



200-301^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

What is the primary function of a Layer 3 device?

- A. to analyze traffic and drop unauthorized traffic from the Internet
- B. to transmit wireless traffic between hosts
- C. to pass traffic between different networks
- D. forward traffic within the same broadcast domain

Correct Answer: C

The primary function of a Layer 3 device is to pass traffic between different networks.

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit. If the network environment is operating normally, which type of device must be connected to interface FastEthernet 0/1?

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

- A. DHCP client
- B. access point
- C. router
- D. PC

Correct Answer: C

Definitely the router. Routers are networki devices that are under Administrative control. Hence, they are configured Trusted in DAI and DHCP Snooping

QUESTION 3

Which of the following dynamic routing protocols are Distance Vector routing protocols?

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



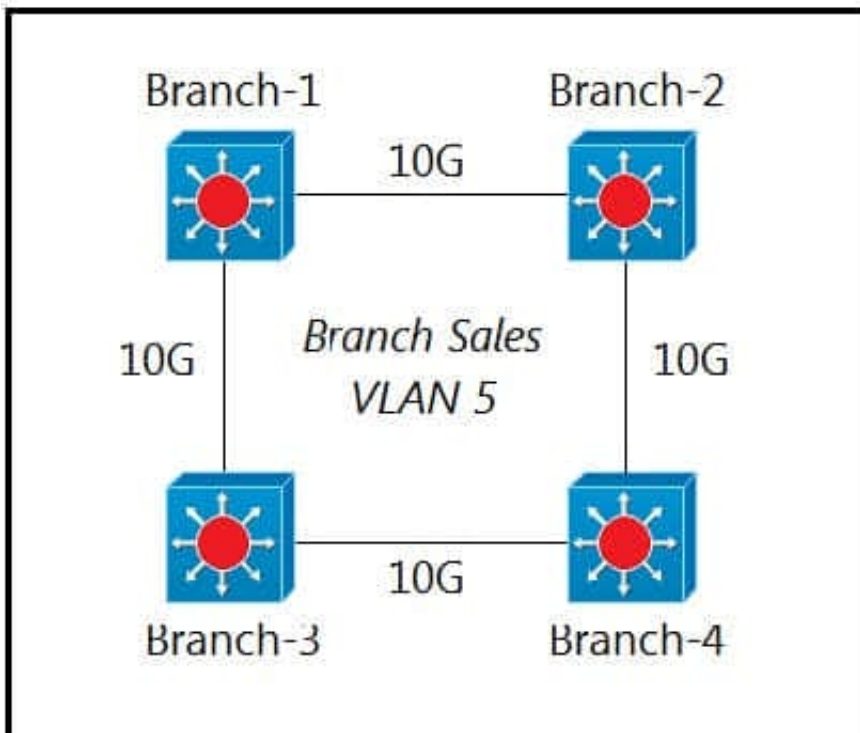
D. BGP

E. RIP

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit. Only four switches are participating in the VLAN spanning-tree process.



Branch-1 priority 614440 Branch-2: priority 39082416 Branch-3: priority 0 Branch-4: root primary

Which switch becomes the permanent root bridge for VLAN 5?

A. Branch-1

B. Branch-2

C. Branch-3

D. Branch-4

Correct Answer: C

Dynamic ARP inspection is an ingress security feature; it does not perform any egress checking.

QUESTION 5



Which type of ipv6 address is publicly routable in the same way as ipv4 public addresses?

- A. multicast
- B. unique local
- C. link-local
- D. global unicast

Correct Answer: D

The type of IPv6 address that is publicly routable in the same way as IPv4 public addresses is a global unicast address. Global unicast addresses are unique, globally reachable addresses that are assigned to devices that need to communicate with other devices over the Internet. They are similar to IPv4 public addresses in that they can be used to reach devices on other networks, but they are structured differently and use a different address space.

Global unicast addresses are identified by the prefix "2000::/3" and are assigned to devices by their network administrator or by an Internet service provider (ISP). They are used for communication between devices on different networks, such as between a device on a LAN and a device on the Internet.

It's important to note that global unicast addresses are not the same as link-local addresses, which are used for communication within a single network segment or link and are not intended to be routable over the Internet. Link-local addresses are identified by the prefix "FE80::/10" and are automatically generated by the device when it is connected to a network.

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