



# 200-301<sup>Q&As</sup>

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### QUESTION 1

An engineer configured an OSPF neighbor as a designated router. Which state verifies the designated router is in the proper mode?

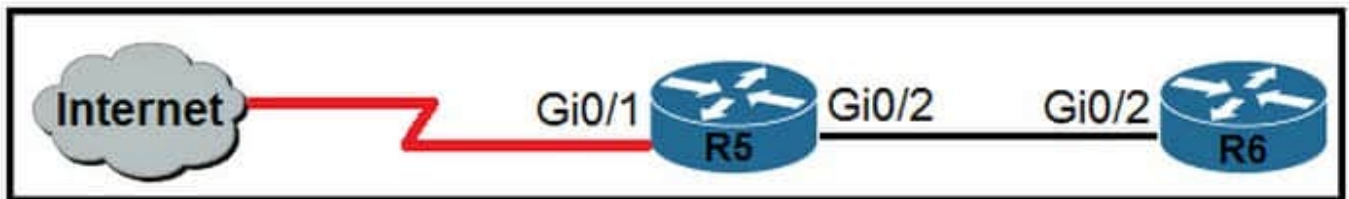
- A. Init
- B. 2-way
- C. Exchange
- D. Full

Correct Answer: D

A DR or a BDR router will always need to reach a full state relationship with all neighbours (DROther included!) for correct operation. A 2-way state will only be considered correct and stable between two DROther routers.

### QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit. For security reasons, automatic neighbor discovery must be disabled on the R5 Gi0/1 interface.



These tasks must be completed:

1.  
Disable all neighbor discovery methods on R5 interface Gi0/1.
2.  
Permit neighbor discovery on R5 interface Gi0/2.
3.  
Verify there are no dynamically learned neighbors on R5 interface Gi0/1.
4.  
Display the IP address of R6's interface Gi0/2.

Which configuration must be used?

- A. `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`



- B. 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
- C. 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
- D. 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

Correct Answer: D

Disable all neighbor discovery methods on R5 interface Gi0/1

```
(config-if)#no cdp enable / (config)#no lldp run
```

Permit neighbor discovery on R5 interface Gi0/2.

```
(config)#cdp run
```

Verify there are no dynamically learned neighbors on R5 interface Gi0/1.

```
#sh lldp neighbor (just to confirm LLDP discovery has been disabled)
```

Display the IP address of R6's interface Gi0/2

```
#sh cdp neighbor detail ("detail" shows information such as IP address)
```

### QUESTION 3

Which component of an Ethernet frame is used to notify a host that traffic is coming?

- A. start of frame delimiter
- B. Type field
- C. preamble
- D. Data field

Correct Answer: C

The component of an Ethernet frame that is used to notify a host that traffic is coming is the preamble. The preamble is a sequence of bits that is transmitted at the beginning of an Ethernet frame and is used to alert the receiving host that a frame is about to be transmitted.

The preamble consists of a series of alternating 1s and 0s, followed by a start-of-frame delimiter (SFD). The SFD is a unique pattern of bits that indicates the start of the frame and allows the receiving host to synchronize its clock with the sender's clock. The preamble and SFD together make up the preamble field of the Ethernet frame.

After the preamble, the Ethernet frame consists of several other fields, including the destination and source MAC addresses, the type field, and the data field. The data field contains the payload of the frame, which can be a variety of different types of data, such as IP packets or application data.

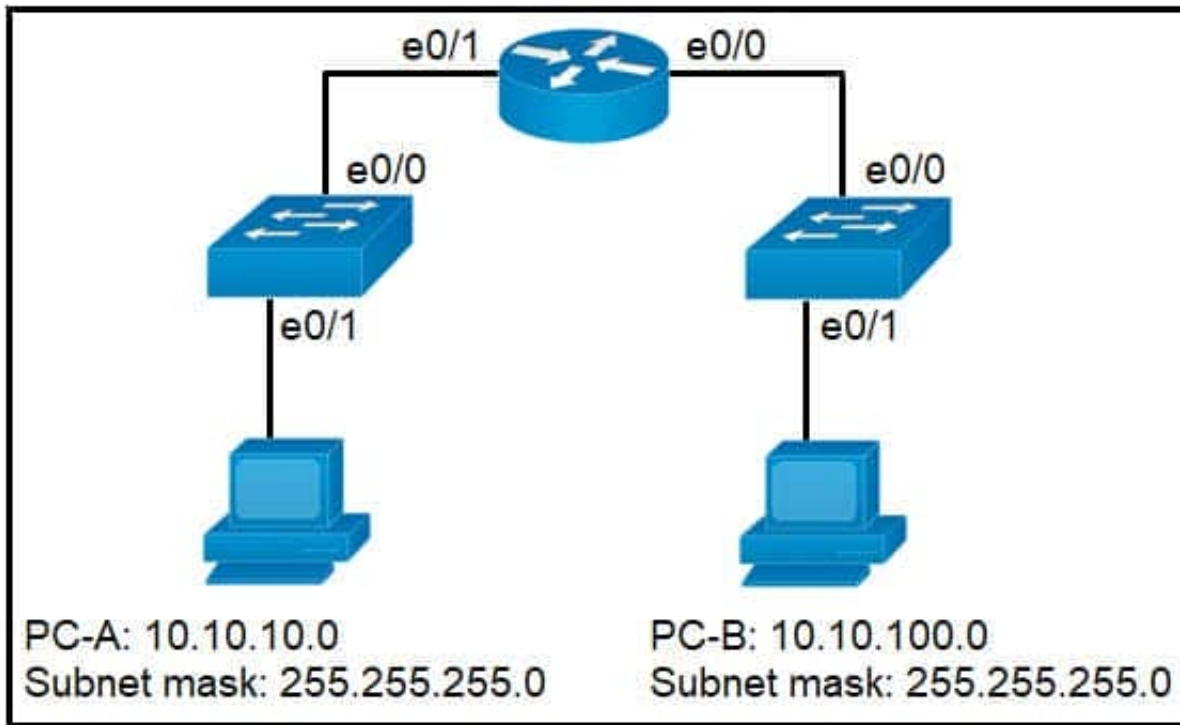
The preamble is important because it allows the receiving host to prepare for the arrival of the frame and ensures that the frame is properly received and processed. Without the preamble, the receiving host may not be aware that a frame



is being transmitted, which could result in lost or corrupted data.

#### QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit. When PC-A sends traffic to PC-B, which network component is in charge of receiving the packet from PC-A verifying the IP addresses, and forwarding the packet to PC-B?



- A. Layer 2 switch
- B. Router
- C. Load balancer
- D. firewall

Correct Answer: B

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.

#### QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



```
R1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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 * - candidate
       default
       U - per-user static route, o - ODR
Gateway of last resort is not set
C 192.168.3.5 is directly connected, Loopback0
  10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
O   10.0.1.3/32 [110/100] via 192.168.0.40, 00:39:08, Serial0
C   10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0
O   10.0.1.190/32 [110/5] via 192.168.0.35, 00:39:08, Serial0
O   10.0.1.0/24 [110/10] via 192.168.0.4, 00:39:08, Gigabit Ethernet 0/0
D   10.0.1.0/28 [90/10] via 192.168.0.7, 00:39:08, Gigabit Ethernet 0/0
```

Traffic sourced from the loopback0 interface is trying to connect via ssh to the host at 10.0.1.15. What is the next hop to the destination address?

- A. 192.168.0.7
- B. 192.168.0.4
- C. 192.168.0.40
- D. 192.168.3.5

Correct Answer: B