[2017-New-VersionHigh Quality Braindump2go 200-601 Dumps and 200-601 PDF and 200-601 VCE 88Q Free Share[1-10

2017 Sep New 200-601 Exam Dumps with PDF and VCE Free Updated Today! Following are some new 200-601 Questions:1.|2017 New 200-601 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 88Q&As Download: https://www.braindump2go.com/200-601.html 2.|2017 New 200-601 Exam Questions & Answers Download:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B75b5xYLjSSNWTIxdF9WZmZqMms?usp=sharing QUESTION 1Which configuration enables an Industrial Ethernet switch to participate in PTP clock selection and sets the priority value that would break the tie between switches with matching default criteria to 50? A. ptp mode boundaryptp priority1 10ptp priority2 50B. ptp mode boundaryptp priority1 50ptp priority2 50ptp priority2 10C. ptp mode e2etransparentptp priority1 50ptp priority2 10D. ptp mode e2etransparent ptp priority1 10ptp priority2 50 Answer: A QUESTION 2What are three Cisco best practices for running I/O control traffic in a wireless environment? (Choose three) A. 3200 packets per second and 20% bandwidth for HMI and maintenance traffic.B. 2200 packets per second and 20% bandwidth for HMI and maintenance traffic.C. I/O control traffic can be run on 2.4 or 5 GHZ channels D. I/O control traffic should be run on 5GHZ channels onlyE. Standard I/O RPIs less than 20ms are not practical for wireless media because the maximum latency and jitter become comparable or greater than the RPIF. Standard I/O RPIs less than 10ms are not practical for wireless media because the maximum latency and jitter become comparable or greater than the RPI Answer: BDF QUESTION 3If the Link Fault alarm is connected to the minor relay and the FCS Bit Error Rate alarm is connected to the major relay, which commands will create an alarm profile called GigE with the alarms correctly mapped to the minor and major relays? A. Switch(config-alarm-prof)#relay minor 1B. Switch(config-alarm-prof)#relay major 4
Switch(config-alarm-prof)#relay minor 1B. Switch(config-alarm-prof)#relay minor 1C. Switch(config-alarm-prof)#alarm profile GigE

Switch(config-alarm-prof)#relay minor 4 Answer: A QUESTION 4Refer to the exhibit. Network Faceplates have not been installed on the HMI and so you need to man a network based on information available from RSL inx. Which most accurately represents the

Switch(config-alarm-prof)#alarm 1 3Switch(config-alarm-prof)#relay major 1Switch(config-alarm-prof)#relay minor 3D.

Switch(config)#alarm profile GigESwitch(config-alarm-prof)#alarm 1 4Switch(config-alarm-prof)#relay major 1

on the HMI and so you need to map a network based on information available from RSLinx. Which most accurately represents the

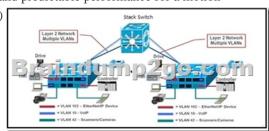
network configuration?



A. MissingB. MissingC. MissingD. Missing Answer: B QUESTION 5Refer to the exhibit. Which lines represent an I/O connection running at a 20ms RPI?



A. 2919, 2923, 2926B. 2920, 2926, 2929C. 2922, 2929, 2935D. 2914, 2915, 2916 Answer: A QUESTION 6Which describes the relationship between a workgroup bridge? A. Wired clients of a workgroup bridge can communicate, through the workgroup bridge, with wireless clients of an autonomous or a controller-based access pointB. Wireless clients of a controller-based AP can communicate, through the workgroup bridge, with wireless clients of an autonomous access pointC. Wireless clients of an autonomous access point can communicate with wired clients of a workgroup bridge, but Wireless clients of a controller-based access point cannot communicate with wired clients of a workgroup bridge, but Wireless clients of a controller-based access point can communicate with wired clients of a workgroup bridge, but Wireless clients of an autonomous access point cannot communicate with wired clients of a workgroup bridge, but Wireless clients of an autonomous access point cannot communicate with wired clients of a workgroup bridge Answer: A QUESTION 7Which best describes the difference between 802.11n and 802.11ac? A. 802.11ac offers more channels over more bands than 802.11nB. 802.11ac MCS 1 is about twice as fast as 802.11n MCS1C. 802.11ac offers more modulation schemes than 802.11nD. 802.11ac 1SS MCS 9 is allowed over a 20, 40, 80 and 160 MHz channel, while 802.11n 1SS MCS 9 is only allowed over a 20 or 40 MHz channel. Answer: C QUESTION 8Refer to the exhbit. Which three elements would enable high availability and predictable performance for a motion control application spread across two switches (with video and I/O traffic)? (Choose three)



A. Configure QoS to give PTP traffic the highest priorityB. Fiber optic uplinksC. Redundant uplinksD. Configure QoS to give I/O traffic the highest priorityE. Copper uplinksF. Interconnect the two switches Answer: ABC QUESTION 9Refer to the exhibit. Which values are correct for AP 2 to allow for efficient roaming?



A. Channel 6, SSID Sittingduck, BSSID 00:0a:0b:0c:0d:0eB. Channel 1, SSID Sittingduck, BSSID 00:01:02:03:04:05C. Channel 1, SSID Sittingduck, BSSID 00:01:02:03:04:05 Answer: A QUESTION 10Which two actions are examples of network device hardening for Cisco Industrial Ethernet Switches? (Choose two) A. Disable unused servicesB. Shutdown network ports which are not in useC. Only allow administrative access using TelnetD. Deploy IP67 versions of Cisco Industrial Ethernet SwitchesE. Set the native VLAN on all trunk ports to VLAN 1 Answer: AB https://www.braindump2go.com/200-601.html 2.|2017 New 200-601 Study Guide Video: YouTube Video: YouTube Video: