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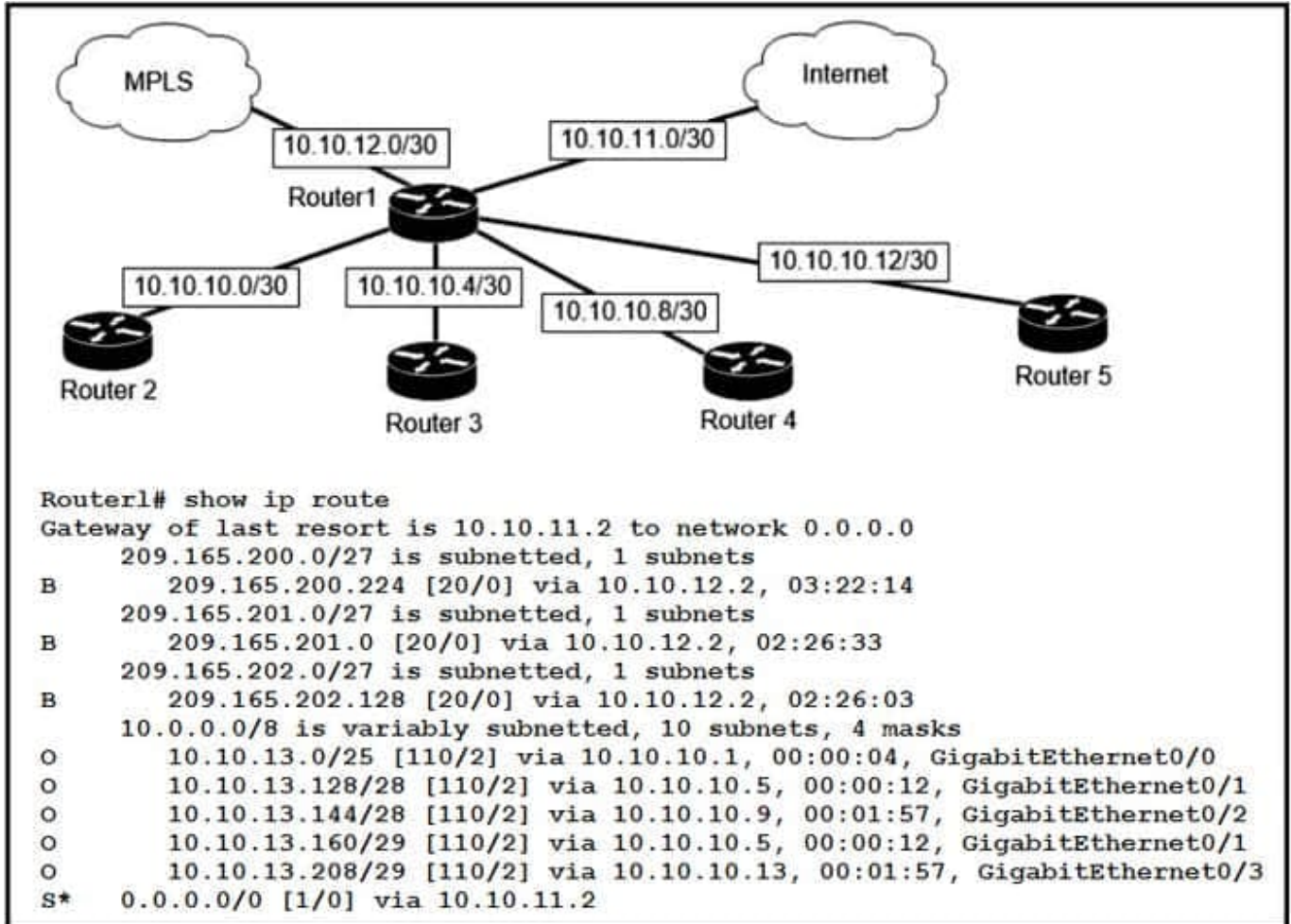
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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.



Which next-hop IP address does Router1 use for packets destined to host 10.10.13.158?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

What is the purpose of using First Hop Redundancy Protocol in a specific subnet?

- A. Filter traffic based on destination IP addressing



- B. Sends the default route to the hosts on a network
- C. ensures a loop-free physical topology
- D. forwards multicast hello messages between routers

Correct Answer: D

FHRP is layer 3 protocol whose purpose is to protect the default gateway by offering redundancy of the gateway in a subnet. This is achieved by allowing two or more routers to provide a backup for the first-hop IP router address. If a failure of an active router occurs, the backup router will take over the address. The routers negotiate their roles (Active/Standby) with each other by multicast hello messages to share the VIP (virtual IP address) between the FHRP routers. The terms Active/Standby vary between the different types of FHRP. The active router will act as the default gateway and the standby router acts as a backup the active router.

QUESTION 3

Which set of actions satisfy the requirement for multifactor authentication?

- A. The user enters a user name and password, and then re-enters the credentials on a second screen.
- B. The user swipes a key fob, then clicks through an email link.
- C. The users enters a user name and password, and then clicks a notification in an authentication app on a mobile device.
- D. The user enters a PIN into an RSA token, and then enters the displayed RSA key on a login screen.

Correct Answer: C

This is an example of how two-factor authentication (2FA) works:

1.
The user logs in to the website or service with their username and password.
 2.
The password is validated by an authentication server and, if correct, the user becomes eligible for the second factor.
 3.
The authentication server sends a unique code to the user's second-factor method (such as a smartphone app).
 4.
The user confirms their identity by providing the additional authentication for their second-factor method.
-

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit. Users on existing VLAN 100 can reach sites on the Internet. Which action must the administrator take to establish connectivity to the Internet for users in VLAN 200?



```
Router1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router1(config-if)#ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
Router1(config-if)#ip nat outside
Router1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Router1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1.100
Router1(config-if)#encapsulation dot1Q 100
Router1(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
Router1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1.200
Router1(config-if)#encapsulation dot1Q 200
Router1(config-if)#ip address 10.10.20.1 255.255.255.0
Router1(config)#ip access-list standard NAT_INSIDE_RANGES
Router1(config-std-nac)#permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
Router1(config)#ip nat inside source list NAT_INSIDE_RANGES interface GigabitEthernet0/0 overload
```

- A. Define a NAT pool on the router.
- B. Configure static NAT translations for VLAN 200.
- C. Configure the ip nat outside command on another interface for VLAN 200.
- D. Update the NAT_INSIDE_RANGES ACL

Correct Answer: D

"ip nat inside source list NAT_INSIDE_RANGES interfaces G0/0 Overload".

This command essentially tells the router all ip addresses specified from the access list "NAT_INSIDE_RANGES" will be translated via port address translation (PAT) using the ip address of G0/0.

By reconfiguring the ACL to include the 200 vlan it will provide the easiest way to get VLAN 200 access to the internet.

QUESTION 5

Which IPv6 address is the equivalent of the IPv4 interface loopback address 127.0.0.1?

- A. ::1
- B. ::
- C. 2000::/3



D. 0::/10

Correct Answer: A

In IPv6 the loopback address is written as, ::1

This is a 128bit number, with the first 127 bits being '\\0\\' and the 128th bit being '\\1\\'. It\\'s just a single address, so could also be written as ::1/128.

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