

Exam Questions 350-401

Implementing and Operating Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies

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NEW QUESTION 1

Which function is handled by vManage in the Cisco SD-WAN fabric?

- A. Establishes BFD sessions to test liveliness of links and nodes.
- B. Distributes policies that govern data forwarding.
- C. Performs remote software upgrades for WAN Edge vSmart and vBond.
- D. Establishes IPsec tunnels with nodes

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

A network engineer is configuring Flexible Netflow and enters these commands:
Sampler Netflow1
Mode random one-out-of-100
Interface fastethernet 1/0
Flow-sampler netflow1
Which are two results of implementing this feature instead of traditional Netflow? (Choose two.)

- A. CPU and memory utilization are reduced.
- B. Only the flows of top 100 talkers are exported.
- C. The data export flow is more secure.
- D. The number of packets to be analyzed are reduced.
- E. The accuracy of the data to be analyzed is improved.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 3

Which DHCP option helps lightweight APs find the IP address of a wireless LAN controller?

- A. Option 43
- B. Option 60
- C. Option 67
- D. Option 150

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
  <data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"/>
```

What does the error message relay to the administrator who is trying to configure a Cisco IOS device?

- A. A NETCONF request was made for a data model that does not exist.
- B. The device received a valid NETCONF request and serviced it without error.
- C. A NETCONF message with valid content based on the YANG data models was made, but the request failed.
- D. The NETCONF running datastore is currently locked.

Answer: A

Explanation:**3. Missing Data Model RPC Error Reply Message**

If a request is made for a data model that doesn't exist on the Catalyst 3 response. This is expected behavior.

 **Tip:** Use the NETCONF capabilities functionality to determine which

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"/>
```

NEW QUESTION 5

An engineer must configure the strongest password authentication to locally authenticate on a router. Which configuration must be used?

- username netadmin secret 5 \$1\$b1Ju\$kZbBS1Pyh4QzwXyZ1kSZ2
- username netadmin secret \$1\$b1Ju\$k404850110QzwXyZ1kSZ2
- line Console 0
password \$1\$b1Ju\$
- username netadmin secret 9 \$9\$vFpMf8eib4RVV8\$seZ/bDAx1uV

A. Option A

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

Which encryption hashing algorithm does NTP use for authentication?

- A. SSL
- B. MD5
- C. AES128
- D. AES256

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

What are two benefits of YANG? (Choose two.)

- A. It enables multiple leaf statements to exist within a leaf list
- B. It collects statistical constraint analysis information.
- C. It enforces configuration constraints.
- D. It enforces configuration semantics.
- E. It enforces the use of a specific encoding format for NETCONF

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.

```

SW1# show interfaces gigabitethernet 0/0 switchport
Name: Gi0/0
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: dynamic auto
Operational Mode: trunk
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Negotiation of Trunking: Off
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 99 (NATIVE)
Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Voice VLAN: none
...output omitted...

SW2# show interfaces gigabitethernet 0/1 switchport
Name: Gi0/1
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: dynamic auto
Operational Mode: trunk
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: negotiate
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Negotiation of Trunking: On
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 99 (NATIVE)
Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Voice VLAN: none
...output omitted...
    
```

The connecting between SW1 and SW2 is not operational. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two)

- A. configure switchport mode access on SW2
- B. configure switchport nonegotiate on SW2
- C. configure switchport mode trunk on SW2
- D. configure switchport nonegotiate on SW1
- E. configure switchport mode dynamic desirable on SW2

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 9

Which command set configures RSPAN to capture outgoing traffic from VLAN 3 on interface GigabitEthernet 0/3 while ignoring other VLAN traffic on the same interface?

- monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 tx
monitor session 2 filter vlan 3
- monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 tx
monitor session 2 filter vlan 1 - 2 , 4 - 4094
- monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 rx
monitor session 2 filter vlan 3
- monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 rx
monitor session 2 filter vlan 1 - 2 , 4 - 4094

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two methods are used to reduce the AP coverage area? (Choose two)

- A. Reduce channel width from 40 MHz to 20 MHz
- B. Disable 2.4 GHz and use only 5 GHz.
- C. Reduce AP transmit power.
- D. Increase minimum mandatory data rate
- E. Enable Fastlane

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#show standby
FastEthernet1/0 - Group 50
  State is Active
    2 state changes, last state change 00:04:02
  Virtual IP address is 10.10.1.1
  Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac32 (MAC In Use)
  Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac32 (vl default)
  Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
    Next hello sent in 1.504 secs
  Preemption enabled, delay reload 90 secs
  Active router is local
  Standby router is unknown
  Priority 200 (configured 200)
    Track interface FastEthernet0/0 state Up decrement 20
  Group name is "harp-Fal/0-50" (default)
R2#
%IP-4-DUPADDR: Duplicate address 10.10.1.1 on FastEthernet1/0, sourced by 0000.0c07.ac28
R2#
```

An engineer configures a new HSRP group. While reviewing the HSRP status, the engineer sees the logging message generated on R2. Which is the cause of the message?

- A. The same virtual IP address has been configured for two HSRP groups
- B. The HSRP configuration has caused a spanning-tree loop
- C. The HSRP configuration has caused a routing loop
- D. A PC is on the network using the IP address 10.10.1.1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14

An engineer is configuring a new SSID to present users with a splash page for authentication. Which WLAN Layer 3 setting must be configured to provide this functionality?

- A. CCKM
- B. WPA2 Policy
- C. Local Policy
- D. Web Policy

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15

An engineer must provide wireless converge in a square office. The engineer has only one AP and believes that it should be placed it in the middle of the room. Which antenna type should the engineer use?

- A. directional
- B. polarized
- C. Yagi
- D. omnidirectional

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 19

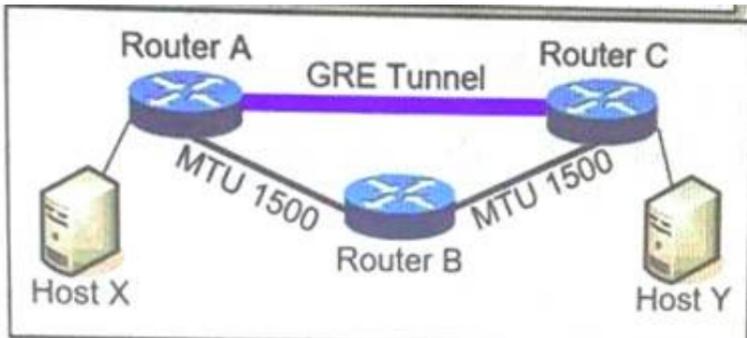
A network administrator has designed a network with two multilayer switches on the distribution layer, which act as default gateways for the end hosts. Which two technologies allow every end host in a VLAN to use both gateways? (Choose two)

- A. GLBP
- B. HSRP
- C. MHSRP
- D. VSS
- E. VRRP

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 21

Refer to Exhibit.



MTU has been configured on the underlying physical topology, and no MTU command has been configured on the tunnel interfaces. What happens when a 1500-byte IPv4 packet traverses the GRE tunnel from host X to host Y, assuming the DF bit is cleared?

- A. The packet arrives on router C without fragmentation.
- B. The packet is discarded on router A
- C. The packet is discarded on router B
- D. The packet arrives on router C fragmented.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Text Description automatically generated

Like any protocol, using GRE adds a few bytes to the size of data packets. This must be factored into the MSS and MTU settings for packets. If the MTU is 1,500 bytes and the MSS is 1,460 bytes (to account for the size of the necessary IP and TCP headers), the addition of GRE 24-byte headers will cause the packets to exceed the MTU:

$$1,460 \text{ bytes [payload]} + 20 \text{ bytes [TCP header]} + 20 \text{ bytes [IP header]} + 24 \text{ bytes [GRE header + IP header]} = 1,524 \text{ bytes}$$

As a result, the packets will be fragmented. Fragmentation slows down packet delivery times and increases how much compute power is used, because packets that exceed the MTU must be broken down and then reassembled.

NEW QUESTION 26

In an SD-Access solution what is the role of a fabric edge node?

- A. to connect external Layer 3- network to the SD-Access fabric
- B. to connect wired endpoint to the SD-Access fabric
- C. to advertise fabric IP address space to external network
- D. to connect the fusion router to the SD-Access fabric

Answer: B

Explanation:

+ Fabric edge node: This fabric device (for example, access or distribution layer device) connects

NEW QUESTION 27

AN engineer is implementing a route map to support redistribution within BGP. The route map must be configured to permit all unmatched routes. Which action must the engineer perform to complete this task?

- A. Include a permit statement as the first entry
- B. Include at least one explicit deny statement
- C. Remove the implicit deny entry
- D. Include a permit statement as the last entry

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32

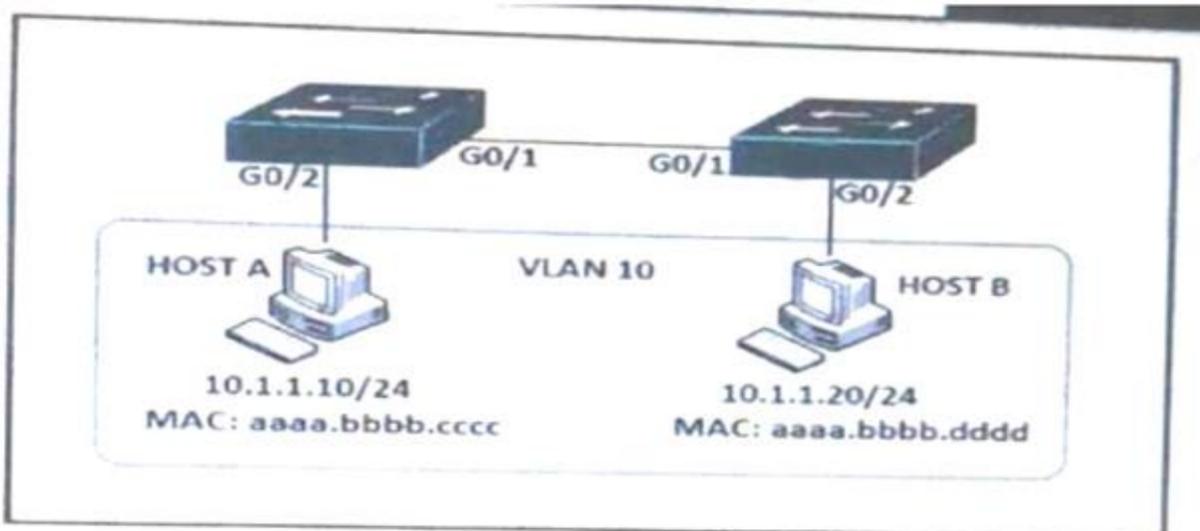
How cloud deployments differ from on-prem deployments?

- A. Cloud deployments require longer implementation times than on-premises deployments
- B. Cloud deployments are more customizable than on-premises deployments.
- C. Cloud deployments require less frequent upgrades than on-premises deployments.
- D. Cloud deployments have lower upfront costs than on-premises deployments.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 34

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must deny HTTP traffic from host A to host V while allowing all other communication between the hosts, drag and drop the commands into the configuration to achieve these results. Some commands may be used more than once. Not all commands are used.

```

SW1(config)# ip access-list extended DENY-HTTP
SW1(config-ext-nacl)#  tcp host 10.1.1.10 host 10.1.1.20 eq www

SW1(config)# ip access-list extended MATCH_ALL
SW1(config-ext-nacl)#  ip any any

SW1(config)# vlan access-map HOST-A-B 10
SW1(config-access-map)# match ip address DENY-HTTP
SW1(config-access-map)# 

SW1(config)# vlan access-map HOST-A-B 20
SW1(config-access-map)# match ip address MATCH_ALL
SW1(config-access-map)# 

SW1(config)# vlan filter HOST-A-B vlan 10
    
```

action drop
action forward
filter
permit
deny
match

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Deny Permit Action drop
 Action forward

NEW QUESTION 35

What is the difference between CEF and process switching?

- A. CEF processes packets that are too complex for process switching to manage.
- B. CEF is more CPU-intensive than process switching.

- C. CEF uses the FIB and the adjacency table to make forwarding decisions, whereas process switching punts each packet.
- D. Process switching is faster than CEF.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 38

Refer to the exhibit.

```
DSW2#sh spanning-tree vlan 10

VLAN0010
Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
Root ID    Priority    4106
           Address    0018.7363.4300
           This bridge is the root
           Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID  Priority    4106 (priority 4096 sys-id-ext 20)
           Address    0018.7363.4300
           Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
           Aging Time 300

Interface      Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Fa1/0/7        Desg FWD 2         128.9   P2p Peer (STP)
Fa1/0/10       Desg FWD 4         128.12  P2p Peer (STP)
Fa1/0/11       Desg FWD 2         128.13  P2p Peer (STP)
Fa1/0/12       Desg FWD 2         128.14  P2p Peer (STP)
```

What is the result when a switch that is running PVST+ is added to this network?

- A. DSW2 operates in Rapid PVST+ and the new switch operates in PVST+
- B. Both switches operate in the PVST+ mode
- C. Spanning tree is disabled automatically on the network
- D. Both switches operate in the Rapid PVST+ mode.

Answer: A

Explanation:

From the output we see DSW2 is running in RSTP mode (in fact Rapid PVST+ mode as Cisco does not support RSTP alone). When a new switch running PVST+ mode is added to the topology, they keep running the old STP instances as RSTP (in fact Rapid PVST+) is compatible with PVST+.

NEW QUESTION 41

Which entity is responsible for maintaining Layer 2 isolation between segments In a VXLAN environment?

- A. switch fabric
- B. VTEP
- C. VNID
- D. host switch

Answer: C

Explanation:

The 24-bit VNID is used to identify Layer 2 segments and to maintain Layer 2 isolation between the segments.

VXLAN uses an 8-byte VXLAN header that consists of a 24-bit VNID and a few reserved bits. The VXLAN header together with the original Ethernet frame goes in the UDP payload. The 24-bit VNID is used to identify Layer 2 segments and to maintain Layer 2 isolation between the segments.

NEW QUESTION 44

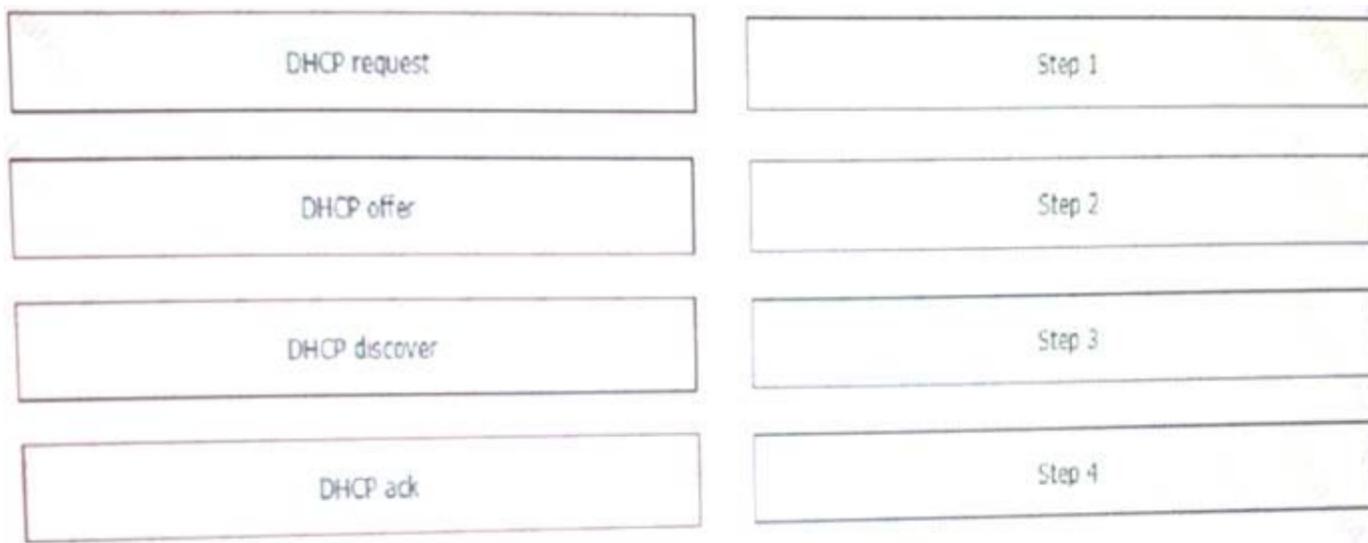
Which design principle states that a user has no access by default to any resource, and unless a resource is explicitly granted, it should be denied?

- A. least privilege
- B. fail-safe defaults
- C. economy of mechanism
- D. complete mediation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 46

Drag and drop the DHCP messages that are exchanged between a client and an AP into the order they are exchanged on the right.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Table Description automatically generated

There are four messages sent between the DHCP Client and DHCP Server: DHCPDISCOVER, DHCP OFFER, DHCPREQUEST and DHCPACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

This process is often abbreviated as DORA (for Discover, Offer, Request, Acknowledgement).

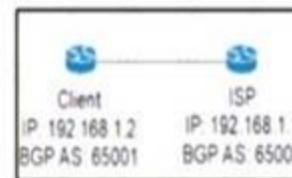
NEW QUESTION 48

Drag and drop the snippets onto the blanks within the code to construct a script that configures BGP according to the topology. Not all options are used, and some options may be used twice.

```

<config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native" xmlns:ios-bgp="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-bgp">
    <router>
      <ios-bgp:bgp>
        <ios-bgp:id> [ ] //ios-bgp:id
        <ios-bgp:neighbor>
          <ios-bgp:id> [ ] </ios-bgp:id>
          <ios-bgp:remote-as> [ ] </ios-bgp:remote-as>
        </ios-bgp:neighbor>
        <ios-bgp:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4>
              <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
              <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
                <ios-bgp:neighbor>
                  <ios-bgp:id> [ ] </ios-bgp:id>
                  <ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>inbound</ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>
                </ios-bgp:neighbor>
              </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4>
          </ios-bgp:no-vrf>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>

```



- 192.168.1.1
- 192.168.1.2
- 65000
- 65001
- Client
- ISP

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 53

Which HTTP code must be returned to prevent the script from exiting?

```

def get_token () :
  device_uri = "https://192.168.1.1/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token"
  http_result = requests.post(device_uri, auth = ("test", "test398810436!"))
  if http_result.status_code != requests.codes.ok:
    print ("Call failed! Review get_token () . ")
    sys.exit ()
  return (http_result.json () ["Token"])

```

- A. 200
- B. 201
- C. 300
- D. 301

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 58

Which method does Cisco DNA Center use to allow management of non-Cisco devices through southbound protocols?

- A. It creates device packs through the use of an SDK
- B. It uses an API call to interrogate the devices and register the returned data.
- C. It obtains MIBs from each vendor that details the APIs available.
- D. It imports available APIs for the non-Cisco device in a CSV format.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cisco DNA Center allows customers to manage their non-Cisco devices through the use of a Software Development Kit (SDK) that can be used to create Device Packages for third-party devices.

NEW QUESTION 63

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer has configured Cisco ISE to assign VLANs to clients based on their method of authentication, but this is not working as expected. Which action will resolve this issue?

- A. require a DHCP address assignment
- B. utilize RADIUS profiling
- C. set a NAC state
- D. enable AAA override

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 65

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.

- The default Administrative Distance is equal to 110.
- It requires an Autonomous System number to create a routing instance for exchanging routing information.
- It uses virtual links to connect two parts of a partitioned backbone through a non-backbone area.
- It is an Advanced Distance Vector routing protocol.
- It relies on the Diffused Update Algorithm to calculate the shortest path to a destination.
- It requires a process ID that is local to the router.

EIGRP

OSPF

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

EIGRP

It requires an Autonomous System number to create a routing instance for exchanging routing information.

It is an Advanced Distance Vector routing protocol.

It relies on the Diffused Update Algorithm to calculate the shortest path to a destination.

OSPF

The default Administrative Distance is equal to 110.

It uses virtual links to connect two parts of a partitioned backbone through a non-backbone area.

It requires a process ID that is local to the

NEW QUESTION 69

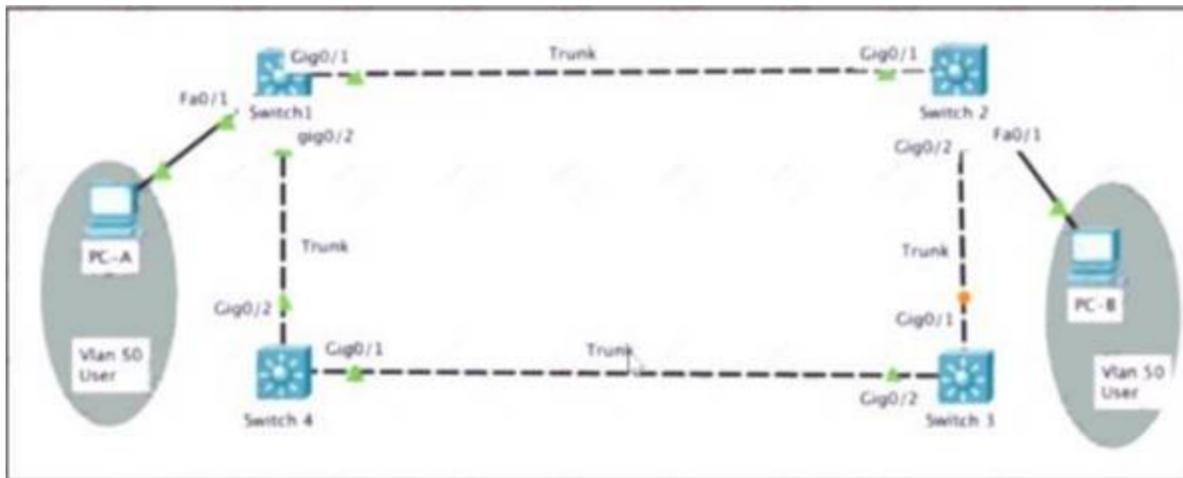
“HTTP/1.1 204 content” is returned when cur -l -x delete command is issued. Which situation has occurred?

- A. The object could not be located at the URI path.
- B. The command succeeded in deleting the object
- C. The object was located at the URI, but it could not be deleted.
- D. The URI was invalid

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 71

Refer to the exhibit.



Rapid PVST+ is enabled on all switches. Which command set must be configured on switch1 to achieve the following results on port fa0/1?

- When a device is connected, the port transitions immediately to a forwarding state.
- The interface should not send or receive BPDUs.
- If a BPDU is received, it continues operating normally.

A)

```
Switch1(config)# interface f0/1
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
```

B)

```
Switch1(config)# spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default
Switch1(config)# interface f0/1
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
```

C)

```
Switch1(config)# spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default
Switch1(config)# interface f0/1
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
```

D)

```
Switch1(config)# interface f0/1
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree bpduguard enable
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 76

What is used to perform OoS packet classification?

- A. the Options field in the Layer 3 header
- B. the Type field in the Layer 2 frame
- C. the Flags field in the Layer 3 header
- D. the TOS field in the Layer 3 header

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 79

How is MSDP used to interconnect multiple PIM-SM domains?

- A. MSDP depends on BGP or multiprotocol BGP for mterdomam operation
- B. MSDP SA request messages are used to request a list of active sources for a specific group
- C. SDP allows a rendezvous point to dynamically discover active sources outside of its domain
- D. MSDP messages are used to advertise active sources in a domain

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 81

Drag and drop the LISP components from the left onto the function they perform on the right. Not all options are used.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

ITR is the function that maps the destination EID to a destination RLOC and then encapsulates the original packet with an additional header that has the source IP address of the ITR RLOC and the destination IP address of the RLOC of an Egress Tunnel Router (ETR). After the encapsulation, the original packet become a LISP packet. ETR is the function that receives LISP encapsulated packets, decapsulates them and forwards to its local EIDs. This function also requires EID-to-RLOC mappings so we need to point out an "map-server" IP address and the key (password) for authentication. A LISP proxy ETR (PETR) implements ETR functions on behalf of non-LISP sites. A PETR is typically used when a LISP site needs to send traffic to non-LISP sites but the LISP site is connected through a service provider that does not accept no routable EIDs as packet sources. PETRs act just like ETRs but for EIDs that send traffic to destinations at non-LISP sites. Map Server (MS) processes the registration of authentication keys and EID-to-RLOC mappings. ETRs sends periodic Map-Register messages to all its configured Map Servers. Map Resolver (MR): a LISP component which accepts LISP Encapsulated Map Requests, typically from an ITR, quickly determines whether or not the destination IP address is part of the EID namespace

NEW QUESTION 86

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show crypto isakmp sa
IPv4 Crypto ISAKMP SA
dst          src          state      conn-id status
209.165.201.6 209.165.201.1 QM_IDLE   1001 ACTIVE
```

After configuring an IPsec VPN, an engineer enters the show command to verify the ISAKMP SA status. What does the status show?

- A. ISAKMP SA is authenticated and can be used for Quick Mode.
- B. Peers have exchanged keys, but ISAKMP SA remains unauthenticated.
- C. VPN peers agreed on parameters for the ISAKMP SA
- D. ISAKMP SA has been created, but it has not continued to form.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 90

Refer to the exhibit.



```
London(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
London(config-if-range)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
London(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
London(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode active
London(config-if-range)#end
London#
```

```
NewYork#show etherchannel summary
Flags: D - down          P - in port-channel
       I - stand-alone  s - suspended
       H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
       R - Layer3       S - Layer2
       U - in use       f - failed to allocate aggregator
       u - unsuitable for bundling
       w - waiting to be aggregated
       d - default port

Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators:          1
Group  Port-channel  Protocol    Ports
-----
1      Po1(SD)          PAgP       Fa0/1(I) Fa0/2(O)

NewYork#
NewYork#show etherchannel port-channel
Channel-group listing:

Group: 1
-----
Port-channels in the group:
-----
Port-channel: Po1
-----
Age of the Port-channel = 00d:00h:14m:20s
Logical slot/port = 2/1      Number of ports = 0
GC = 0x00000000      HotStandBy port = null
Port state = Port-channel |
Protocol = PAgP
Port Security = Disabled
```

Communication between London and New York is down. Which command set must be applied to the NewYork switch to resolve the issue?

A)

```
NewYork(config)#no interface po1
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode negotiate
NewYork(config-if)#end
NewYork#
```

B)

```
NewYork(config)#no interface po1
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on
NewYork(config-if)#end
NewYork#
```

C)

```
NewYork(config)#no interface po1
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode auto
NewYork(config-if)#end
NewYork#
```

D)

```
NewYork(config)#no interface po1
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode passive
NewYork(config-if)#end
NewYork#
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 91

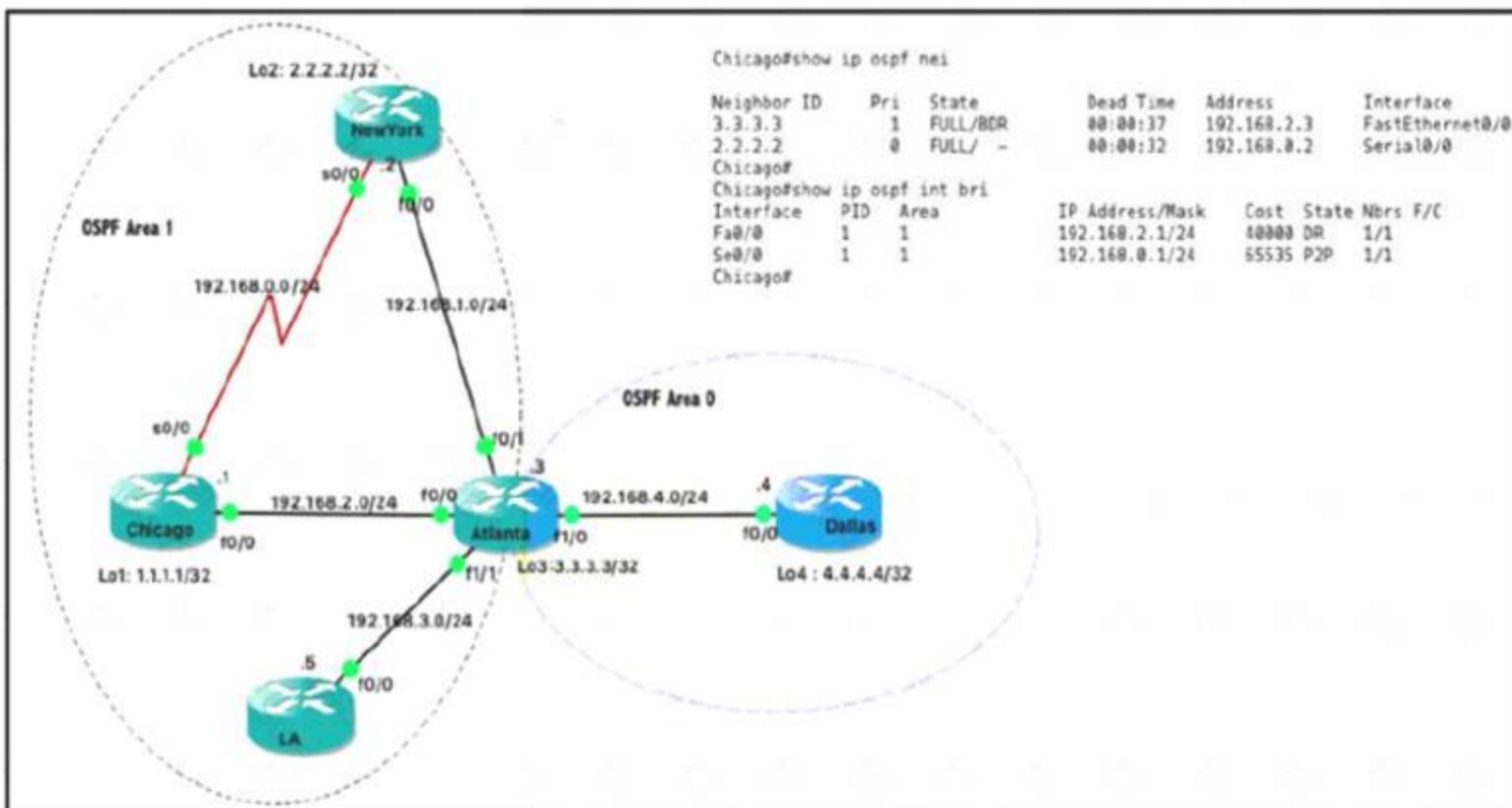
What is one difference between saltstack and ansible?

- A. SaltStack uses an API proxy agent to program Cisco boxes on agent mode, whereas Ansible uses a Telnet connection
- B. SaltStack uses the Ansible agent on the box, whereas Ansible uses a Telnet server on the box
- C. SaltStack is constructed with minion, whereas Ansible is constructed with YAML
- D. SaltStack uses SSH to interact with Cisco devices, whereas Ansible uses an event bus

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 95

Refer the exhibit.



Which router is the designated router on the segment 192.168.0.0/24?

- A. This segment has no designated router because it is a nonbroadcast network type.
- B. This segment has no designated router because it is a p2p network type.
- C. Router Chicago because it has a lower router ID
- D. Router NewYork because it has a higher router ID

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 99

What is one benefit of implementing a VSS architecture?

- A. It provides multiple points of management for redundancy and improved support
- B. It uses GLBP to balance traffic between gateways.
- C. It provides a single point of management for improved efficiency.
- D. It uses a single database to manage configuration for multiple switches

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 101

An engineer measures the Wi-Fi coverage at a customer site. The RSSI values are recorded as follows:

- Location A -72 dBm
- Location B -75 dBm
- Location C -85 dBm
- Location D -80 dBm

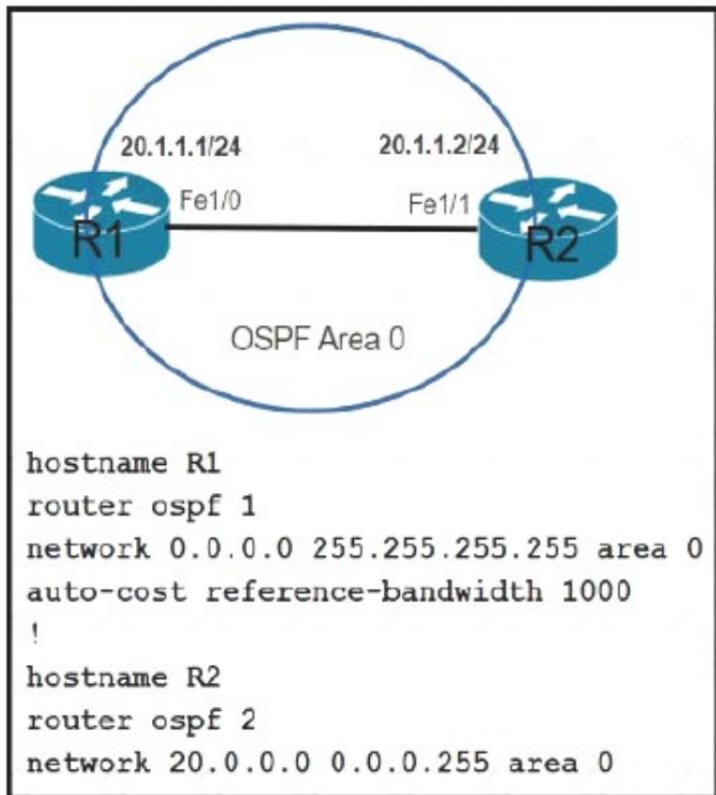
Which two statements does the engineer use to explain these values to the customer? (Choose two)

- A. The signal strength at location C is too weak to support web surfing
- B. Location D has the strongest RF signal strength
- C. The RF signal strength at location B is 50% weaker than location A
- D. The signal strength at location B is 10 dB better than location C
- E. The RF signal strength at location C is 10 times stronger than location B

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 105

Which command must be applied to R2 for an OSPF neighborship to form?



- A. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.0.0 area 0
- B. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.0.0. area 0
- C. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.255.255 area 0
- D. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.255 area 0

Answer: A

Explanation:

The network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 command on R2 did not cover the IP address of Fa1/1 interface of R2 so OSPF did not run on this interface. Therefore we have to use the command network 20.1.1.2 0.0.255.255 area 0 to turn on OSPF on this interface.

Note: The command network 20.1.1.2 0.0.255.255 area 0 can be used too so this answer is also correct but answer C is the best answer here.

The network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0 command on R1 will run OSPF on all active

NEW QUESTION 110

An engineer is working with the Cisco DNA Center API Drag and drop the methods from the left onto the actions that they are used for on the right.

GET	remove an element using the API
POST	update an element
DELETE	extract information from the API
PUT	create an element

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

	DELETE
	PUT
	GET
	POST

NEW QUESTION 111

Drag and drop the REST API authentication methods from the left onto their descriptions on the right.

Answer Area

HTTP basic authentication	public API resource
OAuth	username and password in an encoded string
secure vault	authorization through identity provider

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

A close-up of a graph Description automatically generated with low confidence

NEW QUESTION 113

What does Call Admission Control require the client to send in order to reserve the bandwidth?

- A. SIP flow information
- B. Wi-Fi multimedia
- C. traffic specification
- D. VoIP media session awareness

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 114

Which method should an engineer use to deal with a long-standing contention issue between any two VMs on the same host?

- A. Adjust the resource reservation limits
- B. Live migrate the VM to another host
- C. Reset the VM
- D. Reset the host

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 118

A network administrator applies the following configuration to an IOS device.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local group tacacs+
```

What is the process of password checks when a login attempt is made to the device?

- A. A TACACS+server is checked first
- B. If that check fail, a database is checked?
- C. A TACACS+server is checked first
- D. If that check fail, a RADIUS server is checked
- E. If that check fail
- F. a local database is checked.
- G. A local database is checked first
- H. If that fails, a TACACS+server is checked, if that check fails, a RADIUS server is checked.
- I. A local database is checked first
- J. If that check fails, a TACACS+server is checked.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 119

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:R2#debug isis adjacencies
RP/0/0/CPU0:Apr 2 20:57:00.421 : isis[1010]: RECV P2P IIH (L2)
from GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 SNPA fa16.3ebe.a7bc: System ID R2,
Holdtime 30, length 1429
RP/0/0/CPU0:Apr 2 20:57:01.761 : isis[1010]: SEND P2P IIH (L1)
on GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0: Holdtime 30s, Length 41
```

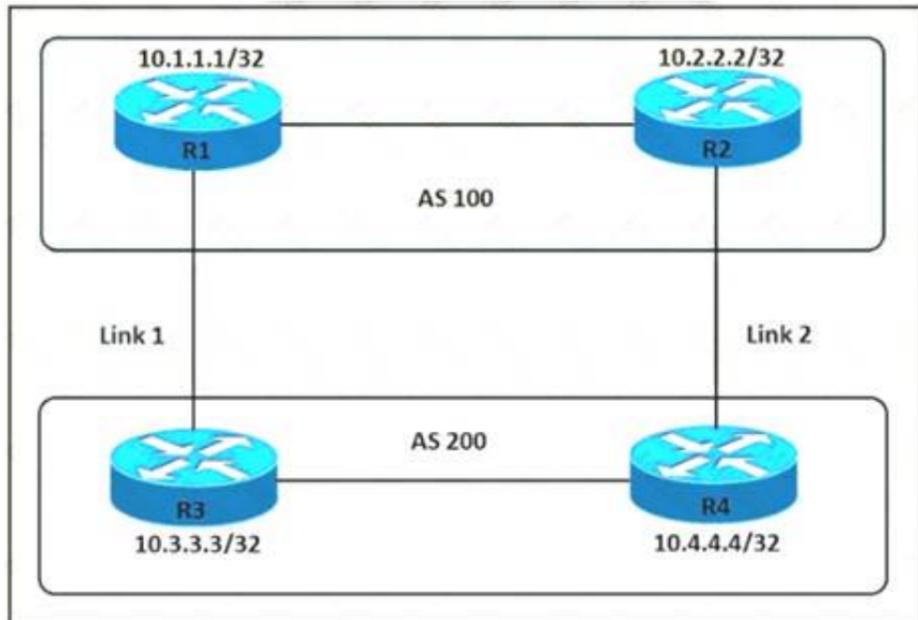
A network operator is attempting to configure an IS-IS adjacency between two routers, but the adjacency cannot be established. To troubleshoot the problem, the operator collects this debugging output. Which interfaces are misconfigured on these routers?

- A. The peer router interface is configured as Level 1 only, and the R2 interface is configured as Level 2 only
- B. The R2 interface is configured as Level 1 only, and the Peer router interface is configured as Level 2 only
- C. The R2 interface is configured as point-to-point, and the peer router interface is configured as multipoint.
- D. The peer router interface is configured as point-as-point, and the R2 interface is configured as multipoint.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 122

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must ensure that all traffic leaving AS 200 will choose Link 2 as an entry point. Assuming that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers, which configuration accomplish task?

```

R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND out

R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100

R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND in

R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND in

R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200

R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND out
    
```

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

R3 advertises BGP updates to R1 with multiple AS 100 so R3 believes the path to reach AS 200 via R3 is farther than R2 so R3 will choose R2 to forward traffic to AS 200.

NEW QUESTION 127

What is the purpose of the LISP routing and addressing architecture?

- A. It creates two entries for each network node, one for its identity and another for its location on the network.
- B. It allows LISP to be applied as a network visualization overlay though encapsulation.
- C. It allows multiple Instances of a routing table to co-exist within the same router.
- D. It creates head-end replication used to deliver broadcast and multicast frames to the entire network.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 130

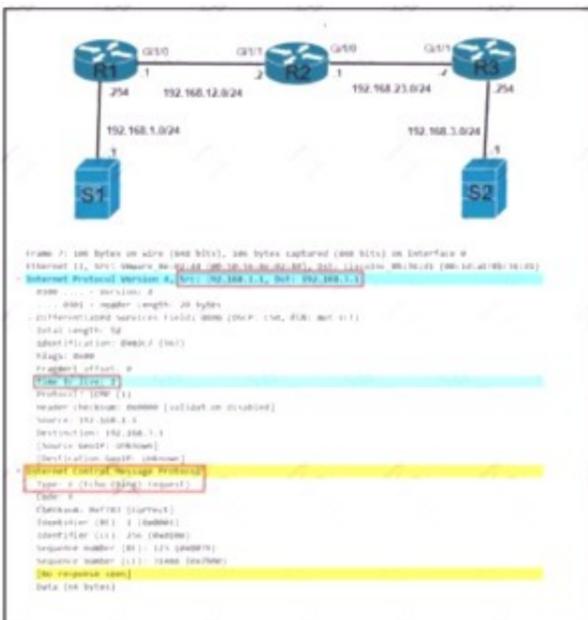
What are two differences between the RIB and the FIB? (Choose two.)

- A. The FIB is derived from the data plane, and the RIB is derived from the FIB.
- B. The RIB is a database of routing prefixes, and the FIB is the Information used to choose the egress interface for each packet.
- C. FIB is a database of routing prefixes, and the RIB is the information used to choose the egress interface for each packet.
- D. The FIB is derived from the control plane, and the RIB is derived from the FIB.
- E. The RIB is derived from the control plane, and the FIB is derived from the RIB.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 133

Refer to the exhibit.



Which troubleshooting a routing issue, an engineer issues a ping from S1 to S2. When two actions from the initial value of the TTL? (Choose two.)

- A. The packet reaches R3, and the TTL expires
- B. R2 replies with a TTL exceeded message
- C. R3 replies with a TTL exceeded message.
- D. The packet reaches R2 and the TTL expires
- E. R1 replies with a TTL exceeded message
- F. The packet reaches R1 and the TTL expires.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 136

Which Cisco DNA Center application is responsible for group-based access control permissions?

- A. Design
- B. Provision
- C. Assurance
- D. Policy

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 140

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW1#sh monitor session all
Session 1
-----
Type                : Remote Destination Session
Source RSPAN VLAN   : 50

Session 2
-----
Type                : Local Session
Source Ports        :
  Both              : Fa0/14
Destination Ports   : Fa0/15
Encapsulation       : Native
Ingress             : Disables
```

An engineer configures monitoring on SW1 and enters the show command to verify operation. What does the output confirm?

- A. SPAN session 1 monitors activity on VLAN 50 of a remote switch
- B. SPAN session 2 only monitors egress traffic exiting port FastEthernet 0/14.
- C. SPAN session 2 monitors all traffic entering and exiting port FastEthernet 0/15.
- D. RSPAN session 1 is incompletely configured for monitoring

Answer: D

Explanation:

SW1 has been configured with the following commands:

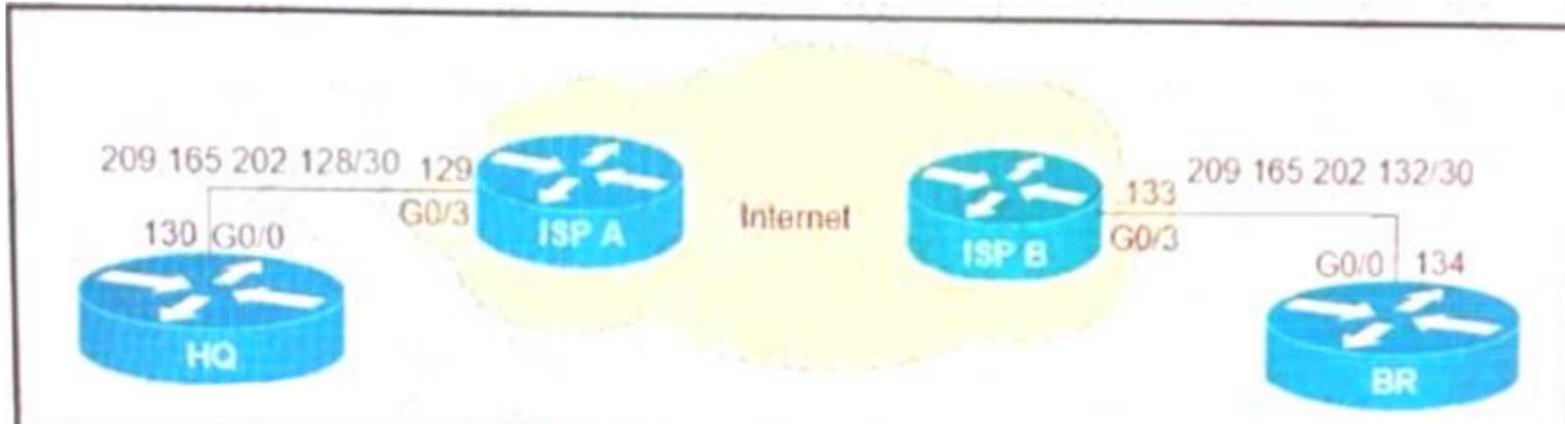
SW1(config)#monitor session 1 source remote vlan 50 SW1(config)#monitor session 2 source interface fa0/14 SW1(config)#monitor session 2 destination interface fa0/15

The session 1 on SW1 was configured for Remote SPAN (RSPAN) while session 2 was configured for local SPAN. For RSPAN we need to configure the destination port to complete the configuration.

Note: In fact we cannot create such a session like session 1 because if we only configure Source RSPAN VLAN 50 (with the command monitor session 1 source remote vlan 50) then we will receive a Type: Remote Source Session (not Remote Destination Session).

NEW QUESTION 144

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the effect of these commands on the BR and HQ tunnel interfaces?

```
BR(config)#interface tunnel1
BR(config-if)#keepalive 5 3

HQ(config)#interface tunnel1
HQ(config-if)#keepalive 5 3
```

- A. The tunnel line protocol goes down when the keepalive counter reaches 6

- B. The keepalives are sent every 5 seconds and 3 retries
- C. The keepalives are sent every 3 seconds and 5 retries
- D. The tunnel line protocol goes down when the keepalive counter reaches 5

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 149

At which Layer does Cisco DNA Center support REST controls?

- A. EEM applets or scripts
- B. Session layer
- C. YMAL output from responses to API calls
- D. Northbound APIs

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 154

How is Layer 3 roaming accomplished in a unified wireless deployment?

- A. An EoIP tunnel is created between the client and the anchor controller to provide seamless connectivity as the client is associated with the new AP.
- B. The client entry on the original controller is passed to the database on the new controller.
- C. The new controller assigns an IP address from the new subnet to the client
- D. The client database on the original controller is updated the anchor entry, and the new controller database is updated with the foreign entry.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 159

Which configuration restricts the amount of SSH that a router accepts 100 kbps?

A)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
 match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
 class CoPP_SSH
 police cir 100000
 exceed-action drop
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 209.145.200.225 255.255.255.0
 ip access-group BRR225 out
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 media-type rj45
 service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
 permit tcp any any eq 22
!
```

B)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
 match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
 class CoPP_SSH
 police cir 100000
 exceed-action drop
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 209.145.200.225 255.255.255.0
 ip access-group BRR225 out
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 media-type rj45
 service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
 deny tcp any any eq 22
!
```

C)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
 match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
 class CoPP_SSH
 police cir 100000
 exceed-action drop
!
!
control-plane
 service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
 permit tcp any any eq 22
!
```

D)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
 match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
 class CoPP_SSH
 police cir 100000
 exceed-action drop
!
!
control-plane transit
 service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
 permit tcp any any eq 22
!
```

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

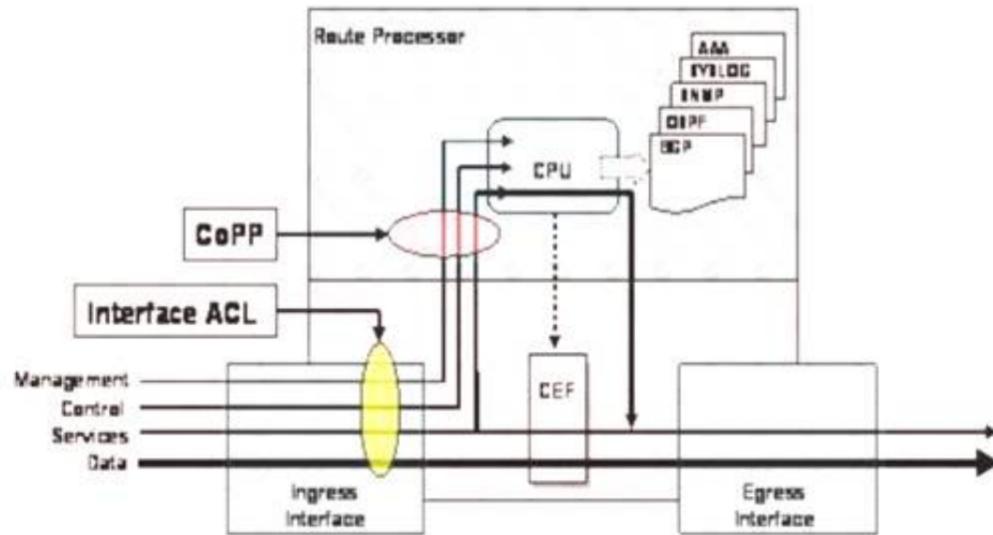
D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:

CoPP protects the route processor on network devices by treating route processor resources as a separate entity with its own ingress interface (and in some implementations, egress also). CoPP is used to police traffic that is destined to the route processor of the router such as:

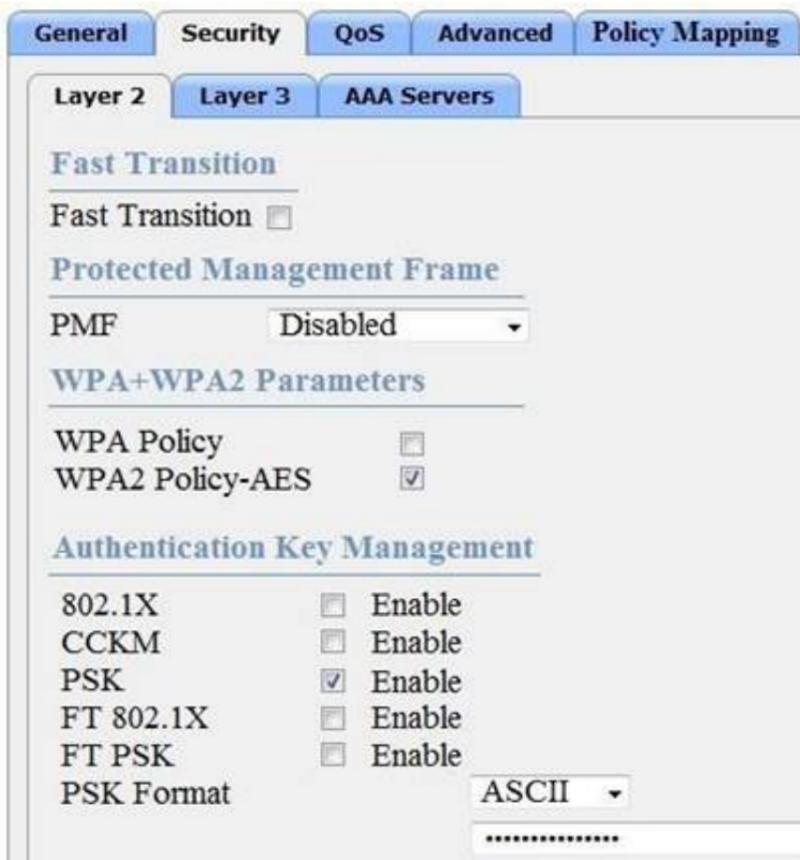
- + routing protocols like OSPF, EIGRP, or BGP.
- + Gateway redundancy protocols like HSRP, VRRP, or GLBP.
- + Network management protocols like telnet, SSH, SNMP, or RADIUS.



Therefore we must apply the CoPP to deal with SSH because it is in the management plane. CoPP must be put under "control-plane" command.

NEW QUESTION 161

Refer to the exhibit.



Based on the configuration in this WLAN security setting, Which method can a client use to authenticate to the network?

- A. text string
- B. username and password
- C. certificate
- D. RADIUS token

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 165

A server running Linux is providing support for virtual machines along with DNS and DHCP services for a small business. Which technology does this represent?

- A. container
- B. Type 1 hypervisor
- C. hardware pass-thru
- D. Type 2 hypervisor

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 170

How are the different versions of IGMP compatible?

- A. IGMPv2 is compatible only with IGMPv1.
- B. IGMPv2 is compatible only with IGMPv2.
- C. IGMPv3 is compatible only with IGMPv3.
- D. IGMPv3 is compatible only with IGMPv1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 174

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SwitchC#show vtp status
VTP Version : 2
Configuration Revision : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs : 8
VTP Operating Mode : Transparent
VTP Domain Name : cisco.com
VTP Pruning Mode : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled
MDS digest : 0xE5 0x28 0x5D 0x3E 0x2F 0xE8 0xAD 0x2B
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 1-10-19 09:01:38

SwitchC#show vlan brief
VLAN Name                Status      Ports
-----
1    default                active     Fa0/3, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6
                                           Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10
                                           Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14
                                           Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18
                                           Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22
                                           Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Po1
110  Finance                active
210  HR                      active     Fa0/1
310  Sales                   active     Fa0/2
[...output omitted...]

SwitchC#show int trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Gig1/1    on        802.1q         trunking    1
Gig1/2    on        802.1q         trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Gig1/1    1-1005
Gig1/2    1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Gig1/1    1,110,210,310
Gig1/2    1,110,210,310

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Gig1/1    1,110,210,310
Gig1/2    1,110,210,310

SwitchC#show run interface port-channel 1
interface Port-channel 1
description Uplink_to_Core
switchport mode trunk
```

SwitchC connects HR and Sales to the Core switch However, business needs require that no traffic from the Finance VLAN traverse this switch Which command meets this requirement?

- A)


```
SwitchC(config)#vtp pruning
```
- B)


```
SwitchC(config)#vtp pruning vlan 110
```
- C)


```
SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1
SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan add 210,310
```
- D)


```
SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1
SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan remove 110
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 176

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the protocols they apply to on the right?



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Diagram Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 179

Which two network problems indicate a need to implement QoS in a campus network? (Choose two.)

- A. port flapping
- B. excess jitter
- C. misrouted network packets
- D. duplicate IP addresses
- E. bandwidth-related packet loss

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 181

An engineer configures HSRP group 37. The configuration does not modify the default virtual MAC address. Which virtual MAC address does the group use?

- A. C0:00:00:25:00:00
- B. 00:00:0c:07:ac:37
- C. C0:39:83:25:258:5
- D. 00:00:0c:07:ac:25

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 183

The login method is configured on the VTY lines of a router with these parameters.

- > The first method for authentication is TACACS
- > If TACACS is unavailable, login is allowed without any provided credentials

Which configuration accomplishes this task?

- A. R1#sh run | include aaa aaa new-modelaaa authentication login VTY group tacacs+ none aaa session-id commonR1#sh run | section vty line vty 0 4password 7 0202039485748R1#sh run | include username R1#
- B. R1#sh run | include aaa aaa new-modelaaa authentication login telnet group tacacs+ none aaa session-id commonR1#sh run | section vty line vty 0 4R1#sh run | include username R1#
- C. R1#sh run | include aaa aaa new-modelaaa authentication login default group tacacs+ none aaa session-id commonR1#sh run | section vty line vty 0 4password 7 0202039485748
- D. R1#sh run | include aaa aaa new-modelaaa authentication login default group tacacs+ aaa session-id commonR1#sh run | section vty line vty 0 4transport input none R1#

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the requirements (first use TACACS+, then allow login with no authentication), we have to use "aaa authentication login ... group tacacs+ none" for AAA command.

The next thing to check is the if the "aaa authentication login default" or "aaa authentication login list-name" is used. The 'default' keyword means we want to apply for all login connections (such as tty, vty, console and aux). If we use this keyword, we don't need to configure anything else under tty, vty and aux lines. If we don't use this keyword then we have to specify which line(s) we want to apply the authentication feature.

From above information, we can find out answer 'R1#sh run | include aaa aaa new-model aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ none aaa session-id common R1#sh run | section vty line vty 0 4 password 7 0202039485748

If you want to learn more about AAA configuration, please read our AAA TACACS+ and RADIUS Tutorial – Part 2.

For your information, answer 'R1#sh run | include aaa aaa new-model aaa authentication login telnet group tacacs+ none aaa session-id common R1#sh run | section vty line vty 0 4

R1#sh run | include username
 R1# would be correct if we add the following command under vty line ("line vty 0 4"): "login authentication telnet" ("telnet" is the name of the AAA list above)

NEW QUESTION 188

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the appropriate infrastructure deployment types on the right.

customizable hardware, purpose-built systems	On Premises
easy to scale and upgrade	
more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirements	
resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary	Cloud
requires a strong and stable internet connection	
built-in, automated data backups and recovery	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

customizable hardware, purpose-built systems	On Premises
easy to scale and upgrade	
more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirements	
resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary	Cloud
requires a strong and stable internet connection	
built-in, automated data backups and recovery	

NEW QUESTION 191

Refer to the exhibit.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

```
Script

import ncclient

with ncclient.manager.connect(host='192.168.1.1', port=830, username='root', password='test123',
    allow_agent=False) as m:
    print(m.get_config('running').data_xml)

Output

$ python get_config.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "get_config.py", line 3, in <module>
    with ncclient.manager.connect(host='192.168.1.1', port=830, username='root',
AttributeError: 'module' object has no attribute 'manager'
```

Refer to the Exhibit. Running the script causes the output in the exhibit. What should be the first line of the script?

- A. from ncclient import manager
- B. import manager
- C. from ncclient import *
- D. ncclient manager import

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 204

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