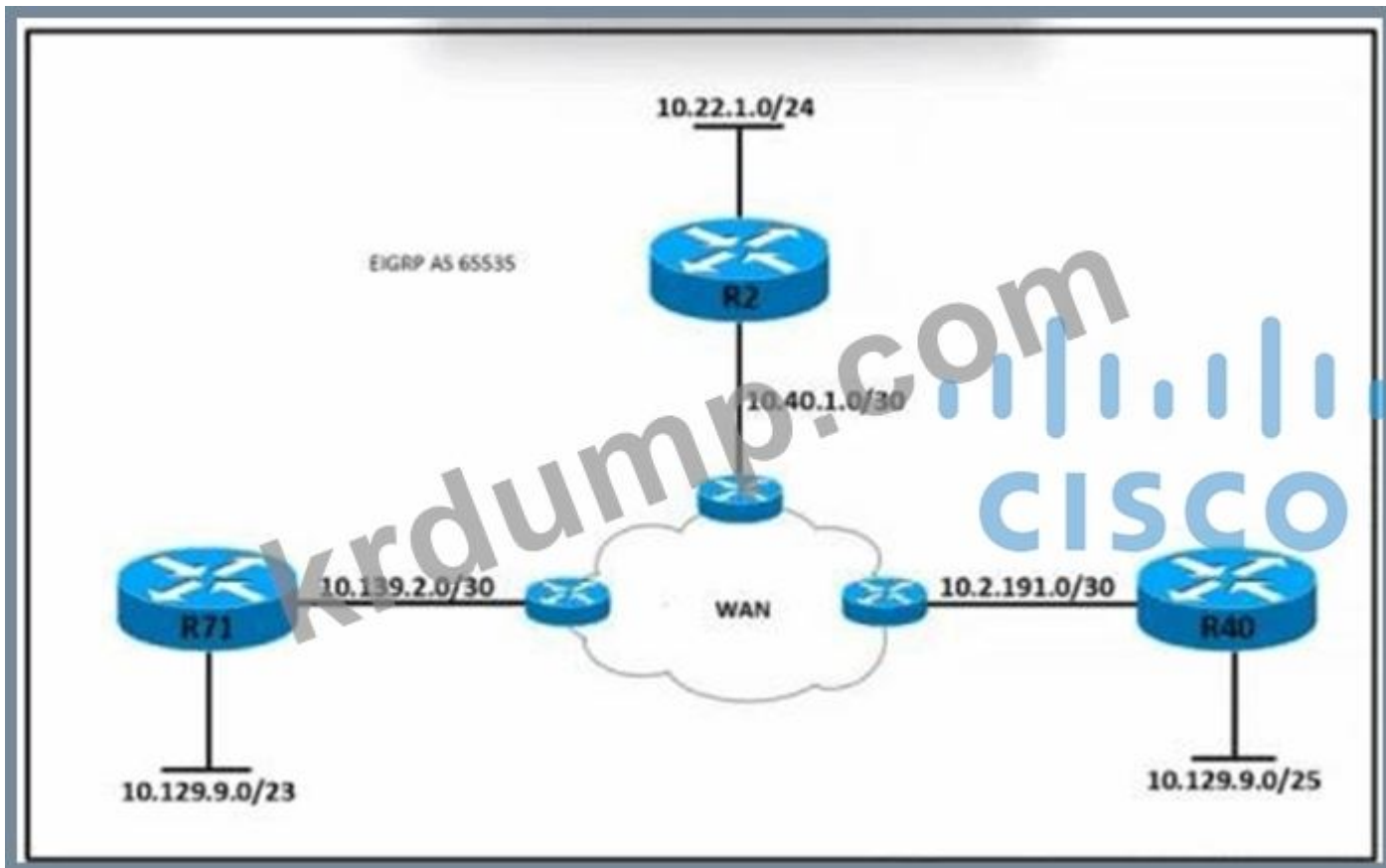
NEW QUESTION: 28

Which of the following is a valid IPv4 address? (Choose two.)

- A. 192.168.1.1
- B. 192.168.1.1.1
- C. 192.168.1.1.1.1
- D. 192.168.1.1.1.1.1

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29

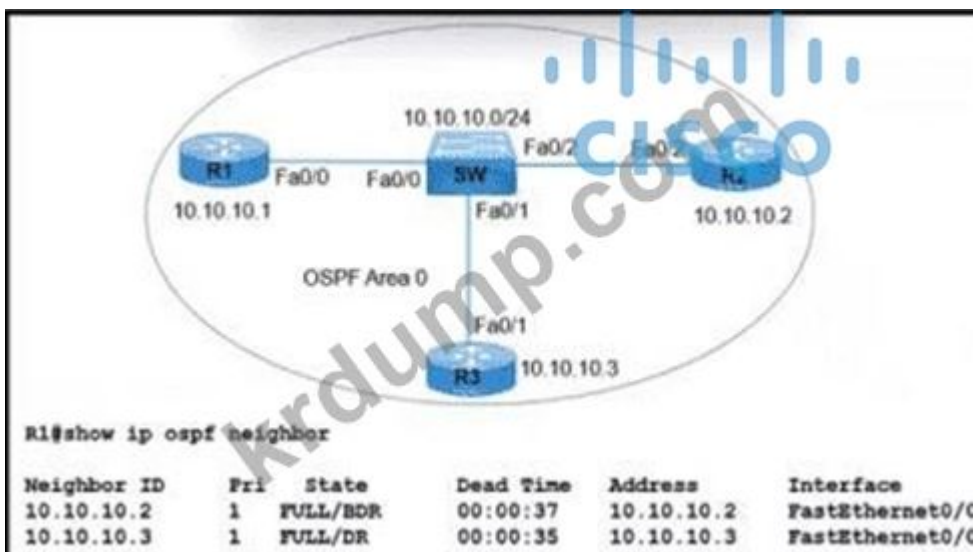


Which of the following is the correct EIGRP network statement for R71 to advertise its local network to the rest of the network?

- A. 10.129.9.0/23 10.139.2.0/30 10.2.191.0/30 10.129.9.0/25
- B. 10.40.1.0/30 10.139.2.0/30 10.2.191.0/30 10.129.9.0/25
- C. 10.129.9.0/23 10.40.1.0/30 10.2.191.0/30 10.129.9.0/25
- D. 10.129.9.0/23 10.139.2.0/30 10.129.9.0/25 10.22.1.0/24

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30



Which of the following is the correct OSPF DR/BDR configuration for R1? R1 is DR/BDR, R2 is DR, R3 is DR.

- A. R1(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf priority 200
R1#clear ip ospf process
 - B. R1(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf priority 1
R1#clear ip ospf process
 - C. R2(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/2
R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority 1
R2#clear ip ospf process
 - D. R3(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/1
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 200
R3#clear ip ospf process
- Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

NEW QUESTION: 31

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

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□!
 DumpTop □ □□ **200-301-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□
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 □□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1800 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF**
Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 32

□□□ □□ Wi-Fi □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 33

IPv4 □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 34

- IPv4 □□□ □□□ □□□□□?
- A. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
 - B. IPv4 □□ □□□ □□□□□.
 - C. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
 - D. □□□ IP □□ □□ NAT□ □□□

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

NEW QUESTION: 35

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 36

- □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□?
- A. □□□ □□
 - B. □□□ □□□□
 - C. 90□ □□ □□
 - D. □□□ □□□

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

NEW QUESTION: 37

- □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□?
- A. ISATAP□ □□ IPsec
 - B. ISATAP
 - C. □□
 - D. IPsec□ □□ GRE

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

NEW QUESTION: 38

- □□□□□.



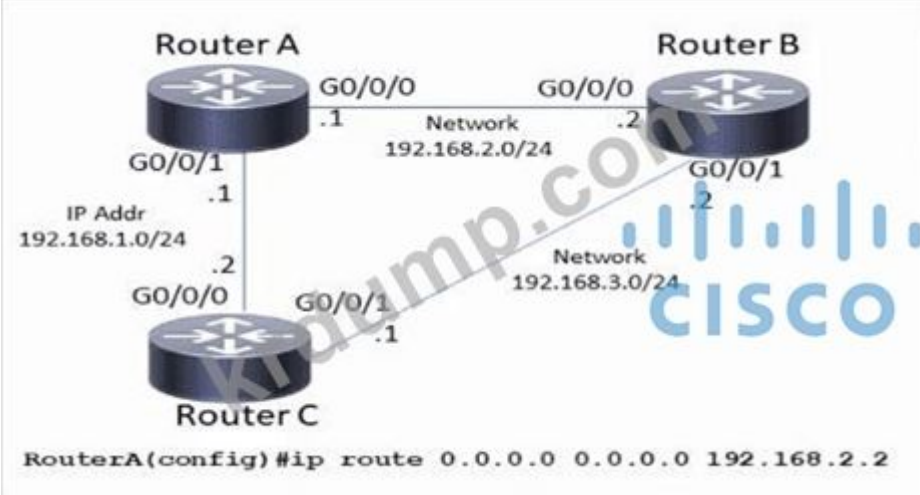
R5 is DR, R4 is BDR. R3 is in 2-way state with R1 and R2. OSPF DR/BDR election process. R3 is not DR/BDR. R3 is in 2-way state with R1 and R2. R3 is not DR/BDR.

- A. R2(config)#interface gi0/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority 259
- R3(config)#interface gi0/0
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 256
- B. R3(config)#interface gi0/0
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 255
- R2(config)#interface gi0/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority 240
- C. R5(config)#interface gi0/0
R5(config-if)#ip ospf priority 120
- R4(config)#interface gi0/0
R4(config-if)#ip ospf priority 110
- D. R4(config)#interface gi0/0
R4(config-if)#ip ospf priority 20
- R5(config)#interface gi0/0
R5(config-if)#ip ospf priority 10

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 39

Router A is connected to Router B and Router C.



Router A is connected to Router B and Router C. Router A is connected to Router B via Gi0/0/0 (IPs .1 and .2) in network 192.168.2.0/24. Router A is also connected to Router C via Gi0/0/1 (IPs .1 and .2) in network 192.168.1.0/24. Router C is connected to Router B via Gi0/0/1 (IPs .1 and .2) in network 192.168.3.0/24.

- A. IP 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.2 10
- B. Ip 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.2
- C. IP 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.2.1 10
- D. IP 192.168.2.1

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

NEW QUESTION: 40

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```
R1# show ip route
D    192.168.16.0/26 [90/2679326] via 192.168.1.1
R    192.168.16.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.1.2
O    192.168.16.0/21 [110/2] via 192.168.1.3
i L1 192.168.16.0/27 [115/30] via 192.168.1.4
```

192.168.16.2 R1 ?

- A. 192.168.16.0/27
- B. 192.168.16.0/21
- C. 192.168.16.0/24
- D. 192.168.16.0/26

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

NEW QUESTION: 41

?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 42

ip address dhcp ?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

WPA2 ?

- A. AES256

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 44



Which two security protocols are supported by WPA2 PSK? (Choose two)

- A. CCKM
- B. OSEN
- C. MAC Filtering
- D. WPA2
- E. 802.1X

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 45

Which two protocols are supported by WPA2 PSK? (Choose two)



□□□□ □□□□□ □ WLAN□ □□□□ □□□, RADIUS □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. Crable PSKEnable iod 1s
- B. WPA2 □□ □□□□ PMFEnable PSK□ □□□□□
- C. WPA □□ □□WRAS □□ □□
- D. WPA □□ □□□ PSK□ □□□□□

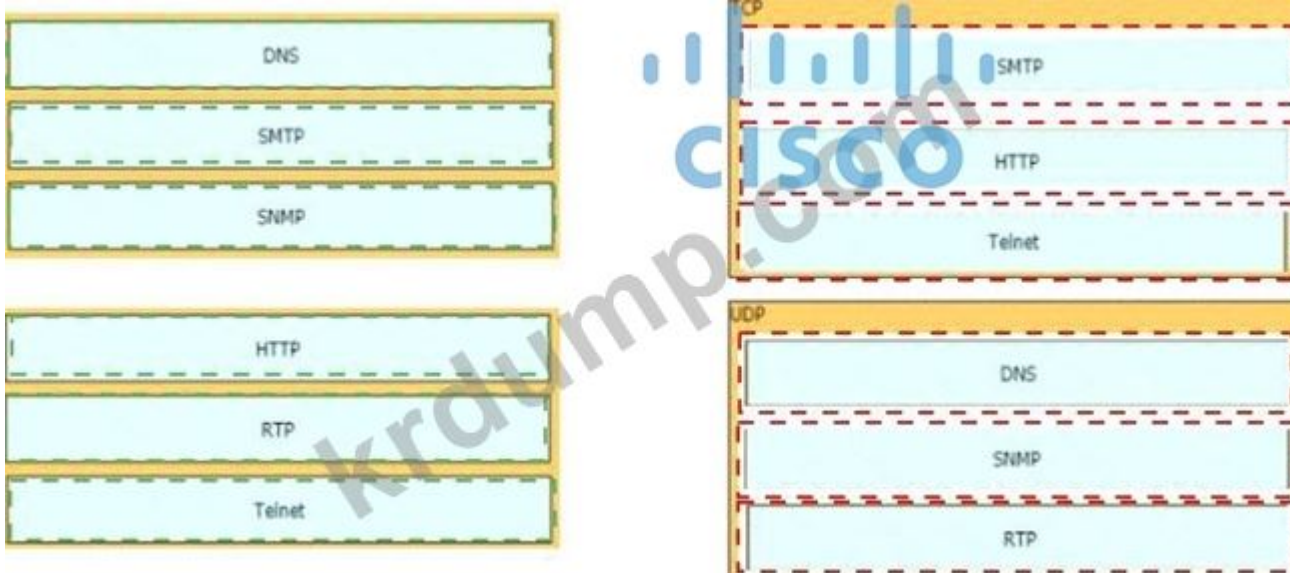
Answer: **B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

NEW QUESTION: 46

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



Answer:



Explanation:



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> (**1800** Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF**

Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 47

☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐. ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐?

- A. ☐☐ 10☐☐ PIN ☐ RSA ☐☐☐
- B. ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐ ☐☐ 10☐☐ PIN
- C. 8~15☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ 12☐☐ PIN
- D. ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

the set of parameters that meets the requirement for MFA is option A, personal 10-digit PIN and RSA certificate. A personal 10-digit PIN is something the user knows, and an RSA certificate is something the user has. An RSA certificate is a digital certificate that uses the RSA algorithm for encryption and digital signatures³.

NEW QUESTION: 48

☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐.

```

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

```

Which interface on R1 is the source of the default route 172.16.0.0/16?

- A. Serial0/0/1
- B. Serial0/0/0
- C. Serial0/1/0
- D. Serial0/0/0

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 49

Which QoS mechanism is used to ensure that traffic is not dropped during congestion?

- A. CAR
- B. PBR
- C. PQ
- D. FRTS
- E. CBWFQ

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 50

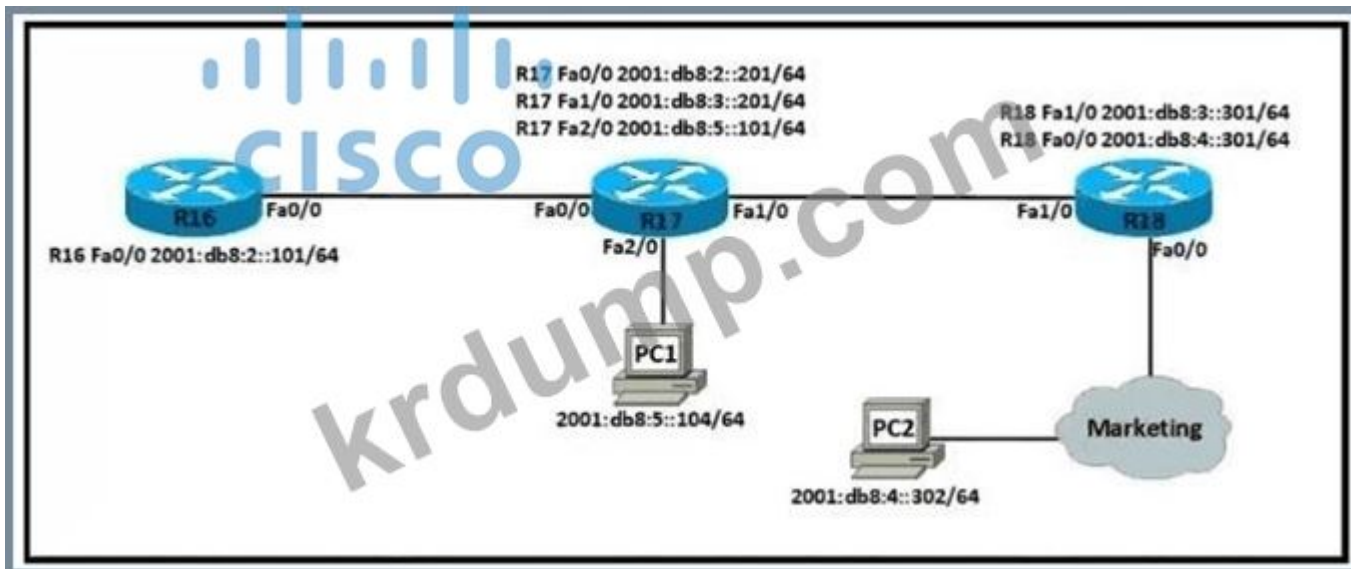
Which command is used to configure a static route on a Cisco router?

- A. ip route
- B. ip address
- C. ip network
- D. ip subnet

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which command is used to configure a static route on a Cisco router?



R17 □ R18 □ □ WAN □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ping □ □ □ □ □ IPv6 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ?

```

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

A.

```

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

B.

```

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

```

C.

```

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

```

D.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

ipv6 unicast-routing statement included (IPv6 is enabled on the router).
 Compared to the exhibit, Fa0/0 and Fa0/1 have correct configurations.
 The route to subnet 2001:db8:4::/64 points to R18's Fa1/0 (correct next-hop).

NEW QUESTION: 52

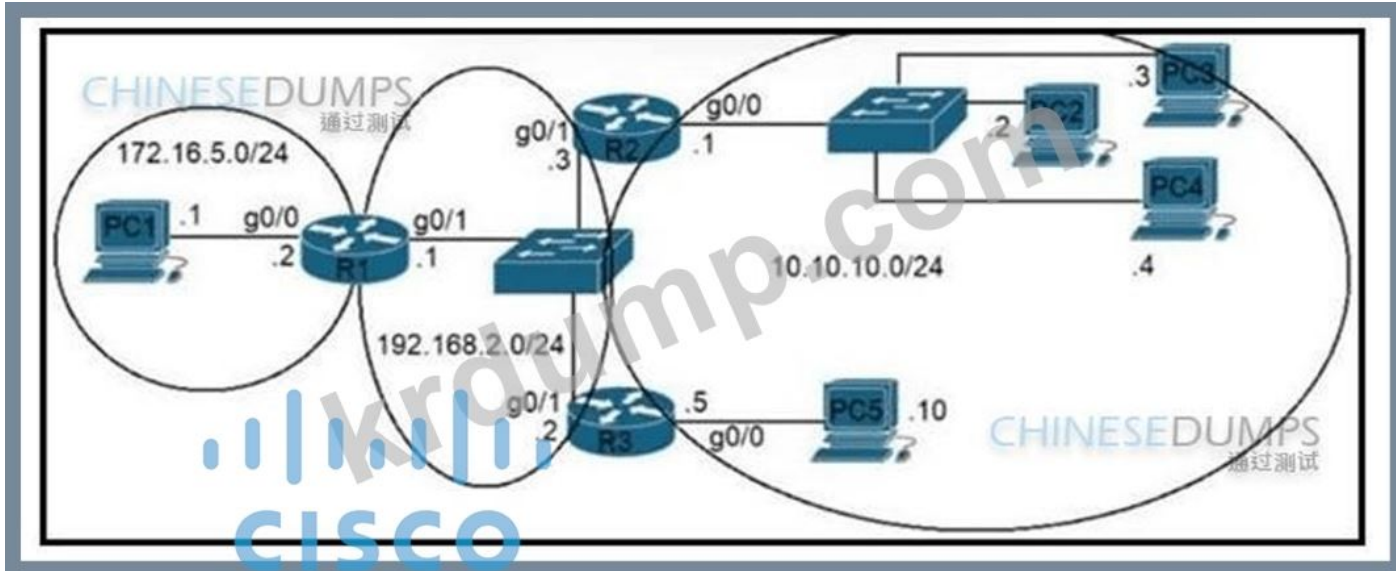
SDN ? (2)

A.

- A. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
- B. □□□□ portfast □□□ □□□□□□□□.
- C. □ □□□ □□□ □□□ Cut5□□ □□□□ □□□□.
- D. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 56



□□□ □□□□□□. □□□ R1□ □□ □□□□. □□□ R2□ R3□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. PC1□ 10.10.10.0/24 □□□□□ □□ PC□ □□□□□ R1□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□? (□ □□□ □□□□□□.)

- A. ip route 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.248 192.168.2.2
- B. ip route 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255 192.168.2.2
- C. ip route 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255 g0/1
- D. ip route 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.3
- E. ip route 10.10.10.8 255.255.255.248 g0/1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

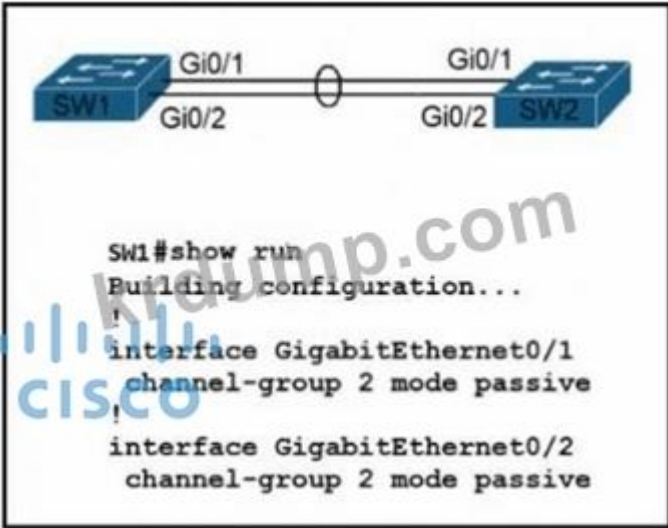
NEW QUESTION: 57

HTTP □□ put □□□□ □□□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 58



SW2 LACP EtherChannel ?

- A.

```
SW2(config)#interface gigabitEthernet0/1
SW2(config-if)#channel-group 2 mode desirable
SW2(config-if)#interface gigabitEthernet0/2
SW2(config-if)#channel-group 2 mode desirable
```
- B.

```
SW2(config)#interface gigabitEthernet0/1
SW2(config-if)#channel-group 2 mode auto
SW2(config-if)#interface gigabitEthernet0/2
SW2(config-if)#channel-group 2 mode auto
```
- C.

```
SW2(config)#interface gigabitEthernet0/1
SW2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode active
SW2(config-if)#interface gigabitEthernet0/2
SW2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode active
```
- D.

```
SW2(config)#interface gigabitEthernet0/1
SW2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on
SW2(config-if)#interface gigabitEthernet0/2
SW2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on
```

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 59

WPA2-PSK WLAN LAN ASCII ?

- A. 6
- B. 8
- C. 18
- D. 12

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 60

? ?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61

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

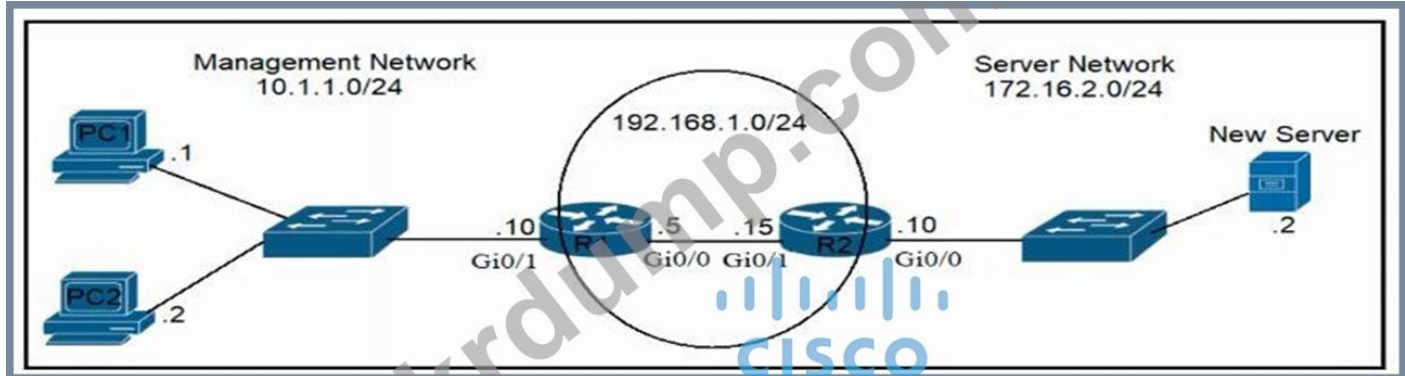
- A. NAT □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□
- B. □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□
- C. VPN □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□
- D. □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□

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> (1800 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF
 Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 62

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ R1 □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□
 □ PC□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ ping□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□□□□□ R1□□ □□ □
 □□ □□□□ □□□?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
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 commands are required to configure the switch to create the EtherChannel? (Choose two.)

A. int g0/0-1 chan.l-group 10

B. int g0/0-1

C. int g0/0-1

D. int g0/0-1

E. int g0/0-1

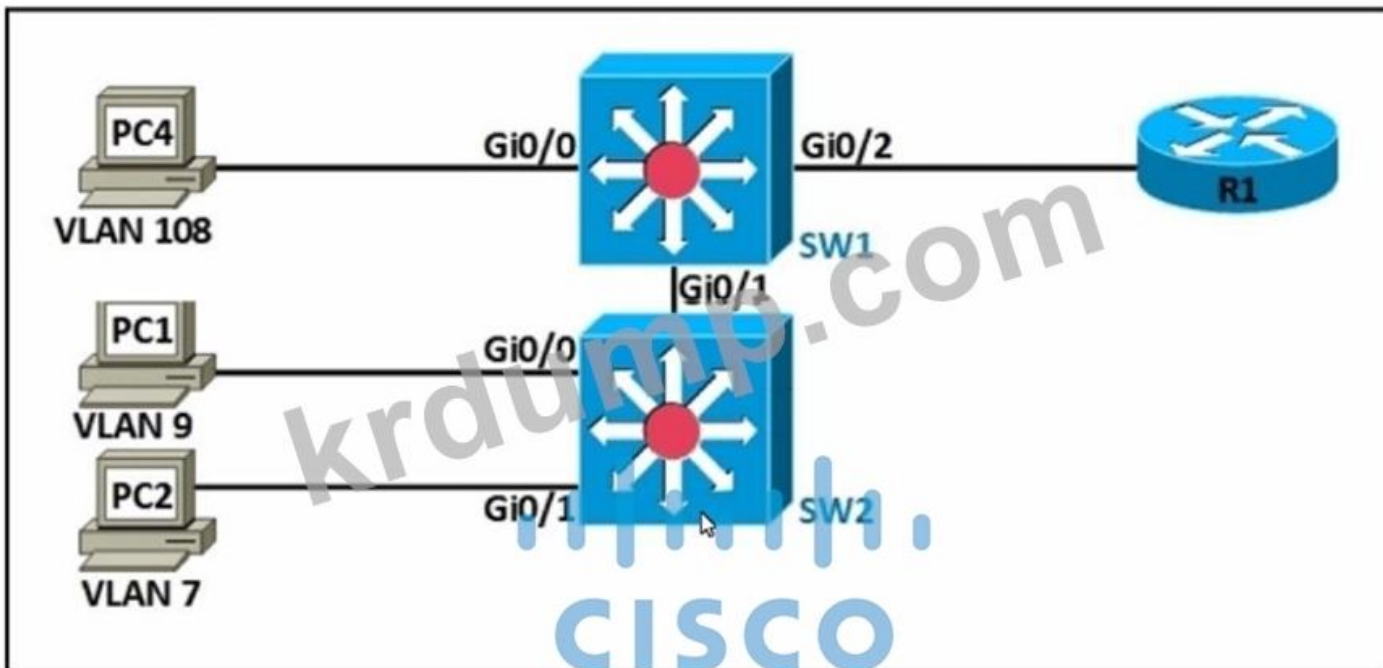
F. int g0/0-1

G. int g0/0-1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 64

Which two statements are true?



SW1 and SW2 are connected to each other via Gi0/1. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

* PC1, PC2, and PC3 are in the same broadcast domain.

* VLAN 5 is configured on both switches.

* VLAN 1 is configured on both switches.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. SW1#

show ip interface Gi0/1

```
□□□□□ □□ □□□
5,7,9,108□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□
□□□□□ Gi0/2
□□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□ □□ □□□ □□ VLAN 7,9,108
```

SW2#

```
□□□□□ Gi0/1
□□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□ □□ □□□ □□ VLAN 7
□□□□□ Gi0/7
□□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□ □□ □□□ □□ VLAN 5,7,9,108
```

B. SW#1 -

```
□□□□□ Gi0/1
□□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□ □□ □□□ □□ VLAN 5,7,9,108
□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ VLAN 5
□□□□□ Gi0/2
□□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□ □□ □□□ □□ VLAN 5,7,9,108
```

SW2#

```
□□□□□ Gi0/1
□□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□□□ □□□ VLAN 7
□□□□□ Gi0/7
□□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□ □□ □□□ □□ VLAN 5,7,9,108
□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ VLAN 5
```

C. SW1#

```
□□□□□ Gi0/1
□□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□ □□ □□□ □□ VLAN 5,7,9,108
□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ VLAN 5
□□□□□ Gi0/2
□□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□ □□ □□□ □□ VLAN 5,7,9,108
```

SW2#

```
□□□□□ Gi0/1
□□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□□□ □□□ VLAN 7
□□□□□ Gi0/7
```

```

□□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□ □□ □□□ □□ VLAN 7,9,108
D. SW1#
□□□□□ Gi0/1
□□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□ □□ □□□ □□ VLAN 5,7,9,108
□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ VLAN 5
□□□□□ Gi0/2
□□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□ □□ □□□ □□ VLAN 7,9,108

```

```

SW2#
□□□□□ Gi0/1
□□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□□□ □□□ VLAN 1 □□
□□□□□ □□□ VLAN 7
□□□□□ Gi0/7
□□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□ □□ □□□ □□ VLAN 7,9,108
□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ VLAN 5

```

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

NEW QUESTION: 65

OSPF □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ ID□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□?

A. □□ □□ IP □□□ 1□ □□□□ □□□ ID□ □□□□□.

B. □□□ ID 0.0.0.0□ □□□□ OSPF □□□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□ □□ up/up □□□ □□□□□ IP □□□ □□□ ID□ □□□□□.

D. □□□ ID□ □□□□ □□ □□□ OSPF □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 66

Wireless LAN Controller□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

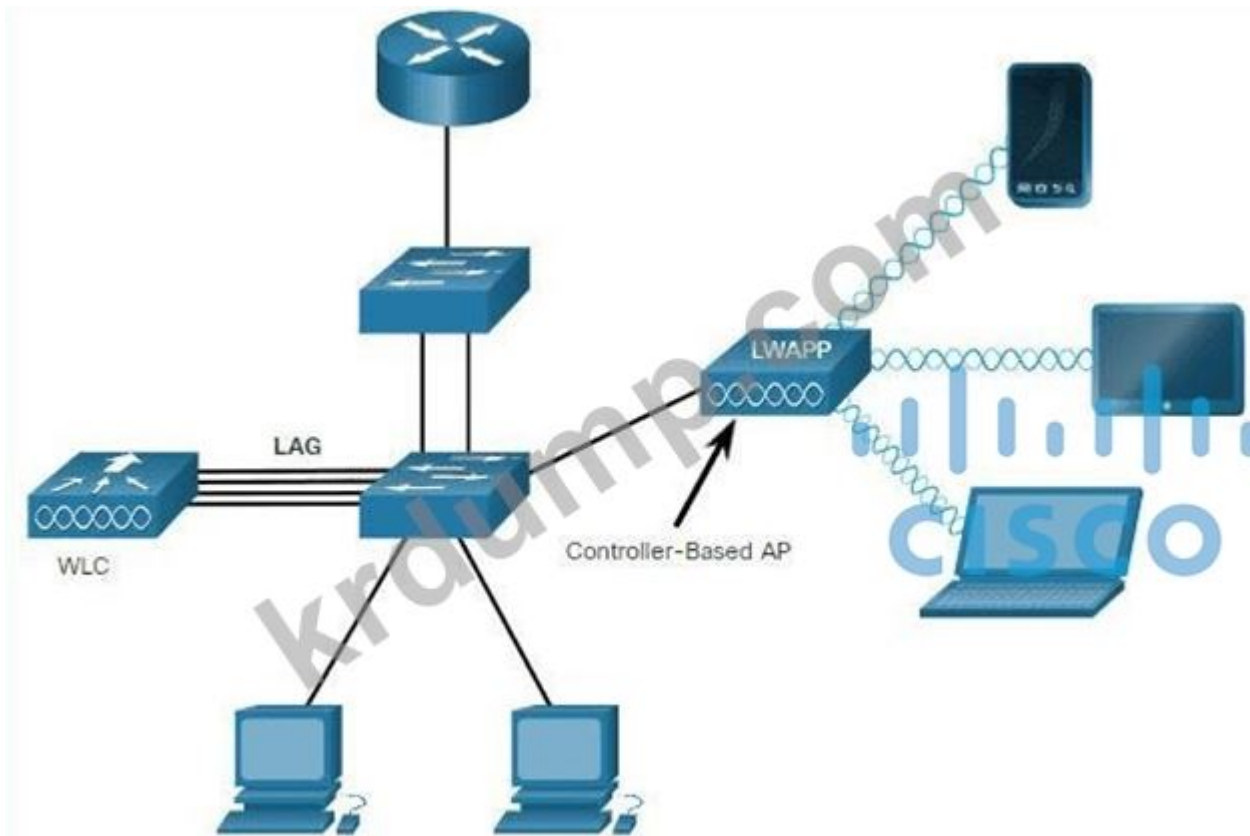
B. SSID□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

C. LWAPP □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

D. □□ □ □□ LAN□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

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

Lightweight APs (LAPs) is devices require no initial configuration. LAPs use the Lightweight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP) to communicate with a WLAN controller (WLC), as shown in the below figure. Controller-based APs are useful in situations where many APs are required in the network. As more APs are added, each AP is automatically configured and managed by the WLC.



NEW QUESTION: 67

Cisco Wireless LAN Controller □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ 1□□ □□□□□.
- B. EthernetChannel □ "□□ □□"□ □□□□□ □□□.
- C. □□□□□ WLC □□□□ 500Mbps□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-5/configuration-guide/b_cg75/b_cg75_chapter_0100010.html

NEW QUESTION: 68

VoIP □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ TCP□□ UDP□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 69

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

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

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 70

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□ □□ JSON □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 71

□□□ IPv6 □□□ □ □□□□□□ MAC □□□□ IPv6 □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 72

□□□□ OSPF□ □□□□ OSPF□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□. □□□□□ □ □
□□□□□ □□ □□□ OSPF □□□□□ □□□□□?

A. □□ □ □□ □□

B. □□ □

C. □□

D. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/cisco-ios-cookbook/0596527225/ch08s15.html> The Broadcast network type is the default for an OSPF enabled ethernet interface (while Point-toPoint is the default OSPF network type for Serial interface with HDLC and PPP encapsulation).

NEW QUESTION: 73

□ □□ □□□ 2 □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

□ . LACP EtherChannel□ □□□□ □□□ 44□ □□□□□□. □□□□□

□□□□□ EthernetO/O□ □□□□ □□□ SW1□ SW2 □□ □

□□ □□ Ethernet0/1. LACP □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

2. EtherChannel□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

3. 802.lq □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

4. VLAN 'MONITORING'□ □□□ □□□□ □□ VLAN□□ □□□□□.

EtherChannel.

□□

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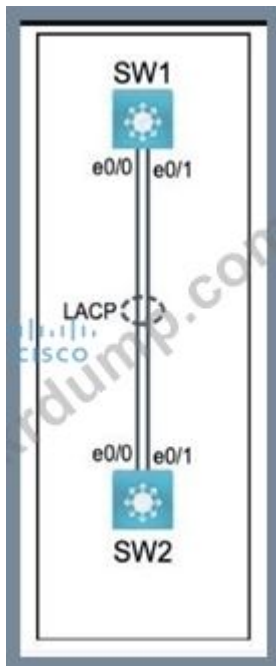
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* □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ NVRAM□ □□□□□.

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Answer:

Solution is given below explanation.

Explanation:

To configure an LACP EtherChannel and number it as 44, configure it between switches SW1 and SW2 using interfaces Ethernet0/0 and Ethernet0/1 on both sides, configure the EtherChannel as a trunk link, configure the trunk link with 802.1q tags, and configure VLAN 'MONITORING' as the untagged VLAN of the EtherChannel, you need to follow these steps:

- * On both SW1 and SW2, enter the global configuration mode by using the configure terminal command.
- * On both SW1 and SW2, select the two interfaces that will form the EtherChannel by using the interface range ethernet 0/0 - 1 command. This will enter the interface range configuration mode.
- * On both SW1 and SW2, set the protocol to LACP by using the channel-protocol lacp command.
- * On both SW1 and SW2, assign the interfaces to an EtherChannel group number 44 by using the channel-group 44 mode active command. This will create a logical interface named Port-channel44 and set the LACP mode to active on both ends. The LACP mode must match on both ends for the EtherChannel to form.
- * On both SW1 and SW2, exit the interface range configuration mode by using the exit command.
- * On both SW1 and SW2, enter the Port-channel interface configuration mode by using the interface port- channel 44 command.
- * On both SW1 and SW2, configure the Port-channel interface as a trunk link by using the switchport mode trunk command.
- * On both SW1 and SW2, configure the Port-channel interface to use 802.1q tags for VLAN identification by using the switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q command.
- * On both SW1 and SW2, configure VLAN 'MONITORING' as the untagged VLAN of the Port-channel interface by using the switchport trunk native vlan MONITORING command.
- * On both SW1 and SW2, exit the Port-channel interface configuration mode by using the exit command.
- * On both SW1 and SW2, save the configuration to NVRAM by using the copy running-config startup-config command.

NEW QUESTION: 74

□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 75

□□-□□ □□ □□ IPv6 □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 76

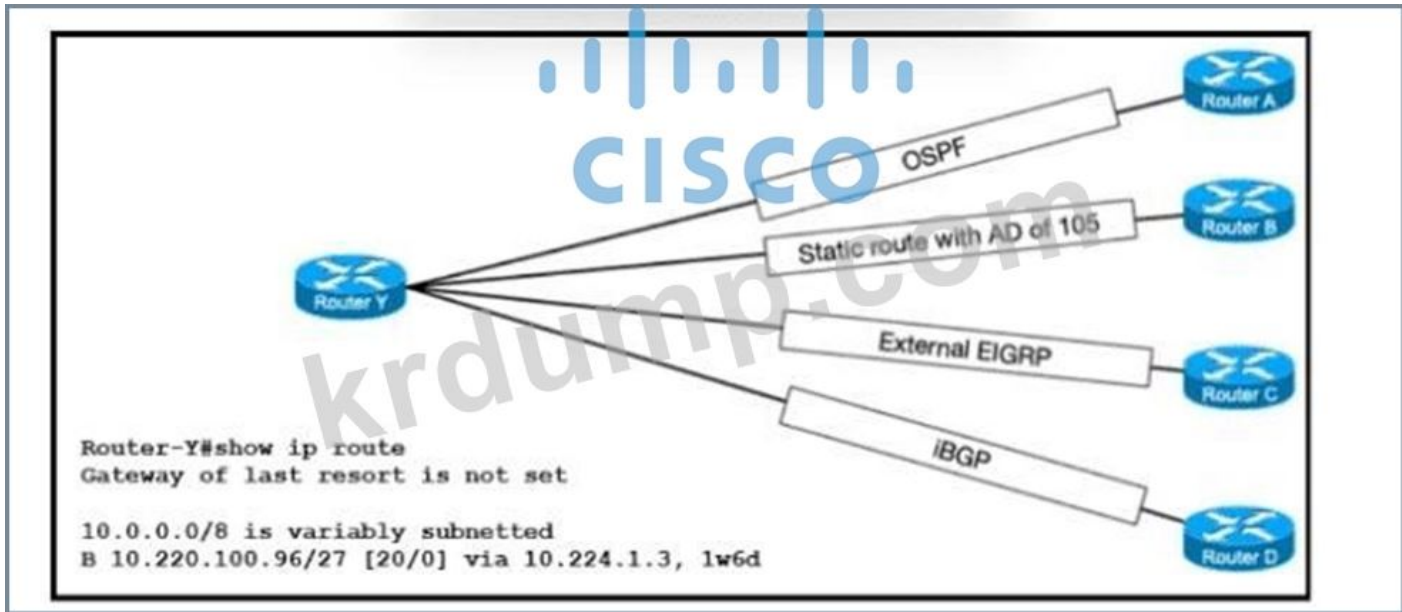
□□□ syslog□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. □□
- B. □□□
- C. □□
- D. □□

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

200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□!
 DumpTop □ □□ **200-301-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□
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 □□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (**1800** Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF**
Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 77



Router Y has learned the route 10.220.100.96/27 from Routers A, B, C, and D. Router Y has a gateway of last resort of 10.224.1.3. Which router is the gateway of last resort for Router Y?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 78

Which JSON object represents the configuration for the switch?

```

1 [
2  {"IDS": "IPS22", "port": "te3/46"},
3  {"load balancer": "LB12", "port": "te6/38"},
4  {"switch": "SW18", "port": "ge2/4"},
5 ]

```

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79

Which protocol is used to discover the MAC address of a host?

- A. ARP
- B. RARP

- C. 10000 10000 100 10000 100
- D. 1000 10000 100 100000 100 1000 1000 1000000.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80

Rapid PVST+ 100 100 LAN 1000000 100 100 1000 100 1000 1000 1000000?

- A. 100 10000 1000 10000 100 100 1000 1000000.
- B. 100 10000 100 10000 100 100 1000 1000000.
- C. 100 10000 LAN100 1000 10000 10000 100 10000 1000 100 1000 1000000.
- D. 100 10000 100 VLAN100 100 10000 100 100 100 1000 1000000.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 81

10000 1000000.

```
{
  "myCar": {
    "name": "thunder",
    "wheels": ["good", "good", "pressureLow", "warning"],
    "gasLight": false
  },
  "oldCar": {
    "name": "sleepy",
    "wheels": ["pressureLow", "pressureLow", "pressureLow", "pressureLow"],
    "color": "rust",
    "gasLight": true
  },
  "newCar": {
    "name": "lightning",
    "wheels": ["pressureLow", "good", "pressureLow", "good"],
    "color": "blue",
    "gasLight": true
  }
}
```

"100"100 1000 1000000 10000 1000 1000000?

- A. 100
- B. 100
- C. 1000
- D. 100

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 82

100 Cisco ISE 1000 1000 1000000 100 1000 100000 100 VLAN100 100 10000000 100

100 100 Cisco WLC100 100 1000 100000 10000?

- A. 100 100 100 AAA100 100 1000 MIC AP100000000.
- B. LAG 100 100 100 100000 1000000000.
- C. 100: 100 RRM100 100000000.

D. AAA □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 83

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

- A. 802.1Q
- B. 802.1x
- C. □□
- D. □□□□□
- E. TACACS+

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 84

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

- A. 3DES
- B. □□
- C. ESP
- D. AES
- E. TLS

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

NEW QUESTION: 85

□□□ Wi-Fi □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□?


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

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

NEW QUESTION: 86

□□□□ □□□□□.

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



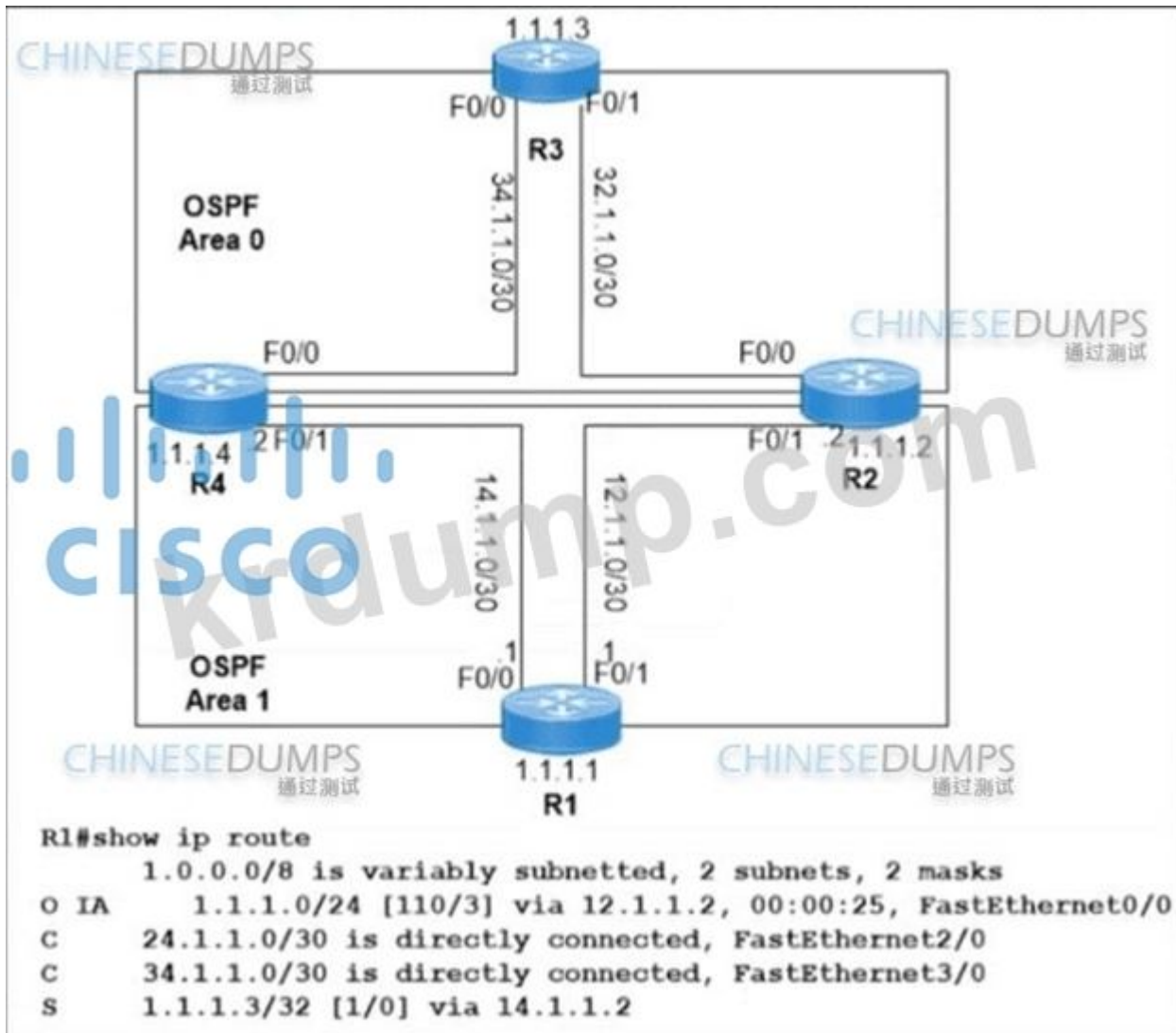
Switch2 LLDP timer 300 seconds? Switch2 LLDP holdtime 300 seconds?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 87

Switch2 LLDP timer 300 seconds?



R3 LLDP timer 300 seconds? R1 LLDP timer 300 seconds? (200 seconds.)

- A. Switch2 LLDP timer 300 seconds?

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

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

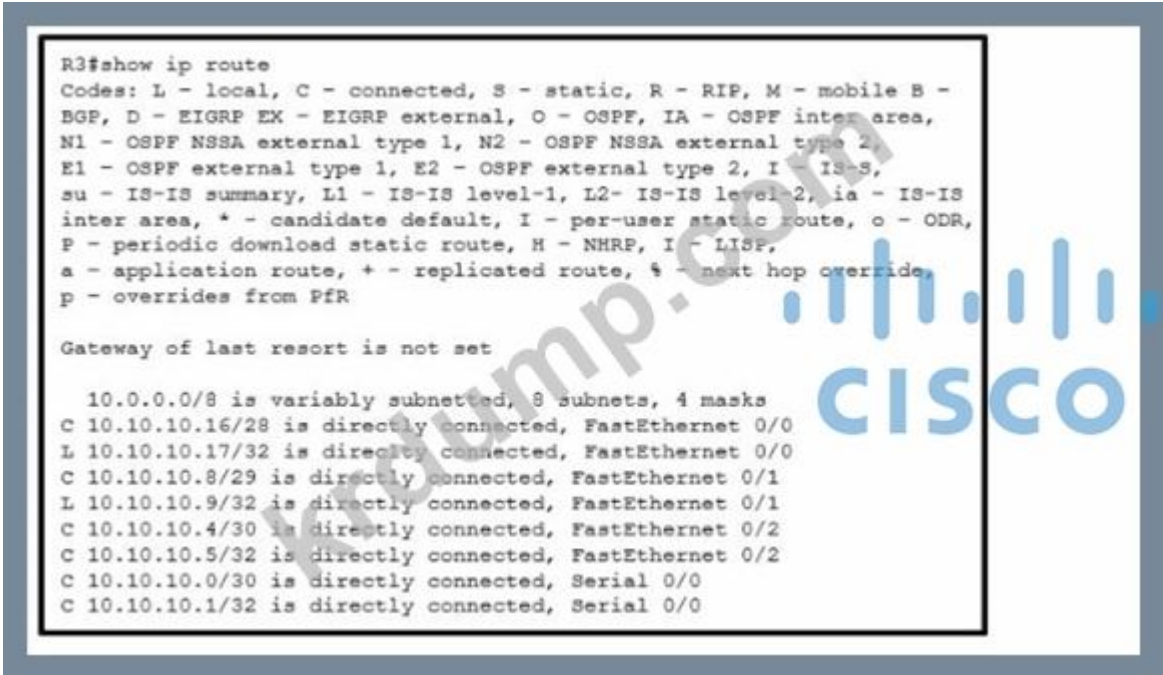
NEW QUESTION: 88

VLAN Ansible ? (2
 .)

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 89



. 10.10.10.147

- A. FastEthernet 0/1
- B. 0/0
- C. FastEthernet 0/0

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

NEW QUESTION: 90

.

```

R_1# show ip route
.....
D 192.168.20.0/26 [90/24513456] via 10.10.10.1
R 192.168.20.0/24 [120/5] via 10.10.10.2
O 192.168.0.0/19 [110/219414] via 10.10.10.13
B 192.168.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 4 masks
D 192.168.20.0/27 [90/4123710] via 10.10.10.12
D 192.168.20.0/25 [90/14464211] via 10.10.10.11
S. 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.10.10.14

```

□□□ 192.168.10.1□□ IP □□ 192.168.20□ □□□□ □□□□□. 75. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□?

- A. 10.10101
- B. 10.10.10.11
- C. 10.10.10.12
- D. 10.101014

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The router will select the next hop based on the longest prefix match in the routing table. The destination IP address 192.168.20.75 belongs to the network 192.168.0.0/19, which is a classless network created by subnetting the classful network 192.168.0.0/16. The routing table has two entries for the network 192.168.0.0/19, one with a metric of 219414 and another with a metric of 5. The router will choose the entry with the lower metric, which is 5, and forward the packet to the next hop 10.10.10.111.

NEW QUESTION: 91

1000 BASE-SX GBiC □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ 1000 BASE-SX SFP □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□?

- A. LC□□ SC□
- B. LC□□ LC□
- C. SC□□ SC□
- D. SC t ST

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□!
 DumpTop □ □□ **200-301-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□
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 □□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1800 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF**
Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 92

□□□□ □□□□□.

Gateway or last resort is not set

```

C      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      10.1.1.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L      10.1.1.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
S      192.168.0.0/20 [1/0] via 10.1.1.1
S      192.168.1.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S      192.168.1.0/30 [1/0] via 10.1.1.1
S      192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
S      192.168.2.0/28 [1/0] via 10.1.1.1
S      192.168.2.0/29 [1/0] via 10.1.1.1

```

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

□□□□ 192.168.2.2□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. 10.1.1.1□ □□ S 192.168.2.0/28 [1/0]

B. 10.1.1.1□ □□ S 192.168.0.0/20 [1/0]

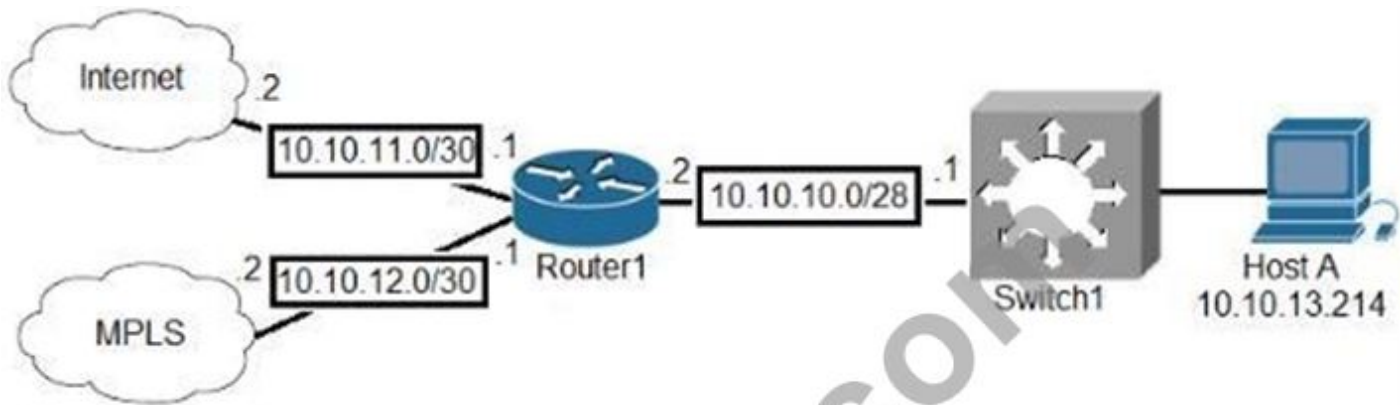
C. 10.1.1.1□ □□ S 192.168.2.0/29 [1/0]

D. 10.1.1.1□ □□ S 192.168.1.0/30 [1/0]

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

NEW QUESTION: 93

□□□ □□□□□.



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

```

209.165.200.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.200.224 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 03:22:14
209.165.201.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.201.0 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 02:26:33
209.165.202.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.202.128 [20/0] via 10.10.12.2, 02:26:03
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 4 masks
C 10.10.10.0/28 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 10.10.11.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/0
C 10.10.12.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
O 10.10.13.0/25 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
O 10.10.13.128/28 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
O 10.10.13.144/28 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
O 10.10.13.160/29 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
O 10.10.13.208/29 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.10.11.2
```

10.10.13.160

- A. 255.255.255.248
- B. 255.255.255.128
- C. 255.255.255.240
- D. 255.255.248.0

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

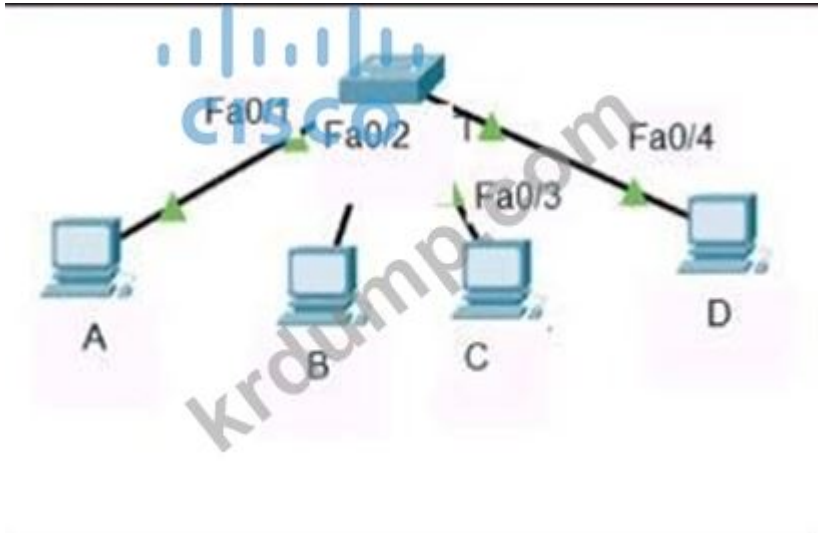
NEW QUESTION: 94

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□ A□ □□□ D□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

```
SwitchA#show mac-address-table
Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan  Mac Address      Type      Ports
----  -
2      000c.859c.bb7b    DYNAMIC  Fa0/1
2      0010.11dc.3e91    DYNAMIC  Fa0/2
2      0041.45d7.c451    DYNAMIC  Fa0/3
SwitchA#
```

□□□ A□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□?

- A. □□ Fa0/1□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□□ CAM □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. Fa0/1 □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 96

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 97

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

ip domain-name CNAC.com
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
 ip address 192.168.1.10 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
line vty 0 15
 login local

R1#show crypto key mypubkey rsa

R1#show ssh
%No SSHv2 server connections running.
%No SSHv1 server connections running.

```

Which two commands are required to enable SSH on R1? (2 choices)

- A. line vty 0 4
- B. ip domain-name CNAC.com R1!4319115@
- C. ip ssh 2
- D. ip ssh 1024
- E. ip ssh 2

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

NEW QUESTION: 98

Which command displays the IP address of the remote SNMP device?

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: 99

□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 100

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 101

OSPF R1 R2 DR/BDR R1 R2
OSPF R1 R2?

A. R1 ospf 1
R1 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 0
R2 15
R2 e1/1
IP R1 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.252

B. R1 ospf 1
R1 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 0
R2 e1/1
IP R1 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.252
IP OSPF R1 0

C. R1 ospf 1
R1 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 0
R2 e1/1
IP R1 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.252
IP OSPF R1 R2

D. R1 ospf 1
R1 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 0
R2 e1/1
IP R1 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.252
IP OSPF R1 R2

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 102

```
100.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 4 masks
R      100.0.0.0/8 [120/2] via 192.168.3.1, 00:00:13, Ethernet0/3
S      100.100.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.4.1
D      100.100.100.0/24 [90/435200] via 192.168.2.1, 00:00:13, Ethernet0/2
O      100.100.100.100/32 [110/21] via 192.168.1.1, 00:05:57, Ethernet0/1
```

R1 R2 IP R1 100.100.100.100 R2 R1 R2 R1 R2?

- A. R1 R2 R1 R2 R1 R2 R1 R2.
- D 100.100.100.0/24 (90/435200) 192.168.2.1 R1 R2. 00:00:13. EthernetO/2.
- B. R1 R2 R1 R2 R1 R2 R1 R2 192.168.4.1 R1 R2 S 100.100.0.0/16(1/0) R1 R2 R1 R2.
- C. R1 R2 R1 R2 R1 R2 R1 R2.
- R 100.0.0.0/8 [120/2] 192.168.3.1 R1 R2 00:00:13. EthernetO/3.
- D. R1 R2 R1 R2 R1 R2 R1 R2.
- O 192.168.1.1 R1 R2 100.100.100.100'32(110/21). 00:05:57. R1 R2O/1.

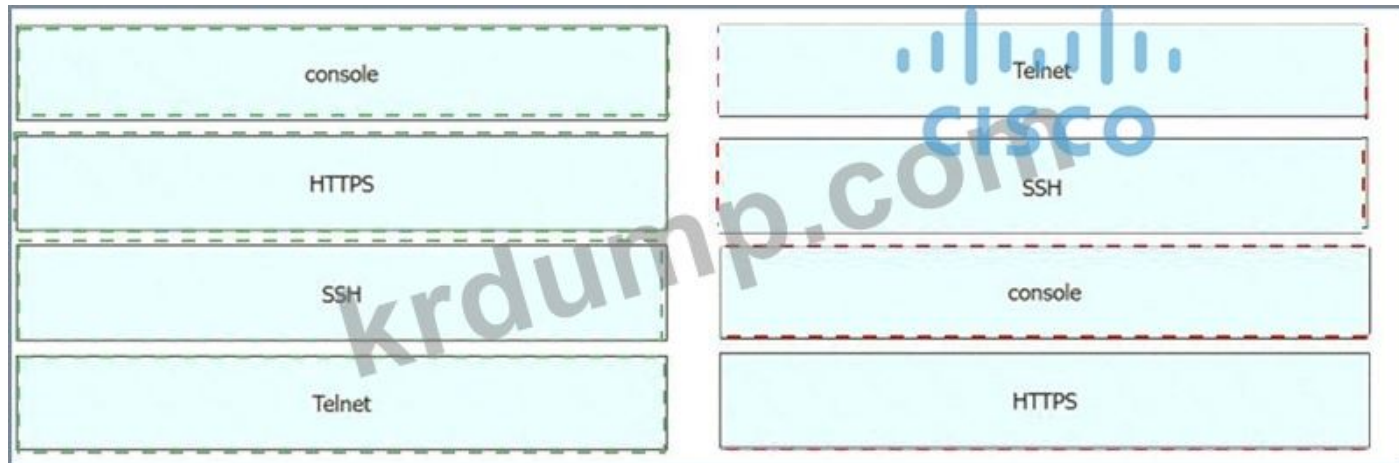
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 103

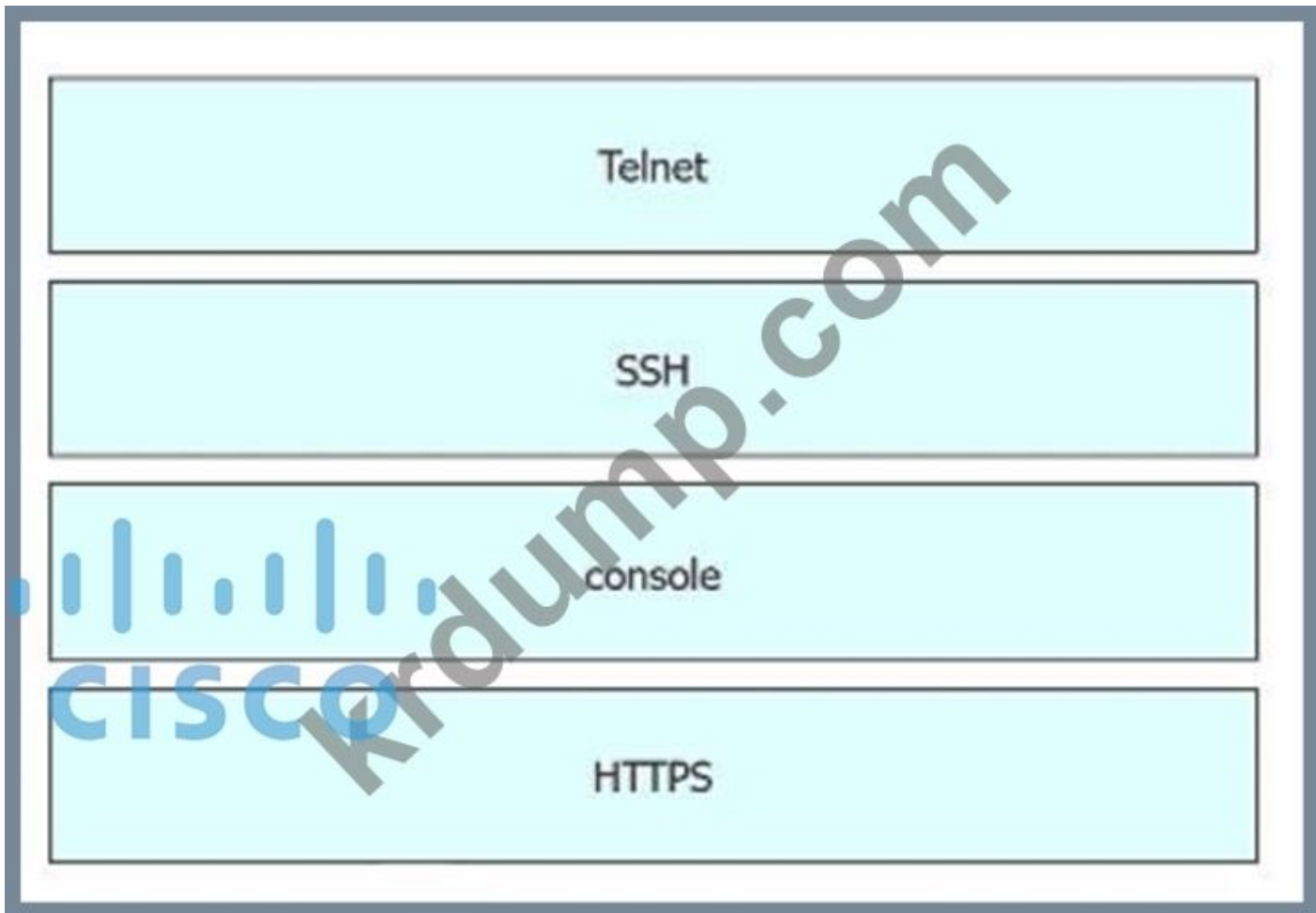
□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

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

Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 104

```

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   10.10.10.0/24 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□□ □□□ □□□ 172.16.3.254□ □□□□. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□
 □□ □□□□□?

- A. 255.255.254.0
- B. 0.0.0.0
- C. 255.255.255.0
- D. 255.255.255.255

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 105

QoS □□□ □□□□□ Cisco □□□ □□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 106

□□ DHCP □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

DHCP OFFER is used to identify spurious DHCP servers. A spurious DHCP server is any device that is configured to act as a DHCP server without the network administrator's knowledge or permission. A spurious DHCP server can cause network problems by assigning incorrect or duplicate IP addresses to clients, or by redirecting traffic to malicious gateways. To prevent such attacks, the DHCP snooping feature can be enabled on switches to filter out invalid or unauthorized DHCP messages from untrusted sources¹.

DHCP snooping works by intercepting and validating DHCP messages on a per-VLAN basis. The switch maintains a DHCP snooping binding database that contains information about the trusted hosts with leased IP addresses, such as MAC address, IP address, lease time, binding type, VLAN number, and interface information². The switch also classifies its ports as trusted or untrusted. Trusted ports are those that connect to authorized DHCP servers or other trusted switches. Untrusted ports are those that connect to untrusted hosts or devices. The switch only allows DHCP messages from trusted ports, and drops any DHCP messages from untrusted ports that do not match the information in the binding database³.

The switch uses DHCP OFFER messages to identify spurious DHCP servers. A DHCP OFFER message is a response from a DHCP server to a client's request for an IP address. The message contains the offered IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and other configuration parameters for the client⁴. When the switch receives a DHCP OFFER message from an untrusted port, it compares the source MAC address and the offered IP address with the binding database. If there is no match, the switch considers the message as coming from a spurious DHCP server and drops it. The switch also logs an error message and increments a counter for the number of dropped messages⁵.

References:

- * 1: Configuring DHCP Snooping - Cisco
- * 2: Catalyst 6500 Release 12.2SX Software Configuration Guide - DHCP Snooping Binding Database
- * 3: What is DHCP Snooping? - IONOS

- * 4: Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) and Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) Parameters
- * 5: Configuring DHCP Snooping - Cisco

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> (1800 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF**
Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 107

☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐.

```

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. FastEthernet0/0 ☐☐☐☐☐

IP ☐☐☐ ☐☐ 10.0.1.1

☐

☐☐☐ ☐☐ 100 ☐☐ udp ☐☐☐ 10.0.1.1 eq bootps ☐☐☐ 10.148.2.1

B. FastEthernet0/1 ☐☐☐☐☐

IP ☐☐☐ ☐☐ 10.0.1.1

!

☐☐☐ ☐☐ 100 ☐☐ udp ☐☐☐ 10.0.1.1 eq bootps ☐☐☐ 10.148.2.1

C. FastEthernot0/1 ☐☐☐☐☐

IP ☐☐☐ ☐☐ 10.0.1.1

!

□□□ □□ 100 □□ tcp □□□ 10.0.1.1 eq 67 □□□ 10.148.2.1

D. FastEthernetO/0 □□□□□

IP □□□ □□ 10.0.1.1

□

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 108

□□□□ □□□□□ □ Cisco IOS □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□□

192.168.240.0/20 □□□□□□ 10.125.128.32/27 □□□□□□ HTTP □□□□ □□□□ □□□

192.168.240.0/20 □□□□□ 10.0.0.0/8 □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

ip access-list extended deny_outbound

10 deny tcp 192.168.240.0 0.0.15.255 any eq 80

20 deny tcp 192.168.240.0 0.0.15.255 10.125.128.32 0.0.0.31 eq 80

30 permit ip 192.168.240.0 0.0.15.255 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255

A.

ip access-list extended deny_outbound

10 deny tcp 192.168.240.0 0.0.15.255 10.125.128.32 0.0.0.31 eq 80

20 permit ip 192.168.240.0 0.0.15.255 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255

30 deny ip any any log

B.

ip access-list extended deny_outbound

10 deny tcp 10.125.128.32 255.255.255.224 192.168.240.0 255.255.240.0 eq 443

20 deny tcp 192.168.240.0 255.255.240.0 10.125.128.32 255.255.255.224 eq 443

30 permit ip 192.168.240.0 255.255.240.0 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0

C.

ip access-list extended deny_outbound

10 permit ip 192.168.240.0 255.255.240.0 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0

20 deny tcp 192.168.240.0 255.255.240.0 10.125.128.32 255.255.255.224 eq 443

30 permit ip any any

D.

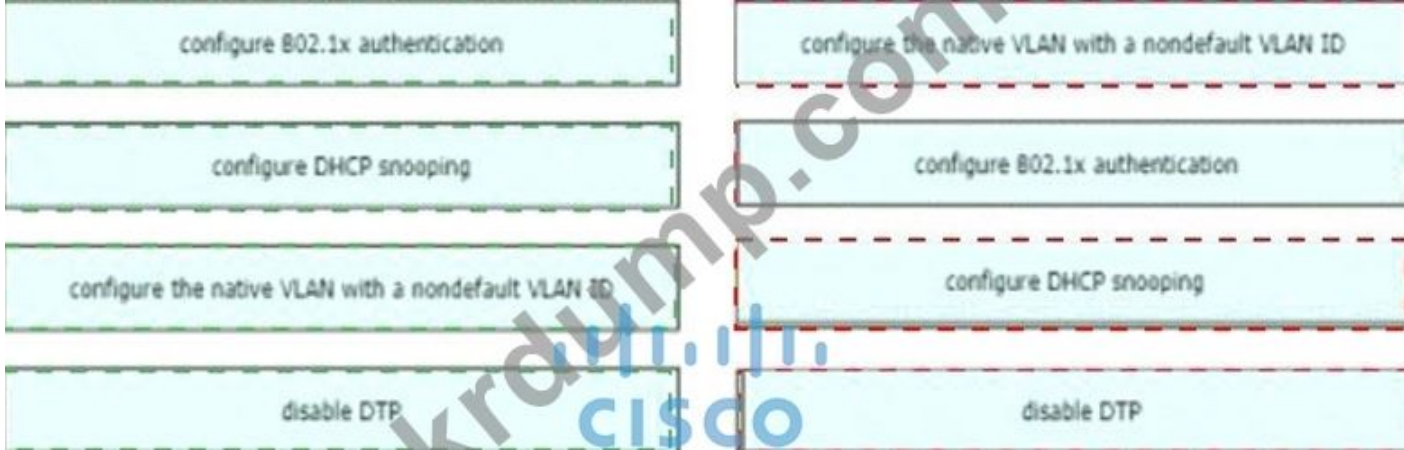
Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 109

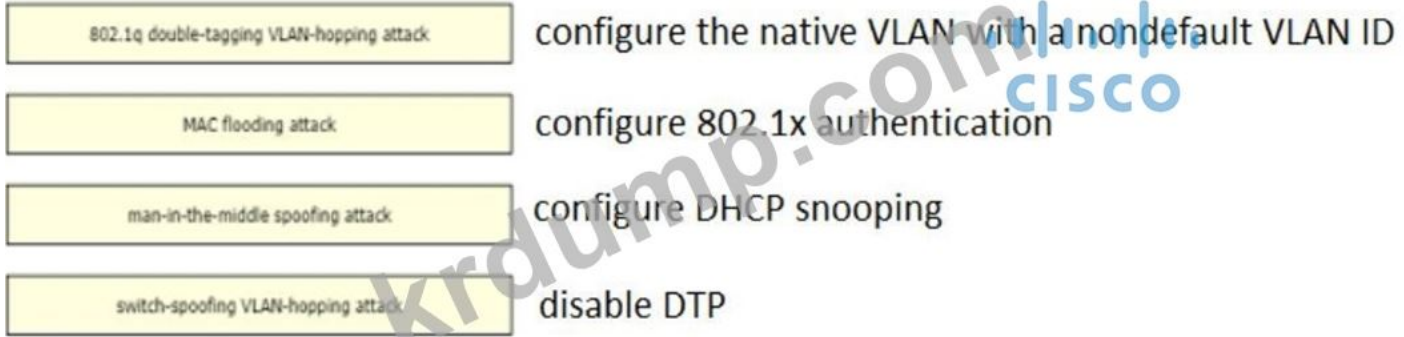
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Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 110

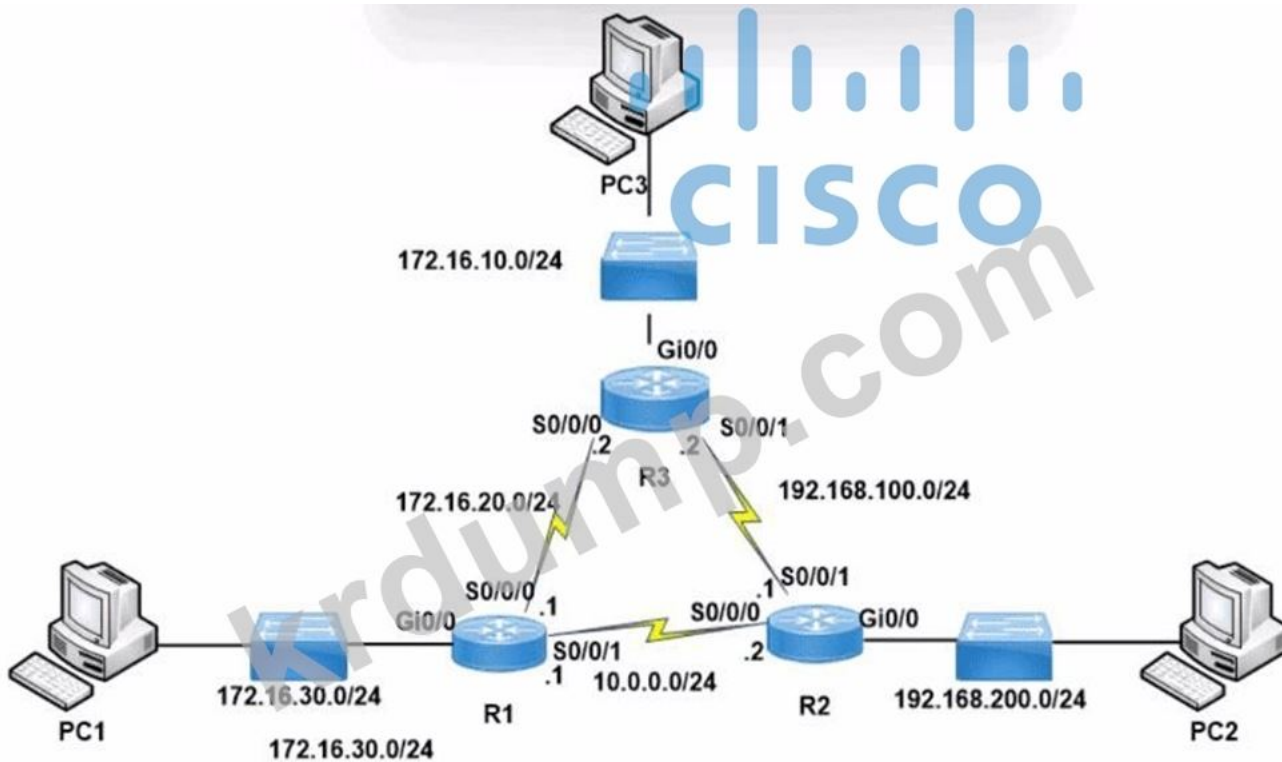
□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. 10.200.0.2. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. Ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.200.0.2 10
- B. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.200.0.2 1
- C. Ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.200.0.2 floating
- D. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.200.0.2

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 111

□□□□ □□□□□.



```
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.20.2
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.0.0.2 20
```

Which of the following is the correct configuration for R1 to reach PC1 and PC3?

- A. 172.16.20.2
- B. 192.168.100.2
- C. SO/0/0 SO/0/1
- D. 10.0.0.2

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 114

Which of the following is the correct configuration for R1 to reach PC1 and PC3?

- A. 172.16.20.2
- B. 192.168.100.2
- C. SO/0/0 SO/0/1
- D. 10.0.0.2

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 115

Which of the following is the correct configuration for R1 to reach PC1 and PC3?

- A. 172.16.20.2
- B. DDoS

- C. □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□.
- D. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ 2□□□□ 3□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 116

□□□ □ VPN□ □□□□ □□ IPsec □□□ □□ □□ P □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. AH□ □□□ IPsec □□ □□
- B. AH□ □□□ IPsec □□ □□
- C. ESP□ □□□ IPsec □□ □□
- D. ESP□ □□□ IPsec □□ □□

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

"Encapsulating Security Payload

...
 Unlike Authentication Header (AH), ESP in transport mode does not provide integrity and authentication for the entire IP packet. However, in Tunnel Mode, where the entire original IP packet is encapsulated with a new packet header added, ESP protection is afforded to the whole inner IP packet (including the inner header) while the outer header (including any outer IPv4 options or IPv6 extension headers) remains unprotected.

NEW QUESTION: 117

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



Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 118

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

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

```

□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

172.16.3.128	255.255.254.0
172.16.3.64	255.255.255.128
172.16.2.128	255.255.255.224
172.16.3.192	255.255.255.240
172.16.4.0	255.255.255.248

Answer:

172.16.3.128	172.16.4.0
172.16.3.64	172.16.2.128
172.16.2.128	172.16.3.64
172.16.3.192	172.16.3.128
172.16.4.0	172.16.3.192

Explanation:

172.16.4.0
172.16.2.128
172.16.3.64
172.16.3.128
172.16.3.192

NEW QUESTION: 119

WPA3 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ?

- A. SAE ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ .
- B. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
- C. WPA ☐ WPA2 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
- D. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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

<https://www.swascan.com/wi-fi-security/>

NEW QUESTION: 120

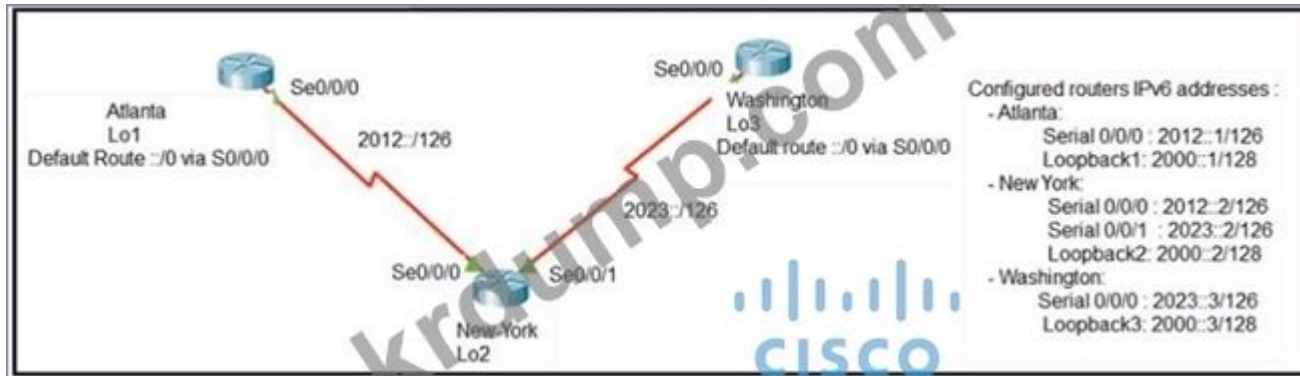
Which of the following is a valid IPv6 address for a Cisco DNA Center?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 121

Which of the following is a valid IPv6 address for a Cisco DNA Center?



Which of the following is a valid IPv6 address for a Cisco DNA Center?

NEW York router interface s0/0/1? (2 answers)

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

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

200-301-KR is a Cisco certification exam. DumpTop provides 200-301-KR dumps! DumpTop provides 200-301-KR dumps, DumpTop 200-301-KR dumps, DumpTop 200-301-KR dumps, DumpTop 200-301-KR dumps. DumpTop 200-301-KR dumps, DumpTop 200-301-KR dumps. <https://www.dumpst.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1800 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 122

Which of the following is a valid IPv6 address for a Cisco DNA Center?

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

D. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 123

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 124

□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ syslog □□ 7□ □□□ □□□□□□?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 125

AAA Lerm□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 126

□□□ □ VPN□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

- A. IKEv2
- B. IKEv1
- C. IPsec
- D. MD5

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A site-to-site VPN allows offices in multiple fixed locations to establish secure connections with each other over a public network such as the Internet. A site-to-site VPN means that two sites create a VPN tunnel by encrypting and sending data between two devices. One set of rules for creating a siteto-site VPN is defined by IPsec.

NEW QUESTION: 127

Cisco IP □□□□ □□□ PC□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2960x/software/15-0_2_EX/vlan/configuration_guide/b_vlan_152ex_2960-x_cg/b_vlan_152ex_2960-x_cg_chapter_0110.pdf Untagged traffic from the device attached to the Cisco IP Phone passes through the phone unchanged, regardless of the trust state of the access port on the phone.

NEW QUESTION: 128

□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□, □□□ □□□□, □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

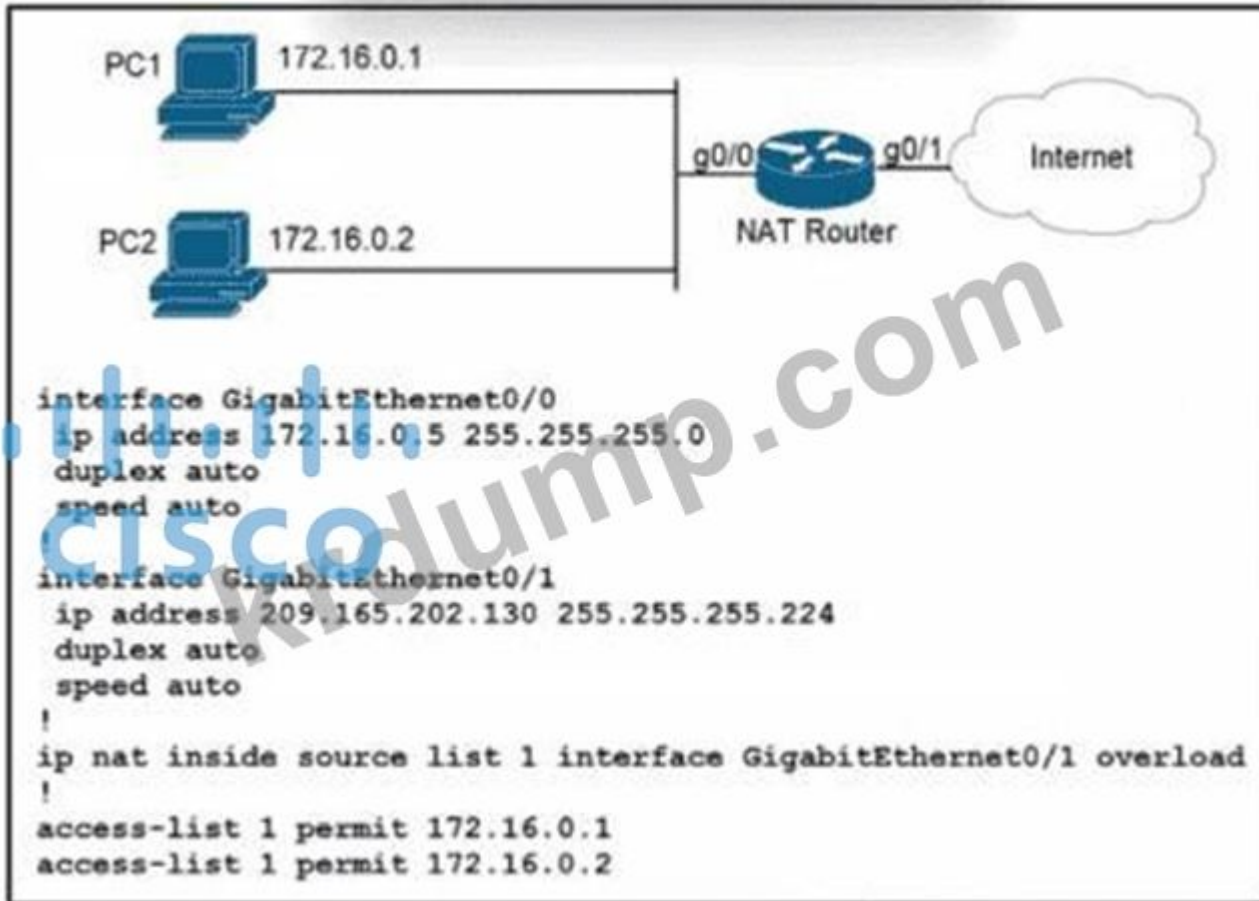
- A. FTP
- B. NTP

C. SNMP

D. NFS

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

NEW QUESTION: 129



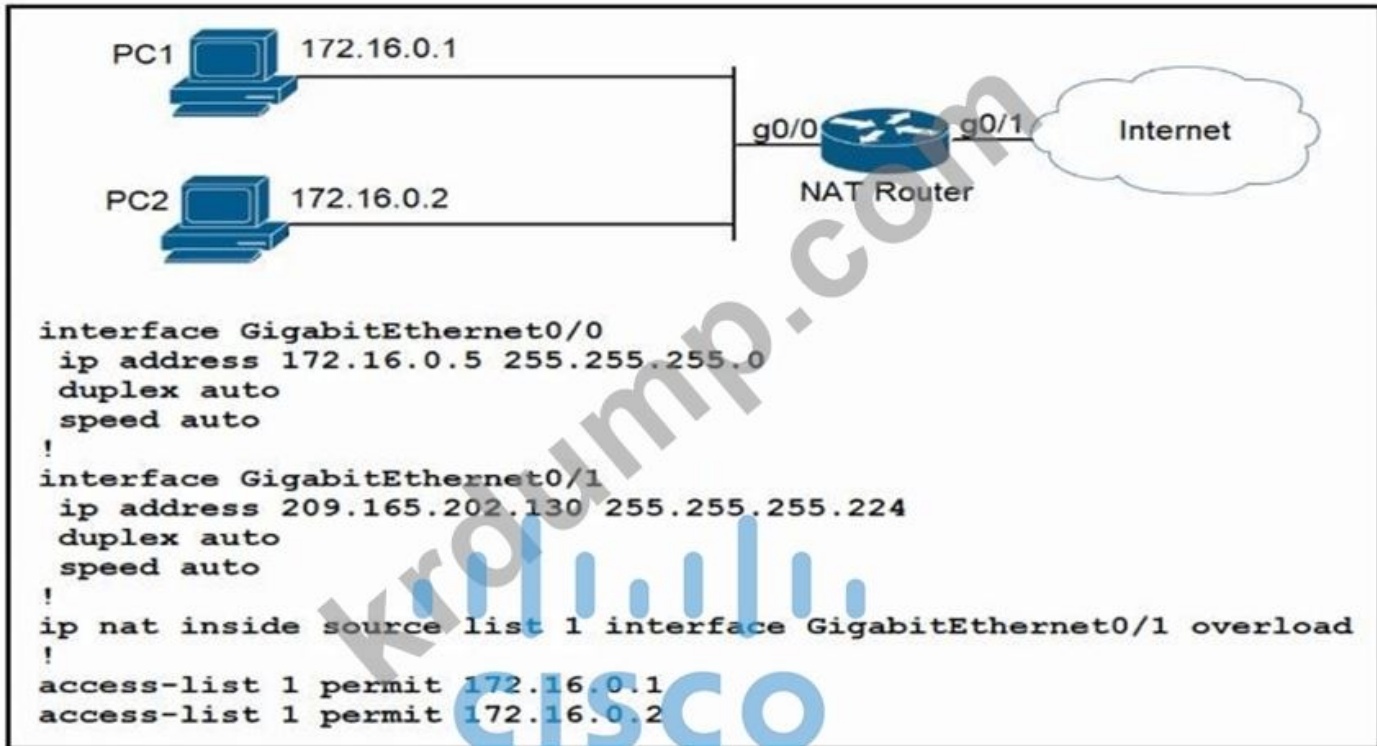
Which two commands are required to configure NAT on the NAT Router? (Choose two.)

- A. source ip nat interface GigabitEthernet0/0
- B. ip nat interface GigabitEthernet0/0
- C. ip nat interface GigabitEthernet0/1
- D. ip nat inside ip nat outside

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

NEW QUESTION: 130

Which two commands are required to configure NAT on the NAT Router? (Choose two.)



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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 131

Cisco Unified Wireless □□□□□ Wi-Fi □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- C. □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□ □□□□□ 2.4GHz □ 5GHz □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 132

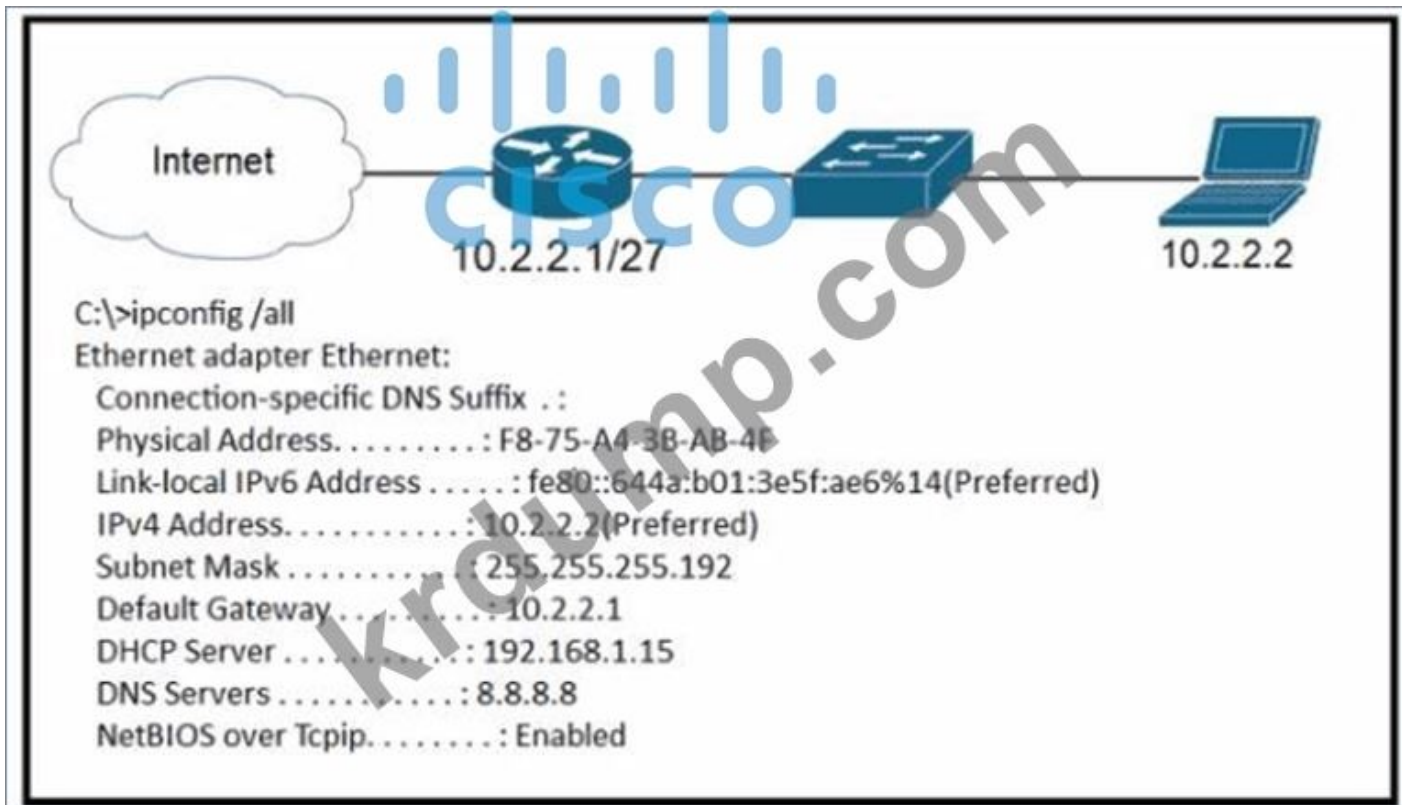
□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 133

□□□□ □□□□□.



PC can access www.cisco.com using TCP port 80. Which protocol is used for DNS resolution?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 134

WLAN controller is configured with 5GHz channel. Which channel width is supported?

- A. RX-SOP
- B. 20 MHz
- C. AAA
- D. DTIM

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 135

Which protocol is used for SDA (Service Data) transport?

- A. LAN (VXLAN)
- B. GRE
- C. MPLS
- D. VLAN

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

NEW QUESTION: 136

□□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□? (2□ □□)

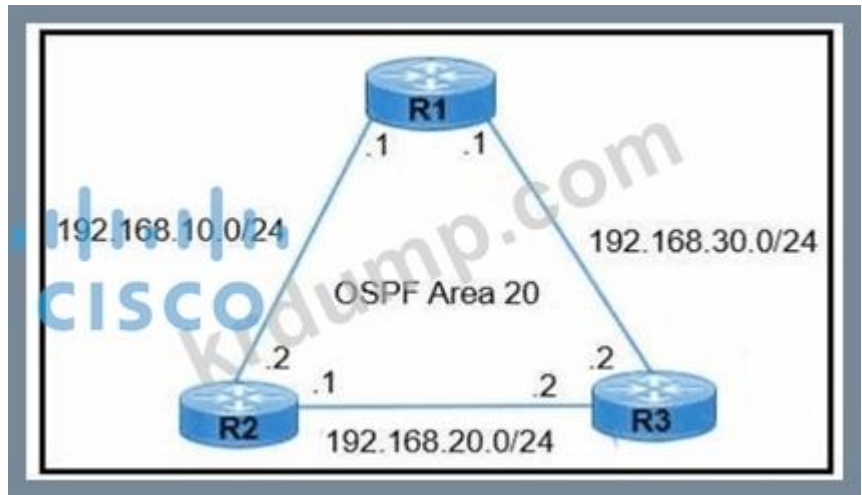
- A. □□□ SNMP □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□.
- B. □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□.
- C. □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ NIC□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.
- D. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- E. □□ □□, □□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□.

Answer: B,D ([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> (1800 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF**
Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 137

□□□□ □□□□□.



R1□ OSPF□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. R3□ □□ 192 168.20.0/24 □□□□□ □□□□□ R1□
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. R1(config)#ip □□ 192.168.20.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.30.2 111
- B. R1(config)#ip □□ 192.168.20.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.30.2 90
- C. R1(config)#ip □□ 192.168.20.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.30.2
- D. R1(config)#ip □□ 192.168.20.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.30.2

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

NEW QUESTION: 138

HCP □□ CONTROL□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□. □□ DHCP □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ IP □□□□ □□□□□□. □□□ 172.16.32.15 □□□□. 192.168.52.0/24 □□□□ □□□□□□ DHCP □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. ip □□ □□□□ udp 137
- B. ip □□ □□□□ 192.168.52.253
- C. ip □□ □□ 172.16.32.15
- D. ip □□ □□□□□ 192.168.52.253

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

DHCP and broadcasts: DHCP clients use broadcasts to find a DHCP server, but broadcasts are typically limited to the local subnet. Since the DHCP server (172.16.32.15) is on a different subnet than the clients (192.168.52.0/24), the clients' broadcast requests won't reach it.

* ip helper-address: This command is used on a router (or layer 3 switch) to forward DHCP broadcasts to a specific IP address (the DHCP server) on a different subnet. This allows clients to discover and obtain IP address information from a DHCP server that is not on their local network.

NEW QUESTION: 139

Rapid PVST+□ □□□ □□□□ □□ VLAN 200□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□□ -tree VLAN 200 □□□□ 0
- B. □□□ -□□ VLAN 200 □□□□ 614440
- C. □□□ -□□ VLAN 200 □□□□ 38572422
- D. □□□ -tree vlan 200 □□ □□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 140

□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□ □□□ □ MAC □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 141

REST □□ API□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ HTTP □□□□ □□□□□□? (2□□ □□□□□□.)

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

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 142

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

- A. LLQ
- B. CBWFQ
- C. □□
- D. □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 143

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

configure the BPDU guard feature	802.1c 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:

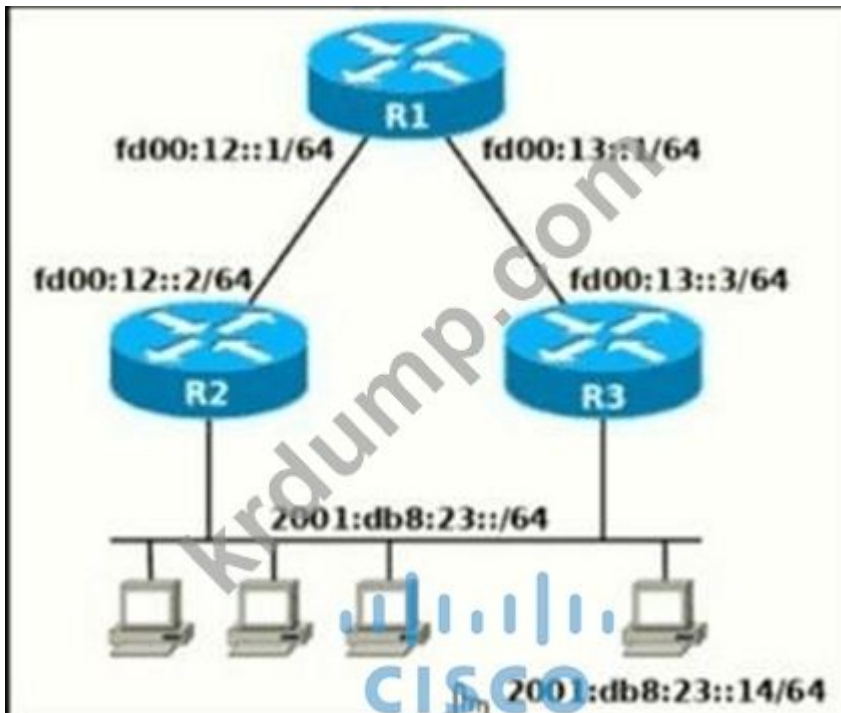
configure the BPDU guard feature	configure a VLAN access control list
configure the dynamic ARP inspection feature	configure the dynamic ARP inspection feature
configure the root guard feature	configure the root guard feature
configure a VLAN access control list	configure the BPDU guard feature

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION: 144

□□□□ □□□□□.



Which two IPv6 addresses are assigned to the interfaces of R1? (2 correct) 2001:db8:2::/64 fd00:12::2 fd00:12::1 fd00:13::3 fd00:13::1

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

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 145

Which two IP addresses are assigned to the interfaces of R1? (2 correct) 10.10.10.1 10.10.10.2 10.10.10.3 10.10.10.4

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 146

Which two IPv6 addresses are assigned to the interfaces of R1? (2 correct) 2001:db8:23::14 fd00:12::2 fd00:12::1 fd00:13::3 fd00:13::1

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 147

□□ ARP □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□□
- B. □□□□
- C. DDoS
- D. □□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 148

2□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 149

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



Answer:

- B. □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ IP □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.
- C. □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.
- D. TCP/IP □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□.
- E. □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 151

□□□□ IP □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ IP □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□.

sends transmissions in sequence	<div style="border: 2px solid #ffc107; padding: 5px;"> <p>TCP</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ffc107; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ffc107; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ffc107; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="border: 2px solid #ffc107; padding: 5px;"> <p>UDP</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ffc107; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ffc107; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ffc107; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> </div>
transmissions include an 8-byte header	
transmits packets as a stream	
transmits packets individually	
uses a higher transmission rate to support latency-sensitive applications	
uses a lower transmission rate to ensure reliability	

Answer:

sends transmissions in sequence	<p>TCP</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ffc107; background-color: #e0f7fa; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">sends transmissions in sequence</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ffc107; background-color: #e0f7fa; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">transmits packets as a stream</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ffc107; background-color: #e0f7fa; padding: 5px;">uses a lower transmission rate to ensure reliability</div>
transmissions include an 8-byte header	
transmits packets as a stream	
transmits packets individually	<p>UDP</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ffc107; background-color: #e0f7fa; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">transmissions include an 8-byte header</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ffc107; background-color: #e0f7fa; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">transmits packets individually</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ffc107; background-color: #e0f7fa; padding: 5px;">uses a higher transmission rate to support latency-sensitive applications</div>
uses a higher transmission rate to support latency-sensitive applications	
uses a lower transmission rate to ensure reliability	

Explanation:

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 154

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

- A. ISATAP
- B. iPsec □ □ □ GRE
- C. ISATAP □ □ □ iPsec
- D. GRE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 155

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□ A □□□ □□□□□□ VLAN 2□ □□□□□. □□□ D□ □□□ A□ IP □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

Sw1#show mac-address table
Mac Address Table

Vlan	Mac Address	Type	Ports
2	000c.859c.bb7b	DYNAMIC	e0/1
3	000c.859c.bb7b	DYNAMIC	e0/1
2	0010.11dc.3e91	DYNAMIC	e0/2
3	0010.11dc.3e91	DYNAMIC	e0/2
2	0043.49c4.c383	DYNAMIC	e0/3

Sw1#

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 156

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

Answer Area

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

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

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

It restricts the CLI commands that a user can perform.

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

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

Accounting

Authorization

Answer:

Answer Area

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

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

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

It restricts the CLI commands that a user can perform.

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Accounting

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

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

Authorization

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

It restricts the CLI commands that a user can perform.

Explanation:

Accounting

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

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

Authorization

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

It restricts the CLI commands that a user can perform.

NEW QUESTION: 157

□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ Cisco □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

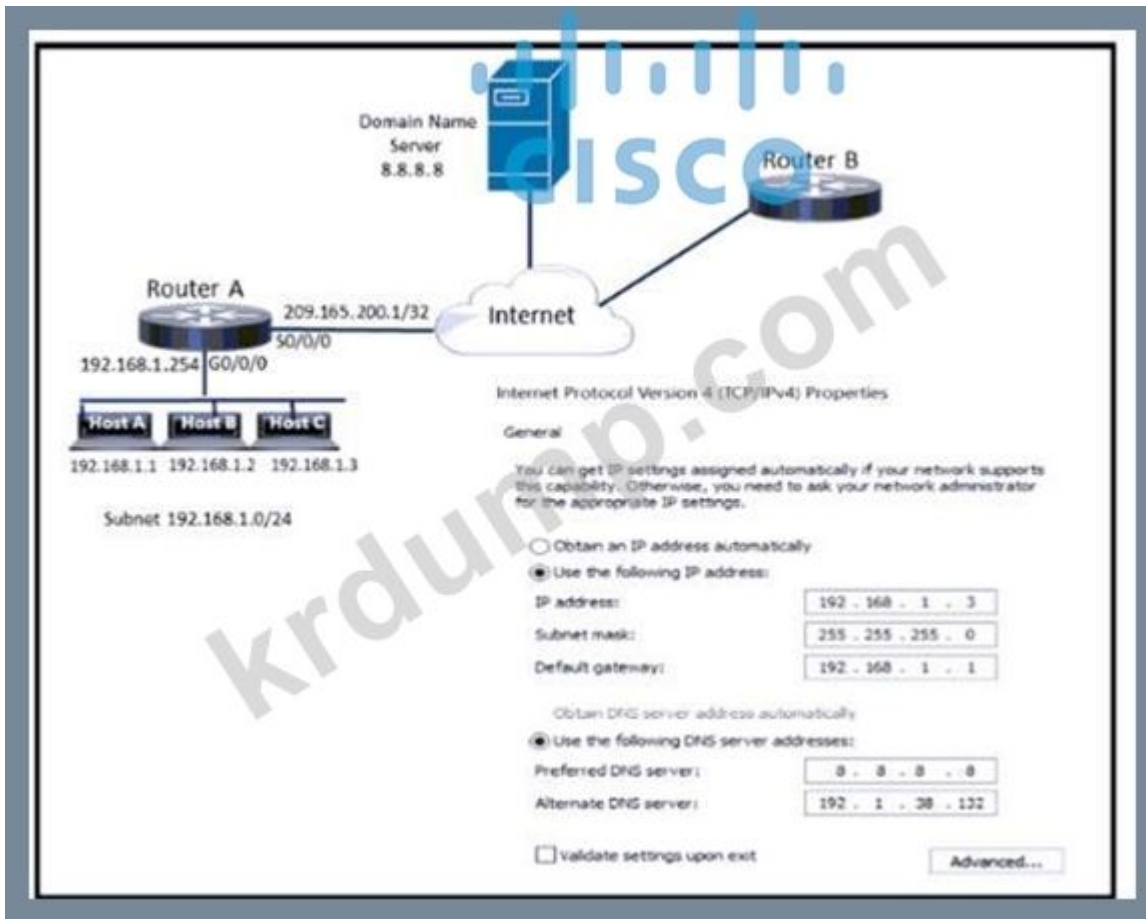
- A. □□
- B. □□
- C. □□□
- D. □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Data plane-Handles all the data traffic. The basic functionality of a Cisco NX-OS device is to forward packets from one interface to another. The packets that are not meant for the switch itself are called the transit packets. These packets are handled by the data plane

NEW QUESTION: 158

□□□ □□□□□.



Which of the following is the correct IP address for Host A?

- A. IP 192.168.1.1
- B. IP 192.168.1.2
- C. 192.168.1.3 DNS
- D. 192.168.1.254

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 159

Which of the following is the correct protocol for securing communication between the GUI and the controller?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 160

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: 161

□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 162

□□ □□□ 8□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ DHCP □□□ □□□□□□□. Windows □□ □□□□ □□□□□ DHCP □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ CMD □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. ipconfig /displaydns
- B. ipconfig
- C. ipconfig /renew
- D. ipconfig /all

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 163



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

* WLAN□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ 5GHz □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

* □ WLAN□ □□ □□□□□□ RADIUS □□□□ VLAN □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.

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

- A. □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
- B. AAA □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
- C. □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
- D. MFP □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- E. Aironet IE □□□ □□□□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 164

Which of the following is a valid IPv4 address?

- A. 192.168.0.0
- B. 192.168.0.1
- C. 192.168.0.255
- D. 192.168.0.0.0

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 165

Which of the following is a valid IPv4 address?

```
ip arp inspection vlan 2-10
interface fastEthernet 0/1
ip arp inspection trust
```

Which of the following is a valid IPv4 address?

- A. 192.168.0.0
- B. PC
- C. 192.168.0.1
- D. DHCP 192.168.0.1

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 166

Which of the following is a valid IPv4 address?

- A. 192.168.0.0
- B. PC
- C. 192.168.0.1
- D. URL 192.168.0.1

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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>

200-301-KR is a Cisco certification exam. It is a 100-question exam that tests your knowledge of Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (AMP) for Endpoints. The exam is available in both English and Spanish. The exam is a 100-question exam that tests your knowledge of Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (AMP) for Endpoints. The exam is available in both English and Spanish. The exam is a 100-question exam that tests your knowledge of Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (AMP) for Endpoints. The exam is available in both English and Spanish.

Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 167



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

- A. □□□□□ □□ □□□
- B. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ dot1q
- C. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ VLAN 10
- D. □□□□□ □□□ □□ VLAN 10

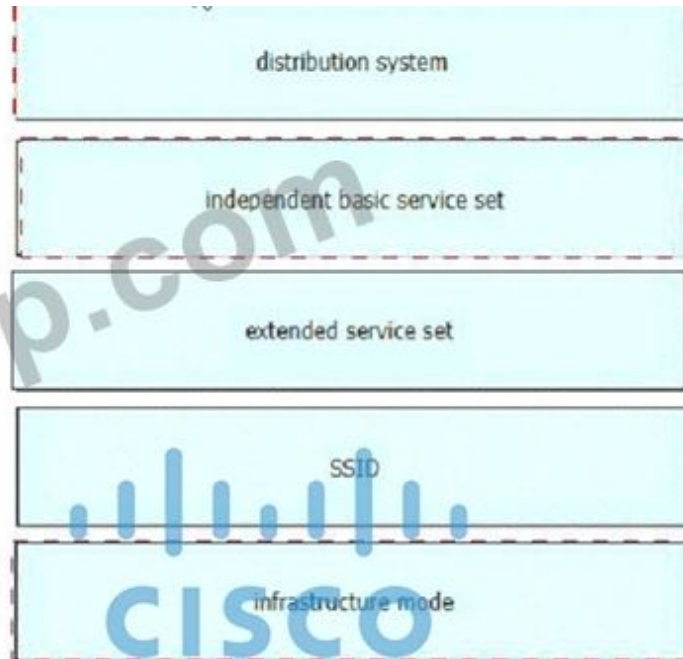
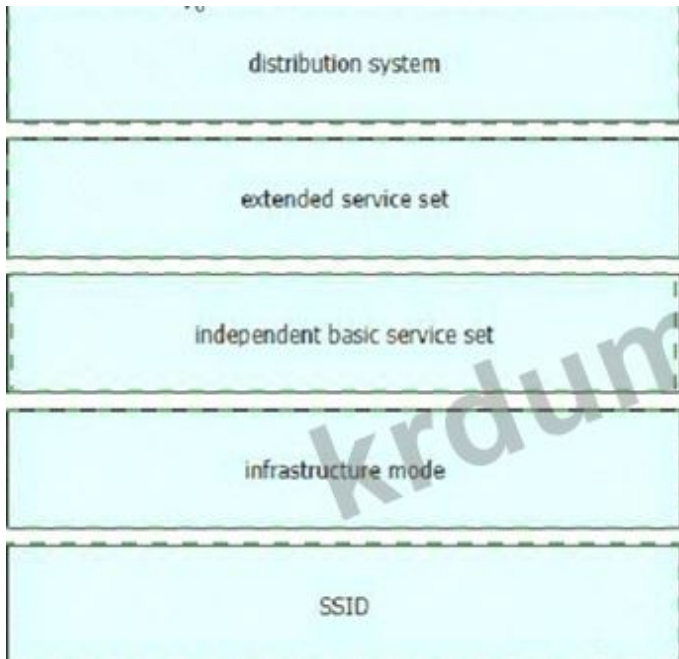
Answer: D (**LEAVE A REPLY**)

NEW QUESTION: 168

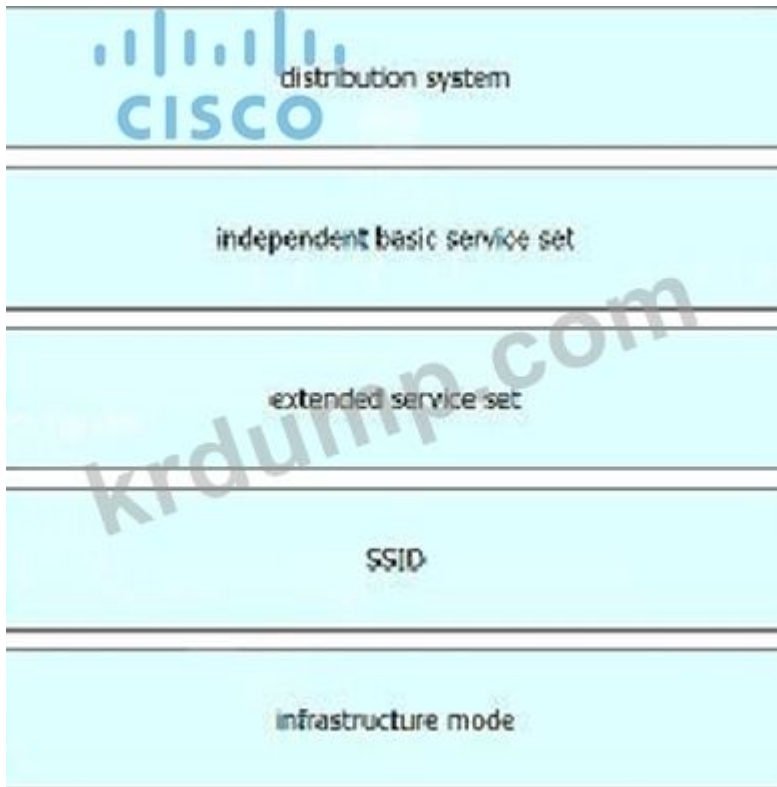
□□□ Wi-Fi □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

 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:

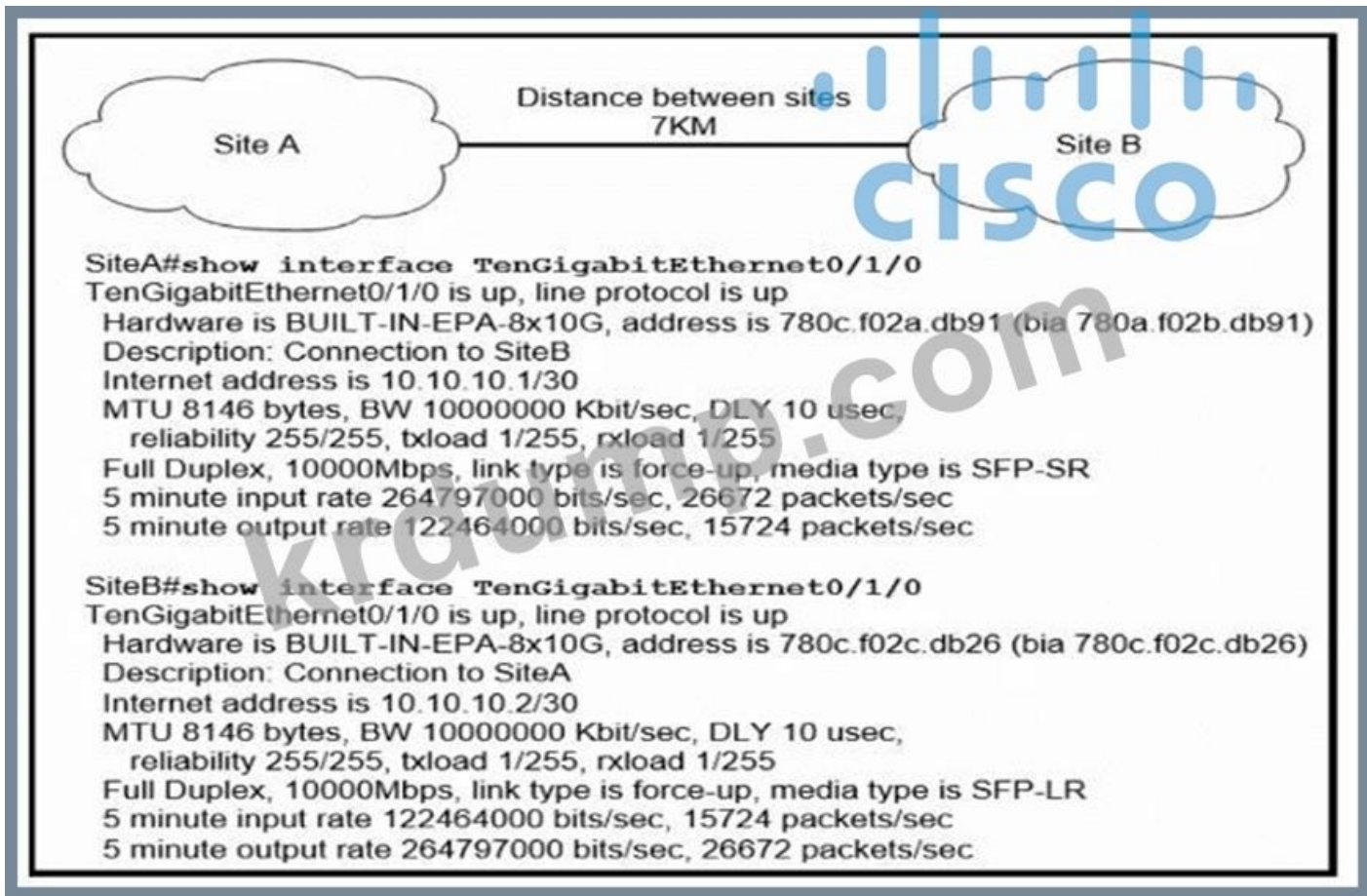


Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 169

□□□□ □□□□□.



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

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

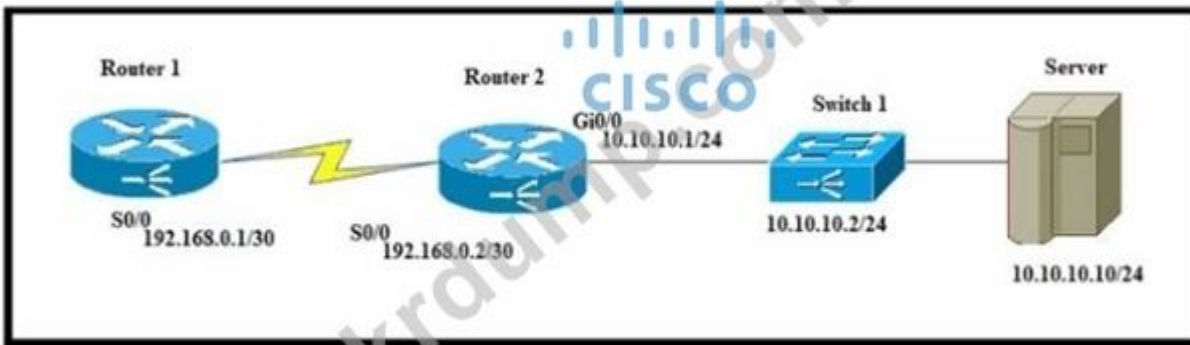
NEW QUESTION: 170

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 171

- □□□□□□.



Which of the following commands will configure the IP address of the interface on Router 1 that connects to Router 2?

- A. R1(config)#ip 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.0.2
- B. R1(config)#ip 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255 192.168.0.2
- C. R1(config)#ip 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.2
- D. R1(config)#ip 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.10

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 172

Which of the following is a valid IPv4 address?

- A. 192.168.0.0
- B. 192.168.0.255
- C. 192.168.0.256
- D. CDP 192.168.0.255

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 173

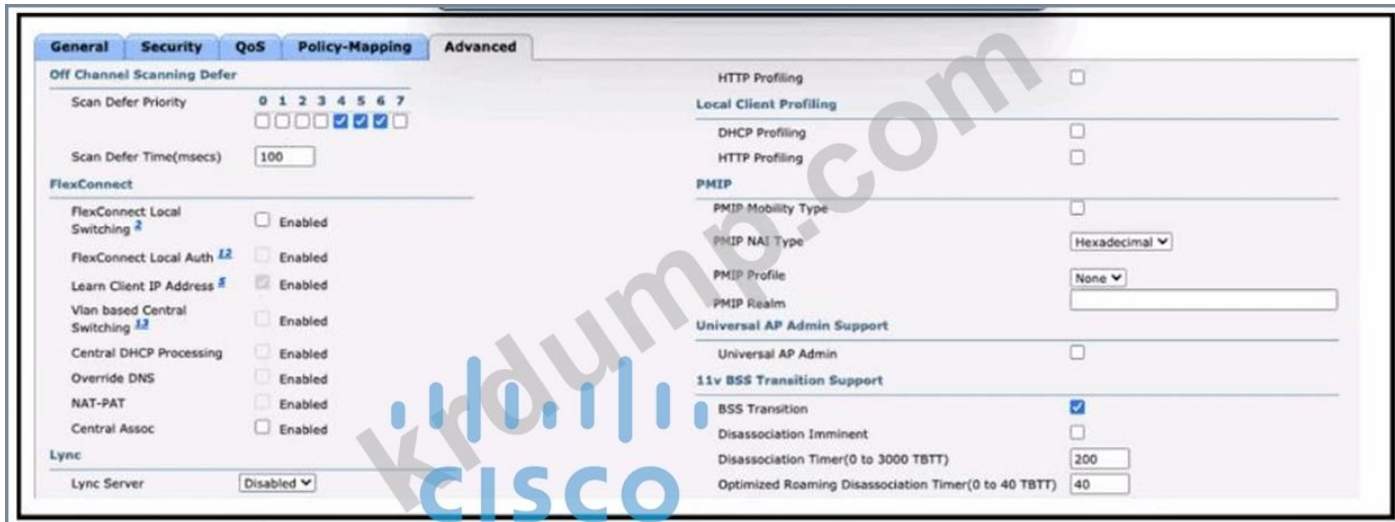
Which of the following is a valid IPv4 address?

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 12
- D. 3

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 174

Which of the following is a valid IPv4 address?



Which of the following is not a FlexConnect feature?

- A. Local switching
- B. Local DHCP
- C. Local HTTP
- D. FlexConnect local authentication

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 175

Which of the following is true?

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

- A. ARP inspection is enabled on all VLANs.
- B. ARP inspection is enabled on all interfaces.
- C. ARP inspection is enabled on MAC-IP on all interfaces.
- D. DHCP inspection is enabled on all interfaces.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 176

Which of the following syslog messages is generated when a user logs in to a WLC?

- A. []
- B. [] []
- C. []
- D. [] ID

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 177

□□ CRUD □□□ HTTP GET □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□
- B. □□
- C. □□
- D. □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 178

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

- A. □□□□□ □□ □□ mac □□ abcd.abcd.abcd
- B. □□□ □□ □□ □□ mac □□ abed.abed.abed vlan 4
- C. □□□□□ □□□□ mac-□□ abcd.abcd.abcd vlan voice
- D. □□□□□ □□ □□ mac □□ □□ abcd.abcd.abcd vlan 4

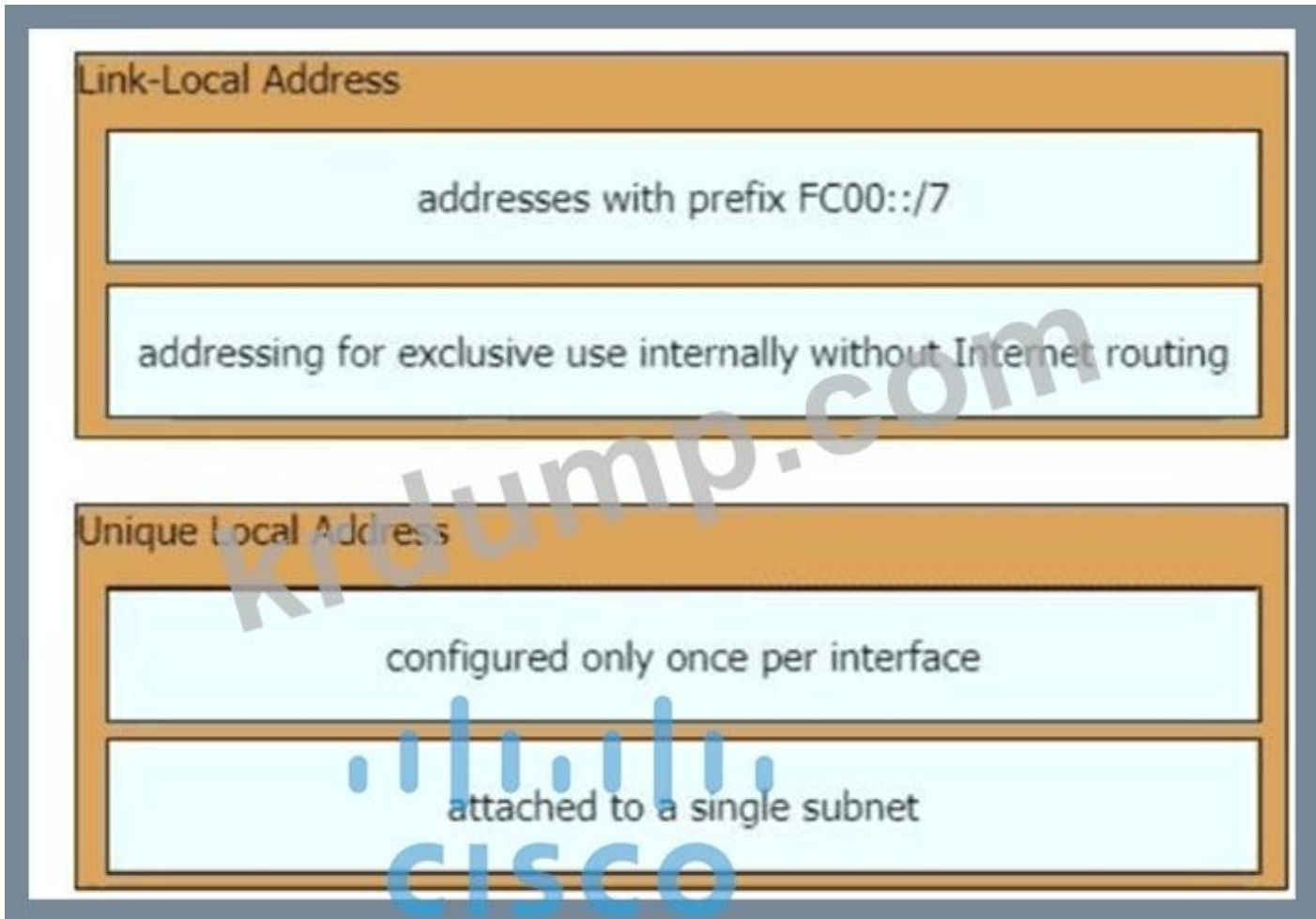
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 179

IPv6 □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□.

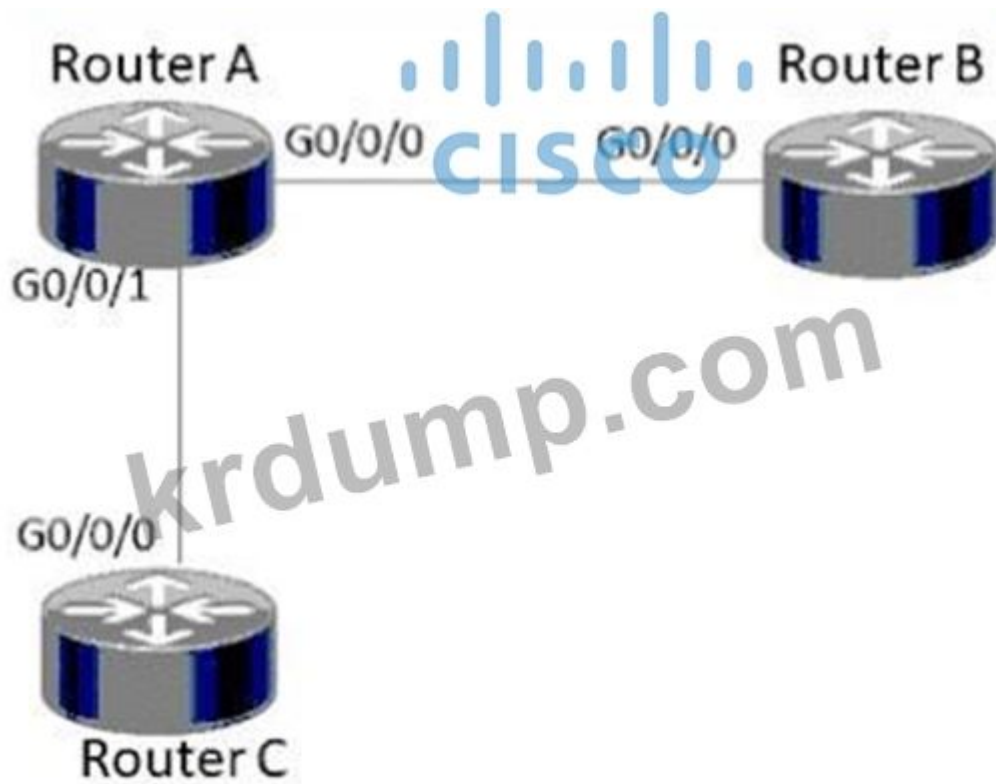
Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 180

□□□□ □□□□□.



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. □□ A
- B. □□ C
- C. □□ B
- D. □□ D

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

NEW QUESTION: 181

FTP□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□?

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

- C. □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □ □□□ UDP □□ 69□ □□□□□.

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> (1800 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 182

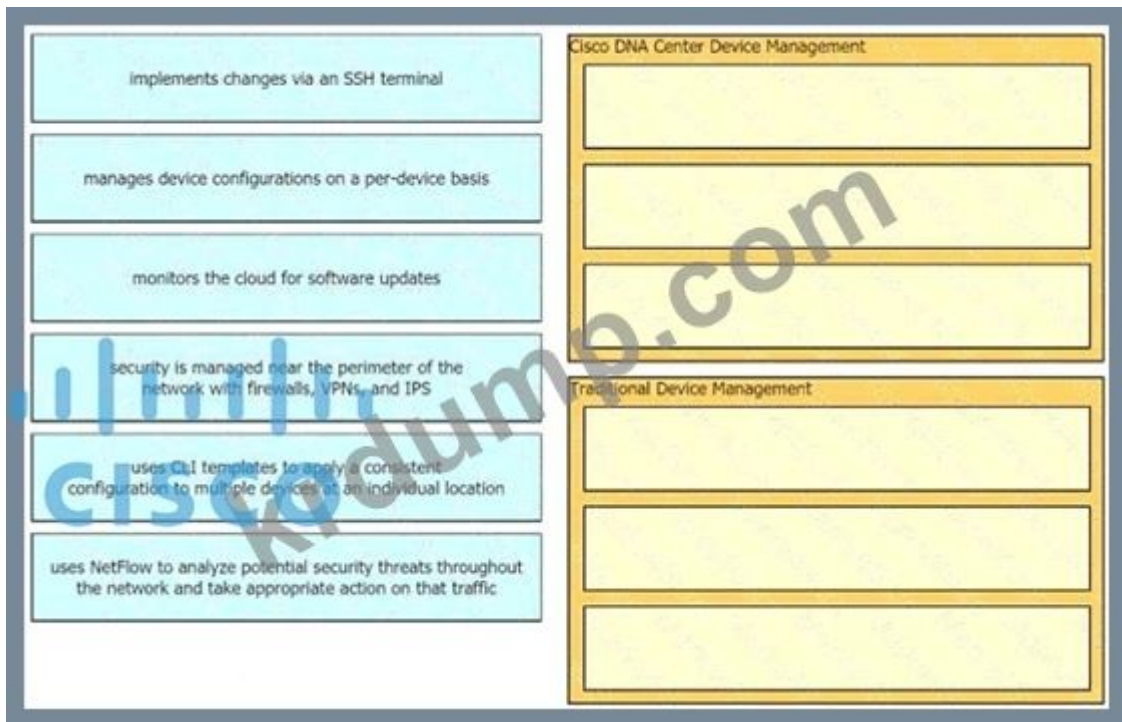
Cisco DNA Center □ □ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

- A. □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□
- B. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ SDK
- C. □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ REST API
- D. □□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□
- E. Cisco IOS □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□

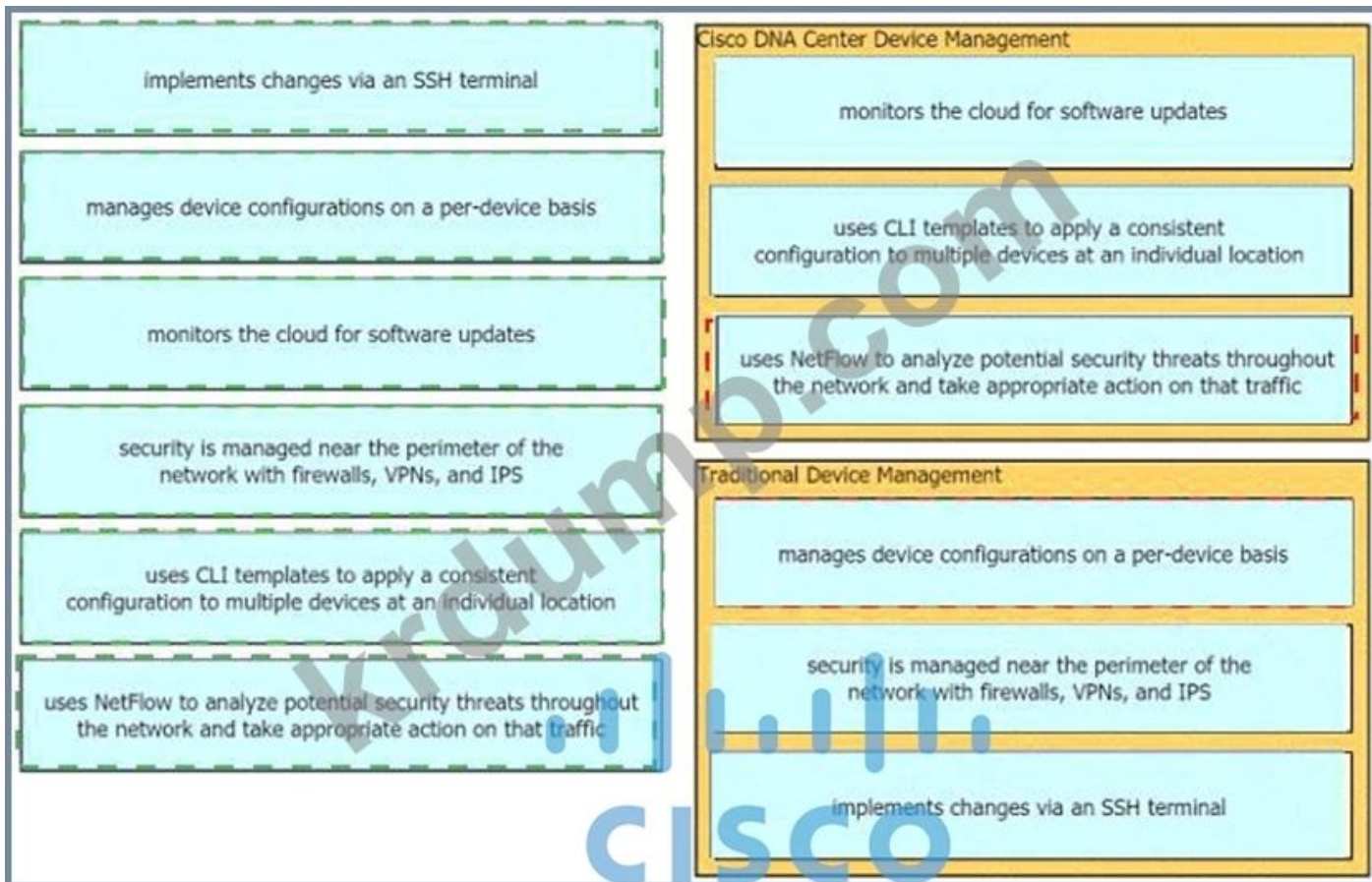
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 183

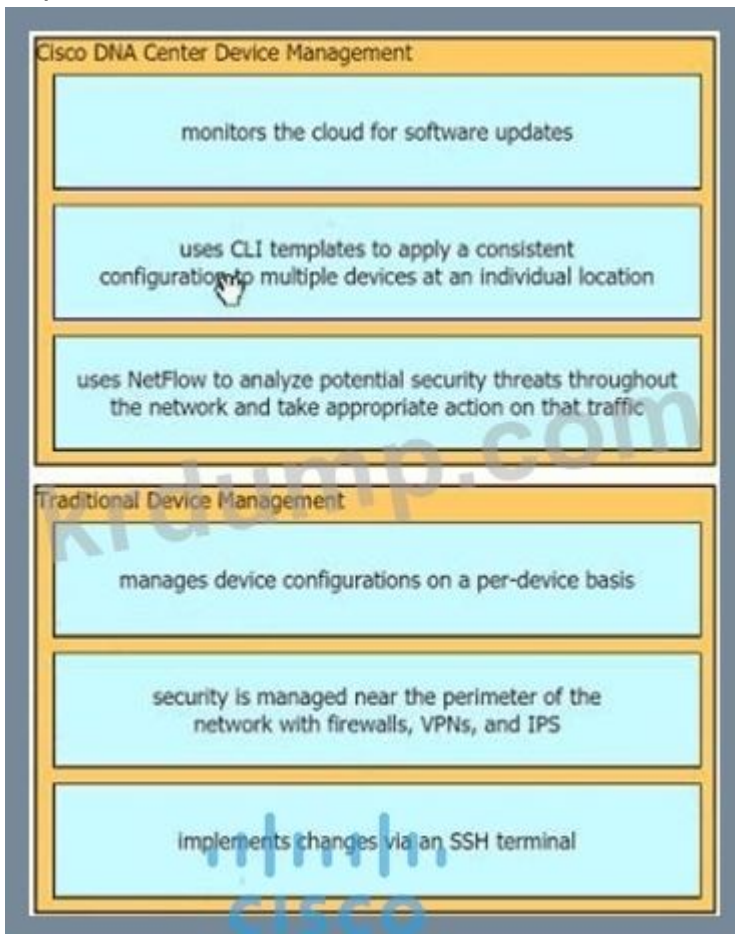
□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



TCP and UDP are both transport layer protocols. Which of the following is true?

- A. TCP is a connection-oriented protocol and UDP is a connectionless protocol.
- B. UDP is a connection-oriented protocol and TCP is a connectionless protocol.
- C. UDP is a connection-oriented protocol and SYN, SYN ACK, FIN, and TCP SYN, SYN ACK, ACK are connectionless protocols.
- D. TCP is a connection-oriented protocol and UDP is a connectionless protocol.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 185

Cisco WLC LAG is supported on which of the following?

- A. Cisco Catalyst 3750 series switch.
- B. Cisco Catalyst 3750 series switch.
- C. WLC 4500 series switch.
- D. Cisco Catalyst 3750 series switch.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 186

Which of the following is a valid JSON object?

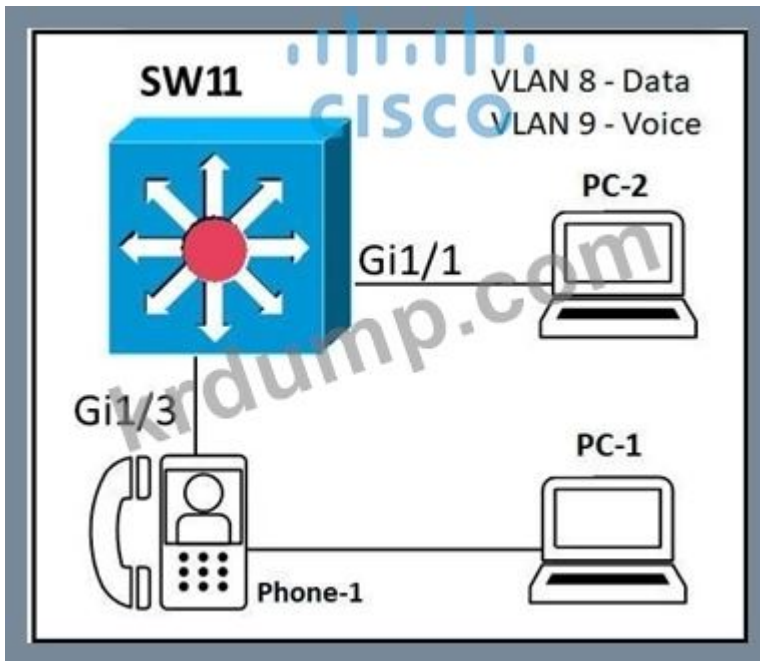
["red", "one"]

- A. {"red": "one"}
- B. ["red", "one"]
- C. {"red": "one"}
- D. ["red", "one"]

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 187

Which of the following is a valid JSON object?



Which of the following configurations will allow PC-1 to communicate with PC-2 and Phone-1?
 A. interface gigabitethernet1/1 switchport mode access switchport access vlan 8
 !
 interface gigabitethernet1/3 switchport mode access switchport voice vlan 8 switchport access vlan 9
 B. interface gigabitethernet1/1 switchport mode access switchport access vlan 9
 !
 interface gigabitethernet1/3 switchport mode trunk switchport trunk vlan 8 switchport trunk vlan 9
 C. interface gigabitethernet1/1 switchport mode access switchport access vlan 8
 !
 interface gigabitethernet1/3 switchport mode access switchport access vlan 8 switchport voice vlan 9
 D. 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. D
- D. C

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 188



Which of the following is a requirement for WPA3-Enterprise?

- A. WPA2-Enterprise must be configured on the WLAN.
- B. WPA2-Enterprise must be configured on the WLAN.
- C. WPA2-Enterprise must be configured on the WLAN.
- D. WPA2-Enterprise must be configured on the WLAN.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 189

Which of the following is a requirement for WPA3-Enterprise?



Which of the following is a requirement for WPA3-Enterprise?

- A. ip 10.0.0.64 255.255.255.192 10.0.20.3
- B. ip 10.0.15.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.20.3
- C. ip 10.0.15.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.20.1
- D. ip 10.0.15.0 255.255.255.192 10.0.20.1

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 190

RADIUS vs TACACS+ comparison?

- A. TACACS+ is a protocol for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) for network devices. RADIUS is a protocol for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) for network devices.
- B. RADIUS is a protocol for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) for network devices. TACACS+ is a protocol for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) for network devices.
- C. TACACS+ is a protocol for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) for network devices. RADIUS is a protocol for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) for network devices.
- D. RADIUS is a protocol for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) for network devices. TACACS+ is a protocol for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) for network devices.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 191

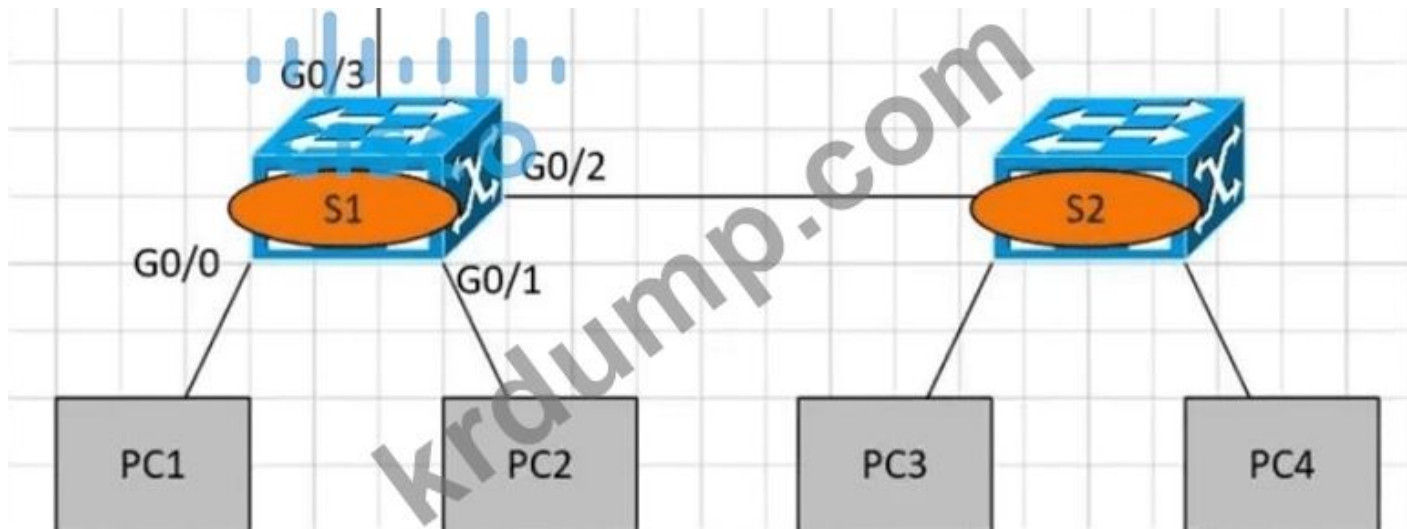
Which of the following is a valid IPv6 address?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 192

Which of the following is a valid IPv6 address?



PC1 is connected to PC3. PC1 pings PC3. S1 sends an ARP request to PC3. S1 receives a response from PC3. Which of the following is a valid IPv6 address?

- A. G0/3 is connected to PC3.
- B. G0/0 is connected to PC3. Flooding occurs.
- C. G0/2 is connected to PC3.
- D. G0/1 is connected to PC3.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 193

VRRP □□ 1□□□ □□ □□ MAC □□□ □□□□□?

- A. 0050.0c05.ad81
- B. 0007.c061.bc01
- C. 0000.5E00.0101
- D. 0500.3976.6401

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 194

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

last clearing of show interface counters never
Input queue: 1/75/1/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: random early detection(RED)
Output queue :0/40 (size/max)
5 minute input rate 1000 bits/sec, 2 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
 7558065 packets input, 783768942 bytes, 1 no buffer
Received 8280963 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 1 throttles
15 input errors, 14278 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 3 ignored
0 input packets with dribble condition detected
798092 packets output, 50280266 bytes, 0 underruns
0 output errors, 15000 collisions, 0 interface resets
0 babbles, 0 late collision, 179 deferred
0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

```

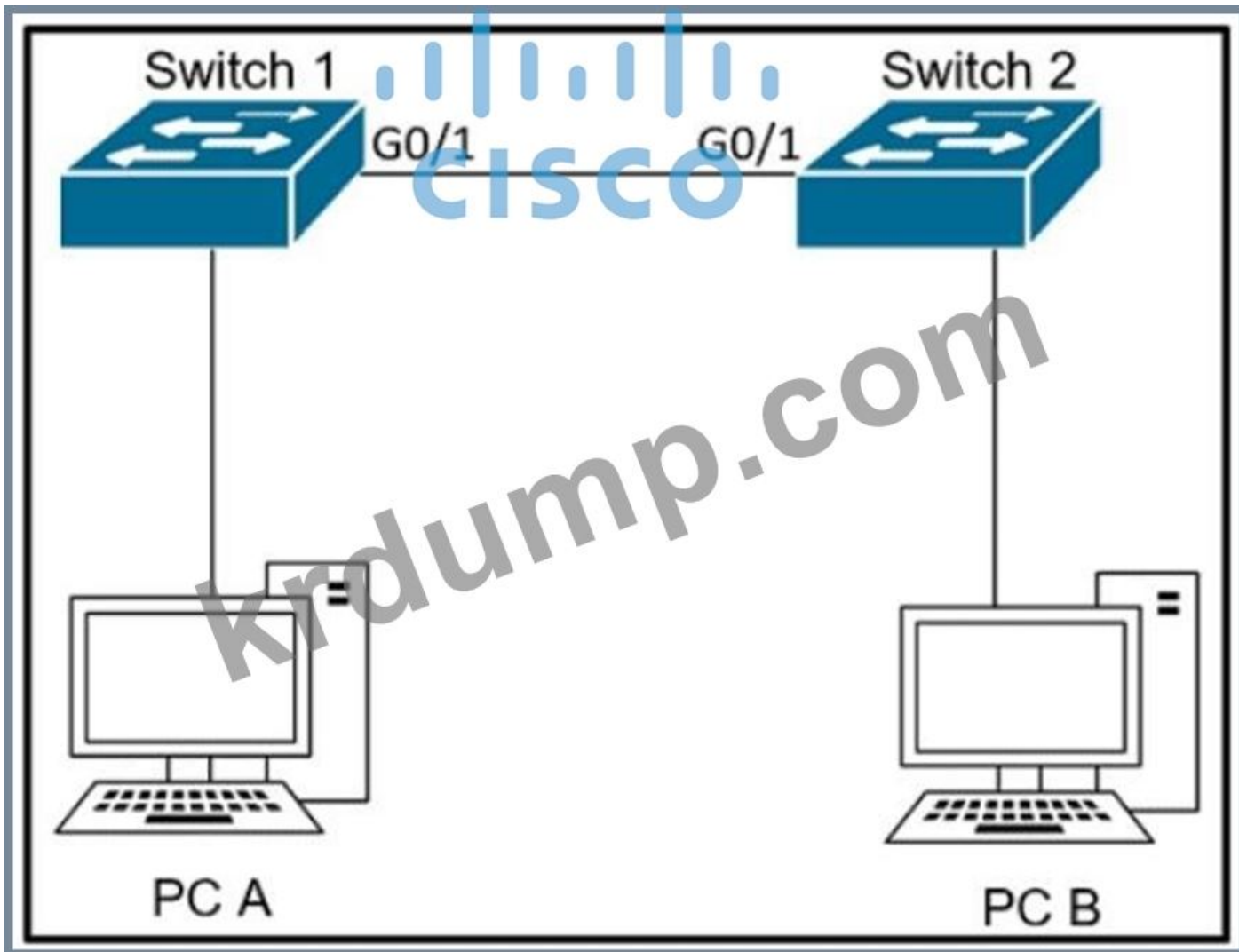
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 1□ Router1□ LAN □□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□?

- A. MTU□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. QoS □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 195

□□□□ □□□□□.



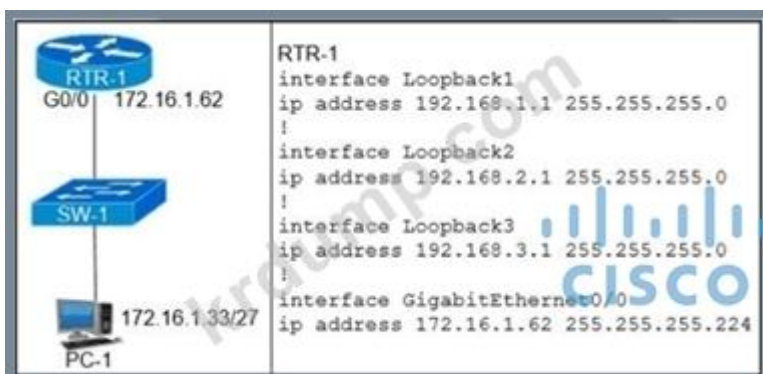
1 2 VLAN 67 VLAN
 .

- A. VLAN 67
- B. VLAN 67
- C. VLAN 67
- D. VLAN 67

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

NEW QUESTION: 196

.



NEW QUESTION: 199

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

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]

```

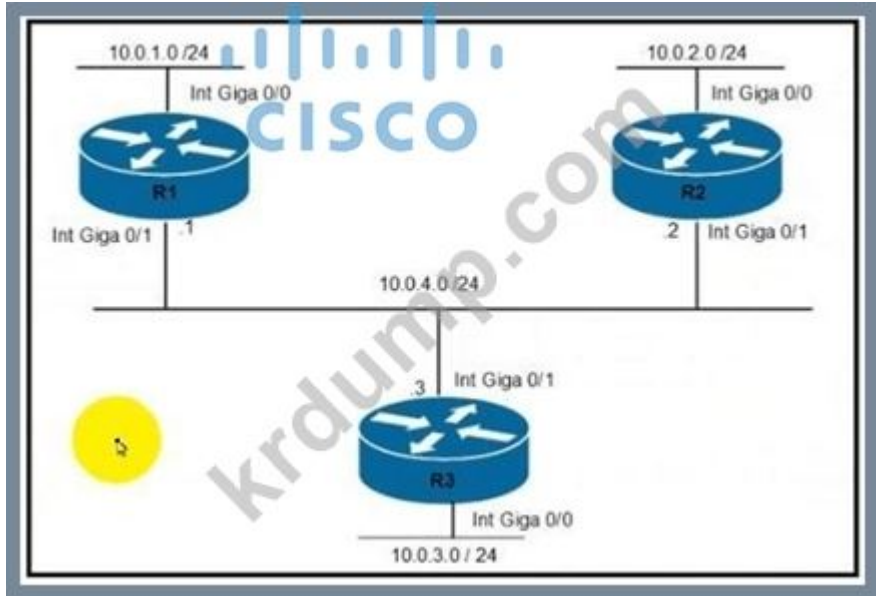
□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? {2□□ □□□□□.}

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 200

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□ R1□ 10.0.1.0/24 □□□□□□ 10.0.3.0/24 □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. □□ □□ 10.0.3.0 0.255.255.255 10.0.4.2
- B. IP □□ 10.0.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.4.3
- C. □□ □□ 10.0.3.0 □□□ 255.255.255.0 10.0.4.3
- D. IP □□ 10.0.3.0 0.255255.255 10.0.4.2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 201

Cisco Wireless LAN Controller GUI□□ WPA2 PSK□ WLAN□ □□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □ □□ □□
□ □□□□□? (2□ □□)

- A. □□□
- B. □□□64
- C. □□□□
- D. □□□
- E. 16□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED_chapter_01010001.html

NEW QUESTION: 202

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

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 203

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 204

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

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

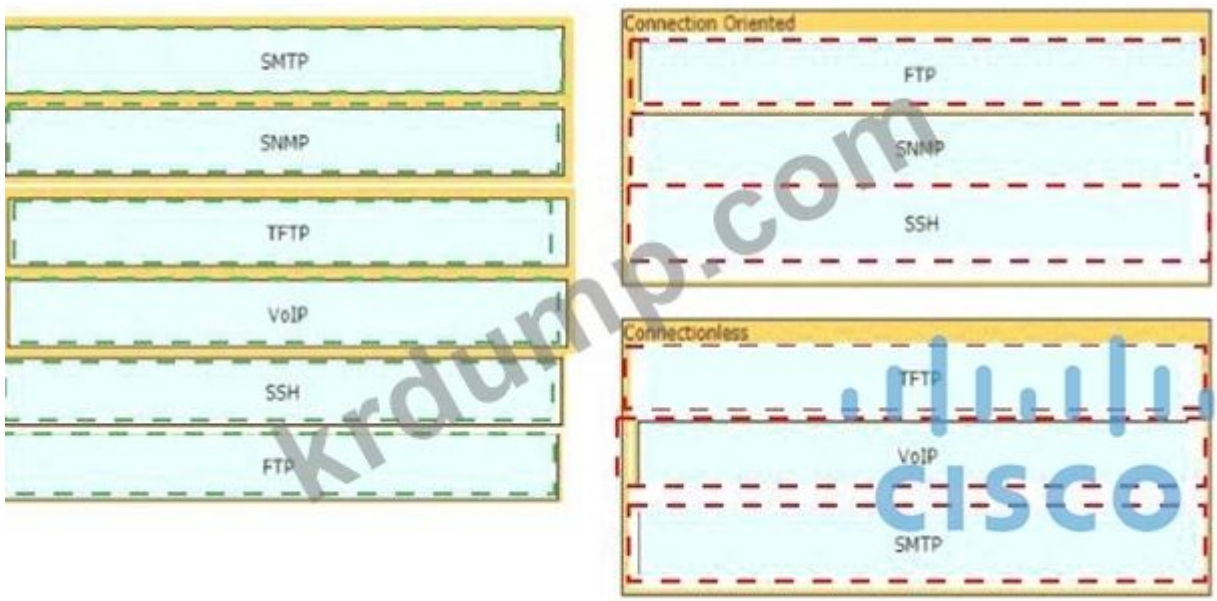
Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 205

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Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 206

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 207

Cisco Wireless LAN Controller □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. CPU ACL
- B. TACACS
- C. □□□ ACL
- D. □□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wlan-security/71978-acl-wlc.html>

NEW QUESTION: 208

□□□ IP □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ IP □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

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

TCP

UDP

Answer:

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

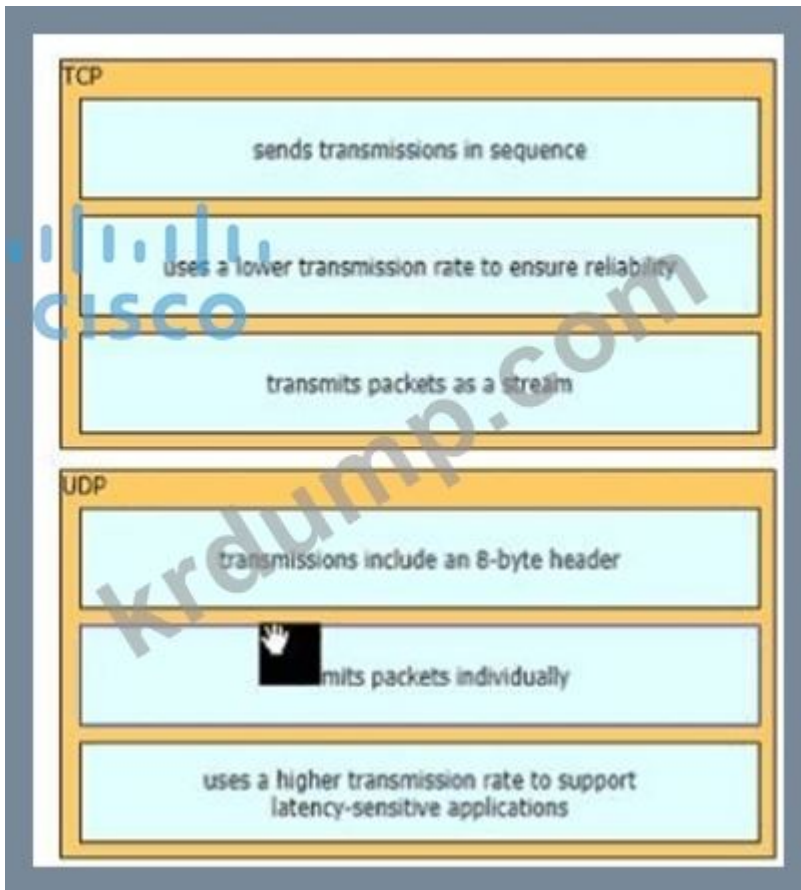
TCP

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

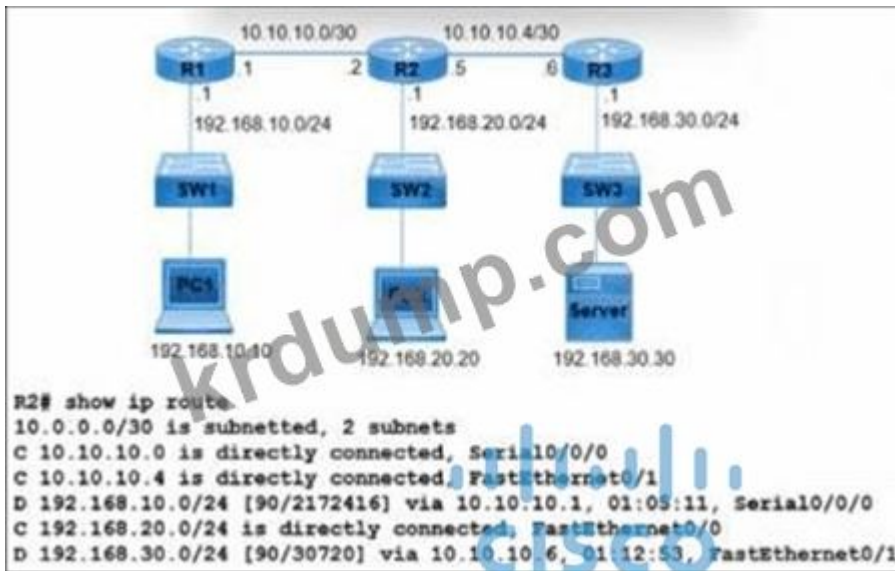
UDP

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

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 209



PC2 EIGRP R2 IP

- A. 192.168.20.1
- B. 10.10.10.6
- C. 192.168.30.1
- D. 10.10.10.5

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 210

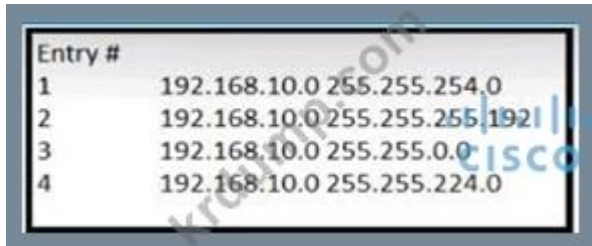
Cisco `ip ospf priority` command is used to set the priority of the interface. Which command sets the priority of the interface to 40?

- A. `ip ospf priority 40`
- B. `ip ospf priority 40`
- C. `ip ospf priority 40`
- D. `ip ospf priority 40`

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

NEW QUESTION: 211

Which command is used to view the IP address and subnet mask of the interface?



Which command is used to view the IP address and subnet mask of the interface?

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

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

200-301-KR dump top site! DumpTop 200-301-KR dump top site, DumpTop 200-301-KR dump top site. <https://www.dumpstop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1800 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 212

Which command is used to view the configuration of the interface? (Choose two.)

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 213

□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ Dornas □□□□ IP □□□□ □□□ □□□□□? (□ □□ □□ >

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 214

□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 215

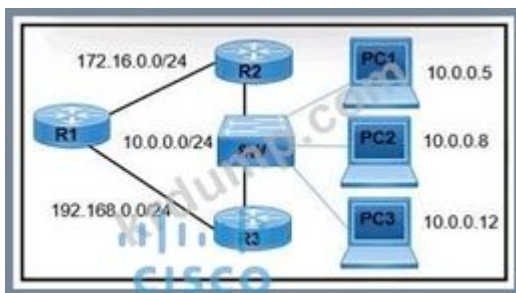
□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 216

□□□□ □□□□□.



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

- A. 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
- B. 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

R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.0.2

C. R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.0.2

R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.0.2

D. R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.5 255.255.255.255 192.168.0.2

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 217

Rapid PVST +
A. max-age 6
B. hello-time 10
C. 4096
D. 20

A. max-age 6

B. hello-time 10

C. 4096

D. 20

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Forward time : Determines how long each of the listening and learning states last before the port begins forwarding.

Switch(config)# [no] spanning-tree vlan vlan_ID forward-time forward_time Configures the forward time of a VLAN. The forward_time value can be from 4 to 30 seconds.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst4500/12-2/15-02SG/configuration/guide/config/spantree.html#56177>

NEW QUESTION: 218

Layer 3

A.

B.

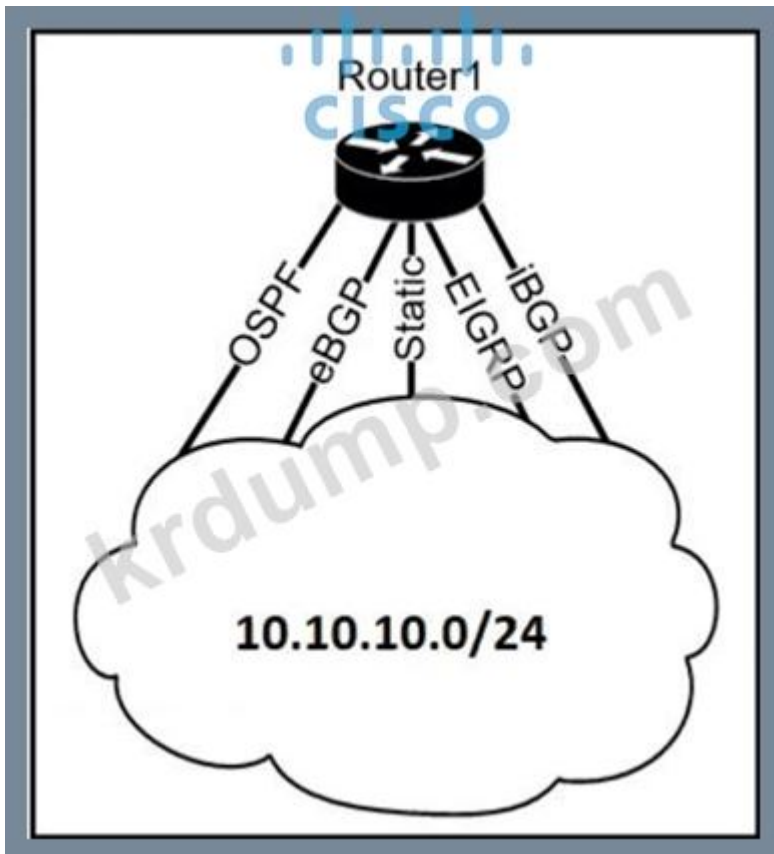
C.

D.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 219

.



Router1 is configured with the following commands:

```

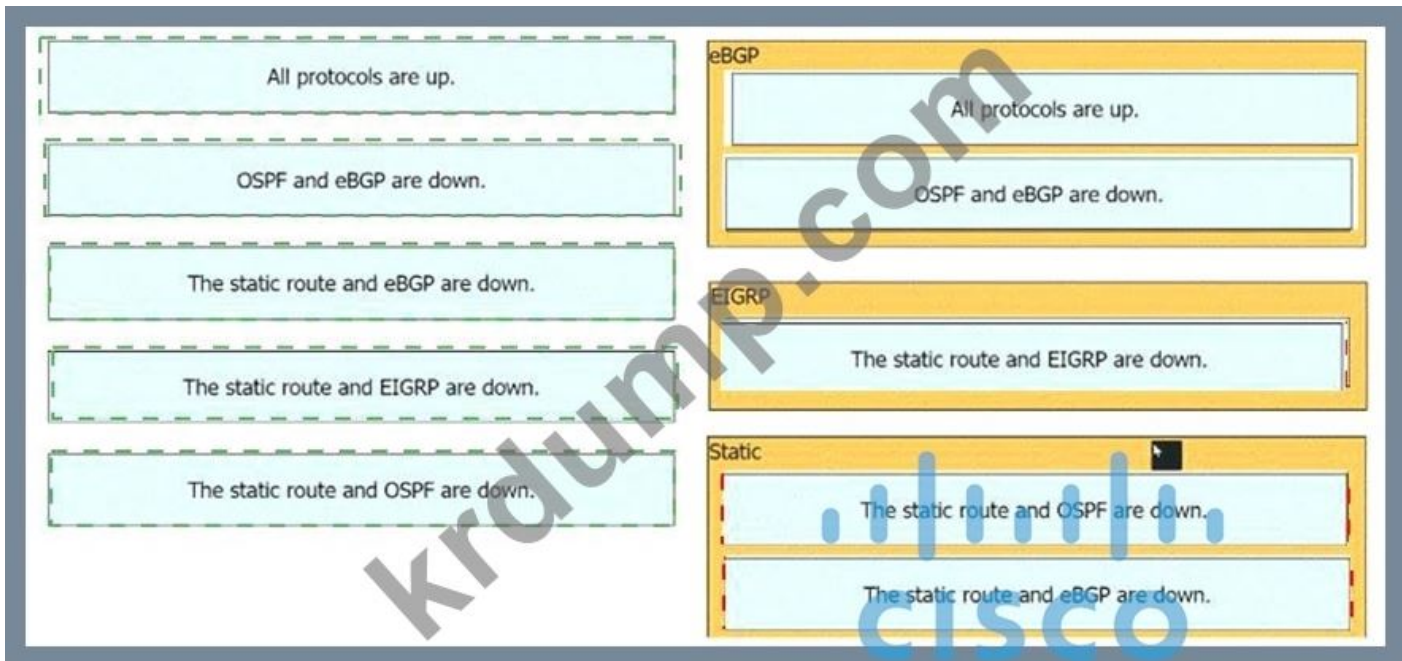
Router1(config)# ip route 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.1
Router1(config)# ip ospf 1 10.10.10.0
Router1(config)# ip ebgp 1 10.10.10.0
Router1(config)# ip eigrp 1 10.10.10.0
Router1(config)# ip igmp 1 10.10.10.0

```

Router1 is connected to the 10.10.10.0/24 network via a cloud. The cloud is connected to Router1 via a link with IP address 10.10.10.1. The cloud is also connected to Router1 via a link with IP address 10.10.10.2.

All protocols are up.	eBGP
OSPF and eBGP are down.	EIGRP
The static route and eBGP are down.	Static
The static route and EIGRP are down.	
The static route and OSPF are down.	

Answer:



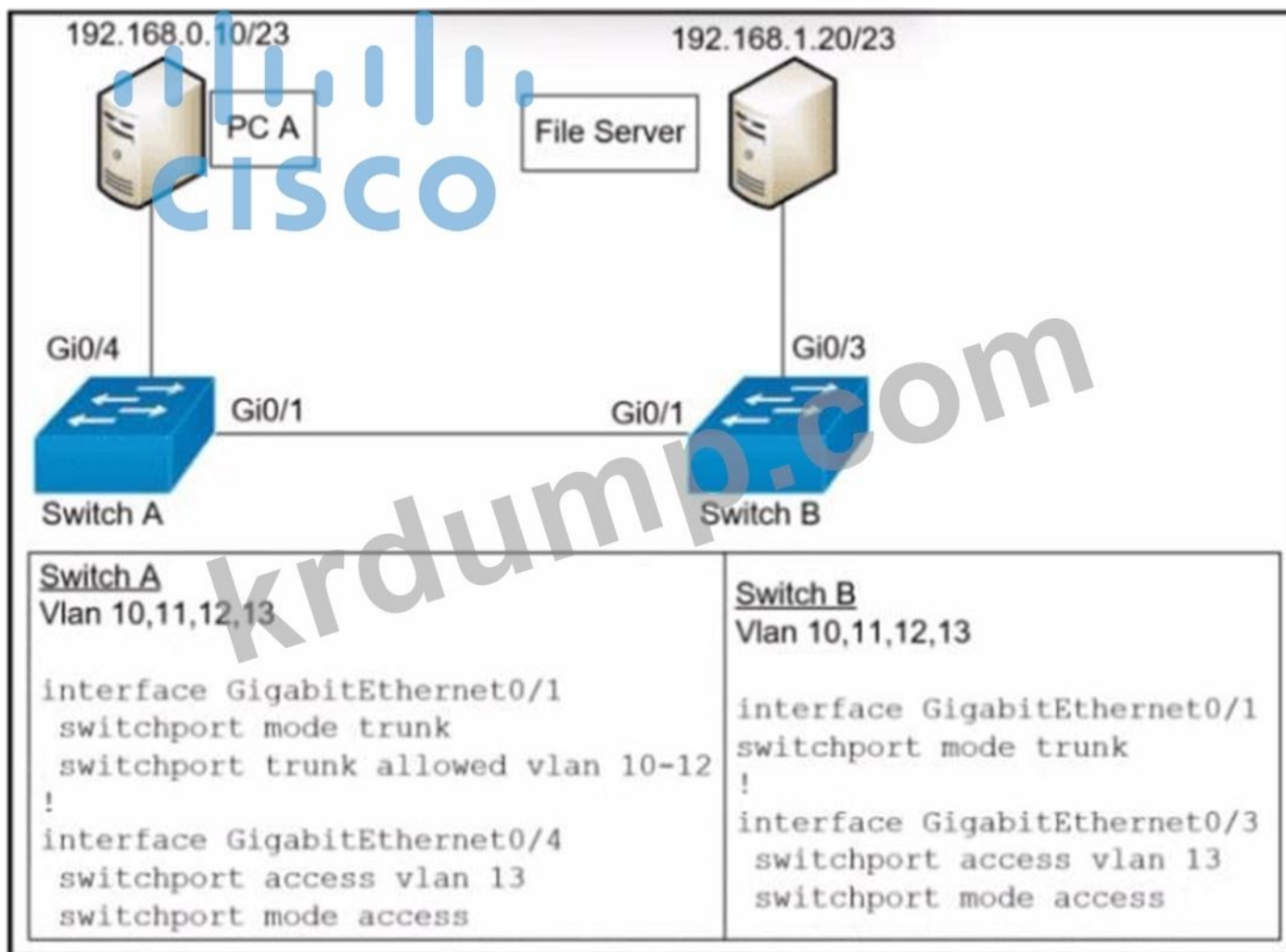
Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 220

□□□ □□□□□.

PC A□ □□ □□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ A□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?



- A. switchport trunk vlan 13
- B. vlan 10-11
- C. vlan 12
- D. switchport trunk vlan none

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

NEW QUESTION: 221

.

```

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

JSON ?

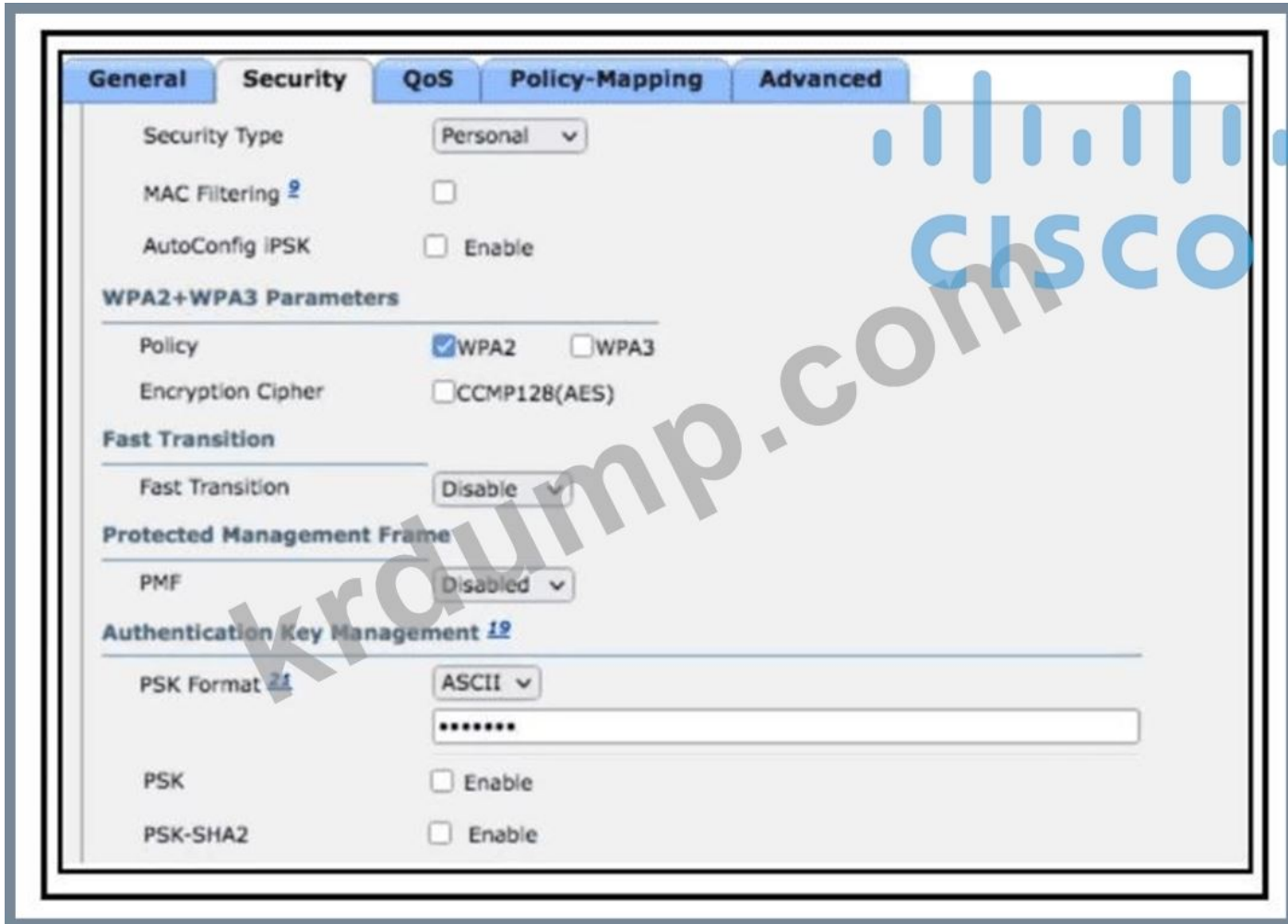
- A. 3, 2, JSON 3
- B. 1, 3, JSON 3

- C. 3, 3, JSON MI 2
- D. 1, 3, JSON 2 2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 222

□□□ □□□□□.



□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ SSID□ □□□□, □□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. AAA □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□. □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□?

- A. PSK-SHA2□ □□□□□.
- B. □ □□□□ PSK □□ HEX□ □□□□□.
- C. AutoConfig iPSK□ □□□□□□.
- D. SetCCMP128(AES).

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 223

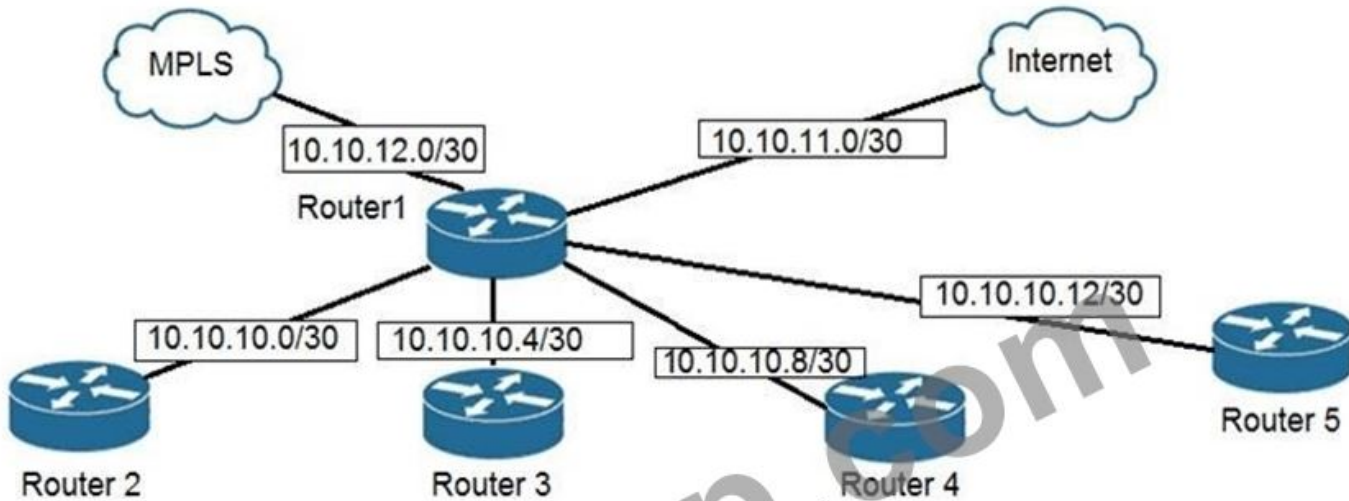
IPv4 □□□□ □□□□ □□□ IP □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-dhcp-server-dynamically-assigns-ip-address-to-a-host/#:~:text=DHCP%20is%20an%20abbreviation%20for,subnet%20mask%20and%20gateway%20address.>

NEW QUESTION: 224



```
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
```

Router1 10.10.13.165

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 225

Cisco DNA Center

- A. Cisco DNA Center YANG NETCONF CLI.
- B. Cisco DNA Center CLI.
- C. Cisco DNA Center CLI.
- D. Cisco DNA Center CLI.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 226

```
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
```

What is the status of the interface?

- A. Admin down
- B. STP
- C. Error disabled
- D. Shutdown

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

Cisco 200-301-KR. Cisco 200-301-KR DumpTop 200-301-KR Cisco 200-301-KR.

<https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1800 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 227

What is the status of the interface?

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 233

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

- A. □□
- B. □□
- C. □□□
- D. □□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 234

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

- A. □□ □ □□□ □□ CLI □□
- B. SSH□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ CLI □□
- C. □□□ SSH □□□ □□ AP GUI □□
- D. HTTPS□ □□ WLC GUI □□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 235

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fundamental configuration elements are stored in a manifest

uses TCP port 10002 for configuration push jobs

uses Ruby for fundamental configuration elements

uses SSH for remote device communication

uses TCP 8140 for communication

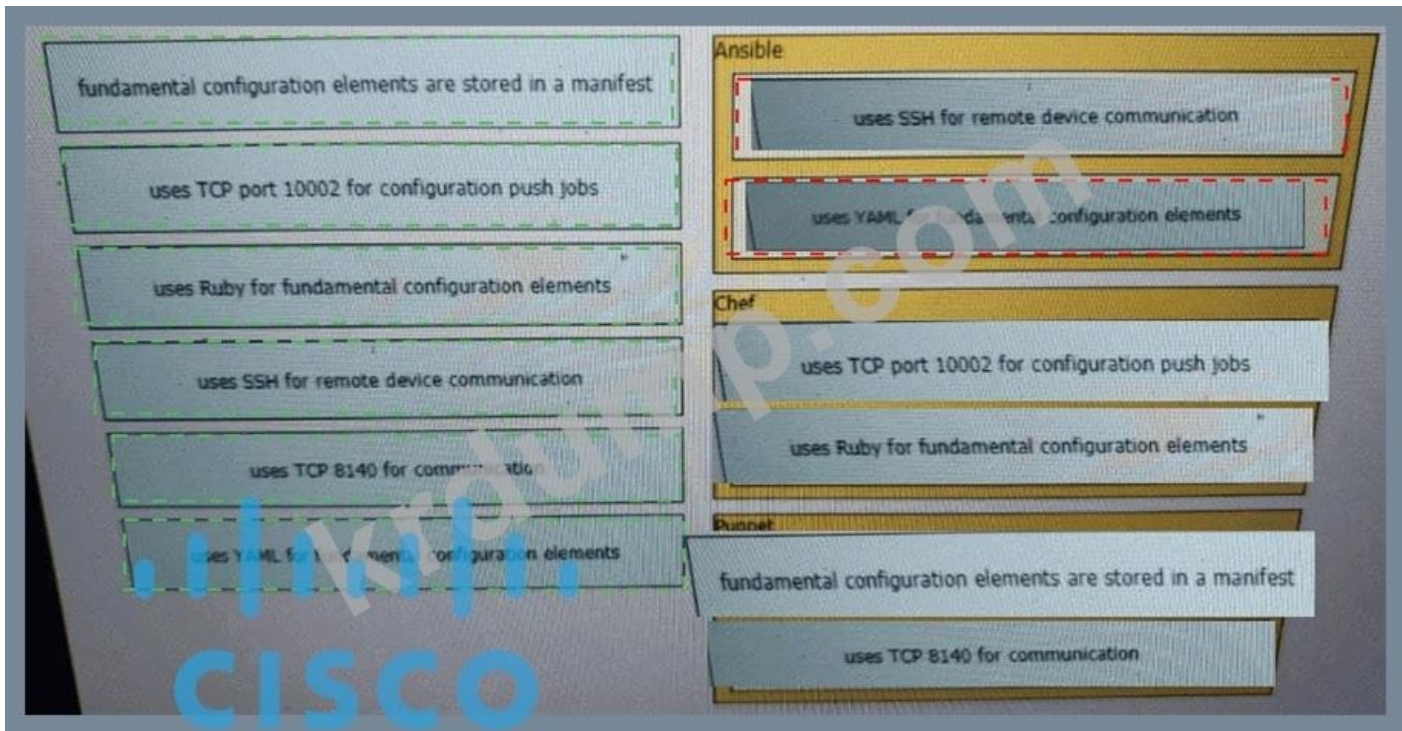
uses YAML for fundamental configuration elements

Ansible

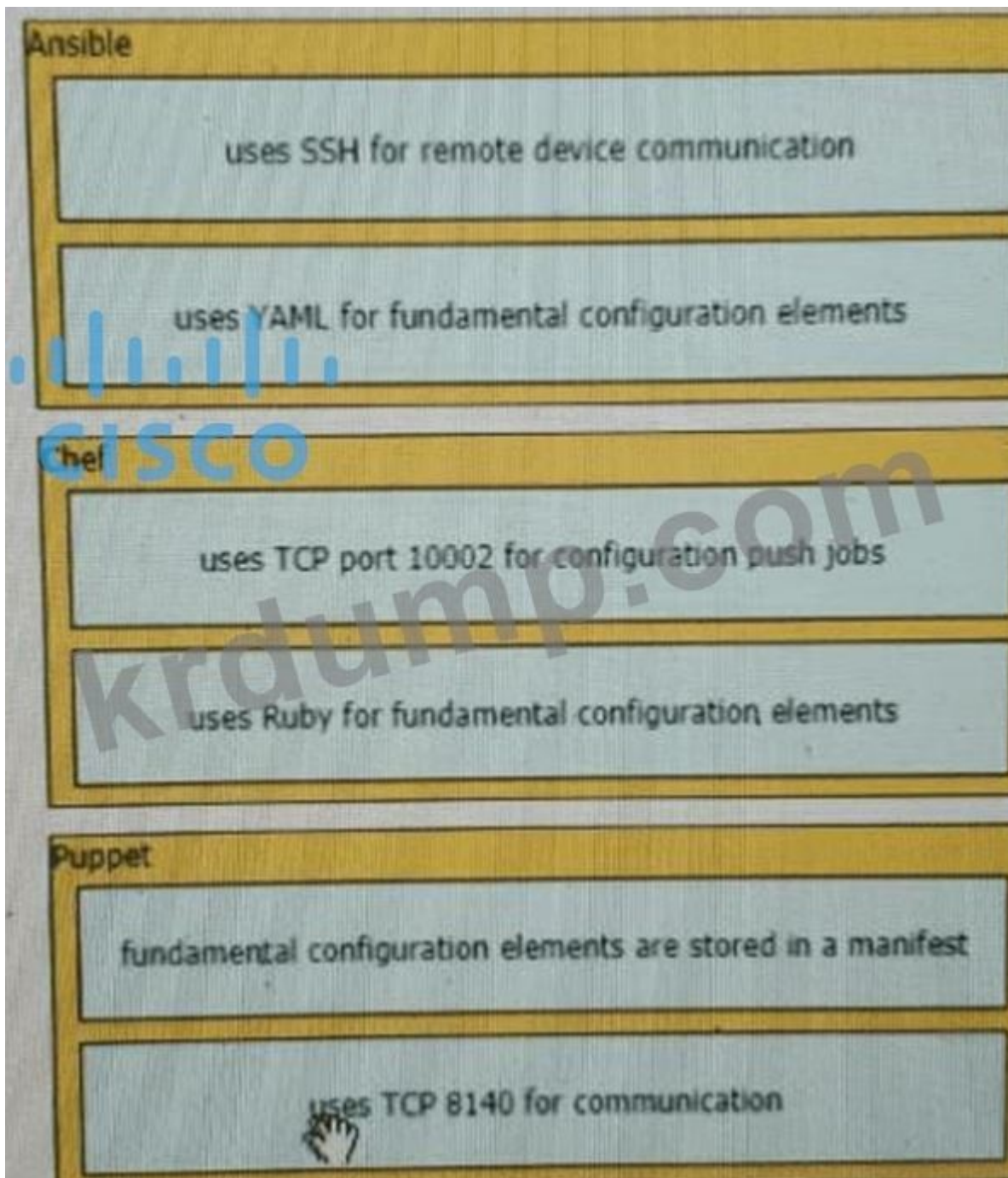
Chef

Puppet

Answer:



Explanation:



Ansible:

- uses SSH for remote device communication
- uses YAML for fundamental configuration elements

Chef:

- uses TCP port 10002 for configuration push jobs
- uses Ruby for fundamental configuration elements

Puppet:

- fundamental configuration elements are stored in a manifest
- uses TCP 8140 for communication

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

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

TCP port 10002 is the command port. It may be configured in the Chef Push Jobs configuration file . This port allows Chef Push Jobs clients to communicate with the Chef Push Jobs server. Puppet is an open-source configuration management solution, which is built with Ruby and offers custom Domain Specific Language (DSL) and Embedded Ruby (ERB) templates to create custom Puppet language files, offering a declarative-paradigm programming approach. A Puppet piece of code is called a manifest, and is a file with .pp extension.

NEW QUESTION: 236

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 237

□□□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ R1□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

* □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□.

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* □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. R1(config)# username engineer2 secret 5 .password S1\$b1Ju\$kZbBS1Pyh4QzwXyZ
- B. R1(config)# username englneer2 secret 4 S1Sb1Ju\$kZbBS1Pyh4QzwXyZ
- C. R1(config)# username engineer2 privilege 1 password 7 test2021
- D. R1 (config)# username engineer2 algorithm-type scrypt secret test2021

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 238

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

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

```

- Switch1#show etherchannel summary?
- What is the status of the EtherChannel?
- A. Port-channel 1 is in port-channel mode.
 - B. LACP is in port-channel mode.
 - C. LACP is in Layer 2 mode.
 - D. Port-channel 1 is in Layer 2 mode.

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

NEW QUESTION: 239

- Cisco WLC can be accessed via:
- A. HTTP GUI
 - B. Telnet
 - C. HTTPS GUI
 - D. SSH

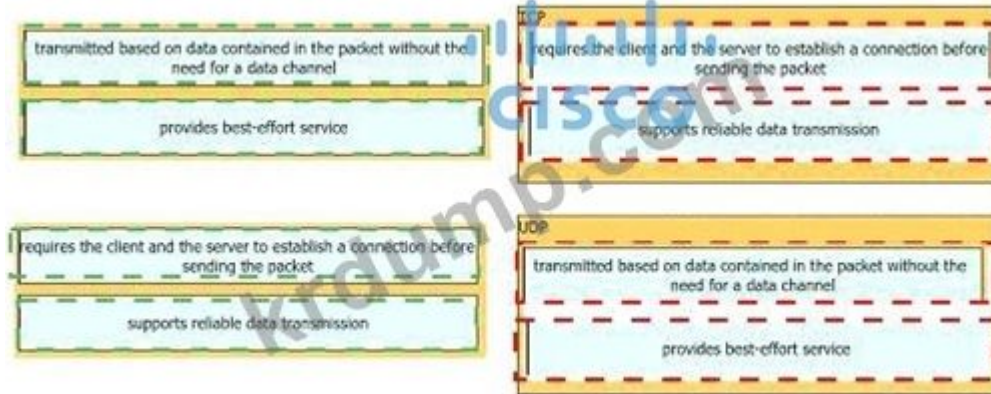
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 240

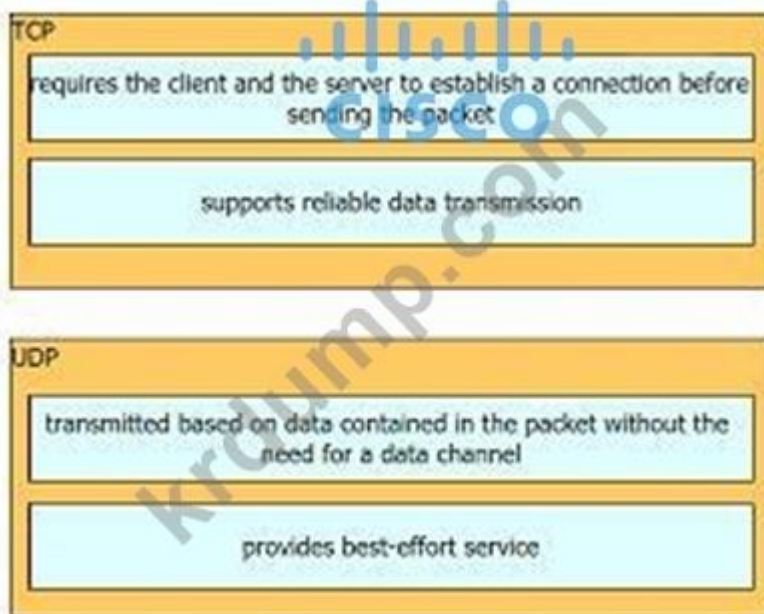
- Which protocol is used for the following?



Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 241

Cisco DNA Center Intent API REST ?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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>

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> (1800 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF**
Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 242

T1 ☐☐ ☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

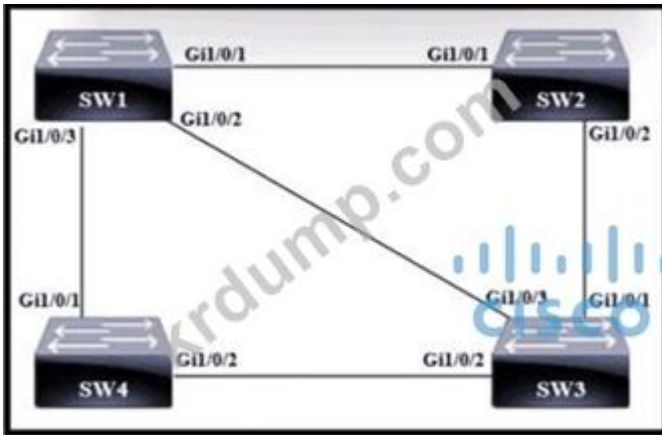
[https://www.bsimplify.com/what-is-point-to-point-t1/#:~:text=A%20Point%20to%20Point%20T1,data%20speeds%20\(1.54Mbps\)](https://www.bsimplify.com/what-is-point-to-point-t1/#:~:text=A%20Point%20to%20Point%20T1,data%20speeds%20(1.54Mbps)).

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: 243

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□?

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 244

□□□□□ WPA2-PSK□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ WLAN□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □
□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 245

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
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      Dev ID      Age      Admin Oper  Port  Port
Et1/0     SP         32768          aabb.cc80.7000  8s      0x0   0x23  0x101 0x3C
Et1/1     SP         32768          aabb.cc80.7000  8s      0x0   0x23  0x102 0x3C
```

LACP □□ □□□ □□ SW1 □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□
- B. □□ □□
- C. □□
- D. □□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

From the neighbor status, we notice the "Flags" are SP. "P" here means the neighbor is in Passive mode.

In order to create an Etherchannel interface, the (local) SW1 ports should be in Active mode.

Moreover, the "Port State" in the exhibit is "0x3c" (which equals to "00111100 in binary format).

Bit 3 is "1" which means the ports are synchronizing -> the ports are working so the local ports should be in Active mode.

NEW QUESTION: 246

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
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. Which configuration command is missing?

- A. 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
- B. 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
- C. 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

```

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
D. R15(config)#ip ssh stricthostkeycheck

```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 247

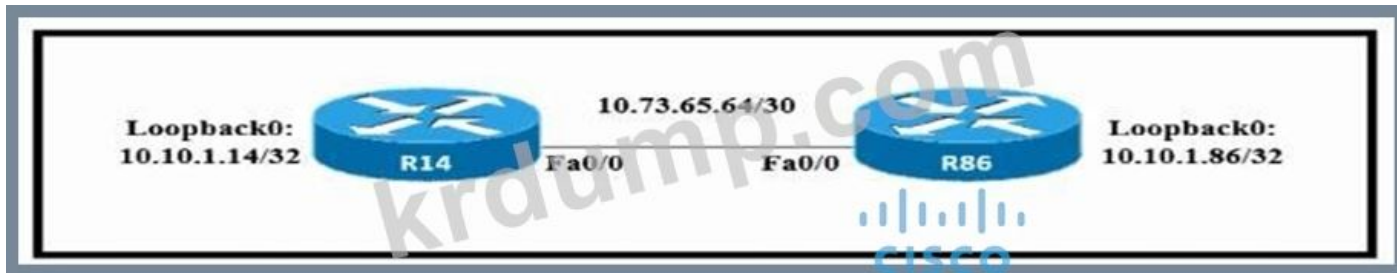
□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ portfast □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 248

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□ R14 □ R86□ □□□ □ OSPF □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ OSPFv2 □□□□ □
□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

```

R14#
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.73.65.65 255.255.255.252
ip ospf network broadcast
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 ospf network broadcast
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

```

A.

```

R14#
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.73.65.65 255.255.255.252
ip ospf network broadcast
ip ospf priority 0
ip mtu 1400

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 Loopback0
ip address 10.10.1.86 255.255.255.255

```

B.

```

R14#
interface Loopback0
ip ospf 10 area 0

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

```

C.

```

R14#
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.73.65.65 255.255.255.252
ip ospf network broadcast
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 ospf network broadcast
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

```

D.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 249

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 250

□□□□□□ □□□ SSID□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ 802.11 □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□
□?

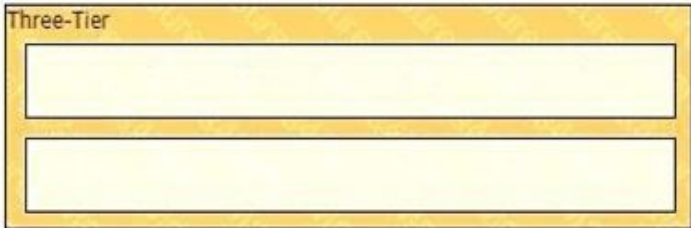
- A. □□ □□
- B. □□□ □□
- C. □□□ □□
- D. □□ □□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 251

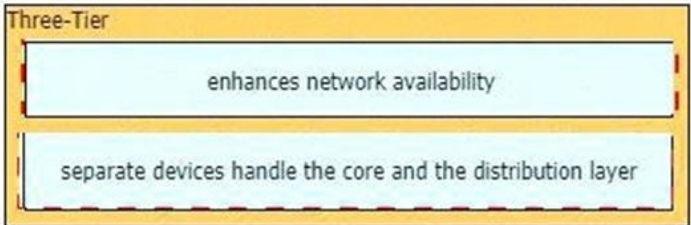
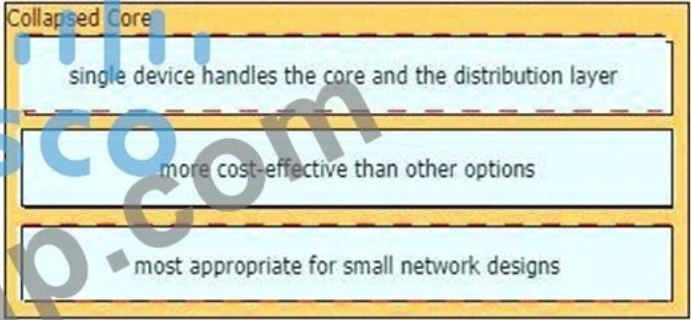
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- single device handles the core and the distribution layer
- enhances network availability
- more cost-effective than other options
- most appropriate for small network designs
- separate devices handle the core and the distribution layer

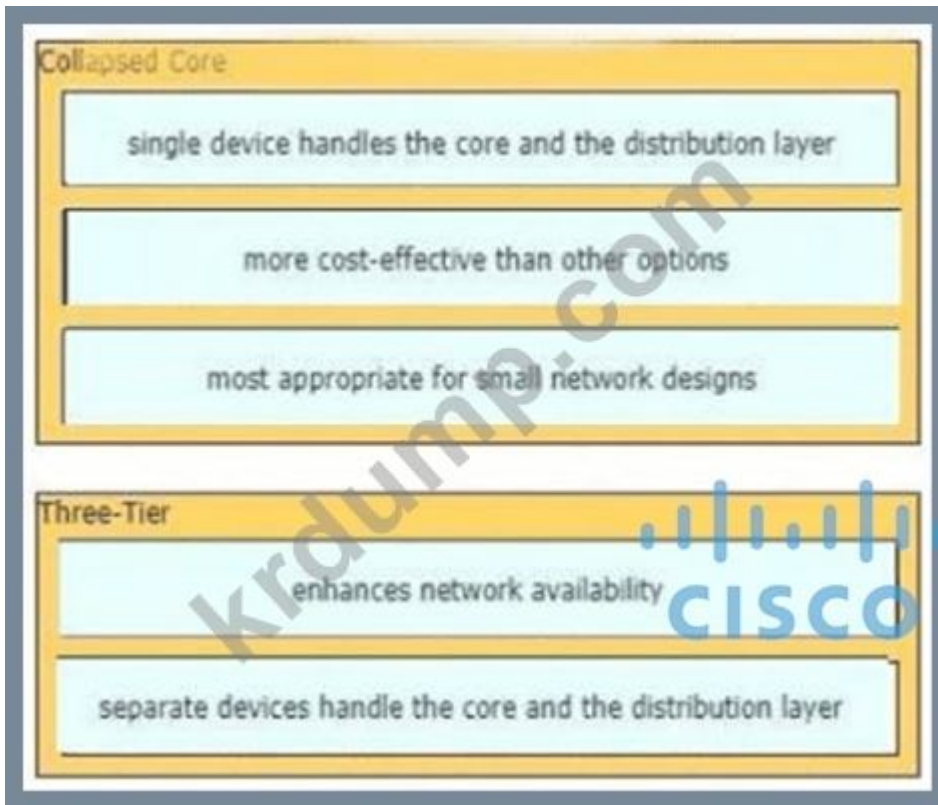


Answer:

- 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



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 252

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

R1# show ip route
D    192.168.16.0/26 [90/2679326] via 192.168.1.1
R    192.168.16.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.1.2
O    192.168.16.0/21 [110/2] via 192.168.1.3
1 L1 192.168.16.0/27 [115/30] via 192.168.1.4
  
```

192.168.16.2 □□□ □□□□ □□ R1 □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. 192.168.16.0/21
- B. 192.168.16.0/24
- C. 192.168.26.0/26
- D. 192.168.16.0/27

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The destination IP addresses match all four entries in the routing table but the 192.168.16.0/27 has the longest prefix so it will be chosen. This is called the "longest prefix match" rule.

NEW QUESTION: 253

□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

D. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 254



□□□ □□□□□. TCP □□ 22□ □□□□ □ □□□□□□ □□□□□ '□□ □□□□' □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□, □□ □□□ SFTP□ □□□□, WLC□ IP □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□, □□ □□□ SFTP□ □□□□, □□ □□□ IP □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□, □□ □□□ SFTP□ □□□□, WLC□ IP □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□, □□ □□□ FTP□ □□□□, □□ □□□ IP □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 255

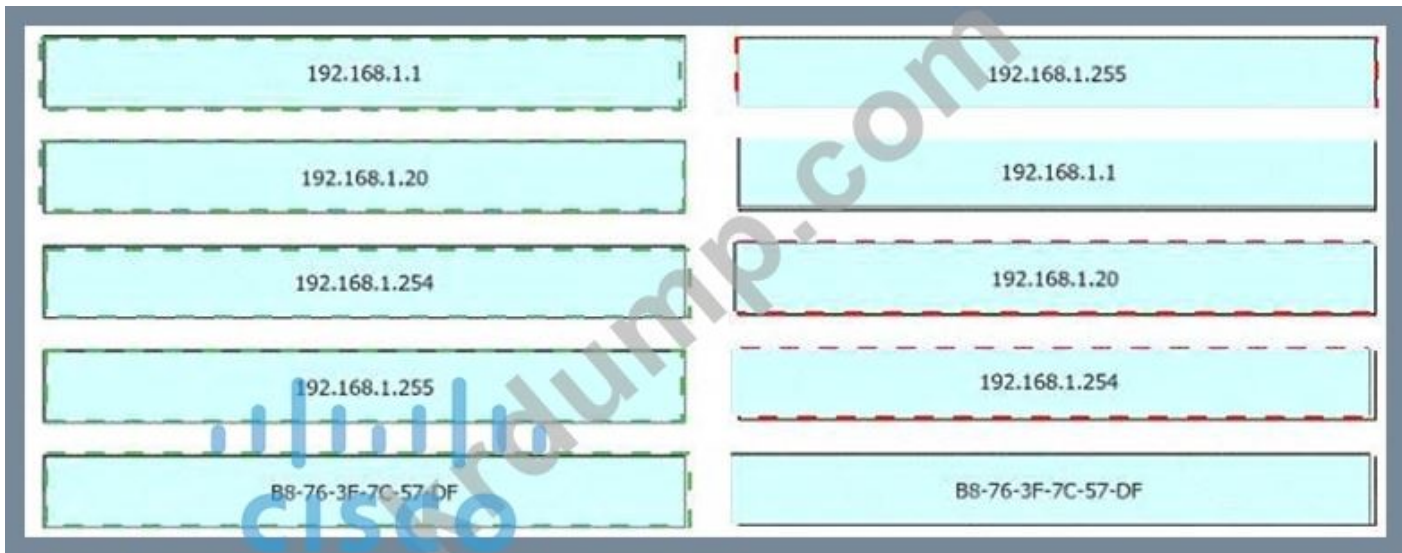
□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (□ □□ □□)

- A. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□, □□□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.
- C. □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ DMZ□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□
- E. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ USB □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□

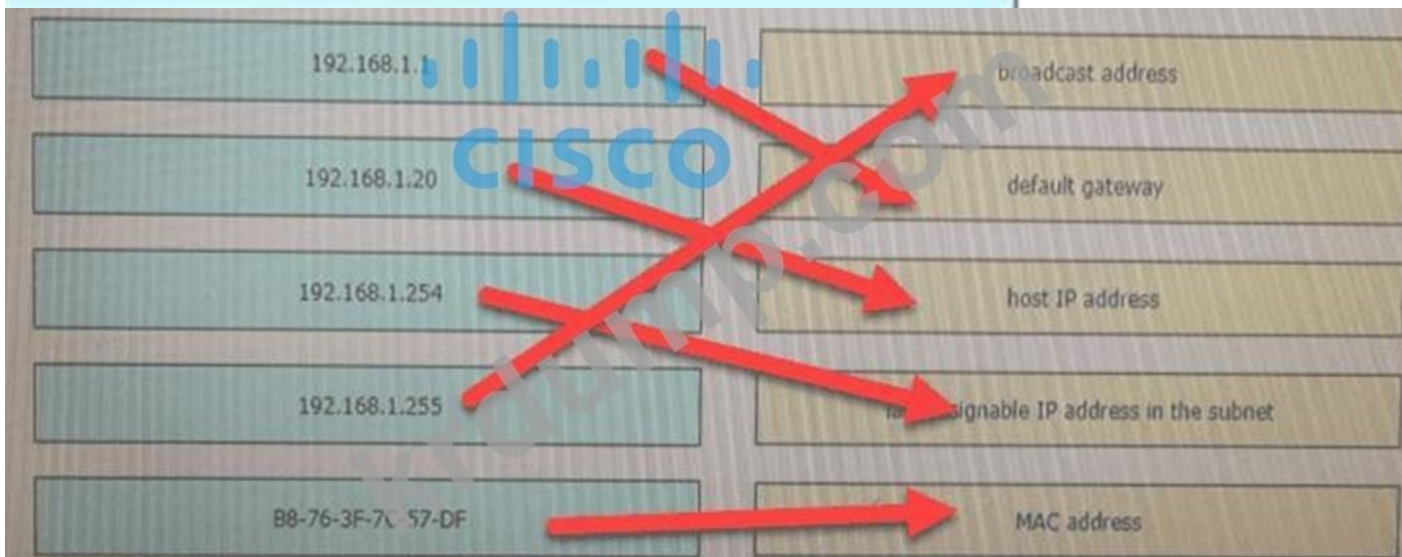
Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 256

□□□□ □□□□□□.



Explanation:



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> (1800 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF**
Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 257

MAC □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 258

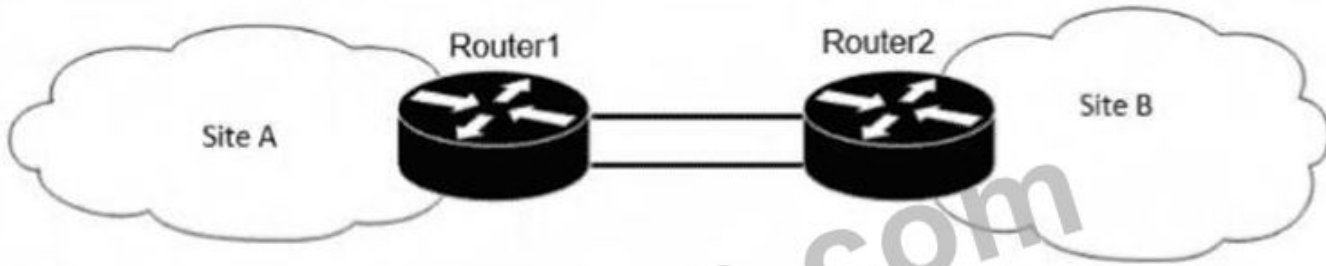
□□ IPv4 □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 259

□□□□ □□□□□.



```
Router2#show ip route
Gateway of last resort is not set
```

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C    10.10.10.8/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/2
C    10.10.10.12/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O    10.10.13.0/25 [110/11] via 10.10.10.9, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/2
      [110/11] via 10.10.10.13, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/1
C    10.10.10.4/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/2
```

OSPF is configured on both Router1 and Router2. Router1 has a loopback interface L0 with IP address 10.10.13.128/25. Router2 has a loopback interface L0 with IP address 10.10.13.128/25. What is the status of the OSPF adjacency between the two routers?

- A. Fa0/1 and Fa0/2 are in the same OSPF area.
- B. Fa0/2 is in the same OSPF area as Fa0/1.
- C. Both routers are in the same OSPF area.
- D. Fa0/1 is in the same OSPF area as Fa0/2.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 260

Cisco routers are configured with the following configuration:

- * EXEC password p4ssw0rd1
- * Telnet EXEC password s3cr3t2
- * EXEC password pnv4t3p4ss. What is the status of the Telnet session?

```
enable secret priv4t3p4ss
!
line con 0
password p4ssw0rd1
login
line vty 0 15
password s3cr3t2
login
```

- A. enable secret priv4t3p4ss
- B. line con 0

```
enable secret privilege 15 priv4t3p4ss
!
line con 0
password p4ssw0rd1
login
!
line vty 0 15
password s3cr3t2
login
```

C.

```
enable secret privilege 15 priv4t3p4ss
!
line con 0
password login p4ssw0rd1
!
line vty 0 15
password login s3cr3t2
login
```

D.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 261

WLC□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□

□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 262

□□□□ □□□□□□.



```
R1#show ip route
 1.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
O IA  1.1.1.0/24 [110/3] via 12.1.1.2, 00:00:25, FastEthernet0/0
C     24.1.1.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/0
C     34.1.1.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet3/0
S     1.1.1.3/32 [1/0] via 14.1.1.2
```

□□□ R1□ □□□□ 1,0.0.0/8□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□

□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

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

E. □□ □□ □□□□

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

NEW QUESTION: 263

□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 264

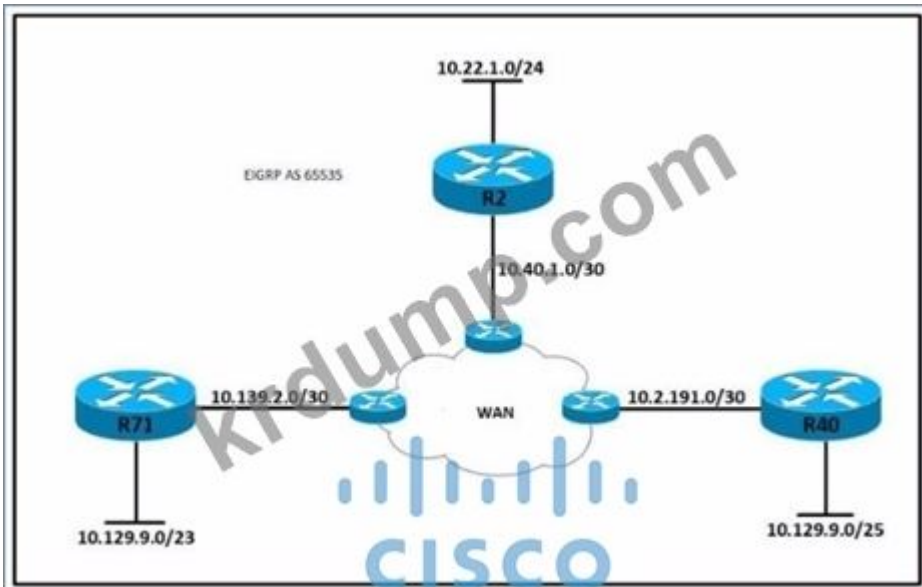
TCP□ UDP□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□?

- A. TCP□ □□□, □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ UDP□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. TCP□ □□□, □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ UDP□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. TCP□ □□□, □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ UDP□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. TCP□ 2□□ □□□ □□, □□□, □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ UDP□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 265

□□□ □□□□□.



□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□
□□□□ □□□ 2□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□?

- A. 10.40.1.0/30
10.139.2.0/30
10.2.191.0/30
10.129.9.0/25
- B. 10.129.9.0/23
10.139.2.0/30
10.129.9.0/25
10.22.1.0/24

10.129.9.0/23
10.40.1.0/30
10.2.191.0/30
10.129.9.0/25

C.

10.129.9.0/23
10.139.2.0/30
10.2.191.0/30
10.129.9.0/25

D.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 266

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
During outage
R1#show ip route 10.1.1.10
% Network not in table

Normal operation
R1#show ip route 10.1.1.10
Routing entry for 10.1.1.0/24
Known via "ospf 1", distance 110, metric 2, type intra area
  Last update from 172.16.2.2 on GigabitEthernet0/0, 00:00:18 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * 172.16.2.2, from 10.1.1.10, 00:00:18 ago, via GigabitEthernet0/0
      Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1
```

- OSPF □□ □□ □ OSPF □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□? □□□
- OSPF □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□?
- A. IP □□ 10.1.1.10 255.255.255.255 172.16.2.2 100
- B. IP □□ 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 gi0/1 125
- C. IP □□ 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.2.2 100
- D. IP □□ 10.1.1.10 255.255.255.255 gi0/0 125

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 267

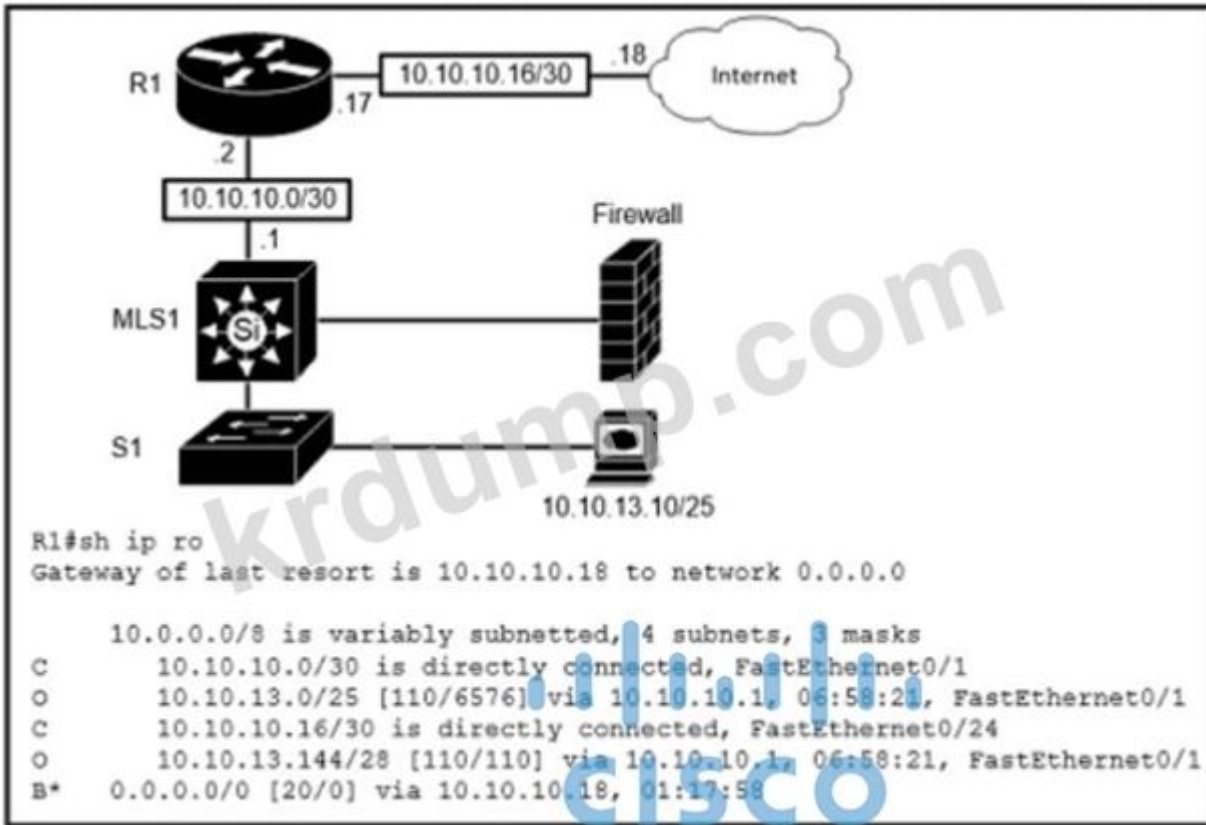
□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 268

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 269

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 □ □□ □□□□□. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□
- B. CRC
- C. □□
- D. □□ □□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 270

R1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ 10.10.10.0/24□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□
 □?

- A. □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□

Which of the following is a cloud supporting service? (Select two)

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon EC2
- C. Amazon ElastiCache
- D. Amazon IAM

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Below are the 3 cloud supporting services cloud providers provide to customer:

+ SaaS (Software as a Service): SaaS uses the web to deliver applications that are managed by a thirdparty vendor and whose interface is accessed on the clients' side. Most SaaS applications can be run directly from a web browser without any downloads or installations required, although some require plugins.

+ PaaS (Platform as a Service): are used for applications, and other development, while providing cloud components to software. What developers gain with PaaS is a framework they can build upon to develop or customize applications. PaaS makes the development, testing, and deployment of applications quick, simple, and cost-effective. With this technology, enterprise operations, or a thirdparty provider, can manage Oses, virtualization, servers, storage, networking, and the PaaS software itself. Developers, however, manage the applications.

+ IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service): self-service models for accessing, monitoring, and managing remote datacenter infrastructures, such as compute (virtualized or bare metal), storage, networking, and networking services (e.g. firewalls). Instead of having to purchase hardware outright, users can purchase IaaS based on consumption, similar to electricity or other utility billing.

In general, IaaS provides hardware so that an organization can install their own operating system.

NEW QUESTION: 273

Which of the following is a network management protocol? (Select two)

- A. SNMP
- B. RMON
- C. NetFlow
- D. SNMP

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 274

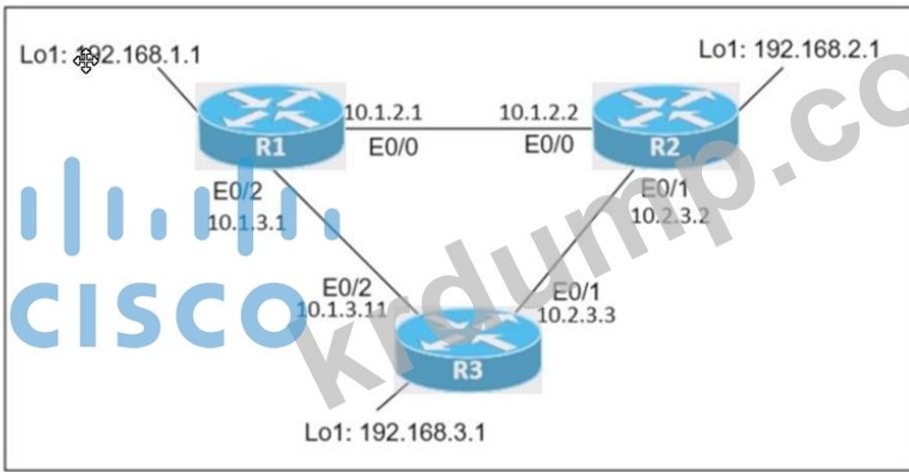
Which of the following is a network management protocol? (Select two)

- A. SNMP
- B. RMON
- C. NetFlow
- D. SNMP

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 275

Guidelines
Topology
Tasks



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 R3

R1 R2 R3

3. Configure NAT on R2 to allow R3 to reach R1. R1 IP 192.168.1.1, R2 IP 192.168.2.1, R3 IP 192.168.3.1. R2 interface E0/0 IP 10.1.2.2. R2 interface E0/1 IP 10.2.3.2. R3 interface E0/1 IP 10.2.3.3. R3 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.11. R2 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.2.1. R1 interface E0/0 IP 10.1.2.1. R1 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.1. NAT on R2.
1. R3 ping R1. R1 IP 192.168.1.1, R2 IP 192.168.2.1, R3 IP 192.168.3.1. R2 interface E0/0 IP 10.1.2.2, NAT on R2. R2 interface E0/1 IP 10.2.3.2. R3 interface E0/1 IP 10.2.3.3. R3 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.11. R2 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.2.1. R1 interface E0/0 IP 10.1.2.1. R1 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.1. ping R1. NAT on R2.
 2. R1 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.11. R1 NTP server, R2 interface E0/0 IP 10.1.2.2. R2 interface E0/1 IP 10.2.3.2. NTP server 2019 10 10.
 3. TEST R3 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.11 DHCP on R1. R1 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.1. R3 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.11 DHCP on R3. R3 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.11 DHCP on R1.
 4. R1 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.11. R1 NTP server, R2 interface E0/0 IP 10.1.2.2. R2 interface E0/1 IP 10.2.3.2. R3 interface E0/1 IP 10.2.3.3. R3 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.11. R2 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.2.1. R1 interface E0/0 IP 10.1.2.1. R1 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.1. SSH on R1. R3 interface E0/1 IP 10.2.3.3. R3 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.11. R2 interface E0/0 IP 10.1.2.2. R2 interface E0/1 IP 10.2.3.2. R3 interface E0/1 IP 10.2.3.3. R3 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.11. R2 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.2.1. R1 interface E0/0 IP 10.1.2.1. R1 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.1. root Cisco RSA 1024 R3 interface E0/1 IP 10.2.3.3. R3 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.11. R2 interface E0/0 IP 10.1.2.2. R2 interface E0/1 IP 10.2.3.2. R3 interface E0/1 IP 10.2.3.3. R3 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.11. R2 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.2.1. R1 interface E0/0 IP 10.1.2.1. R1 interface E0/2 IP 10.1.3.1.

10.1.3.11 R1 SSH . . .

Answer:

See the Explanation below.

Explanation:

Answer as below configuration:

```
conf t
R1(config)#ntp master 1
R2(config)#ntp server 10.1.2.1
Exit
Router#clock set 00:00:00 jan 1 2019
ip dhcp pool TEST
network 10.1.3.0 255.255.255.0
ip dhcp excluded-address 10.1.3.1 10.1.3.10
R3(config)#int e0/3
R3(config)#int e0/2
ip address dhcp
no shut
crypto key generate RSA
1024
Copy run start
```

NEW QUESTION: 276

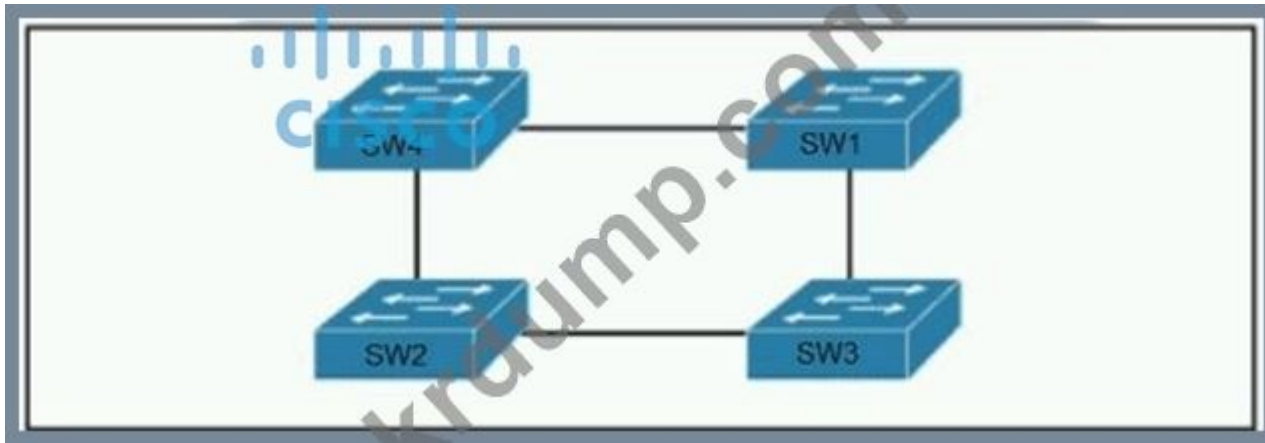
VLAN . . . ?

- A. VLAN . . . VLAN ID . . .
- B. ARP . . .
- C.
- D. ACL

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 277

.



Which switch has the MAC address 0C:0A:05:22:05:97?

- SW1: 0C:5A:05:53:27:17
- SW2: 0C:0A:A8:1A:3C:9D
- SW3: 0C:0A:18:81:83:19
- SW4: 0C:0A:05:22:05:97

- A. SW3
- B. SW1
- C. SW2
- D. SW4

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 278

Which interface is used by the WLC to communicate with access points using CAPWAP packets?

- A. Management
- B. Service
- C. AP-Manager
- D. Virtual AP

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The AP-manager interface is used by the WLC to communicate with access points using CAPWAP packets. The AP-manager interface has an IP address that serves as the tunnel source for CAPWAP packets from the WLC to an AP. The service interface is used for out-of-band management of the WLC, such as Telnet and SSH. The trunk interface is used to connect the WLC to a switch and carry multiple VLANs. The virtual AP connection is not an interface, but a logical connection between an AP and a WLC that allows multiple SSIDs to be supported by a single AP.

NEW QUESTION: 279

Which DHCP Relay Agent feature is used to relay DHCP requests from a client to a server? (Choose two.)

- A. DHCP Relay Agent
- B. DNS
- C. DHCP Relay Agent
- D. DHCP Relay Agent

E. DHCP server configuration.

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 280

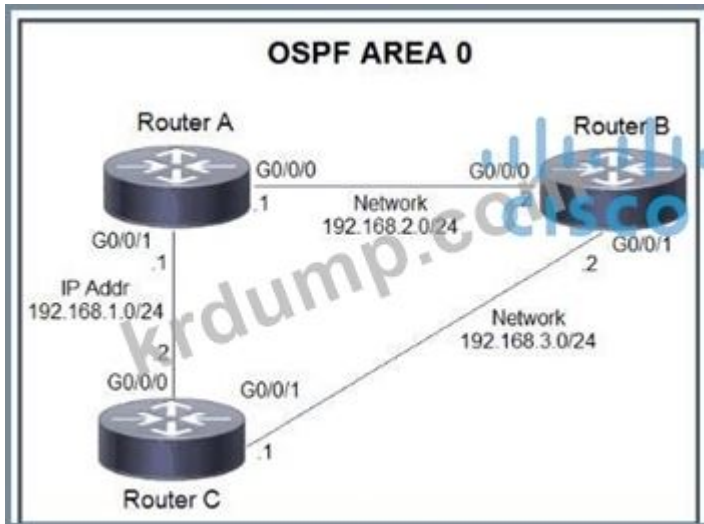
WLC will not allow a user to connect to a network if the user is not in a specific VLAN?

- A. A user is not in the correct VLAN.
- B. A user is not in the correct IP address range.
- C. A user is not in the correct subnet mask range.
- D. A user is not in the correct VLAN.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 281

Which statement is true?



Which statement is true regarding OSPF DR election?

- A. The highest OSPF priority is elected as the DR.
- B. The lowest OSPF priority is elected as the DR.
- C. The highest OSPF priority is elected as the DR.
- D. The lowest OSPF priority is elected as the DR.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 282

Which command is used to configure a static persistence EtherChannel?

- A. channel-group
- B. channel-protocol
- C. channel-protocol
- D. channel-protocol

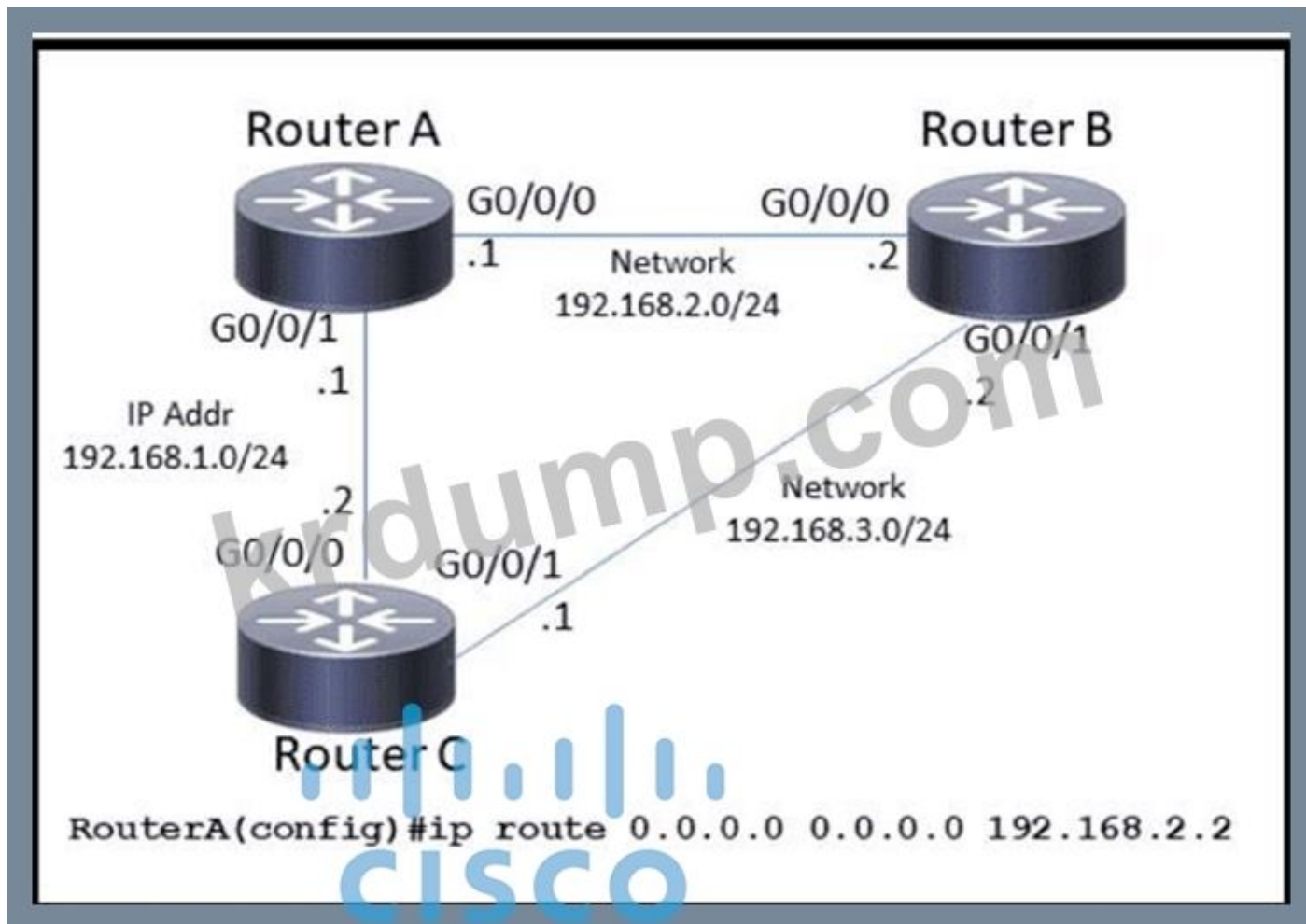
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Static Persistence (or "on" mode) bundles the links unconditionally and no negotiation protocol is used.

In this mode, neither PAgP nor LACP packets are sent or received.

NEW QUESTION: 283

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□ A□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. IP □□ 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.2
- B. IP □□ □□□□□ 192.168.2.1
- 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 10

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 284

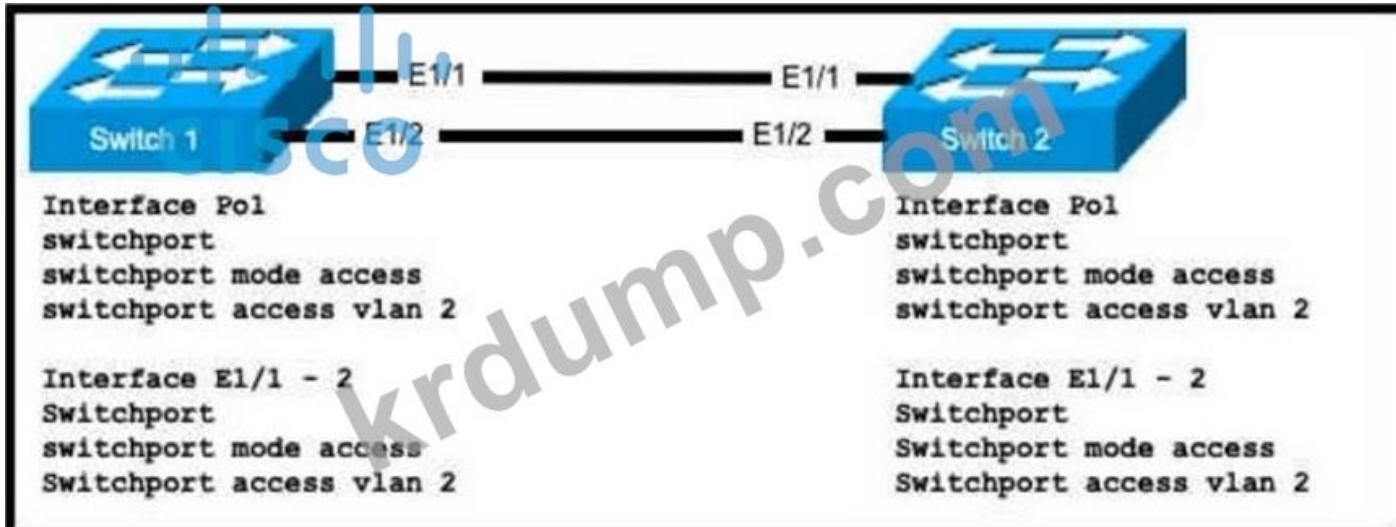
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- A. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
- C. "□□□" □□ □ □□□ □□□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 285

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□□□□□ □□□ 1□ 2 □□□ LACP□ □□□□ EtherChannel□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ 1□
LACP □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□?

- A. Switch1(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on
Switch2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode active
- B. Switch1(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode passive
Switch2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode active
- C. Switch1{config-if)#channel-group 1 mode active
Switch2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode passive
- D. Switch 1 (config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on
Swrtch2(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode passive

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 286

□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□!
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□□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1800 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF
Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 287

□□ □□□□□□ "spirt MAC"□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. AP□ WLC □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □ □□ AP□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ AP□□ 2.4GHz □ 5GHz □□□ □□ □□ MAC □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 288

MAC □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 289

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 290

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
R1#show run
!
router ospf 1
  auto-cost reference-bandwidth 100000
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  bandwidth 10000000
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  bandwidth 100000000
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
  ip ospf cost 100
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
  ip ospf cost 1000
end
```

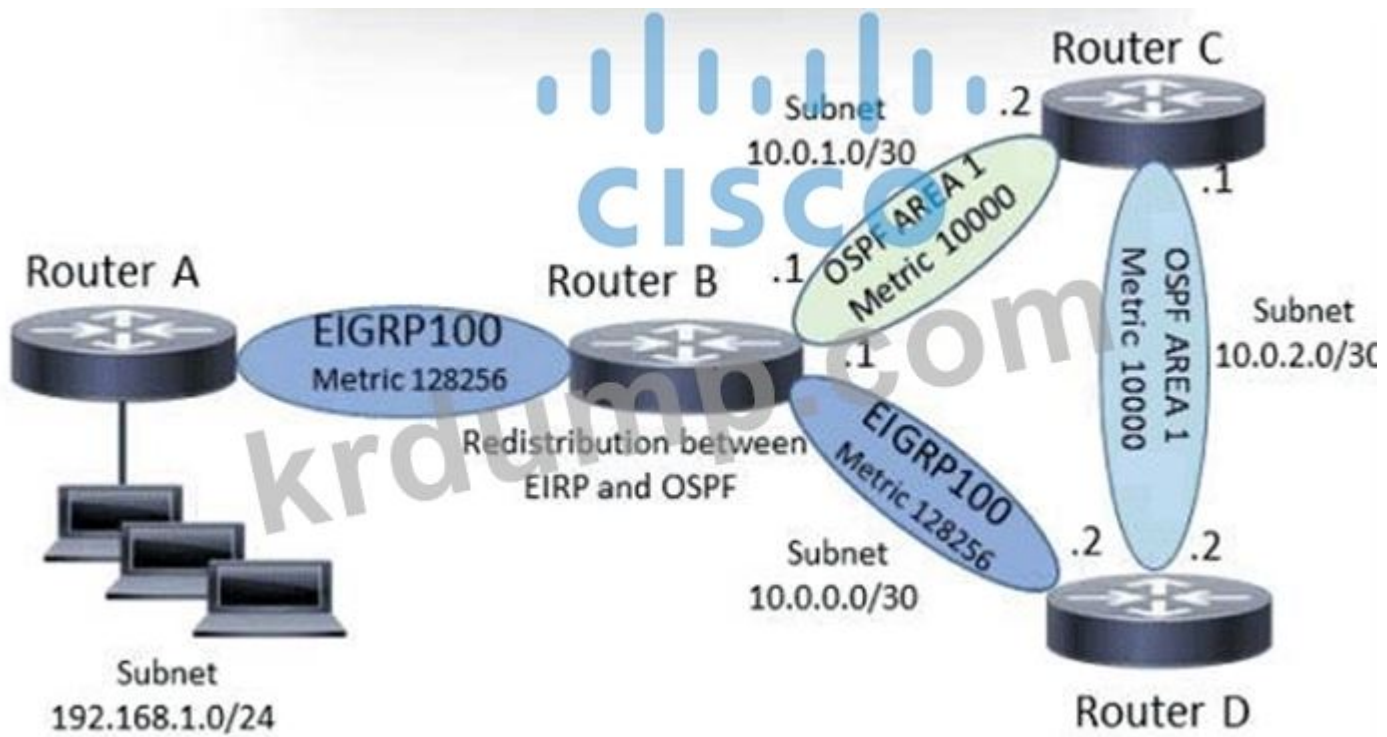
Which interface on R1 is OSPF cost 0? Which interface has the highest OSPF cost on R1? Which interface has a bandwidth of 400? Which interface has a bandwidth of 10.10.0.0/16? Which interface has a bandwidth of 100000000. R1 has four interfaces. Which interface has the highest bandwidth? Which interface has the lowest bandwidth?

- A. GigabitEthernet0/3
- B. GigabitEthernet0/2
- C. GigabitEthernet0/0
- D. GigabitEthernet0/1

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 291

Which interface on R1 is OSPF cost 0?



- □□□□□ □□□ □□□ show ip Route □□□ □□□□□.
 □□□□ 192.168 1 0/24□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□?
- A. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□ 10.0.2.1□□□□.
 - B. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ 10.0.2.1□□□□.
 - C. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ 10.0.0.1□□□□.
 - D. □□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ 10.0.0.1□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 292

- □□ 192.168.32.0/24□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□. □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
- 8□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- □□□□ 30□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
- VLAN 10□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ IP□ □□□□□ □□□□.
- 3□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□.
- □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□?
- A. □□□□□□ □□
 - □□□ 192.168.32.30 255.255.255.224
 - B. □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□
 - □□□ 192.168.32.62 255.255.255.240
 - C. □□□□□□
 - □□□ 192.168.32.65 255.255.255.240
 - D. □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□
 - □□□ 192.168.32.97 255.255.255.224

NEW QUESTION: 296

Which two commands can be used to configure a Cisco Catalyst switch to support PoE? (Choose two.)

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 297

Which two commands can be used to configure a Cisco Catalyst switch to support SSH? (Choose two.)

- A. `ssh`
- B. `ssh rsa ssh`
- C. `ssh ssh`
- D. `ssh rsa RSA 2048`
- E. `ssh rsa ssh 1024`

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

NEW QUESTION: 298

```

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

```

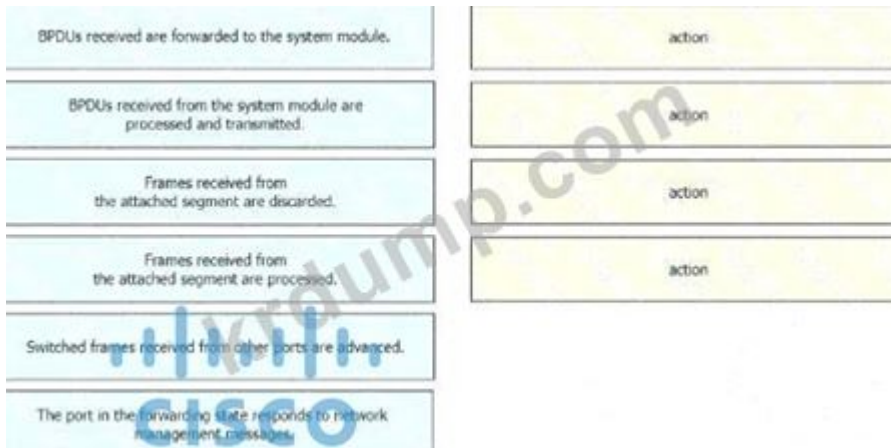
Which command can be used to configure a Cisco Catalyst switch to support JSON? (Choose one.)

- * `ssh`
- A. `ssh`
- B. `ssh`
- C. `ssh`

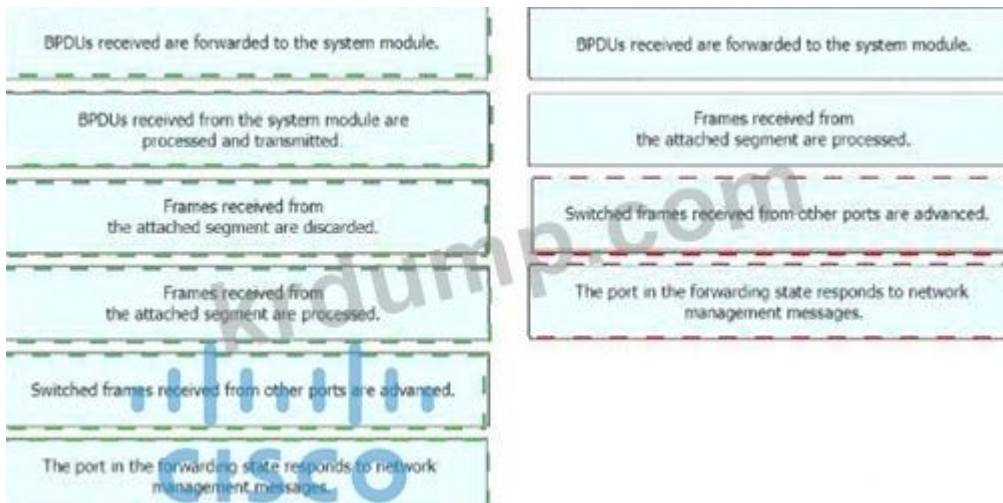
Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 299

Rapid PVST+ is a Cisco proprietary protocol that is used to provide a fast convergence time for STP. Which two commands can be used to configure a Cisco Catalyst switch to support Rapid PVST+? (Choose two.)



Answer:



Explanation:

1. BPDUs received are forwarded to the system module.
2. Frames received from the attached segment are processed.
3. Switched frames received from other ports are advanced.
4. The port in the forwarding state responds to network management messages.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/layer2/503_n1_1/Cisco_n5k_layer2_config_gd_rel_503_N1_1_chapter9.html

NEW QUESTION: 300

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 301

REST API □ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

- A. STP
- B. SSH

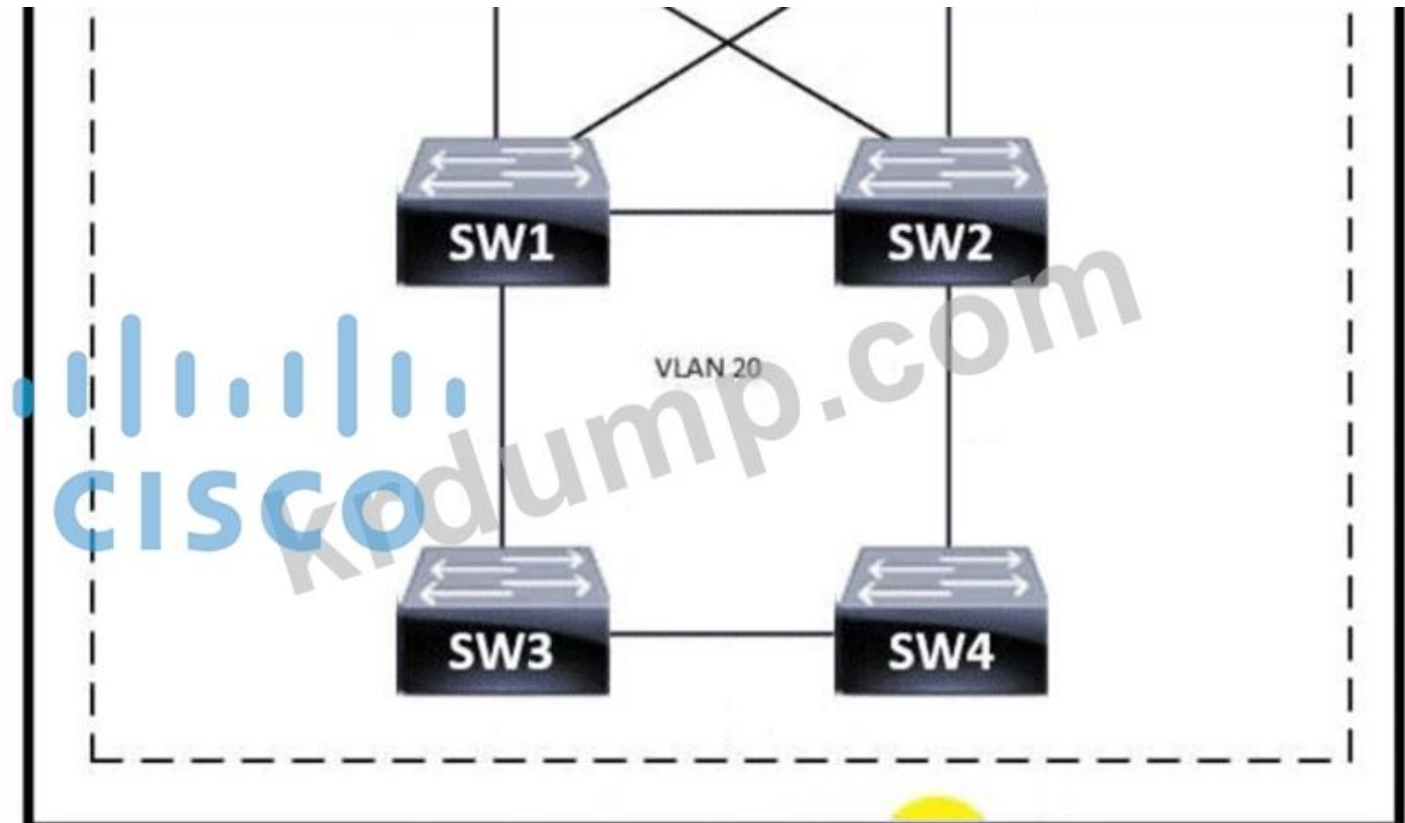
- C. SNMP
- D. HTTP

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

200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□!
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 □□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1800 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF**
 Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 302

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□ li □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ VLAN 20□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□?

```
SW1 = 24596 0018.184e.3c00
SW2 = 28692 004a.14e5.4077
SW3 = 32788 0022.55cf.dd00
SW4 = 64000 0041.454d.407f
```

- A. SW4
- B. SW3
- C. SW1
- D. SW2

Answer: **(SHOW ANSWER)**

NEW QUESTION: 303

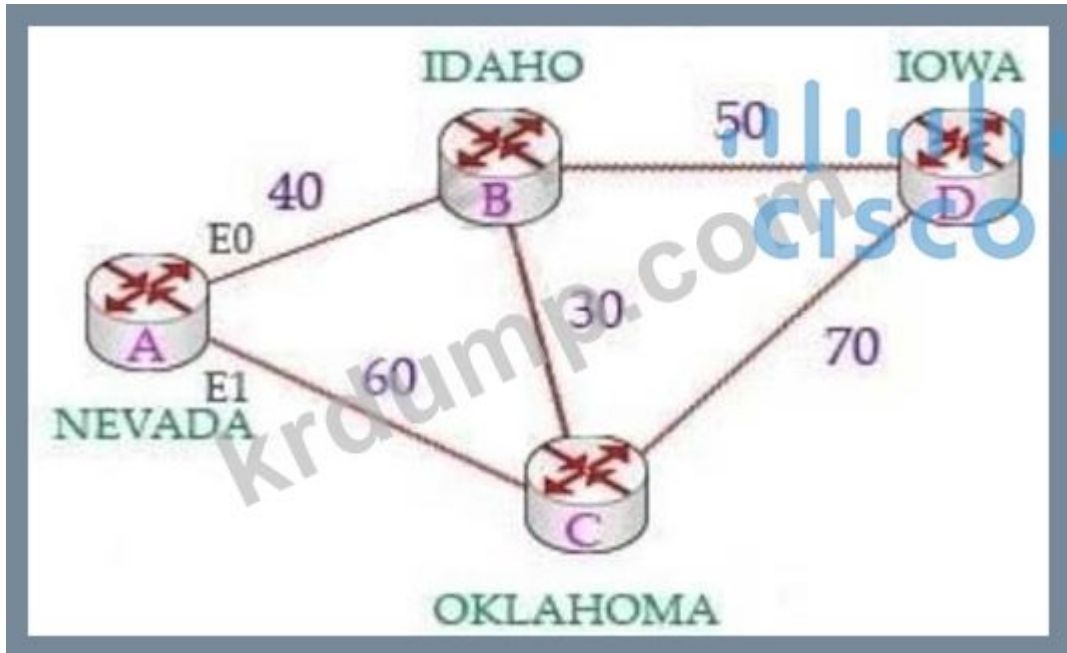
EIGRP □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□? (2□ □□)

- A. □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ 256□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.
- E. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 304

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- A. □□□□ □□

- B. □□ □□
- C. □□□ □□
- D. □□□ □□ □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 305

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

OldSwitch(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1
OldSwitch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
OldSwitch(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 5,10
OldSwitch(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 15
**output suppressed**

NewSwitch(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1
NewSwitch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
NewSwitch(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation isl
NewSwitch(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 5,10
NewSwitch(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 15
  
```

- VLAN□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□□ OldSwitch□ □□□□ □□ □□□
- □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
- * □□ □□□ VLAN□ □□□□□.
- * VLAN 20□ □□□□□ □□ □□
- * □□ LAN□ □□ IEEE □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- NewSwitch □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

```

switchport mode dynamic
channel-group 1 mode active
A. switchport trunk allowed vlan 5,10,15, 20
  
```

switchport nonegotiate
no switchport trunk allowed vlan 5,10
switchport trunk allowed vlan 5,10,15,20

B.

no switchport trunk encapsulation isl
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan add 20

C.

no switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk encapsulation isl
switchport mode access vlan 20

D.

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

NEW QUESTION: 306

□□□ 3 □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. VLAN □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□

B. Layer 3 □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

C. IP □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

D. MAC □□□ □□□□ VLAN □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 307

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

A. RADIUS

B. TACACS+

C. SCP

D. Telnet

E. SSH

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

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-5/configuration-guide/b_cg75/b_cg75_chapter_011110.html

NEW QUESTION: 308

□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Windows □□□□□ IP □□□ DNS □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. ipconfig /all

B. ifconfig -a

C. □□□□□ □□

D. netstat -r

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

The ipconfig /all command displays the configuration information of all the network adapters on a Windows computer, including the IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS server information. This command can help troubleshoot network connectivity and DNS resolution issues.

NEW QUESTION: 309

NEW QUESTION: 311

□□□□ □□□□□.



LACP Layer 2 EtherChannel □ □□□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?

- SW1(config)#interface range f0/13 -14
SW1(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode auto
- SW2(config)#interface range f0/13 -14
SW2(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode passive
- A. SW1(config)#interface range f0/13 -14
SW1(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode desirable
- B. SW2(config)#interface range f0/13 -14
SW2(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode passive
- SW1(config)#interface range f0/13 -14
SW1(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode active
- C. SW2(config)#interface range f0/13 -14
SW2(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode passive
- D. SW1(config)#interface range f0/13 -14
SW1(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode on
- SW2(config)#interface range f0/13 -14
SW2(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode passive

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 312

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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:

Appropriate for a small-business environment.

Work is divided between the access point and the controller.

The access points transmit beacon frames.

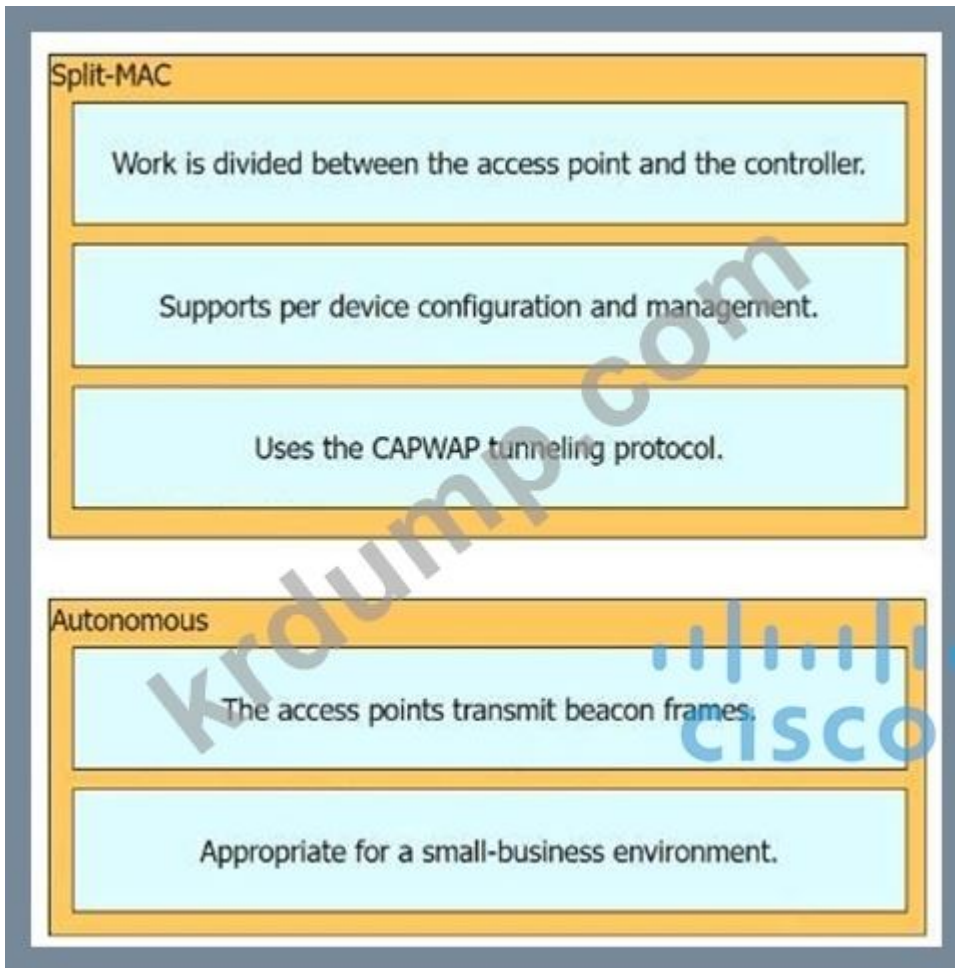
Supports per device configuration and management.

Uses the CAPWAP tunneling protocol.

Split-MAC

Autonomous

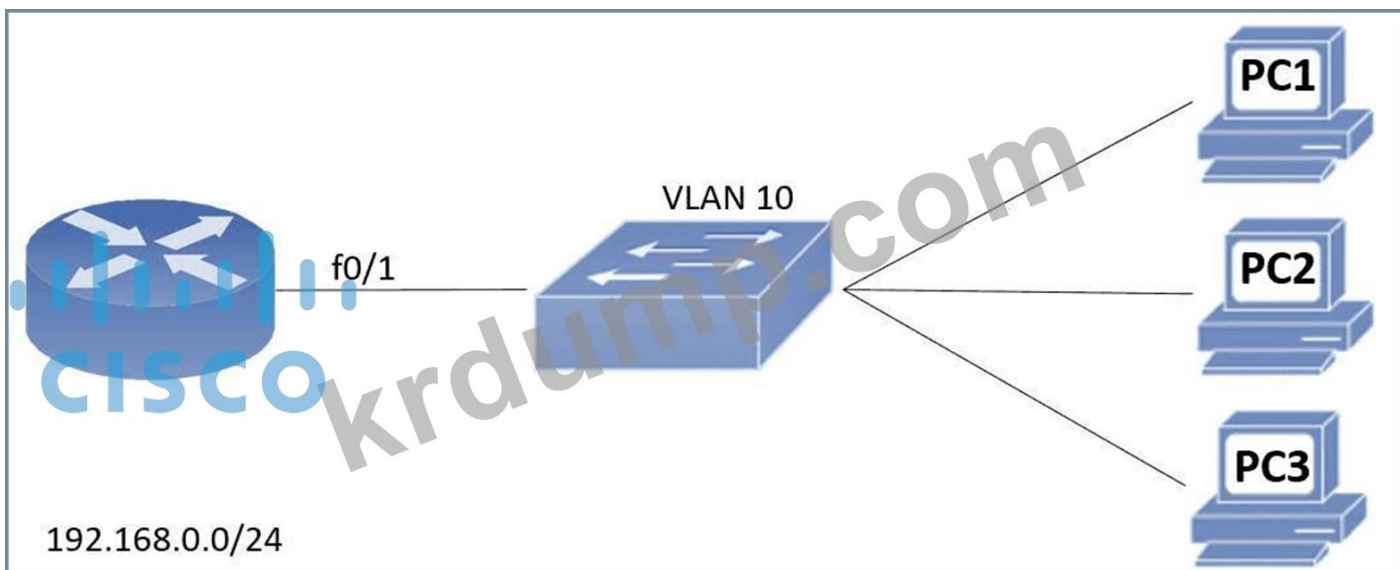
Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 313

□□□ □□□□□.

□□□□□ 3□□ PC□ □□ VLAN□ IP □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□
 □ □□□ C □□□□ □□□□ 30□□ □□ VLAN□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□.
 □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?



- A. Switch(config)#interface vlan 10
Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.1 255 255.255.248
- B. Switch(config)#interface vlan 10

Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.1 255 255.255.0

C. Switch(config)#interface vlan 10

Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.1 265 255.255.252

D. Switch(config)#interface vlan 10

Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.128

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 314

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

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

B. VTP□ VLAN □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□.

C. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

D. □□□ □□□ □□□ □ PortFast□ BPDU□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 315

□□□□ □□□□□.



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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 □□□ □□□□□.

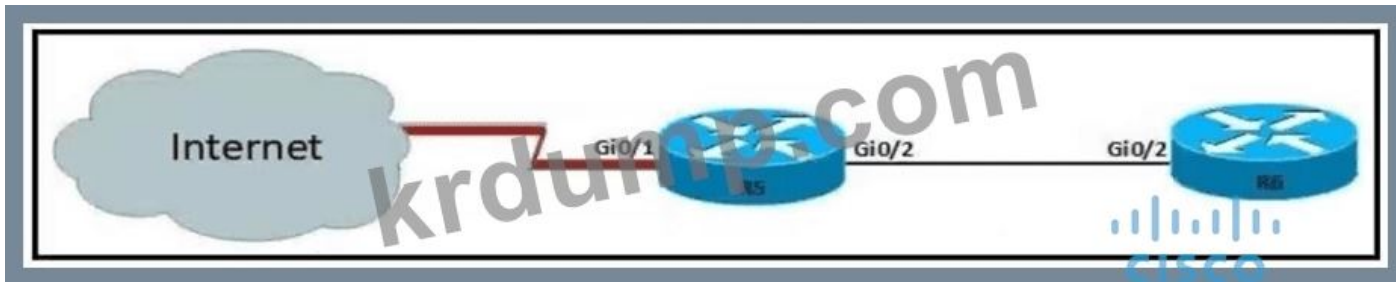
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

The short syntax of static IPv6 route is:

ipv6 route <destination-IPv6-address> {next-hop-IPv6-address | exit-interface}

NEW QUESTION: 316

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□□ □□□ R5 Gi0/1 □□□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□.

- * R5 □□□□□ Gi0/1□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□.
- * R5 □□□□□ Gi0/2□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- * R5 □□□□□ Gi0/1□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
- * R6*□ □□□□□ Gi0/2□ IP □□□ □□□□□□.

□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

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

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

- 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:

- 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

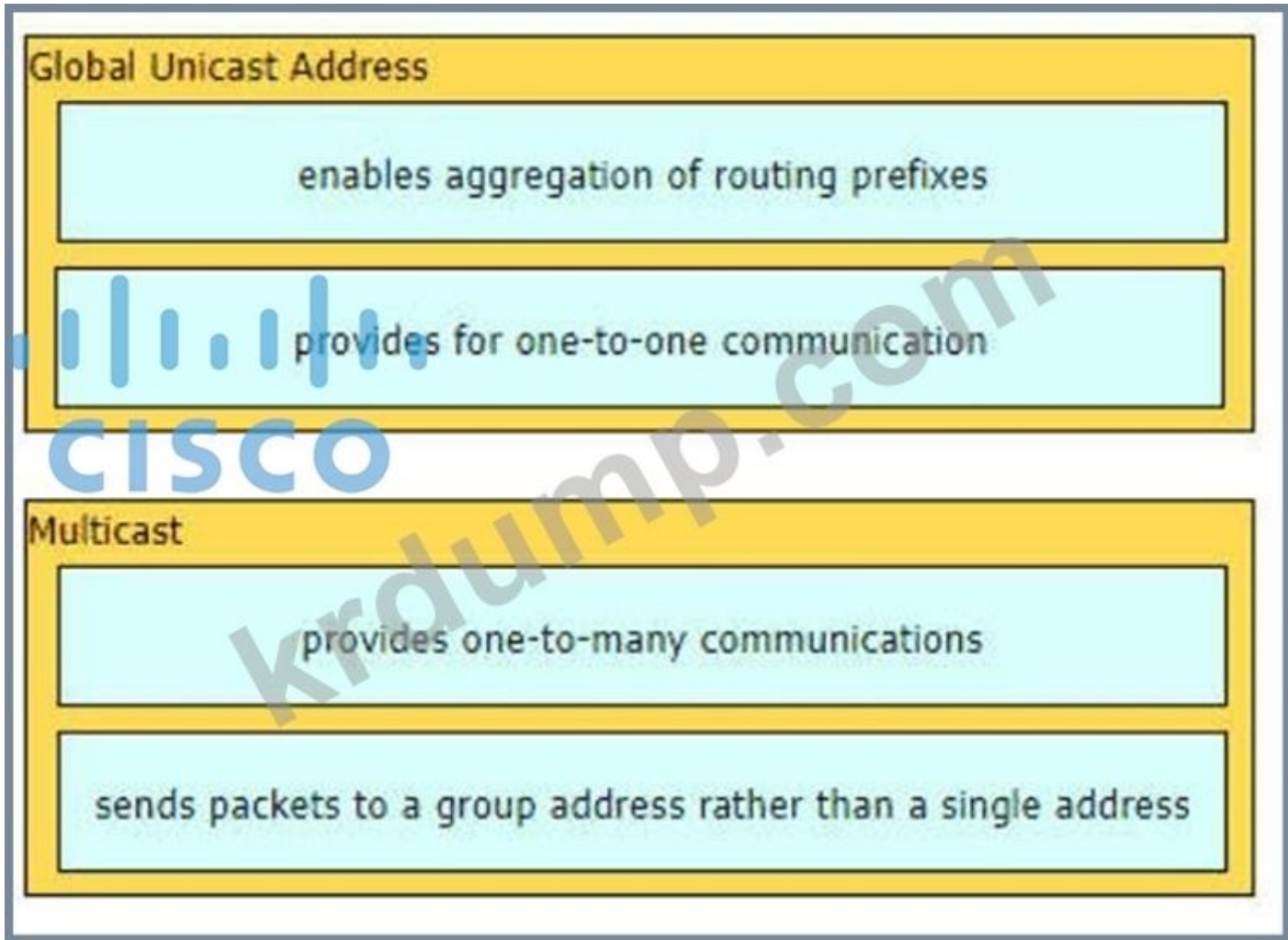
Global Unicast Address

- enables aggregation of routing prefixes
- provides for one-to-one communication

Multicast

- provides one-to-many communications
- sends packets to a group address rather than a single address

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 319

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 320

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

Output from R1

GigabitEthernet0/0/1 is up, line protocol is down
Hardware is SPA-10X1GE-V2, address is 0023.33ee.7c00 (bia 0023.33ee.7c00)
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive not supported
Half Duplex, 1000Mbps, link type is auto, media type is LX
output flow-control is off, input flow-control is off
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last input 00:00:01, output 00:02:31, output hang never

10 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
0 watchdog, 314 multicast, 0 pause input
1 packets output, 77 bytes, 0 underruns
0 output errors, 50 collisions, 6 interface resets
17 unknown protocol drops
0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred

```

GigabitEthernet0/0/1 ?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 321

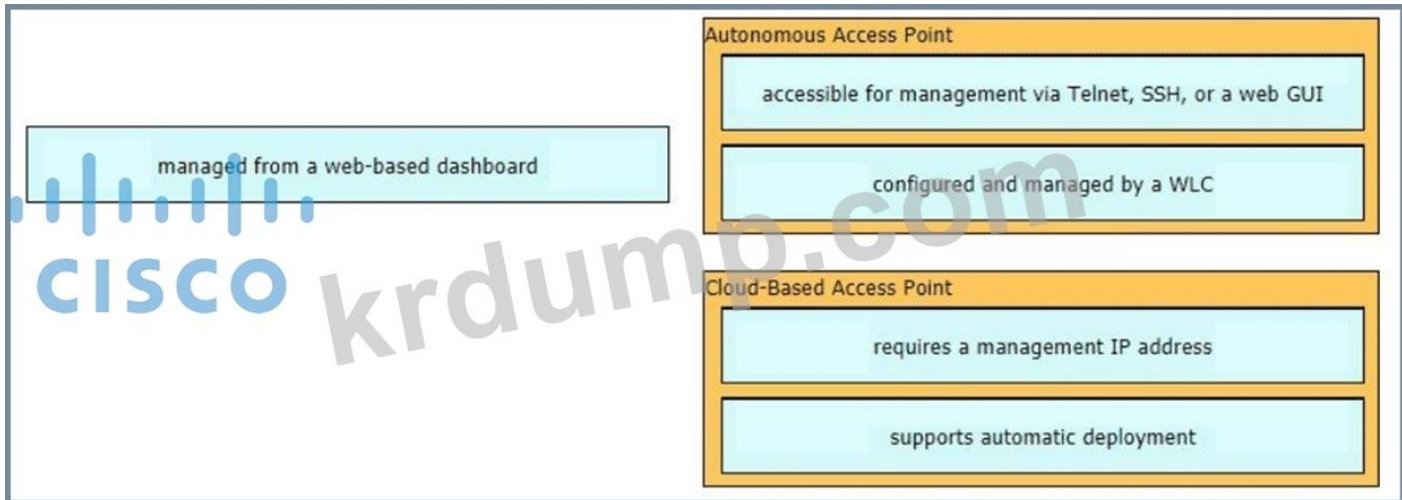
. .

supports automatic deployment	Autonomous Access Point
managed from a web-based dashboard	
accessible for management via Telnet, SSH, or a web GUI	Cloud-Based Access Point
configured and managed by a WLC	
requires a management IP address	

Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 322

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

R1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is 192.168.30.10 to network 0.0.0.0
 192.168.30.0/29 is subnetted, 2 subnets
 C    192.168.30.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
 C    192.168.30.8 is directly connected, Serial0/0.1
 192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
 O IA 192.168.10.32/28 [110/193] via 192.168.30.10, 00:18:49, Serial0/0.1
 O IA 192.168.10.0/27 [110/192] via 192.168.30.10, 00:18:49, Serial0/0.1
 192.168.20.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
 O IA 192.168.20.0 [110/128] via 192.168.30.10, 00:18:49, Serial0/0.1
 192.168.30.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
 C    192.168.30.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
 O*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/84] via 192.168.30.10, 00:10:36, Serial0/0.1

```

192.168.10.33/28 □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□?

A. 193

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 323

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

A.

```
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
```

B.

```
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
```

C.

```
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
```

D.

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 324

□□□□ □□□□□.



Which of the following configurations will allow traffic to flow from the LAN connected to R1 to the LAN connected to R2?

- A. R1
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet0/0
R2
ip route 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet0/0
- B. 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
- C. 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
- D. 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. B
- B. D
- C. A
- D. C

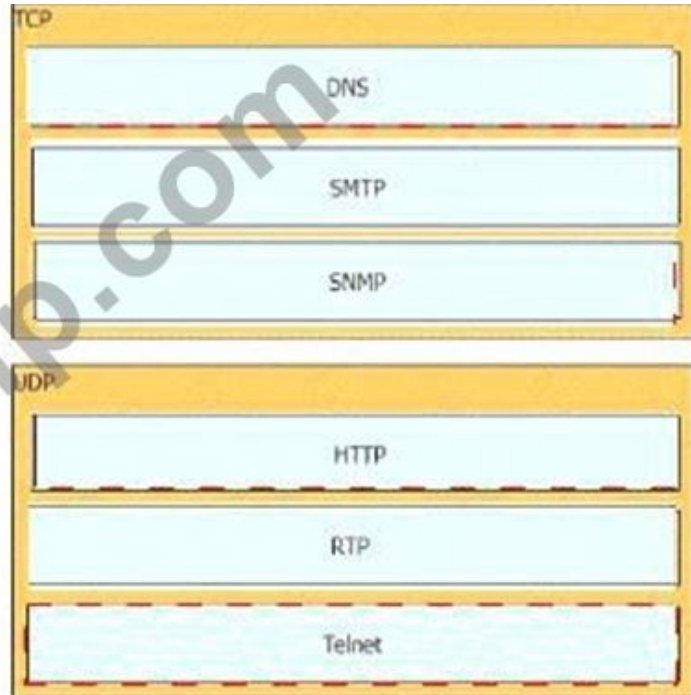
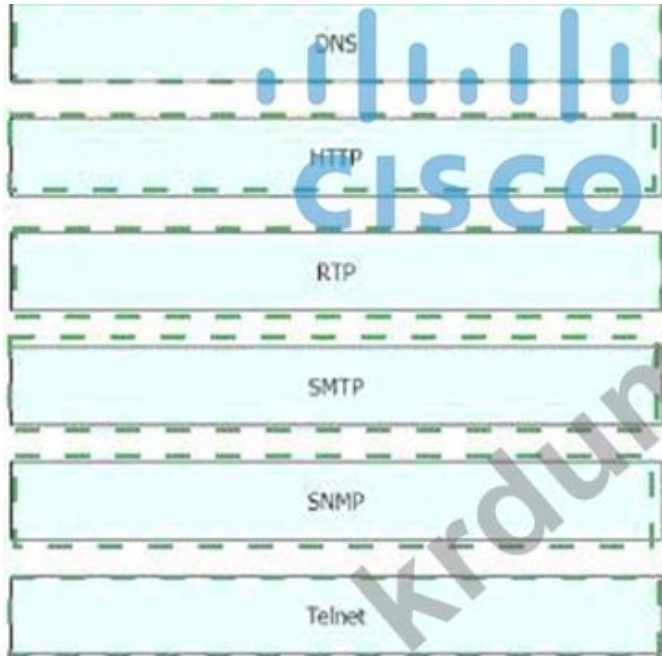
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 325

Which of the following is a characteristic of TCP/IP?



Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 326

DHCP □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 327

WPA3□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. TKIP
- B. AES
- C. SAE
- D. PSK

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

NEW QUESTION: 328

UTP Cat 5e□ Cat 6a □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

- A. □ □ □□ 1□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □ □ □□ 55□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □ □ □□ 100□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □ □ 500MHz□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- E. □ □ □□ 10□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 329

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 330

SDN □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 331

□□□□□□ □□ VLAN□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ □□□ □□ □□ VLAN□ □□
- B. □□ VLAN □□□ □□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□ □ □□□ □□ VLAN ID□ □□□□□.
- D. VLAN 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.dumpstop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1800 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF**
Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 332

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

Cat9K-1# show lldp entry Cat9K-2
Local Intf: Gi1/0/21
Chassis id: 308b.b2b3.2880
Port id: Gi1/0/21
Port Description: GigabitEthernet1/0/21
System Name: CAT9K-2

Management Addresses:
IP: 10.5.110.2
  
```

- □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ Cat9K-2 IP □□□ LLDP□ □□□□ □□□
 □□ □□□. □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□?
- A. Cat9K-2□□ □□□□□ no lldp mac-phy-cfg □□ □□
 - B. Cat9K-1□ □□□□□ G1/0/21□□ no lldp receive □□ □□
 - C. Cat9K-2□□ □□□□□ no lldp tlv-select-management-address □□□ □□□□□.
 - D. Cat9K-1□ □□□□□ G1/0/21□□ no lldp □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 333

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

switchport mode access	1
switchport port-security	2
switchport port-security mac-address 0060.3EED.77AB	3
switchport port-security mac-address 00D0.D3ED.622A	4
switchport port-security mac-address sticky	
switchport port-security maximum 2	
switchport port-security violation shutdown	

Answer:

switchport mode access	switchport port-security
switchport port-security	switchport port-security mac-address sticky
switchport port-security mac-address 0060.3EED.77AB	switchport port-security maximum 2
switchport port-security mac-address 00D0.D3ED.622A	switchport port-security violation shutdown
switchport port-security mac-address sticky	
switchport port-security maximum 2	
switchport port-security violation shutdown	

Explanation:

switchport mode access	switchport port-security
	switchport port-security mac-address sticky
switchport port-security mac-address 0060.3EED.77AB	switchport port-security maximum 2
switchport port-security mac-address 00D0.D3ED.622A	switchport port-security violation shutdown

NEW QUESTION: 334

□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ API□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=2995354&seqNum=2#:~:text=The%20Southbound%20Interface,communicate%20to%20the%20networking%20devices.&text=The%20overall%20goal%20is%20network,from%20being%20only%20a%20protocol.>

The Southbound Interface

In a controller-based network architecture, the controller needs to communicate to the networking devices.

NEW QUESTION: 335

□□□□ □□□□□.

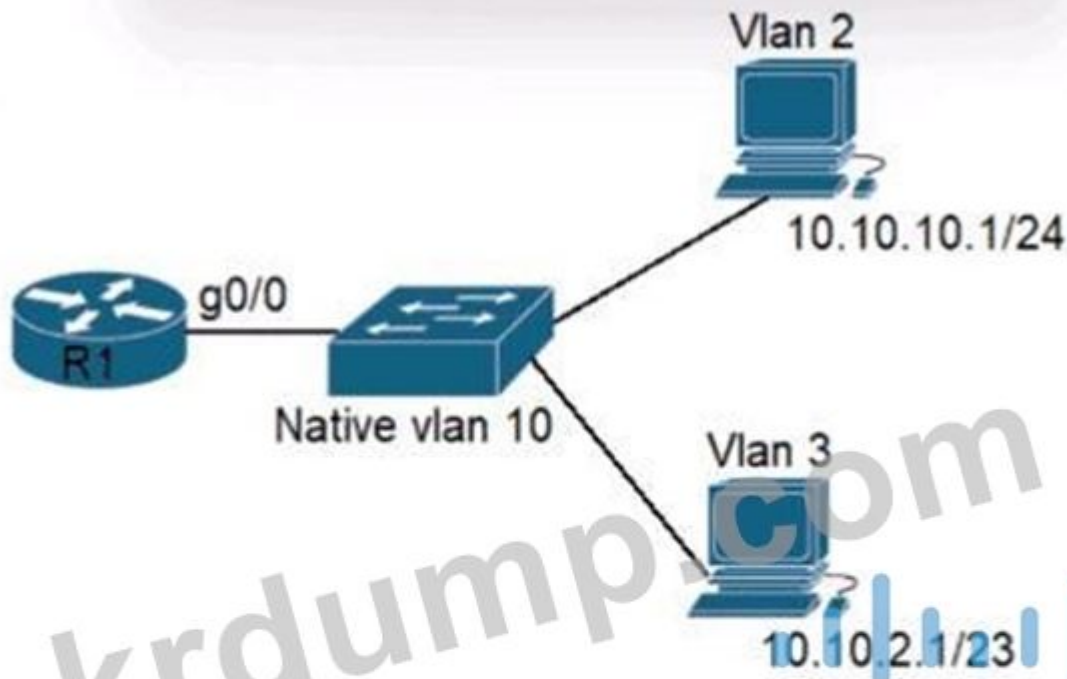
```
R1# show ip route | begin gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.246 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.246, Serial0/1/0
   is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
   172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
S   172.16.3.0/24 [1/0] via 207.165.200.250, Serial0/0/0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

□□□ □□□ R1□ □□ □□□ 172.163.3.14□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. Serial0/0/1□ □□ 207.165.200.254
- B. Serial0/0/0□ □□ 207.165.200.254
- C. Serial0/0/0□ □□ 207.165.200.250
- D. Serial0/1/0□ □□ 207.165.200.246

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 336



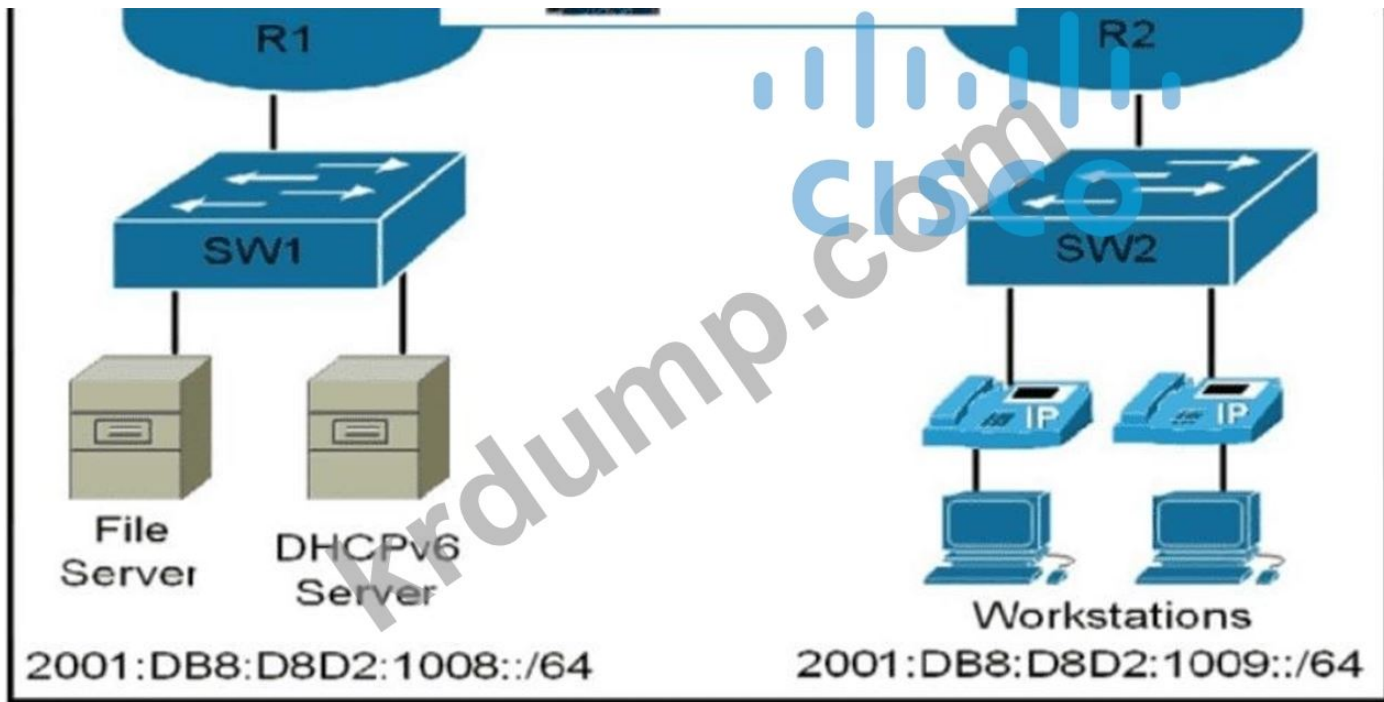
```
R1#show run
Building configuration...
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.2
 encapsulation dot1Q 2
 ip address 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.0
!
end
```

- A. interface GigabitEthernet0/0.3
encapsulation dot1Q 3 native
ip address 10.10.2.10 255.255.252.0
- B. interface GigabitEthernet0/0.3
encapsulation dot1Q 10
ip address 10.10.2.10 255.255.255.252
- C. interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 10.10.2.10 255.255.252.0
- D. interface GigabitEthernet0/0.10
encapsulation dot1Q 3
ip address 10.10.2.10 255.255.254.0

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

NEW QUESTION: 337

□□□□ □□□□□.



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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 340

.

```
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 341

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□□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 342

□□□□ □□□□□.



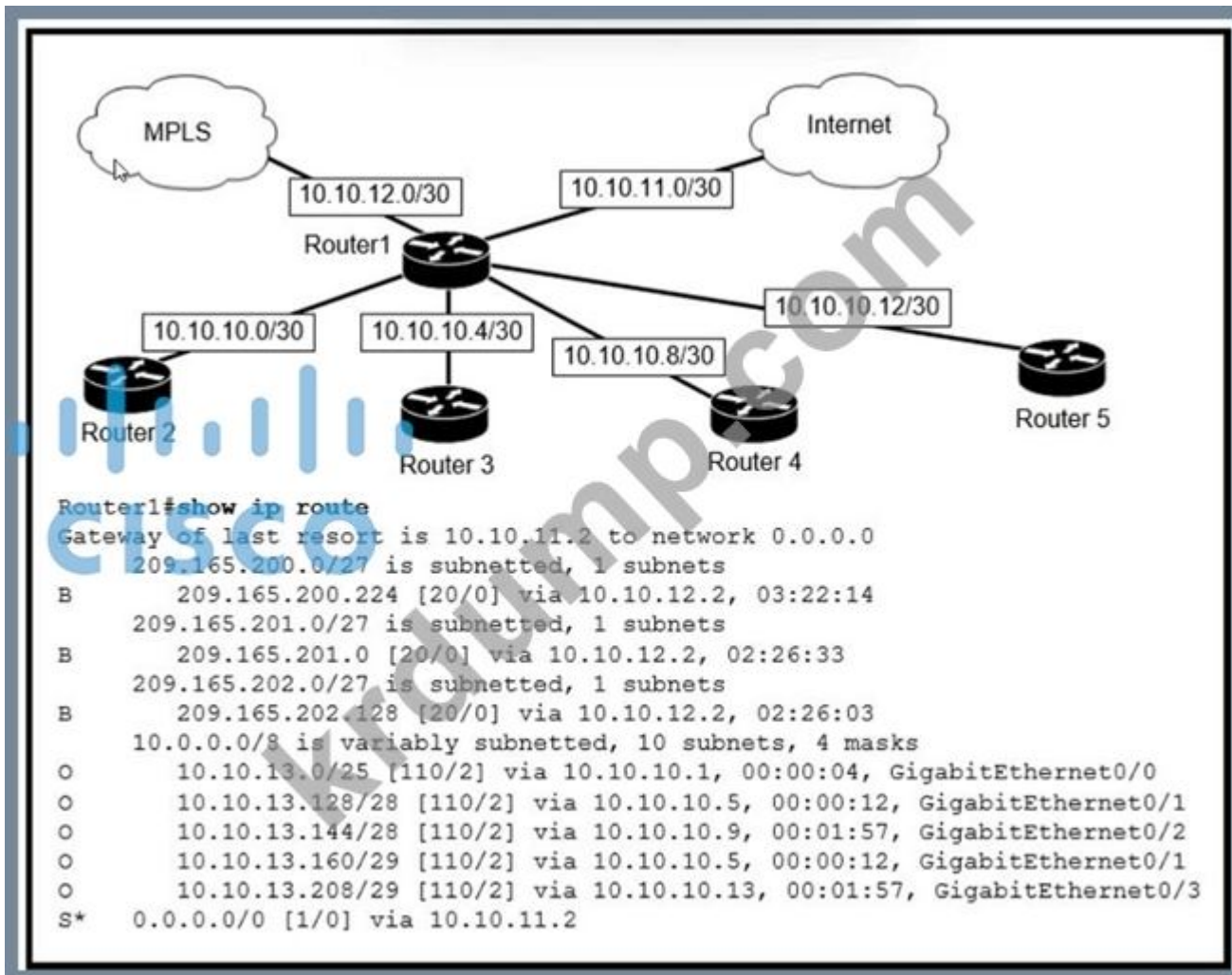
□□□ R1□ □□ EIGRP□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 343

□□□□ □□□□□.




□□□ □□ IP□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□.

1.1.1.1	Router2
10.10.13.126	Router3
10.10.13.129	Router4
10.10.13.150	Router5
10.10.13.209	Internet cloud
209.165.200.30	MPLS cloud

Answer:

executes modules via SSH by default	feature
uses the YAML language	feature
uses agents to manage hosts	feature
pushes configurations to the client	feature
requires clients to pull configurations from the server	
operates without agents	



Answer:

executes modules via SSH by default	operates without agents
uses the YAML language	executes modules via SSH by default
uses agents to manage hosts	uses agents to manage hosts
pushes configurations to the client	pushes configurations to the client
requires clients to pull configurations from the server	
operates without agents	



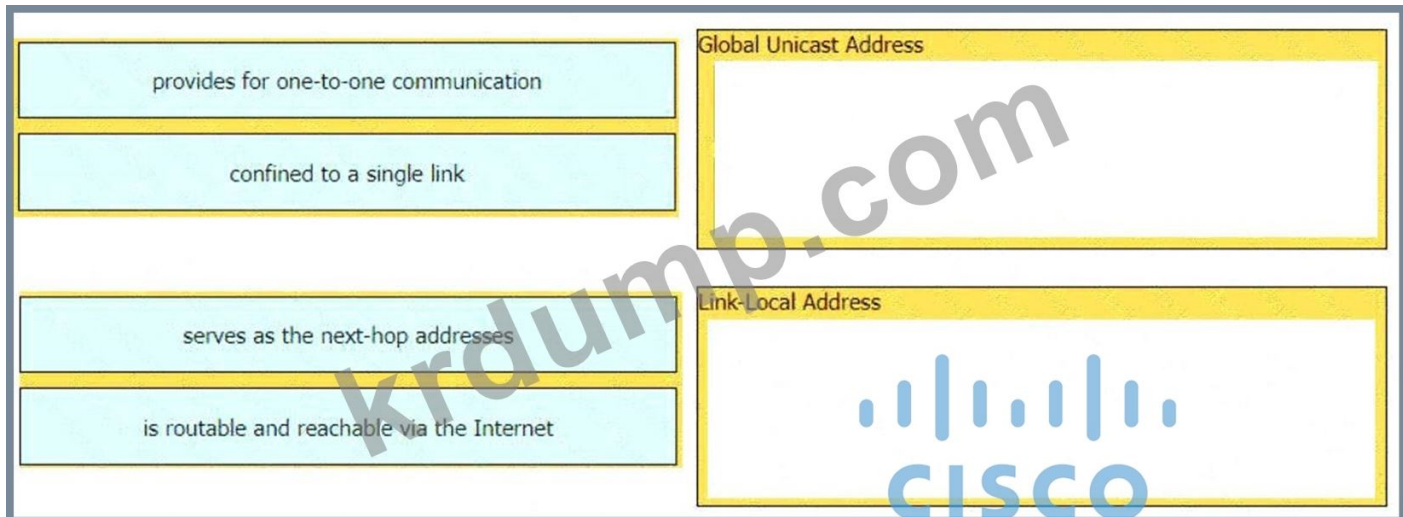
Explanation:

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

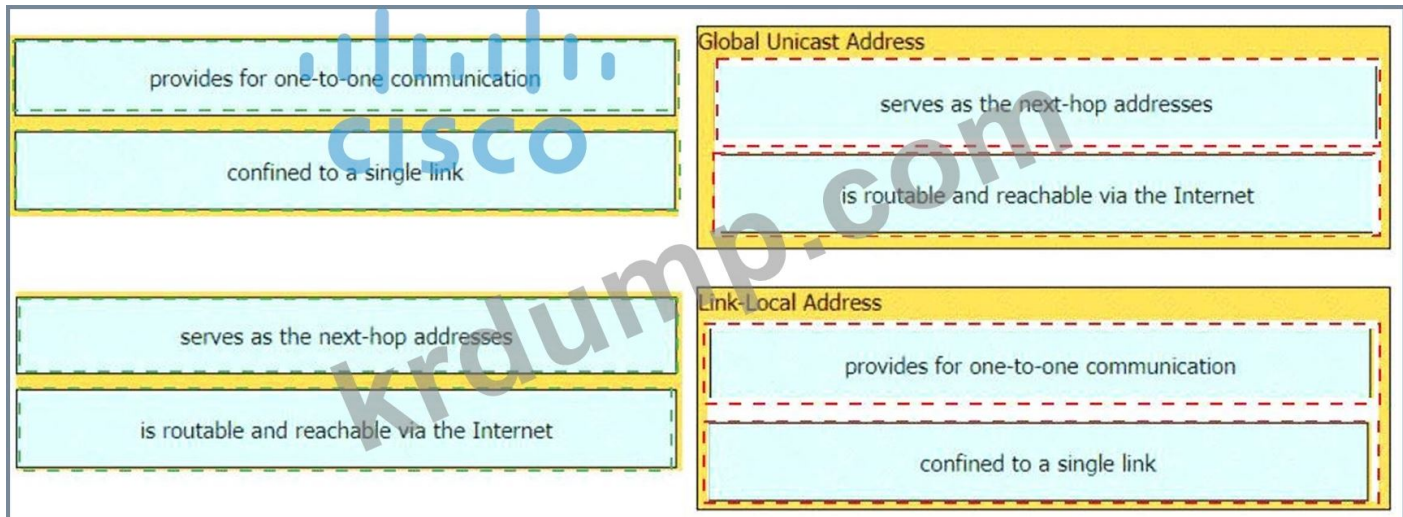


NEW QUESTION: 345

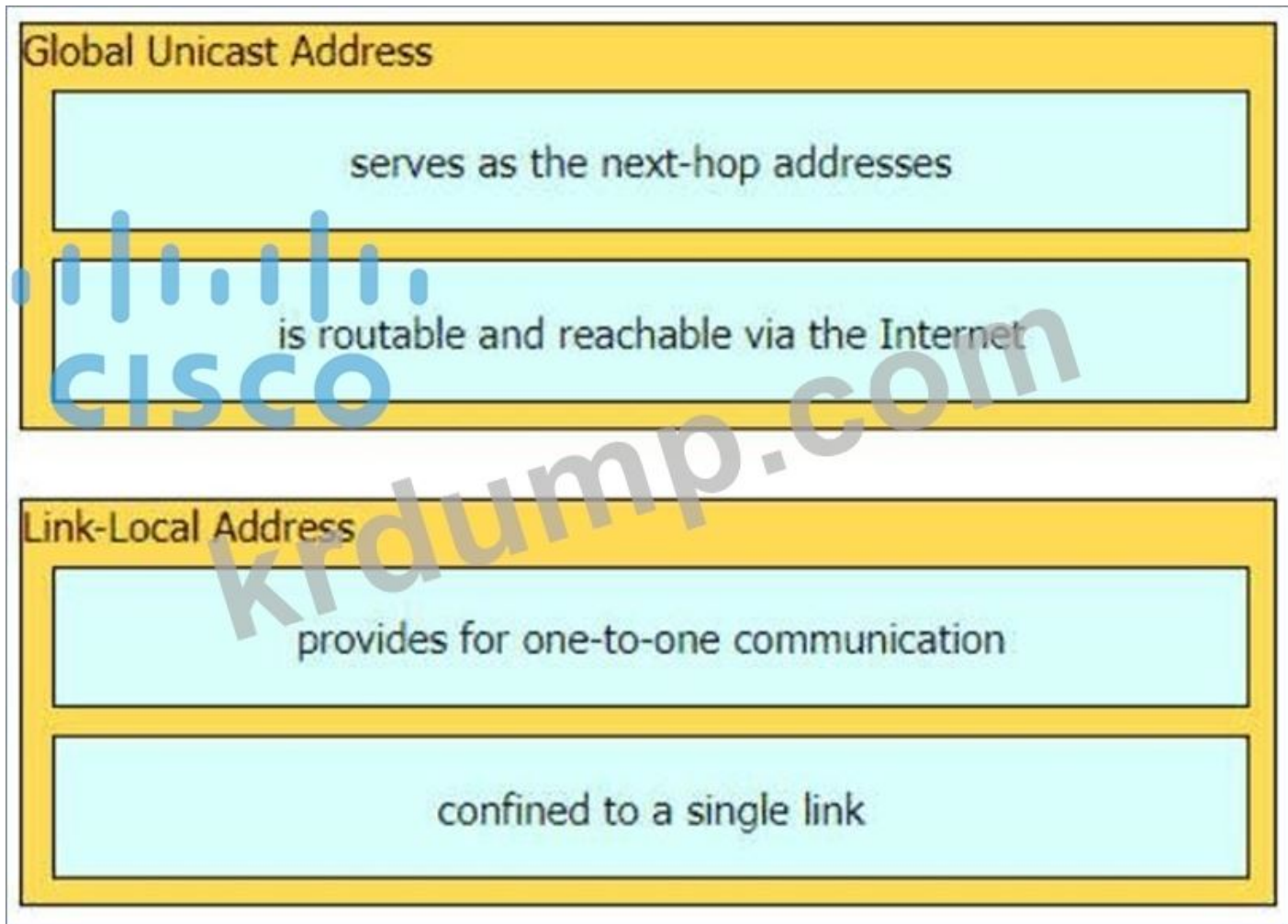
□□□ □□□ □□□□ IPv6 □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 346

□□□□□□ □□ IPv4 □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□?

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□!
 DumpTop □ □□ **200-301-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□
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 □□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1800 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF**
 Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 347

□□□□ □□□□□.

Which of the following configurations will allow R1 and R2 to establish an OSPF adjacency?
Which of the following configurations will allow R1 and R2 to establish an OSPF adjacency?

- router ospf 10
network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 10.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
- router ospf 10
network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
- router ospf 100
network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 10.0.2.0 255.255.255.0 area 0
- router ospf 100
network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.252 area 0
network 10.0.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 349

Which of the following configurations will allow R1 and R2 to establish an OSPF adjacency?

```
interface GigabitEthernet3/1/4
switchport voice vlan 50
!
```

Which of the following configurations will allow R1 and R2 to establish an OSPF adjacency? Cisco IOS configuration for GigabitEthernet3/1/4 is shown below. Which of the following configurations will allow R1 and R2 to establish an OSPF adjacency?

- A. VLAN 50 on R1 and R2. R1 configuration: interface GigabitEthernet3/1/4, switchport mode access, switchport access vlan 50. R2 configuration: interface GigabitEthernet3/1/4, switchport mode access, switchport access vlan 50.
- B. VLAN 50 on R1 and R2. R1 configuration: interface GigabitEthernet3/1/4, switchport mode access, switchport access vlan 50. R2 configuration: interface GigabitEthernet3/1/4, switchport mode access, switchport access vlan 1.
- C. VLAN 50 on R1 and R2. R1 configuration: interface GigabitEthernet3/1/4, switchport mode access, switchport access vlan 50. R2 configuration: interface GigabitEthernet3/1/4, switchport mode access, switchport access vlan 50.
- D. VLAN 50 on R1 and R2. R1 configuration: interface GigabitEthernet3/1/4, switchport mode access, switchport access vlan 50. R2 configuration: interface GigabitEthernet3/1/4, switchport mode access, switchport access vlan 1.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 350

Which of the following configurations will allow R1 and R2 to establish an OSPF adjacency?

```

10.0.0.0/24 is subsetting, 1 subnets
C 10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C 172.160.0/16 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
D 192.168.0.0/24 [90/30720] via 172.16.0.2, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/0

```

□□□ □□□□ □□ D□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□ □□□ □□
- B. □□ BGP □□
- C. □□□ □□□ IP□ /24 □□
- D. EIGRP□ □□ □□□ □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 351

3□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (2□ □□)

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

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

Cisco is very clear about the purpose of this layer. Its only role is to forward traffic, the fastest it can. Here you don't apply any policy, as you must try to reduce the load of the core so it can focus on routing. <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Campus/campover.html#wp708831>

NEW QUESTION: 352

□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 353

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

- A. □□
- B. □□ □
- C. □□
- D. □□□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 354

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
RTN show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - ISMP, M - MIP, H - mobile, W - WUP
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, s - SGP
Gateway of last resort is not set
C 10.0.0/8 is directly connected, Longback
  10.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
O 10.0.1/32 [110/200] via 10.0.1.3, 00:39:08, Serial0
C 10.0.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0
O 10.0.1/32 [110/200] via 10.0.1.50, 00:39:08, Serial0
O 10.0.1/4/32 [110/200] via 10.0.1.4, 00:39:08, Serial0
```

10.0.1.5□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 355

□□□□ □□□ MAC □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 356

REST API □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ HTTP □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 357

□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 359

Which two methods can be used to configure a WLAN to use a RADIUS server for authentication? (2 correct)

- A. Configure the WLAN to use a RADIUS server for authentication.
- B. Configure the WLAN to use a RADIUS server for authentication.
- C. Configure the WLAN to use a RADIUS server for authentication.
- D. Configure the WLAN to use a RADIUS server for authentication.
- E. Configure the WLAN to use a RADIUS server for authentication.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 360

Which two methods can be used to configure a WLAN to use a RADIUS server for authentication? (2 correct)



Which two methods can be used to configure a WLAN to use a RADIUS server for authentication? (2 correct)

- A. Configure the WLAN to use a RADIUS server for authentication.
- B. Configure the WLAN to use a RADIUS server for authentication.
- C. Configure the WLAN to use a RADIUS server for authentication.
- D. Configure the WLAN to use a RADIUS server for authentication.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 361

Which two methods can be used to configure a WLAN to use a RADIUS server for authentication? (2 correct)

- A. Configure the WLAN to use a RADIUS server for authentication.
- B. Configure the WLAN to use a RADIUS server for authentication.
- C. SAE

D. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□

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> (1800 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF

Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 362

□□□□□ □□ 2.4GHz □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ 2, 7, 9, 11
- B. □□ 1, 6, 11, 14
- C. □□ 2, 7, 11
- D. □□ 1, 6, 11

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In the United States, while channels 1-13 can be used for 2.4 GHz WiFi, only three channels are considered non-overlapping (channels 12 and 13 are allowed under low powered conditions, but for most cases are not used). For best results, it is highly recommended to keep the 2.4 GHz channels to 1, 6, and 11, as these channel settings will allow for virtually no overlap in the WiFi signal. Shown below is a channel graph from WiFi Scanner showing three access points configured for channels 1, 6, and 11. As you can see, the center of each signal is at 1, 6, and 11 with the actual signal extending over several channels to the left and right.

NEW QUESTION: 363

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

- A. 0
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 6

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 364

□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

fundamental configuration elements are stored in a manifest

uses TCP port 10002 for configuration push jobs

uses Ruby for fundamental configuration elements

uses SSH for remote device communication

uses TCP 8140 for communication

uses YAML for fundamental configuration elements

Ansible

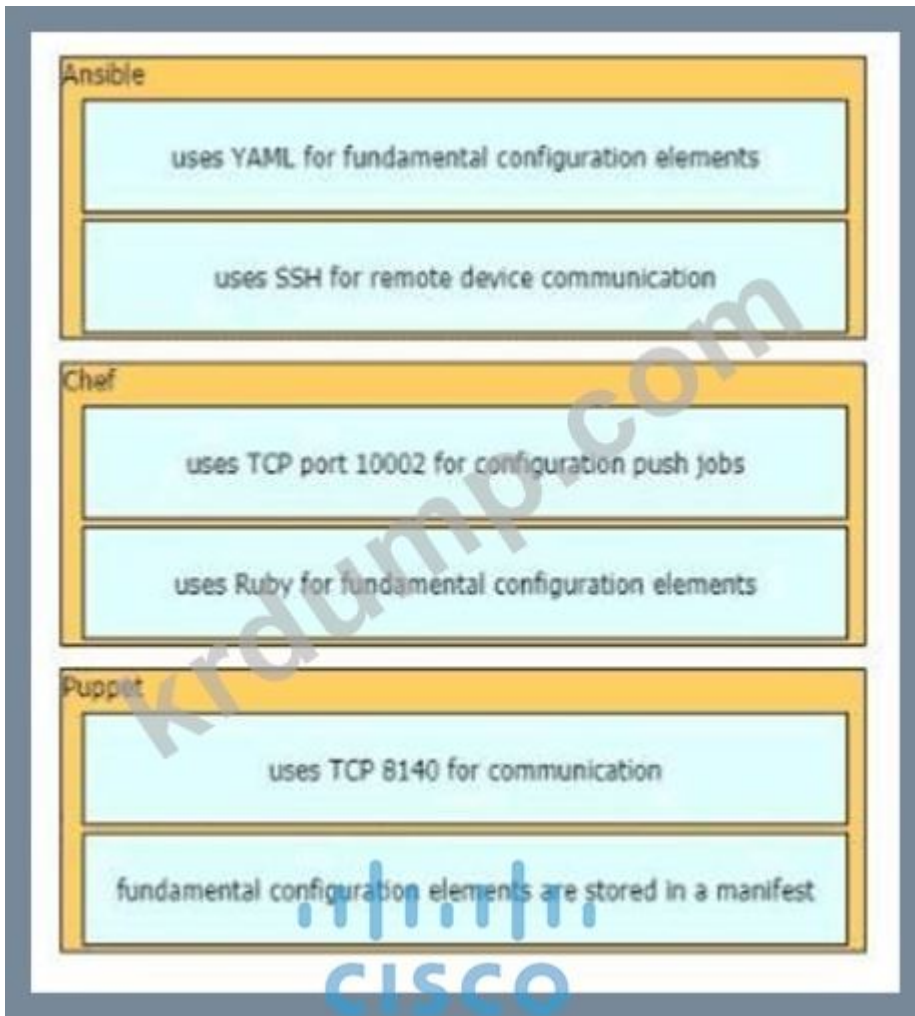
Chef

Puppet

Answer:

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

Explanation:



The focus of Ansible is to be streamlined and fast, and to require no node agent installation. Thus, Ansible performs all functions over SSH. Ansible is built on Python, in contrast to the Ruby foundation of Puppet and Chef.

TCP port 10002 is the command port. It may be configured in the Chef Push Jobs configuration file. This port allows Chef Push Jobs clients to communicate with the Chef Push Jobs server.

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 365

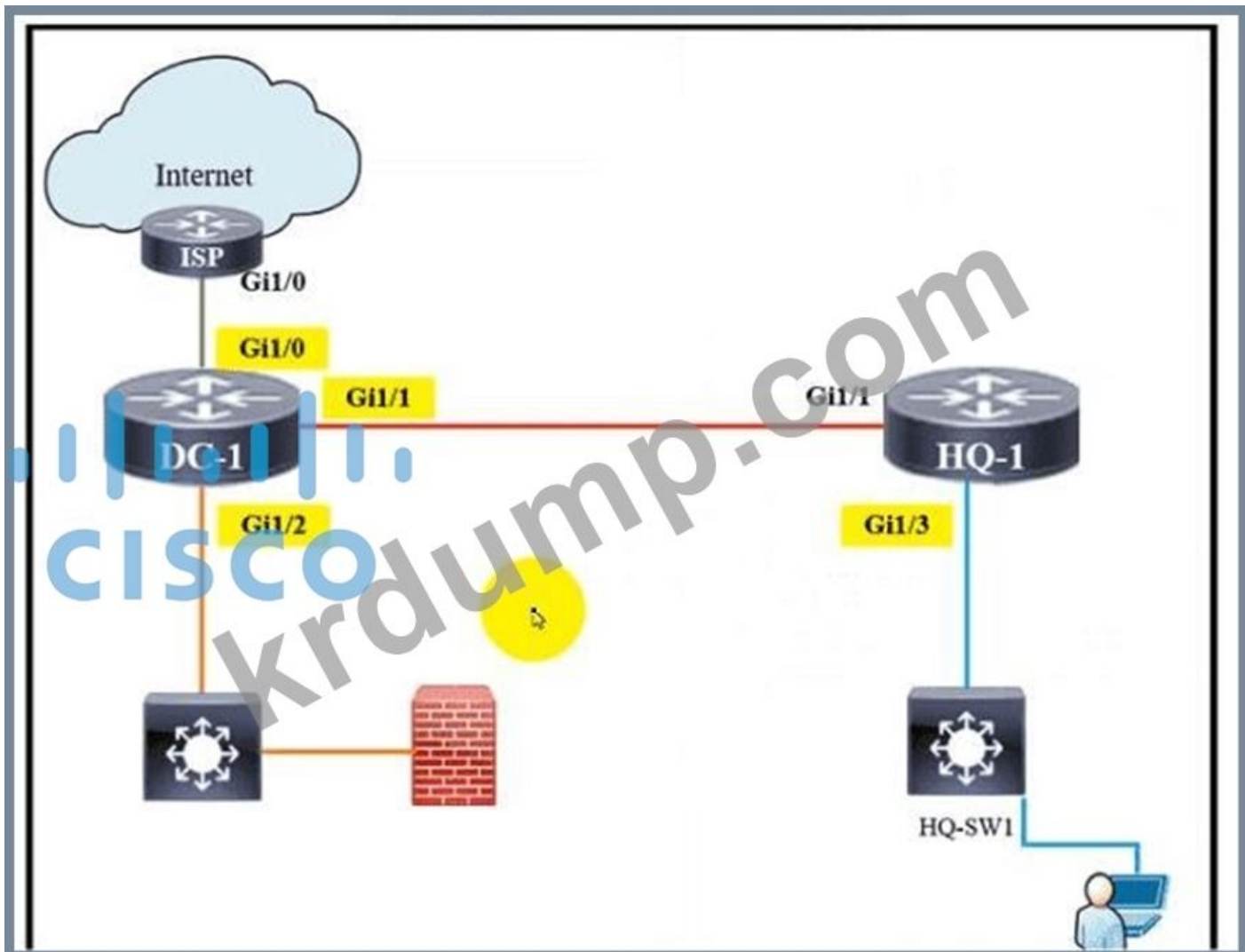
□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 366

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□□ □□. IP □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ DC-1 □ HQ-1 □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
 DC-1 Gi1/0 □ /30 □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
 DC-1 Gi1/1 □ /29 □□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□.
 DC-1 Gi1/2 □ /28 □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
 HQ-1 Gi1/3 □ /29 □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
 □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 367

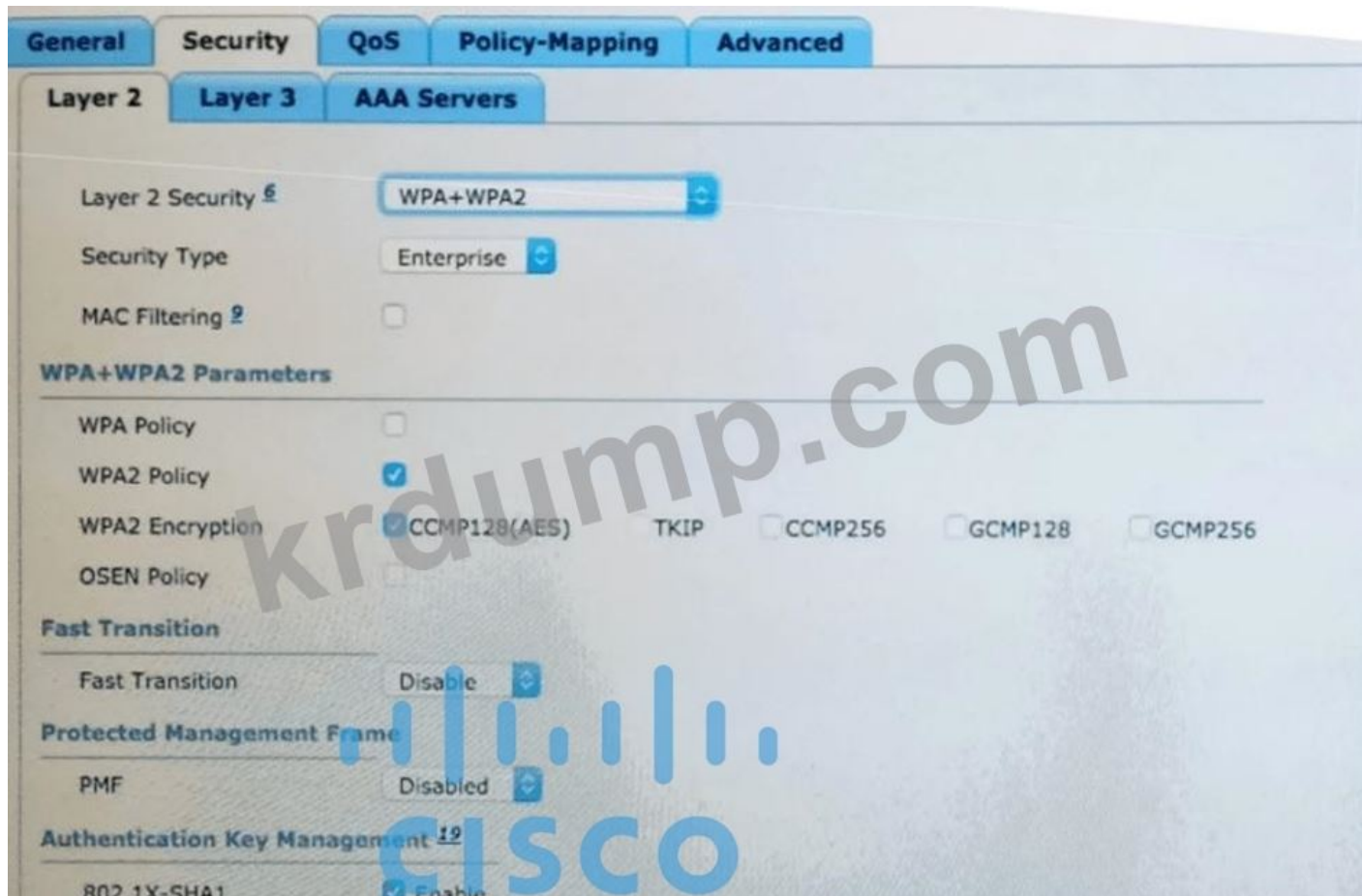
DNS □□ □□□□ □□□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 368

□□□□ □□□□□.



WLAN□□ 802.11w□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 369

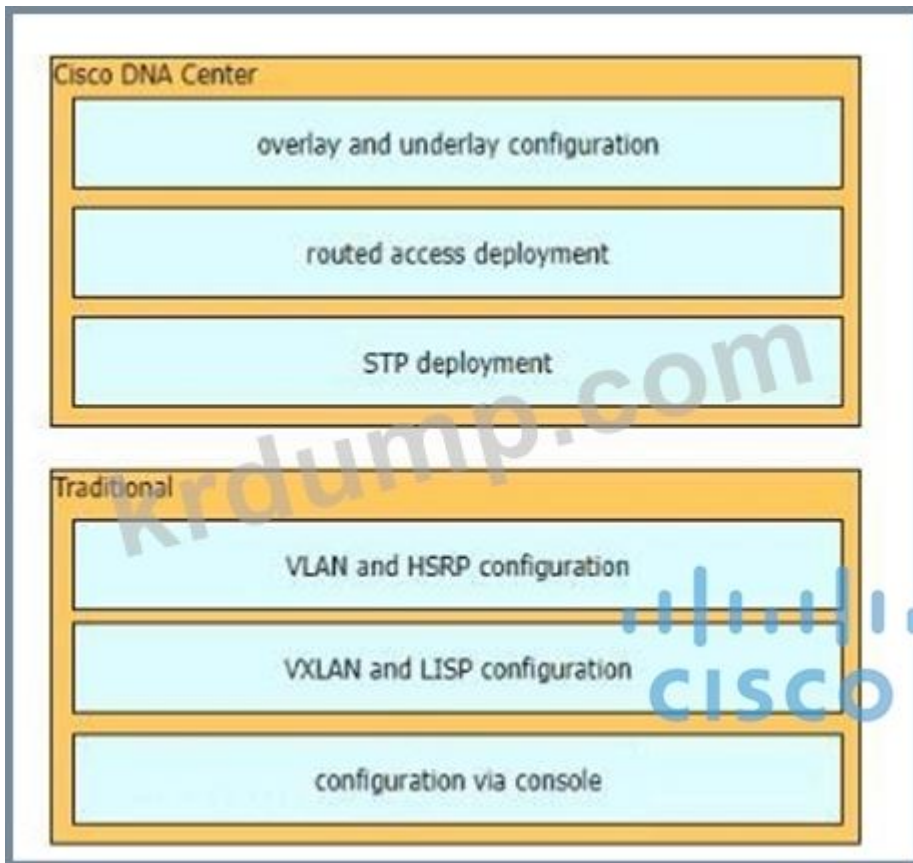
□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 370

□□□□ □□□□□.

The network diagram shows three routers (R1, R2, R3) connected in a line. R1 Fa0/0 (10.10.10.1/24) is connected to R2 Fa0/0 (10.10.10.2/24), which is connected to R2 Fa0/1 (20.20.20.1/24), which is connected to R3 Fa0/1 (20.20.20.2/24). Below the diagram are three terminal windows showing 'show ip route' output for R1, R2, and R3.

```

R1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       I - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

 10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
   C       10.10.10.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

R2#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       I - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

 20.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
   C       20.20.20.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
 10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
   C       10.10.10.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

R3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       I - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

 20.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
   C       20.20.20.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
 10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
   S       10.10.10.0 [1/0] via 20.20.20.1
  
```

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

□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ R1□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□?

A. 20.20.20.0/24 □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□ Fa0/1 □ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□

□.

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 371

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 372

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

- A. SSID
- B. VLANID
- C. RFID
- D. WLANID

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

NEW QUESTION: 373

□□□ □□□□□.

```

cat9k-acc-1# show interfaces gigabitethernet 1/0/1
  gigabitethernet 1/0/1 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is gigabitethernet, address is aa00.0400.0134 (via 0000.0c00.4369)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000 Kbit, DLY 1000 usec, rely 255/255, load 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set, keepalive set (10 sec)
  ARP type: ARPA, PROBE, ARP Timeout 4:00:00
  Last input 0:00:00, output 0:00:00, output hang never
  Output queue 1/1, 1 drops; input queue 0/0, 0 drops
  Five minute input rate 61000 bits/sec, 200 packets/sec
  Five minute output rate 1000 bits/sec, 200 packets/sec
  2295197 packets input, 305539992 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 1925500 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants
  0 input errors, 1790 CRC, 1790 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
  0 input packets with dribble condition detected
  3594664 packets output, 436549843 bytes, 1 underruns
  0 output errors, 1 collisions, 1 interface resets, 0 restarts
  
```

cat9k acc.1 0000 0000 000 LAN0 00000. 00000 00 00 0000 0000 0 0
 000. 00 000 0000 000000 000000?

- A. 000 000 00 0000 000000.
- B. 00 00 000000 0000 00 00 0000 000000.
- C. 000 00000 00 000 0000 000000.
- D. 00000 00 0000 000 0000 000 0 00000.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

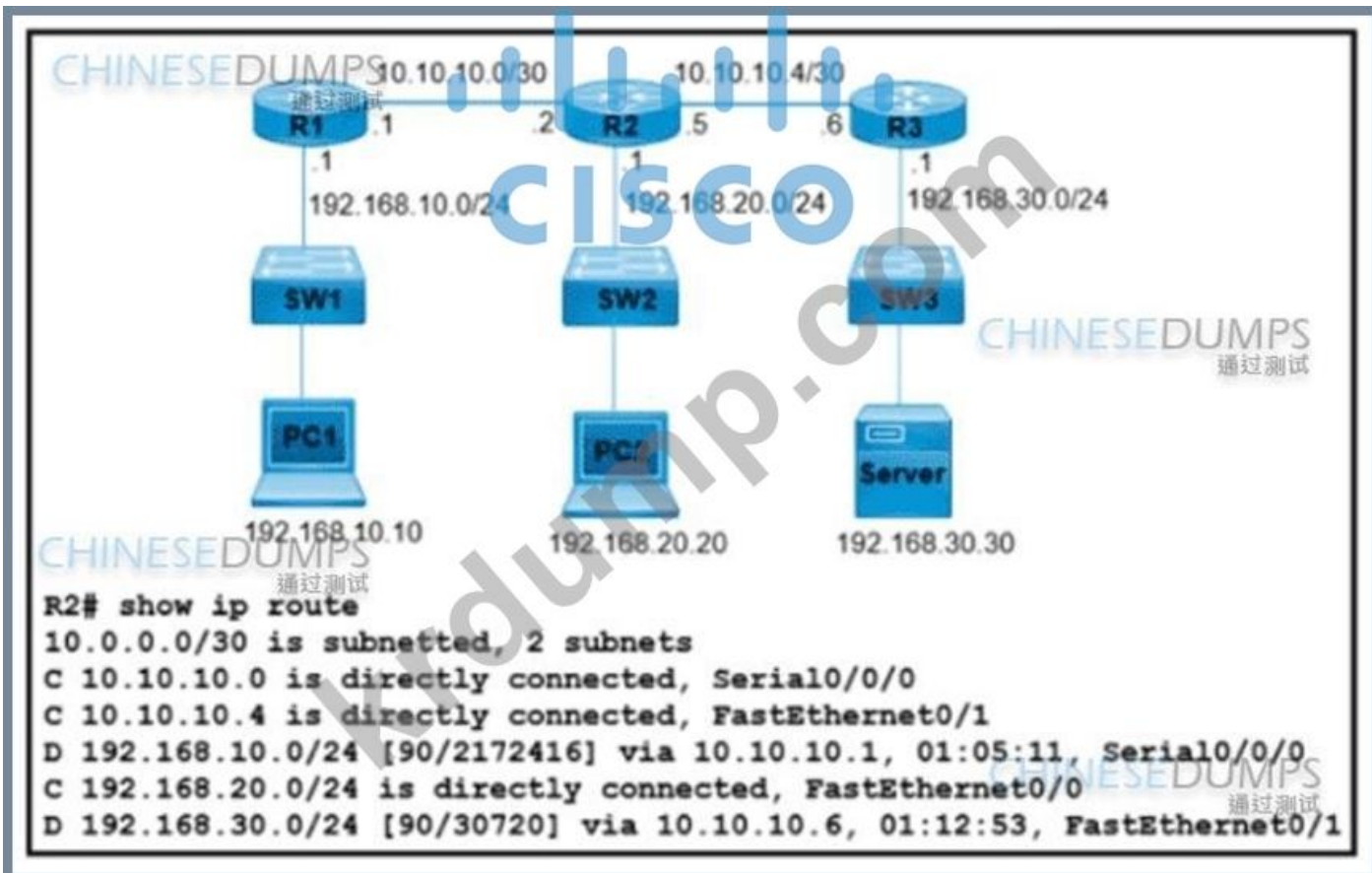
NEW QUESTION: 374

000 000 00 TCP 0000 000 000 00 000 000 0000 00 000 0000 0
 000 00 000 000000?

- A. 00
- B. 0000
- C. 00
- D. SYIM 00

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 375



000 000000. PC20 EIGRP 00 0000000 000 000 0 000 0 P 000
 000000?

- A. 192.168.30.1
- B. 10.10.10.6

C. 192.168.201

D. 10.10 105

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 376

□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ MAC □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□ MAC □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ MAC □□□, □□□ □□ MAC □□□□ □□□□.

C. □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

D. □□□□ □□ □□□ IP □□□□ □□□, □□ IP □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□ IP □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

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> (1800 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF**)
Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 377

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

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

```

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

- A. □□
- B. □
- C. □
- D. □□

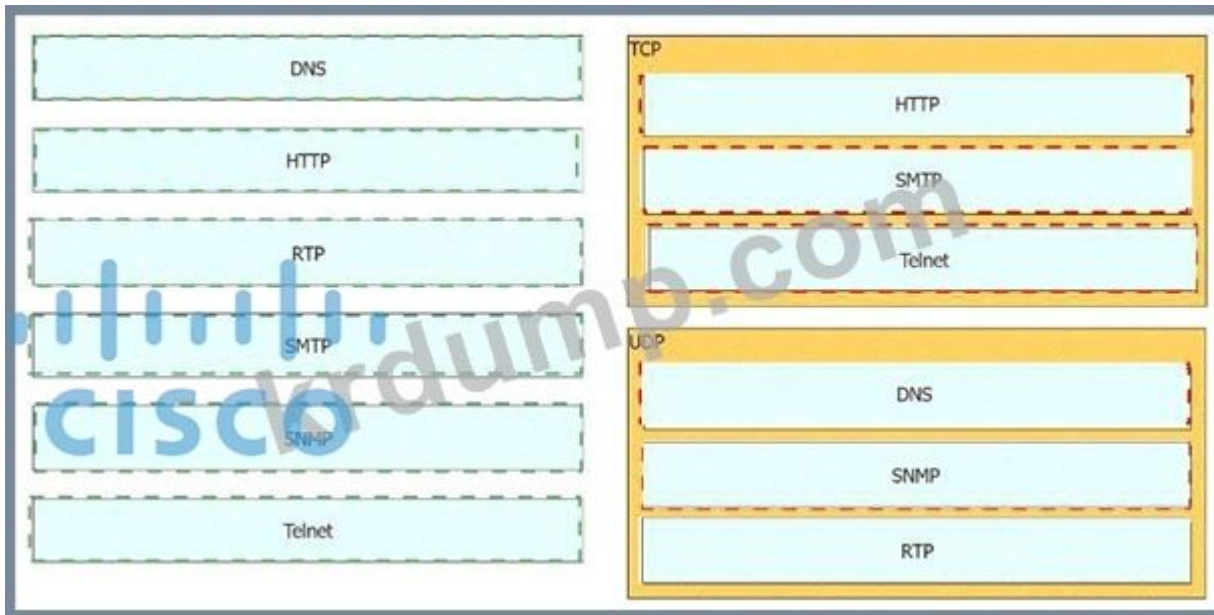
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 378

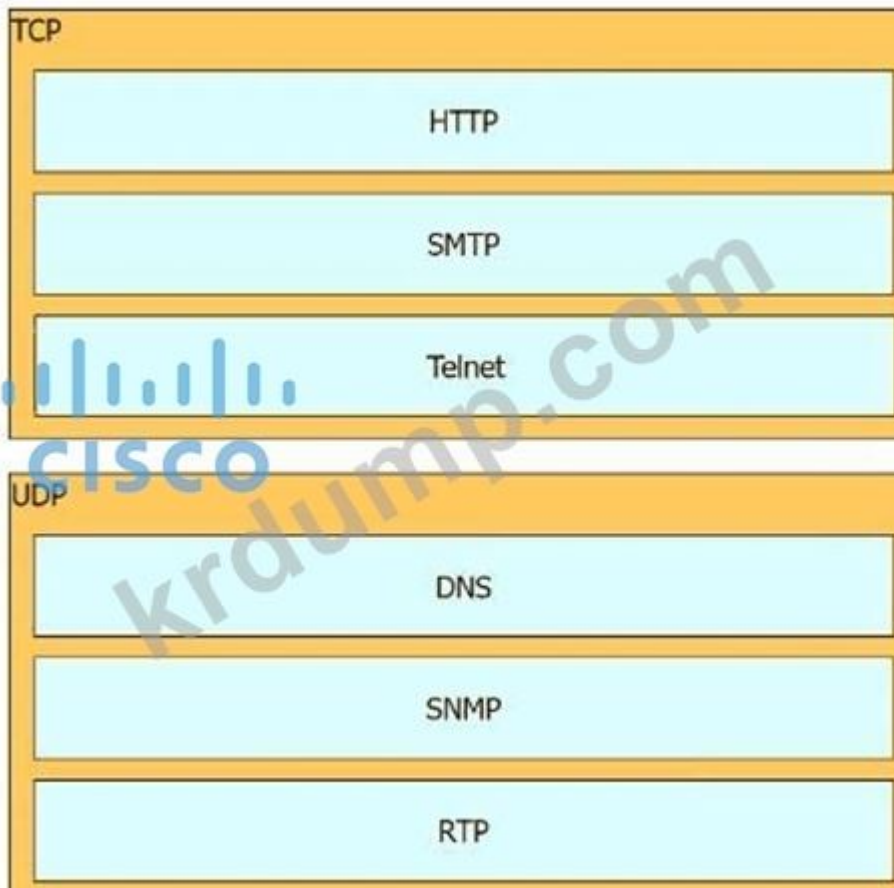
□□□□□ 10.200.0.2□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 379

□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 380

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

- A. □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□.
- B. □□□ MAC(□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□)
- C. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
- E. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 381

□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 382

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

- A. TCP □□ 443□ UDP 21□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ EoIP □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□□□ □□ IPsec □□□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 383

□□ □□□□ □□ AP□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ WLC□ □□ EoIP □□
- B. AP□ □□ IP□ □□ SSH □□
- C. □□ WLC□ □□ CAPWAP/LWAPP □□
- D. AP□ □□ □ □□□ □□ HTTPS □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 384

SSID□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (2□ □□)

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

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 385

UTP□ STP □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 386

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

```
SW1(config)#no cdp enable
SW1(config)#interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
```

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 387

IPsec□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

- A. FTP□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ GRE □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- D. TFTP□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

IPsec (Internet Protocol Security) is a protocol suite that provides secure communication over Internet Protocol (IP) networks. It achieves this by authenticating and encrypting each IP packet within a communication session. One of the key concepts in IPsec is the establishment of security associations (SAs) between peers. Security associations are the combination of algorithms and keys used to secure communication between two devices. They define the security parameters for the communication, including the encryption algorithm, integrity algorithm, and keying information. By establishing these security associations, IPsec ensures confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity of the data being transmitted between network nodes.

NEW QUESTION: 388

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.

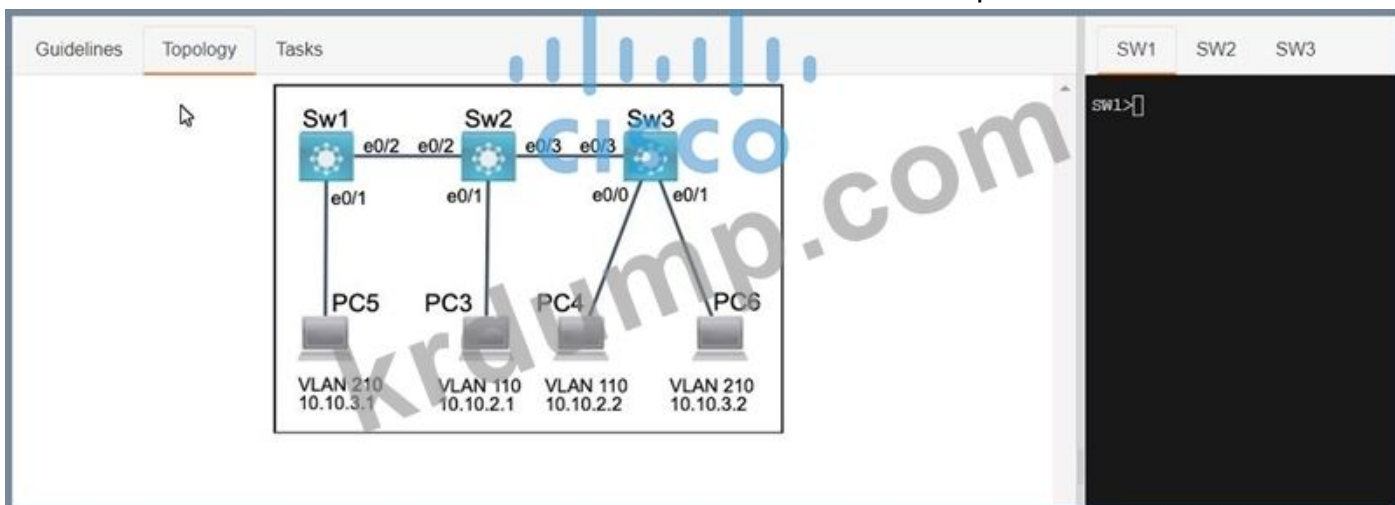
200 000 00 300 0000 0000 000. 000 00 0000 000 VLAN0 00 000
0 0000 000 00 00 0000 000000 000000. VTP 000 000000 00000 00
00.

000000 0 00 000 00 VLAN0 00000 000 000.

VLAN 110: 000

VLAN 210: 00

1. 000 0000 VLAN0 00000 00 PC0 000 0000000 00 000 000 000000.
2. Sw1 Sw2 e0/2 0000000 000 VLAN0 00000 802.1q 0000 000000.
3. Sw2 Sw3 e0/3 0000000 000 VLAN0 00000 802.1q 0000 000000.



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: 389

□□□□□ API□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□?

A. □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

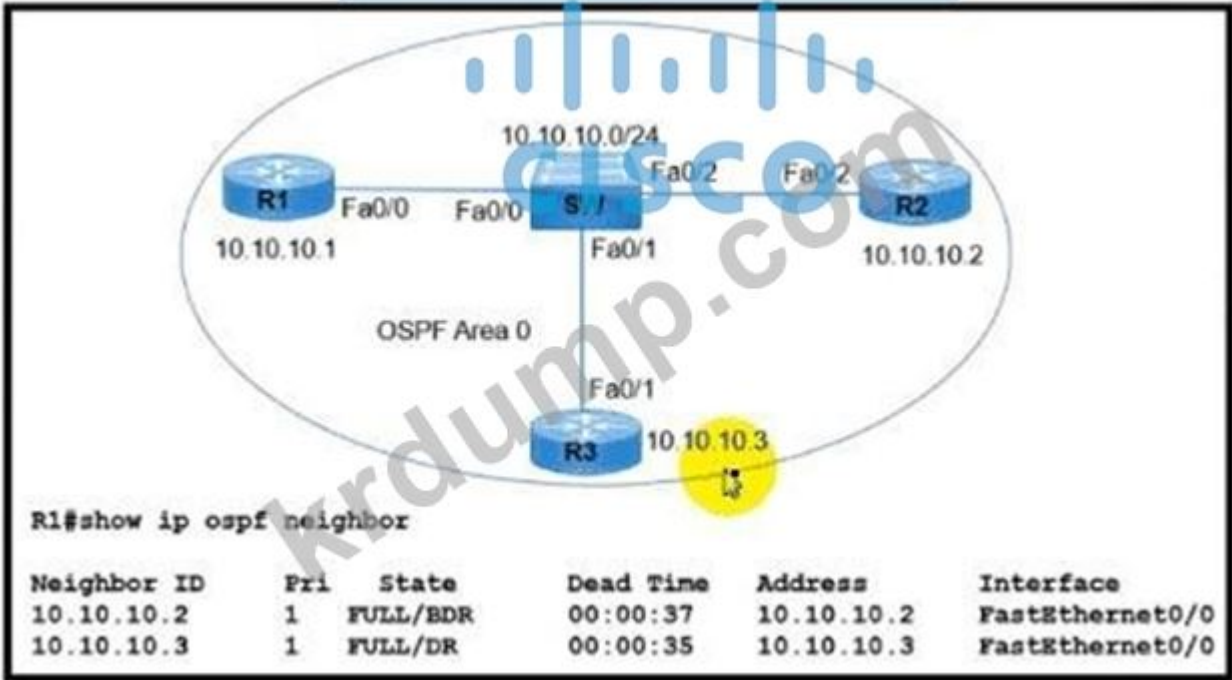
C. □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□

D. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 390

□□□□ □□□□□.



R1 is OSPF DR/BDR. R2 is DROTHER. R3 is DR. R1 is DR. R2 is DROTHER. R3 is DR.

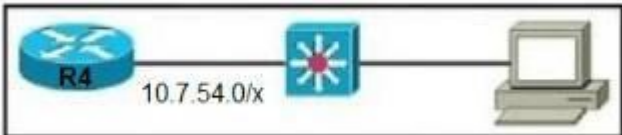
- Ⓐ R1(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf priority 1
R1#clear ip ospf process
- Ⓑ R1(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf priority 200
R1#clear ip ospf process
- Ⓒ R3(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/1
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 200
R3#clear ip ospf process
- Ⓓ R2(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/2
R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority 1
R2#clear ip ospf process

- A. Ⓐ D
- B. Ⓑ B
- C. Ⓒ C
- D. Ⓓ A

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 391

□□□ □□□□□.



Router R4 is connected to a switch. The switch is connected to a PC. The network is 10.7.54.0/x. R4 has IP 10.7.54.1. The switch has IP 10.7.54.254. The PC has IP 10.7.54.255. R4 is the DR. The switch is the BDR. The PC is a DROTHER.

- A. R4: 10.7.54.0/24, Switch: 255.255.128.0/24, PC: 10.7.55.255/24

10.7.54.1 - 10.7.55.254


```
GigabitEthernet1 is up, line protocol is up  
Hardware is CSR vNIC, address is 5000.0004.0000 (bits 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::5200:00ff:fe04:0000/64
- B. 2001 :db8:4425:5400:77ft:fe07:/64
- C. 2001 :db8::5000:0004:5678:0090/64
- D. 2001 :db8::5000:00ff:fe04 0000/64

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

NEW QUESTION: 395

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□□□□□?

- A. PQ
- B. WRED
- C. WFQ
- D. FIFO

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

NEW QUESTION: 396

□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ 10 70 128 0/19□ □□□□ □ □□ □
□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
* □ □□ □□□□ 24□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□? (2□ □□)

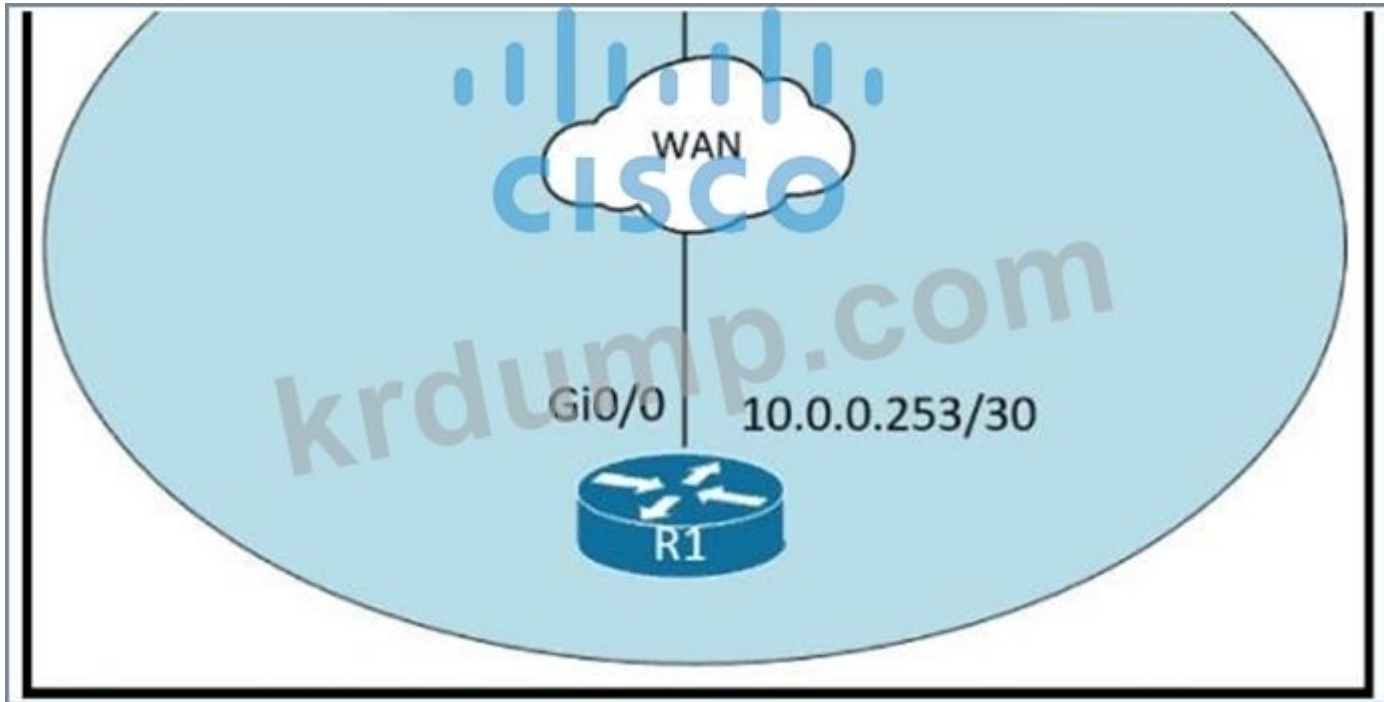
- A. □□□□□ VLAN 155
IP □□ 10.70.155.65 255.255.255.224
- B. □□□□□ VLAN 1234
IP □□ 10.70.159.1 255.255.254.0
- C. □□□□□ VLAN 4722
IP □□ 10.70.133.17 255.255.255.192
- D. □□□□□ VLAN 1148
IP □□ 10.70.148.1 255.255.254.0
- E. □□□□□ VLAN 3002
IP □□ 10.70.147.17 255.255.255.224

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 399

□□□□ □□□□□.



□□□□ 10.0.0.0/30 □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Cisco Discovery Protocol □ □□ □□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□□ gi0/1
CDP □□□ □□
- B. □□□□□ gi0/0
CDP □□-v2□□
- C. □□□□□ gi0/1
CDP □□□ □□□
- D. □□□□□ gi0/0
CDP □□ □□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 400

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 401

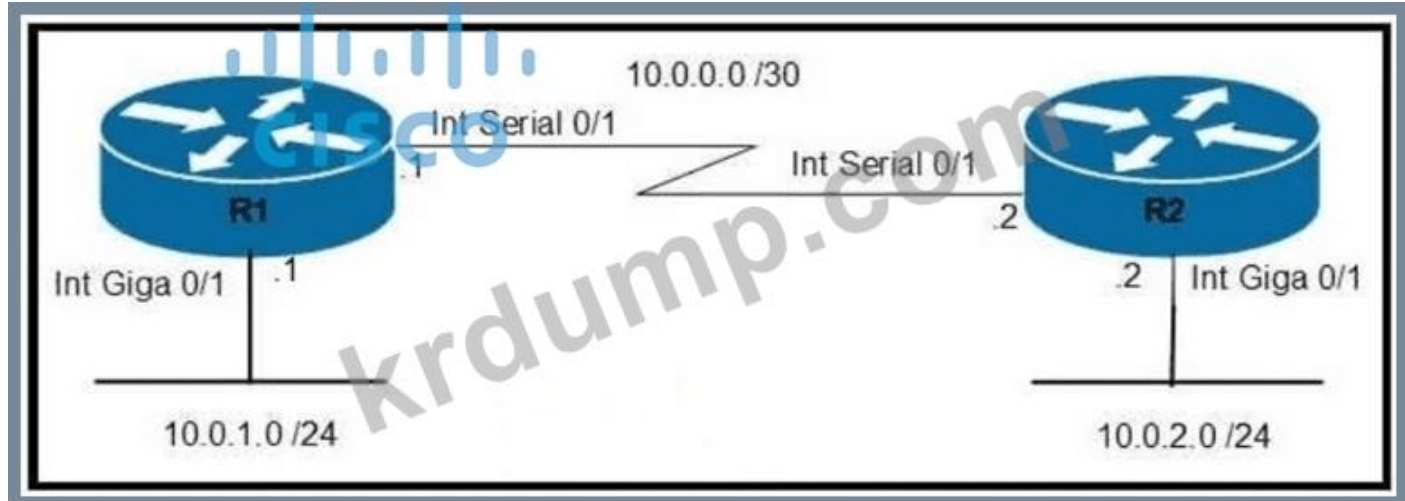
API □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 405

.

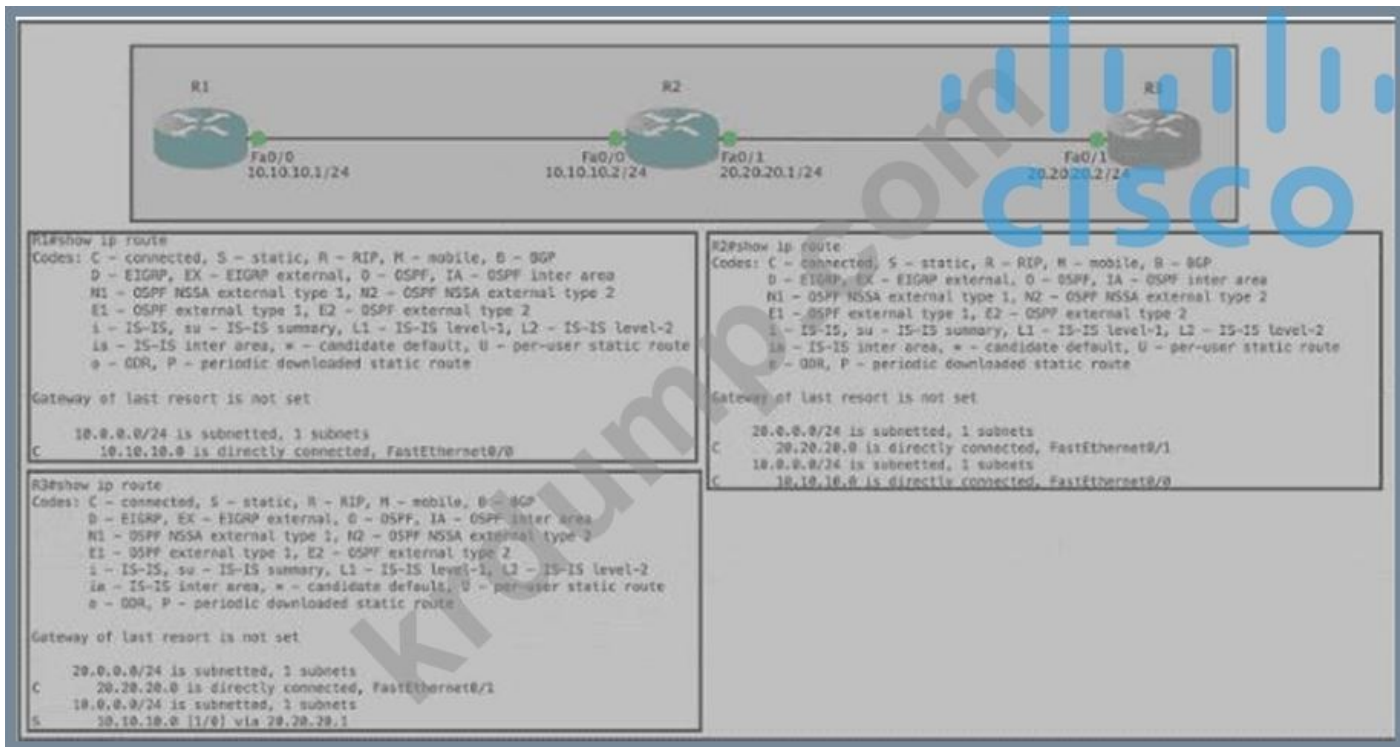


R1 R2 OSPF ?

- A. 10.1.2.0 180
- B. 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 0
- C. ID 10.0.0.15
- D. ipospf 100

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

NEW QUESTION: 406



- □□□□□□□□. □□□□ R1 Fa0/0 □ □□□ R3 Fa0/1 □ ping □ □ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□□
□□ □□□□ R1□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□□□□□ 20.20.20.2 □ □□□□□□.
B. 20.20.20.0/24 □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ 10.10.10.2 □ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□ □□□□□□ 20.20.20.0/24 □ □□□□□□.
D. Fa0/1 □ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□!
DumpTop □ □□ **200-301-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□, DumpTop 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□
□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □
□□□□. <https://www.dumpstopping.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1800 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF
Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 407
□□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□□□ 192.168.3 0/24 □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ 10.10.1.0/24 □
□□□□□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□.
□□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□?

protects the network from certain man-in-the-middle attacks. After enabling DAI, all ports become untrusted ports.

NEW QUESTION: 409

```
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,200,300
channel-group 1 mode active

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

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
```

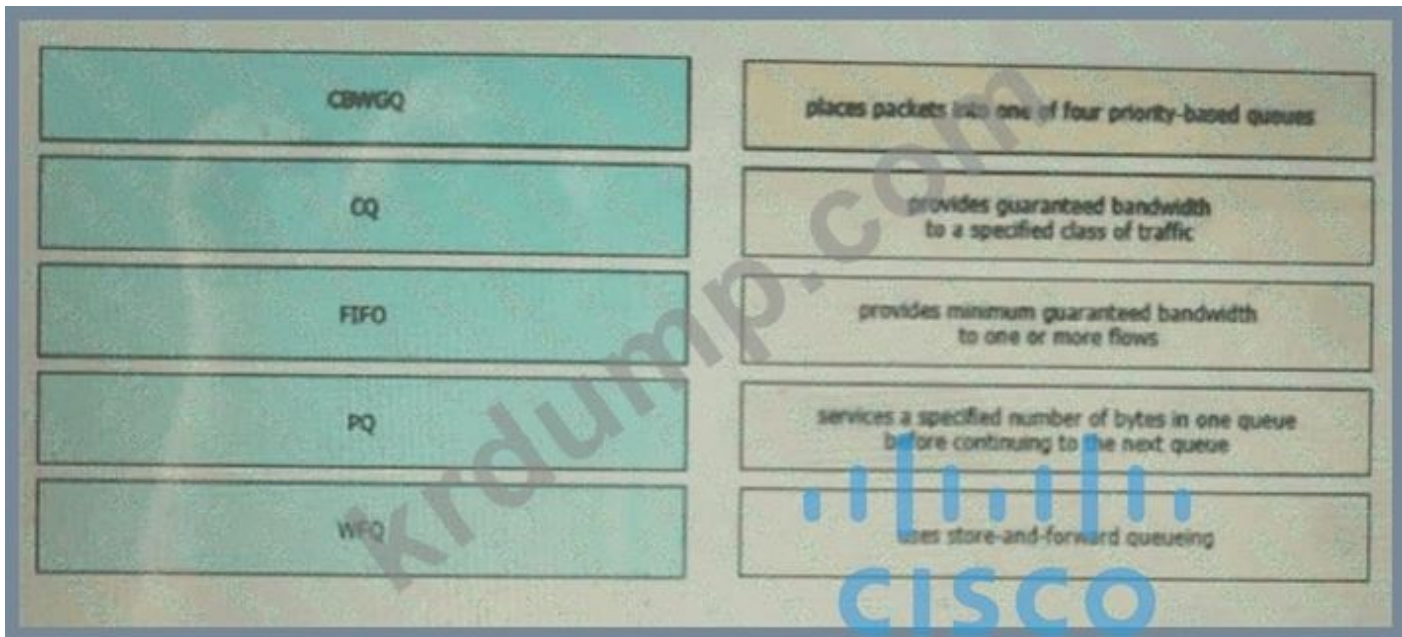
Two switches, SW1 and SW2, are connected via Layer 2 LACP EtherChannel. The configuration for the EtherChannel is shown in the exhibit. Which command should be added to SW1 to ensure that the EtherChannel is operational?

- A. SW1 # interface 1 switchport trunk allowtd vlan add 300
- B. SW1 # interface 1 switchport trunk allowed vlan 300
- C. SW2 # interface FaO 2 switchport allowtd vlan add 300
- D. SW1 # interface Fa0/2 switchport trunk allowed vlan 300

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 410

Two switches, SW1 and SW2, are connected via Layer 2 LACP EtherChannel. The configuration for the EtherChannel is shown in the exhibit. Which command should be added to SW1 to ensure that the EtherChannel is operational?



Answer:



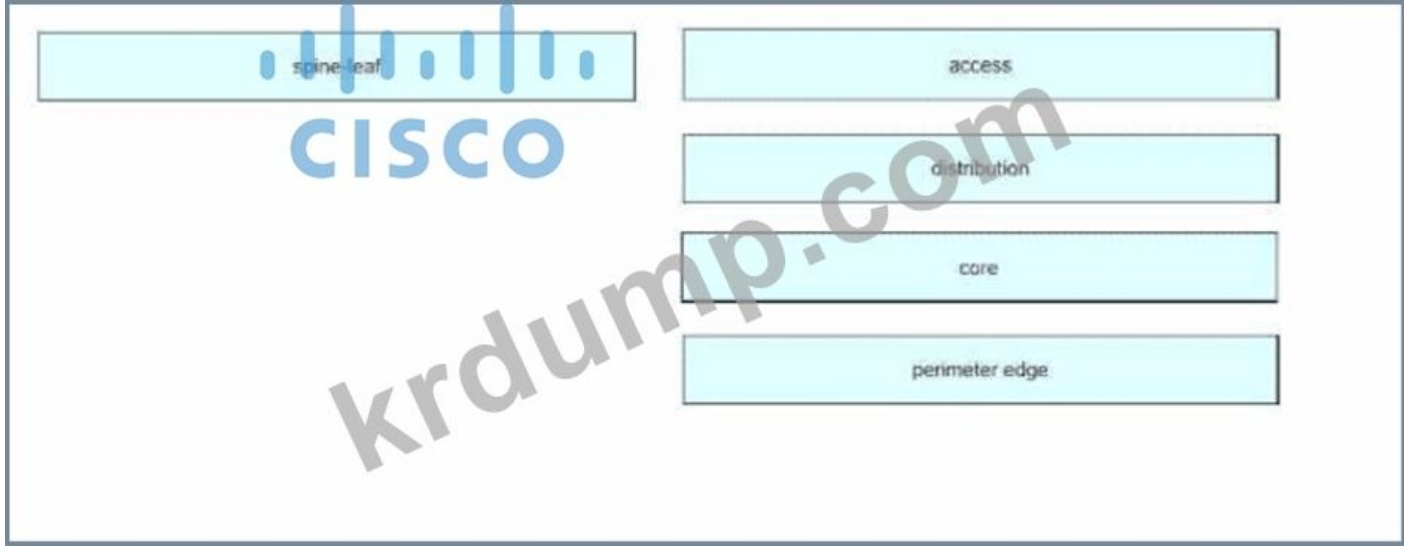
Explanation:



Answer:



Explanation:

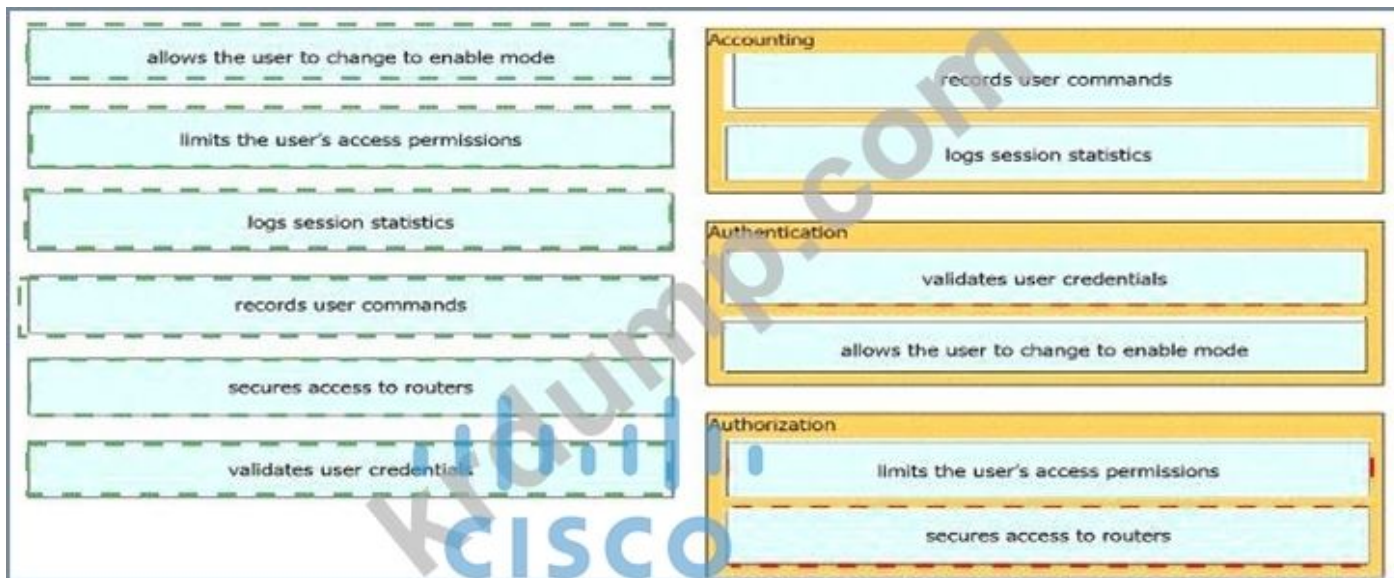


NEW QUESTION: 416

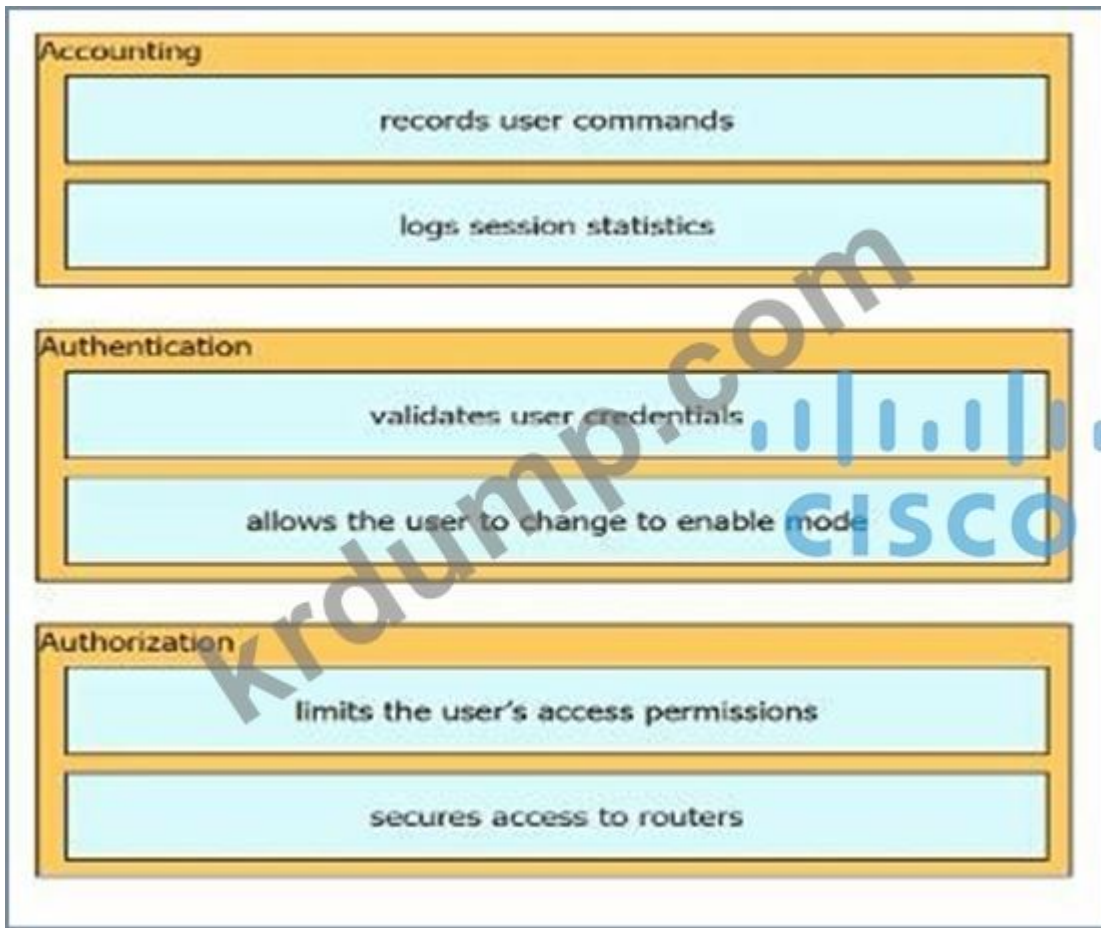
AAA □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 417

□□□ □□□□□.

```

R1# show ip route | begin Gateway
Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
    172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C    172.16.2.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    172.16.2.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C    172.16.4.0/21 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L    172.16.8.2/26 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
  
```

□□ 172.16.4.0□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. 255.255.240.0
- B. 255.255.254.0
- C. 255.255.248.0
- D. 255.255.255.192

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 418

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

- A. □□□□□
- B. BPDU □□

C. □□□□□

D. □□□□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 419

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

A# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface
172.1.1.1 1 EXCHANGE/ - 00:00:36 172.16.32.1 Serial0.1

```

□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ A□ □□ 172□ OSPF □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. 1 1 1 □□□□ 2□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□ B OSPF ID□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ A□ □□□ B □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□ B□ □□□ MTU □□□ □□□□□ □□□ A□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ B OSPF ID□ □□ IP □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 420

□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ ID □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. 802.1x
- B. DHCP □□□
- C. □□ ARP □□
- D. □□□ □□ □□ VLAN □□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 421

```
SW1# show etherchannel summary
```

```
Flags:  D - down          P - bundled 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  
        M - not in use, minimum links not met  
        u - unsuitable for bundling  
        w - waiting to be aggregated  
        d - default port  
        A - formed by Auto LAG
```

```
Number of channel-groups in use: 1  
Number of aggregators:          1
```

Group	Port-channel	Protocol	Ports
1	Po1 (RU)	LACP	Et0/0 (P) Et0/1 (P)

- □□□□□. □□□□ □□□□□ □□ Port-Channel1 □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□.
- □□□□□ □ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
- A. □□□□□
□□□□□ □□ □□□
 - B. □□□□□ □□
□□ □□ 1 □□ □□
 - C. □□□□□ □□ □□□
□□ □□ 1 □□ □□□
 - D. □□□□□ □□
□□ □□ 1 □□ □□□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 422

□□ □□□ □□(MRP) □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 423

SFP □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□□□ □□ 100Mbps□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 424

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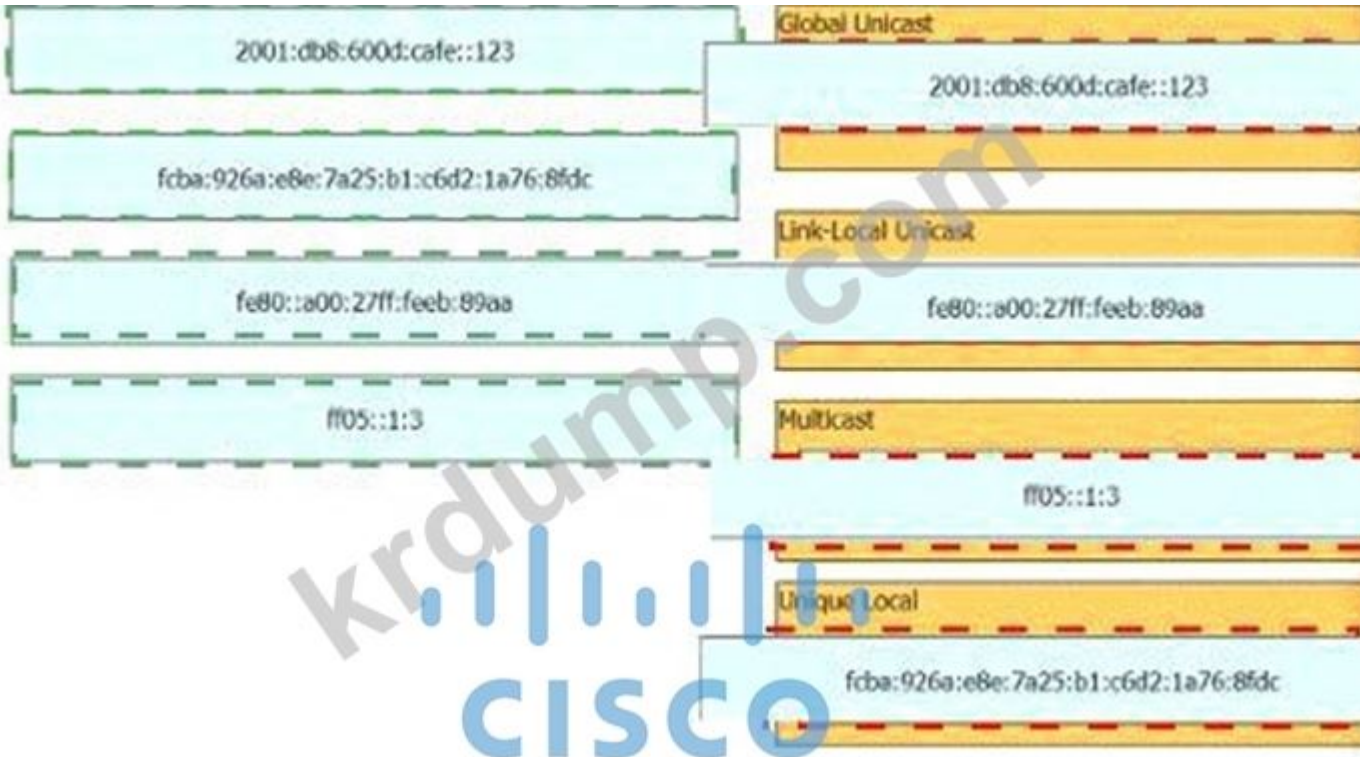
- A. □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□.
- B. □□□□ CLI□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- C. Telnet□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. Northbound □ Southbound API□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□□.
- E. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 425



Answer:



Explanation:

C. 255.255.255.240

D. 255.255.255.252

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

NEW QUESTION: 428

OSPFv2 □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□? (2□ □□)

A. OSPf □□ □□□

B. OSPF □□

C. OSPF MD5 □□ □

D. OSPf □□□□ ID

E. IPv6 □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 429

□□□□ □□□□ EXEC □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□
□□ 12□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. □□ □□ □□ □□

B. □□ □□□

C. □□ □□□□ □□

D. □□ □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 430

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

A. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ 10□ □□□□□.

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

C. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 431

□□□ 802.11 □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

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

Answer:

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

Explanation:

802.11n
802.11g
802.11b
802.11a
802.11c

NEW QUESTION: 432

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 433



Which two IPv6 addresses should be configured on R1 to connect to the ISP? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 434

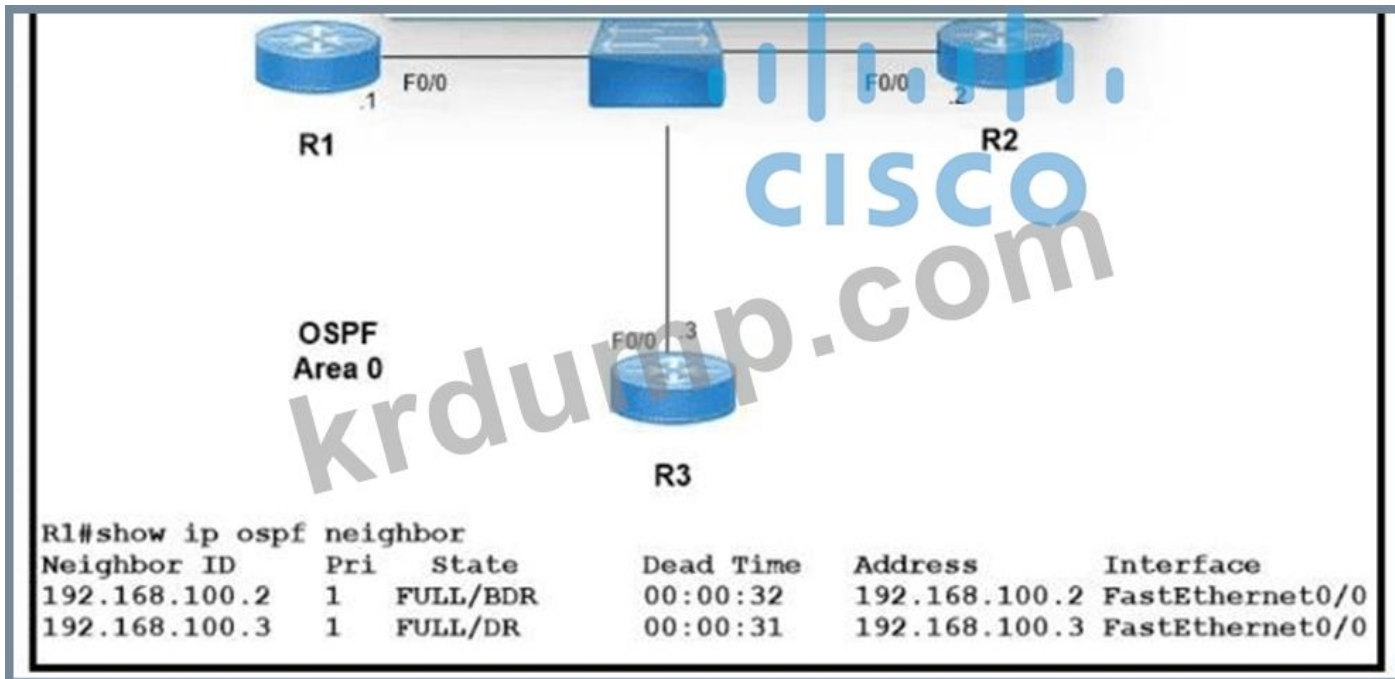
Which two actions should be taken to ensure that all devices in the network can communicate with each other?

- A. Configure all devices to use the same VLAN.
- B. Configure all devices to use the same IP address.
- C. Configure all devices to use the same subnet mask.
- D. Configure all devices to use the same gateway.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 435

□□□□ □□□□□.



R1□ DR□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (2□□ □□□ □□.)

- A. R1(config)#interface fastethernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf priority 0
- B. R1(config)#interface fastethernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf priority 200
- C. R3(config)#interface fastethernet 0/0
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 200
- D. R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#router-id 192.168.100.1
- E. R3(config)#interface fastethernet 0/0
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 0

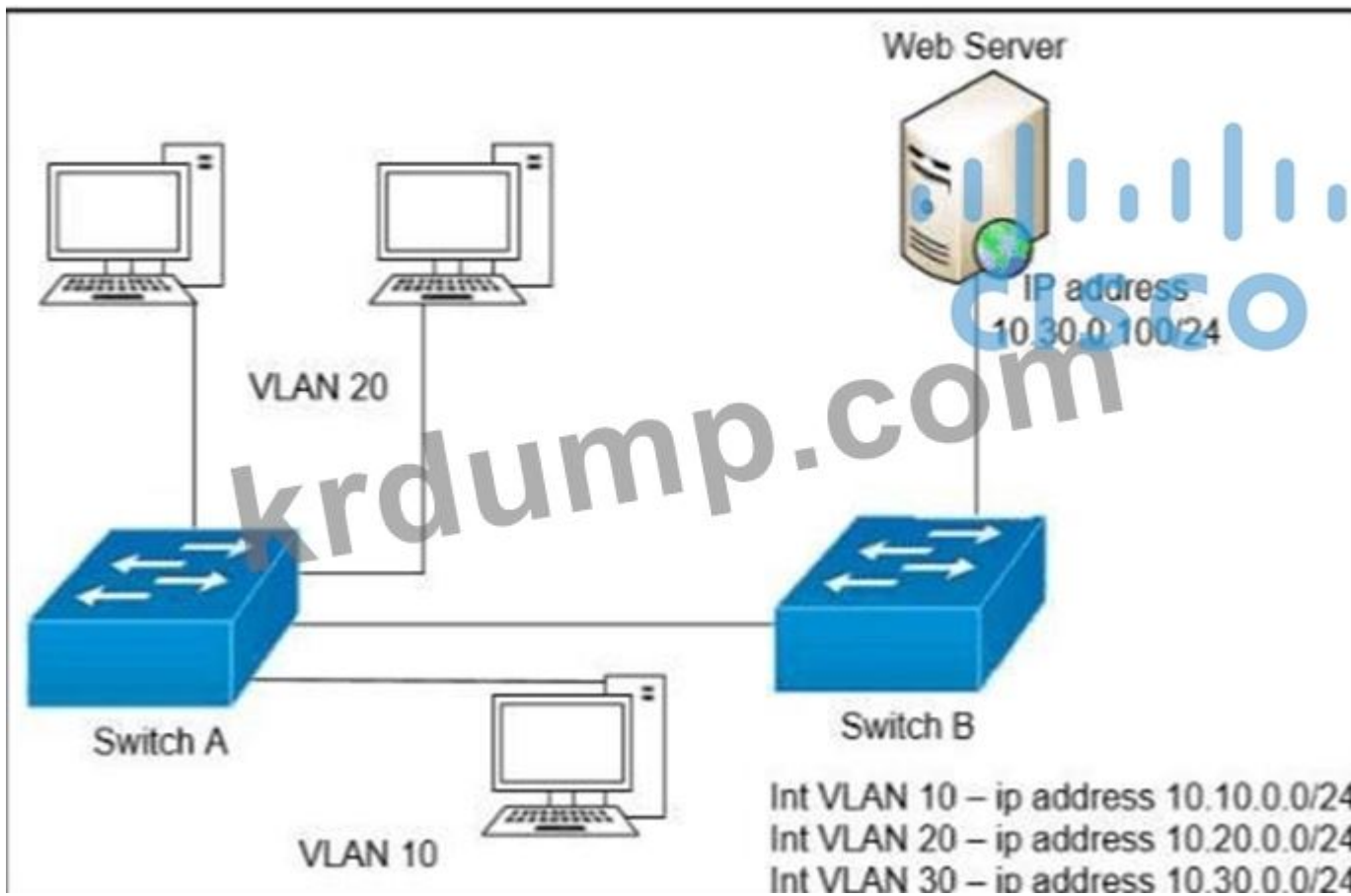
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 436

WLC□ □□ AP□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ AP□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)



□□□□ □□□□□ VLAN 20 □ □ □□□□ HTTP □ □ □ □□□ □□□□□ □ □ □□□ □ □
 □. □□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□. □□□ A □ □□□□ □ □ □□ □ □ □
 □ □□□□□?

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. A

B. B

C. D

D. C

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 441



```
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 and SW2 are connected via two parallel L2 LACP EtherChannel links. What is the status of the EtherChannel on SW1?

- A. The EtherChannel is in a suspended state.
- B. SW2 is the primary switch for the EtherChannel.
- C. SW1 is the primary switch for the EtherChannel.
- D. SW1 is the secondary switch for the EtherChannel.

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

NEW QUESTION: 442

AAA configuration is shown below. What is the result of the configuration?

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

It restricts the CLI commands that a user is able to perform.

It performs user validation via TACACS+.

It records the duration of each connection.

It supports User Access Reporting.

It verifies "who you are".

Accounting

Authorization



Answer:

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

It restricts the CLI commands that a user is able to perform.

It performs user validation via TACACS+.

It records the duration of each connection.

It supports User Access Reporting.

It verifies "who you are".

Accounting

It supports User Access Reporting.

It restricts the CLI commands that a user is able to perform.

Authorization

It performs user validation via TACACS+.

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



Explanation:

- * Inside global address - A legitimate IP address assigned by the InterNIC or service provider that represents one or more inside local IP addresses to the outside world.
- * Outside local address - The IP address of an outside host as it is known to the hosts on the inside network.
- * Outside global address - The IP address assigned to a host on the outside network. The owner of the host assigns this address.

NEW QUESTION: 445

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

- A. □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ IP □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□□□□□ IP □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.
- C. □□ □□□□ IP □□□ □□ DNS □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□□ WAN□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
- E. FQDN(□□□□ □□□ □□)□□ IP □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 446

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 447

□□□□ □□□□□.

- B. □□ □□ 5
- C. □□ □□ 3
- D. □□ □□ 4

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 450

□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□?

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

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

<https://www.kaspersky.com/resource-center/definitions/zero-day-exploit>

NEW QUESTION: 451

□□□□ □□□□□.

```

access-list 10 permit 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255

interface Serial0

ip access-list 10 in

```

- □□□□ □□□□□ Serial0□ 10.10.0.0/24 □□□□□ WAN□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□
- . □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?
- A. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□ IP□ □□□ □□□ 0□□ □□□ Serial0□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. IP □□ 10.0.0.0 -10.0.0.255□ □□ □□□□□ Serial0□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 452

rt□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□?

- A. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ desbnabon□□ □ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□ □□□ P □□□ □□□, □□ IP □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□ IP □□□ □□□ □□□.
- C. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ MAC □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□ MAC □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ MAC □□□, □□□ □□ MAC □□□ □□□□.

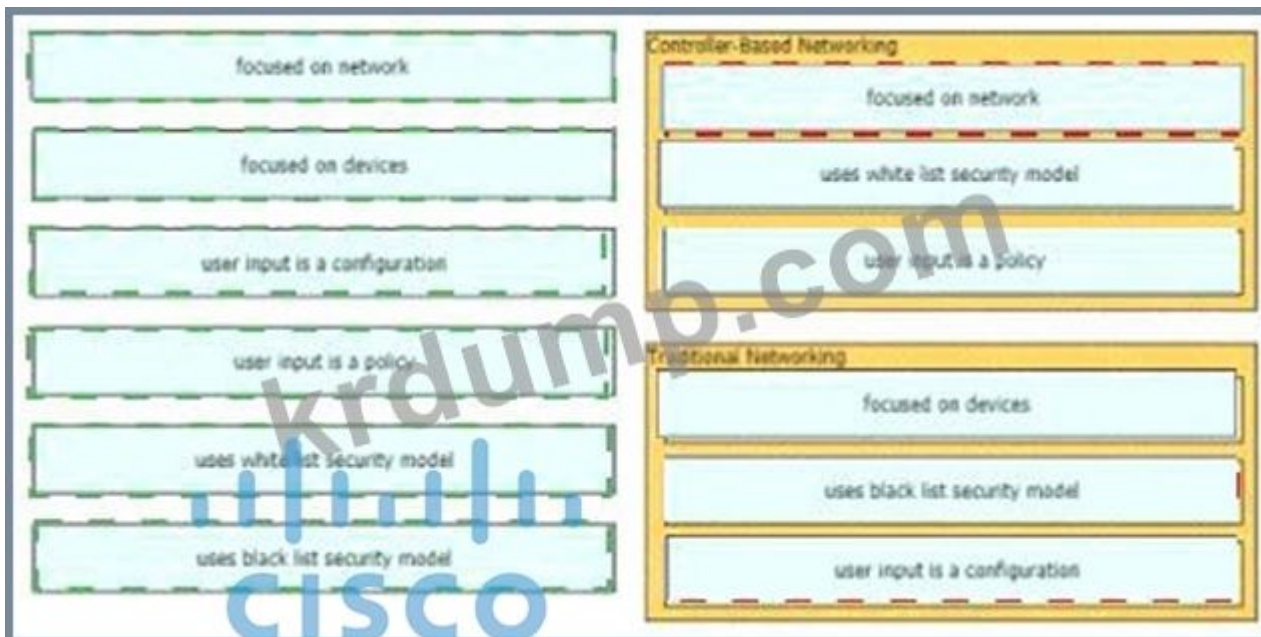
Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 453

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



Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 456

□□□□□ Wi-Fi □□□□□ □□ IP □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 457

Cisco DNA Center□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 458

R1□ IS-IS□ □□ □□ 192.168.12.0/24□ □□□□□□. OSPF, RIP. □□□ EIGRP □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

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

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

With the same route (prefix), the router will choose the routing protocol with lowest Administrative Distance (AD) to install into the routing table. The AD of Internal EIGRP (90) is lowest so it would be chosen. The table below lists the ADs of popular routing protocols.

Route Source	Administrative Distance
Directly Connected	0
Static	1
EIGRP	90
EIGRP Summary route	5
OSPF	110
RIP	120

Note: The AD of IS-IS is 115. The "EIGRP" in the table above is "Internal EIGRP". The AD of "External EIGRP" is 170. An EIGRP external route is a route that was redistributed into EIGRP.

NEW QUESTION: 459

SDN □□□□ □□□□□ API□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 460

EIGRP□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□
- B. □□ □□
- C. □□□
- D. □□□

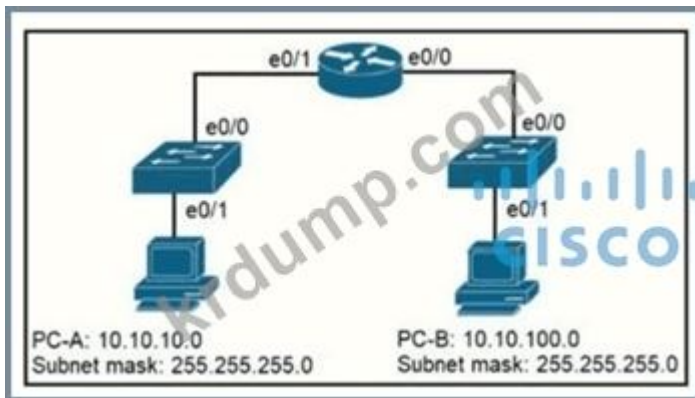
Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

If a router learns two different paths for the same network from the same routing protocol, it has to decide which route is better and will be placed in the routing table. Metric is the measure used to decide which route is better (lower number is better). Each routing protocol uses its own metric.

For example, RIP uses hop counts as a metric, while OSPF uses cost.

NEW QUESTION: 461

□□□□ □□□□□.



PC-A□ PC-B□ □□□□ □□ □ PC-A□□□ □□□ □□□□ IP □□□ □□□□ □□□ PC-B□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 462

□□□□ □□□□□.

```
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 □□ 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.202.131
- B. IP □□ 209.165.200.224 255.255.255.224 209.165.202.129 254
- 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: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 463

```
Router-WAN1#show interface g0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is CSR NIC, address is 5000.0001.0000 (bia 5000.0001.0000)
Internet address is 192.168.0.0/31
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
  reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Full Duplex, 1000Mbps, link type is auto, media type is RJ45
output line-protocol is unsupported, input flow-control is unsupported
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last input never, output 00:00:03, output never never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Input queue: 0/256/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes): Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue: 0/64 (size/max)
3 minute input rate: 1000 pps/sec, 0 packets/sec
3 minute output rate: 2000 pps/sec, 1 packets/sec
  0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 147 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
  0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  100 input errors, 100 CRC, 100 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
  0 watchdog, 0 multicast, 0 sense input
  240 packets output, 8800 bytes, 0 underruns
Output 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
  0 output errors, 150 collisions, interface resets
  0 unknown protocol drops
  0 babbles, 0 late collisions, 0 deferred
  1 lost carrier, 0 no carrier, 0 pause output
```

□□□ □□□□□. □□□-WAN1 □ Gi0/0 □ □ ISP □□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □ □□□□□□□
 □ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□. □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□.
- B. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.
- C. ARP □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□.
- D. 64□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 464

□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

focused on network

focused on devices

user input is a configuration

user input is a policy

uses allow list security model

uses block list security model

Controller-Based Networking

Traditional Networking

CISCO

Answer:

focused on network

focused on devices

user input is a configuration

user input is a policy

uses allow list security model

uses block list security model

Controller-Based Networking

Traditional Networking

CISCO

Explanation:


```

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

```

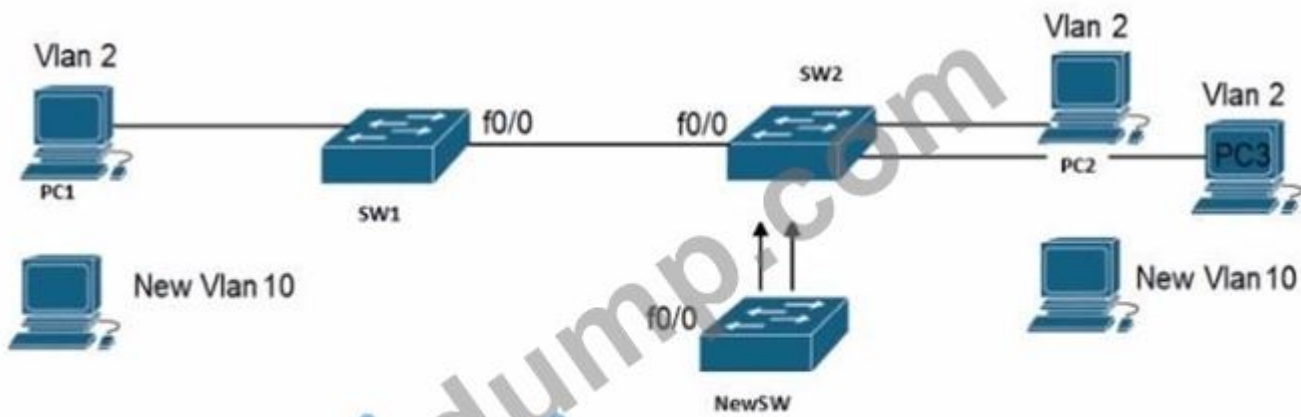
□□□□ 10.1.2.126 □ R1 □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 200-301-KR □□!
 DumpTop □ □□ **200-301-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop 200-301-KR □□ □□□ □□□
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 □□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Cisco/200-301-KR-dump.html> (1800 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF**
Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 467
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```
SW1#show interface
interface FastEthernet0/0
switchport access vlan 2
switchport mode access
```

SW2 is a Cisco NewSW. What is the correct configuration for the f0/0 interface on NewSW?

* SW1 is connected to SW2 via f0/0.

* PC1, PC2, and PC3 are in VLAN 2.

* The 'New Vlan 10' PC is in VLAN 10. What is the correct configuration for the f0/0 interface on NewSW?

- A.

```
NewSW(config)#interface f0/0
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode access
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 2,10
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 10
```
- B.

```
NewSW(config)#interface f0/0
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode access
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 2,10
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 2
```
- C.

```
NewSW(config)#interface f0/0
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 10
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 10
```
- D.

```
NewSW(config)#interface f0/0
NewSW(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 2,10
NewSW(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 2
```

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 468

Which protocol is used for VPN? (2 correct answers)

- A. IPsec
- B. IGETVPN
- C. IPsec
- D. IDMPVPN
- E. VPN

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

