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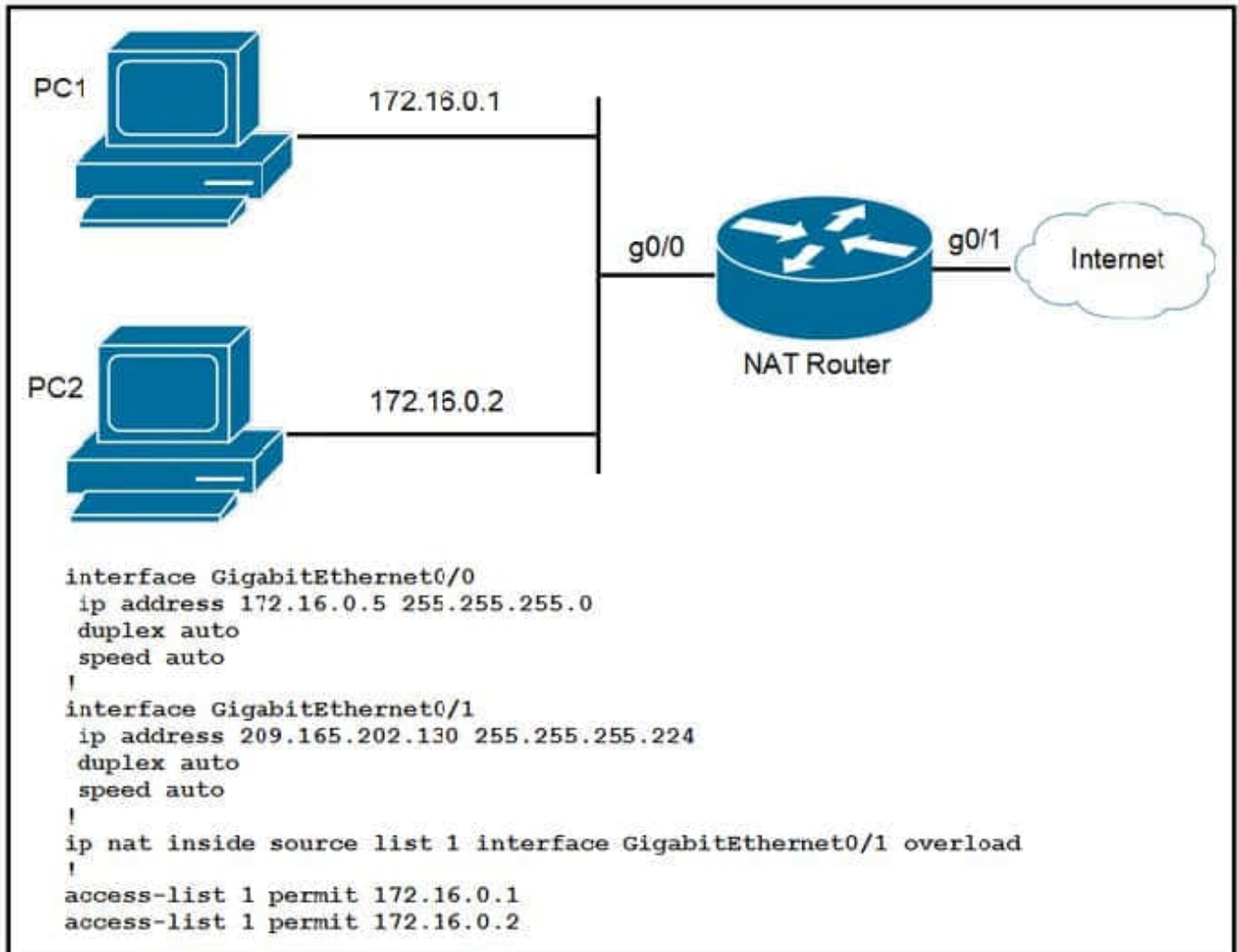
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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit. How should the configuration be updated to allow PC1 and PC2 access to the Internet?



- A. Modify the configured number of the second access list.
- B. Add either the ip nat {inside|outside} command under both interfaces.
- C. Remove the overload keyword from the ip nat inside source command.
- D. Change the ip nat inside source command to use interface GigabitEthernet0/0.

Correct Answer: B

ip nat inside source list INSIDE-NET pool SHARED-IP (g0/1)overload (in this case G0/1). Only inside/outside on the interfaces is missing.

QUESTION 2

Refer to exhibit. What Administrative distance has route to 192.168.10.1?

```
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 192.168.14.4 to network 0.0.0.0

C 192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C 192.168.14.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
  192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
O   192.168.10.0/24 [110/2] via 192.168.14.4, 00:02:01, FastEthernet1/0
O   192.168.10.32/27 [110/11] via 192.168.13.3, 00:00:52, FastEthernet0/1
O   192.168.0.0/16 [110/2] via 192.168.15.5, 00:05:01, FastEthernet1/1
D   192.168.10.1/32 [90/52778] via 192.168.12.2, 00:03:44, FastEthernet0/0
O*E2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 192.168.14.4, 00:00:10, FastEthernet1/0
```

- A. 1
- B. 90
- C. 110
- D. 120

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

What must be considered when using 802.11a?

- A. It is chosen over 802.11b when a lower-cost solution is necessary
- B. It is susceptible to interference from 2.4 GHz devices such as microwave ovens
- C. It is compatible with 802.11b- and 802 11g-compliant wireless devices
- D. It is used in place of 802.11b/g when many nonoverlapping channels are required

Correct Answer: D

802.11.a is a 5GHz standard

QUESTION 4

A network engineer must migrate a router loopback interface to the IPv6 address space. If the current IPv4 address of the interface is 10.54.73.1/32, and the engineer configures IPv6 address 0:0:0:0:fff:a36:4901, which prefix length must be used?

- A. /64
- B. /96
- C. /124
- D. /128

Correct Answer: D

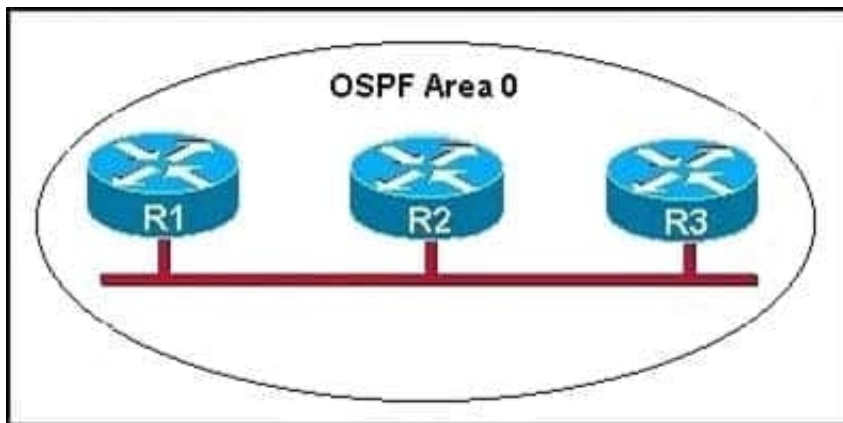
The equivalent subnet mask in IPv6 for an IPv4 /32 subnet mask is /128 and here\\re sample loopback interface config steps: configure terminal interface loopback 0 ipv6 address 2001:db8::1/128 no shutdown exit show interface loopback 0

QUESTION 5

Refer to the graphic.

R1 is unable to establish an OSPF neighbor relationship with R3.

What are possible reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)



- A. All of the routers need to be configured for backbone Area 1.
- B. R1 and R2 are the DR and BDR, so OSPF will not establish neighbor adjacency with R3.
- C. A static route has been configured from R1 to R3 and prevents the neighbor adjacency from being established.
- D. The hello and dead interval timers are not set to the same values on R1 and R3.
- E. EIGRP is also configured on these routers with a lower administrative distance.
- F. R1 and R3 are configured in different areas.

Correct Answer: DF

This question is to examine the conditions for OSPF to create neighborhood. So as to make the two routers become neighbors, each router must be matched with the following items:

1.

The area ID and its types

2.

Hello and failure time interval timer

3.

OSPF Password (Optional)

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