

# Practice Exam Questions



Cisco Certified Network Associate



**EXAMKILLER**

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# **Cisco**

## **Exam 200-301**

### **Cisco Certified Network Associate**

**Version: 50.0**

**[ Total Questions: 880 ]**

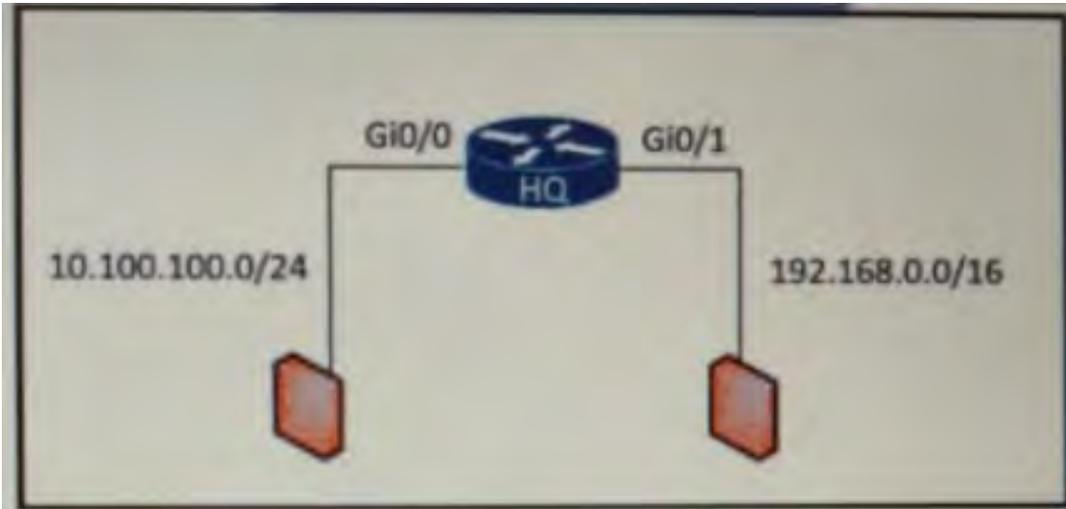
**Topic break down**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>No. of Questions</b>
<b>Topic 1: Exam Pool A</b>	<b>244</b>
<b>Topic 2: Exam Pool B</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Topic 3: Exam Pool C</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Topic 4: Exam Pool D (NEW)</b>	<b>323</b>
<b>Topic 5: Simulations / Lab</b>	<b>8</b>

Topic 1, Exam Pool A

Question No : 1 - (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



An access list is required to permit traffic from any host on interface G0/0 and deny traffic from interface G/0/1. Which access list must be applied?



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

Answer: A

Question No : 2 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Drag the IPv6 DNS record types from the left onto the description on the right.

AAAA	aliases one name to another
CNAME	associates the domain serial number with its owner
NS	correlates a domain with its authoritative name servers
PTR	correlates a host name with an IP address
SOA	supports reverse name lookups

Answer:

AAAA	CNAME
CNAME	SOA
NS	NS
PTR	AAAA
SOA	PTR

CNAME
SOA
NS
AAAA
PTR

Explanation:

[https://ns1.com/resources/dns-types-records-servers-and-queries#:~:text=Address%20Mapping%20record%20\(A%20Record,a%20hostname%20to%20another%20hostname.](https://ns1.com/resources/dns-types-records-servers-and-queries#:~:text=Address%20Mapping%20record%20(A%20Record,a%20hostname%20to%20another%20hostname.)

**Question No : 3 - (Topic 1)**

What is a recommended approach to avoid co-channel congestion while installing access points that use the 2.4 GHz frequency?

- A. different nonoverlapping channels
- B. different overlapping channels
- C. one overlapping channel
- D. one nonoverlapping channel

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 4 - (Topic 1)**

Router R1 must send all traffic without a matching routing-table entry to 192.168.1.1. Which configuration accomplishes this task?

- R1#Config t  
R1(config)#ip routing  
R1(config)#ip route default-route 192.168.1.1
- R1#Config t  
R1(config)#ip routing  
R1(config)#ip route 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
- R1#Config t  
R1(config)#ip routing  
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.1
- R1#Config t  
R1(config)#ip routing  
R1(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.1.1

- A. Option A
- B. Option B

- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

**Question No : 5 - (Topic 1)**

Which command prevents passwords from being stored in the configuration as plain text on a router or switch?

- A. enable secret
- B. service password-encryption
- C. username Cisco password encrypt
- D. enable password

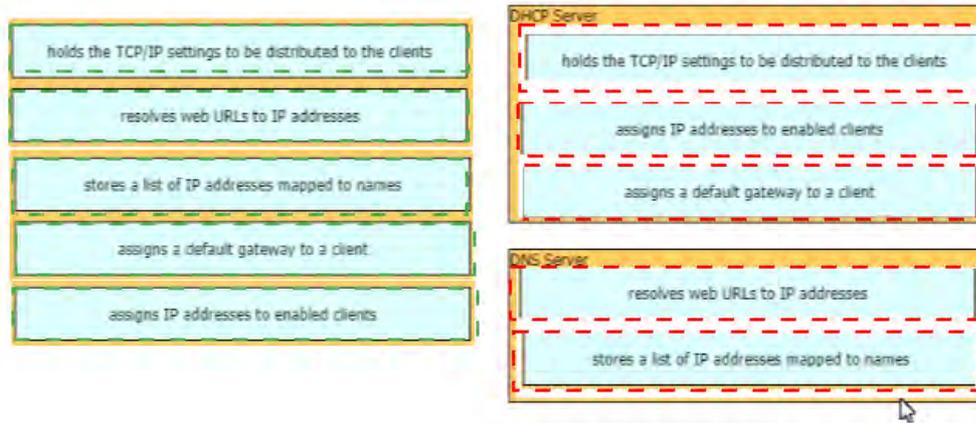
Answer: B

**Question No : 6 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)**

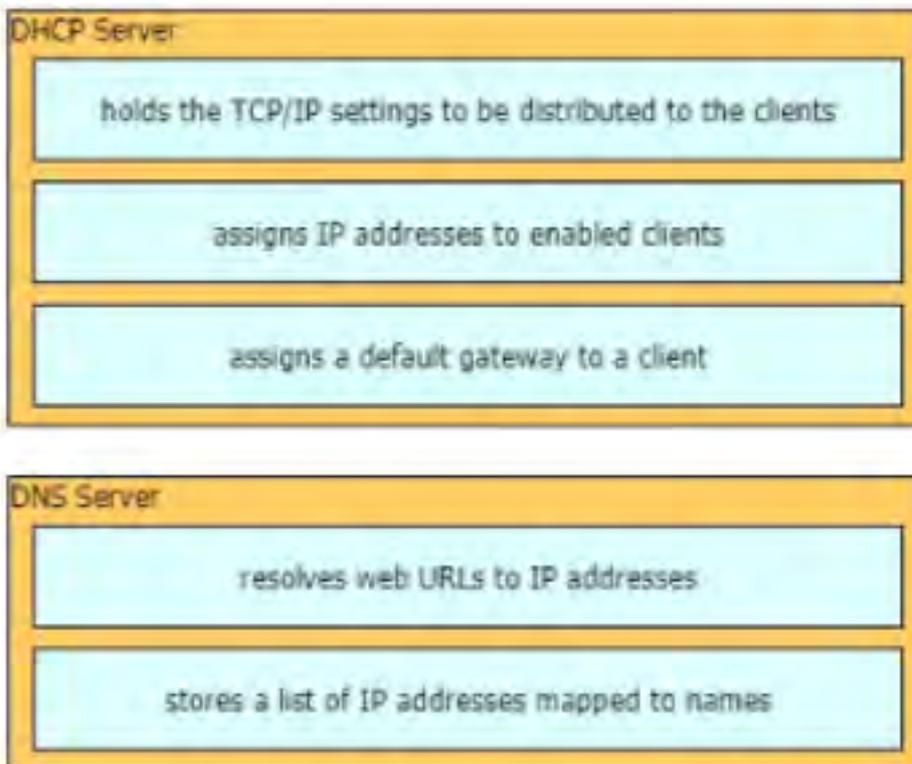
Drag and drop the functions from the left onto the correct network components on the right



Answer:



**Explanation:**



**Question No : 7 - (Topic 1)**

How does HSRP provide first hop redundancy?

A. It load-balances traffic by assigning the same metric value to more than one route to the

same destination in the IP routing table.

**B.** It load-balances Layer 2 traffic along the path by flooding traffic out all interfaces configured with the same VLAN.

**C.** It forwards multiple packets to the same destination over different routed links in the data path

**D.** It uses a shared virtual MAC and a virtual IP address to a group of routers that serve as the default gateway for hosts on a LAN

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipapp\\_fhrp/configuration/xr-16/fhp-xr-16-book/fhp-hsrp-mgo.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipapp_fhrp/configuration/xr-16/fhp-xr-16-book/fhp-hsrp-mgo.html)

**Question No : 8 - (Topic 1)**

What is recommended for the wireless infrastructure design of an organization?

**A.** group access points together to increase throughput on a given channel

**B.** configure the first three access points are configured to use Channels 1, 6, and 11

**C.** include a least two access points on nonoverlapping channels to support load balancing

**D.** assign physically adjacent access points to the same Wi-Fi channel

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 9 - (Topic 1)**

Which two components are needed to create an Ansible script that configures a VLAN on a switch? (Choose two.)

- A. cookbook
- B. task
- C. playbook
- D. model
- E. recipe

**Answer: C,D**

**Question No : 10 - (Topic 1)**

Which 802.11 frame type is association response?

- A. management
- B. protected frame
- C. control
- D. action

**Answer: A**

Reference: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/802.11\\_Frame\\_Types](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/802.11_Frame_Types)

**Question No : 11 - (Topic 1)**

Which output displays a JSON data representation?

- A. {  
  "response": {  
    "taskId": {},  
    "url": "string"  
  };  
  "version": "string"  
}
- B. {  
  "response"- {  
    "taskId"- {},  
    "url"- "string"  
  },  
  "version"- "string"  
}
- C. {  
  "response": {  
    "taskId": {},  
    "url": "string"  
  },  
  "version": "string"  
}
- D. {  
  "response". {  
    "taskId". {};  
    "url". "string"  
  };  
  "version". "string"  
}

A. Option A

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** JSON data is written as name/value pairs. A name/value pair consists of a field name (in double quotes), followed by a colon, followed by a value: "name": "Mark" JSON can use arrays. Array values must be of type string, number, object, array, boolean or null. For example: {"name": "John", "age": 30, "cars": [ "Ford", "BMW", "Fiat" ]} JSON can have empty object like "taskId": {}

### Question No : 12 - (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 2699 in
!
access-list 2699 deny icmp any 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 echo
access-list 2699 deny ip any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255
access-list 2699 permit ip any 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255
access-list 2699 permit tcp any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.127 eq 22
```

A network administrator must permit SSH access to remotely manage routers in a network. The operations team resides on the 10.20.1.0/25 network. Which command will accomplish this task?

- A. access-list 2699 permit udp 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255
- B. no access-list 2699 deny tcp any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.127 eq 22
- C. access-list 2699 permit tcp any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 22
- D. no access-list 2699 deny ip any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Note : Already a statement is there in last to allow SSH Traffic for network 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.127, but Second statement says deny ip any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255, so how it will work once it is denied. So the right answer is remove the --- no access-list 2699 deny ip any 10.20.1.0 0.0.0.255.

**Question No : 13 - (Topic 1)**

What is a DNS lookup operation?

- A. DNS server pings the destination to verify that it is available
- B. serves requests over destination port 53
- C. DNS server forwards the client to an alternate IP address when the primary IP is down
- D. responds to a request for IP address to domain name resolution to the DNS server

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 14 - (Topic 1)**

Which MAC address is recognized as a VRRP virtual address?

- A. 0000.5E00.010a
- B. 0005.3711.0975
- C. 0000.0C07.AC99
- D. 0007.C070/AB01

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** With VRRP, the virtual router's MAC address is 0000.5E00.01xx , in which xx is the VRRP group.

**Question No : 15 - (Topic 1)**

How will Link Aggregation be Implemented on a Cisco Wireless LAN Controller?

- A. One functional physical port is needed to pass client traffic.
- B. The EthernetChannel must be configured in "mode active".
- C. When enabled, the WLC bandwidth drops to 500 Mbps.
- D. To pass client traffic, two or more ports must be configured.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-5/configuration-guide/b\\_cg75/b\\_cg75\\_chapter\\_0100010.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-5/configuration-guide/b_cg75/b_cg75_chapter_0100010.html)

**Question No : 16 - (Topic 1)**

Which global command encrypt all passwords in the running configuration?

- A. password-encrypt
- B. enable password-encryption
- C. enable secret
- D. service password-encryption

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 17 - (Topic 1)**

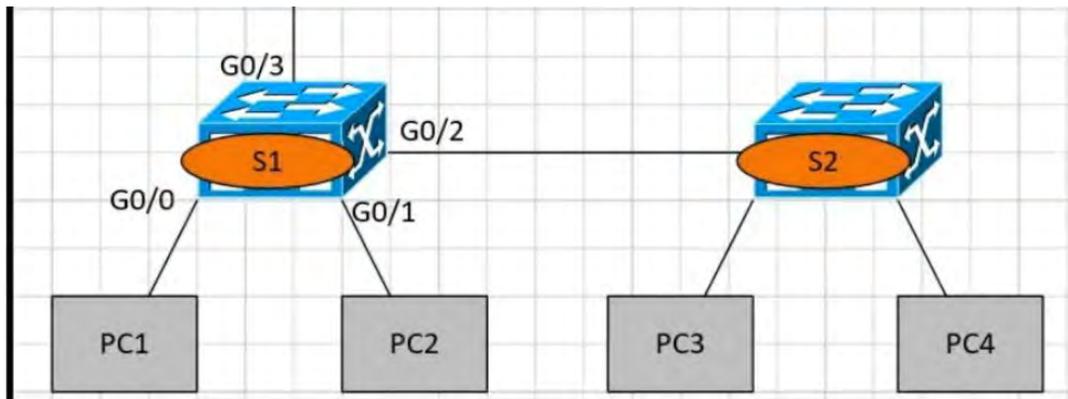
What is the difference in data transmission delivery and reliability between TCP and UDP?

- A. TCP transmits data at a higher rate and ensures packet delivery. UDP retransmits lost data to ensure applications receive the data on the remote end.
- B. UDP sets up a connection between both devices before transmitting data. TCP uses the three-way handshake to transmit data with a reliable connection.
- C. UDP is used for multicast and broadcast communication. TCP is used for unicast communication and transmits data at a higher rate with error checking.
- D. TCP requires the connection to be established before transmitting data. UDP transmits data at a higher rate without ensuring packet delivery.

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 18 - (Topic 1)**

Refer to the exhibit.



PC1 is trying to ping PC3 for the first time and sends out an ARP to S1. Which action is taken by S1?

- A. It forwards it out G0/3 only
- B. It is flooded out every port except G0/0.
- C. It drops the frame.
- D. It forwards it out interface G0/2 only.

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 19 - (Topic 1)**

What does a router do when configured with the default DNS lookup settings, and a URL is entered on the CLI?

- A. initiates a ping request to the URL
- B. prompts the user to specify the desired IP address
- C. continuously attempts to resolve the URL until the command is cancelled
- D. sends a broadcast message in an attempt to resolve the URL

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 20 - (Topic 1)**

What is a DHCP client?

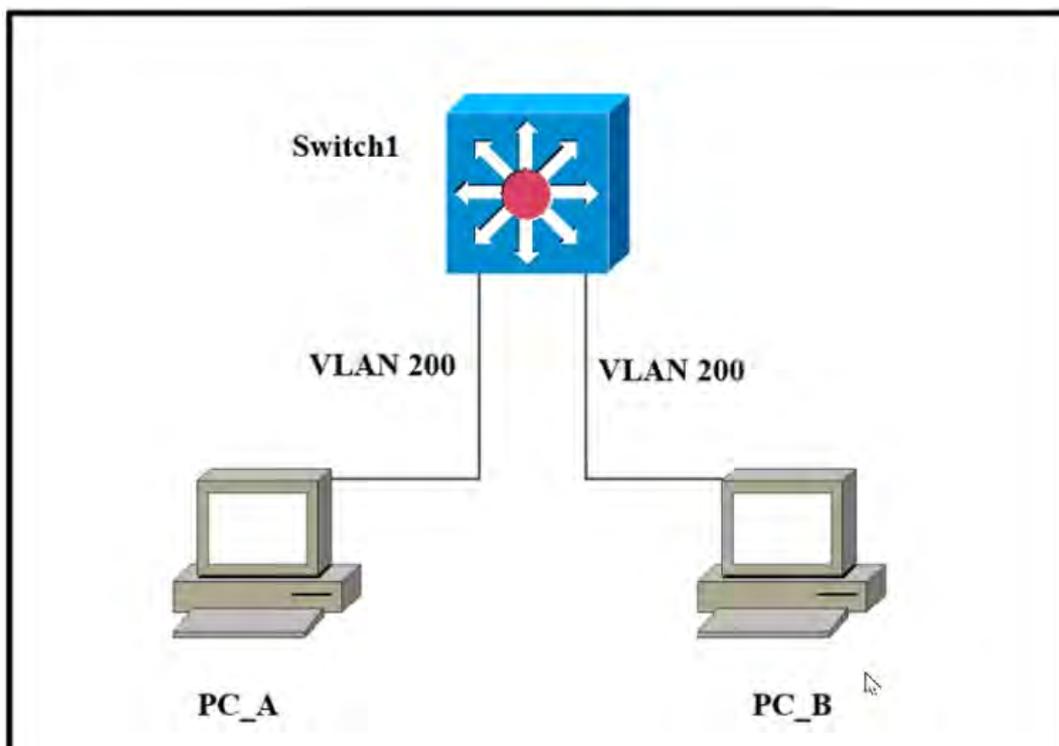
- A. a workstation that requests a domain name associated with its IP address

- B. a host that is configured to request an IP address automatically
- C. a server that dynamically assigns IP addresses to hosts.
- D. a router that statically assigns IP addresses to hosts.

Answer: B

Question No : 21 - (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which outcome is expected when PC\_A sends data to PC\_B?

- A. The switch rewrites the source and destination MAC addresses with its own.
- B. The source MAC address is changed.
- C. The source and destination MAC addresses remain the same.
- D. The destination MAC address is replaced with ffff.fff.fff.

Answer: C

Question No : 22 - (Topic 1)

Which protocol does an IPv4 host use to obtain a dynamically assigned IP address?

- A. ARP
- B. DHCP
- C. CDP
- D. DNS

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-dhcp-server-dynamically-assigns-ip-address-to-a-host/#:~:text=DHCP%20is%20an%20abbreviation%20for,subnet%20mask%20and%20gateway%20address.>

**Question No : 23 - (Topic 1)**

What are two functions of an SDN controller? (Choose two)

- A. Layer 2 forwarding
- B. coordinating VTNs
- C. tracking hosts
- D. managing the topology
- E. protecting against DDoS attacks

**Answer: B,D**

**Question No : 24 - (Topic 1)**

Which function does the range of private IPv4 addresses perform?

- A. allows multiple companies to each use the same addresses without conflicts
- B. provides a direct connection for hosts from outside of the enterprise network
- C. ensures that NAT is not required to reach the internet with private range addressing
- D. enables secure communications to the internet for all external hosts

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 25 - (Topic 1)**

Which two outcomes are predictable behaviors for HSRP? (Choose two.)

- A. The two routers synchronize configurations to provide consistent packet forwarding
- B. The two routers negotiate one router as the active router and the other as the standby router
- C. Each router has a different IP address, both routers act as the default gateway on the LAN, and traffic is load-balanced between them
- D. The two routers share a virtual IP address that is used as the default gateway for devices on the LAN
- E. The two routers share the same interface IP address and default gateway traffic is load-balanced between them

**Answer: B,D**

**Question No : 26 - (Topic 1)**

Which two actions are performed by the Weighted Random Early Detection mechanism? (Choose two)

- A. It drops lower-priority packets before it drops higher-priority packets
- B. It can identify different flows with a high level of granularity
- C. It guarantees the delivery of high-priority packets
- D. It can mitigate congestion by preventing the queue from filling up
- E. it supports protocol discovery

**Answer: A,D**

**Explanation:** Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) is just a congestion avoidance mechanism. WRED drops packets selectively based on IP precedence. Edge routers assign IP precedences to packets as they enter the network. When a packet arrives, the following events occur:

1. The average queue size is calculated.
  2. If the average is less than the minimum queue threshold, the arriving packet is queued.
  3. If the average is between the minimum queue threshold for that type of traffic and the maximum threshold for the interface, the packet is either dropped or queued, depending on the packet drop probability for that type of traffic.
  4. If the average queue size is greater than the maximum threshold, the packet is dropped.
- WRED reduces the chances of tail drop (when the queue is full, the packet is dropped) by selectively dropping packets when the output interface begins to show signs of congestion (thus it can mitigate congestion by preventing the queue from filling up). By dropping some

packets early rather than waiting until the queue is full, WRED avoids dropping large numbers of packets at once and minimizes the chances of global synchronization. Thus, WRED allows the transmission line to be usefully at all times.

WRED generally drops packets selectively based on IP precedence. Packets with a higher IP precedence are less likely to be dropped than packets with a lower precedence. Thus, the higher the priority of a packet, the higher the probability that the packet will be delivered

**Question No : 27 - (Topic 1)**

Which API is used in controller-based architectures to interact with edge devices?

- A. overlay
- B. northbound
- C. underlay
- D. southbound

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 28 - (Topic 1)**

What describes the operation of virtual machines?

- A. Virtual machines are responsible for managing and allocating host hardware resources
- B. In a virtual machine environment, physical servers must run one operating system at a time.
- C. Virtual machines are the physical hardware that support a virtual environment.
- D. Virtual machines are operating system instances that are decoupled from server hardware

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 29 - (Topic 1)**

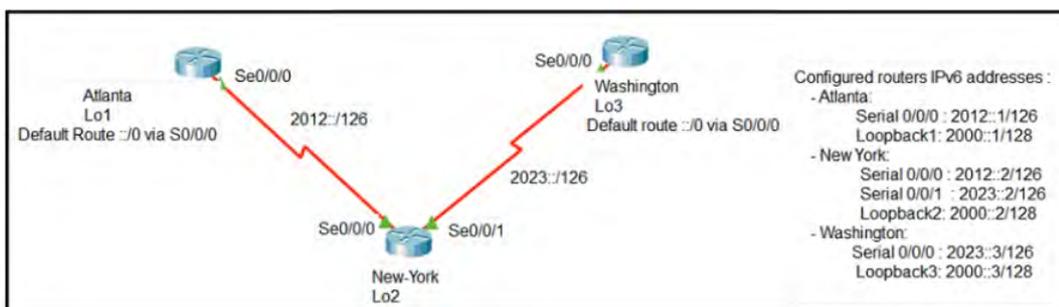
Which state does the switch port move to when PortFast is enabled?

- A. forwarding
- B. listening
- C. blocking
- D. learning

**Answer: A**

### Question No : 30 - (Topic 1)

Refer to Exhibit.



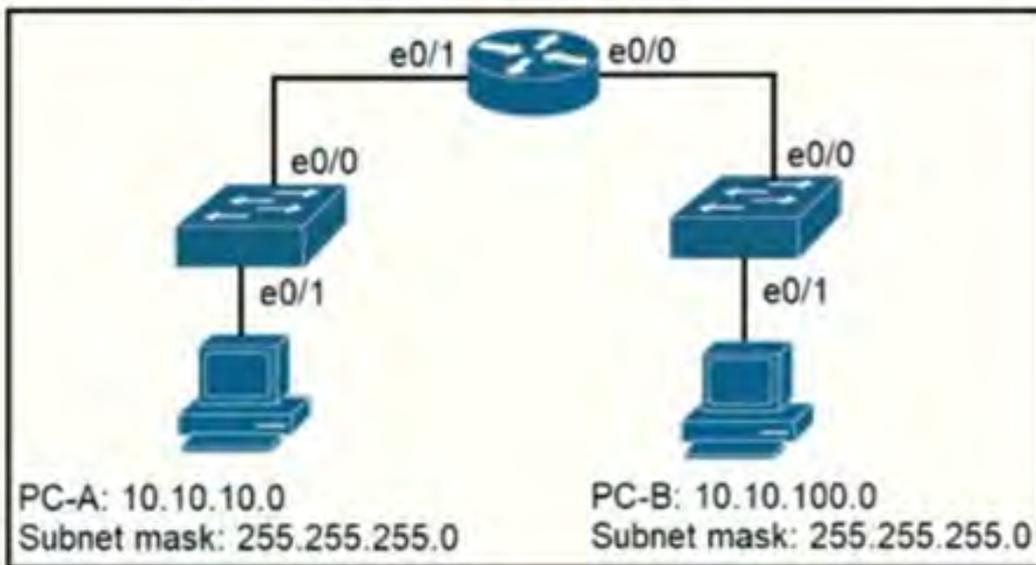
The loopback1 interface of the Atlanta router must reach the loopback3 interface of the Washington router. Which two static host routes must be configured on the NEW York router? (Choose two)

- A. ipv6 route 2000::1/128 2012::1
- B. ipv6 route 2000::3/128 2023::3
- C. ipv6 route 2000::3/128 s0/0/0
- D. ipv6 route 2000::1/128 2012::2
- E. ipv6 route 2000::1/128 s0/0/1

**Answer: A,B**

### Question No : 31 - (Topic 1)

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** 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 No : 32 - (Topic 1)

An email user has been lured into clicking a link in an email sent by their company's security organization. The webpage that opens reports that it was safe but the link could have contained malicious code. Which type of security program is in place?

- A. Physical access control
- B. Social engineering attack
- C. brute force attack
- D. user awareness

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** This is a training program which simulates an attack, not a real attack (as it says "The webpage that opens reports that it was safe") so we believed it should be called a "user awareness" program. Therefore the best answer here should be "user awareness".

This is the definition of “User awareness” from CCNA 200- 301 Official Cert Guide Book: “User awareness: All users should be made aware of the need for data confidentiality to protect corporate information, as well as their own credentials and personal information. They should also be made aware of potential threats, schemes to mislead, and proper procedures to report security incidents. ” Note: Physical access control means infrastructure locations, such as network closets and data centers, should remain securely locked.

**Question No : 33 - (Topic 1)**

Which QoS Profile is selected in the GUI when configuring a voice over WLAN deployment?

- A. Bronze
- B. Platinum
- C. Silver
- D. Gold

**Answer: B**

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/81831-qos-wlc-lap.html>

Cisco Unified Wireless Network solution WLANs support four levels of QoS: Platinum/Voice, Gold/Video, Silver/Best Effort (default), and Bronze/Background.

**Question No : 34 - (Topic 1)**

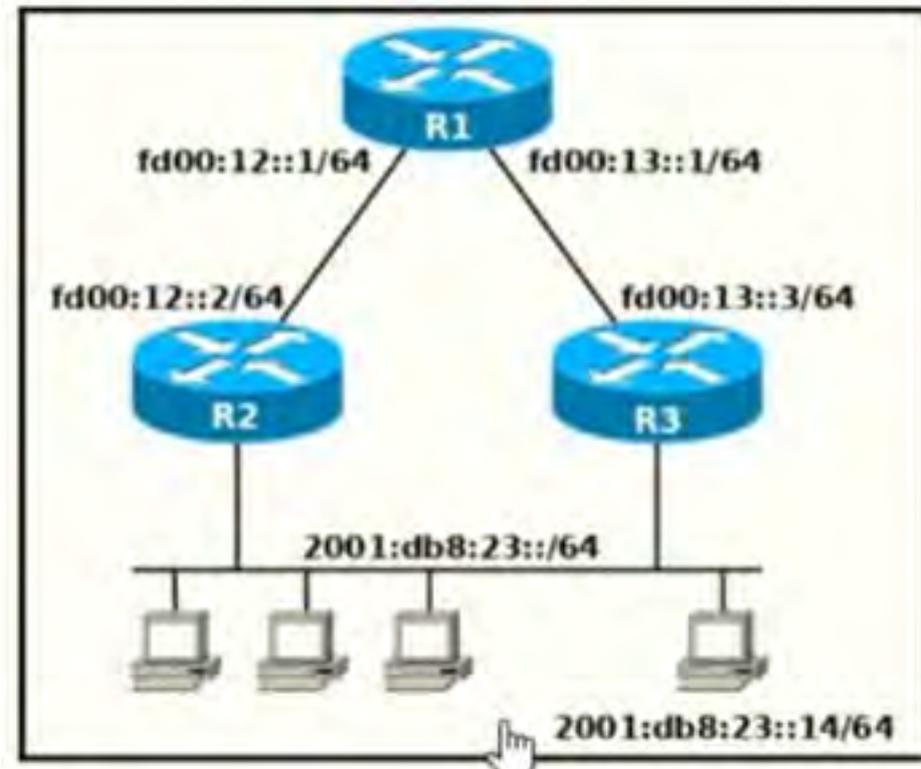
Which access layer threat-mitigation technique provides security based on identity?

- A. Dynamic ARP Inspection
- B. using a non-default native VLAN
- C. 802.1x
- D. DHCP snooping

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 35 - (Topic 1)**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which two commands, when configured on router R1, fulfill these requirements? (Choose two.)

Packets towards the entire network 2001:db8:23::/64 must be forwarded through router R2.

Packets toward host 2001:db8:23::14 preferably must be forwarded through R3.

- A. Ipv6 route 2001:db8:23::/128 fd00:12::2
- B. Ipv6 route 2001:db8:23::14/128 fd00:13::3
- C. Ipv6 route 2001:db8:23::14/64 fd00:12::2
- D. Ipv6 route 2001:db8:23::/64 fd00:12::2
- E. Ipv6 route 2001:db8:23::14/64 fd00:12::2 200

**Answer: D,E**

**Question No : 36 - (Topic 1)**

How does a switch process a frame received on Fa0/1 with the destination MAC address of 0e38.7363.657b when the table is missing the address?

- A. It drops the frame immediately.
- B. It forwards the frame back out of interface Fa0/1.
- C. It floods the frame to all interfaces except Fa0/1.
- D. It holds the frame until the MAC address timer expires and then drops the frame.

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 37 - (Topic 1)**

What are two southbound APIs? (Choose two )

- A. OpenFlow
- B. NETCONF
- C. Thrift
- D. CORBA
- E. DSC

**Answer: A,B**

**Explanation:** OpenFlow is a well-known southbound API. OpenFlow defines the way the SDN Controller should interact with the forwarding plane to make adjustments to the network, so it can better adapt to changing business requirements.

The Network Configuration Protocol (NetConf) uses Extensible Markup Language (XML) to install, manipulate and delete configuration to network devices.

**Question No : 38 - (Topic 1)**

What is the purpose of using First Hop Redundancy Protocol in a specific subnet?

- A. Filter traffic based on destination IP addressing
- B. Sends the default route to the hosts on a network
- C. ensures a loop-free physical topology
- D. forwards multicast hello messages between routers

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** FHRP is layer 3 protocol whose purpose is to protect the default gateway by

offering redundancy of the gateway in a subnet. This is achieved by allowing two or more routers to provide a backup for the first-hop IP router address. If a failure of an active router occurs, the backup router will take over the address. The routers negotiate their roles (Active/Standby) with each other by multicast hello messages to share the VIP (virtual IP address) between the FHRP routers. The terms Active/Standby vary between the different types of FHRP. The active router will act as the default gateway and the standby router acts as a backup the active router.

**Question No : 39 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)**

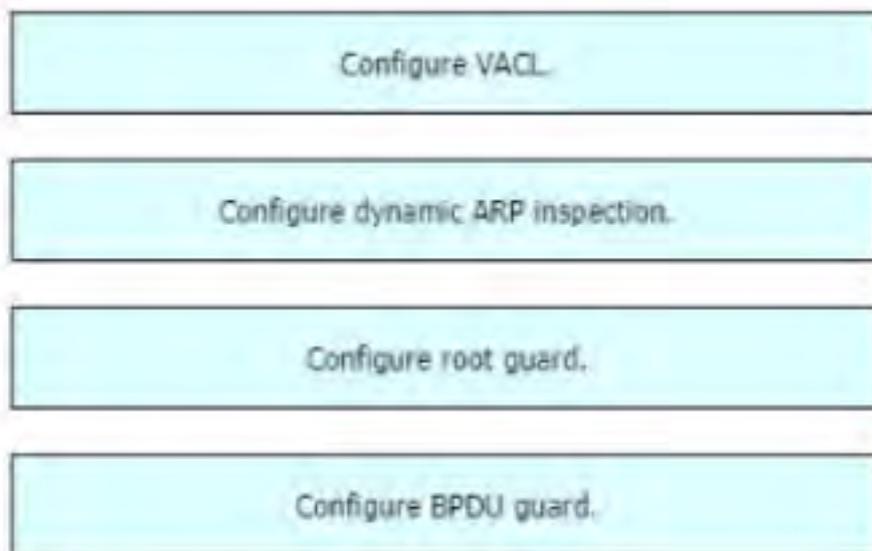
Drag and drop the threat-mitigation techniques from the left onto the types of threat or attack they mitigate on the right.

Configure BPDU guard.	802.1q double tagging
Configure dynamic ARP inspection.	ARP spoofing
Configure root guard.	unwanted superior BPDUs
Configure VACL.	unwanted BPDUs on PortFast-enabled interfaces

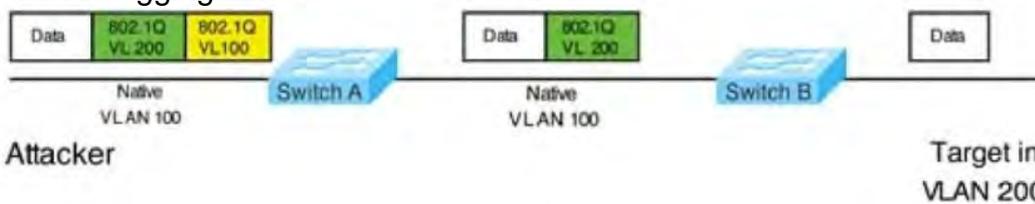
**Answer:**

Configure BPDU guard.	Configure VACL.
Configure dynamic ARP inspection.	Configure dynamic ARP inspection.
Configure root guard.	Configure root guard.
Configure VACL.	Configure BPDU guard.

**Explanation:**



### Double-Tagging attack:



In this attack, the attacking computer generates frames with two 802.1Q tags. The first tag matches the native VLAN of the trunk port (VLAN 10 in this case), and the second matches the VLAN of a host it wants to attack (VLAN 20). When the packet from the attacker reaches Switch A, Switch A only sees the first VLAN 10 and it matches with its native VLAN 10 so this VLAN tag is removed. Switch A forwards the frame out all links with the same native VLAN 10. Switch B receives the frame with an tag of VLAN 20 so it removes this tag and forwards out to the Victim computer. Note: This attack only works if the trunk (between two switches) has the same native VLAN as the attacker. To mitigate this type of attack, you can use VLAN access control lists (VACLs, which applies to all traffic within a VLAN. We can use VACL to drop attacker traffic to specific victims/servers) or implement Private VLANs. ARP attack (like ARP poisoning/spoofing) is a type of attack in which a malicious actor sends falsified ARP messages over a local area network as ARP allows a gratuitous reply from a host even if an ARP request was not received. This results in the linking of an attacker's MAC address with the IP address of a legitimate computer or server on the network. This is an attack based on ARP which is at Layer 2. Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) is a security feature that validates ARP packets in a network which can be used to mitigate this type of attack.

What is a difference between local AP mode and FlexConnect AP mode?

- A. Local AP mode creates two CAPWAP tunnels per AP to the WLC
- B. FlexConnect AP mode fails to function if the AP loses connectivity with the WLC
- C. FlexConnect AP mode bridges the traffic from the AP to the WLC when local switching is configured
- D. Local AP mode causes the AP to behave as if it were an autonomous AP

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 41 - (Topic 1)**

Which type of address is the public IP address of a NAT device?

- A. outside global
- B. outside local
- C. inside global
- D. inside local
- E. outside public
- F. inside public

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** NAT use four types of addresses: \* Inside local address – The IP address assigned to a host on the inside network. The address is usually not an IP address assigned by the Internet Network Information Center (InterNIC) or service provider. This address is likely to be an RFC 1918 private address. \* Inside global address – A legitimate IP address assigned by the InterNIC or service provider that represents one or more inside local IP addresses to the outside world. \* Outside local address – The IP address of an outside host as it is known to the hosts on the inside network. \* Outside global address – The IP address assigned to a host on the outside network. The owner of the host assigns this address.

**Question No : 42 - (Topic 1)**

Which two WAN architecture options help a business improve scalability and reliability for the network? (Choose two.)

- A. asynchronous routing

- B. single-homed branches
- C. dual-homed branches
- D. static routing
- E. dynamic routing

**Answer: A,C**

**Question No : 43 - (Topic 1)**

Which device performs stateful inspection of traffic?

- A. firewall
- B. switch
- C. access point
- D. wireless controller

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 44 - (Topic 1)**

Where does the configuration reside when a helper address is configured to support DHCP?

- A. on the router closest to the server
- B. on the router closest to the client
- C. on every router along the path
- D. on the switch trunk interface

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 45 - (Topic 1)**

An engineering team asks an implementer to configure syslog for warning conditions and error conditions. Which command does the implementer configure to achieve the desired result?

- A. logging trap 5
- B. logging trap 2

- C. logging trap 4
- D. logging trap 3

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 46 - (Topic 1)**

Which resource is able to be shared among virtual machines deployed on the same physical server?

- A. disk
- B. applications
- C. VM configuration file
- D. operating system

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 47 - (Topic 1)**

What is the primary effect of the spanning-tree portfast command?

- A. it enables BPDU messages
- B. It minimizes spanning-tree convergence time
- C. It immediately puts the port into the forwarding state when the switch is reloaded
- D. It immediately enables the port in the listening state

**Answer: B**

Reference:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3560/software/release/12-2\\_55\\_se/configuration/guide/3560\\_scg/swstpopt.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3560/software/release/12-2_55_se/configuration/guide/3560_scg/swstpopt.html)

**Question No : 48 - (Topic 1)**

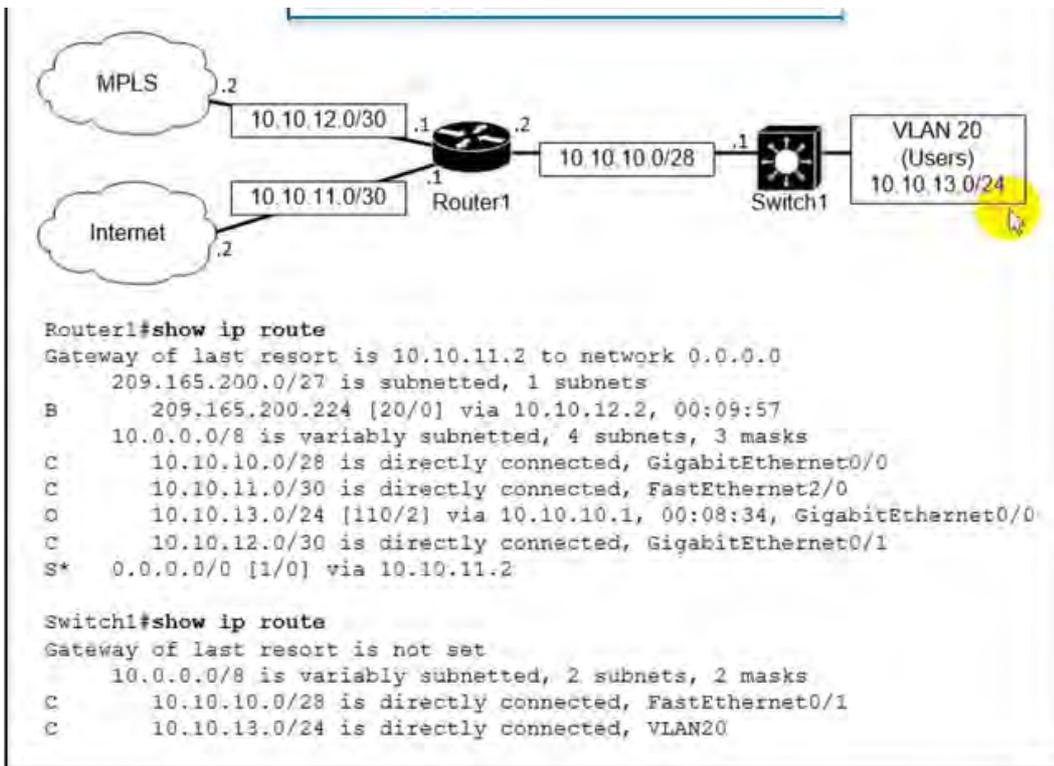
What is the role of a firewall in an enterprise network?

- A. Forwards packets based on stateless packet inspection
- B. Processes unauthorized packets and allows passage to less secure segments of the network
- C. determines which packets are allowed to cross from unsecured to secured networks
- D. explicitly denies all packets from entering an administrative domain

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 49 - (Topic 1)**

Refer to the exhibit.



which path is used by the router for internet traffic ?

- A. 209.165.200.0/27
- B. 10.10.10.0/28
- C. 0.0.0.0/0
- D. 10.10.13.0/24

**Answer: C**