

- D. Providing a ship entry point for resource provisioning
- E. Reducing hardware footprint

**Correct Answer:** CD

### QUESTION 331

Refer to the exhibit. What is the effect of this configuration?

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

- A. All ARP packets are dropped by the switch
- B. Egress traffic is passed only if the destination is a DHCP server.
- C. All ingress and egress traffic is dropped because the interface is untrusted
- D. The switch discards all ingress ARP traffic with invalid MAC-to-IP address bindings.

**Correct Answer:** D

### QUESTION 332

What is a difference between RADIUS and TACACS+?

- A. RADIUS is most appropriate for dial authentication, but TACACS+ can be used for multiple types of authentication
- B. TACACS+ encrypts only password information and RADIUS encrypts the entire payload
- C. TACACS+ separates authentication and authorization, and RADIUS merges them
- D. RADIUS logs all commands that are entered by the administrator, but TACACS+ logs only start, stop and interim commands

**Correct Answer:** C

### QUESTION 333

Refer to Exhibit. How does SW2 interact with other switches in this VTP domain?

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

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**QUESTION 334**

A Cisco IP phone receive untagged data traffic from an attached PC. Which action is taken by the phone?

- A. It allows the traffic to pass through unchanged
- B. It drops the traffic
- C. It tags the traffic with the default VLAN
- D. It tags the traffic with the native VLAN

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

[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](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.

**QUESTION 335**

Refer to the exhibit. Which command configures a floating static route to provide a backup to the primary link?

```
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 route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.202.131
- B. ip route 209.165.201.0 255.255.255.224 209.165.202.130
- C. ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.224
- D. ip route 209.165.200.224 255.255.255.224 209.165.202.129 254

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 336**

Which IPv6 address block forwards packets to a multicast address rather than a unicast address?

- A. 2000::/3
- B. FC00::/7
- C. FE80::/10
- D. FF00::/12

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 337**

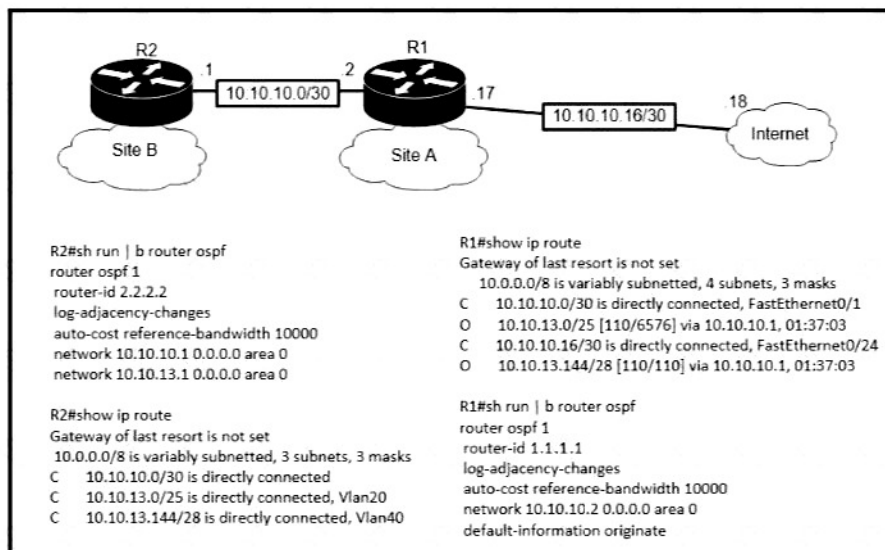
Which port type supports the spanning-tree portfast command without additional configuration?

- A. access ports
- B. Layer 3 main Interfaces
- C. Layer 3 subinterfaces
- D. trunk ports

**Correct Answer:** A

**QUESTION 338**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is bringing up a new circuit to the MPLS provider on the Gi0/1 interface of Router1. The new circuit uses eBGP and teams the route to VLAN25 from the BGP path. What is the expected behavior for the traffic flow for route 10.10.13.0/25?



- A. Traffic to 10.10.13.0.25 is load balanced out of multiple interfaces
- B. Route 10.10.13.0/25 is updated in the routing table as being learned from interface Gi0/1.
- C. Traffic to 10.10.13.0/25 is asymmetrical
- D. Route 10.10.13.0/25 learned via the Gi0/0 interface remains in the routing table

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 339**

What are two reasons for an engineer to configure a floating static route? (Choose two)

- A. to automatically route traffic on a secondary path when the primary path goes down
- B. to route traffic differently based on the source IP of the packet
- C. to enable fallback static routing when the dynamic routing protocol fails
- D. to support load balancing via static routing
- E. to control the return path of traffic that is sent from the router

**Correct Answer:** AC

**QUESTION 340**

Where does wireless authentication happen?

- A. SSID
- B. radio
- C. band
- D. Layer 2

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 341**

Which two must be met before SSH can operate normally on a Cisco IOS switch? (Choose two)

- A. The switch must be running a k9 (crypto) IOS image
- B. The Ip domain-name command must be configured on the switch
- C. IP routing must be enabled on the switch
- D. A console password must be configured on the switch
- E. Telnet must be disabled on the switch

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

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

**QUESTION 342**

What is a syslog facility?

- A. Host that is configured for the system to send log messages
- B. password that authenticates a Network Management System to receive log messages
- C. group of log messages associated with the configured severity level
- D. set of values that represent the processes that can generate a log message

**Correct Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Cisco Community ?Difference between logging level and logging facility

Post by ahmednaas

"The logging facility command basically tells the syslog server where to put the log message. You configure the syslog server with something like:

```
local7.debug /var/adm/local7.log
```

Now, when you use the "logging facility local7" on your device, all messages with severity "debug" or greater should be saved in /var/adm/local7.log."

Example: on a switch, any process (CDP, SNMP, etc.) can generate a log message. On a syslog server, the logging facility is the place where all received messages with the same priority level are stored.

**QUESTION 343**

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the TCP/IP protocols from the left onto the transmission protocols on the right.

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<https://www.ensurepass.com/200-301.html>

|      |
|------|
| DNS  |
| SMTP |
| SNMP |

|        |
|--------|
| HTTP   |
| RTP    |
| Telnet |

|     |
|-----|
| TCP |
|     |

|     |
|-----|
| UDP |
|     |

**Correct Answer:**

|      |
|------|
| DNS  |
| SMTP |
| SNMP |

|        |
|--------|
| HTTP   |
| RTP    |
| Telnet |

|        |
|--------|
| TCP    |
| SMTP   |
| HTTP   |
| Telnet |

|      |
|------|
| UDP  |
| DNS  |
| SNMP |
| RTP  |

#### QUESTION 344

An engineer is configuring NAT to translate the source subnet of 10.10.0.0/24 to any of three addresses 192.168.30.1, 192.168.3.2, 192.168.3.3. Which configuration should be used?

- ☒ enable  
configure terminal  
ip nat pool mypool 192.168.3.1 192.168.3.3 prefix-length 30  
route-map permit 10.10.0.0 255.255.255.0  
ip nat outside destination list 1 pool mypool  
interface g1/1  
ip nat inside  
interface g1/2  
ip nat outside
- ☐ enable  
configure terminal  
ip nat pool mypool 192.168.3.1 192.168.3.3 prefix-length 30  
access-list 1 permit 10.10.0.0 0.0.0.255  
ip nat inside source list 1 pool mypool  
interface g1/1  
ip nat inside  
interface g1/2  
ip nat outside