

Cisco 200-301

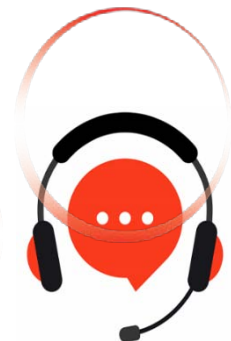
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Question: 1

Which command entered on a switch configured with Rapid PVST+ listens and learns for a specific time period?

- A. switch(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 max-age 6
- B. switch(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 hello-time 10
- C. switch(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 priority 4096
- D. switch(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 forward-time 20

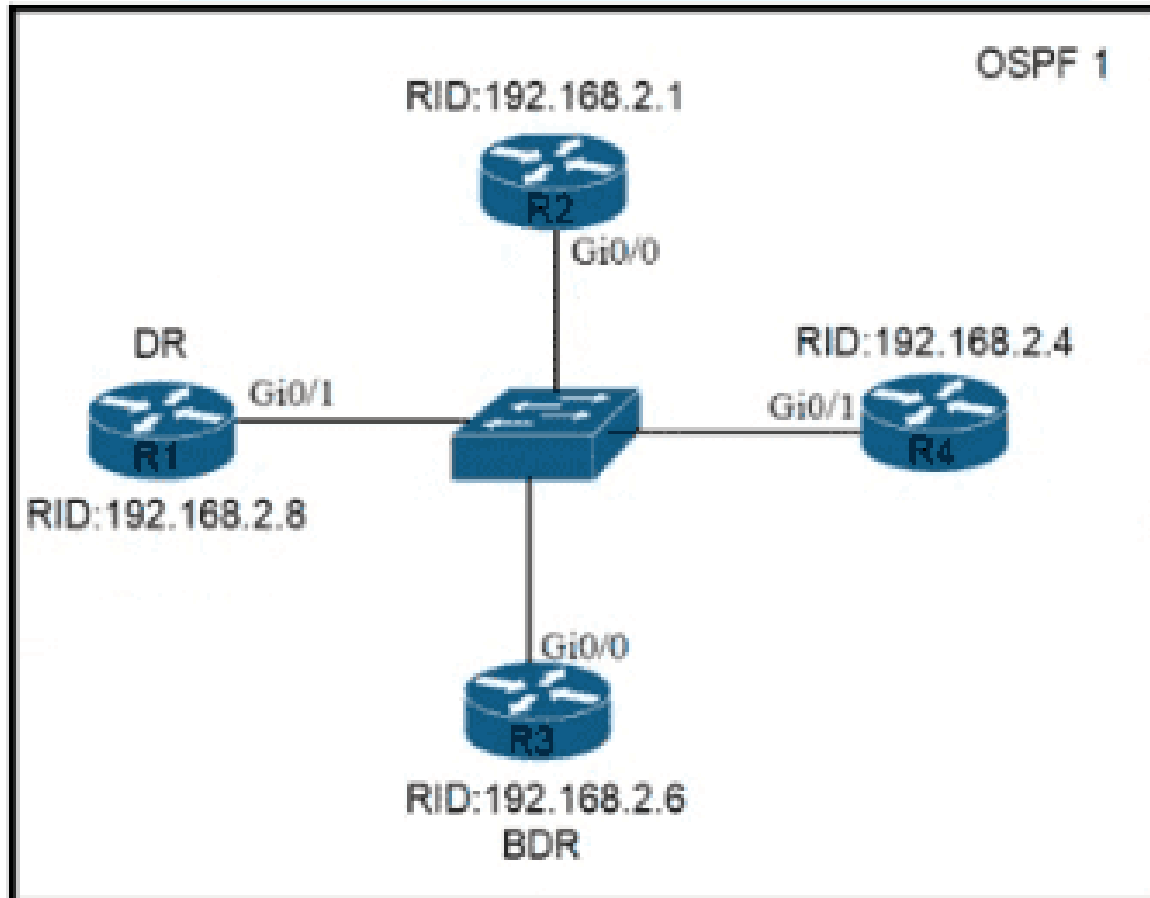
Answer: D

Explanation:

Forward-time is the Rapid PVST+/STP timer that controls the listening and learning periods before a port is allowed to forward user traffic. The command spanning-tree vlan 1 forward-time 20 sets that timer for VLAN 1 to 20 seconds. The other commands tune different STP values: max-age controls how long bridge protocol information is retained, hello-time controls BPDU transmission frequency, and priority affects root-bridge election. For CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Access, the key distinction is that a port must listen, then learn MAC addresses, then forward. Cisco Catalyst documentation describes forward time as the value that determines how long the listening and learning states last before forwarding begins. Because the question specifically says the switch “listens and learns for a specific time period,” the only command that directly matches that behavior is the VLAN forward-time command. Cisco Catalyst Spanning Tree configuration guidance; CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Access objectives.

Question: 2

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. All routers in the network are configured. R2 must be the DR. After the engineer connected the devices, R1 was elected as the DR. Which command sequence must be configured on R2 to be elected as the DR in the network?

- R2(config)#interface gi0/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority 1
- R2(config)#interface gi0/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority 100
- R2(config)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)#router-id 10.100.100.100
- R2(config)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)#router-id 192.168.2.7

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

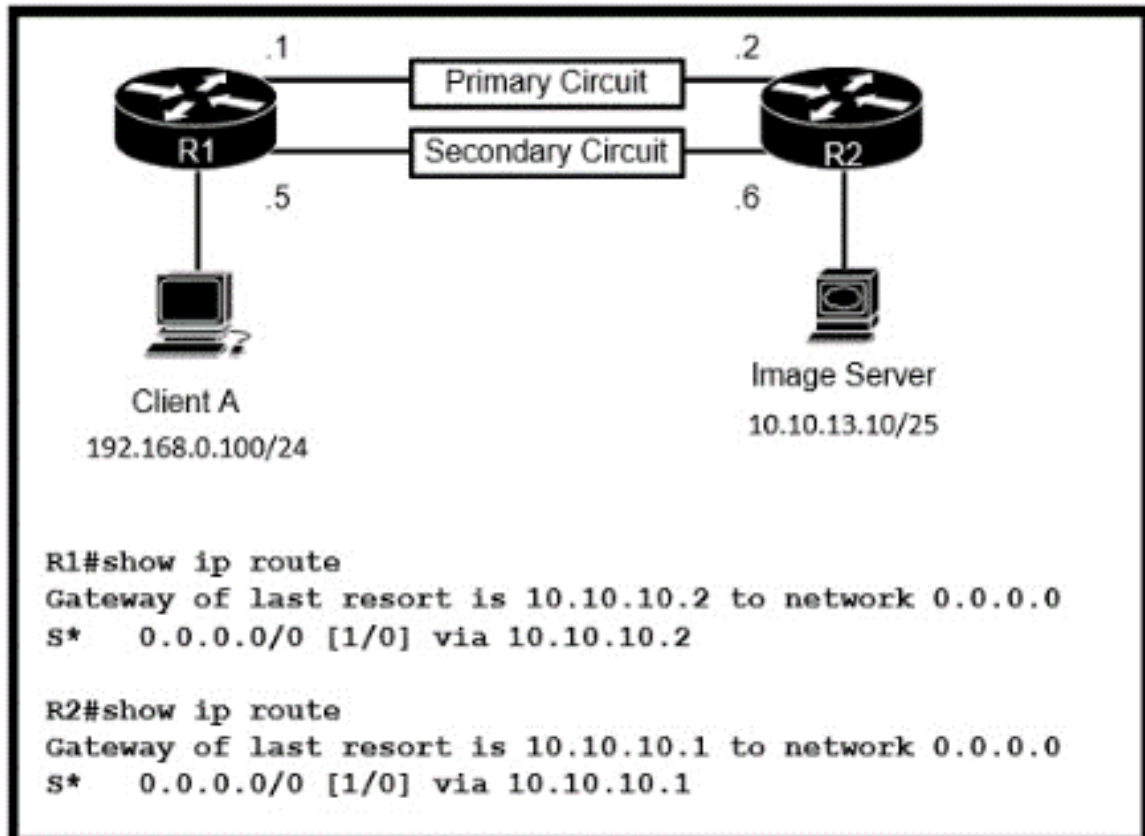
Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct way to make R2 win the OSPF DR election on a broadcast network is to raise its interface OSPF priority. In the exhibit, R1 has already become the DR, even though the design requires R2 to take that role. OSPF elects the DR and BDR primarily by interface priority; the highest priority wins, and a priority of 0 makes a router ineligible. Router ID is only a tie-breaker after priority has been evaluated. Option B configures R2's interface priority to 100, which is higher than the default priority of 1 and therefore makes R2 the preferred DR candidate after the OSPF election is reset. Changing only the router ID can help only when priorities are equal, and setting priority to 1 leaves R2 at the default value. For CCNA 200-301 v1.1 IP Connectivity, remember the production rule: use ip ospf priority on the shared segment interface when the DR/BDR role must be controlled. Cisco OSPF interface priority and DR/BDR election behavior.

Question: 3

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. Routers R1 and R2 have been configured with their respective LAN interfaces. The two circuits are operational and reachable across the WAN. Which command set establishes failover redundancy if the primary circuit goes down?

- ☐ R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.2
R2(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.1
- ☒ R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.6 2
R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.5 2
- ☐ R1(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.6
R2(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.5
- ☐ R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.6
R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.5

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

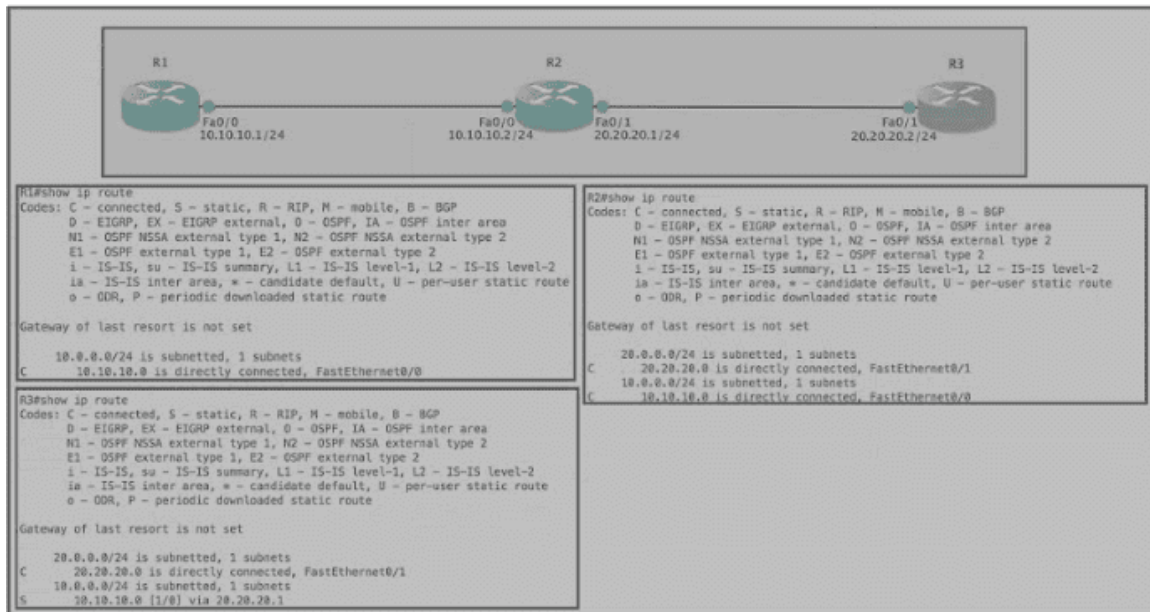
Answer: B

Explanation:

The working routing table already shows a primary default route over the primary circuit. To establish failover, the backup path must be installed as a floating static route: a static route with the same destination but a higher administrative distance than the primary static route. Option B adds default routes through the secondary-circuit next hops and sets the administrative distance to 2. Because a normal static route has an administrative distance of 1, the router keeps the primary route in the routing table while it is reachable. If the primary next hop or exit path becomes unavailable, the route with AD 2 is then selected and traffic moves to the secondary circuit. The host-specific route options do not provide general default-route failover for all traffic, and a second default route without a higher administrative distance could create unwanted equal-cost forwarding. CCNA 200-301 v1.1 expects this distinction under static routing and IP Connectivity. Cisco static route and floating static route behavior.

Question: 4

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. Router R1 Fa0/0 is unable to ping router R3 Fa0/1. Which action must be taken on router R1 to resolve the configuration issue?

- A. set the default network as 20.20.20.0/24
- B. set the default gateway as 20.20.20.2
- C. configure a static route with Fa0/1 as the egress interface to reach the 20.20.20.0/24 network
- D. configure a static route with 10.10.10.2 as the next hop to reach the 20.20.20.0/24 network

Answer: D

Explanation:

R1 needs a route to the remote LAN 20.20.20.0/24 behind R3. The correct static route uses the next-hop address on the adjacent router, 10.10.10.2. That is why option D is correct. A default gateway command is not the correct fix on a router that is already routing; routers use routes in the routing table, not an end-host default gateway setting, to forward packets. Setting a default network is also not the precise repair because the problem is reachability to one known remote subnet. Using only the exit interface on an Ethernet network is weaker design because the router may need ARP resolution for each destination and can create ambiguity on multiaccess media. A next-hop static route states exactly where R1 must send packets for 20.20.20.0/24. This matches the CCNA 200-301 v1.1 IP Connectivity requirement to configure and verify IPv4 static routes. Cisco IOS static routing behavior and CCNA 200-301 v1.1 routing objectives.

Question: 5

What is a benefit of using a Cisco Wireless LAN Controller?

- A. Central AP management requires more complex configurations
- B. Unique SSIDs cannot use the same authentication method
- C. It supports autonomous and lightweight APs
- D. It eliminates the need to configure each access point individually

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Cisco Wireless LAN Controller centralizes access point management, which is the operational benefit described in option D. In a controller-based WLAN, lightweight APs join the WLC, download configuration, receive policy, and tunnel or switch client traffic according to the deployment model. That removes the need to configure every AP independently, which is exactly the pain point a WLC is designed to solve in enterprise wireless. Option A is backwards because central management normally reduces repeated per-AP configuration. Option B is false because multiple WLANs can use similar authentication methods while still using different SSIDs and policies. Option C is not the best answer because WLCs manage lightweight APs; autonomous APs are independently configured and do not rely on the same controller model. CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Access expects candidates to understand controller-based wireless architecture and the role of APs versus WLCs. Cisco wireless controller and lightweight AP deployment documentation.

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