

- **Vendor: Cisco**
- **Exam Code: 200-301**
- **Exam Name: Cisco Certified Network Associate**
- **Part of New Questions from [PassLeader](#) (Updated in [Nov/2023](#))**

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NEW QUESTION 1371

Which type of hypervisor operates without an underlying OS to host virtual machines?

- A. Type 1
- B. Type 2
- C. Type 3
- D. Type 12

Answer: A

Explanation:

Types of hypervisors. There are two main hypervisor types, referred to as “Type 1” (or “bare metal”) and “Type 2” (or “hosted”). A type 1 hypervisor acts like a lightweight operating system and runs directly on the host’s hardware, while a type 2 hypervisor runs as a software layer on an operating system, like other computer programs.

NEW QUESTION 1372

What is a characteristic of an SSID in wireless networks?

- A. converts electrical current to radio waves
- B. associates a name to a WLAN
- C. uses a 4-way handshake for authentication
- D. provides increased protection against spyware

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 1373

What is a characteristic of private IPv4 addressing?

- A. enables secure connectivity over the internet
- B. complies with PCI regulations
- C. provides an added level of protection against internet threats
- D. is used on internal hosts that stream data solely to external resources

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 1374

How does frame switching function on a switch?

- A. floods unknown destinations to all ports except the receiving port
- B. modifies frames that contain a known source VLAN
- C. rewrites the source and destination MAC address
- D. buffers and forwards frames with less than 5 CRCs

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 1375

How is a configuration change made to a wireless AP in lightweight mode?

- A. SSH connection to the management IP of the AP
- B. CAPWAP/LWAPP connection via the parent WLC
- C. EoIP connection via the parent WLC
- D. HTTPS connection directly to the out-of-band address of the AP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 1376

Which plane is centralized in software-defined networking?

- A. application
- B. services
- C. data
- D. control

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 1377

What is a service that is provided by a wireless controller?

- A. It mitigates threats from the internet.
- B. It manages interference in a dense network.
- C. It provides Layer 3 routing between wired and wireless devices.
- D. It issues IP addresses to wired devices.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 1378

When more than one AP-Manager interface is provisioned on a wireless LAN controller, how is the request handled by the AP?

- A. The discovery response from the AP to the AP-Manager interface disables the WLAN port.
- B. The AP join request fails and must be configured statically on the AP-Manager interface.
- C. The AP-Manager with the fewest number of APs is used by the AP to join.
- D. The first AP-Manager interface to respond is chosen by the AP.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 1379

How does MAC learning function on a switch?

- A. protects against denial of service attacks
- B. sends frames with unknown destinations to a multicast group
- C. adds unknown source MAC addresses to the address table
- D. sends a retransmission request when a new frame is received

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 1380

Which SNMP message type is reliable and precedes an acknowledgment response from the SNMP manager?

- A. Get
- B. Inform
- C. Traps
- D. Set

Answer: B

Explanation:

Inform messages are like Trap messages but with reliability added. Added to the protocol with SNMP Version 2 (SNMPv2), Informs still use UDP but add application layer reliability. The NMS must acknowledge receipt of the Inform with an SNMP Response message, or the SNMP agent will time out and resend the Inform.

NEW QUESTION 1381

What is a characteristic of private IPv4 addressing?

- A. provides unlimited address ranges
- B. is used when the network has multiple endpoint listeners
- C. reduces network complexity
- D. alleviates the shortage of IPv4 addresses

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 1382

How does frame switching function on a switch?

- A. floods unknown destinations to all ports except the receiving port
- B. buffers and forwards frames with less than 5 CRCs
- C. forwards frames to a neighbor port using CDP
- D. sends frames with unknown destinations to a multicast group

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 1383

What is a characteristic of encryption in wireless networks?

- A. intercepts data threats before they attack a network
- B. uses policies to prevent unauthorized users
- C. must include a combination of letters and numbers
- D. encodes and decodes data for authorized users

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 1384

What is a reason why a company would choose to use network automation in an enterprise?

- A. Provide data services faster.
- B. Enable network segmentation.
- C. Mitigate spanning-tree loop avoidance.

D. Implement granular QoS.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 1385

An engineer needs to configure an access point to forward all client traffic through a wireless controller. Which mode must be enabled to accomplish this task?

- A. local
- B. monitor
- C. autonomous
- D. rogue detector

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 1386

An Ethernet frame arrived at switch interface G0/1, but the destination MAC address is missing from the MAC address table. How does the switch process the frame?

- A. It sends an ARP request to attempt to locate the destination.
- B. It updates the destination to FFFF.FFFF.FFFF.
- C. It drops the frame and notifies the sending host.
- D. It floods the frame out of the remaining switch interfaces.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 1387

In which circumstance would a network architect decide to implement a global unicast subnet instead of a unique local unicast subnet?

- A. when the subnet must be available only within an organization
- B. when the subnet does not need to be routable
- C. when the addresses on the subnet must be equivalent to private IPv4 addresses
- D. when the subnet must be routable over the internet

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 1388

How does MAC learning function on a switch?

- A. associates the MAC address with the port on which it is received
- B. rewrites the source and destination MAC address
- C. broadcasts frames to all ports without queueing
- D. sends an ARP request to locate unknown destinations

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 1389

What is a characteristic of an SSID in wireless networks?

- A. must include a combination of letters and numbers
- B. uses policies to prevent unauthorized users
- C. prompts a user for a login ID
- D. associates a name to a WLAN

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 1390

What are two functions of DHCP servers? (Choose two.)

- A. issue DHCPDISCOVER messages when added to the network
- B. respond to client DHCPOFFER requests by Issuing an IP address
- C. support centralized IP management
- D. assign dynamic IP configurations to hosts in a network
- E. prevent users from assigning their own IP addresses to hosts

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 1391

What is the operating mode and role of a backup port on a shared LAN segment in Rapid PVST+?

- A. learning mode and provides the shortest path toward the root bridge handling traffic away from the LAN
- B. blocking mode and provides an alternate path toward the designated bridge
- C. forwarding mode and provides the lowest-cost path to the root bridge for each VLAN
- D. listening mode and provides an alternate path toward the root bridge

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 1392

A network architect is deciding whether to implement Cisco autonomous access points or lightweight access points. Which fact about firmware updates must the architect consider?

- A. Unlike lightweight access points, which require redundant WLCs to support firmware upgrades, autonomous access points require only one WLC.
- B. Unlike autonomous access points, lightweight access points require a WLC to implement remote firmware updates.
- C. Unlike lightweight access points, autonomous access points can recover automatically from a corrupt firmware update.
- D. Unlike autonomous access points, lightweight access points store a complete copy of the current firmware for backup.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 1393

What is the role of SNMP in the network?

- A. to monitor and manage network devices using a UDP underlay that operates on the application layer
- B. to collect data directly from network devices using an SSL underlay that operates on the transport layer
- C. to monitor network devices and functions using a TCP underlay that operates on the presentation layer
- D. to collect telemetry and critical information from network devices using an SSH underlay that operates on the network layer

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 1394

An on-site service desk technician must verify the IP address and DNS server information on a

user's Windows computer. Which command must the technician enter at the command prompt on the user's computer?

- A. show interface
- B. ipconfig /all
- C. netstat -r
- D. ifconfig -a

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 1395

Which type of IPv4 address must be assigned to a server to protect it from external access and allow only internal users access while restricting internet access?

- A. private
- B. public
- C. global unicast
- D. multicast

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 1396

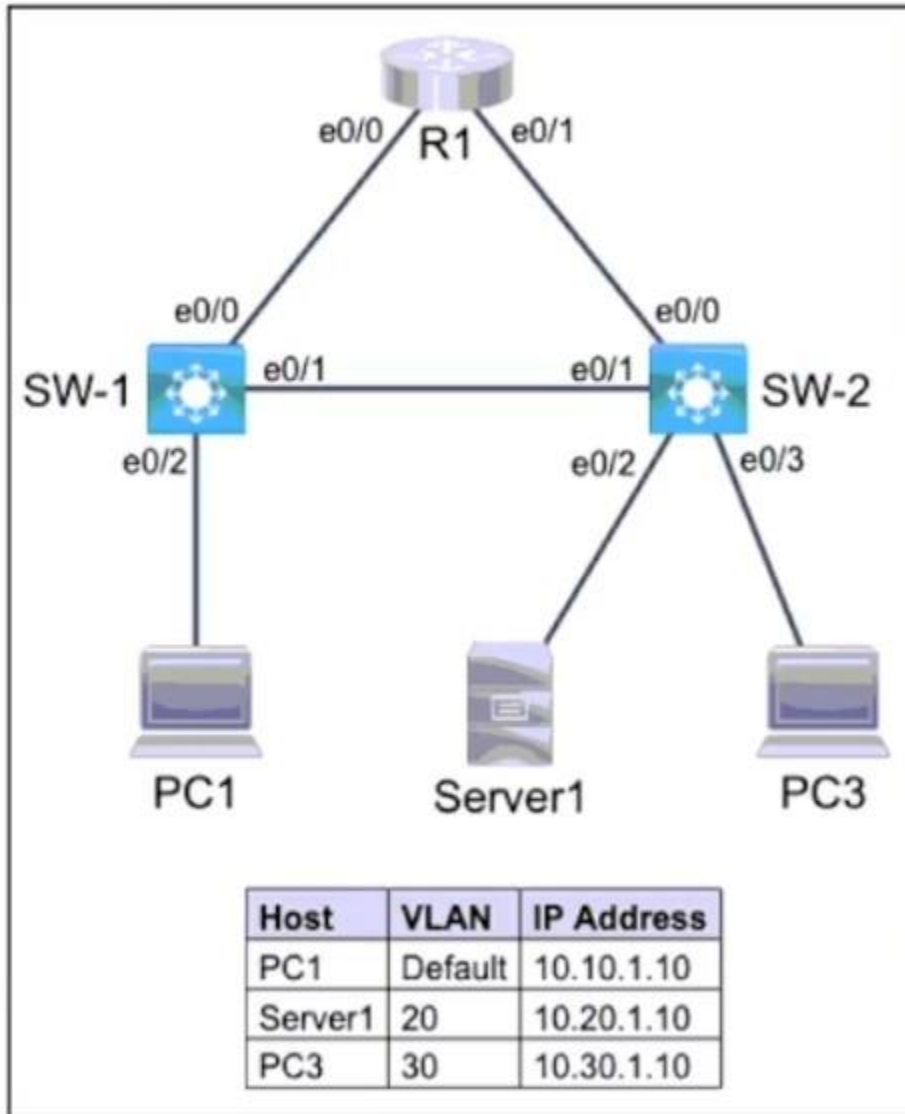
Lab Simulation 12

Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

- Refer to the Tasks tab to view the tasks for this lab item.
- Refer to the Topology tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks.
- Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- All necessary preconfigurations have been applied.
- Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device.
- Save your configurations to NVRAM before moving to the next item.
- Click Next at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- When Next is clicked the lab closes and cannot be reopened.

Topology



Tasks

R1 has been pre-configured with all the necessary commands. All physical cabling is in place and verified. Connectivity from PC1, PC3, and the Server must be established to the switches, and each port must only allow one VLAN.

1. Configure the VLAN connecting to the switch port for PC3 with the name "SALES".
2. Configure the switch port connecting to Server1.
3. Configure the switch port connecting to PC3.
4. Ensure R1 discovers SW-1 via the Cisco proprietary neighbor discovery protocol and all other devices on the network are unable to discover SW-1.

Answer:

Task#1:

```
sw-2#conf t
sw-2(config)#vlan 20
sw-2(config-vlan)#name SERVER1
sw-2(config)#vlan 30
sw-2(config-vlan)#name SALES
sw-2(config-vlan)#exit
```

Task#2:

```
sw-2(config)#interface eth0/2
sw-2(config-if)#switchport mode access
sw-2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
sw-2(config-if)#no sh
sw-2(config-if)#exit
```

Task#3:

```
sw-2(config)#interface eth0/3
sw-2(config-if)#sw-1port mode access
sw-2(config-if)#sw-1port access vlan 30
sw-2(config-if)#no sh
sw-2(config-if)#end
sw-2#wr
```

Task#4:

```
sw-1#configure t
sw-1(config)#cdp run
sw-1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1
sw-1(config-if)#cdp enable
sw-1(config-if)#no sh
sw-1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/2
sw-1(config-if)#no cdp enable
sw-1(config-if)#no sh
sw-1(config-if)#end
sw-1#wr
```

NEW QUESTION 1397

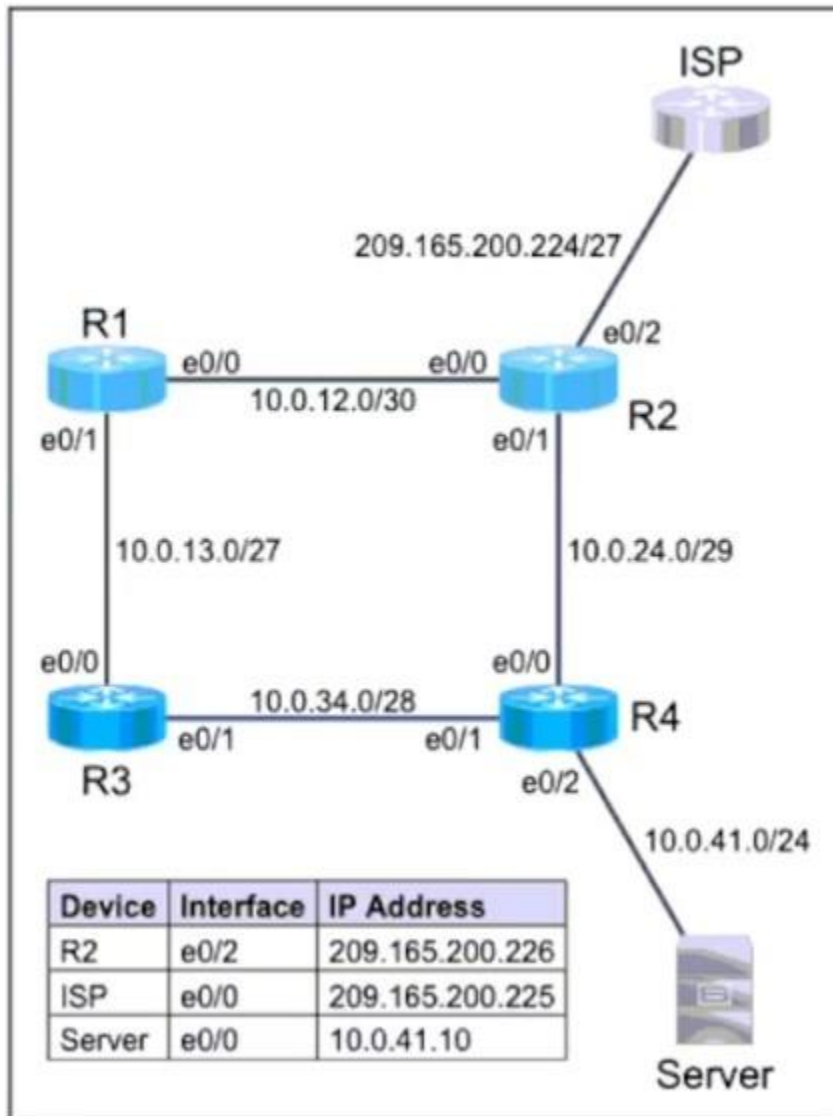
Lab Simulation 13

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Topology



Tasks

All physical cabling is in place. Routers R3 and R4 are fully configured and inaccessible. Configure static routes for various connectivity to the ISP and the LAN that resides on R4.

1. Configure a route on R1 to ensure that R1 prefers R2 when traffic is destined to the server only.
2. Configure a default route on R2 to the ISP.
3. Configure a route on R1 to ensure that R1 will use R2 for the R4 LAN if the link fails between R3 and R4.
4. Configure a route on R1 to ensure that R1 prefers R3 when traffic is destined to the R4 LAN at 10.0.41.0/24.

Answer:

R1:

```
Ip route 10.0.41.10 255.255.255.255 10.0.12.2  
Ip route 10.0.41.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.12.2 200  
Ip route 10.0.41.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.13.2
```

R2:

```
Ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0. 209.165.200.225
```

NEW QUESTION 1398

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