



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

Implementing and Administering Cisco Solutions (CCNA) (Include Newest Simulation Labs)

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### QUESTION 1

What is the role of nonoverlapping channels in a wireless environment?

- A. to reduce interference
- B. to allow for channel bonding
- C. to stabilize the RF environment
- D. to increase bandwidth

Correct Answer: A

The role of nonoverlapping channels in a wireless environment is to reduce interference between wireless devices. In wireless networks, such as Wi-Fi networks, different devices transmit data wirelessly using specific frequency bands. These frequency bands are divided into channels, which act as virtual pathways for data transmission.

When multiple wireless devices operate in close proximity and use overlapping channels, there is a potential for interference. Interference occurs when devices in overlapping channels transmit signals simultaneously, leading to signal degradation and reduced performance.

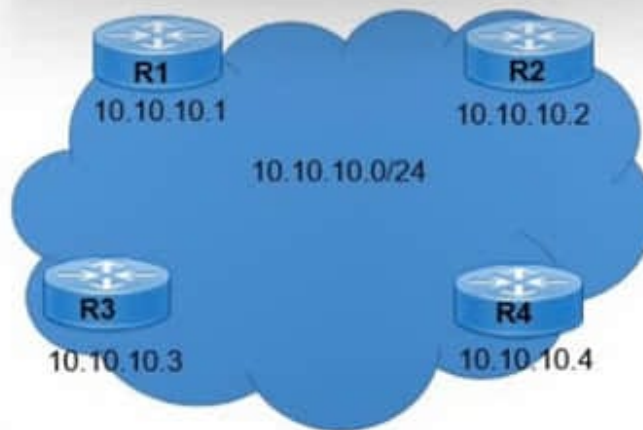
Nonoverlapping channels are spaced far enough apart to minimize interference between adjacent channels. By assigning wireless devices to nonoverlapping channels, network administrators can reduce interference and improve overall network performance. This allows devices operating on different channels to transmit data without significantly overlapping with adjacent channels.

Therefore, the primary role of nonoverlapping channels in a wireless environment is to reduce interference, enhancing the stability and reliability of wireless communication.

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### QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.



```
R1# show ip route
C    1.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Loopback0
C    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
O    10.10.10.3/32 [110/100] via 10.10.10.3, 00:39:08, GigabitEthernet0/3
C    10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
O    10.10.10.2/32 [110/5] via 10.10.10.2, 00:39:08, GigabitEthernet0/2
R    10.10.10.4/32 [120/10] via 10.10.10.4, 00:39:08, GigabitEthernet0/4
```

Which next-hop IP address has the least desirable metric when sourced from R1?

- A. 10.10.10.5
- B. 10.10.10.3
- C. 10.10.10.4
- D. 10.10.10.2

Correct Answer: B

[110/100] = 100 = AD, 100 = metric the more we think about it the more it doesn't make much sense. least should be the one with the highest Metric... all we wanted was to much a normal revision with less debate its so unfortunate that ITEXAMS completes things

### QUESTION 3

What prevents a workstation from receiving a DHCP address?

- A. DTP
- B. STP
- C. VTP
- D. 802.10

Correct Answer: B

The time it takes to get to the Forwarding state might be too long for a client's DHCP process (which starts after the interface on the client becomes 'up'). Using Spanning-Tree PortFast can mitigate this exact issue. So yes, STP can



prevent workstations from getting an IP-address using DHCP.

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#### QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

#### **CertBus-R1#show ip route**

```
D      192.168.16.0/26 [90/2679326] via 192.168.1.1
R      192.168.16.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.1.2
O      192.168.16.0/21 [110/3] via 192.168.1.3
i L1   192.168.16.0/27 [115/3] via 192.168.1.4
```

Which route does R1 select for traffic that is destined to 192.168.16.2?

- A. 192.168.16.0/21
- B. 192.168.16.0/24
- C. 192.168.26.0/26
- D. 192.168.16.0/27

Correct Answer: D

Because each entry in a forwarding table may specify a sub-network, one destination address may match more than one forwarding table entry. The most specific of the matching table entries — the one with the longest subnet mask - is

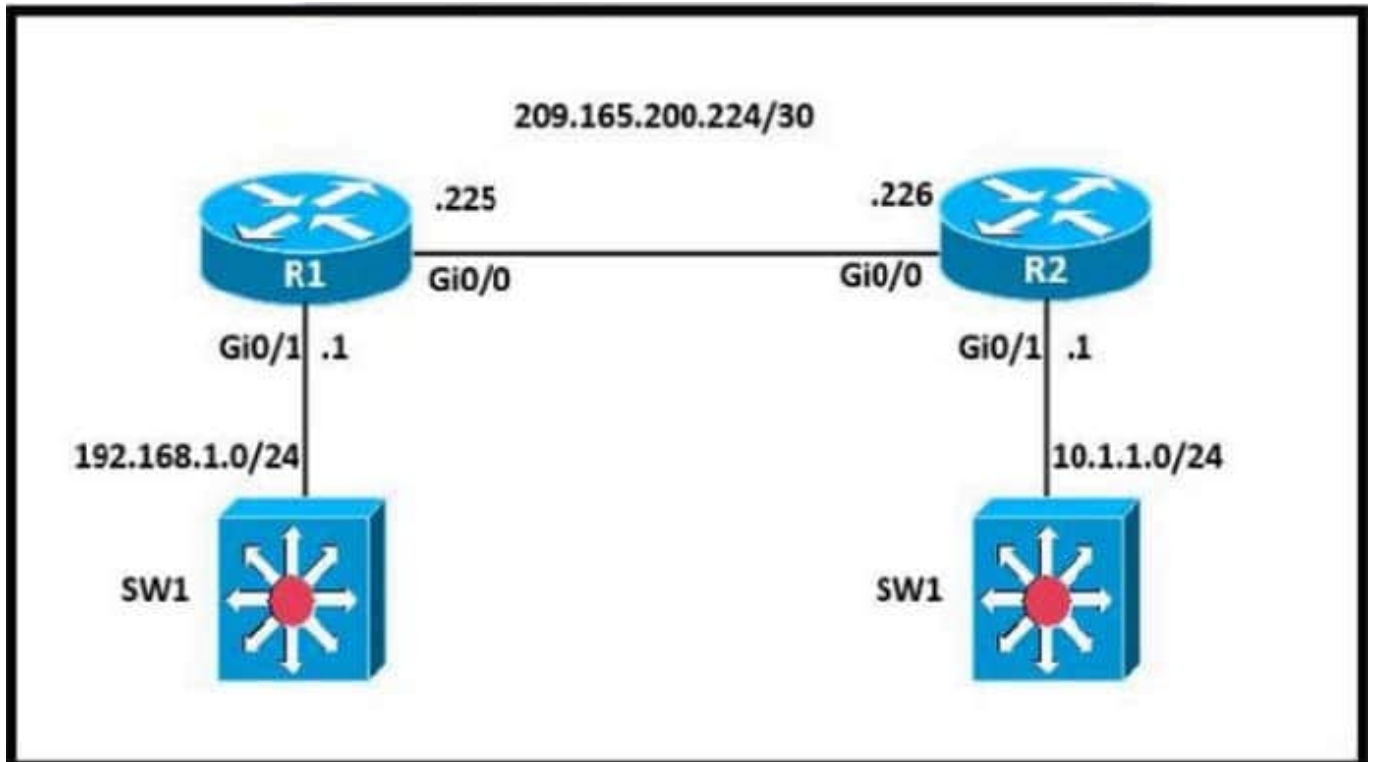
called the longest prefix match. It is called this because it is also the entry where the largest number of leading address bits of the destination address match those in the table entry.

The destination IP addresses match all four entries in the routing table but the 192.168.16.0/27 has the longest prefix so it will be chosen. This is called the “longest prefix match” rule.

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#### QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is in the process of establishing IP connectivity between two sites. Routers R1 and R2 are partially configured with IP addressing. Both routers have the ability to access devices on their respective LANs.

Which command set configures the IP connectivity between devices located on both LANs in each site?

- A. R1 ip route 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet0/1 R2 ip route 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet0/1
- B. R1 ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet0/0 R2 ip route 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet0/0
- C. R1 ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.225 R2 ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.226
- D. R1 ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.226 R2 ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.225

Correct Answer: D

Router(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 [exit-interface or IP address of the next-hop]

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