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Download:<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B75b5xYLjSSNYjV4eHQ4dTJoQXc?usp=sharing> QUESTION 85 Which type of information does the DHCP snooping binding database contain? A. untrusted hosts with leased IP addresses B. trusted hosts with leased IP addresses C. untrusted hosts with available IP addresses D. trusted hosts with available IP addresses Answer: A

Explanation: DHCP snooping is a security feature that acts like a firewall between untrusted hosts and trusted DHCP servers. The DHCP snooping feature performs the following activities: Validates DHCP messages received from untrusted sources and filters out invalid messages. Rate-limits DHCP traffic from trusted and untrusted sources. Builds and maintains the DHCP snooping binding database, which contains information about untrusted hosts with leased IP addresses. Utilizes the DHCP snooping binding database to validate subsequent requests from untrusted hosts. Reference:

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst6500/ios/12-2SX/configuration/guide/book/snoodhcp.pdf>

QUESTION 86 Which switch feature determines validity based on IP-to-MAC address bindings that are stored in a trusted database? A. Dynamic ARP Inspection B. storm control C. VTP pruning D. DHCP snooping Answer: A Explanation: Dynamic ARP inspection determines the validity of an ARP packet based on valid IP-to-MAC address bindings stored in a trusted database, the DHCP snooping binding database. This database is built by DHCP snooping if DHCP snooping is enabled on the VLANs and on the switch. If the ARP packet is received on a trusted interface, the switch forwards the packet without any checks. On untrusted interfaces, the switch forwards the packet only if it is valid. Reference:

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/switches/catalyst-3750-series-switches/72846-layer2-secftrs-cat13fixed.html>

QUESTION 87 Which command is needed to enable DHCP snooping if a switchport is connected to a DHCP server? A. ip dhcp snooping trust B. ip dhcp snooping C. ip dhcp trust D. ip dhcp snooping information Answer: A Explanation: When configuring DHCP snooping, follow these guidelines: DHCP snooping is not active until you enable the feature on at least one VLAN, and enable DHCP globally on the switch. Before globally enabling DHCP snooping on the switch, make sure that the devices acting as the DHCP server and the DHCP relay agent are configured and enabled. If a Layer 2 LAN port is connected to a DHCP server, configure the port as trusted by entering the "ip dhcp snooping trust" interface configuration command. If a Layer 2 LAN port is connected to a DHCP client, configure the port as untrusted by entering the no ip dhcp snooping trust interface configuration command. Reference:

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst6500/ios/12-2SX/configuration/guide/book/snoodhcp.html>

QUESTION 88 When you configure private VLANs on a switch, which port type connects the switch to the gateway router? A. promiscuous B. community C. isolated D. trunked Answer: A Explanation: There are mainly two types of ports in a Private VLAN: Promiscuous port (P-Port) and Host port. Host port further divides in two types Isolated port (I-Port) and Community port (C-port). Promiscuous port (P-Port): The switch port connects to a router, firewall or other common gateway device. This port can communicate with anything else connected to the primary or any secondary VLAN. In other words, it is a type of a port that is allowed to send and receive frames from any other port on the VLAN. Host Ports:- Isolated Port (I-Port): Connects to the regular host that resides on isolated VLAN. This port communicates only with P-Ports.- Community Port (C-Port): Connects to the regular host that resides on community VLAN. This port communicates with P-Ports and ports on the same community VLAN.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Private\\_VLAN](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Private_VLAN). QUESTION 89 When you configure a private VLAN, which type of port must you configure the gateway router port as? A. promiscuous port B. isolated port C. community port D. access port Answer: A Explanation: There are mainly two types of ports in a Private VLAN: Promiscuous port (P-Port) and Host port. Host port further divides in two types Isolated port (I-Port) and Community port (C-port). Promiscuous port (P-Port): The switch port connects to a router, firewall or other common gateway device. This port can communicate with anything else connected to the primary or any secondary VLAN. In other words, it is a type of a port that is allowed to send and receive frames from any other port on the VLAN. Host Ports:- Isolated Port (I-Port): Connects to the regular host that resides on isolated VLAN. This port communicates only with P-Ports.- Community Port (C-Port): Connects to the regular host that resides on community VLAN. This port communicates with P-Ports and ports on the same community VLAN. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Private\\_VLAN](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Private_VLAN) QUESTION 90 Which First Hop Redundancy Protocol is an IEEE Standard? A. GLBP B. HSRP C. VRRP D. OSPF Answer: C Explanation:

<http://cciethebeginning.wordpress.com/2008/08/23/router-high-availability-protocol-comparison-2/> QUESTION 91 Refer to the

exhibit. Which two statements about SW1 are true? (Choose two) A. Interface Gi5/1 is using a Cisco proprietary trunking protocol B. On Interface Gi5/1, all untagged traffic is tagged with VLAN 113 C. The device is configured with the default MST region D. Interface Gi5/1 is using an industry-standard trunking protocol E. Interface Gi6/2 is the root port for VLAN 36 F. On interface Gi6/2, all untagged traffic is tagged with VLAN 600

Answer: CDE  
Explanation: Note: Answer F is not correct because VLAN 600 is the native VLAN on Gi6/2 does not mean untagged traffic is tagged with this VLAN. It only means ?all untagged traffic belongs to VLAN 600?.  
QUESTION 92 Refer to the exhibit. Which two commands ensure that DSW1 becomes root bridge for VLAN 10 and 20? (Choose two.) A. spanning-tree mstp 1 priority 0 B. spanning-tree mst1 root primary C. spanning-tree mst vlan 10,20 priority root D. spanning-tree mst1 priority 4096 E. spanning-tree mst1 priority 1 F. spanning-tree mstp vlan 10,20 root primary

Answer: BD  
QUESTION 93 Which gateway role is responsible for answering ARP requests for the virtual IP address in GLBP? A. active virtual forwarder B. active virtual router C. active virtual gateway D. designated router  
Answer: CE  
Explanation: GLBP Active Virtual Gateway Members of a GLBP group elect one gateway to be the active virtual gateway (AVG) for that group. Other group members provide backup for the AVG in the event that the AVG becomes unavailable. The AVG assigns a virtual MAC address to each member of the GLBP group. Each gateway assumes responsibility for forwarding packets sent to the virtual MAC address assigned to it by the AVG. These gateways are known as active virtual forwarders (AVFs) for their virtual MAC address. The AVG is responsible for answering Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) requests for the virtual IP address. Load sharing is achieved by the AVG replying to the ARP requests with different virtual MAC addresses.

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12\\_2t/12\\_2t15/feature/guide/ft\\_glbp.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_2t/12_2t15/feature/guide/ft_glbp.html)  
QUESTION 94 Which VRRP router is responsible for forwarding packets that are sent to the IP addresses of the virtual router? A. virtual router master B. virtual router backup C. virtual router active D. virtual router standby  
Answer: A  
Explanation: VRRP Definitions VRRP Router A router running the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol. It may participate in one or more virtual routers. Virtual Router An abstract object managed by VRRP that acts as a default router for hosts on a shared LAN. It consists of a Virtual Router Identifier and a set of associated IP address(es) across a common LAN. A VRRP Router may backup one or more virtual routers. IP Address Owner The VRRP router that has the virtual router's IP address(es) as real interface address (es). This is the router that, when up, will respond to packets addressed to one of these IP addresses for ICMP pings, TCP connections, etc. Primary IP Address An IP address selected from the set of real interface addresses. One possible selection algorithm is to always select the first address. VRRP advertisements are always sent using the primary IP address as the source of the IP packet. Virtual Router Master The VRRP router that is assuming the responsibility of forwarding packets sent to the IP address(es) associated with the virtual router, and answering ARP requests for these IP addresses. Note that if the IP address owner is available, then it will always become the Master.

<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3768.txt>  
QUESTION 95 Which command correctly configures standby tracking for group 1 using the default decrement priority value? A. standby 1 track 100 B. standby 1 track 100 decrement 1 C. standby 1 track 100 decrement 5 D. standby 1 track 100 decrement 20  
Answer: A  
Explanation: The default decrement value for HSRP standby tracking is 10. There is no need to explicitly state the value if the desired value is the default value. !!!RECOMMEND!!!  
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