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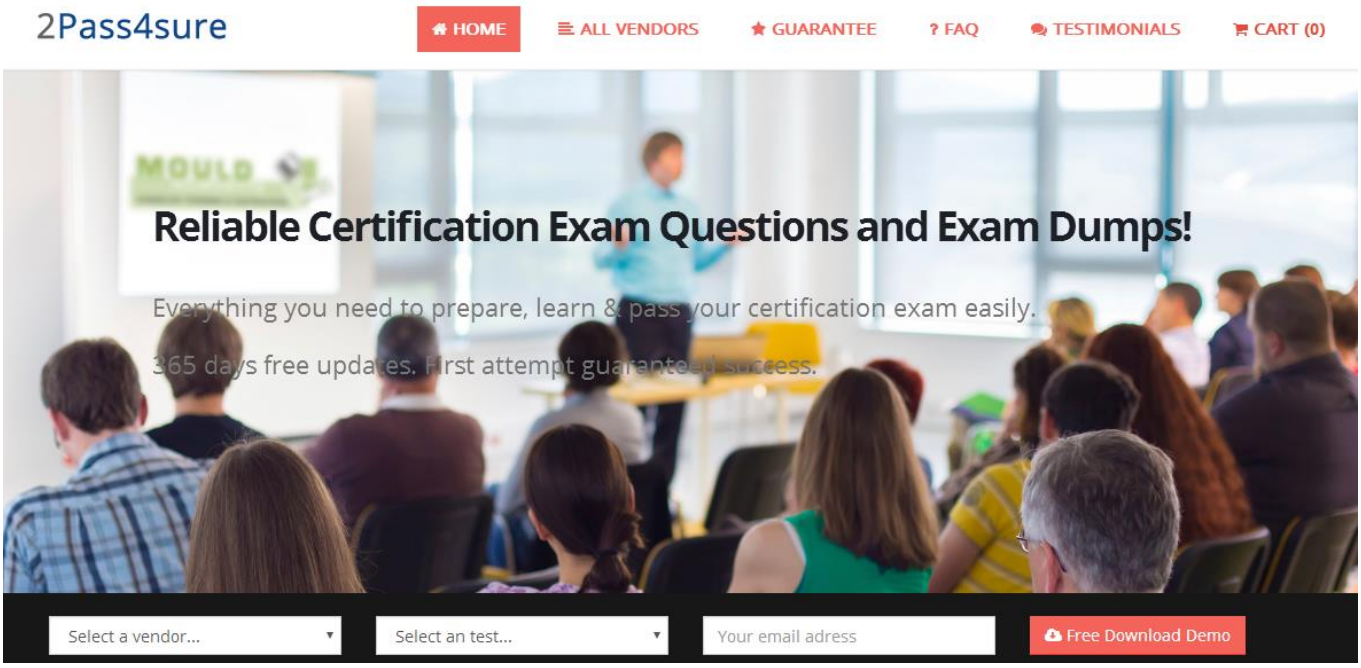

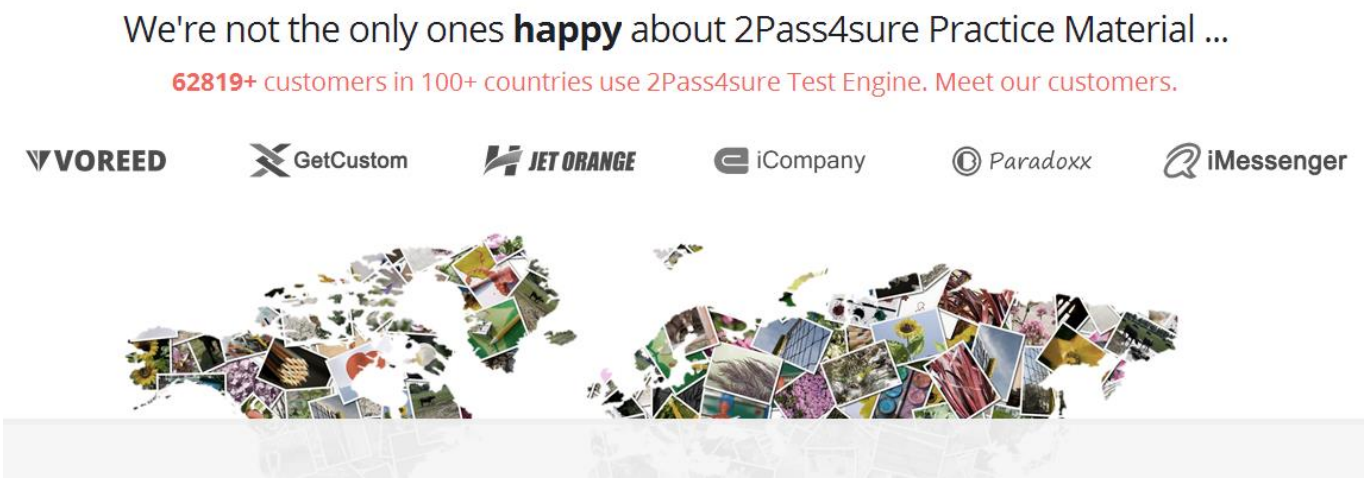

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Exam : **200-301-Deutsch**

Title : Cisco Certified Network Associate Exam (200-301 Deutsch Version)

Vendor : Cisco

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
Welche Aktion führt der Router aus, wenn er ein Datenpaket durch das Netzwerk weiterleitet?
A. Der Router ersetzt die Quell- und Zielbezeichnungen durch die Bezeichnung der Schnittstelle des sendenden Routers als Quelle und die Bezeichnung des nächsten Hop-Routers als Ziel.
B. Der Router kapselt die Quell- und Ziel-IP-Adressen, wobei die P-Adresse des sendenden Routers als Quelle und die IP-Adresse des Nachbarn als Ziel dient.
C. Der Router ersetzt die ursprünglichen Quell- und Ziel-MAC-Adressen durch die MAC -Adresse des sendenden Routers als Quelladresse und die MAC-Adresse des Nachbarn als Zieladresse.
D. Der Router kapselt das ursprüngliche Paket ein, fügt ein Tag hinzu, das die MAC-Adresse des Quellrouters identifiziert, und sendet es transparent an das Ziel.
Answer: C
Explanation:
The router replaces the original source and destination MAC addresses with the sending router MAC address as the source and neighbor MAC address as the destination. Cisco routers select forwarding paths by longest- prefix match first, then administrative distance and metric when comparable routes compete. Cisco CCNA
200-301 v1.1 includes this under IP Connectivity, where the exam expects engineers to recognize the device behavior that actually produces the required outcome. The question is best solved by reading the operational clue rather than choosing a familiar acronym. The wrong choices either do not match the destination, use the wrong next hop, or fail to provide the intended primary/backup behavior. In a production network, the wrong choice would normally create an outage, leave a management or security gap, or send troubleshooting toward the wrong subsystem. The selected answer is the one that matches the control-plane, data-plane, wireless, security, services, or automation mechanism described in the question. That is why it remains the verified answer for this item.

QUESTION NO: 2
Siehe die Abbildung.

```
R1# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, 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, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set
       10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 5 subnets
D      10.1.2.0/24 [90/2170112] via 10.165.20.226, 00:01:30, Serial0/0
D      10.1.3.0/24 [90/2170112] via 10.165.20.226, 00:01:30, Serial0/0
D      10.1.2.0/25 [90/2170112] via 10.165.20.126, 00:01:30, Serial0/0
D      10.1.3.0/25 [90/2170112] via 10.165.20.146, 00:01:30, Serial0/0
D      10.1.4.0/25 [90/2170112] via 10.165.20.156, 00:01:30, Serial0/0
       192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.18.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
       192.168.21.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.168.11.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
      10.165.20.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C     10.165.20.224/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0
S      10.1.2.112/28 [1/0] via 10.165.20.166
```

Was ist der nächste Hop für Datenverkehr, der in R1 mit dem Ziel 10.1.2.126 eintritt?

A. 10.165.20.126

B. 10.165.20.146

C. 10.165.20.166

D. 10.165.20.226

Answer: D

Explanation:

10.165.20.226. Cisco forwarding uses longest-prefix match first, then administrative distance and metric when multiple sources compete. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under IP Services, where the expected skill is identifying the mechanism that actually satisfies the scenario. The wording usually gives the decisive clue: a protocol number, a route prefix, a control-plane role, a wireless security method, or a management command. Wrong choices either do not match the destination prefix, point to the wrong next hop, or fail to create the required primary or backup route. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would usually produce a failed adjacency, broken client connectivity, insecure management access, or an incorrect forwarding path. The selected answer matches the Cisco behavior and configuration model required by the question, so it is retained as the verified answer for this item.

QUESTION NO: 3

Wie reagiert ein Cisco Unified Wireless-Netzwerk auf Wi-Fi-Kanalüberschneidungen?

A. Bei benachbarten Access Points wird automatisch zwischen 2,4 GHz und 5 GHz gewechselt

B. Der Administrator kann Kanäle pro Gerät oder pro Schnittstelle zuweisen.

C. Es trennt Geräte verschiedener Hersteller auf verschiedene Kanäle.

D. Analysiert Clientlast und Hintergrundgeräusche und weist dynamisch einen Kanal zu.

Answer: D

Explanation:

It analyzes client load and background noise and dynamically assigns a channel.. Cisco wireless controllers use Radio Resource Management features to evaluate the RF environment and dynamically assign channels when overlap, interference, client load, and background noise affect the WLAN. The controller does not simply alternate bands between adjacent APs, and it does not segregate clients by manufacturer. Manual channel assignment is possible, but the question asks how a Cisco Unified Wireless network responds to channel overlap as a system. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Access includes this behavior because WLAN stability depends on nonoverlapping channel plans and controller-based RF optimization. Dynamic Channel Assignment can move AP radios to better channels when the current channel is congested or overlapping. That is why the answer that mentions analysis of client load and background noise with dynamic channel assignment is the technically correct choice.

QUESTION NO: 4

Siehe die Abbildung.

```
R1# show ip route | begin gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.246 to network 0.0.0.0
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.246, Serial0/1/0
      is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
S     172.16.0.0/24 [1/0] via 207.165.200.250, Serial0/0/0
O     172.16.0.128/25 [110/38443] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:23, Serial0/0/1
D     172.16.0.192/29 [90/3184439] via 207.165.200.254, 00:00:25, Serial0/0/1
      209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C     209.165.200.248/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L     209.165.200.249/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C     209.165.200.252/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L     209.165.200.253/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

Mit welcher Metrik wurde die Route zum Host 172.16.0.202 ermittelt?

A. 0

B. 110

C. 38443

D. 3184439

Answer: C

Explanation:

38443. Cisco routers select forwarding paths by longest-prefix match first, then administrative distance and metric when comparable routes compete. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under IP Connectivity, where the exam expects engineers to recognize the device behavior that actually produces the required outcome. The question is best solved by reading the operational clue rather than choosing a familiar acronym.

The wrong choices either do not match the destination, use the wrong next hop, or fail to

provide the intended primary/backup behavior. In a production network, the wrong choice would normally create an outage, leave a management or security gap, or send troubleshooting toward the wrong subsystem. The selected answer is the one that matches the control-plane, data-plane, wireless, security, services, or automation mechanism described in the question. That is why it remains the verified answer for this item.

QUESTION NO: 5
Welches QoS-Profil wird in der GUI ausgewählt, wenn eine Voice-over-WLAN-Bereitstellung konfiguriert wird?
A. Bronze
B. Platin
C. Silber
D. Gold
Answer: B
Explanation:
For voice over WLAN, the WLC QoS profile should be Platinum. Cisco wireless QoS profiles map traffic treatment to application sensitivity: Platinum is intended for voice, Gold for video, Silver for best effort, and Bronze for background traffic. Voice is extremely sensitive to delay, jitter, and packet loss, so it requires the highest WLAN QoS treatment available in the controller GUI. Selecting Silver would treat the WLAN like normal best-effort data, which is unacceptable for real-time voice. Gold is better than best effort, but Cisco positions it for video rather than voice. Bronze deliberately gives low-priority treatment to background traffic. This is an IP Services topic because QoS behavior determines how network devices classify, queue, and prioritize traffic. In a CCNA v1.1 context, do not overthink the wireless GUI wording: when the application is voice, choose the controller profile explicitly designed for voice. That profile is Platinum.

QUESTION NO: 6
Welche Gemeinsamkeiten bestehen zwischen den Standards 1000BASE-LX und 1000BASE-T?
A. Beide verwenden die gleichen Datenlink-Header- und Trailer-Formate.
B. Beide Kabeltypen unterstützen RJ-45-Stecker.
C. Beide Kabeltypen unterstützen RJ-45-Stecker.
D. Beide unterstützen Entfernungen von bis zu 550 Metern zwischen den Knoten.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Both use the same data-link header and trailer formats. The answer follows directly from normal Cisco device behavior and the wording of the scenario. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Network Fundamentals, where the exam expects engineers to recognize the device behavior that actually produces the required outcome. The question is best solved by reading the operational clue rather than choosing a familiar acronym. The other choices are either adjacent technologies, wrong-layer functions, or settings that would not produce the stated result. In a production network, the wrong choice would normally create an outage, leave a management or security gap, or send troubleshooting toward the wrong subsystem. The selected answer is the one that matches the control-plane, data-plane, wireless, security,

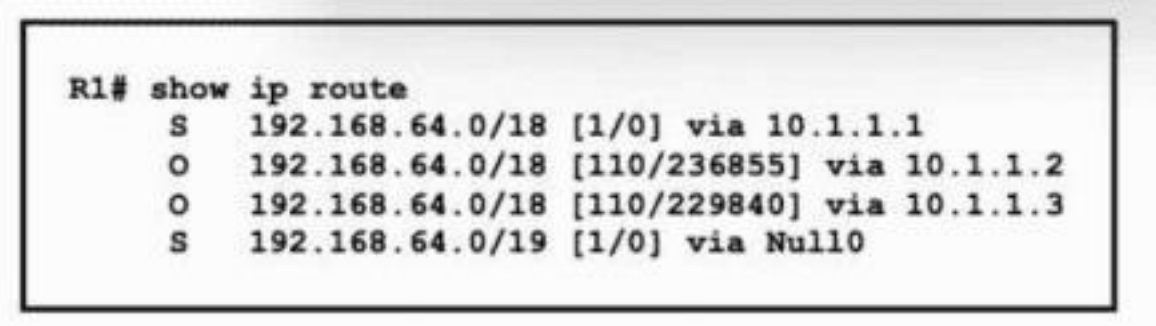
services, or automation mechanism described in the question. That is why it remains the verified answer for this item.

QUESTION NO: 7
Welche Rolle spielt KI bei der Überwachung des Netzwerkdatenflusses?
A. Es analysiert Muster zur Anomalieerkennung.
B. Es sagt ausschließlich Gerätefehlfunktionen voraus.
C. Es vereinfacht die Routenplanung im Straßenverkehr.
D. Es erhöht die Übertragungsgeschwindigkeit von Datenpaketen.
Answer: A
Explanation:
It analyzes patterns for anomaly detection.. Cisco routing logic is deterministic: a router first matches the most specific destination prefix, then uses administrative distance when competing route sources advertise the same prefix, and finally evaluates the protocol metric when multiple paths remain inside the same routing protocol.
First-hop redundancy protocols add a separate default-gateway resiliency function for hosts on a LAN. The other choices in this question either point to the wrong route-selection rule, confuse a protocol metric with administrative distance, or apply a Layer 2 concept where a Layer 3 forwarding decision is required. In production, that mistake would create blackholing, asymmetric routing, or a backup path that never activates.
Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 tests this because route selection is fundamental to troubleshooting reachability.
The selected answer matches the behavior Cisco routers use when forwarding traffic or maintaining gateway redundancy.

QUESTION NO: 8
Wie wählt OSPF eine Route aus, wenn es mehrere Pfade zu einem Netzwerk erkennt?
A. Es multipliziert den aktiven K-Wert mit 256, um die Route mit der niedrigsten Metrik zu berechnen.
B. Für jede vorhandene Schnittstelle wird die Metrik vom Quellrouter zum Zielrouter addiert, um die Route mit der geringsten Bandbreite zu berechnen.
C. Es teilt eine Referenzbandbreite von 100 Mbit/s durch die tatsächliche Bandbreite der vorhandenen Schnittstelle, um den Router mit den niedrigsten Kosten zu berechnen.
D. Es zählt die Anzahl der Hops zwischen Quellrouter und Zielrouter, um den Router mit der niedrigsten Metrik zu ermitteln.
Answer: C
Explanation:
It divides a reference bandwidth of 100 Mbps by the actual bandwidth of the existing interface to calculate the router with the lowest cost.. OSPF decisions depend on router IDs, area membership, matching timers, network type, interface state, and cost calculation rather than arbitrary route preference. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this topic under IP Connectivity, so the answer must be validated against normal Cisco device behavior and the operational wording of the scenario. The key is not simply recognizing a familiar acronym; it is identifying what the feature does, where it is configured, and what result it produces. Distractors that mention process IDs, unrelated metrics, or the wrong interface parameter do

not satisfy OSPF neighbor or route-selection requirements. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would either leave the feature nonfunctional, create a forwarding or security gap, or send troubleshooting in the wrong direction. The selected answer is the only one that matches the stated requirement and the way Cisco switching, routing, services, security, wireless, or automation functions are expected to operate. This is why the verified answer remains the best technical choice for the question.

QUESTION NO: 9



Siehe Abbildung. Wie verarbeitet Router R1 Pakete, die für 192.168.64.22 bestimmt sind?

A. Es wird die statische Route zu 10.1.1.1 verwenden.

B. Es wird die Route mit der höchsten AD und der höchsten Ziel-IP verwendet.

C. Es leitet die Pakete an 10.1.1.2 weiter.

D. Es wird die Pakete verwerfen.

Answer: D

Explanation:

It will drop the packets.. Cisco routing logic is deterministic: a router first matches the most specific destination prefix, then uses administrative distance when competing route sources advertise the same prefix, and finally evaluates the protocol metric when multiple paths remain inside the same routing protocol. First- hop redundancy protocols add a separate default-gateway resiliency function for hosts on a LAN. The other choices in this question either point to the wrong route-selection rule, confuse a protocol metric with administrative distance, or apply a Layer 2 concept where a Layer 3 forwarding decision is required. In production, that mistake would create blackholing, asymmetric routing, or a backup path that never activates.

Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 tests this because route selection is fundamental to troubleshooting reachability.

The selected answer matches the behavior Cisco routers use when forwarding traffic or maintaining gateway redundancy.

QUESTION NO: 10

Welche Funktion erfüllt der Bereich der privaten IPv4-Adressen?

A. Ermöglicht mehreren Unternehmen, jeweils dieselben Adressen ohne Konflikte zu verwenden

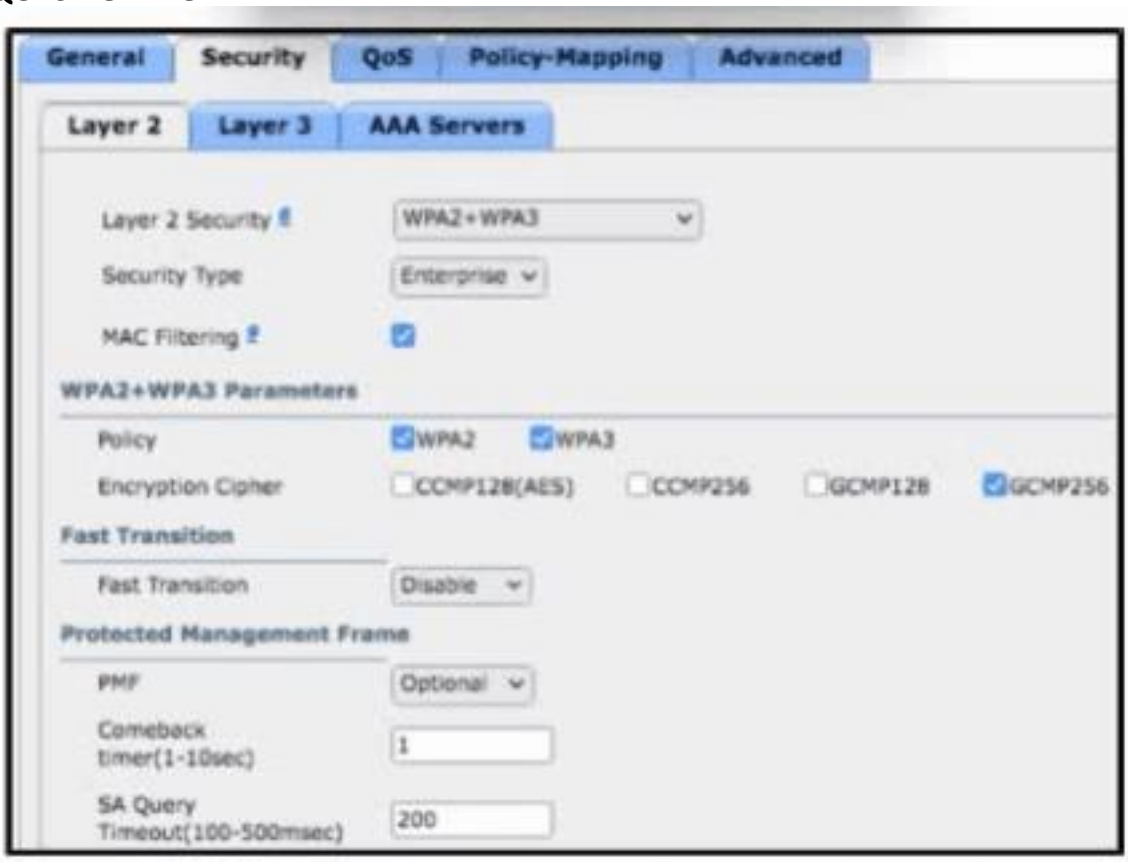
B. Bietet eine direkte Verbindung für Hosts von außerhalb des Unternehmensnetzwerks

C. Stellt sicher, dass NAT nicht erforderlich ist, um das Internet mit privater Bereichsadressierung zu erreichen

D. ermöglicht sichere Kommunikation mit dem Internet für alle externen Hosts

Answer: A
Explanation:
Private IPv4 address ranges allow different organizations to reuse the same internal address space without creating global internet conflicts. RFC 1918 reserves 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, and 192.168.0.0/16 for private use. These addresses are not meant to be routed on the public internet. That reuse is one reason enterprises, homes, labs, and cloud networks can all use addresses such as 10.1.1.0 internally. When private hosts need internet access, NAT or another translation design is normally required. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes private addressing and NAT under IP Services because these concepts appear constantly in enterprise networks. The wrong answers imply that private addressing provides direct external reachability or removes the need for NAT, which is exactly backwards. Private addressing conserves public IPv4 space and avoids the need for every internal host to consume a globally unique address. Therefore, A correctly states the function.

QUESTION NO: 11



Siehe Abbildung. Das WLAN-Netzwerk mit der SSID „Office_WLAN“ verfügt über Layer-2-Sicherheit mit aktivierter MAC-Filterung. Welche zusätzliche Sicherheit bietet diese Funktion ?

A. Es gibt eine zusätzliche Sicherheitsebene, die sicherstellt, dass sich nur autorisierte Geräte mit bekannten MAC-Adressen mit dem Netzwerk verbinden.

B. Zwischen NAC und den Netzwerkgeräten wird eine starke gegenseitige Authentifizierung gemäß dem X.509-Standard verwendet.

C. Alle zwischen Client und Zugriffspunkt ausgetauschten Datenframes sind verschlüsselt.

D. Es ist ein Galcis-Cache-Algorithmus konfiguriert, der starke Verschlüsselung und

Authentifizierung bietet.

Answer: B

Explanation:

There is strong mutual authentication used between NAC and the network devices using X.509 standard.

Cisco wireless design separates RF behavior, client authentication, encryption, AP operating mode, and controller management. A WLC centralizes WLAN configuration and AP control, while lightweight APs use CAPWAP to register and exchange control/data information with the controller. Security choices such as WPA2/AES and WPA3/SAE are not interchangeable with older mechanisms such as WEP, TKIP, or RC4. RF questions also depend on channel planning: adjacent cells should avoid overlapping channels, and 5-GHz preference features reduce congestion in the 2.4-GHz band. The incorrect options generally confuse AP mode, authentication, encryption, or controller responsibilities. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these items because wireless failures often come from using the right-looking feature in the wrong part of the WLAN design. The selected answer is the Cisco-consistent configuration or behavior for this wireless scenario.

QUESTION NO: 12

Nennen Sie zwei Gründe, warum ein Switch Frame Flooding erlebt. (Wählen Sie zwei aus.)

A. Ein defektes Patchkabel ist an den Switch-Port angeschlossen.

B. Innerhalb des Spannbaums finden Topologieänderungen statt.

C. Ein veralteter MAC-Tabelleneintrag verursacht übermäßige Aktualisierungen

D. Port-Sicherheit ist global konfiguriert

E. Die Weiterleitungstabelle ist übergelaufen

Answer: B E

Explanation:

Answer B,E is correct: B. Topology changes are occurring within spanning-tree; E. The forwarding table has overflowed. A switch floods frames when it does not have a usable destination MAC entry. Spanning-tree topology changes can flush or age MAC table entries, forcing unknown-unicast flooding until the switch relearns addresses. A forwarding table overflow, including a CAM table overflow attack, also causes flooding because the switch cannot maintain complete MAC-to-port mappings. A defective patch cable usually causes physical errors, CRCs, or link instability, not ordinary frame flooding. Globally configured port security is not itself a flooding trigger. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Access tests this because excessive flooding can look like a performance problem while the root cause is Layer 2 learning instability. The corrected choices are topology changes and forwarding-table overflow.

QUESTION NO: 13

Welche zwei APIs sind nach Süden gerichtet? (Wählen Sie zwei aus)

A. OpenFlow

B. NETCONF

C. Sparsamkeit

D. KURVE

E. DSC

Answer: A B

Explanation:

OpenFlow and NETCONF are southbound interfaces because they are used between a controller or automation system and network devices. Southbound APIs carry instructions toward the infrastructure:

switches, routers, and other forwarding devices. OpenFlow is the classic SDN example because it lets a controller influence forwarding behavior in network devices. NETCONF is also a southbound management protocol; it uses structured XML-based remote procedure calls to retrieve or modify device configuration and operational data. Thrift and CORBA are general distributed-computing technologies, not the CCNA-standard southbound networking answers here, and DSC is not a normal Cisco SDN southbound API in this context.

Cisco CCNA v1.1 automation objectives expect the candidate to separate northbound and southbound communication. Northbound APIs face applications and orchestration systems. Southbound APIs face the managed network devices. Because both OpenFlow and NETCONF operate on the controller-to-device side, A and B are the correct selections.

QUESTION NO: 14

Welche Signalfrequenz erscheint 60 Mal pro Minute?

A. 1-Hz-Signal

B. 1-GHz-Signal

C. 60-Hz-Signal

D. 60-GHz-Signal

Answer: A

Explanation:

1 Hz signal. Frequency is measured in hertz, where 1 Hz means one cycle per second. A signal that appears

60 times per minute appears once every second, so it is a 1 Hz signal. A 60 Hz signal appears 60 times per second, or 3,600 times per minute. A gigahertz signal cycles billions of times per second, far beyond the count in the question. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Fundamentals includes basic media and signal concepts because wireless and physical-layer technologies depend on frequency, wavelength, and rate. The corrected answer is 1 Hz signal. The original GHz answer was off by several orders of magnitude and confused cycles per minute with cycles per second.

QUESTION NO: 15

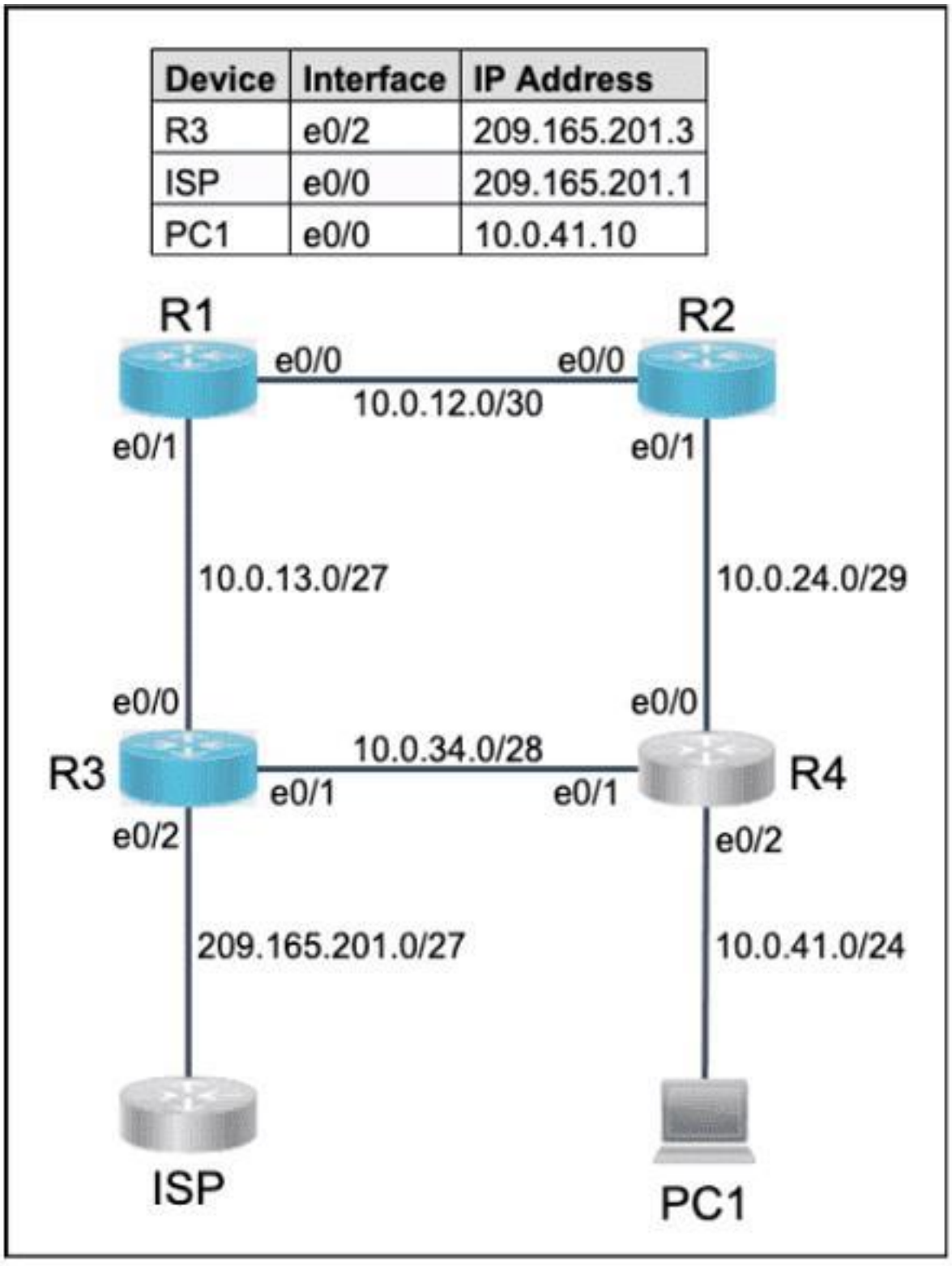
Die gesamte physische Verkabelung ist vorhanden. Router R4 und PCI sind vollständig konfiguriert und nicht zugänglich. Die WAN-Schnittstellen von R4 verwenden .4 im letzten Oktett für jedes Subnetz.

Die Konfigurationen sollten sicherstellen, dass eine durchgängige Konnektivität gewährleistet ist.

1. Konfigurieren Sie das statische Routing so, dass RI bevorzugt den Pfad über R2 nutzt, um ausschließlich PCI im LAN von R4 zu erreichen.

2. Konfigurieren Sie ein statisches Routing, das sicherstellt, dass der von RI ausgehende Datenverkehr im Falle eines Ausfalls des primären Pfads einen alternativen Pfad über R3 zu

PCI nimmt.
3. Konfigurieren Sie Standardrouten auf RI und R3 zum Internet mit der geringstmöglichen Anzahl an Hops. Hinweise: Dies ist eine Übung, bei der Aufgaben auf virtuellen Geräten durchgeführt werden.
* Die Aufgaben für diesen Laborpunkt können Sie auf der Registerkarte „Aufgaben“ einsehen.
* Über die Registerkarte Topologie können Sie auf die Gerätekonsole(n) zugreifen und die Aufgaben ausführen.
* Der Konsolenzugriff ist für alle erforderlichen Geräte durch Anklicken des Gerätesymbols oder durch Verwendung der Registerkarte(n) oberhalb des Konsolenfensters möglich.
* Alle notwendigen Vorkonfigurationen wurden angewendet.
* Ändern Sie weder das Aktivierungspasswort noch den Hostnamen für irgendein Gerät.
* Speichern Sie Ihre Konfigurationen im NVRAM, bevor Sie zum nächsten Punkt übergehen.
* Klicken Sie unten auf dem Bildschirm auf „Weiter“, um dieses Laborexperiment abzusenden und zur nächsten Frage zu gelangen.
* Wenn auf „Weiter“ geklickt wird, schließt sich das Labor und kann nicht wieder geöffnet werden.



Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

To configure static routing on R1 to ensure that it prefers the path through R2 to reach only PC1 on R4's LAN, you need to create a static route for the host 10.0.0.100/8 with a next-hop address of 20.0.0.2, which is the IP address of R2's interface connected to R1. You also need to assign a lower administrative distance (AD) to this route than the default AD of 1 for

static routes, so that it has a higher preference over other possible routes. For example, you can use an AD of 10 for this route. To create this static route, you need to enter the following commands on R1's console:
R1#configure terminal R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.100 255.0.0.0 20.0.0.2 10 R1(config)#end
To configure static routing on R1 that ensures that traffic sourced from R1 will take an alternate path through R3 to PC1 in the event of an outage along the primary path, you need to create another static route for the host
10.0.0.100/8 with a next-hop address of 40.0.0.2, which is the IP address of R3's interface connected to R1.
You also need to assign a higher AD to this route than the AD of the primary route, so that it has a lower preference and acts as a backup route. For example, you can use an AD of 20 for this route. This type of static route is also known as a floating static route. To create this static route, you need to enter the following commands on R1's console:
R1#configure terminal R1(config)#ip route 10.0.0.100 255.0.0.0 40.0.0.2 20 R1(config)#end
To configure default routes on R1 and R3 to the Internet using the least number of hops, you need to create a static route for the network 0.0.0.0/0 with a next-hop address of the ISP's interface connected to each router respectively. A default route is a special type of static route that matches any destination address and is used when no other specific route is available. The ISP's interface connected to R1 has an IP address of 10.0.0.4, and the ISP's interface connected to R3 has an IP address of 50.0.0.4. To create these default routes, you need to enter the following commands on each router's console:
On R1: R1#configure terminal R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.0.0.4 R1(config)#end On R3: R3#configure terminal R3(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 50.0.0.4 R3(config)#end

QUESTION NO: 16
Was ist ein charakteristisches Merkmal der Dornen-Blatt-Architektur?
A. Jedes Gerät ist durch die gleiche Anzahl von Hops voneinander getrennt.
B. Es bietet variable Latenz
C. Es bietet eine höhere Vorhersagbarkeit bei STP-blockierten Ports.
D. Jede Verbindung zwischen Blattschaltern ermöglicht eine höhere Bandbreite.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Each device is separated by the same number of hops. The answer follows directly from normal Cisco device behavior and the wording of the scenario. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Network Access, where the exam expects engineers to recognize the device behavior that actually produces the required outcome. The question is best solved by reading the operational clue rather than choosing a familiar acronym.
The other choices are either adjacent technologies, wrong-layer functions, or settings that would not produce the stated result. In a production network, the wrong choice would normally create an outage, leave a management or security gap, or send troubleshooting toward the wrong subsystem. The selected answer is the one that matches the control-plane, data-plane, wireless, security, services, or automation mechanism described in the question. That is why it remains the verified answer for this item.

QUESTION NO: 17

Was bietet eine zentralisierte Kontrolle von Authentifizierung und Roaming in einem Unternehmensnetzwerk?

A. ein leichtgewichtiger Zugangspunkt

B. eine Firewall

C. ein drahtloser LAN-Controller

D. ein LAN-Schalter

Answer: C

Explanation:

a wireless LAN controller. Wireless design and security require separating AP mode, WLAN identity, RF behavior, authentication, and encryption. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Network Access, where the expected skill is identifying the mechanism that actually satisfies the scenario. The wording usually gives the decisive clue: a protocol number, a route prefix, a control-plane role, a wireless security method, or a management command. The distractors confuse wireless standards, security mechanisms, controller settings, or RF design practices. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would usually produce a failed adjacency, broken client connectivity, insecure management access, or an incorrect forwarding path. The selected answer matches the Cisco behavior and configuration model required by the question, so it is retained as the verified answer for this item.

QUESTION NO: 18

Siehe die Abbildung.

```
Gateway of last resort is 10.12.0.1 to network 0.0.0.0

O*E2    0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 10.12.0.1, 00:00:01, GigabitEthernet0/0
        10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C       10.13.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       10.13.0.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

Wie reagiert der Router, wenn ich mit dem Befehl ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.13.0.1 120 eine statische Standardroute konfiguriere?

A. Die neue statische Route wird ignoriert, bis die bestehende OSPF-Standardroute entfernt wird.

B. Es ersetzt sofort die bestehende OSPF-Route in der Routing-Tabelle durch die neu konfigurierte statische Route.

C. Es beginnt mit dem Lastausgleich des Datenverkehrs zwischen den beiden Standardrouten.

D. Es beginnt, Datenverkehr ohne einen spezifischen passenden Eintrag in der Routing-Tabelle an GigabitEthernet0/1 zu senden.

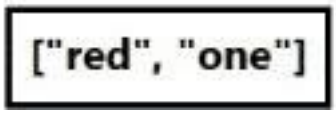
Answer: A

Explanation:

It ignores the new static route until the existing OSPF default route is removed. OSPF

decisions depend on router IDs, area membership, matching timers, network type, interface state, and cost calculation rather than arbitrary route preference. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this topic under IP Connectivity, so the answer must be validated against normal Cisco device behavior and the operational wording of the scenario. The key is not simply recognizing a familiar acronym; it is identifying what the feature does, where it is configured, and what result it produces. Distractors that mention process IDs, unrelated metrics, or the wrong interface parameter do not satisfy OSPF neighbor or route-selection requirements. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would either leave the feature nonfunctional, create a forwarding or security gap, or send troubleshooting in the wrong direction. The selected answer is the only one that matches the stated requirement and the way Cisco switching, routing, services, security, wireless, or automation functions are expected to operate. This is why the verified answer remains the best technical choice for the question.

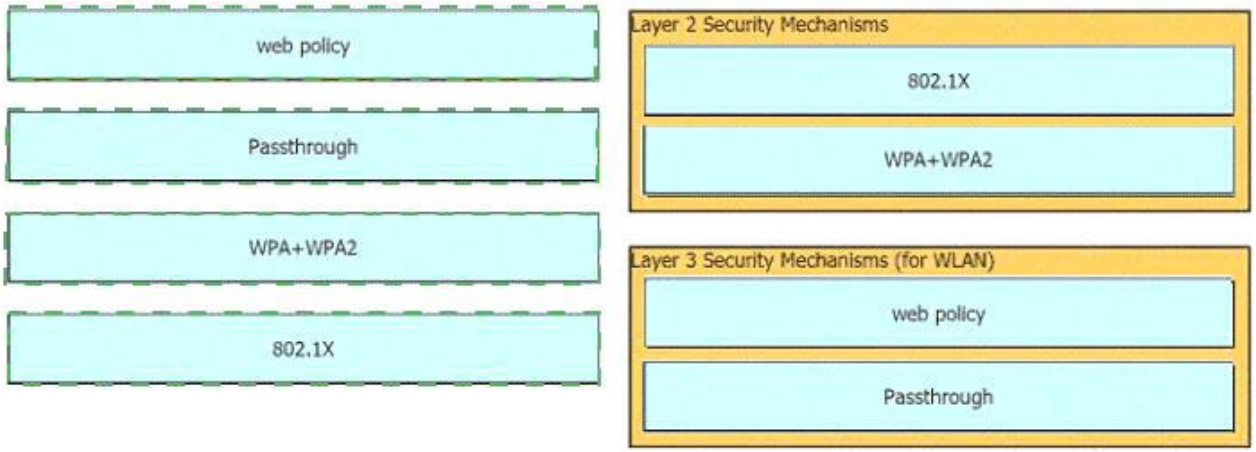
QUESTION NO: 19
Siehe die Abbildung.



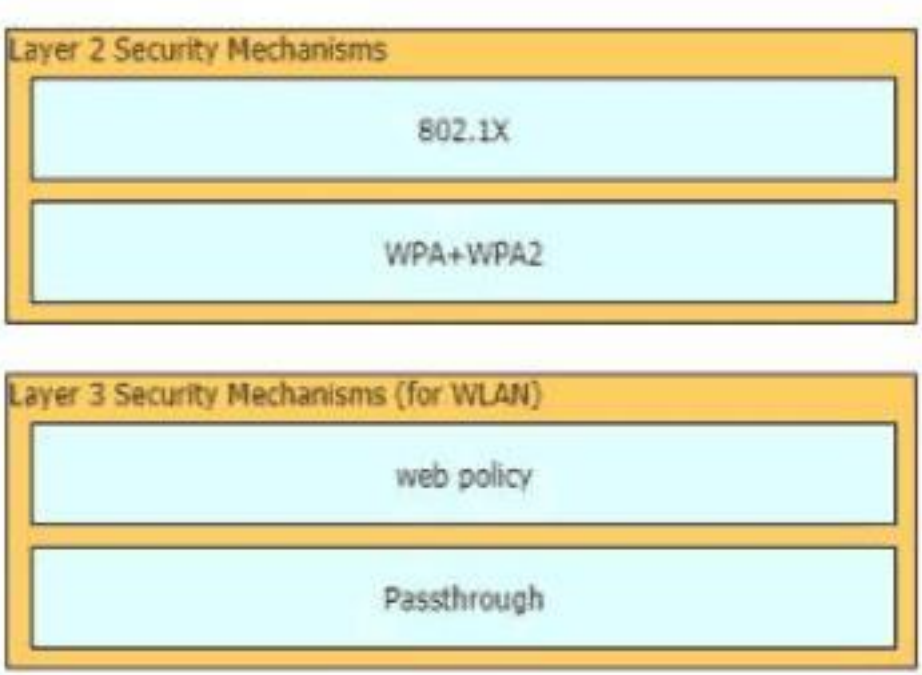
Welcher JSDN-Datentyp wird dargestellt?
A. Zeichenkette
B. Array
C. Nummer
D. Objekt
Answer: B
Explanation:
array. Automation and programmability questions test whether the engineer can separate data format, transport method, controller role, and API direction. REST commonly uses HTTP methods such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. JSON represents structured data with objects, arrays, strings, numbers, Booleans, and null values. Northbound APIs allow applications to interact with a controller, while southbound APIs allow the controller to communicate with network devices. NETCONF and RESTCONF are configuration /management protocols, not generic forwarding behaviors. The incorrect choices often mix controller-to- device communication with application-to-controller communication or confuse a data format with a protocol.
Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this area because modern network operations increasingly rely on APIs and centralized controllers. The selected answer matches the correct API direction, data representation, or HTTP operation for the scenario.

QUESTION NO: 20
Ziehen Sie die Sicherheitseinstellungen des Cisco Wireless LAN Controllers von der linken Seite per Drag & Drop in die entsprechenden Sicherheitsmechanismuskategorien auf der rechten Seite.

Answer:

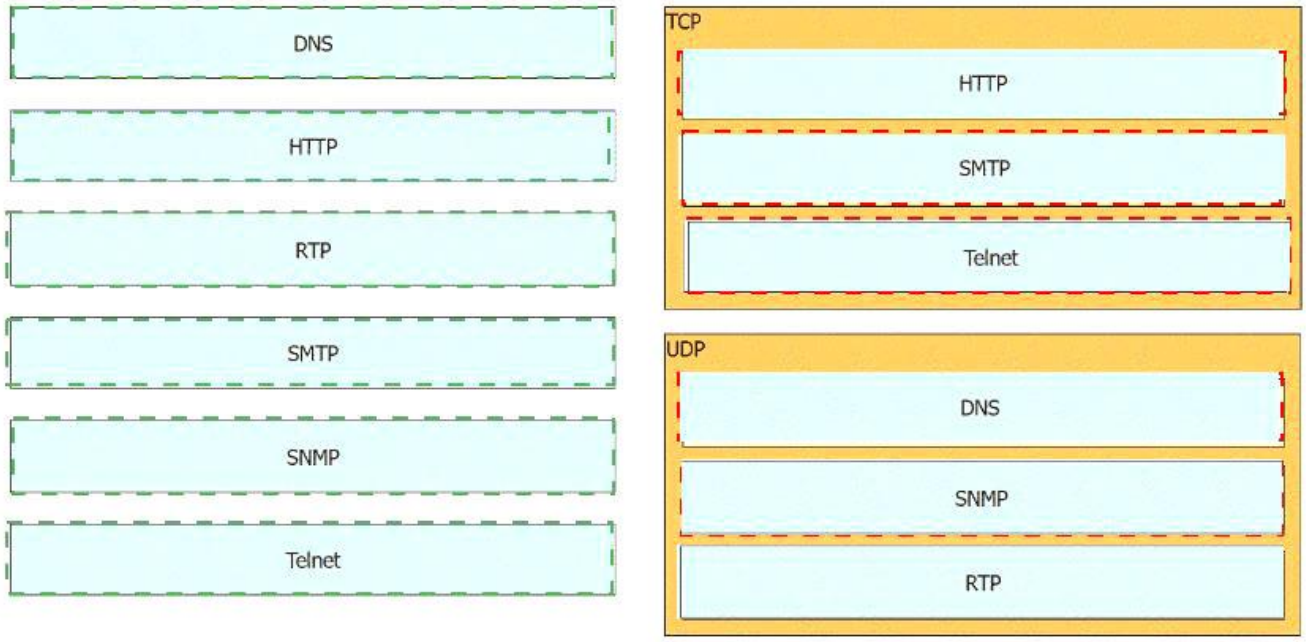


Explanation:
The verified answer is the displayed drag-and-drop mapping. Cisco WLC WLAN security settings map to Layer 2 security, Layer 3 security, and AAA-related mechanisms. Correct matching depends on separating authentication/encryption methods, web policy, and AAA server interaction. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 places this skill in Security Fundamentals, where the exam expects a working understanding of how the feature behaves on real Cisco networks, not just a memorized command. Mixing cipher settings with authentication servers is the usual error in this drag-and-drop item. In production, this distinction matters because a misapplied command or design choice usually creates an outage, a security gap, or unnecessary troubleshooting noise. The correct choice matches the control-plane, data-plane, wireless, security, or services behaviour described in the scenario and should be preferred over options that merely sound related.

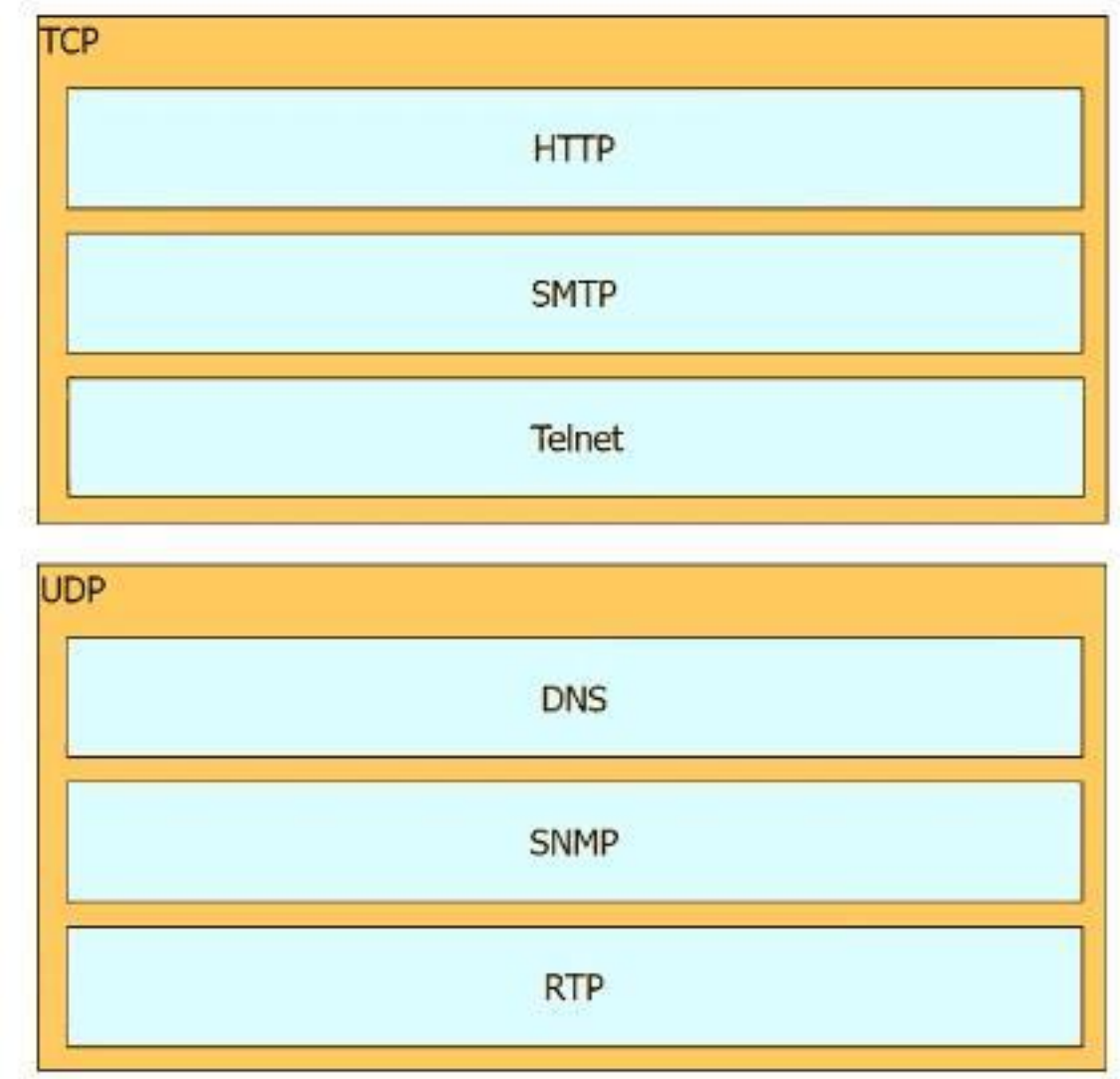


QUESTION NO: 21
Ein Techniker muss einen Core-Router mit einer dynamischen statischen Standardroute zum Backup-Router unter 10.200.0.2 konfigurieren.

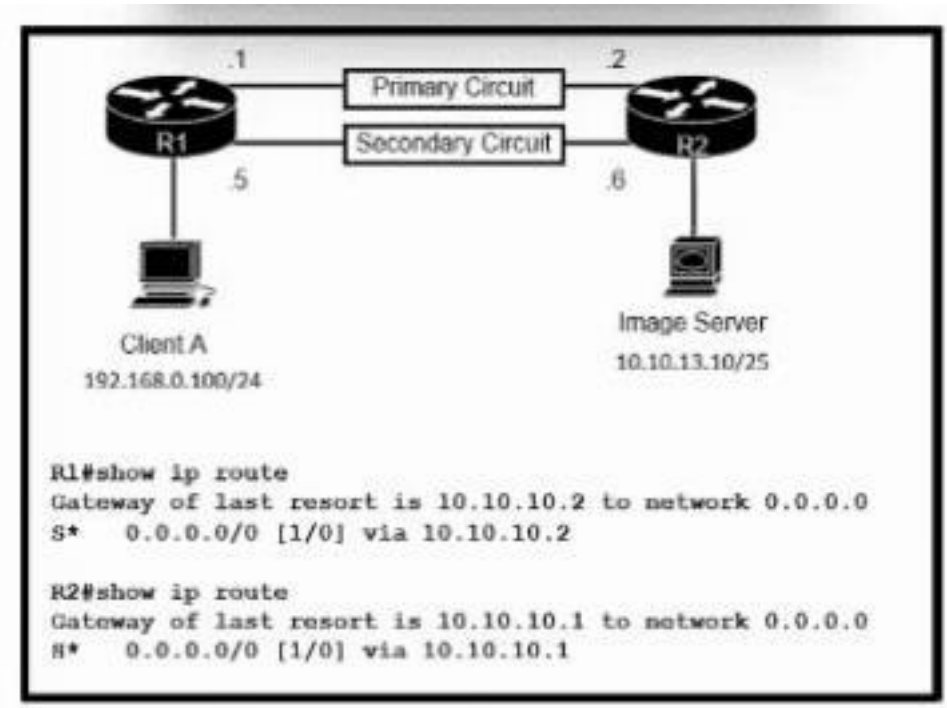
Answer:



Explanation:
Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 IP Connectivity questions of this form test whether each protocol, command, service, or architecture term is placed with the function it actually performs. The safest approach is to classify each item by operating layer and purpose before matching it: routing behavior belongs to IP connectivity, wireless modes belong to access, REST methods belong to automation, and AAA functions belong to security services. Several distractors are valid networking terms, but they become wrong when mapped to the wrong plane or protocol. The retained mapping follows Cisco terminology and reflects how the features are used in implementation and troubleshooting. In practice, this prevents mixing up forwarding behavior with management behavior or authentication with authorization/accounting. The mapping shown in the file is therefore retained as the verified response.



QUESTION NO: 22



Siehe Abbildung. Die Router R1 und R2 wurden mit ihren jeweiligen LAN-Schnittstellen konfiguriert. Die beiden Verbindungen sind betriebsbereit und über das WAN erreichbar. Welcher Befehlssatz richtet eine Ausfallsicherung ein, falls die primäre Verbindung ausfällt?

A. Ri(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.62R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.5 2

B. Ri(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.6R2(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100
255.255.255.255 10.10.10.5

C. Ri(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.6R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.5

D. Ri(config)#ip route 10.10.13.10 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.2R2(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100
255.255.255.255 10.10.10.1

Answer: A

Explanation:

Ri(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.62R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.5 2. Cisco routing logic is deterministic: a router first matches the most specific destination prefix, then uses administrative distance when competing route sources advertise the same prefix, and finally evaluates the protocol metric when multiple paths remain inside the same routing protocol. First-hop redundancy protocols add a separate default-gateway resiliency function for hosts on a LAN. The other choices in this question either point to the wrong route-selection rule, confuse a protocol metric with administrative distance, or apply a Layer 2 concept where a Layer 3 forwarding decision is required. In production, that mistake would create blackholing, asymmetric routing, or a backup path that never activates. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 tests this because route selection is fundamental to troubleshooting reachability. The selected answer matches the behavior Cisco routers use when forwarding traffic or maintaining gateway redundancy.

QUESTION NO: 23

Nennen Sie zwei Gründe, PortFast an einem Switch-Port zu konfigurieren, der an einen Endgerät angeschlossen ist. (Wählen Sie zwei aus.)

A. um die Anzahl der auf dem Port gelernten MAC-Adressen auf l zu erhöhen

B. um den Betrieb des Ports vor Topologieänderungsprozessen zu schützen

C. um dem Pod zu ermöglichen, beim Hochfahren des Hosts sofort in den Weiterleitungszustand zu wechseln

D. um zu verhindern, dass der Port an Spanning Tree Protocol-Operationen teilnimmt

E. um zu verhindern, dass ein anderer Switch oder Host über den Port kommuniziert.

Answer: B C

Explanation:

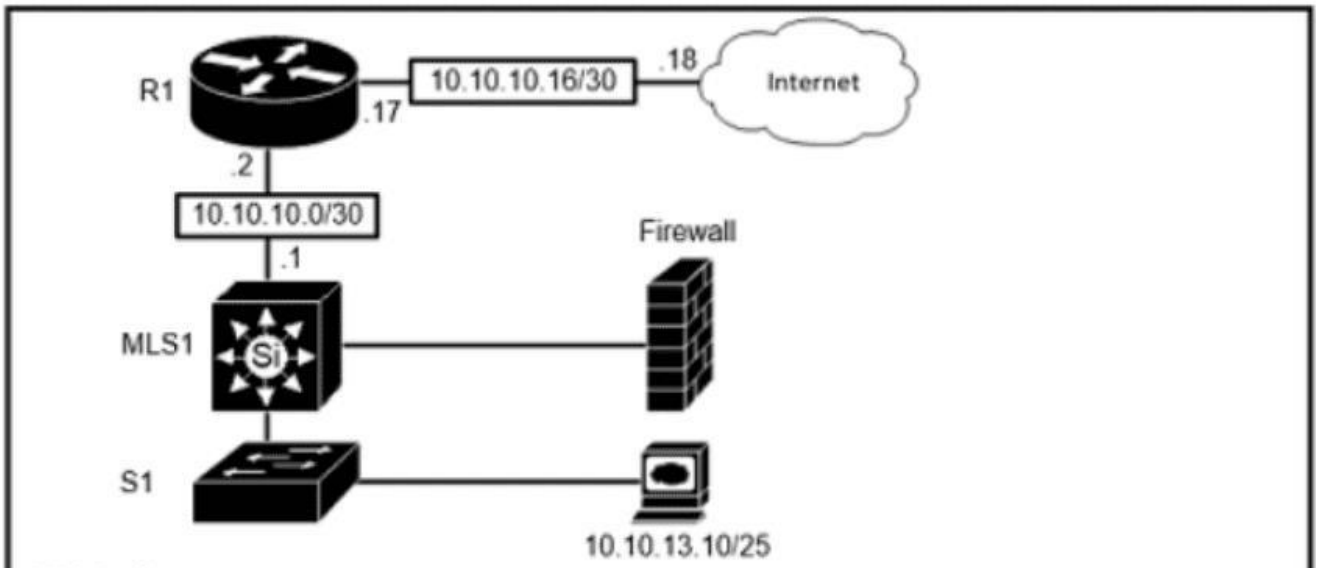
Answer B,C is correct: B. to protect the operation of the port from topology change processes; C. to enable the pod to enter the forwarding state immediately when the host boots up. Layer 2 switching behavior is driven by VLAN membership, MAC learning, trunk encapsulation, STP state, and EtherChannel negotiation.

Cisco switches learn source MAC addresses on ingress, flood unknown unicasts within the same VLAN, and forward known unicasts only out the port associated with the destination MAC address. Trunk and EtherChannel questions must be solved on the logical interface and with the correct negotiation protocol:

LACP uses active/passive, PAgP uses desirable/auto, and static mode uses on. STP and PortFast questions depend on whether the port is intended for an endpoint or part of the switched topology. The wrong choices usually apply the correct feature to the wrong port type or violate the required negotiation behavior. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 emphasizes these details because a single incorrect Layer 2 setting can create loops, VLAN leaks, or failed host connectivity. The selected answer matches Cisco switching operation.

QUESTION NO: 24

Siehe die Abbildung.




```
R1#sh ip ro
Gateway of last resort is 10.10.10.18 to network 0.0.0.0

     10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 3 masks
C       10.10.10.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O       10.10.13.0/25 [110/6576] via 10.10.10.1, 06:58:21, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.10.10.16/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/24
O       10.10.13.144/28 [110/110] via 10.10.10.1, 06:58:21, FastEthernet0/1
B*   0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 10.10.10.18, 01:17:58
```

Welcher Routentyp ist für den Zugriff auf das Internet konfiguriert?

A. Hostroute

B. Standardroute

C. schwebende statische Route

D. Netzwerkroute

Answer: B

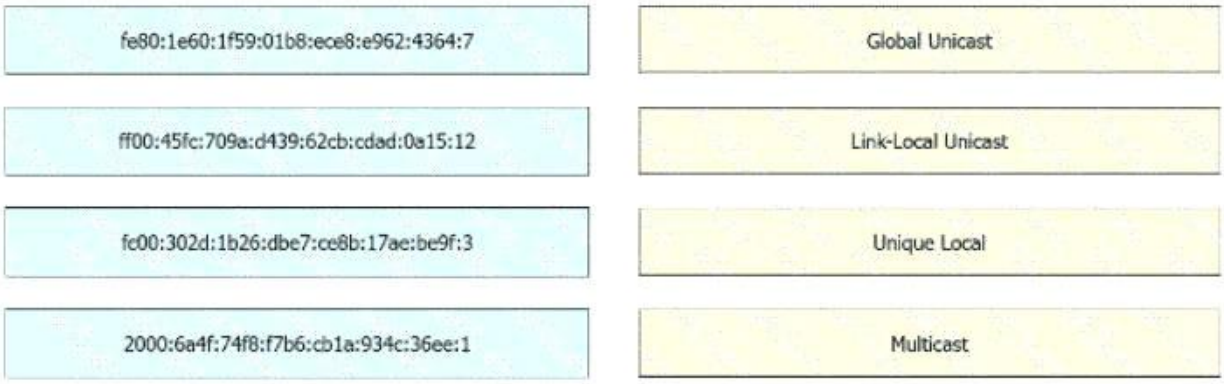
Explanation:

default route. Cisco routers forward by longest prefix match first, then use administrative distance and metric when competing routes describe the same destination prefix. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this topic under IP Connectivity, so the answer must be validated against normal Cisco device behavior and the operational wording of the scenario. The key is not simply recognizing a familiar acronym; it is identifying what the feature does, where it is configured, and what result it produces. Choices with the wrong prefix, mask, next hop, or administrative distance would either not match the traffic or would not behave as the intended backup path. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would either leave the feature nonfunctional, create a forwarding or security gap, or send troubleshooting in the wrong direction. The selected answer is the only one that matches the stated requirement and the way Cisco switching, routing, services, security, wireless, or automation functions are expected to operate. This is why the verified answer remains the best technical choice for the question.

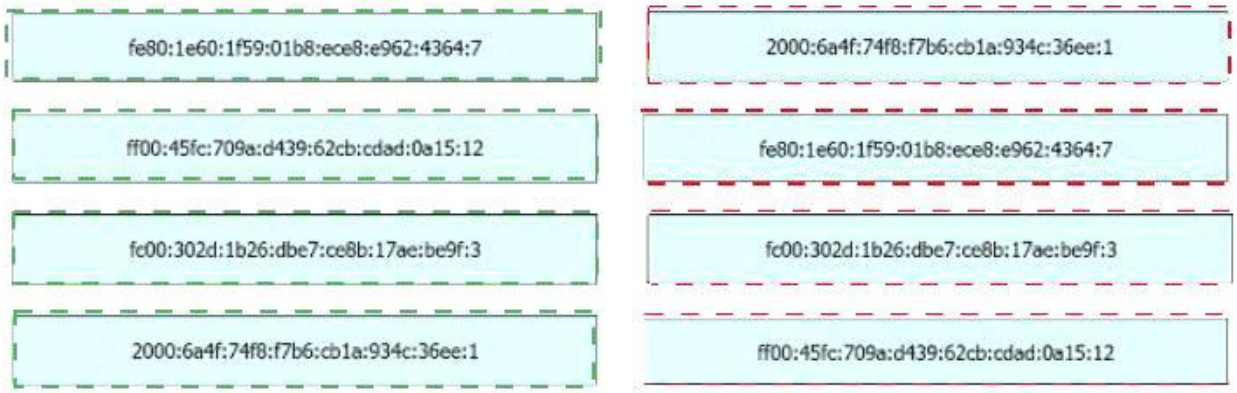
QUESTION NO: 25

Ziehen Sie die IPv6-Adressen von links per Drag & Drop auf den entsprechenden Typ auf

der rechten Seite.



Answer:



Explanation:
Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 expects these items to be matched by function, protocol layer, scope, and operational role rather than by keyword similarity. The reliable method is to identify what each item actually does in a Cisco network: whether it forwards traffic, manages a device, secures access, assigns addressing, identifies a resource, or carries control information. Distractors in this format are usually valid networking terms placed under the wrong category. That is why the retained mapping is important; it keeps protocol behavior, device function, and service purpose aligned. In a real network, mixing these concepts leads to broken routing, failed wireless access, insecure management, or automation calls aimed at the wrong interface. The mapping shown in the document is therefore retained as the Cisco-consistent answer for this item.

QUESTION NO: 26

Welche Schnittstellenbedingung tritt in dieser Ausgabe auf?

```
R1# show interface fa0/0
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is DEC21140, address is ca02.7788.0000 (bia ca02.7788.0000)
Description: dallas_subnet
Internet address is 10.32.102.2/30
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit/sec, DLY 100 usec,
reliability 255/255, txload 255/255, rxload 255/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (60 sec)
Full-duplex, 100 Mb/s, 100BaseTX/FX
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last input 00:00:01, output 00:00:00, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 00:00:16
Input queue: 0/300/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue: 0/300 (size/max)
30 second input rate 230000000 bits/sec, 40 packets/sec
30 second output rate 200000000 bits/sec, 40 packets/sec
7331 packets input, 7101162 bytes
Received 267 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
0 watchdog
0 input packets with dribble condition detected
3927 packets output, 1440403 bytes, 0 underruns
0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
0 unknown protocol drops
0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
```

A. Duplex-Fehlpaarung

B. Fehlerhafte Netzwerkkarte

C. hoher Durchsatz

D. Broadcast-Sturm

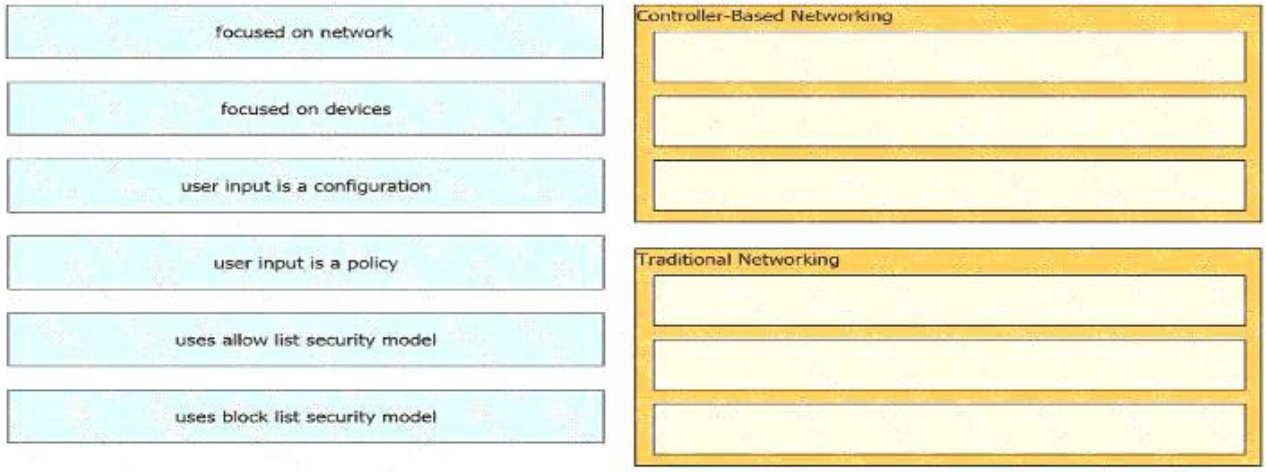
Answer: C

Explanation:

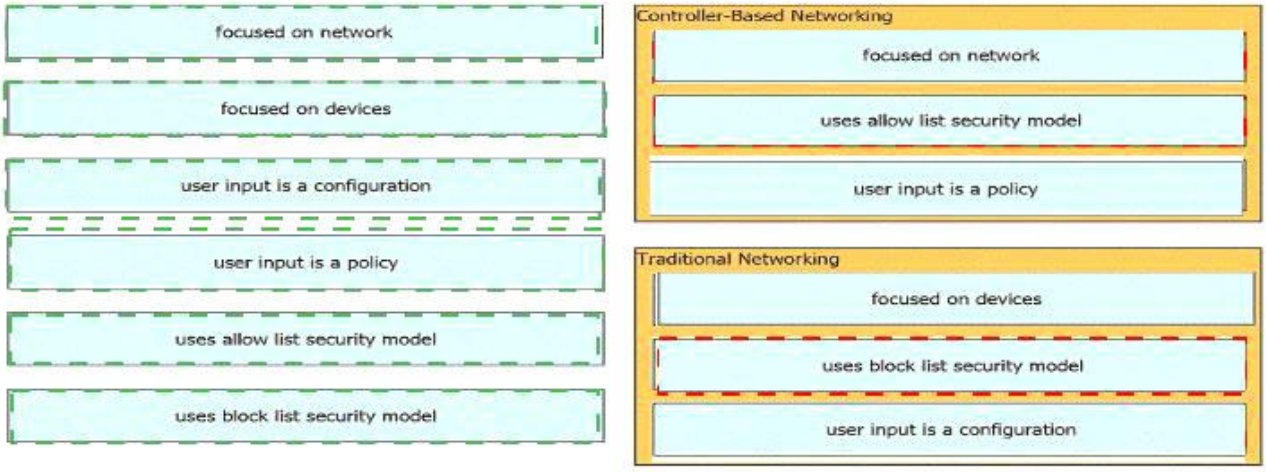
high throughput. Cisco wireless design separates RF behavior, client authentication, encryption, AP operating mode, and controller management. A WLC centralizes WLAN configuration and AP control, while lightweight APs use CAPWAP to register and exchange control/data information with the controller. Security choices such as WPA2/AES and

WPA3/SAE are not interchangeable with older mechanisms such as WEP, TKIP, or RC4. RF questions also depend on channel planning: adjacent cells should avoid overlapping channels, and 5-GHz preference features reduce congestion in the 2.4-GHz band. The incorrect options generally confuse AP mode, authentication, encryption, or controller responsibilities. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these items because wireless failures often come from using the right-looking feature in the wrong part of the WLAN design. The selected answer is the Cisco-consistent configuration or behavior for this wireless scenario.

QUESTION NO: 27
Ziehen Sie die Netzwerkeigenschaften von der linken Seite per Drag & Drop auf die Netzwerktypen auf der rechten Seite.

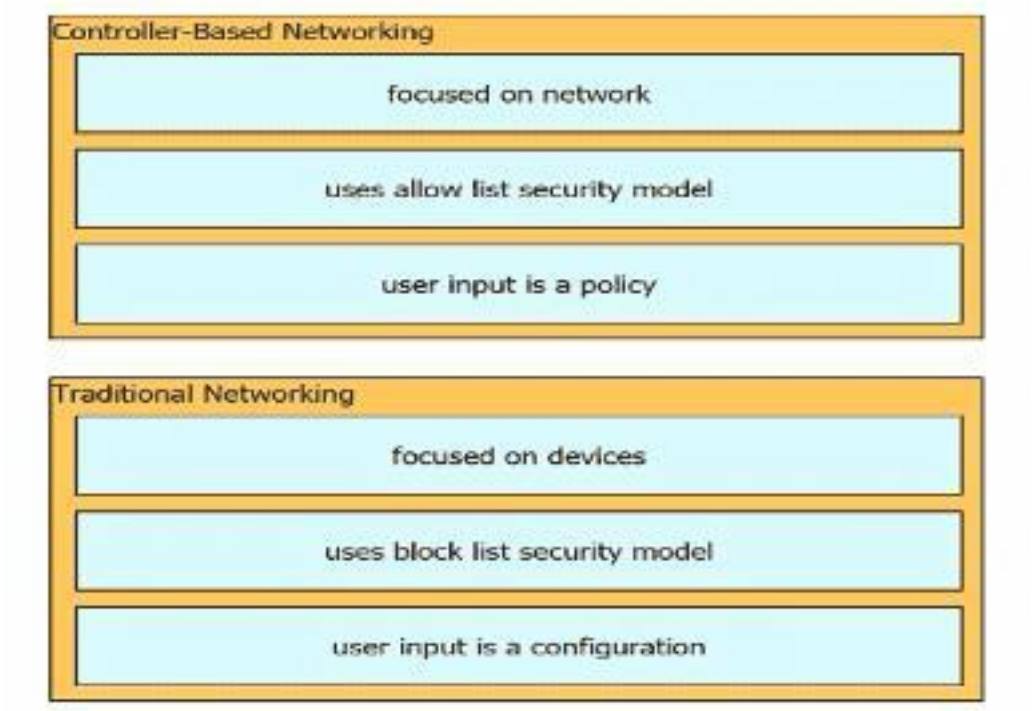


Answer:

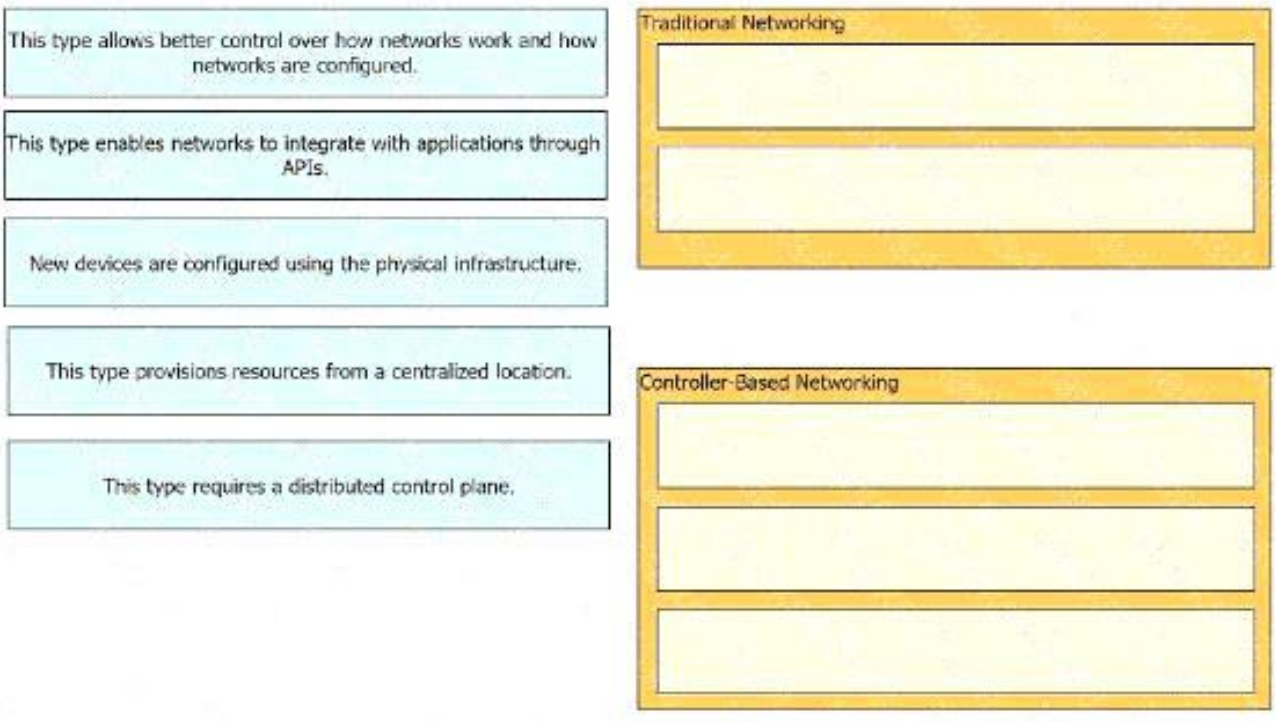


Explanation:
Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Fundamentals questions of this type test whether each item is matched to the technology that actually performs that role. The reliable method is to classify each term by operating layer, packet behavior, management function, or security purpose before matching it. Several terms in these items are legitimate Cisco networking concepts, but they become wrong when assigned to the wrong protocol or plane. The mapping retained in the document follows that separation: transport behavior is matched to

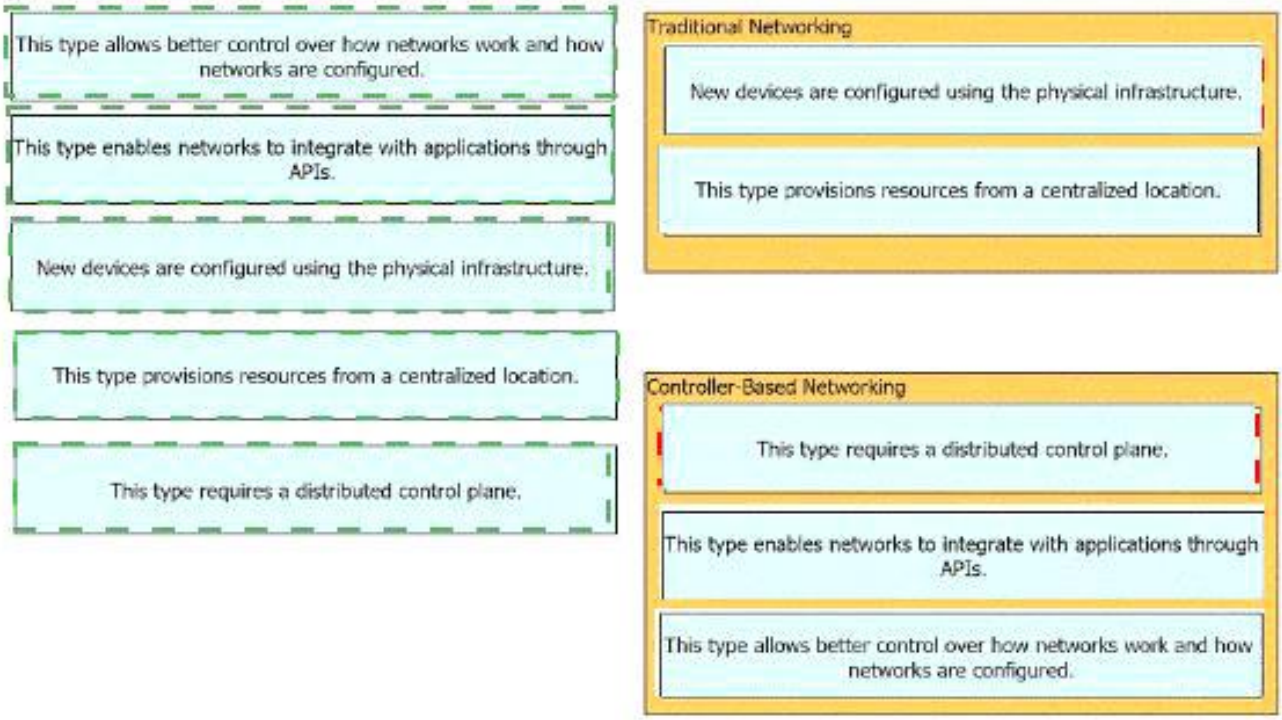
TCP or UDP, wireless or security terms are matched to their mechanisms, and automation items are matched to the correct API or management model. This matters operationally because troubleshooting fails quickly when a forwarding-plane function is treated as a management-plane feature or when a security control is applied to the wrong threat. The shown mapping is therefore retained as the verified response.



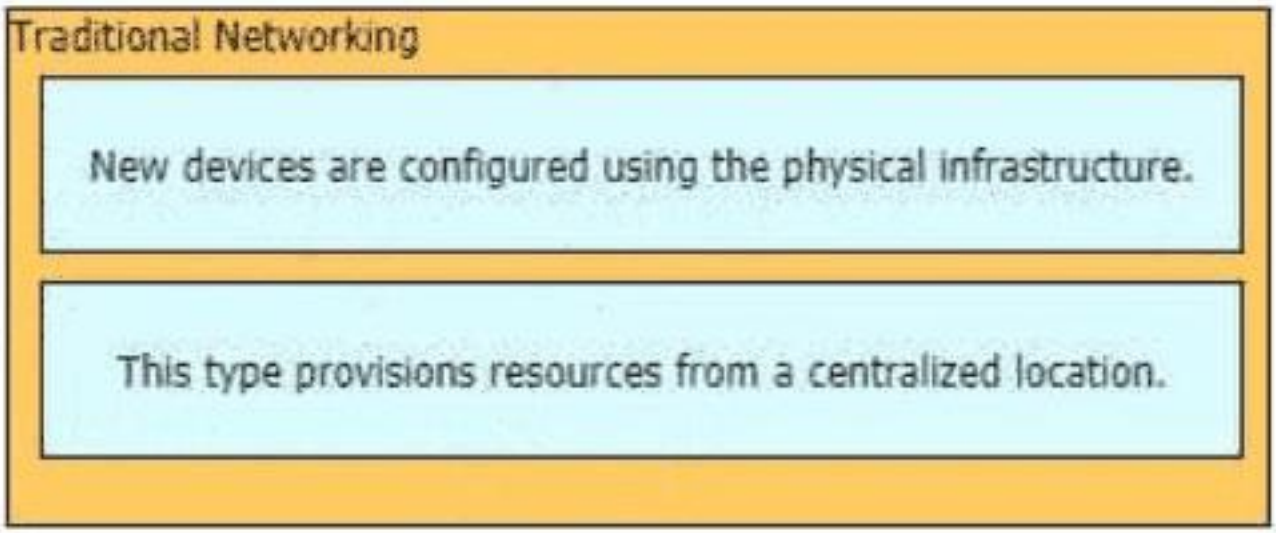
QUESTION NO: 28
Ziehen Sie die Aussagen zum Thema Netzwerk von der linken Seite per Drag & Drop auf die entsprechenden Netzwerktypen auf der rechten Seite.

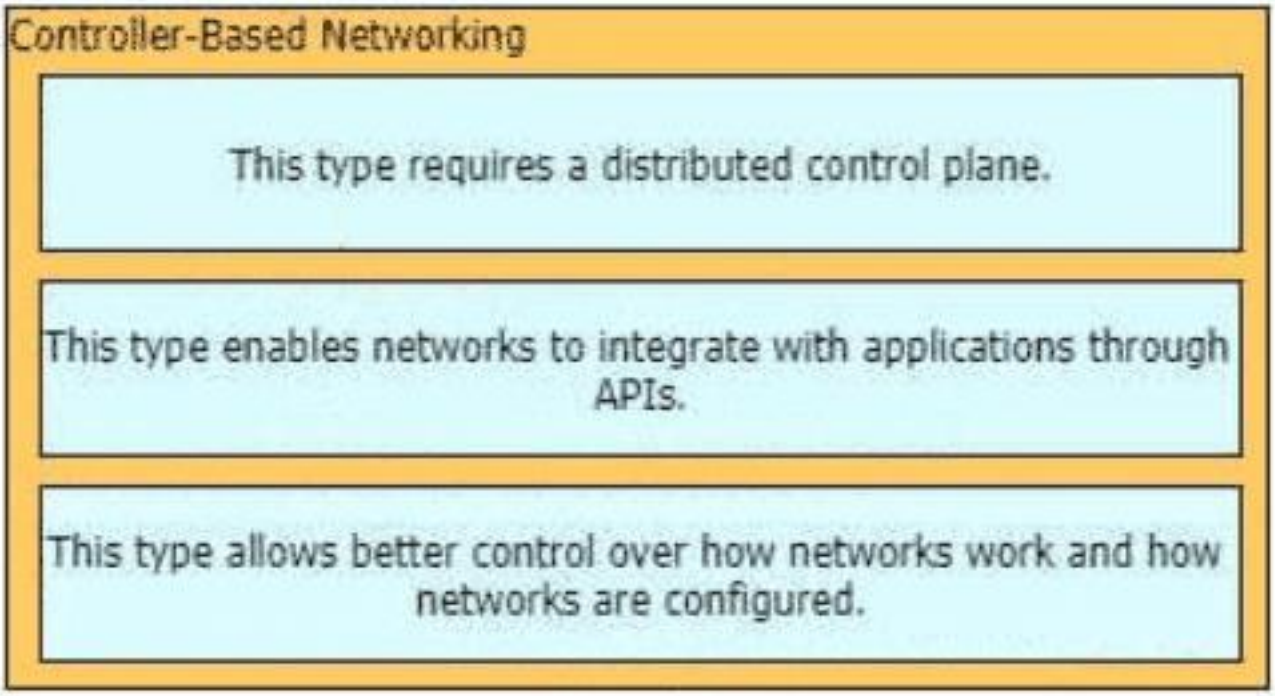


Answer:

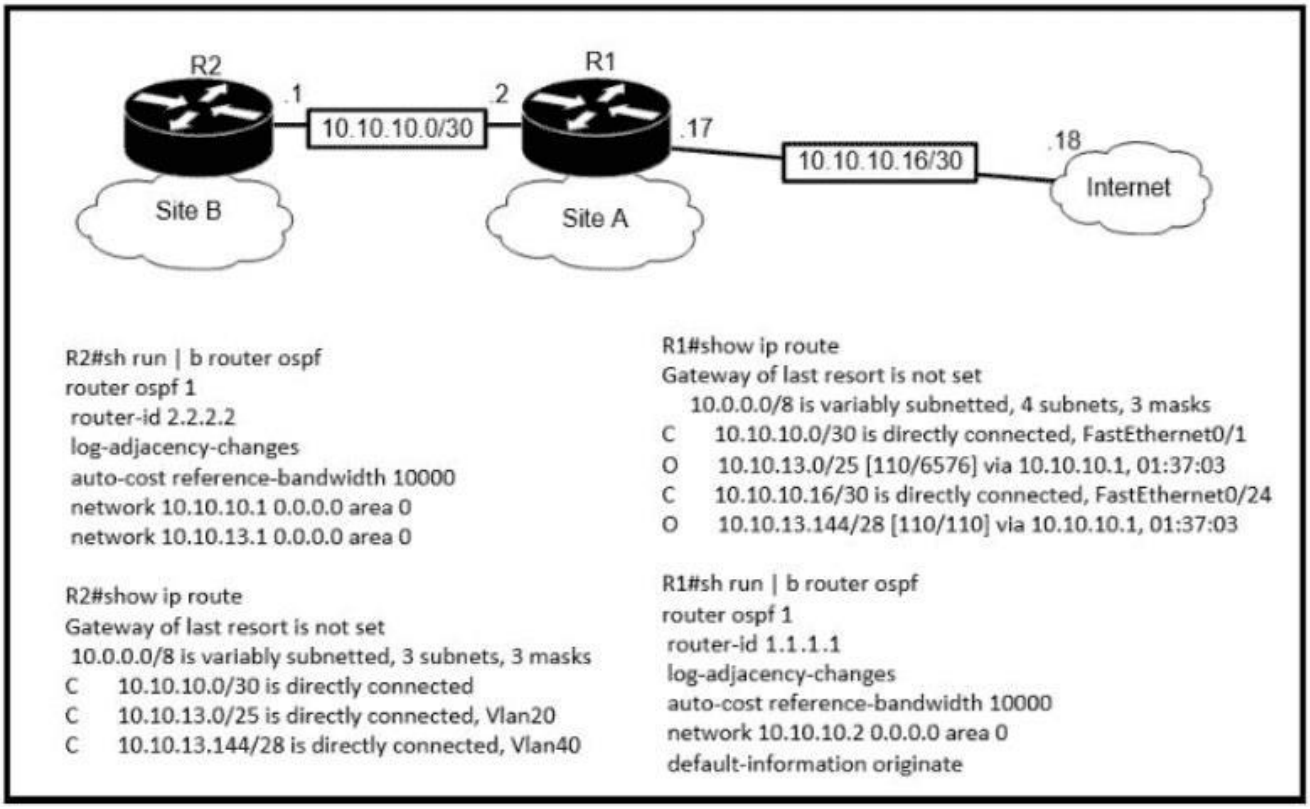


Explanation:
Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Fundamentals questions of this type test whether each protocol, component, address type, or management concept is matched to its correct operating role. The safe method is to classify every item by function: what it does, where it operates, and what problem it solves. Several distractors are usually valid networking terms, but they belong to a different layer or a different operational workflow. The shown mapping keeps those boundaries straight and avoids assigning a feature to the wrong technology. In practice, this same skill is required when troubleshooting because confusing a management-plane function with a forwarding-plane function, or a wireless security feature with an authentication feature, leads to incorrect fixes. The mapping shown in the file is therefore retained and explained as the verified selection.





QUESTION NO: 29
Siehe die Abbildung.



Der Befehl „default-information originate“ ist in der OSPF-Konfiguration R1 konfiguriert. Nach dem Testen von Arbeitsstationen in VLAN 20 an Standort B, die keinen DNS-Server im Internet erreichen können: Welche Maßnahme behebt das Konfigurationsproblem?

A. Fügen Sie den Befehl „default-information originate“ auf R2 hinzu.

B. Konfigurieren Sie den Befehl ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.18 auf R1

C. Konfigurieren Sie den Befehl ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.2 auf R2

D. Füge das Schlüsselwort always zum Befehl default-information originate auf R1 hinzu.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configure the ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.18 command on R1. OSPF behavior is controlled by interface state, area, timers, network type, cost, priority, router ID, and neighbor/adjacency rules. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under IP Services, where the exam expects engineers to recognize the device behavior that actually produces the required outcome. The question is best solved by reading the operational clue rather than choosing a familiar acronym. The distractors confuse OSPF with unrelated metrics, local-only process values, or parameters that do not satisfy the adjacency or route-selection requirement. In a production network, the wrong choice would normally create an outage, leave a management or security gap, or send troubleshooting toward the wrong subsystem. The selected answer is the one that matches the control-plane, data-plane, wireless, security, services, or automation mechanism described in the question. That is why it remains the verified answer for this item.

QUESTION NO: 30

Ein Paket ist für die Adresse 10.10.1.22 bestimmt. Welche statische Route wählt der Router, um das Paket weiterzuleiten?

A. ip route 10.10.1.0 255.255.255.240 10.10.255.1
B. ip route 10.10.1.16 255.255.255.252 10.10.255.1
C. ip route 10.10.1.20 255.255.255.252 10.10.255.1
D. ip route 10.10.1.20 255.255.255.254 10.10.255.1
Answer: C
Explanation:
ip route 10.10.1.20 255.255.255.252 10.10.255.1. Cisco routers forward by longest prefix match first, then use administrative distance and metric when competing routes describe the same destination prefix. Cisco CCNA
200-301 v1.1 includes this topic under IP Connectivity, so the answer must be validated against normal Cisco device behavior and the operational wording of the scenario. The key is not simply recognizing a familiar acronym; it is identifying what the feature does, where it is configured, and what result it produces. Choices with the wrong prefix, mask, next hop, or administrative distance would either not match the traffic or would not behave as the intended backup path. In a real network, selecting the wrong option would either leave the feature nonfunctional, create a forwarding or security gap, or send troubleshooting in the wrong direction. The selected answer is the only one that matches the stated requirement and the way Cisco switching, routing, services, security, wireless, or automation functions are expected to operate. This is why the verified answer remains the best technical choice for the question.

QUESTION NO: 31
Was ist ein charakteristisches Merkmal einer Netzwerk-Topologie mit kollabiertem Kern?
A. Es ermöglicht, dass die Kern- und Verteilungsschicht als eine einzige kombinierte Schicht ausgeführt werden.
B. Es ermöglicht der Kern- und Zugriffsschicht, sich über einen EtherChannel mit einem logischen Verteilungsgerät zu verbinden.
C. Es ermöglicht allen Arbeitsstationen in einer SOHO-Umgebung, sich über einen einzigen Switch mit Internetzugang zu verbinden.
D. Es ermöglicht drahtlosen Geräten, sich direkt mit der Kernschicht zu verbinden, was eine schnellere Datenübertragung ermöglicht.
Answer: A
Explanation:
It allows the core and distribution layers to run as a single combined layer.. A collapsed-core design combines the core and distribution layers into a single functional layer. It is used when a separate core is unnecessary for the size or scale of the network. It does not mean the access and core layers connect through EtherChannel to one logical distribution device, and it is not a SOHO single-switch design. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 Network Fundamentals expects candidates to distinguish two-tier and three-tier campus models. In a two-tier collapsed-core design, access switches connect to devices that provide both distribution-layer policy/routing and core-like aggregation. The corrected answer is that the core and distribution layers run as one combined layer. This keeps the design simpler while retaining separation between the access layer and the combined aggregation layer.

QUESTION NO: 32

Welcher Befehl muss konfiguriert werden, um die Port-Sicherheit mit manuell zugewiesenen MAC-Adressen von aabb zu aktivieren?
cc00.1234 für ein VoIP-Telefon in VLAN 4?

A. switchport port-security mac-addresss aabb.cc00.1234

B. switchport port-security mac-addresss aabb.cc00.1234 vlan 4

C. mac-addresss-table static aabb.cc00.1234 vlan 4 interface fa0/1

D. switchport port-security mac-addresss sticky

Answer: B

Explanation:
switchport port-security mac-addresss aabb.cc00.1234 vlan 4. Cisco routing logic is deterministic: a router first matches the most specific destination prefix, then uses administrative distance when competing route sources advertise the same prefix, and finally evaluates the protocol metric when multiple paths remain inside the same routing protocol. First-hop redundancy protocols add a separate default-gateway resiliency function for hosts on a LAN. The other choices in this question either point to the wrong route-selection rule, confuse a protocol metric with administrative distance, or apply a Layer 2 concept where a Layer 3 forwarding decision is required. In production, that mistake would create blackholing, asymmetric routing, or a backup path that never activates. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 tests this because route selection is fundamental to troubleshooting reachability. The selected answer matches the behavior Cisco routers use when forwarding traffic or maintaining gateway redundancy.

QUESTION NO: 33
Welcher Header muss in einer REST-Anfrage einer Anwendung enthalten sein, die JSDN-formatierte Inhalte benötigt?

A. Content-Type: application/json

B. Accept-Encoding: application/json

C. Accept: application/json

D. Accept-Language: application/json

Answer: A

Explanation:
Content-Type: application/json. Automation and programmability questions test whether the engineer can separate data format, transport method, controller role, and API direction. REST commonly uses HTTP methods such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. JSON represents structured data with objects, arrays, strings, numbers, Booleans, and null values. Northbound APIs allow applications to interact with a controller, while southbound APIs allow the controller to communicate with network devices. NETCONF and RESTCONF are configuration/management protocols, not generic forwarding behaviors. The incorrect choices often mix controller-to-device communication with application-to-controller communication or confuse a data format with a protocol. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this area because modern network operations increasingly rely on APIs and centralized controllers. The selected answer matches the correct API direction, data representation, or HTTP operation for the scenario.

QUESTION NO: 34

Welchen Zweck hat die Dienstgruppenkennung?

A. Es identifiziert das kabelgebundene Netzwerk, an das ein Netzwerkgerät angeschlossen ist.

B. Es identifiziert ein drahtloses Netzwerk, mit dem sich ein Mobilgerät verbinden kann.

C. Es identifiziert das drahtlose Netzwerk, mit dem sich eine Anwendung verbinden muss.

D. Es identifiziert das kabelgebundene Netzwerk, mit dem ein Benutzergerät verbunden ist.

Answer: B

Explanation:

It identifies a wirelesss network for a mobile device to connect.. Cisco wireless design separates RF behavior, client authentication, encryption, AP operating mode, and controller management. A WLC centralizes WLAN configuration and AP control, while lightweight APs use CAPWAP to register and exchange control/data information with the controller. Security choices such as WPA2/AES and WPA3/SAE are not interchangeable with older mechanisms such as WEP, TKIP, or RC4. RF questions also depend on channel planning: adjacent cells should avoid overlapping channels, and 5-GHz preference features reduce congestion in the 2.4-GHz band. The incorrect options generally confuse AP mode, authentication, encryption, or controller responsibilities. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes these items because wireless failures often come from using the right-looking feature in the wrong part of the WLAN design. The selected answer is the Cisco- consistent configuration or behavior for this wireless scenario.

QUESTION NO: 35

Welche Art von IPv6-Adresse ähnelt einer Unicast-Adresse, wird aber gleichzeitig mehreren Geräten im selben Netzwerk zugewiesen?

A. globale Unicast-Adresse

B. Anycast-Adresse

C. Multicast-Adresse

D. Link-lokale Adresse

Answer: B

Explanation:

anycast address. IPv6 questions depend on address scope, prefix representation, and whether the address is unicast, multicast, anycast, link-local, or global. Cisco CCNA 200-301 v1.1 includes this under Network Fundamentals, where the exam expects engineers to recognize the device behavior that actually produces the required outcome. The question is best solved by reading the operational clue rather than choosing a familiar acronym. The wrong choices represent a different IPv6 address behavior or an invalid compressed form. In a production network, the wrong choice would normally create an outage, leave a management or security gap, or send troubleshooting toward the wrong subsystem. The selected answer is the one that matches the control- plane, data-plane, wireless, security, services, or automation mechanism described in the question. That is why it remains the verified answer for this item.